JunosE™ Software for E Series™ Broadband Services Routers

Quality of Service Configuration Guide

Release

14.3.x

Published: 2013-07-09

Juniper Networks, Inc.
1194 North Mathilda Avenue
Sunnyvale, California 94089
USA
408-745-2000
www.juniper.net

JunosE™ Software for E Series™ Broadband Services Routers Quality of Service Configuration Guide
Release 14.3.x

Revision History
July 2013—FRS JunosE 14.3.x

The information in this document is current as of the date on the title page.

YEAR 2000 NOTICE

Juniper Networks hardware and software products are Year 2000 compliant. Junos OS has no known time-related limitations through the year 2038. However, the NTP application is known to have some difficulty in the year 2036.

END USER LICENSE AGREEMENT

The Juniper Networks product that is the subject of this technical documentation consists of (or is intended for use with) Juniper Networks software. Use of such software is subject to the terms and conditions of the End User License Agreement ("EULA") posted at http://www.juniper.net/support/eula.html. By downloading, installing or using such software, you agree to the terms and conditions of that EULA.

Abbreviated Table of Contents

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

About the Documentation

E Series and JunosE Documentation and Release Notes

For a list of related JunosE documentation, see http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/software/index.html.

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

To obtain the most current version of all Juniper Networks® technical documentation, see the product documentation page on the Juniper Networks website at http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/.

Audience

This guide is intended for experienced system and network specialists working with Juniper Networks E Series Broadband Services Routers in an Internet access environment.

E Series and JunosE Text and Syntax Conventions

Table 1 on page xxiv defines notice icons used in this documentation.

Table 1: Notice Icons

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

Table 2 on page xxiv defines text and syntax conventions that we use throughout the E Series and JunosE documentation.

Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions

Convention	Description	Examples
Bold text like this	Represents commands and keywords in text.	• Issue the **clock source** command. • Specify the keyword **exp-msg**.
Bold text like this	Represents text that the user must type.	**host1(config)#traffic class low-loss1**

`Fixed-width text like this`	Represents information as displayed on your terminal's screen.	**host1#show ip ospf 2**
		`Routing Process OSPF 2 with Router ID 5.5.0.250`
		`Router is an Area Border Router (ABR)`

Italic text like this	• Emphasizes words. • Identifies variables. • Identifies chapter, appendix, and book names.	• There are two levels of access: *user* and *privileged*. • *clusterId, ipAddress.* • *Appendix A, System Specifications*
Plus sign (+) linking key names	Indicates that you must press two or more keys simultaneously.	Press Ctrl + b.
Syntax Conventions in the Command Reference Guide		
Plain text like this	Represents keywords.	terminal length
Italic text like this	Represents variables.	*mask*, *accessListName*

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

Convention	Description	Examples
| (pipe symbol)	Represents a choice to select one keyword or variable to the left or to the right of this symbol. (The keyword or variable can be either optional or required.)	diagnostic | line
[ ] (brackets)	Represent optional keywords or variables.	[internal | external]
[ ]* (brackets and asterisk)	Represent optional keywords or variables that can be entered more than once.	[level1 | level2 | l1]*
{ } (braces)	Represent required keywords or variables.	{ permit | deny } { in | out } { *clusterId* | *ipAddress* }

Obtaining Documentation

To obtain the most current version of all Juniper Networks technical documentation, see the Technical Documentation page on the Juniper Networks Web site at http://www.juniper.net/.

To download complete sets of technical documentation to create your own documentation CD-ROMs or DVD-ROMs, see the Portable Libraries page at

http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/resources/index.html

Copies of the Management Information Bases (MIBs) for a particular software release are available for download in the software image bundle from the Juniper Networks Web site athttp://www.juniper.net/.

Documentation Feedback

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

- Document or topic name
- URL or page number
- Software release version

Requesting Technical Support

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

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

Self-Help Online Tools and Resources

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: http://www.juniper.net/customers/support/
- Search for known bugs: http://www2.juniper.net/kb/
- Find product documentation: http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/
- Find solutions and answer questions using our Knowledge Base: http://kb.juniper.net/
- Download the latest versions of software and review release notes: http://www.juniper.net/customers/csc/software/
- Search technical bulletins for relevant hardware and software notifications: https://www.juniper.net/alerts/
- Join and participate in the Juniper Networks Community Forum: http://www.juniper.net/company/communities/
- Open a case online in the CSC Case Management tool: http://www.juniper.net/cm/

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

Opening a Case with JTAC

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

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

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

PART 1

QoS on the E Series Router

CHAPTER 1

Quality of Service Overview

The quality of service (QoS) feature enables your E Series router to distinguish traffic with strict timing requirements from traffic that can tolerate delay, jitter, and loss.

QoS topics are discussed in the following sections:

QoS on the E Series Router Overview

QoS is a suite of features that configure queuing and scheduling on the forwarding path of the Juniper Networks E Series Broadband Services Routers. QoS provides a level of predictability and control beyond the best-effort delivery that the router provides by default. Best-effort service provides packet transmission with no assurance of reliability, delay, jitter, or throughput.

QoS as developed for E Series routers conforms to the IETF Differentiated Services (DiffServ) model (RFCs 2597 and 2598). DiffServ networks classify packets into one of a small number of aggregated flows or traffic classes for which you can configure different QoS characteristics. The Juniper Networks QoS architecture extends DiffServ to support edge features such as high-density queuing.

The E Series router supports:

- IETF architecture for differentiated services
- Assured forwarding per-hop-behavior (PHB) groups
- Expedited forwarding PHB groups

The router supports configurable queuing and scheduling. It has an application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC) scheduler that supports thousands of queues in a hierarchical round-robin (HRR) scheduler. The scheduler allows the router to allocate separate queues for each forwarding interface. Separate queues enable fair access to buffers and bandwidth for each subscriber connected to the router.

Allocating queues per interface allows an Internet service provider (ISP) to shape an individual subscriber's traffic flows to specified rates independent of the underlying Layer 2 network type.

Related Documentation

- Configuring QoS on the E Series Router on page 9

QoS Audience

This topic collection contains configuration information for two types of QoS users: QoS administrators and QoS clients.

QoS administrators are responsible for implementing a QoS queuing architecture by defining drop profiles, queue profiles, scheduler profiles, QoS profiles, and QoS parameter definitions.

QoS clients are responsible for configuring services for individual subscribers by creating parameter instances. The parameter instances that QoS clients can create depend on the settings defined in parameter definitions by the QoS administrator.

Related Documentation

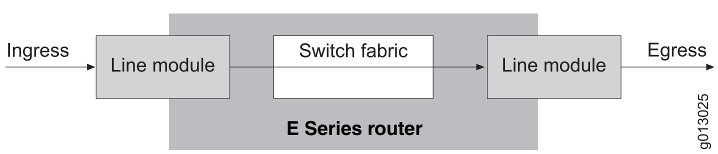
- QoS Parameter Audience on page 221

QoS Platform Considerations

QoS is supported on all E Series line modules except for the ES2 10G Uplink LM.

Figure 1 on page 4 shows the traffic flow through the router.

Figure 1: Traffic Flow Through an E Series Router



For information about the modules supported on E Series routers:

- See the *ERX Module Guide* for modules supported on ERX7xx models, ERX14xx models, and the Juniper Networks ERX310 Broadband Services Router.
- See the *E120 and E320 Module Guide* for modules supported on the Juniper Networks E120 and E320 Broadband Services Routers.

Interface Specifiers

The majority of the configuration task examples in this topic collection use the *slot/port* format to specify an interface. However, the interface specifier format that you use depends on the router that you are using.

For ERX7xx models, ERX14xx models, and ERX310 routers, use the *slot/port* format. For example, the following command specifies an ATM interface on slot 0, port 1 of an ERX7xx model, ERX14xx model, or ERX310 router.

```
host1(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 0/1
```

For E120 and E320 routers, use the *slot/adapter/port* format, which includes an identifier for the bay in which the I/O adapter (IOA) resides. In the software, adapter 0 identifies the right IOA bay (E120 router) and the upper IOA bay (E320 router); adapter 1 identifies the left IOA bay (E120 router) and the lower IOA bay (E320 router). For example, the following command specifies a10-Gigabit Ethernet interface on slot 5, adapter 0, port 0 of an E320 router.

```
host1(config)#interface tenGigabitEthernet 5/0/0
```

Related Documentation

- *Interface Types and Specifiers*.

QoS Terms

Table 3 on page 5 defines terms used in this discussion of QoS.

Table 3: QoS Terminology

Term	Description
Assured rate	Bandwidth guaranteed until the node below in the scheduler hierarchy is oversubscribed.
Best effort	Network forwards as many packets as possible in as reasonable a time as possible. This is the default per-hop behavior (PHB) for packet transmission.
Best-effort queue	For a logical interface, the queue associated with the best-effort traffic class for that logical interface,
Best-effort scheduler node	The scheduler node associated with a logical interface and traffic class group pair, and where the traffic class group contains the best-effort traffic class. Also known as best-effort node.
CDV	Cell delay variation. Measures the difference between a cell's expected and actual transfer delay. Determines the amount of jitter.
CDVT	Cell delay variation tolerance. Specifies the acceptable tolerance of CDV (jitter).
Effective weight	The result of a weight or an assured rate. Users configure the scheduler node by specifying either an assured rate or a weight within a scheduler profile. An assured rate, in bits per second, is translated into a weight. The resultant weight is referred to as an effective weight.

Table 3: QoS Terminology *(continued)*

Term	Description
Group node	A scheduler node associated with a {port interface, traffic-class group} pair. Because the logical interface is the port, only one such scheduler node can exist for each traffic-class group above the port. This node aggregates all traffic for traffic classes in the group.
HAR	Hierarchical assured rate. Dynamically adjusts bandwidth for scheduler nodes.
HRR	Hierarchical round-robin. Allocates bandwidth to queues in proportion to their weights.
Latency	Delay in the transmission of a packet through a network from beginning to end.
Proprietary QoS Management Information Base (MIB)	Supported on the E Series router.
Queue	First-in-first-out (FIFO) set of buffers that control packets on the data path.
QoS port-type profile	Supplies the QoS information for forwarding interfaces stacked above ports of the associated interface type.
QoS profile attachment	Applies the rules in the QoS profile to a specific interface.
Rate shaping	Allows you to throttle a queue to a specified rate.
RED	Random early detection congestion avoidance technique.
Scheduler hierarchy	A hierarchical, tree-like arrangement of scheduler nodes and queues. The router supports up to three levels of scheduler nodes stacked above a port. The port scheduler is at level 0, with two levels of scheduler nodes at levels 1 and 2. A final level of queues is stacked above the nodes.
Scheduler node	An element within the hierarchical scheduler that implements bandwidth controls for a group of queues. Queues are stacked above scheduler nodes in a hierarchy. The root node is associated with a channel or physical port.
Shaping rate	Bandwidth in a queue or node can be throttled to a specified rate.
Shared shaper constituent	All nodes and queues that are associated with a logical interface that is being shared shaped are considered potential constituents of the shared shaper.
Weight	Specifies the relative weight for queues in the traffic class.
WRED	Weighted random early detection congestion avoidance technique.

Related Documentation

- QoS on the E Series Router Overview on page 3
- QoS Features on page 7
- Configuring QoS on the E Series Router on page 9

QoS Features

Table 4 on page 7 describes the major QoS features supported on the E Series router.

Table 4: QoS Features

Feature	Description
Best effort	Default traffic class for packets being forwarded across the device. Packets that are not assigned to a specific traffic class are assigned to the best-effort traffic class.
Differentiated services	• Assured forwarding—See RFC 2597. • Expedited forwarding—See RFC 2598.
Drop profile	Template that specifies active queue management in the form of WRED behavior of an egress queue.
Port shaping	Shapes the aggregate traffic through a port or channel to a rate that is less than the line or port rate.
QoS parameters	Creates a queuing architecture without the numeric subscriber rates and weights in scheduler profiles. You then use the same QoS and scheduler profiles across all subscribers who use the same services but at different bandwidths, reducing the total number of QoS profiles and scheduler profiles required.
QoS port-type profile	QoS profile that is automatically attached to ports of the corresponding type if you do not explicitly attach a QoS profile.
QoS profile	Collection of QoS commands that specify queue profiles, drop profiles, scheduler profiles, and statistics profiles in combination with interface types.
Queue profile	Template that specifies the buffering and tail-dropping behavior of an egress queue.
Rate shaping	Mechanism that throttles the rate at which an interface can transmit packets. *Note:* Rate shaping as presented in policy management in releases before JunosE Release 4.0 is deprecated and converted to QoS profiles and scheduler profiles.
Relative strict-priority scheduling	Provides strict-priority scheduling within a shaped aggregate rate. For example, it lets you provide 1 Mbps of aggregate bandwidth to a subscriber, with up to 500 Kbps of the bandwidth for low-latency traffic. If there is no strict-priority traffic, the low-latency traffic can use up to the full aggregate rate of 1 Mbps.

Table 4: QoS Features *(continued)*

Feature	Description
Scheduler profile	Configures the bandwidth at which queues drain as a function of relative weight, assured rate, and shaping rate.
Shared rate shaping	Mechanism for shaping a logical interface's aggregate traffic to a rate when the traffic for that logical interface is queued through more than one scheduler hierarchy.
Statistics profile	Template that specifies rate statistics and event-gathering characteristics.
Strict-priority scheduling	Designates the traffic class (queue) that receives top priority for transmission of its packets through a port. It is implemented with a special strict-priority scheduler node that is stacked directly above the port.
Traffic class	A chassis-wide grouping of queues and buffers that support transmission of a designated set of traffic across the chassis, from ingress line module, through the switch fabric, and onto the egress line module. The router supports up to eight traffic classes, and therefore up to eight queues per logical interface.
Traffic-class group	Separate hierarchy of scheduler nodes and queues over a port. A traffic-class group uses one level of the scheduler hierarchy, level 1. Traffic classes belong to the default group unless they are specifically assigned to a named group. All queues are stacked in a single scheduler hierarchy above the physical port. When you configure a traffic class inside a group, its queues are stacked separately. The most common reason for creating separate scheduler hierarchies is to implement strict priority scheduling for all queues in the group. The router supports up to four traffic-class groups. A traffic class cannot belong to more than one group.
WRED	Signals end-to-end protocols such as TCP that the router is becoming congested along a particular egress path. The intent is to trigger TCP congestion avoidance in a random set of TCP flows before congestion becomes severe and causes tail dropping on a large number of flows.

Related Documentation

- QoS on the E Series Router Overview on page 3
- QoS Platform Considerations on page 4
- QoS Terms on page 5
- Configuring QoS on the E Series Router on page 9
- QoS References on page 9

Configuring QoS on the E Series Router

Several of the tasks for configuring QoS on your E Series router are optional.

To configure QoS on your E Series router:

1. Create and configure a traffic class.

   See “Traffic Class and Traffic-Class Groups Overview” on page 13.

2. (Optional) Create one or more traffic-class groups.

   See “Traffic Class and Traffic-Class Groups Overview” on page 13.

3. (Optional) To configure nondefault buffer management, create a queue profile.

   See “Queuing and Buffer Management Overview” on page 17.

4. (Optional) To configure RED or WRED, create a drop profile.

   See “Dropping Behavior Overview” on page 25.

5. (Optional) To gather rate statistics, create a statistics profile.

   See “QoS Statistics Overview” on page 37.

6. Configure a scheduler hierarchy with a scheduler profile.

   See “Scheduler Hierarchy Overview” on page 45.

7. (Optional) Configure shaping:

   - Configure shaping and shared shaping using the scheduler profile.

     See “Rate Shaping and Port Shaping Overview” on page 51, “Simple Shared Shaping Overview” on page 77, and “Compound Shared Shaping Overview” on page 99.

   - Configure shaping rates independent of the QoS profile and scheduler profile using QoS parameters.

     See “Parameter Definition Attributes for QoS Administrators Overview” on page 225.

8. Create a QoS profile. QoS profiles reference queue, drop, statistics, and scheduler profiles.

   See “Queuing and Buffer Management Overview” on page 17.

9. Attach the QoS profile to one or more interfaces, or specify the profile as a QoS port-type profile for a given interface type.

   See “Queuing and Buffer Management Overview” on page 17.

QoS References

For more information about QoS, see the following resources:

- RFC 2474—Definition of the Differentiated Services Field (DS Field) in the IPv4 and IPv6 Headers (December 1998)
- RFC 2475—An Architecture for Differentiated Services (December 1998)
- RFC 2597—Assured Forwarding PHB Group (June 1999)
- RFC 2598—An Expedited Forwarding PHB (June 1999)
- RFC 2698—A Two Rate Three Color Marker (September 1999)
- RFC 2990—Next Steps for the IP QoS Architecture (November 2000)
- RFC 2998—A Framework for Integrated Services Operation over DiffServ Networks (November 2000)
- RFC 3246—An Expedited Forwarding PHB (Per-Hop Behavior) (March 2002)
- RFC 3260—New Terminology and Clarifications for DiffServ (April 2002)
- DSL Forum Technical Report (TR)-059—DSL Evolution - Architecture Requirements for the Support of QoS-Enabled IP Services
- Floyd, S., and Jacobson, V. Random Early Detection for Congestion Avoidance. IEEE/ACM Transactions on Networking 1(4), August 1993

Related Documentation

- QoS on the E Series Router Overview on page 3
- QoS Platform Considerations on page 4
- QoS Features on page 7

PART 2

Classifying, Queuing, and Dropping Traffic

CHAPTER 2

Defining Service Levels with Traffic Classes and Traffic-Class Groups

This chapter provides information for configuring traffic classes and traffic-class groups on the E Series router.

QoS topics are discussed in the following sections:

Traffic Class and Traffic-Class Groups Overview

A traffic class is a systemwide collection of buffers, queues, and bandwidth that you can allocate to provide a defined level of service to packets in the traffic class.

A traffic class corresponds to what the IETF DiffServ working group calls a traffic class in RFC 2597—Assured Forwarding PHB Group (June 1999).

Traffic classes are global to the router. Packets are:

- Classified into a traffic class on ingress or egress by input policies
- Queued on fabric queues that are specific to the traffic class
- Queued on the egress line module on queues that are specific to the traffic class
- Scheduled for transmission by the scheduler

Best-Effort Forwarding

The router has a default traffic class called best-effort. You cannot delete this class. You can add the best-effort class to a traffic-class group. The router assigns packets to the best-effort class in each of the following cases:

- You do not create any other traffic classes.
- Packets are not classified into a traffic class.

- Packets arrive at an egress line module that has no queues allocated for their traffic class.

Traffic-Class Groups Overview

You can put traffic classes into a group to create a hierarchy of scheduler nodes and queues. Organizing traffic into multiple traffic-class groups enables you to manage and shape traffic—by service class, for example—when the traffic classes are distributed across different VCs. A traffic-class group contains one or more traffic classes, but a particular traffic class can belong only to a single group—either the default group or one named group.

You can configure an auto-strict group and up to three extended traffic-class groups. You must put traffic classes that require strict-priority scheduling in the auto-strict group. You can optionally put traffic classes that need a separate round robin (for example, video) in an extended group.

A traffic class that is not contained in any named group is considered to belong to the default group. Traffic classes are placed in the default traffic-class group when the classes are configured—you can then move a class to another traffic-class group. When you delete a traffic-class from a named group, the class is automatically moved to the default traffic-class group. ATM VC nodes that are configured in the default group (which is the factory default configuration) receive backpressure from the segmentation and reassembly (SAR) feature in the default qos-mode-port node.

Traffic-class groups are global in scope by default. However, you might want to manage certain traffic classes through particular line modules. If you have already created a traffic-class group, you can subsequently specify a slot number to create a local instance of the group that is restricted to the module occupying that slot. Characteristics configured for the local group on the line module override those of the global group, for only that line module. Traffic classes in a globally scoped traffic-class group cannot belong to any other group. Traffic classes in a local traffic-class group cannot belong to any other group.

Related Documentation

- Configuring Traffic Classes That Define Service Levels on page 14
- Configuring Traffic-Class Groups That Define Service Levels on page 15

Configuring Traffic Classes That Define Service Levels

The router supports up to eight global traffic classes. Each traffic class can appear in only one traffic-class group. If not explicitly added to a traffic-class group, the traffic class is considered to be ungrouped.

To configure a traffic class:

1. Create a traffic class by assigning a name that represents the type of service and enter Traffic Class Configuration mode.

   ```
   host1(config)#traffic-class low-loss1
   host1(config-traffic-class)#
   ```

   The traffic class name can be up to 31 characters. It cannot include spaces.

2. (Optional) Specify strict-priority scheduling across the fabric for queues in the traffic class.

   host1(config-traffic-class)#fabric-strict-priority

3. (Optional) For Juniper Networks ERX1440, E120 , and E320 Broadband Services Routers, specify the relative weight for queues in the traffic class in the fabric.

   host1(config-traffic-class)#fabric-weight 12

   Fabric weight controls the bandwidth of fabric queues associated with the traffic class. It does not control the weight of egress queues associated with the traffic class. If multiple traffic classes are strict priority, the fabric weight determines which class gets more bandwidth.

   The weight value is in the range 1–63. The default is 8. Zero is not a valid weight.

Related Documentation

- Monitoring Traffic Classes and Traffic-Class Groups for Defined Levels of Service on page 16
- *fabric-strict-priority*
- *fabric-weight*
- *traffic-class*

Configuring Traffic-Class Groups That Define Service Levels

You can configure a traffic-class group and enter Traffic Class Group Configuration mode, from which you can add classes to or delete classes from the group.

Each traffic class can appear in only one traffic-class group. If not explicitly added to a traffic-class group, the traffic class is considered to be ungrouped.

To configure a traffic-class group:

1. Create a traffic-class group by assigning a name that represents the type of service and enter Traffic Class Group Configuration mode.

   host1(config)#traffic-class-group assured slot 9 extended
   host1(config-traffic-class-group)#

   The traffic class name can be up to 31 characters. It cannot include spaces.

   If you do not specify a keyword, the group is strict-priority by default.

   You can use the **auto-strict-priority** keyword to explicitly configure a single traffic-class group with strict-priority scheduling, regardless of the scheduler profile associated with the group node.

   You can use the **extended** keyword to configure up to three extended traffic-class groups. Scheduling for these groups is determined by the scheduler profile associated with the group node. If an explicitly configured strict-priority group exists, the scheduler for the extended groups may not specify strict-priority scheduling.

Use the **slot** *slotNumber* option to associate a pre-existing global traffic-class group with the module occupying that slot. Characteristics configured for the local group on the line module override those of the global group.

2. Add traffic classes to the traffic-class group.

   host1(config-traffic-class-group)#**traffic-class low-latency-traffic-class**

Related Documentation

- Configuring Traffic Classes That Define Service Levels on page 14
- Monitoring Traffic Classes and Traffic-Class Groups for Defined Levels of Service on page 16

- *traffic-class*
- *traffic-class-group*

Monitoring Traffic Classes and Traffic-Class Groups for Defined Levels of Service

To monitor traffic classes and traffic-class groups:

- Monitoring Service Levels with Traffic Classes on page 306
- Monitoring Service Levels with Traffic-Class Groups on page 307

CHAPTER 3

Configuring Queue Profiles for Buffer Management

This chapter provides information for configuring queue profiles for buffer management on the E Series router.

QoS topics are discussed in the following sections:

Queuing and Buffer Management Overview

A queue is a set of first-in, first-out (FIFO) buffers that buffer packets on the data path. QoS associates queues with a traffic class/interface pair. For example, if you create 4000 IP interfaces and configure each interface with four traffic classes, then 16,000 queues are created. For specific information about the maximum number of QoS queues supported, see *JunosE Release Notes, Appendix A, System Maximums*.

The E Series router dynamically manages the shared memory on egress line modules to provide a good balance between sharing the memory among queues and protecting an individual queue's claim on its fair share of the egress memory.

When egress packet memory is in high demand and aggregate utilization of the packet memory is high, queue lengths are set to lengths that strictly partition egress memory into per-queue memory sections. This conservative buffer-management strategy reserves a fair share of buffers for each queue, so that high bandwidth consumers cannot starve out moderate traffic consumers by allocating all the shared memory resource for themselves.

When egress packet memory is in low demand, a more liberal buffer management strategy is used to provide active queues with more access to the shared memory resource.

The router dynamically varies queue lengths for all queues as the real-time demand on the egress packet memory changes. You can configure limits to prevent the router from setting queue lengths too low or too high.

Static Oversubscription

The router uses static oversubscription to vary queue thresholds based on the number of queues currently configured, which is relatively static. Static oversubscription is based on the assumption that, when a few queues are configured, many of the queues are likely to be active at the same time. When a large number of queues are configured, fewer queues are likely to be active at the same time.

When few queues are configured, buffer memory is strictly partitioned between queues to ensure that buffers are available for all queues. As the number of configured queues increases, buffer memory is increasingly oversubscribed to allow more buffer sharing. Reserving buffer space for all queues when many are expected to be idle is unnecessary and wasteful.

Dynamic Oversubscription

The router uses dynamic oversubscription to vary queue thresholds based on the amount of egress buffer memory in use. The router divides egress buffer memory into eight regions.

The size of the region depends on the ASIC type. For more information, see "Memory Requirements for Queue and Buffers" on page 19.

When buffer memory is in low demand, queues are given large amounts of buffer memory. As the demand for buffer memory increases, queues are given progressively smaller amounts of buffer memory.

Color-Based Thresholding

Packets within the router are tagged with a drop precedence:

- Committed—Green
- Conformed—Yellow
- Exceeded—Red

When the queue fills above the exceeded threshold, the router drops red packets, but still queues yellow and green packets. When the queue fills above the conformed drop threshold, the router queues only green packets.

NOTE: **All color-based thresholds vary in proportion to the dynamic queue length.**

Related Documentation

- Configuring Queue Profiles to Manage Buffers and Thresholds on page 22
- Guidelines for Managing Queue Thresholds on page 19
- Guidelines for Managing Buffers on page 20

- RED and WRED Overview on page 26

Memory Requirements for Queue and Buffers

JunosE Software uses 128-byte buffers.

The egress memory available for queues available depends on the ASIC and the line module. Table 5 on page 19 lists the egress memory.

Table 5: Egress Memory and Region Size on ASIC Line Modules

ASIC	Line Module	Egress Memory (MB)	Region Size (MB)
EFA	All EFA line modules	32	4
FFA	GE-2 and GE-HDE	64	8
	OC48	128	16
	ES2 4G LM	128	16
TFA	ES2 10G LM	96	12

Related Documentation

- Guidelines for Managing Queue Thresholds on page 19
- Guidelines for Managing Buffers on page 20
- *ERX Module Guide* and the *E120 and E320 Module Guide*

Guidelines for Managing Queue Thresholds

To prevent the router from setting queue thresholds too low or too high, you can specify minimum and maximum queue thresholds. You can also specify the conformed length and exceeded length as percentages of the committed length.

Guidelines for Configuring a Maximum Threshold

We recommend that you constrain queue thresholds using committed or conformed threshold settings; any unused memory is redistributed to queues whose thresholds are not constrained. This use of thresholds is analogous to the way that shaping rates constrain bandwidth and cause bandwidth redistribution to unconstrained queues.

For example, voice queues are scheduled at strict priority; therefore, they require very little buffering. Configuring a maximum queue threshold enables the system to allocate more buffers to other queues in the system. Video queues are similar but because they are higher bandwidth, they might require higher maximum committed thresholds.

You might want to limit latency of your multicast traffic by bounding the queue length using a maximum committed threshold. The following example configures the multicast queues so that the committed threshold never exceeds 20 KB, even when the egress memory is lightly loaded. The forfeited buffers are allocated to other queues.

```
host1(config)#queue-profile multicast
host1(config-queue)#committed-length 0 20000
host1(config-queue)#exit
```

Be sure to include 0 in the syntax, or you will configure a minimum threshold.

Guidelines for Configuring a Minimum Threshold

Configuring a minimum threshold does not guarantee that a queue always obtains the minimum buffer allocation. You can configure 1000 queues with a minimum of 1 MB each, but the buffer memory is 32 MB or 128 MB, not 1 GB. In this case, the system moves into higher operating regions (global utilization) if all these queues buffer traffic, until it reaches 90 percent utilization. At that point, the thresholds must reduce to the reserved percentages, and the queue thresholds drop from a high threshold to a very low one. Queues are not guaranteed to obtain any buffering, and are buffered in the order in which they are received.

You can configure a minimum committed threshold by specifying a value such as 1000 with the **committed-length** command:

```
host1(config)#queue-profile multicast
host1(config-queue)#committed-length 1000 20000
host1(config-queue)#exit
```

Related Documentation

- Memory Requirements for Queue and Buffers on page 19
- Configuring Queue Profiles to Manage Buffers and Thresholds on page 22

Guidelines for Managing Buffers

Queue profiles enable you to manage queue thresholds and buffers to manage the following common problems:

- Queues that back up and consume too many buffers
- Queues that cannot obtain buffers when they need them (called *buffer starvation*)

You can set the buffer weight to ensure that some sets of queues get higher thresholds than others. Buffer weight is analogous to weight in a scheduler profile. It directs the router to set the queue thresholds proportionately.

This feature provides graceful buffer allocation as the global utilization goes higher; queues with more buffer weight always obtain more buffers, but they do not undergo a dramatic drop in threshold when the system moves from region to region.

JunosE Software uses 128-byte buffers. When setting very small queue thresholds, keep the following guidelines in mind:

- Specifying a maximum queue length of 0 bytes disables queuing of packets on the queue.
- Specifying a maximum queue length of 1–128 bytes creates a single 128-byte buffer for the queue.
- Specifying a maximum queue length of 129–256 bytes creates two 128-byte buffers for the queue.
- Packets and cells consume at least one buffer.

  For example, a 64-byte packet consumes a single 128-byte buffer. If you specify a maximum queue length of 256 bytes, then either two packets of 64–128 bytes in length or a single packet of 129–256 bytes can be queued.

For example, suppose a line module with 4000 IP interfaces is configured with four queues per IP interface, corresponding to four traffic classes. Suppose that queues in two of the traffic classes are configured with a buffer weight of 24 to increase burst tolerance. The following example configures the video queue:

```
host1(config)#queue-profile video
host1(config-queue)#buffer-weight 24
host1(config-queue)#exit
host1(config)#
```

When the egress memory is fully loaded, dynamic oversubscription is 0 percent, and the 8000 queues with the default buffer weight strictly partition 25 percent of the 32-MB memory, leaving 75 percent of the memory for the queues weighted 24 (corresponding to the ratio 75 percent:25 percent, or 24:8). Therefore, these queues have committed thresholds of 1 KB each, and queues with the buffer weight of 24 have committed thresholds of 3 KB each. As the egress memory becomes progressively less loaded, all the queue thresholds increase proportionally, based on dynamic oversubscription, but the queues with buffer weight 24 are always set with thresholds three times larger than the default thresholds.

Guidelines for Managing Buffer Starvation

Buffer starvation most commonly occurs when queues or nodes exist in a large round robin, usually in the default traffic-class group. When the round robin congests, the queues back up and require more buffers. The traffic in the round robin starts to burst based on a single node or queue. After a packet is dequeued, the node or queue can wait for thousands of other queues to dequeue a packet before it can dequeue again. During this time, the queue backs up.

If you configure different scheduler profile weights or assured rates for nodes in a large and congested round robin, the buffer starvation becomes apparent. The problem occurs when the heavy weighted nodes wait their turn in the round robin and thousands of other nodes dequeue. While the heavily weighted nodes wait, the system needs to buffer them. However, all queues receive the same buffer allocation by default. If the system goes to higher buffer regions, it starts dropping packets for all queues. When the heavy weight node finally transmits, it dequeues all buffers, but it cannot dequeue the packets that were dropped. You do not achieve the expected bandwidth based on scheduler profile weights.

To manage buffer starvation, configure buffer weights on queues so they are in the same ratio as the expected bandwidth for the queues. For example, if two queues have scheduler weight (or assured-rate) in the ratio of 2:1, then set the buffer weights to the same ratio.

To manage buffer starvation, set the **maximum-committed-threshold** on queues that do not need buffering, and increase the **buffer-weight** for the heavily weighted queues in the round robin.

The system calculates the correct ratio for you. Issue the **show egress queue rates** command to see the ratio:

```
host1# show egress-queue rates brief interface fastEthernet 9/0.2
                        traffic                 forwarded aggregate minimum maximum
interface                class                    rate    drop rate  rate    rate
---------------------- ----------------------- --------- --------- ------- -------
ip FastEthernet9/0.2   best-effort                     0         0   25000 1000000
                       videoTrafficClass               0         0  375000 1000000
                       multicastTrafficClass           0         0  925000 1000000
                       internetTrafficClass            0         0   50000 1000000
   Total:                                              0         0

   Queues reported:                     4
   Queues filtered (under threshold):   0
   Queues disabled (no rate period):    0
   Queues disabled (no resources):      0
   Total queues:                        4
```

The minimum rate for each queue is the approximate rate the queue achieves if all configured queues in the line module run infinite traffic. Configure the buffer weights in proportion to the minimum rate displayed by the system.

Related Documentation

- Memory Requirements for Queue and Buffers on page 19
- Configuring Queue Profiles to Manage Buffers and Thresholds on page 22
- Monitoring Forwarding and Drop Rates on the Egress Queue on page 324

Configuring Queue Profiles to Manage Buffers and Thresholds

A queue profile controls the buffering and dropping behavior of a set of egress queues by enabling you to set the buffer weight of the queue, the drop thresholds, and the constraints on queue lengths.

Set the queue lengths as follows:

- To oversubscribe buffer memory, set a minimum queue length.

  NOTE: If the sum of the queue minimum lengths is greater than the amount of egress buffer memory, then the egress buffer memory is oversubscribed.

- To configure a minimal level of buffering or to limit the buffering in queues, set a maximum queue length. For example, if you want to control latency by configuring very small queues, set the maximum queue length to 256 bytes. The system queues no more than 256 bytes.

If you do not set the queue lengths, the router varies the queue length dynamically in the range 1 KB–7 MB.

1. Create a queue profile and enter Queue Configuration mode.

   host1(config)#**queue-profile video**
   host1(config-queue)#

   You can configure 16 queue profiles on an E Series router.

2. (Optional) Set the buffer weight of the queue.

   host1(config-queue)#**buffer-weight 16**

   Queues with a buffer weight of 16 are twice as long as queues with a buffer weight of 8. The range is 1–63; the default is 8.

3. (Optional) Set a minimum or maximum queue length for committed packets.

   host1(config-queue)#**committed-length 11000 15000**

   The range of minimum and maximum lengths is 0–1 GB. By default, there is no minimum or maximum length. The color for committed packets is green.

4. (Optional) Set a minimum or maximum queue length for conformed packets.

   host1(config-queue)#**conformed-length 10000 14000**

   The range of minimum and maximum lengths is 0–1 GB. By default, there is no minimum or maximum length. The color for conformed packets is yellow.

5. (Optional) Set a minimum or maximum queue length for exceeded packets.

   host1(config-queue)#**exceeded-length 9000 10000**

   The range of minimum and maximum lengths is 0–1 GB. By default, there is no minimum or maximum length. The color for exceeded packets is red.

6. (Optional) Set the conformed drop threshold as a percentage of the committed threshold.

   host1(config-queue)#**conformed-fraction 60**

   The range is 0–100 percent; the default is 50.

7. (Optional) Set the exceeded drop threshold as a percentage of the committed threshold.

   host1(config-queue)#**exceeded-fraction 40**

   The range is 0–100 percent; the default is 25.

Related Documentation

- Queuing and Buffer Management Overview on page 17
- Guidelines for Managing Queue Thresholds on page 19

- Guidelines for Managing Buffers on page 20
- Memory Requirements for Queue and Buffers on page 19

- *buffer-weight*
- *committed-length*
- *conformed-fraction*
- *conformed-length*
- *exceeded-fraction*
- *exceeded-length*
- *queue-profile*

Monitoring Queues and Buffers

To monitor queues and buffers, see:

- Monitoring Queue Thresholds on page 308
- Monitoring Queue Profiles on page 311

CHAPTER 4

Configuring Dropping Behavior with RED and WRED

This chapter provides information for configuring dropping behavior using RED and WRED on the E Series router.

QoS topics are discussed in the following sections:

Dropping Behavior Overview

Drop profiles control the dropping behavior of a set of egress queues. They define the range within the queue where random early detection (RED) operates, the maximum percentage of packets to drop, and sensitivity to bursts of packets. Weighted random early detection (WRED) is an extension to RED that enables you to assign different RED drop profiles to each color of traffic.

The purpose of RED and WRED is to signal end-to-end protocols, such as TCP, that the router is becoming congested along a particular egress path. The intent is to trigger TCP congestion avoidance in a random set of TCP flows before congestion becomes severe and causes tail dropping on a large number of flows. Tail dropping can lead to TCP slow-starts, and tail dropping on a large number of flows results in global synchronization.

By default, tail dropping occurs when the length of a queue exceeds a threshold. Drop profiles allow you to employ active queue management by specifying RED and WRED parameters to be applied to an egress queue.

Congestion of an egress queue occurs when the rate of traffic destined for the queue exceeds the rate of traffic draining from the queue; the queue fills to its limit, and any further traffic destined to it must be discarded until there is room in the queue. RED and WRED monitor average queue length over time to detect incipient congestion.

You can combine drop profiles and queue profiles within a queue rule of a QoS profile to specify up to 256 unique queuing behaviors within the router. You can then associate these queuing behaviors in any combination with any of the egress queues.

Related Documentation

- Queuing and Buffer Management Overview on page 17

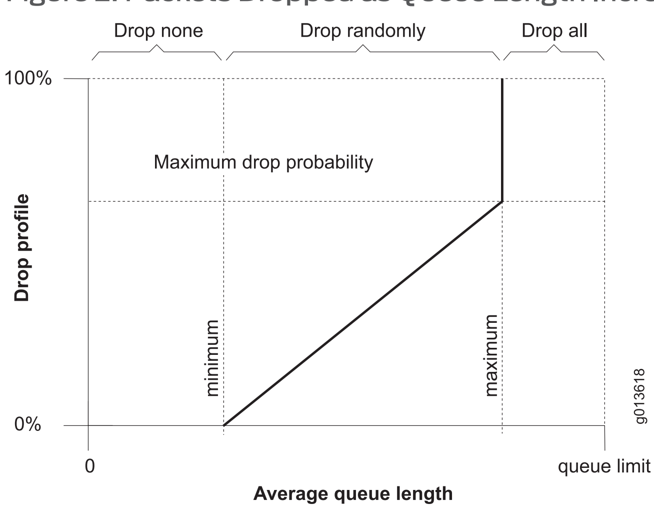
RED and WRED Overview

The scheduler maintains an average queue length for each queue configured for RED. When a packet is enqueued, the current queue length is weighted into the average queue length based on the average-length exponent in the drop profile.

- Small exponent values weight the current queue length heavily, so the average queue length is more responsive to transient bursts.
- Large exponent values weight the current queue length lightly, so the average queue length is less responsive to bursts.

When the average queue length exceeds the minimum threshold, RED begins randomly dropping packets. While the average queue length increases toward the maximum threshold, RED drops packets with increasing frequency, up to the maximum drop probability. When the average queue length exceeds the maximum drop threshold, all packets are dropped. Figure 2 on page 26 shows this behavior.

Figure 2: Packets Dropped as Queue Length Increases



WRED is an extension of RED that allows you to assign different RED drop thresholds to each color of traffic. The router assigns a color to each packet. Committed means green, conformed means yellow, and exceeded means red. When the queue fills above the exceeded threshold, the router drops red packets, but still queues yellow and green packets. When the queue fills above the conformed drop threshold, the router queues only green packets.

Related Documentation

- Configuring RED on page 27
- Configuring WRED on page 30

Configuring RED

Each line module supports a default drop profile and 15 configurable drop profiles. You can configure the default drop profile on all E Series line modules except for the ES2 10G LM.

To configure RED:

1. Create a drop profile and enter Drop Profile Configuration mode.

   host1(config)#**drop-profile internetDropProfile**
   host1(config-drop-profile)#

   You can configure up to 16 drop profiles.

2. Set the average-length exponent, which specifies the exponent used to weight the average queue length over time, controlling WRED responsiveness.

   host1(config-drop-profile)#**average-length-exponent 9**

   - Specifying an average-length exponent enables the RED average queue length computation.
   - A higher value smoothens out the average and slows WRED reaction to congestion and decongestion, accommodating short bursts without dropping. Too large a value can smooth the average to the point that WRED does not react at all.
   - A lower value speeds up WRED reaction. Too low a value can cause overreaction to short bursts, dropping packets unnecessarily.

3. (Optional) Set the minimum and maximum threshold for committed traffic.

   host1(config-drop-profile)#**committed-threshold percent 30 90 4**

4. (Optional) Set the minimum and maximum threshold for conformed traffic.

   host1(config-drop-profile)#**conformed-threshold percent 25 90 5**

5. (Optional) Set the minimum and maximum threshold for exceeded traffic.

   host1(config-drop-profile)#**exceeded-threshold percent 20 90 6**

   The thresholds specify a linear relationship between average queue length and drop probability.

   You can express thresholds as either percentages of maximum queue size by including the keyword **percent**, or as absolute byte values by omitting the keyword.

Related Documentation

- Configuring WRED on page 30
- Monitoring RED and WRED on page 35
- *average-length-exponent*
- *committed-threshold*
- *conformed-threshold*
- *drop-profile*
- *exceeded-threshold*

Example: Configuring Average Queue Length for RED

To enable calculation of average queue length, create a drop profile with a nonzero average-length exponent, reference the drop profile within a QoS profile, and attach the QoS profile to an interface.

The following drop profile enables the average queue length calculation, but does not initiate RED dropping behavior:

```
host1(config)#drop-profile averageOnly
host1(config-drop-profile)#average-length-exponent 10
```

Related Documentation

- Configuring RED on page 27
- Dropping Behavior Overview on page 25
- RED and WRED Overview on page 26

Example: Configuring Dropping Thresholds for RED

You can specify different dropping behavior for committed (green), conformed (yellow), and exceeded (red) packets by specifying a minimum queue threshold, maximum queue threshold, and maximum drop probability for each color of traffic.

By default, conformed threshold and exceeded threshold take the same values as the committed threshold. Therefore, if you specify only a committed threshold, conformed and exceeded traffic is treated like committed traffic. Similarly, if you specify a conformed threshold without an exceeded threshold, exceeded traffic is treated like committed traffic.

The following drop profiles result in identical behavior:

```
host1(config)#drop-profile colorblind1
host1(config-drop-profile)#committed-threshold percent 30 90 5
host1(config-drop-profile)#exit

host1(config)#drop-profile colorblind2
host1(config-drop-profile)#committed-threshold percent 30 90 5
host1(config-drop-profile)#conformed-threshold percent 30 90 5
host1(config-drop-profile)#exit
```

```
host1(config)#drop-profile colorblind3
host1(config-drop-profile)#committed-threshold percent 30 90 5
host1(config-drop-profile)#conformed-threshold percent 30 90 5
host1(config-drop-profile)#exceeded-threshold percent 30 90 5
```

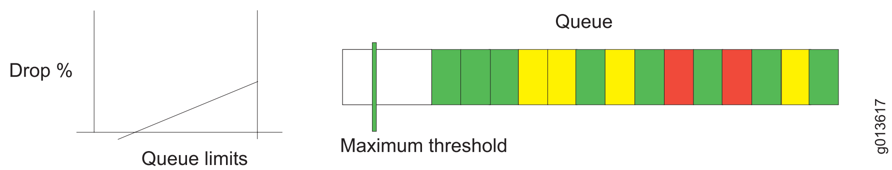
Related Documentation

- Configuring RED on page 27
- Dropping Behavior Overview on page 25
- RED and WRED Overview on page 26

Example: Configuring Color-Blind RED

You can configure RED so that packets are dropped without regard to color. To do so, you combine a drop profile that has a committed threshold configured with a queue profile that specifies the same queue length for committed, conformed, and exceeded packets, as shown in Figure 3 on page 29.

Figure 3: Color-Blind RED Drop Profile with Colorless Queue Profile



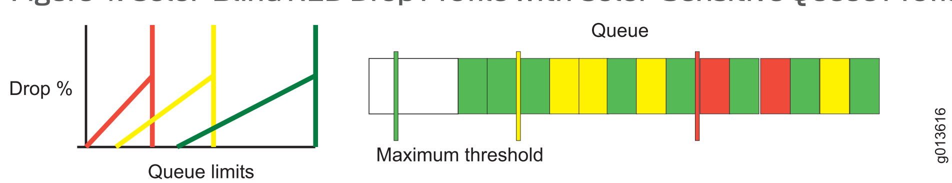
In the following example, the drop profile and queue profile combine to specify the following:

- When the average queue length is between 30 percent full (30 KB) and 90 percent full (90 KB), up to 5 percent of the packets are randomly dropped regardless of their color.
- When the average queue length is greater than 90 percent, all packets are dropped regardless of color.

```
host1(config)#drop-profile nocolor
host1(config-drop-profile)#c ommitted-threshold percent 30 90 5
host1(config-drop-profile)#exit
host1(config)#queue-profile colorless
host1(config-queue)#committed-length 100000 100000
host1(config-queue)#conformed-fraction 100
host1(config-queue)#exceeded-fraction 100
```

To achieve the same drop treatment for each color, you can specify color-blind RED in combination with a color-sensitive queue profile, as shown in Figure 4 on page 29.

Figure 4: Color-Blind RED Drop Profile with Color-Sensitive Queue Profile



In the following example, the drop profile and queue profile combine to specify the following:

- When the average queue length is between 30 percent full (30 KB) and 90 percent full (90 KB), up to 5 percent of the packets are dropped randomly. In this case, the maximum queue length is 100 KB for green packets, 50 KB for yellow packets, and 25 KB for red packets. Therefore, the router randomly drops:
  - Red packets when the average queue length is between 7.5 KB and 22.5 KB
  - Yellow packets when the average queue length is between 15 KB and 45 KB
  - Green packets when the average queue length is between 30 KB and 90 KB
- When the average queue length is greater than 90 percent of the maximum queue length, all packets are dropped. Therefore, the router drops:
  - Red packets when the average queue length is greater than 22.5 KB
  - Yellow packets when the average queue length is greater than 45 KB
  - Green packets when the average queue length is greater than 90 KB

```
host1(config)#drop-profile colorblindRed
host1(config-drop-profile)#committed-threshold percent 30 90 5
host1(config-drop-profile)#exit
host1(config)#queue-profile colorSensitive
host1(config-queue)#committed-length 100000 100000
```

Related Documentation

- Configuring RED on page 27
- Dropping Behavior Overview on page 25
- RED and WRED Overview on page 26

Configuring WRED

The main difference between RED and WRED is that WRED deals with different colored packets. The router assigns a color to each packet. Committed means green, conformed means yellow, and exceeded means red.

Each line module supports a default drop profile and 15 configurable drop profiles.

WRED is not supported on the ES2 10G Uplink LM. On the ES2 10G LM, you must configure WRED in one of the 15 configurable drop profiles; you cannot configure its default drop profile.

To enable support for 32,000 subscribers with 128,000 QoS queues on ES2 10G ADV LMs, scheduler memory enhancements have reduced the number of QoS rate counters that are supported per egress queue from 7 to 5:

- 1 is used for forwarding events
- 3 are used for tail dropping behavior
- 1 is used for WRED functionality (an aggregate of all colors)

Each line module supports a default drop profile and 15 configurable drop profiles. On the ES2 10G ADV LM, you must configure WRED in one of the 15 configurable drop profiles; you cannot configure its default drop profile. Queue rate statistics measure the forwarding and drop rates of each queue in bits per second. Queue event statistics configure the E Series router to count the number of times that forwarding or drop rates exceed a specific threshold. To display information about the number of committed packets and bytes dropped by WRED for ES2 10G ADV LMs, see the number displayed in the Dropped by WRED committed field in the output of the **show ip interface** command. The Dropped by WRED confirmed and Dropped by WRED exceeded fields always display a value of zero because of the single counter being used for WRED functionality being calculated and displayed in the Dropped by WRED committed field of the output.

To configure WRED:

1. Create a drop profile and enter Drop Profile Configuration mode.

   host1(config)#**drop-profile internetDropProfile**
   host1(config-drop-profile)#

   You can configure up to 16 drop profiles.

2. Set the average-length exponent, which specifies the exponent used to weight the average queue length over time, controlling WRED responsiveness.

   host1(config-drop-profile)#**average-length-exponent 9**

   - Specifying an average-length exponent enables the RED average queue length computation.
   - A higher value smoothens out the average and slows WRED reaction to congestion and decongestion, accommodating short bursts without dropping. Too large a value can smooth the average to the point that WRED does not react at all.
   - A lower value speeds up WRED reaction. Too low a value can cause overreaction to short bursts, dropping packets unnecessarily.

3. (Optional) Set the minimum and maximum threshold for committed traffic.

   host1(config-drop-profile)#**committed-threshold percent 30 90 4**

4. (Optional) Set the minimum and maximum threshold for conformed traffic.

   host1(config-drop-profile)#**conformed-threshold percent 25 90 5**

5. (Optional) Set the minimum and maximum threshold for exceeded traffic.

   host1(config-drop-profile)#**exceeded-threshold percent 20 90 6**

   The thresholds specify a linear relationship between average queue length and drop probability.

   You can express thresholds as either percentages of maximum queue size by including the keyword **percent**, or as absolute byte values by omitting the keyword.

Related Documentation

- Configuring RED on page 27
- Monitoring RED and WRED on page 35

- *average-length-exponent*
- *committed-threshold*
- *conformed-threshold*
- *drop-profile*
- *exceeded-threshold*

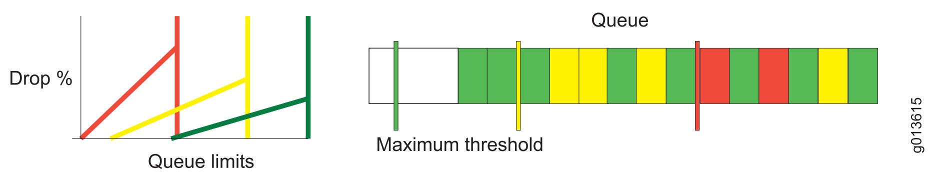
Example: Configuring Different Treatment of Colored Packets for WRED

Figure 5 on page 32 shows a WRED drop profile that yields progressively more aggressive drop treatment for each color. Exceeded traffic is dropped over a wider range and with greater maximum drop probability than conformed or committed traffic. Conformed traffic is dropped over a wider range and with greater maximum drop probability than committed traffic.

The commands to configure this example are:

```
host1(config)#drop-profile wredColored
host1(config-drop-profile)#committed-threshold percent 30 90 3
host1(config-drop-profile)#conformed-threshold percent 25 90 5
host1(config-drop-profile)#exceeded-threshold percent 20 90 10
```

Figure 5: Different Treatment of Colored Packets



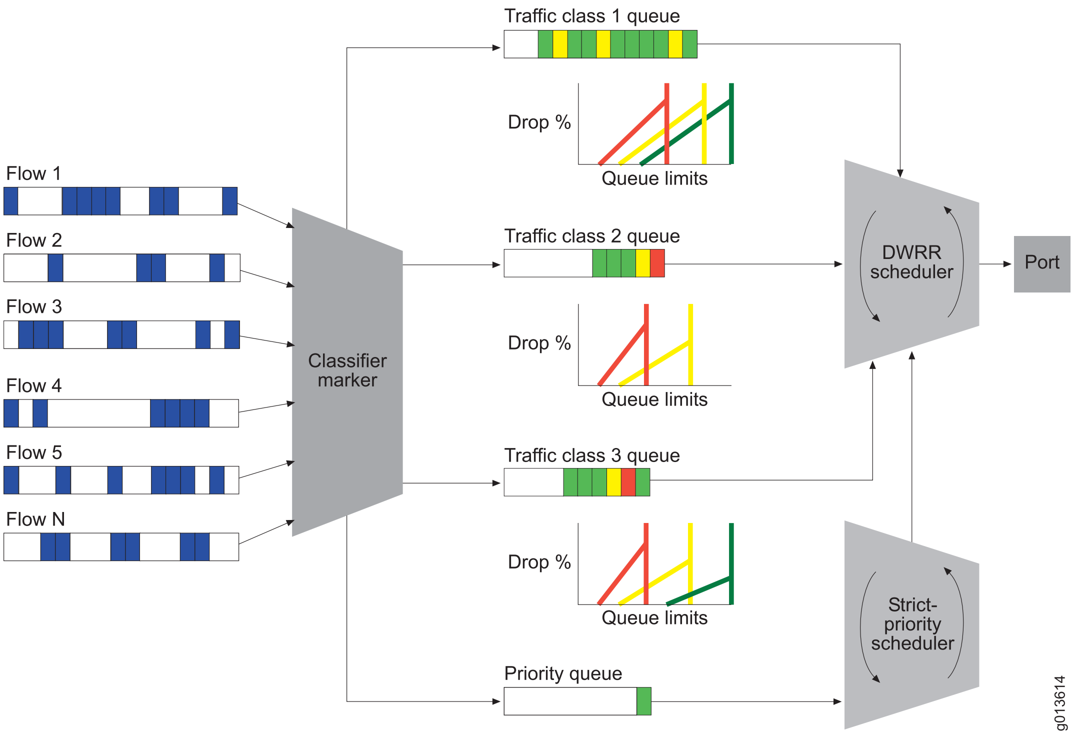
Related Documentation

- Configuring WRED on page 30
- Dropping Behavior Overview on page 25
- RED and WRED Overview on page 26

Example: Defining Different Drop Behavior for Each Traffic Class for WRED

You can define different dropping behaviors for each traffic class in the router. By doing so, you can assign less aggressive drop profiles to higher-priority queues and more aggressive drop profiles to lower-priority queues. Figure 6 on page 33 shows an example that classifies packets into one of four traffic classes. Each traffic class has a different queuing behavior, drop treatment, and scheduler treatment.

Figure 6: Defining Different Drop Behavior for Each Queue



Related Documentation

- Configuring WRED on page 30
- Dropping Behavior Overview on page 25
- RED and WRED Overview on page 26

Example: Configuring WRED and Dynamic Queue Thresholds

RED typically operates on fixed-size queues, and you can configure the router to use fixed-size queues. However, by default, the router employs dynamic queue thresholds to provide a good balance between sharing the egress buffer memory between queues and protecting an individual queue's claim on its fair share of the egress memory. Fixed-size queues become problematic as the number of configured queues scales into the thousands, because allocating disjointed partitions of buffer memory to each queue means the allocations become quite small, and most likely not all queues are simultaneously active.

In general, you use queues as follows:

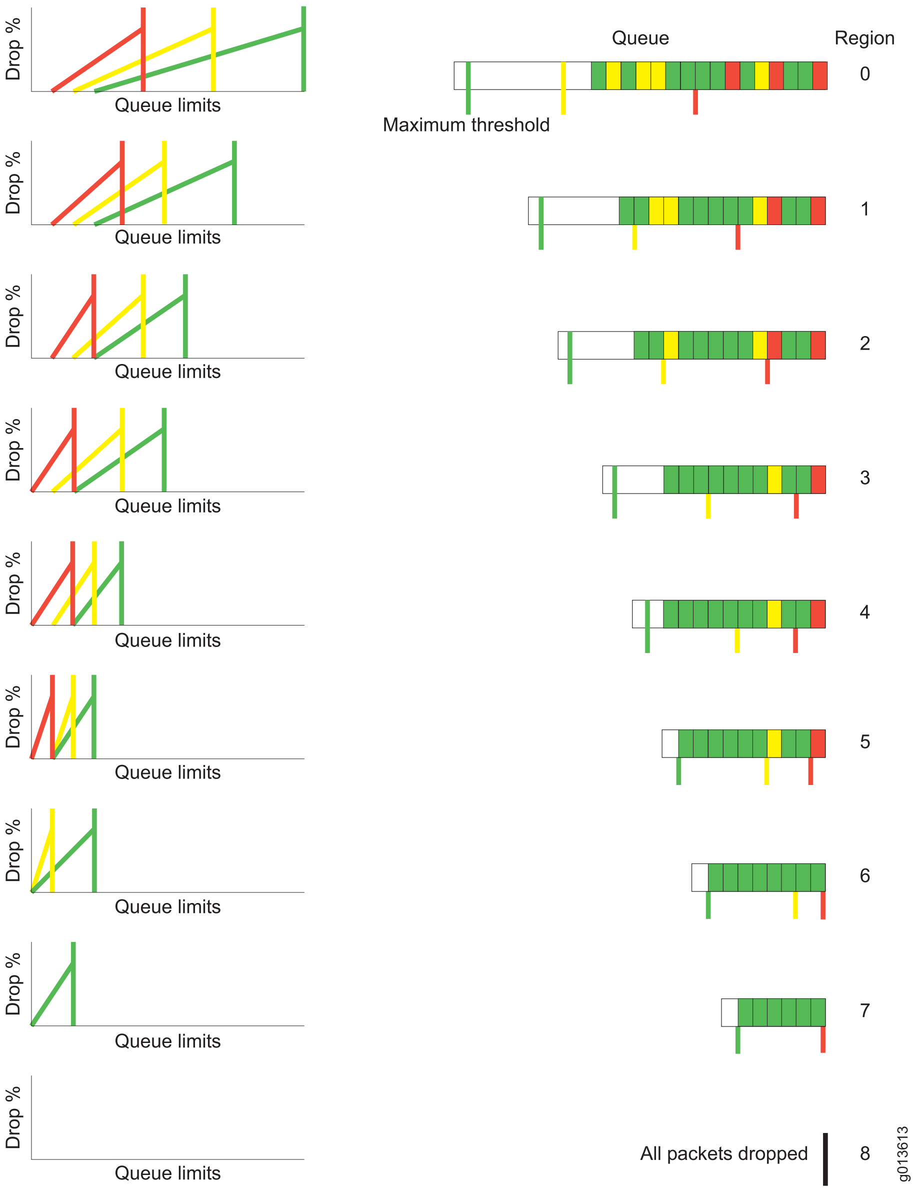
- Fixed-size queues on core routers and core-facing interfaces where the number of queues is relatively small (tens or hundreds, but not thousands).
- Dynamic queues on edge-facing interfaces where the number of queues is relatively large (thousands).

As shown in Figure 7 on page 35, queue lengths extend to oversubscribe memory when aggregate memory utilization is low, and contract to strictly partition memory when memory utilization is high. Dynamic thresholding enforces fairness when free buffers are scarce and promotes sharing when buffers are plentiful. Dynamic queue thresholds are discussed in "Queuing and Buffer Management Overview" on page 17. Figure 7 on page 35 illustrates WRED behavior with dynamic queue thresholding.

To configure WRED to run on queues whose limits dynamically expand and contract, use the **percent** keyword when you configure thresholds in a drop profile. For example:

```
host1(config)#drop-profile internetDropProfile
host1(config-drop-profile)#average-length-exponent 9
host1(config-drop-profile)#committed-threshold percent 30 90 4
host1(config-drop-profile)#conformed-threshold percent 25 90 5
host1(config-drop-profile)#exceeded-threshold percent 20 90 6
```


Figure 7: WRED and Dynamic Queue Thresholding



Related Documentation

- Configuring WRED on page 30
- Dropping Behavior Overview on page 25
- RED and WRED Overview on page 26

Monitoring RED and WRED

To monitor drop profiles, see:

- Monitoring Drop Profiles for RED and WRED on page 312

CHAPTER 5

Gathering Statistics for Rates and Events in the Queue

This chapter provides information for configuring statistics profiles on the E Series router.

QoS topics are discussed in the following sections:

QoS Statistics Overview

Statistics profiles enable you to gather statistics for the rate at which packets are forwarded out of a queue and for the rate at which committed, conformed, or exceeded packets are dropped. Statistics profiles also enable you to use events to monitor the rate statistics. You can then use **show** commands to view the results of the statistics gathering.

You can create up to 250 statistics profiles on the E Series Broadband Services Routers. The profiles are referenced by a queue rule within a QoS profile.

Statistics cannot be collected on failover queues.

When you create a statistics profile, you specify the time period over which statistics are gathered. To gather event statistics, you configure the thresholds for triggering rate-event reporting.

- Rate period—Time period, in seconds, over which statistics are gathered. For example, a 30-second rate period results in rate statistics being gathered over 30-second time segments.
- Forwarding rate threshold—Threshold for forwarding rate events. A forwarding-rate event is counted whenever the forwarding rate exceeds the specified threshold.

- Committed drop threshold—Threshold above which committed drop rate events are counted.
- Conformed drop threshold—Threshold above which conformed drop rate events are counted.
- Exceeded drop threshold—Threshold above which exceeded drop rate events are counted.

Rate Statistics

You can configure the E Series router to gather statistics for the rate at which queues forward and drop packets.

Queue rate statistics measure the forwarding and drop rates of each queue in bits per second. All bytes in the Layer 2 encapsulation are included in the rate calculation. For example, rates for a queue on Ethernet include the Ethernet and VLAN encapsulations.

For ATM modules, you can optionally configure queue statistics and queue rates to include the cell encapsulation and padding. Cell encapsulation and padding are referred to as the *cell tax*. The QoS shaping mode that you set on ATM line modules determines whether queue rate statistics include cell tax.

- If the interface is configured with frame-based QoS shaping mode, the egress queue measures frame rate statistics; an ATM cell tax is not included.
- If the interface is configured with cell-based QoS shaping mode, the egress queue measures cell rate statistics; cell rates include ATM Adaptation Layer 5 (AAL5) encapsulation and cell padding.
- If the interface is configured with byte adjustment, the egress queue measures rate statistics that are adjusted to the byte adjustment value.

NOTE: **If you change the QoS shaping mode value in the middle of a rate period, the gathered rates are a mixture of cell- and frame-based rates for that one rate period. The next rate period uses a rate based on the new QoS shaping mode setting.**

Event Statistics

You can configure the E Series router to count the number of times that forwarding or drop rates exceed a specific threshold. Events can be useful when you are monitoring service level agreements. For example, you might count the number of times that the drop rate of a queue is nonzero.

Bulk Statistics Support for QoS Statistics

You can obtain queue-level QoS statistics for each logical interface by querying the SNMP MIB. However, using SNMP to obtain queue-level statistics consumes significant network bandwidth because SNMP polls large volumes of data frequently. As an alternative to using the SNMP MIB, you can use the bulkstats statistics application.

The bulk statistics application provides components to configure and organize network accounting data in a flexible manner. The application reduces the consumption of network bandwidth by collecting queue-level statistics and periodically transferring the data to a remote server. You can configure the bulk statistics schemas to export network accounting data. In particular, the QoS schema supports the export of queue-level QoS statistics on egress queues for various interface types.

Configuring QoS schemas helps service providers monitor their network and report congestion and oversubscription by obtaining queue-level statistics and configuration information for each logical interface.

For information about schemas and configuring a bulk statistics schema to export queue-level QoS statistics for egress queues on the router, see *JunosE System Basics Configuration Guide, Chapter 4, Configuring SNMP*.

Related Documentation

- Configuring Statistic Profiles for QoS on page 39
- Monitoring the Configuration of Statistics Profiles on page 329
- Troubleshooting Memory and Processor Use for Egress Queue Rate Statistics and Events on page 347

Configuring Statistic Profiles for QoS

To begin to configure a statistics profile, enter Statistics Profile Configuration mode.

- Issue the **statistics-profile** command from Global Configuration mode:

```
host1(config)#statistics-profile statpro-1
host1(config-statistics-profile)#
```

The router supports up to 250 statistics profiles.

Related Documentation

- Configuring Rate Statistics on page 39
- Configuring Event Statistics on page 40
- Monitoring QoS Statistics for Rates and Events on page 42

- *statistics-profile*

Configuring Rate Statistics

To gather rate statistics:

1. Create the statistics profile.

```
host1(config)#statistics-profile statpro-5
```

2. Set the length of time during which statistics are counted.

```
host1(config-statistics-profile)#rate-period 45
```

   Rate period range is 1–43200 seconds.

3. Reference the statistics profile by a QoS profile.

   host1(config)#**qos-profile qospro-3**
   host1(config-qos-profile)#**ip queue traffic-class tc1 scheduler-profile sp1 statistics-profile statpro-5**

4. Attach the QoS profile to the appropriate interface.

   host1(config)#**interface gigabitEthernet 1/0**
   host1(config-subif)#**qos-profile qospro-3**
   host1(config-subif)#**exit**

5. (Optional) Display the rate statistics.

   host1#**show egress-queue rates interface gigabitEthernet 1/0**

Related Documentation

- Configuring Statistic Profiles for QoS on page 39
- Configuring a QoS Profile on page 130
- Monitoring QoS Statistics for Rates and Events on page 42
- *interface*
- *qos-profile*
- *queue*
- *rate-period*
- *statistics-profile*

Configuring Event Statistics

To configure the router to count events on a queue, you configure the threshold above which forwarding or drop events are counted.

A forwarding rate event occurs each time the forwarding rate exceeds the threshold during the specified rate period.

A drop event occurs each time the number of packets dropped exceeds the threshold during the specified rate period.

To gather event statistics:

1. Create the statistics profile.

   host1(config)#**statistics-profile statpro-1**

2. Set the length of time during which statistics are counted.

   host1(config-statistics-profile)#**rate-period 30**

   Rate period range is 1–43200 seconds.

3. (Optional) Set the threshold above which forwarding rate events are counted.

   host1(config-statistics-profile)#**forwarding-rate-threshold 10000000**

Forwarding rate threshold range is 1–1073741824 bps; default is no threshold.

4. (Optional) Set a threshold for committed (green) packets.

   host1(config-statistics-profile)#**committed-drop-threshold 2000000**

   Drop rate threshold range is 1–1073741824 bps; default is no threshold.

5. (Optional) Set a threshold for conformed (yellow) packets.

   host1(config-statistics-profile)#**conformed-drop-threshold 4000000**

   Drop rate threshold range is 1–1073741824 bps; default is no threshold.

6. (Optional) Set a threshold for exceeded (red) packets.

   host1(config-statistics-profile)#**exceeded-drop-threshold 6000000**

   Drop rate threshold range is 1–1073741824 bps; default is no threshold.

7. Reference the statistics profile in a QoS profile.

   host1(config)#**qos-profile qospro-1**
   host1(config-qos-profile)#**ip queue traffic-class tc1 scheduler-profile sp1 statistics-profile statpro-1**

8. Attach the QoS profile to the appropriate interface.

   host1(config)#**interface gigabitEthernet 1/0**
   host1(config-subif)#**qos-profile qospro-1**
   host1(config-subif)#**exit**

9. (Optional) Display the event statistics.

   host1#**show egress-queue events interface gigabitEthernet 1/0**

Related Documentation

- Configuring Statistic Profiles for QoS on page 39
- Configuring a QoS Profile on page 130
- Monitoring QoS Statistics for Rates and Events on page 42

- *committed-drop-threshold*
- *conformed-drop-threshold*
- *exceeded-drop-threshold*
- *forwarding-rate-threshold*
- *qos-profile*
- *queue*
- *rate-period*
- *statistics-profile*

Clearing QoS Statistics on the Egress Queue

To clear statistics from the egress queue for the specified interface and traffic class:

- Issue the **clear egress-queue** command.

  host1#**clear egress-queue atm 3/0 explicit traffic-class class15**

  Use the **explicit** keyword to clear queues only on the specified interface and not queues stacked above the interface.

Related Documentation

- Monitoring QoS Statistics for Rates and Events on page 42
- *clear egress-queue*

Clearing QoS Statistics on the Fabric Queue

To clear statistics from the fabric queue for the specified traffic class and egress slot:

- Issue the **clear fabric-queue** command.

  host1#**clear fabric-queue traffic-class class15 egress-slot 3**

  By default, statistics for all traffic classes and all slots are cleared.

Related Documentation

- Monitoring QoS Statistics for Rates and Events on page 42
- *clear fabric-queue*

Monitoring QoS Statistics for Rates and Events

To monitor statistics for rates and events in the queue:

- Monitoring Forwarding and Drop Events on the Egress Queue on page 323
- Monitoring Forwarding and Drop Rates on the Egress Queue on page 324
- Monitoring Queue Statistics for the Fabric on page 328
- Monitoring the Configuration of Statistics Profiles on page 329

PART 3

Scheduling and Shaping Traffic

CHAPTER 6

QoS Scheduler Hierarchy Overview

This chapter provides information for configuring the QoS scheduler hierarchy using scheduler profiles on the E Series router.

QoS topics are discussed in the following sections:

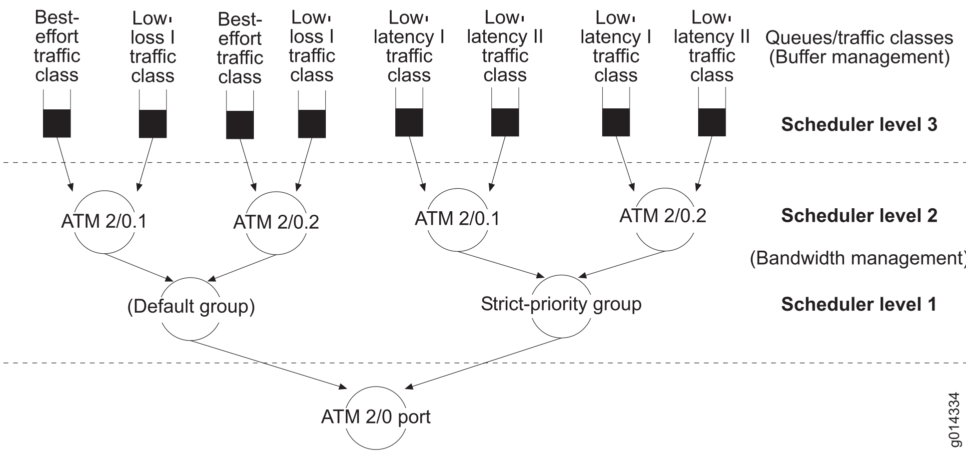
Scheduler Hierarchy Overview

The egress line module scheduler is an HRR scheduler. Figure 8 on page 46 is an example of a QoS scheduler's hierarchy.

As shown in Figure 8 on page 46, the queues feeding a physical port are organized in a hierarchy. At each level in the hierarchy, the scheduler uses shaping rates, hierarchical or assured rates, and relative weights to determine the allocated bandwidth:

- The scheduler selects a first-level node based on the allocated bandwidth.
- The scheduler then selects a second-level node from the group of nodes that are stacked above the selected first-level node. This selection is also based on the allocated bandwidth.
- Finally, the scheduler selects a queue from the group of queues stacked above the second-level node.

Figure 8: QoS Scheduler Hierarchy



Shaping Rates, Assured Rates, and Relative Weights in a Scheduler Hierarchy

The scheduler supports hierarchical and static assured rates, relative weights, and shaping rates on all three levels of the hierarchy: first-level node, second-level node, and queue. The bandwidth delivered from a given node or queue is a function of the shaping rate and either the assured rate or relative weight:

- When the scheduler is not congested, the shaping rates determine which node or queue can claim the bandwidth. The shaping rate specifies the maximum bandwidth to the node or queue.
- When the scheduler is congested, either the hierarchical or static assured rate or the weight specifies the minimum bandwidth.
  - If the scheduler is configured to use a static assured rate and the assured rate is other than none (the default), it is used to determine the allocated bandwidth, and the weight setting is ignored. If the assured rate is zero, the weight setting is used to determine the bandwidth.

    The static assured rate specifies the desired bandwidth. This rate is guaranteed until the bandwidth becomes oversubscribed.
  - If the scheduler is configured to use hierarchical assured rate, the scheduler dynamically adjusts the amount of allocated bandwidth for service delivery based on the sum of the assured rates of all child nodes and queues.
  - The assured rate also specifies that if bandwidth is over- or undersubscribed, all adjustments are made in proportion to the original assured-rate specification.

    For example, if Node A is configured to receive 40 Mbps and Node B receives 20 Mbps, any available bandwidth above the subscribed total of 60 Mbps would be allocated to the two nodes at the same 2-to-1 ratio. Similarly, if the bandwidth were oversubscribed and only 30 Mbps were available, this amount would also be allocated to the two nodes at the 2-to-1 ratio, with Node A getting 20 Mbps and Node B getting 10 Mbps.

NOTE: For E Series ASIC modules, strict priority is supported only for a single first-level scheduler node.

When determining the shaping rate, the system includes all bytes in Layer 2 encapsulations. The packets that are included in the rate depend on the Layer 2 node that is specified in the QoS profile. For example, the shaping rate for an Ethernet node includes bytes from the Ethernet and VLAN encapsulations.

Related Documentation

- Static and Hierarchical Assured Rate Overview on page 54
- Rate Shaping and Port Shaping Overview on page 51
- Shared Shaping Overview on page 69
- Configuring a Scheduler Hierarchy on page 47

Configuring a Scheduler Hierarchy

When you configure a scheduler hierarchy, you configure the scheduler profile and assign attributes.

To configure a scheduler hierarchy:

1. Configure a scheduler profile.

   See “Configuring a Scheduler Profile for a Scheduler Node or Queue” on page 48.

2. (Optional) Configure attributes in the scheduler profile.

   - Configure a shaping rate for rate shaping or port shaping.

     See “Configuring Rate Shaping for a Scheduler Node or Queue” on page 52 or “Configuring Port Shaping” on page 53.

   - Configure an assured rate.

     See “Configuring an Assured Rate for a Scheduler Node or Queue” on page 55.

   - Configure the HRR weight.

     See “Configuring the HRR Weight for a Scheduler Node or Queue” on page 56.

   - Configure shared shaping.

     See “Configuring Simple Shared Shaping” on page 79 and “Configuring Compound Shared Shaping” on page 100.

   - Configure implicit and explicit constituent selection.

     See “Configuring Implicit Constituents for Simple or Compound Shared Shaping” on page 114 and “Configuring Explicit Constituents for Simple or Compound Shared Shaping” on page 119.

3. Reference the scheduler profile in a QoS profile and apply to an interface.

See “Configuring a QoS Profile” on page 130 and “Attaching a QoS Profile to an Interface” on page 132.

Related Documentation

- Scheduler Hierarchy Overview on page 45
- Parameter Definition Attributes for QoS Administrators Overview on page 225

Configuring a Scheduler Profile for a Scheduler Node or Queue

To create a scheduler profile for a scheduler hierarchy:

- Create a scheduler profile by assigning a name that represents the type of service and enter Scheduler Profile Configuration mode.

```
host1(config)#scheduler-profile sp-1mbs
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#
```

The router supports up to 1000 scheduler profiles.

Related Documentation

- Configuring Rate Shaping for a Scheduler Node or Queue on page 52
- Configuring Port Shaping on page 53
- Configuring an Assured Rate for a Scheduler Node or Queue on page 55
- Configuring the HRR Weight for a Scheduler Node or Queue on page 56
- Configuring Simple Shared Shaping on page 79
- Configuring Compound Shared Shaping on page 100

Using Expressions for Bandwidth and Burst Values in a Scheduler Profile

Expressions are combinations of constants and operators. You can specify some scheduler profile attributes using an expression, such as the shaping rate. All operations within expressions are performed using 64 bit unsigned math, resulting is a 32 bit, signed integer value.

Expressions consist of both operators and operand values. Operators are mathematical functions, and operand values are the inputs for the mathematical function. Operand values can be an integer. You specify an expression consisting of an operand, followed by zero or more [operator, operand] pairs.

You can specify bandwidth as a percentage and burst in milliseconds or bytes by using expressions with the **shaping-rate**, **shared-shaping-rate**, **assured-rate**, and **weight** commands.

When calculating constant shaping rates, use the following formula to translate burst values from bytes to milliseconds (ms):

Time (ms) = [(burstValueBytes * 8 bits/byte)/ Rate (bps)] * 1000 (ms/s)

Using this formula, a 2 Mbps service with a 500 KB burst yields 4 Mb per 2 seconds or 2000 ms:

[(500000 * 8) / 2000000] * 1000 = 2000 ms

The shaping rate is calculated when the QoS profile is attached based on the parameter instance. For example:

```
host1(config)# scheduler-profile  sp-1mbs
(config-scheduler-profile)# shaping-rate video-bandwidth % 100 burst 2000  milliseconds
```

When the shaping rate for video-bandwidth is 2 Mbps, the burst value is calculated using the following formula:

Burst Value (bits) = Rate (bps) * [Time (ms) / 1000 (ms/s)]

The burst value in bits is calculated as:

Burst Value (bits) = 2000000 * [2000 / 1000] = 4000000

The burst value in bytes is calculated as:

Burst Value (bytes) = 4000000 / 8 = 500000

Related Documentation

- Scheduler Profiles and Parameter Expressions for QoS Administrators on page 231
- Configuring Rate Shaping for a Scheduler Node or Queue on page 52
- Configuring Port Shaping on page 53
- Configuring an Assured Rate for a Scheduler Node or Queue on page 55
- Configuring the HRR Weight for a Scheduler Node or Queue on page 56
- Configuring Simple Shared Shaping on page 79
- Configuring Compound Shared Shaping on page 100

CHAPTER 7

Configuring Rates and Weights in the Scheduler Hierarchy

This chapter provides information for configuring shaping rates, assured rates, and weights in the QoS scheduler hierarchy using scheduler profiles.

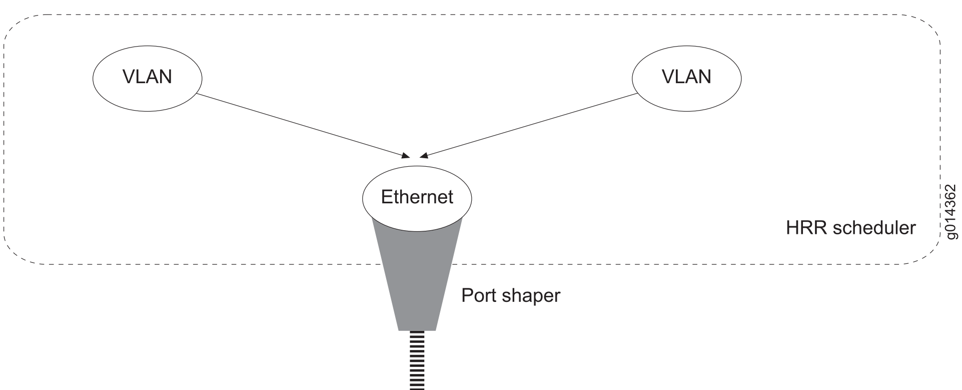
QoS topics are discussed in the following sections:

Rate Shaping and Port Shaping Overview

Rate shaping throttles the rate at which queues transmit packets. Rate shaping is TCP friendly; that is, it buffers packets that are above the rate, rather than dropping them.

Port shaping enables you to shape the aggregate traffic through a port or channel to a rate that is less than the line or port rate. With port shaping, you can configure scheduler nodes at the port level, as shown in Figure 9 on page 51.

Figure 9: Port Shaping on an Ethernet Module



The per-port shaping feature provides the ability to shape the output of a port.

Related Documentation

- Configuring Rate Shaping for a Scheduler Node or Queue on page 52
- Configuring Port Shaping on page 53
- *VSAs for Dynamic IP Interfaces Overview*

Configuring Rate Shaping for a Scheduler Node or Queue

The router supports 64,000 rate shapers per line module. Shaping rates are multiples of 1 Kbps.

To configure a shaping rate for a scheduler node or queue:

1. Create a scheduler profile.

   ```
   host1(config)#scheduler-profile video
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#
   ```

2. Specify a shaping rate in the scheduler profile.

   ```
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shaping-rate 128000 burst 32767 milliseconds
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shaping-rate 5000 x 90
   ```

   The range for the shaping rate is 1–1000000000 bps/Kbps; the default is the minimum shaping rate (1 Kbps). You can set the shaping rate to vary from 1 bps to 1000 Gbps (which is denoted by entering 1000000000 Kbps in the CLI for the **shaping-rate** command). The router rounds the rate to the next higher 8 Kbps.

   Use the operator and operandValue variables to configure a shaping rate with an expression.

   You can use the **bps** or **kbps** keywords to specify the unit of the shaping rate. By default, the shaping rate is configured in bps.

   Use the **burst** keyword to specify the catch-up number associated with the shaper; the range is 0–522240. Specifying 0 enables the router to select an applicable default value.

   Use the **milliseconds** or **bytes** keywords to specify the unit of the burst size.

   NOTE: The system processes the shaping rate and shared-shaping rate values that are specified in bps and saves the values in terms of kbps. For example, if you specify the shaping rate as 1010 bps, the system converts the specified integer value as a measure of kbps. In this case, only 1000 bps is configured and the remaining floating point values are truncated because the integer for shaping rate can store only the decimal value. However, if you specify the shaping rate as 1010 kbps, the system correctly saves the specified integer value as 1010 kbps without truncation. Therefore, we recommend that you configure the shaping rate and shared-shaping rate values as rounded values if you specify them in bps.

Related Documentation

- Rate Shaping and Port Shaping Overview on page 51
- Configuring a Scheduler Profile for a Scheduler Node or Queue on page 48
- *scheduler-profile*
- *shaping-rate*

Configuring Port Shaping

To configure port-shaping:

1. Configure the scheduler profile and the shaping rate.

   ```
   host1(config)#scheduler-profile 80mbps
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shaping-rate 80000000
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit
   ```

2. Configure a QoS profile, specify the **node** command, and reference the scheduler-profile.

   ```
   host1(config)#qos-profile 80mbps
   host1(config-qos-profile)#ethernet node scheduler-profile 80mbps
   host1(config-qos-profile)#exit
   ```

3. Attach the QoS profile to the port.

   ```
   host1(config)#interface fastethernet 2/0
   host1(config-if)#qos-profile 80mbps
   ```

The sample configuration shapes Fast Ethernet port 2/0 to a rate no higher than 80 Mbps.

Using the following configuration, you can shape the corresponding HDLC channel down to 20 Mbps:

```
host1(config)#scheduler-profile 20mbps
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shaping-rate 20000000
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit
host1(config)#qos-profile 20mbps
host1(config-qos-profile)#serial node scheduler-profile 20mbps
host1(config-qos-profile)#exit
host1(config)#interface serial 2/0:1/1
host1(config-if)#qos-profile 20mbps
```

Related Documentation

- Rate Shaping and Port Shaping Overview on page 51
- Configuring a Scheduler Profile for a Scheduler Node or Queue on page 48
- Using Expressions for Bandwidth and Burst Values in a Scheduler Profile on page 48
- *node*
- *qos-profile*
- *scheduler-profile*
- *shaping-rate*

Static and Hierarchical Assured Rate Overview

You can configure the effective weight of the scheduler node or queue by configuring a static assured rate or a hierarchical assured rate (HAR). The JunosE hierarchical assured rate (HAR) feature provides a more powerful and efficient method of configuring assured rates than static assured rates.

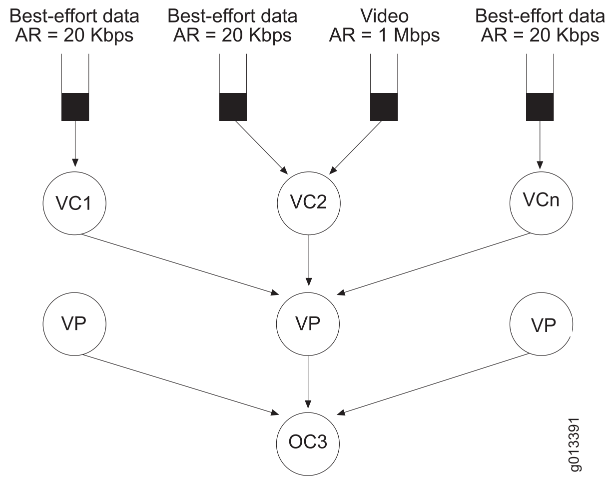
When you use static assured rates, a queue is guaranteed to receive its assured rate only when its parent node is configured with an assured rate that equals the sum of all its child assured rates. Therefore, to ensure that a queue receives its specified assured rate, you must frequently recalculate the assured rates on all parent nodes in the queue's hierarchy. This recalculation is necessary because of the number of scheduler nodes and queues that may be dynamically created or deleted through applications such as bandwidth-on-demand. Eventually, this complicated manual recalculation process becomes unreasonable and virtually impossible.

HAR replaces the manual recalculation process by directing the router to dynamically calculate the assured rate for a scheduler node based on the sum of the assured rates of all its child nodes and queues. For example, you might use HAR to increase the effective weight of an ATM-VC scheduler node when a video queue is created, and to later restore the effective rate of the node when the video queue is deleted.

HAR is applicable only to level 1 and level 2 scheduler nodes, and is not applicable to queues or ports. When you configure HAR, the changes take place immediately. When you disable HAR, the scheduler node's previous weight is restored.

Figure 10 on page 55 shows an application of HAR for VC nodes. In the example, VCs, which are configured for HAR, are stacked over virtual path (VP) nodes. The VP nodes are in turn stacked over an OC-3 ATM port. Each VC has a best-effort data queue, which currently has an assured rate of 20 Kbps. The VCs share equal portions of their parent VP's bandwidth. However, when the video queue is added to VC2, HAR enables VC2's share of the VP bandwidth to increase in proportion to the 1-Mbps video queue that was created. The bandwidth of sibling VC nodes, which have only a data queue, is decreased in equal proportions.

Figure 10: Hierarchical Assured Rate



Related Documentation

- Configuring an Assured Rate for a Scheduler Node or Queue on page 55
- Configuring the HRR Weight for a Scheduler Node or Queue on page 56

Configuring an Assured Rate for a Scheduler Node or Queue

You can configure the effective weight of the scheduler node or queue by configuring a static assured rate or a hierarchical assured rate (HAR). HAR dynamically adjusts the available bandwidth for a scheduler node based on the creation and deletion of other scheduler nodes.

By default, the HRR weight is configured for the scheduler profile. If the assured rate setting is other than none (the default), then the assured rate is used instead of the HRR weight setting for the scheduler node or queue.

Tasks to configure an assured rate are:

- Configuring a Static Assured Rate on page 55
- Configuring a Hierarchical Assured Rate on page 56
- Changing the Assured Rate to an HRR Weight on page 56

Configuring a Static Assured Rate

To configure a static assured rate:

1. Create a scheduler profile.

   host1(config)#**scheduler-profile static**
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#

2. Specify a numeric rate with the **assured-rate** command in the scheduler profile.

   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**assured-rate 56000**
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**assured-rate 50000 - 31000**

You can specify the static assured rate value in bits per second or kilobits per second. The range for the value is 25 Kbps to 10 Gbps. By default, no assured rate is configured.

NOTE: You can configure an assured rate of more than 1 Gbps only in kilobits per second by using the **kbps** keyword.

Use the operator and operandValue variables to configure an assured rate with an expression.

Configuring a Hierarchical Assured Rate

To specify that the HAR is used for scheduler nodes (HAR is not used for queues or ports):

1. Create a scheduler profile.

   ```
   host1(config)#scheduler-profile har
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#
   ```

2. Specify the **hierarchical** keyword with the **assured-rate** command in the scheduler profile.

   ```
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#assured-rate hierarchical
   ```

Changing the Assured Rate to an HRR Weight

To change an assured rate to an HRR weight:

1. Create a scheduler profile.

   ```
   host1(config)#scheduler-profile static
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#
   ```

2. Delete the configured assured rate.

   ```
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#no assured-rate
   ```

   The assured rate in the scheduler profile reverts to using the HRR weight specification.

Related Documentation

- Static and Hierarchical Assured Rate Overview on page 54
- Configuring a Scheduler Profile for a Scheduler Node or Queue on page 48
- Configuring the HRR Weight for a Scheduler Node or Queue on page 56
- Using Expressions for Bandwidth and Burst Values in a Scheduler Profile on page 48

- *assured-rate*
- *scheduler-profile*

Configuring the HRR Weight for a Scheduler Node or Queue

By default, the HRR weight is configured for the scheduler profile. You can set a specific HRR weight of the scheduler node or queue. The weight value is used when no assured rate is set.

To configure a static weight:

1. Create a scheduler profile.

   host1(config)#**scheduler-profile relative**
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#

2. Specify the weight value.

   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**weight 10**
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**weight 800 - 200**

   The weight value is in the range 0–4080. The default weight is 8. Weight 0 (zero) is a special weight that is used for relative strict-priority scheduling.

   Use the operator and operandValue variables to configure a weight with an expression.

Related Documentation

- Static and Hierarchical Assured Rate Overview on page 54
- Using Expressions for Bandwidth and Burst Values in a Scheduler Profile on page 48
- Strict-Priority and Relative Strict-Priority Scheduling Overview on page 59
- *scheduler-profile*
- *weight*

CHAPTER 8

Configuring Strict-Priority Scheduling

This chapter provides information for configuring strict-priority scheduling.

QoS topics are discussed in the following sections:

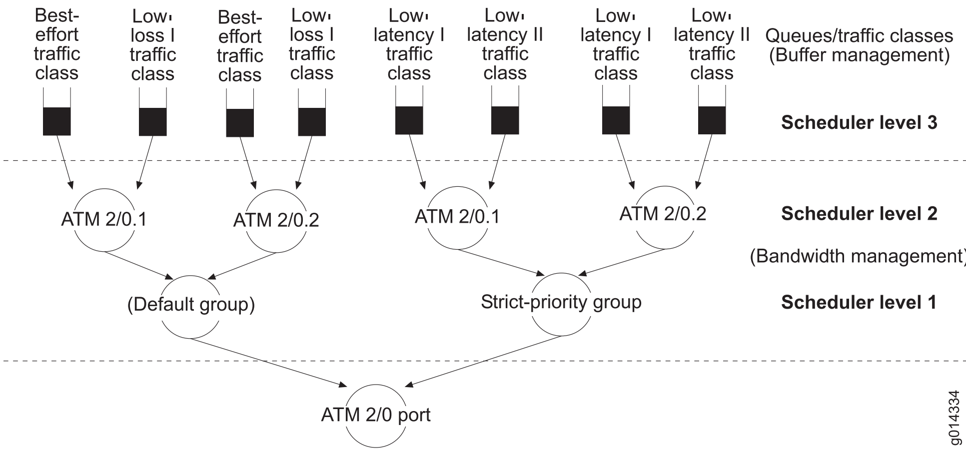
Strict-Priority and Relative Strict-Priority Scheduling Overview

You can configure one or more strict-priority queues per interface. Strict-priority scheduling is implemented with a special strict-priority scheduler node that is stacked directly above the port. Queues stacked on top of the strict-priority scheduler node always get bandwidth before other queues.

You can configure only one node at the first scheduler level as strict priority. If any node or queue above the strict-priority node has packets, it is scheduled next. If multiple queues above the strict-priority node have packets, the HRR algorithm selects which strict-priority queue is scheduled next.

Figure 11 on page 60 illustrates an example of a QoS scheduler's hierarchy.

Figure 11: Sample Strict-Priority Scheduling Hierarchy



One strict priority traffic-class group is called the auto-strict-priority group. The scheduler nodes and queues in the auto-strict-priority group receive strict-priority scheduling. If multiple queues above the strict-priority node have packets, the HRR algorithm selects which strict-priority queue is scheduled next.

NOTE: **If you configured traffic shaping through traffic shape profiles in JunosE releases before Release 4.0, traffic shaping is replaced with the rate-shaping feature, which is configured when you configure a scheduler profile.**

Relative Strict-Priority Scheduling Overview

Relative strict-priority scheduling provides strict-priority scheduling within a shaped aggregate rate. For example, it allows you to provide 1 Mbps of aggregate bandwidth to a subscriber, with up to 500 Kbps of the bandwidth for low-latency traffic. If there is no strict-priority traffic, the low-latency traffic can use up to the full aggregate rate of 1 Mbps.

Relative strict priority differs from true strict priority in that it can implement the aggregate shaping rate for both strict and nonstrict traffic. With true strict priority, you can shape the nonstrict or the strict traffic separately, but you cannot shape the aggregate to a single rate.

The best application of relative strict priority is on Ethernet, where you can shape the aggregate for each VLAN to a specified rate, and provision a strict and nonstrict queue for each VLAN above the shaped VLAN node.

To use relative strict priority, you configure strict-priority queues above the VC or VLAN scheduler node, thereby providing for strict-priority scheduling of the queues within the VC or VLAN. You configure relative strict priority without using QoS traffic-class groups, which causes strict-priority queues to appear in the same scheduler hierarchy as the nonstrict queues.

Relative strict priority provides low latency only if you undersubscribe the port by shaping all VCs on the port so that the sum of the shaping rates is less than the port rate. The port will not become congested, and the latency caused by the round-robin behavior of both the HRR and cell schedulers is nominal. In these undersubscribed conditions, the latency of a strict-priority queue within each VC is calculated as if the VC were draining onto a wire with bandwidth equal to the shaped rate.

Relative strict priority is carried out in the HRR scheduler on E Series ASIC line modules.

Related Documentation

- Comparison of True Strict Priority with Relative Strict Priority Scheduling on page 61
- Configuring Strict-Priority Scheduling on page 65
- Configuring Relative Strict-Priority Scheduling for Aggregate Shaping Rates on page 67

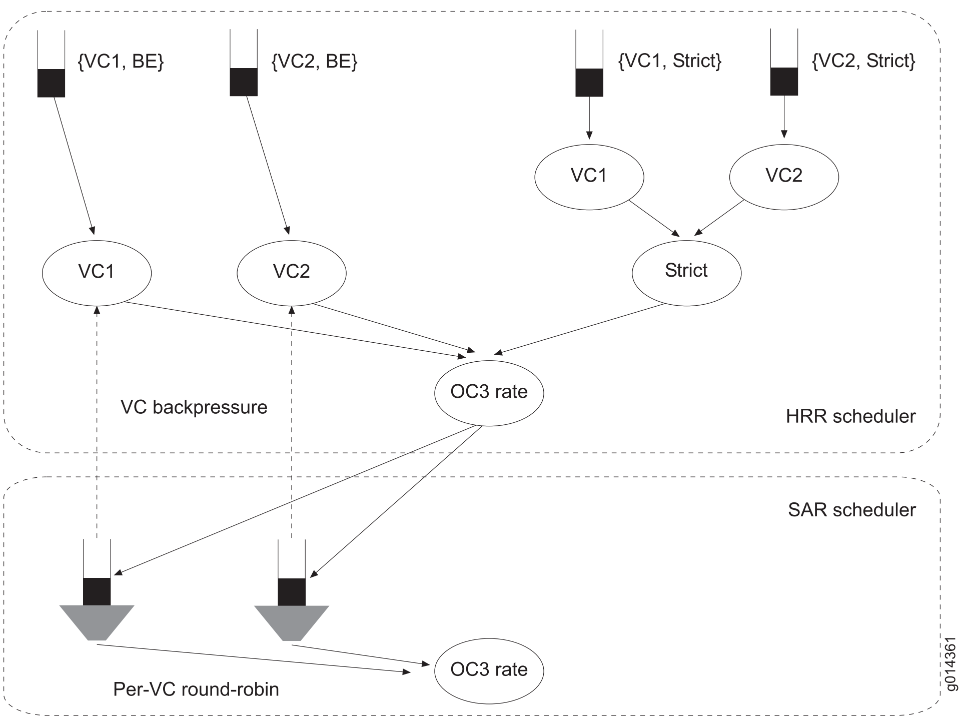
Comparison of True Strict Priority with Relative Strict Priority Scheduling

This section explains how the HRR and SAR schedulers handle true strict-priority and relative strict-priority configurations.

Schedulers and True Strict Priority

In the strict-priority configuration in Figure 12 on page 61, the queues stacked above the single strict priority scheduler node make up a round-robin separate from the nonstrict queues. All strict queues are drained to completion first, and any residual bandwidth is allocated to the nonstrict round-robin.

Figure 12: True Strict-Priority Configuration



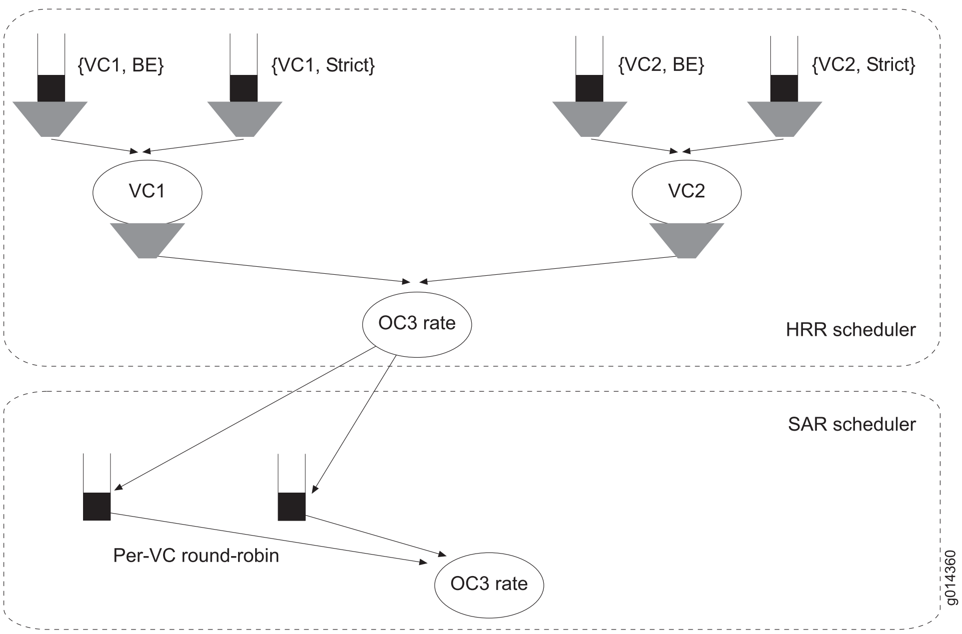
This configuration provides low latency for the strict-priority queues, irrespective of the state of the nonstrict queues. The worst-case latency for a strict packet caused by a nonstrict packet is the propagation delay of a single large packet at the port rate. For a 1500 byte frame at OC3 rate, that latency is less than 100 microseconds.

Because the strict and nonstrict packets for a VC are scheduled in separate round robins, the scheduler cannot enforce an aggregate rate for both of them.

Schedulers and Relative Strict Priority

In the relative strict-priority configuration in Figure 13 on page 62, the scheduler provides relative strict-priority scheduling relative to the VC. If the port is not oversubscribed, the VC round robin does not cause significant latency.

Figure 13: Relative Strict-Priority Configuration



This configuration provides a latency bound for the relative strict-priority queues. The worst-case latency caused by a nonstrict packet is the propagation delay of a single large packet at the VC rate. For a 1500 byte frame at a 2 Mbps rate, that delay is about 6 milliseconds.

This configuration provides for shaping the aggregate of nonstrict and relative strict packets to a single rate, and it is consistent with the traditional ATM model. It does not scale as well as true strict priority, because the nonstrict and relative strict traffic together must not oversubscribe the port rate.

Relative Strict Priority on ATM Modules

You can use relative strict priority on any type of E Series line module; however, on ATM line modules you have an alternative. On ATM line modules you can configure true strict-priority queues in the HRR scheduler and shape the aggregate for the VC in the SAR scheduler. VC backpressure affects only the nonstrict traffic for the VC. For this type of configuration, you should shape the relative strict traffic for each VC in the HRR scheduler to a rate that is less than the aggregate VC rate. This shaping prevents the VC queue in the SAR scheduler from being congested with strict-priority traffic.

The major difference between relative and true strict priority on ATM line modules is that relative strict priority shapes the aggregate for the VC to a pre–cell tax rate, whereas true strict priority shapes the aggregate for the VC to a post–cell tax rate. For example, shaping the VC to 1 Mbps in the HRR scheduler allows 1 Mbps of frame data, but cell tax adds anywhere from 100 Kbps to 1 Mbps additional bandwidth, depending on packet size. Shaping the VC to 1 Mbps in the SAR scheduler allows just 1 Mbps of cell bytes regardless of packet size.

Oversubscribing ATM Ports

You cannot oversubscribe ATM ports and still achieve low latency with relative strict-priority scheduling. There are several ways to ensure that ports are not oversubscribed. The most common is to use a per-VC scheduler by configuring the HRR scheduler with either ATM VP or VC node shaping (using the **atm-vp node** or **atm-vc node** commands), and setting the sum of the shaping rates less than the port rate. In these scenarios, the cell residency in the SAR scheduler is minimal, and cell scheduling does not interfere with relative strict priority.

Minimizing Latency on the SAR Scheduler

There are two methods you can use to control latency on the SAR scheduler. In the first method, you set the ATM QoS port mode to low-latency mode. In low-latency mode, the HRR scheduler controls scheduling, buffering in the SAR scheduler is limited, and latency caused by the SAR scheduler is minimized.

You can also use the default **no qos-mode-port** mode of SAR operation to minimize the latency induced by the SAR. In this method, you set **qos shaping-mode** cell and shape an OC-3 ATM port to 149 Mbps, or an OC-12 ATM port to 600 Mbps. By throttling the rate at which the HRR scheduler delivers packets to the SAR, you bound SAR buffering and latency. This approach retains the flexibility to configure different ATM QoS in the SAR, including shaped VP tunnels, UBR+PCR, nrtVBR, and CBR services.

To set the SAR mode, use the **qos-mode-port** command. For more information about operational modes on ATM interfaces, see “ATM Integrated Scheduler Overview” on page 159.

NOTE: **Controlling latency is not normally required. If you undersubscribe the port rate in the HRR scheduler, you can obtain latency bounds without modifying the SAR mode of operation.**

HRR Scheduler Behavior and Strict-Priority Scheduling

The HRR scheduler does not offer native strict-priority scheduling above the first scheduler level in the hardware; however, you can configure very large weights in the round robin in the HRR scheduler to obtain approximate strict-priority scheduling. Note that under conditions of low VC bandwidth and large packet sizes, latency and jitter increase because of the inherent propagation delay of large packets over a small shaping rate. The following sections describe additional configuration steps that will ensure that no more than a single nonstrict packet can precede a strict-priority packet on the VC.

Zero-Weight Queues

To reduce latency and jitter, you can configure the relative strict-priority queue with a weight of 0 (zero), which gives the queue a weight of 4080. When a packet arrives at a zero-weighted queue, the queue remains in the active WRR until it is exhausted, whereas competing queues must leave the active WRR because their weight credits are exhausted. To completely drain the queue, configure the maximum burst size. The zero-weighted queue is eventually alone in the active round robin and is effectively drained at strict priority.

To configure more than one relative strict queue or node, simply configure a maximum weight, and the two relative strict queues or nodes will share bandwidth fairly. You can shape the nonstrict queue, as described in the next section, to keep latency bounded.

Also, configure only a few nonstrict nodes or queues to prevent additional latency and jitter of the relative strict-priority traffic when the nodes or queues are in the round robin and a packet arrives in the zero-weighted queue. The number of nonstrict frames that precede a relative strict frame equals the number of nonzero weighted queues among the sibling scheduler nodes.

Nonstrict queues must still exhaust their weight credits before they leave the active round robin. The result is that occasionally more than one nonstrict frame may precede a relative strict frame, causing more jitter than may be acceptable. You can eliminate this source of latency by shaping the nonstrict queue to the aggregate rate with a burst size of 1.

Setting the Burst Size in a Shaping Rate

The burst value in a shaping rate determines the number of rate credits that can accrue when the queue or scheduler node is held in the inactive round robin. When the queue is back on the active list, the accrued credits allow the queue or node to catch up to the configured rate, up to the burst value.

Normally, the burst size is several packet lengths to allow a queue deprived of bandwidth because of congestion to catch up to its rate. Larger burst sizes allow more bursting to allow the queue to attain its shaped rate under bursty congestion scenarios.

Special Shaping Rate for Nonstrict Queues

To remove additional jitter, you can configure the nonstrict queue with a special shaping rate that causes the hardware to temporarily eject the queue from the active round robin whenever it sends a frame. The result is that at most one nonstrict frame can precede a relative strict-priority frame. The special shaping rate is the same rate as the aggregate rate, but with a configured burst size of 1.

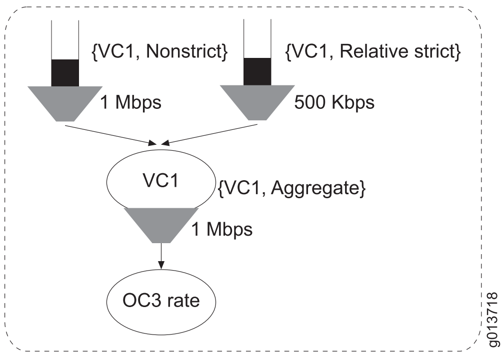
You can still configure a shaping rate for the zero-weighted queue or node. This is useful for limiting starvation of the nonstrict traffic in the aggregate.

In Figure 14 on page 65, the VC node is shaped in the HRR scheduler to 1 Mbps to limit the aggregate traffic for the subscriber. The relative strict traffic is shaped to 500 Kbps.

This shaping limits relative strict traffic to 500 Kbps, and prevents the relative strict-priority traffic from starving out the nonstrict traffic.

The third shaper, on the nonstrict queue, is subtle. The rate is 1 Mbps, which allows the nonstrict traffic to consume up to the full aggregate rate of the VC. But the burst size is 1, which causes the nonstrict queue to always yield to the relative strict-priority queue after sending a packet. This burst size limits the number of nonstrict packets that can precede a relative strict-priority packet to the minimum, one packet.

Figure 14: Tuning Latency on Strict-Priority Queues



Related Documentation

- Strict-Priority and Relative Strict-Priority Scheduling Overview on page 59
- Configuring Strict-Priority Scheduling on page 65

Configuring Strict-Priority Scheduling

To configure strict-priority scheduling:

1. Configure the traffic classes.

```
host1(config)#traffic-class Low-loss-1
host1(config-traffic-class)#exit
host1(config)#traffic-class Low-latency-1
host1(config-traffic-class)#exit
host1(config)#traffic-class Low-latency-2
host1(config-traffic-class)#exit
```

2. Configure the auto-strict-priority traffic-class group, and add the traffic classes that must receive strict-priority scheduling to the group.

```
host1(config)#traffic-class-group Strict-priority auto-strict-priority
host1(config-traffic-class-group)#traffic-class Low-latency-1
host1(config-traffic-class-group)#traffic-class Low-latency-2
host1(config-traffic-class-group)#exit
```

3. Create a scheduler profile for strict-priority traffic and configure the shaping rate.

```
host1(config)#scheduler-profile strictPriorityBandwidth
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shaping-rate 20000000
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit
```

4. Configure a QoS profile.

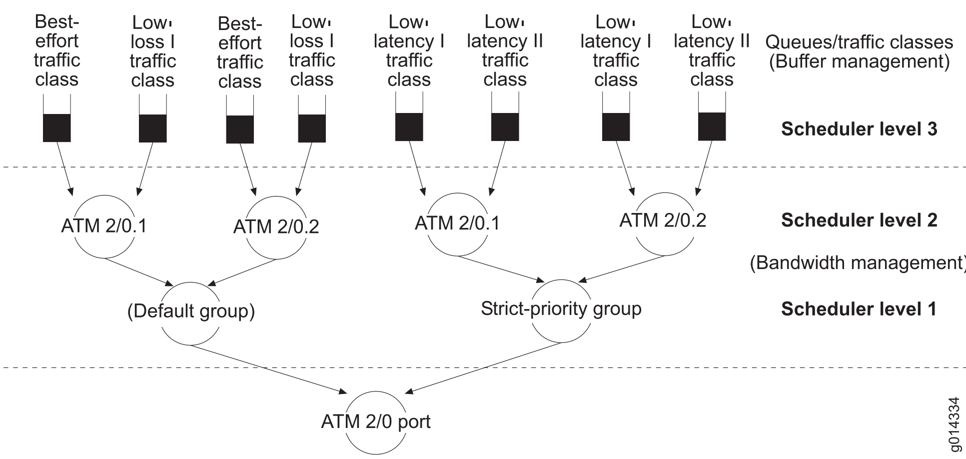
```
host1(config)#qos-profile Example-qos-profile
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm group default
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm group Strict-priority scheduler-profile
   strictPriorityBandwidth
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc node group default
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc node group Strict-priority
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc queue traffic-class best-effort
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc queue traffic-class Low-loss-1
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc queue traffic-class Low-latency-1
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc queue traffic-class Low-latency-2
host1(config-qos-profile)#exit
```

5. Attach the QoS profile to an interface.

```
host1(config)#interface atm 2/0
host1(config-if)#qos-profile Example-qos-profile
host1(config-if)#exit
host1(config)#
```

This configuration creates the hierarchy shown in Figure 15 on page 66.

Figure 15: Sample Strict-Priority Scheduling Hierarchy



Related Documentation

- Strict-Priority and Relative Strict-Priority Scheduling Overview on page 59
- Using Expressions for Bandwidth and Burst Values in a Scheduler Profile on page 48
- *group*
- *node*
- *qos-profile*
- *queue*
- *scheduler-profile*
- *shaping-rate*
- *strict-priority*
- *traffic-class*
- *traffic-class-group*

Configuring Relative Strict-Priority Scheduling for Aggregate Shaping Rates

To configure relative strict priority scheduling for aggregate shaping rates:

1. Create a scheduler profile for the strict-priority queue.

   ```
   host1(config)# scheduler-profile relativeStrict
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)# shaping-rate 500000
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)# weight 0
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)# exit
   ```

   Configuring the weight of 0 reduces latency and jitter.

2. Create a scheduler profile for the nonstrict best-effort queue.

   ```
   host1(config)# scheduler-profile be
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)# shaping-rate 1000000 burst 1
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)# weight 8
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)# exit
   ```

   TIP: If you need to impose a shaping rate on the nonstrict queues to meet a functional requirement, you can specify a rate less than the aggregate rate. The key is that the burst size must be one, or small. The burst size determines the maximum-sized packet that can squeeze in front of a relative strict-priority packet in the round robin.

3. Create a scheduler profile for the aggregate bandwidth.

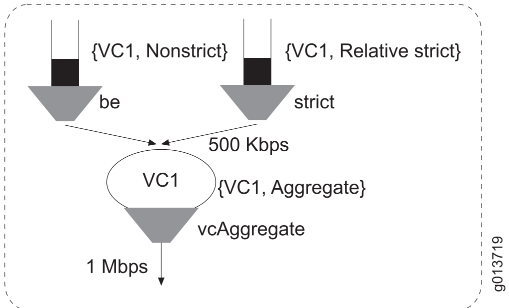
   ```
   host1(config)#scheduler-profile vcAggregate
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shaping-rate 1000000
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit
   ```

4. Create a QoS profile, configure node shaping for each queue, and add each of the queues to the QoS profile.

   ```
   host1(config)# qos-profile relative-strict-aggregate
   host1(config-qos-profile)# atm-vc node scheduler-profile vcAggregate
   host1(config-qos-profile)# atm-vc queue traffic-class best-effort
     scheduler-profile be
   host1(config-qos-profile)# atm-vc queue traffic-class voice scheduler-profile
     relativeStrict
   host1(config-qos-profile)# exit
   host1(config)#
   ```

This configuration creates the hierarchy shown in Figure 16 on page 68.

Figure 16: Sample Relative Strict-Priority Scheduler Hierarchy



Related Documentation

- Strict-Priority and Relative Strict-Priority Scheduling Overview on page 59
- Using Expressions for Bandwidth and Burst Values in a Scheduler Profile on page 48
- *node*
- *qos-profile*
- *scheduler-profile*
- *shaping-rate*
- *weight*

CHAPTER 9

Shared Shaping Overview

This chapter provides information for configuring shared shaping of traffic on the E Series router.

QoS topics are discussed in the following sections:

Shared Shaping Overview

In the JunosE Software QoS implementation, you configure a traffic-class group to create a separate scheduler hierarchy. Traffic classes in a traffic-class group are queued through a scheduler hierarchy dedicated to that group. QoS supports up to five user-configurable, named traffic-class groups. Traffic classes that do not belong to any named group belong to the default traffic-class group. With the factory default configuration, the best-effort traffic class is in the default traffic-class group.

Shared shaping is a mechanism for shaping a logical interface's aggregate traffic to a rate when the traffic for that logical interface is queued through more than one scheduler hierarchy. For example, a service provider can configure QoS for voice, video, and data traffic on a single ATM VC. The video traffic and the voice traffic are placed in separate scheduler hierarchies from the data traffic to provision the low latency that is required for voice traffic and the higher bandwidth that is required for video traffic.

In this scenario, the data traffic needs to be dynamically shaped so that its rate matches the bandwidth available after the voice and video bandwidth requirements are met. When less voice and video traffic is being forwarded, then the data traffic can expand to fill the line rate.

When determining a shared shaping rate, the system includes all bytes in Layer 2 encapsulations. The packets that are included in the rate depend on the node specified. For example, rates for an Ethernet node include the Ethernet and VLAN encapsulations.

Shared shaping is typically enabled on the access-facing line module, but you can enable the feature for any interface type recognized by QoS, on any line module and any E Series Broadband Services Routers.

Related Documentation

- Simple Shared Shaping Overview on page 77
- Compound Shared Shaping Overview on page 99

Shared Shaper Terms

Table 6 on page 70 defines terms used in this discussion of shared shaping.

Table 6: Shared Shaper Terminology Used in This Chapter

Term	Description
Constituent	Scheduler node or queue associated with a logical interface. A shared shaper is configured for a logical interface; all queues and scheduler nodes associated with that logical interface are constituents of the shared shaper.
Active constituent	Constituent that is monitored or controlled by the shared shaper mechanism.
Inactive constituent	Constituent that is ignored by the shared shaper mechanism. Inactive constituents can be indirectly controlled; for example, queues stacked above a node that is an active constituent.
Shared Shaping	Mechanism for shaping a logical interface's aggregate traffic to a rate when the traffic for that logical interface is queued through more than one scheduler hierarchy.
Implicit shared shaper	Shared shaper where the system automatically selects the active constituents. The system selects scheduler nodes as active; queues above nodes remain inactive.
Explicit shared shaper	Shared shaper where you select the active constituents by issuing the **shared-shaping-constituent** command in a scheduler profile.
Compound shared shaping	Hardware-assisted mechanism that controls bandwidth for all active constituents.
Simple shared shaping	Software-assisted mechanism that measures the rate of active constituents, and shapes the rate of the best-effort node or queue to the residual shared-shaping rate.

Related Documentation

- QoS Terms on page 5

How Shared Shaping Works

You can configure the shared-shaping rate on either the best-effort scheduler node or the best-effort queue for the logical interface. The router also locates the queues in named traffic-class groups that are associated with the logical interface and shapes that set of queues to the shared rate. The shared-shaping rate is the total bandwidth for the logical interface.

A typical configuration places the low-latency voice traffic in the auto-strict-priority traffic-class group and video traffic in a separate extended traffic-class group. The data traffic is usually queued in the best-effort traffic class in the default traffic-class group.

The constraints of both the legacy hierarchical scheduler and the shared shaper affect the bandwidth of scheduler objects. The shared shaper limits the bandwidth even when the port or VP is not congested. When the port or VP is congested, the legacy scheduler is dominant. For example, when a heavily oversubscribed VP becomes congested, the legacy hierarchical scheduler may limit the VP bandwidth to a lower rate, so that shared shaping of excess bandwidth does not apply.

When determining the shared-shaping rate, the system includes all bytes in Layer 2 encapsulations. The packets that are included in the rate depend on the Layer 2 node that is specified in the QoS profile. For example, the shaping rate for an Ethernet node includes bytes from the Ethernet and VLAN encapsulations.

Two types of shared shaping are available, depending on your hardware. *Simple* shared shaping can shape the best-effort node or queue associated with a logical interface to a shared rate. *Compound* shared shaping is a hardware-assisted mode that controls bandwidth for all scheduler objects associated with the subscriber logical interface.

Table 7 on page 71 compares the two types of shared shaping that are available.

Table 7: Comparison of Simple and Compound Shared Shaping

Shared Shaper	Advantages
Simple	• Simple shared shaping is useful for triple-play configurations, because it manages voice and video queues in addition to data queues so that the shared rate cannot be exceeded. • You can use line modules that have any ASIC hardware.
Compound	• Compound shared shaping is useful for triple-play configurations, because it manages voice and video queues in addition to data queues so that the shared rate cannot be exceeded. • Compound shared shaping responds to changes in traffic rates more rapidly than simple shared shaping, in the order of milliseconds. • You can use line modules with the EFA2 ASIC or the TFA ASIC.

Active Constituents for Shared Shaping

When you specify a shared-shaping rate on a best-effort node or queue, QoS shapes the aggregate of traffic for the logical interface that owns the best-effort queue or node. QoS locates the queues and nodes owned by that logical interface and applies the shared shaper to them. The nodes and queues owned by the interface are called the *constituents* of the shared-shaper instance. For example, if the logical interface type is VC, the constituents are all VC objects: VC nodes and VC queues. A shared-shaping rule in a profile can apply to up to eight constituents.

Active constituents are actively controlled by the shared-shaper mechanism. *Inactive* constituents are indirectly controlled. For example, when ATM VC queues are stacked above an ATM VC node, the ATM VC node might be an active constituent. In this case, the queues stacked above the node are shaped to the shared rate indirectly by the hierarchical scheduler. If the ATM VC queues are the active constituents, then the ATM VC node is inactive.

Related Documentation

- Simple Shared Shaping Overview on page 77
- Compound Shared Shaping Overview on page 99
- Constituent Selection for Shared Shaping Overview on page 107

Guidelines for Configuring Simple and Compound Shared Shaping

When you configure shared shaping, be sure to consider the following behaviors.

Shared Shaping and Individual Shaping

You can use both the **shared-shaping-rate** command and the **shaping-rate** command in a single scheduler profile. For example, you can shape the best-effort node or queue to accept less than the remainder of the shared-shaping rate as in the following commands:

```
host1(config)#scheduler-profile shared-1mbps
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shared-shaping-rate 1000000 simple
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shaping-rate 500000
```

If you configure a shaping rate higher than the shared-shaping rate, the rate never exceeds the shared rate, so the router issues the following error message:

```
% shaping-rate cannot be greater than the shared-shaping-rate
```

Although you can configure a shared-shaping rate and a shaping rate in the same scheduler profile, the shaping rate must not exceed the shared-shaping rate. A scheduler profile that includes a shaping rate must not contain a shared-shaping rate that specifies a constituent as weighted.

Shared Shaping and Best-Effort Queues and Nodes

A scheduler profile that includes a shared-shaping rate cannot be associated with a queue other than the best-effort queue or a node other than the best-effort node.

A scheduler profile that is referenced by nodes or queues that are not best effort cannot be modified to include a **shared-shaping rate** command. A scheduler profile that includes a **shared-shaping rate** command cannot be associated with a group node.

ATM and Shared Shaping

When you configure shared shaping with ATM, be sure to consider the following behaviors.

Sharing Bandwidth with the SAR

On ATM line modules, providers can use the SAR to implement bandwidth sharing for VCs. When the SAR is operating in default mode (that is, when the **no qos-mode-port** command is in effect), the SAR backpressures the VC node in the default traffic-class group, but traffic that is queued through a named traffic-class group is unaffected by VC backpressure. In the absence of voice and video traffic, the VC runs data traffic at the shared rate. When voice and video traffic start streaming, the SAR backpressures just the VC node in the default traffic-class group, thus sharing the bandwidth.

However, providers need to configure shared shaping on more than just ATM VCs. The SAR cannot support shared shaping per virtual path on ATM, and there is no SAR on Ethernet line modules. The shared shaper implemented in the HRR scheduler can support shared shaping for all these different configurations.

Shared Shaping and Low-CDV Mode

JunosE releases before Release 6.0.0 implemented a *carve-out* scheduling model. If you configured multiple scheduler nodes for a VC or VP, the router added together the shaping rates for each scheduler node and shaped the corresponding VC or VP tunnel in the SAR to the sum of the rates. This implementation forced a strict-priority carve-out model for a logical interface, because the best-effort traffic cannot share unused bandwidth from the strict-priority traffic-class group.

Beginning with JunosE Release 6.0.0, the router synchronizes the SAR rate for a VC or VP to the shared-shaping rate for the best-effort scheduler node for the VC or VP, so that the default behavior for low-CDV mode becomes shared shaping. Applying shared shaping to the best-effort queue does not synchronize the rate for the corresponding VC or VP in the SAR.

JunosE releases before Release 6.1.0 had a different behavior than the current shared shaping model when multiple traffic-class groups were configured in low-CDV mode. In those releases, the shaping rates of the VC nodes in each group were added together, and the corresponding VC queue in the SAR was shaped to the sum. The same algorithm was used for shaping VP tunnels in the SAR—the shaping rates of all VP nodes in the hierarchical scheduler were added together to shape the VP tunnel in the SAR. This behavior implements a carve-out model for scheduling into VPs and VCs and generally is not as desirable as the shared shaping model supported in JunosE Release 6.1.0 and later releases.

Beginning with JunosE Release 6.1.0, low-CDV mode causes SAR shaping of VCs and VPs only when you specify the **shared-shaping-rate** command for the best-effort VC or VP node in the HRR scheduler.

For more information about configuring low-CDV mode, see "ATM Integrated Scheduler Overview" on page 159.

Logical Interface Traffic Carried in Other Queues

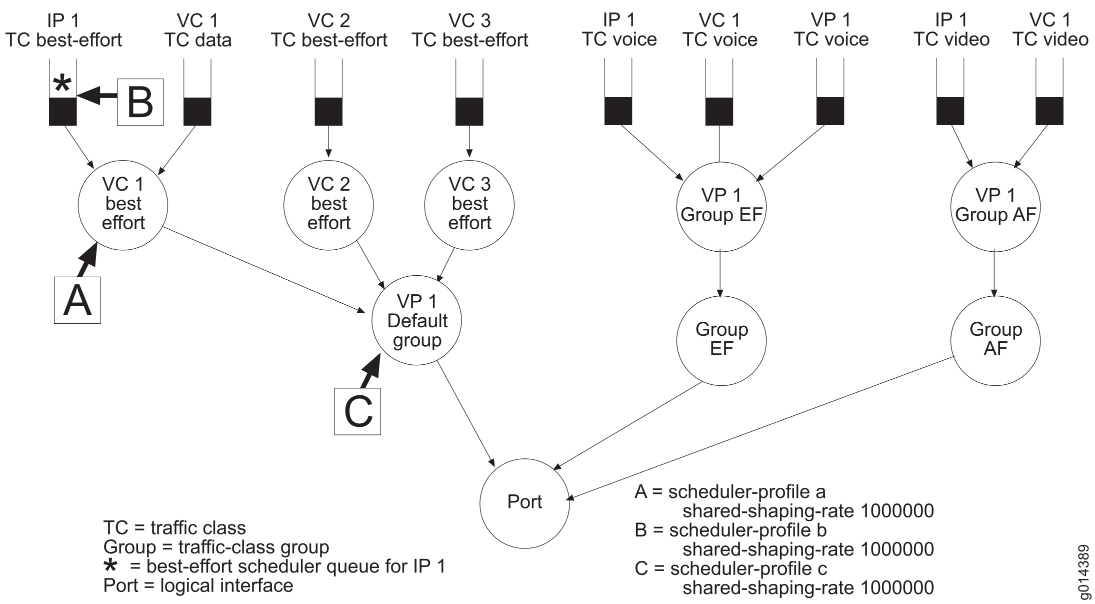
A shared shaper affects only the queues and nodes for a single interface. Queues associated with other interfaces are not constrained by the shared shaper. This behavior should cause no problems if you configure all queues for a single logical interface type. However, if you configure queues for multiple interface types, you may have problems with shared shaping.

For example, a shared shaper for VC 1 does not directly constrain the rate for a queue for IP 1 unless that queue is stacked above a node for VC 1 in the scheduler hierarchy. If the IP queue is stacked above a node for VC 1, then the shared shaper indirectly controls the queue bandwidth through the VC 1 node. But if the IP 1 queue is not stacked above a VC 1 node, it is immune to the shared shaper, and the total bandwidth for VC 1 can exceed the shared rate.

As another example, if a shared queue exists for VP 1 where VC 1 is contained within VP 1, the shared shaper for VC 1 does not constrain the bandwidth of a VP queue. The total bandwidth for VC 1 can again exceed the shared rate.

Figure 17 on page 74 illustrates an example of mixed interface shaping and its implications for implicit constituent selection for compound shared shaping.

Figure 17: Implicit Constituent Selection for Compound Shared Shaper: Mixed Interface Types



Traffic Starvation and Shared Shaping

Traffic in the strict-priority traffic-class group can starve out other traffic competing within the shared shaper. You might want to configure an individual shaping rate for strict-priority queues, thus reserving the remaining shared bandwidth for nonstrict traffic.

For example, the following scheduler profiles limit the subscriber's strict priority traffic to 1.0 Mbps and limits the subscriber's aggregate traffic to 1.5 Mbps. If scheduler profile strictOne specified a shaping rate greater than or equal to 1.5 Mbps, nonstrict traffic might face starvation.

```
host1(config)#scheduler-profile strictOne
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shaping-rate 1000000
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit
host1(config)#scheduler-profile nonStrictOne
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shared-shaping-rate 1500000
```

Oversubscription and Shared Shaping

Many providers configure voice and video queues that combine to oversubscribe the shared rate. An external admission control agent, such as RADIUS, controls traffic flows such that the offered load does not ever really oversubscribe the shared rate. The static oversubscribed configuration on the router removes the need for the provider to signal voice or video traffic to the router.

Burst Size and Shared Shaping

The burst size for constituents is typically shaped by the burst value that you specify in the scheduler profile with the **shared-shaping-rate** command. You can override this burst for a particular constituent by applying another scheduler profile to that constituent and specifying the burst value with the **shaping-rate** command.

The following commands configure a VC shared shaper with two constituents, best effort and voice. The best-effort constituent has a burst of 30000 and the voice constituent has a burst of 16384.

```
host1(config)#scheduler-profile bestEffortBurst
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shared-shaping-rate 1000000 burst 30000
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit
host1(config)#scheduler-profile voiceBurst
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shaping-rate 300000 burst 16384
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit
```

Configure the QoS profile that applies the scheduler profiles:

```
host1(config)#qos-profile burstExample
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc node
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc node group EF
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc queue traffic-class best-effort scheduler-profile
  bestEffortBurst
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc queue traffic-class voice scheduler-profile  voiceBurst
```

Related Documentation

- Shared Shaper Terms on page 70
- Configuring Simple Shared Shaping on page 79
- Configuring Compound Shared Shaping on page 100
- Configuring Implicit Constituents for Simple or Compound Shared Shaping on page 114
- Configuring Explicit Constituents for Simple or Compound Shared Shaping on page 119

CHAPTER 10

Configuring Simple Shared Shaping of Traffic

This chapter provides information for configuring simple shared shaping of traffic on the E Series router.

QoS topics are discussed in the following sections:

Simple Shared Shaping Overview

Simple shared shaping shapes the best-effort node or queue associated with a logical interface to a shared rate.

Bandwidth Allocation for Simple Shared Shaping

Once per second, the simple shared shaper calculates the combined rate of the voice and video queues for the logical interface, and shapes the best-effort queue for the data traffic to the shared rate minus the video and voice queue rates. The bandwidth for the voice and video queues is determined by the configuration of the hierarchical scheduler. The shared shaper does not actively manage the video and voice queues.

Simple Shared Shaping on the Best-Effort Scheduler Node

If you have a second traffic class for data in addition to the best-effort data traffic class, configure shared shaping on the best-effort scheduler node. In this scenario, two weighted queues are stacked above the best-effort scheduler node, one for the best-effort traffic class and the other for the second data traffic class. If you configure the shared-shaping rate on the best-effort queue, then the shared shaper can have a tendency to starve the best-effort queue in favor of the second data queue. If you instead configure the shared-shaping rate on the best-effort node, the hierarchical scheduler allocates bandwidth between multiple data queues based on their relative weight and assured rate.

If you are configuring VP shared shaping, configure shared shaping on the best-effort scheduler node for the VP. Shaping the best-effort scheduler node for the VP has the effect of shaping all the VC best-effort queues for that VP. This enables you to retain the advantages of per-VC queuing in the hierarchical scheduler.

If you are configuring VC shared shaping and the SAR is operating in low-CDV mode, we recommend you configure the shared-shaping rate on the best-effort scheduler node for the VP or VC. The router sets the SAR shaper for the VC or VP to match the shared-shaping rate on VC and VP nodes in the hierarchical scheduler; this is usually the desired behavior. A shared shaper configured on the best-effort queue does not trigger the matching shaper in the SAR.

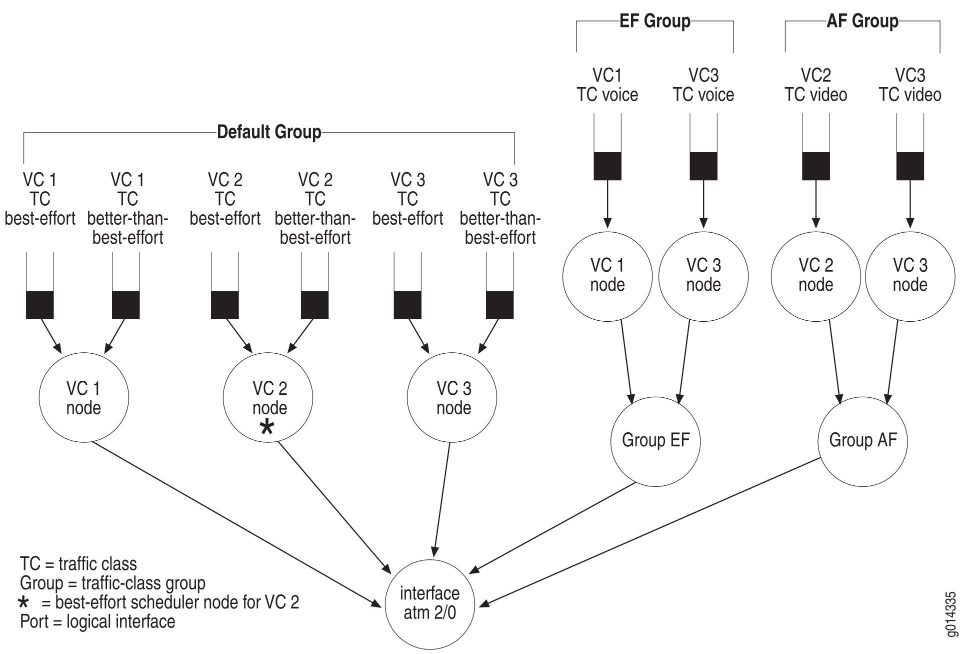
Simple Shared Shaping for Triple-Play Networks

Simple shared shaping enables you to shape the logical interface to a single rate for triple-play networks.

In Figure 18 on page 78, the AF traffic-class group contains the video traffic class. The EF traffic-class group contains the voice traffic class. The best-effort and better-than-best-effort traffic classes remain outside any traffic-class group. Because the voice, video, and data queues are stacked in separate scheduler hierarchies, you must use the shared shaper to shape the logical interface aggregate to a single rate.

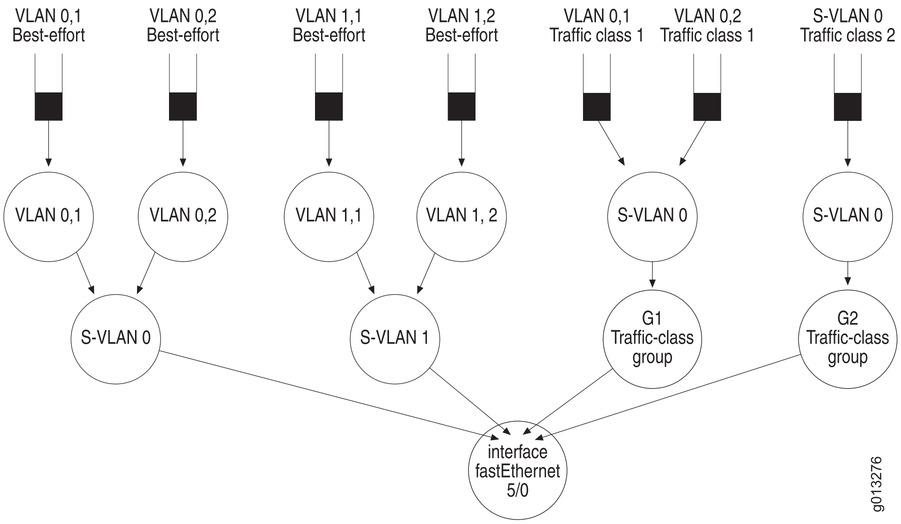
In this example, VC 1 is configured for voice and data. VC 2 is configured for data and video. VC 3 is configured for data, voice, and video. The shared shaper is configured on the best-effort node or queue for VC 1; the corresponding voice queue for VC 1 shares the configured rate.

Figure 18: Simple Shared Shaping over ATM



In a typical triple-play network configuration over Ethernet, individual subscribers are represented on the B-RAS by VLANs and DSLAMs by SVLANs. Figure 19 on page 79 illustrates how to shape the subscriber aggregate of voice, video, and data to a single rate in Ethernet.

Figure 19: Simple Shared Shaping over Ethernet



Related Documentation

- Shared Shaping Overview on page 69
- Configuring Simple Shared Shaping on page 79
- Constituent Selection for Shared Shaping Overview on page 107

Configuring Simple Shared Shaping

This section explains how to configure the shared shaper by specifying a shared-shaping rate for either the best-effort queue or the best-effort scheduler node for the logical interface. The router locates the other queues associated with the logical interface and shapes that set of queues to the shared rate.

You do not explicitly specify shared shaping on the other queues for the logical interface. You can configure individual shaping rates on the other queues that are less than the shared rate. These individual shapers have the effect of reserving some of the shared bandwidth for the other queues.

Before you configure simple shared shaping:

- Configure the traffic classes and traffic-class groups.

  See "Configuring Traffic Classes That Define Service Levels" on page 14 and "Configuring Traffic-Class Groups That Define Service Levels" on page 15.

To configure simple shared shaping:

1. Create the scheduler profile.

host1(config)#**scheduler-profile shared-1mbps**

2. Configure the shared-shaping rate.

   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**shared-shaping-rate 128000 burst 32767 simple**
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**shared-shaping-rate 80000 + 53000**
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**exit**

   The range for the shared-shaping rate is 1–1000000000 bps/Kbps; the default is the minimum shaping rate (1 Kbps). You can set the shaping rate to vary from 1 bps to 1000 Gbps (which is denoted by entering 1000000000 Kbps in the CLI for the **shared-shaping-rate** command).

   Use the *operator* and *operandValue* variables to specify the shared shaping rate as an expression.

   Use the **bps** or **kbps** keywords to specify the unit of the shaping rate. By default, the shaping rate is configured in bps.

   Use the **burst** keyword to configure the catch-up number associated with the shaper; the range is 0–522240 (0–510 KB). If you do not specify a burst value, the router selects an applicable default value.

   Use the **milliseconds** or **bytes** keywords to specify the unit of the burst size.

   You can specify **simple** to shape data queue rates to the value of the shared rate minus the combined voice and video traffic rate. By default, shared shaping is set to **auto**. In this mode, the router selects the type of shared shaping that is applied according to the type of line module. Compound shared shaping is hardware-dependent. If you specify **compound** for line modules that do not support it, an error message is generated and the router applies simple shared shaping.

   NOTE: The system processes the shaping rate and shared-shaping rate values that are specified in bps and saves the values in terms of kbps. For example, if you specify the shaping rate as 1010 bps, the system converts the specified integer value as a measure of kbps. In this case, only 1000 bps is configured and the remaining floating point values are truncated because the integer for shaping rate can store only the decimal value. However, if you specify the shaping rate as 1010 kbps, the system correctly saves the specified integer value as 1010 kbps without truncation. Therefore, we recommend that you configure the shaping rate and shared-shaping rate values as rounded values if you specify them in bps.

3. Configure the QoS profile and reference the scheduler profile.

   host1(config)#**qos-profile subscriber-default-mode**
   host1(config-qos-profile)#**atm-vc node**
   host1(config-qos-profile)#**atm-vc node group AF**
   host1(config-qos-profile)#**atm-vc node group EF**
   host1(config-qos-profile)#**atm-vc queue traffic-class best-effort scheduler-profile shared-1mbps**
   host1(config-qos-profile)#**exit**

TIP: The scheduler profile that you configured with the shared-shaping rate must be referenced in the best-effort queue or the best-effort scheduler node.

4. Attach the profile to the interface.

```
host1(config)#interface atm 11/0.10
host1(config-subif)#qos-profile subscriber-default-mode
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit
```

Related Documentation

- Simple Shared Shaping Overview on page 77
- Guidelines for Configuring Simple and Compound Shared Shaping on page 72
- Using Expressions for Bandwidth and Burst Values in a Scheduler Profile on page 48
- Example: Simple Shared Shaping for ATM VCs on page 81
- Example: Simple Shared Shaping for ATM VPs on page 83
- Example: Simple Shared Shaping for Ethernet on page 84
- *node*
- *qos-profile*
- *queue*
- *scheduler-profile*
- *shared-shaping-rate*
- *traffic-class*
- *traffic-class-group*

Example: Simple Shared Shaping for ATM VCs

The following commands configure a simple shared shaper for a VC, as shown in Figure 18 on page 78. In this example, the best-effort queue for logical interface VC 3 is shaped to a shared rate of 1 Mbps. The voice and video queues for VC 3 share the 1 Mbps with the best-effort traffic. The voice queue has first claim on the shared 1 Mbps, but only up to its individual shaping rate of 200 Kbps. The video queue claims up to the next 300 Kbps. The best-effort queue obtains whatever bandwidth remains of the 1 Mbps after the voice and video traffic have made their claims.

1. Configure the traffic classes and traffic-class groups.

```
host1(config)#traffic-class voice
host1(config-traffic-class)#fabric-strict-priority
host1(config-traffic-class)#exit
host1(config)#traffic-class video
host1(config-traffic-class)#exit

host1(config)#traffic-class-group EF auto-strict-priority
```

```
host1(config-traffic-class-group)#traffic-class voice
host1(config-traffic-class-group)#exit
host1(config)#traffic-class-group AF extended
host1(config-traffic-class-group)#traffic-class video
host1(config-traffic-class-group)#exit
```

2. Configure the shared shaper.

```
host1(config)#scheduler-profile 200kbps
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shaping-rate 200000
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit
host1(config)#scheduler-profile 300kbps
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shaping-rate 300000
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit
host1(config)#scheduler-profile shared-1mbps
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shared-shaping-rate 1000000 simple
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit

host1(config)#qos-profile subscriber-default-mode
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc node
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc node group AF
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc node group EF
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc queue traffic-class best-effort scheduler-profile
  shared-1mbps
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc queue traffic-class video scheduler-profile 300kbps
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc queue traffic-class voice scheduler-profile 200kbps
host1(config-qos-profile)#exit
```

3. Delete the rule in the default port type profile that creates IP best-effort queues by default.

```
host1(config)#qos-profile atm-default
host1(config-qos-profile)#no ip queue traffic-class best-effort
host1(config-qos-profile)#exit
```

4. Attach the profile to the ATM subinterface for VC 3.

```
host1(config)#interface atm 11/0.10
host1(config-subif)#qos-profile subscriber-default-mode
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit
```

The **qos-profile subscriber-default-mode** command shown in this example is appropriate if you have configured the SAR to be in default mode (by issuing the **no qos-mode-port** command). If this QoS profile is attached in low-CDV mode, the shaper is effective but the CDV is not correctly bounded, because the VC is not reshaped in the SAR.

The following commands configure a QoS profile different from the one shown in the previous example. In this example, the best-effort scheduler node for VC 3 is shaped to a shared rate of 1 Mbps. The **qos-profile subscriber-low-cdv-mode** command is appropriate if you configure the SAR in low-CDV mode (by issuing the **qos-mode-port low-cdv** command). The VC is reshaped to 1 Mbps in the SAR. If this QoS profile is attached in the SAR default mode, the 1-Mbps shaper is disabled by VC backpressure from the SAR.

```
host1(config)#qos-profile subscriber-low-cdv-mode
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc node scheduler-profile shared-1mbps
```


host1(config-qos-profile)#**atm-vc node group AF**
host1(config-qos-profile)#**atm-vc node group EF**
host1(config-qos-profile)#**atm-vc queue traffic-class best-effort**
host1(config-qos-profile)#**atm-vc queue traffic-class video scheduler-profile 300kbps**
host1(config-qos-profile)#**atm-vc queue traffic-class voice scheduler-profile 200kbps**
host1(config-qos-profile)#**exit**

Related Documentation

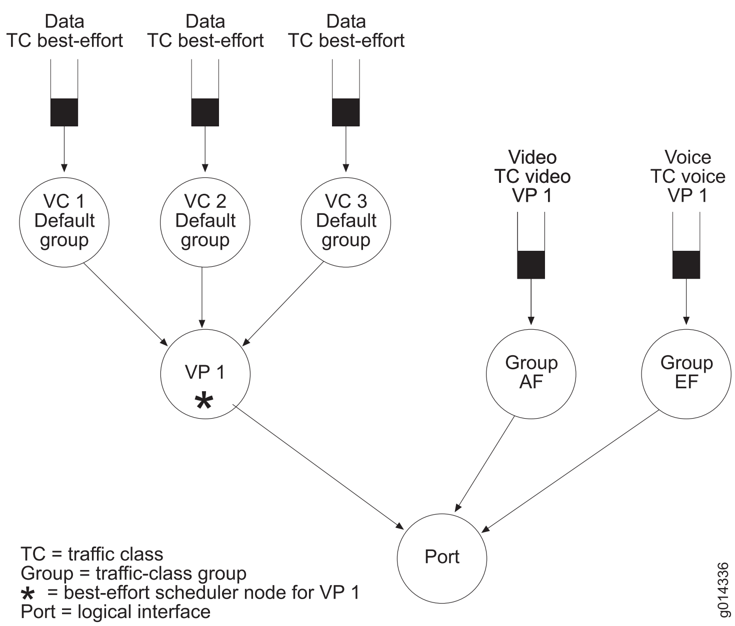
- Configuring Simple Shared Shaping on page 79
- Simple Shared Shaping Overview on page 77

Example: Simple Shared Shaping for ATM VPs

In the example shown in Figure 20 on page 83, VP 1 is shaped to a shared rate of 5 Mbps. The shared shaper requires that voice and video traffic be carried in queues associated with the logical interface, which in this scenario is the VP. VP-level queuing does not guarantee fairness to the voice and video traffic for each VC, but fairness is not a major issue because admission control guarantees that the voice and video queues do not become congested.

This example assumes the same traffic class and traffic-class group configurations that are used in "Example: Simple Shared Shaping for ATM VCs" on page 81.

Figure 20: VP Shared Shaping



The following set of commands configures the shared shaper in Figure 20 on page 83.

host1(config)#**scheduler-profile 2mbps**
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**shaping-rate 2000000**
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**exit**
host1(config)#**scheduler-profile 400kbps**
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**shaping-rate 400000**
(config-scheduler-profile)#**exit**


```
host1(config)#scheduler-profile shared-5mbps
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shared-shaping-rate 5000000 simple
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit

host1(config)#qos-profile vp-subscriber1
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vp node scheduler-profile shared-5mbps
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vp node group AF
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vp node group EF
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc node
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc queue traffic-class best-effort scheduler-profile default
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vp queue traffic-class video scheduler-profile 2mbps
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vp queue traffic-class voice scheduler-profile 400kbps
host1(config-qos-profile)#exit
```

In this example, the best-effort scheduler node for the VP is shaped to a shared rate of 5 Mbps. The EF and AF queues for the VP share the 5 Mbps with the best-effort traffic. The EF queue has first claim on the shared 5 Mbps, but only up to its individual shaping rate of 400 Kbps. The AF queue claims up to the next 2 Mbps. The VC-level best-effort queues obtain whatever bandwidth remains of the 5 Mbps after the AF traffic and EF traffic have made their claims. This QoS profile is appropriate for low-CDV mode. If the provider configures a shapeless VP tunnel in the SAR, QoS sets the SAR shaper for the VP to match the 5-Mbps shared-shaping rate, and the CDV is bounded for the VP tunnel.

Related Documentation

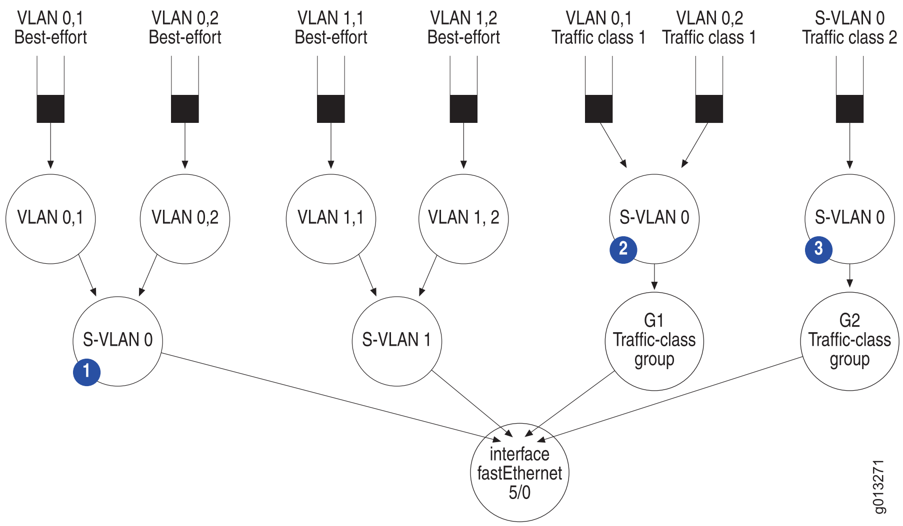
- Configuring Simple Shared Shaping on page 79
- Simple Shared Shaping Overview on page 77

Example: Simple Shared Shaping for Ethernet

In a typical triple-play network configuration over Ethernet, individual subscribers are represented on the B-RAS by VLANs and DSLAMs by SVLANs. In this example, the provider shapes the subscriber aggregate of voice, video, and data to a single rate.

In this example, S-VLAN 0 has traffic in three traffic-class groups: the default group, the TC1 traffic class in the G1 group, and the TC2 traffic class in the G2 traffic-class group.

Figure 21: Hierarchical Simple Shared Shaping over Ethernet



In Figure 21 on page 85, the S-VLANs labeled 1, 2, and 3 indicate the possible constituents for S-VLAN 0. The active constituents for the simple shared shaper are the three nodes for S-VLAN 0 in the three traffic-class groups.

NOTE: This example uses QoS parameters to configure shared shaping.

1. Configure the traffic classes and traffic-class groups.

```
host1(config)#traffic-class tc1
host1(config)#exit
host1(config)#traffic-class tc2
host1(config)#exit
host1(config)#traffic-class-group g1
host1(config-traffic-class-group)#traffic-class tc1
host1(config-traffic-class-group)#exit
host1(config)#traffic-class-group g2 extended
host1(config-traffic-class-group)#traffic-class tc2
host1(config-traffic-class-group)#exit
```

2. Configure the parameter definitions.

```
host1(config)#qos-parameter-define vlan-g1-max-rate
host1(qos-parameter-define)#controlled-interface-type vlan
host1(qos-parameter-define)#instance-interface-type vlan
host1(qos-parameter-define)#exit

host1(config)#qos-parameter-define svlan-g1-max-rate
host1(qos-parameter-define)#controlled-interface-type svlan
host1(qos-parameter-define)#instance-interface-type svlan
host1(qos-parameter-define)#instance-interface-type ethernet
host1(qos-parameter-define)#exit

host1(config)#qos-parameter-define vlan-max-rate
host1(qos-parameter-define)#controlled-interface-type vlan
```

```
host1(qos-parameter-define)#instance-interface-type vlan
host1(qos-parameter-define)#instance-interface-type svlan
host1(qos-parameter-define)#exit

host1(config)#qos-parameter-define svlan-max-rate
host1(qos-parameter-define)#controlled-interface-type svlan
host1(qos-parameter-define)#instance-interface-type svlan
host1(qos-parameter-define)#instance-interface-type ethernet
host1(qos-parameter-define)#exit
```

3. Configure the shared shaper by referencing parameter definitions in the **shaping-rate** command.

```
host1(config)#scheduler-profile vlan-be
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shared-shaping-rate vlan-max-rate simple
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit
host1(config)#scheduler-profile svlan-be
host1(config-scheduler-profile)# shared-shaping-rate svlan-max-rate simple
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit

host1(config)#scheduler-profile svlan-g1
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shaping-rate svlan-g1-max-rate
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit
host1(config)#scheduler-profile vlan-g1
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shaping-rate vlan-g1-max-rate
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit
host1(config)#scheduler-profile svlan-g2
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shaping-rate svlan-max-rate % 50
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit
```

4. Configure the QoS profile.

```
host1(config)#qos-profile svlan-4.1
host1(config-qos-profile)#vlan queue traffic-class best-effort
host1(config-qos-profile)#vlan node scheduler-profile vlan-be
host1(config-qos-profile)#svlan node scheduler-profile svlan-be
host1(config-qos-profile)#vlan queue traffic-class tc1
host1(config-qos-profile)#svlan node scheduler-profile svlan-g1 group g1
host1(config-qos-profile)#svlan queue traffic-class tc2
host1(config-qos-profile)#svlan node scheduler-profile svlan-g2 group g2
host1(config-qos-profile)#ethernet group g2 scheduler-profile default
```

5. Attach the QoS profile to the S-VLANs on Fast Ethernet interface 11/0.

```
host1(config)#interface fastEthernet 11/0
host1(config-if)#svlan 0 qos-parameter svlan-max-rate 4000000
host1(config-if)#svlan 0 qos-profile svlan-4.1
host1(config-if)#encapsulation vlan
host1(config-if)#exit

host1(config)#interface fastEthernet 11/0.1
host1(config-if)#svlan id 0 1
host1(config-if)#ip address 1.2.1.1 255.255.255.0
host1(config-if)#exit

host1(config)#interface fastEthernet 11/0.2
```



```
host1(config-if)#svlan id 0 2
host1(config-if)#ip address 1.3.1.1 255.255.255.0
host1(config-if)#exit
```

Related Documentation

- Configuring Simple Shared Shaping on page 79
- Simple Shared Shaping Overview on page 77

CHAPTER 11

Configuring Variables in the Simple Shared Shaping Algorithm

This chapter provides information for configuring variables within the simple shared shaper algorithm on the E Series router.

QoS topics are discussed in the following sections:

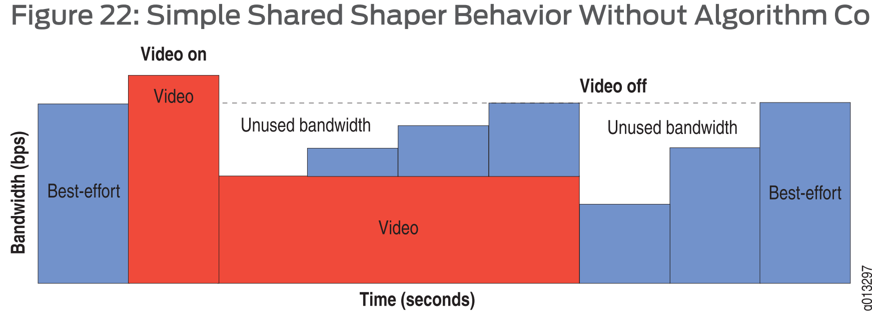
Simple Shared Shaping Algorithm Overview

You can configure variables within the simple shared shaper algorithm to control the minimum dynamic rate for all simple shared shapers on the router.

Configuring variables in the simple shared shaper algorithm is useful for IPTV configurations. Without limiting the dynamic rate, best-effort data traffic can be starved for a few seconds when a video stream starts. The minimum dynamic rate defined by shared shaper algorithm variables applies to best-effort traffic only.

Figure 22 on page 89 shows a two-constituent simple shared shaper consisting of best-effort and video traffic. The sum of the best-effort and video traffic is shaped to the configured shared-shaping rate.

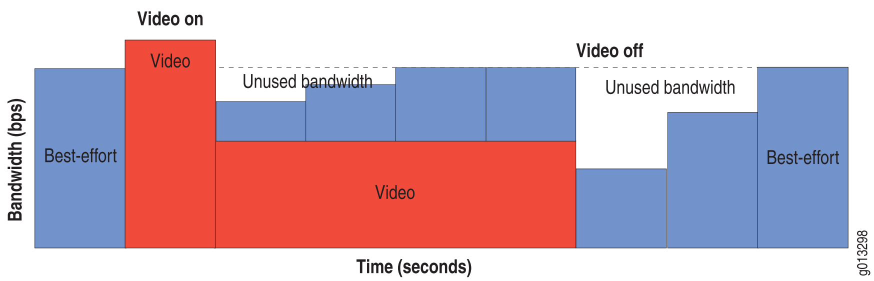
Figure 22: Simple Shared Shaper Behavior Without Algorithm Controls



When the video stream starts in the example displayed by Figure 22 on page 89, the shared shaper reacts by drastically reducing best-effort traffic because it must avoid saturating downstream queues. In some cases, best-effort traffic is throttled for a few seconds. When the video stream stops, best-effort traffic can continually consume more bandwidth, up to the shared-shaping rate.

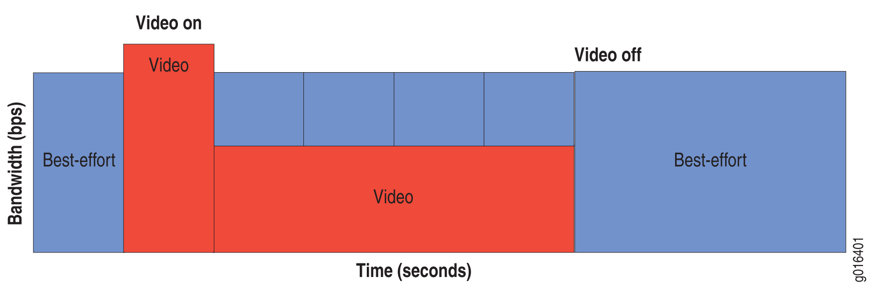
By controlling the minimum dynamic rate in the simple shared shaper algorithm, you can configure the less conservative simple shared shaping behavior displayed in Figure 23 on page 90. In this example, as the video traffic starts, the best-effort rate is reduced less drastically, and best-effort traffic is not starved.

Figure 23: Less Conservative Simple Shared Shaper Behavior



You can also configure the more liberal simple shared shaper behavior that is displayed in Figure 24 on page 90. In this example, the initial over-limit video traffic is ignored. When the video traffic stops, the system immediately allows best-effort traffic to consume the available bandwidth.

Figure 24: More Liberal Simple Shared Shaper Behavior



Simple Shared Shaper Algorithm Calculations

The simple shared shaper algorithm performs the following tasks to calculate the dynamic rate:

1. Calculates the new measured rate.
2. Calculates the virtual output queue length (VOQL).
3. Calculates the new dynamic rate.
4. Uses the larger value of the new dynamic rate (from Step 3) and a minimum dynamic rate.

Related Documentation

- Variables of the Simple Shared Shaper Algorithm on page 91
- Configuring Simple Shared Shaper Algorithm Variables on page 93

Variables of the Simple Shared Shaper Algorithm

The formulas the simple shared shaper uses contain values maintained by the simple shared shaper algorithm, and variables that you configure.

The following factors are maintained by the simple shared shaper algorithm:

- newMeasuredRate—Sum of bytes enqueued to non-best-effort constituent queues, in bps.
- oldDynamicRate—Dynamic shaping rate from the previous rate period, in bits-per-second.
- sharedShapingRate—Configured shared shaper rate, in bps. The shared shaping rate is the total rate of all constituents of the shared shaper.

You can configure the following variables, which correspond to the commands described in "Configuring Simple Shared Shaper Algorithm Variables" on page 93.

- convergenceFactor—Controls the convergence of the dynamic shaping rate to the calculated shaping rate, expressed as a percentage of the available bandwidth.

  The default value of 50 percent causes the dynamic shaping rate to converge by half of the available rate each period. For example, when the dynamic rate of a 5 Mbps simple shared shaper is 1 Mbps, and the measured rate goes from 4 Mbps to 0 Mbps, 4 Mbps of bandwidth becomes available. The simple shared shaper converges from 1 Mbps to 5 Mbps by half of the available bandwidth per period. In this example, the dynamic shaping rates for several periods are 1 Mbps, 3 Mbps, 4 Mbps, 4.5 Mbps, 4.75 Mbps, and so on.

- maximumVOQL—Sets the maximum virtual output queue length (VOQL), expressed in milliseconds (ms) of the shared shaping rate.

  The default value of 4000 indicates that a 5 Mbps shared shaper does not allow the VOQL to exceed 20 Mbps. Smaller values reduce the effect of the VOQL in the simple shared shaper algorithm.

  A maximum VOQL of 0 indicates that the shared shaper ignores the VOQL. This setting is appropriate for configurations where exceeding the shared shaping rate for brief periods of time does not cause downstream queuing.

- minimumDynamicRate—Sets the minimum value for the dynamic shaping rate, expressed as a percentage of the shared shaping rate. For example, a value of 25 for a 20 Mbps shared shaper specifies that the dynamic shaping rates never be set to a value less than 5 Mbps. The default value is 0.

- reactionFactor—Controls how the simple shared shaper reacts to changing rates, expressed as a percentage. The default value of 200 changes the algorithm to use 200 percent of the changing rate.

This section describes the algorithm tasks in detail.

1. Calculate the new measured rate. The simple shared shaper uses the following formula to calculate the new measured rate:

$$\text{newMeasuredRate} = \text{bytes enqueued} \times 8 \text{ bits per byte} / \text{ rate-period} \times 1000 \text{ ms/sec}$$

2. Calculate the VOQL. The simple shared shaper maintains a VOQL, which cannot become less than zero, using the following formulas:

$$\text{VOQL} = \text{VOQL} + (\text{oldDynamicRate} - \text{oldMeasuredRate} - \text{sharedShapingRate})$$

$$\text{If } (\text{VOQL} > \text{maximumVOQL}), \text{ then } (\text{VOQL} = \text{maximumVOQL})$$

3. Calculate the new dynamic rate. Each rate period, the simple shared shaper calculates the new dynamic rate (the shaping rate of the best-effort node or queue) using the following formula. The system prevents the new dynamic rate from becoming less than zero.

$$\text{newDynamicRate} = (\text{convergenceFactor} \times \text{oldDynamicRate}) + (1 - \text{convergenceFactor}) \times (\text{sharedShapingRate} - \text{newMeasuredRate}) - \text{reactionFactor} \times (\text{newMeasuredRate} - \text{oldMeasuredRate}) - \text{VOQL}$$

4. Determine the larger value of the new dynamic rate and the minimum dynamic rate. The simple shared shaper determines the larger of the new dynamic rate and a minimum dynamic rate, where the minimumDynamicRate is a fraction of the shared-shaping rate, using the following formula:

$$\text{Max } (\text{newDynamicRate}),(\text{minimumDynamicRatePercent} \times \text{sharedShapingRate})$$

Related Documentation

- Simple Shared Shaping Algorithm Overview on page 89
- Sample Process for Controlling the Simple Shared Shaper Algorithm on page 94

Guidelines for Controlling the Simple Shared Shaper Algorithm

You can configure the simple shared shaper variables individually, but it is useful to use configuration guidelines to determine how the variables work together to achieve a desired behavior.

Table 8 on page 93 displays guidelines for configuring the most liberal shared shaper to the most conservative shared shaper.

- Most liberal—Appropriate when over-queuing is not a concern
- Liberal—Appropriate when over-queuing is not a concern and a smoother rate adjustments are desirable
- Moderate—Default settings
- Conservative—Appropriate when over-queuing is a major concern
- Most conservative—Rarely appropriate.

Table 8: Guidelines for Configuring Simple Shared Shaper Algorithm Variables

Control	Most Liberal	Liberal	Moderate	Conservative	Most Conservative
convergence-factor	0	25	50	75	99
maximum-voql	0	25	400	600	1000
reaction-factor	0	50	200	300	1000

Related Documentation

- Simple Shared Shaping Algorithm Overview on page 89
- Configuring Simple Shared Shaper Algorithm Variables on page 93

Configuring Simple Shared Shaper Algorithm Variables

To configure the variables for all simple shared shapers on the router:

1. Enter QoS Shared Shaper Control Configuration mode.

   ```
   host1(config)#qos-shared-shaper-control
   host1(config-qos-shared-shaper-control)#
   ```

2. (Optional) Configure the convergence factor for all simple shared shapers on the router.

   ```
   host1(config-qos-shared-shaper-control)#convergence-factor 25
   ```

   The convergence factor determines how quickly the dynamic shaping rate converges with the calculated dynamic shaping rate, and is expressed as a percentage of the available bandwidth.

   The range for the convergence factor is 0–99 percent, with 0 being the most liberal and 99 the most conservative. The default value is 50.

3. (Optional) Configure the specify the reaction factor for all simple shared shapers on the router.

   ```
   host1(config-qos-shared-shaper-control)#reaction-factor 50
   ```

   The reaction factor determines how the shared shaper reacts to changes in the measured rate.

The range for the reaction factor is 0–1000; 0 is the most liberal and 1000 is the most conservative. The default value is 200.

4. (Optional) Specify the minimum value of the dynamic shaping rate as a percentage of the shared shaping rate for all simple shared shapers on the router.

   host1(config-qos-shared-shaper-control)#**minimum-dynamic-rate-percent 50**

   The range for the minimum dynamic rate value is 0–100 percent. The default value is 0.

5. (Optional) Configure a maximum value for the virtual output queue length (VOQL) for all simple shared shapers on the router.

   host1(config-qos-shared-shaper-control)#**maximum-voql 25**

   The VOQL tracks the amount of data over queued between simple shared-shaper rate periods.

   The range for the maximum VOQL value is 0–10000 milliseconds (ms). The default value is 4000.

Related Documentation

- Simple Shared Shaping Algorithm Overview on page 89
- Variables of the Simple Shared Shaper Algorithm on page 91
- Guidelines for Controlling the Simple Shared Shaper Algorithm on page 92
- Sample Process for Controlling the Simple Shared Shaper Algorithm on page 94
- Configuring Simple Shared Shaping on page 79
- *convergence-factor*
- *maximum-voql*
- *minimum-dynamic-rate-percent*
- *qos-shared-shaper-control*
- *reaction-factor*

Sample Process for Controlling the Simple Shared Shaper Algorithm

The simple shared shaper in this example contains two constituents, best-effort and video. The shared-shaping rate is 15 Mbps, and the video rate is 4 Mbps.

The example contains two parts: when the video flow is turned on, and then turned off.

NOTE: The rates in this example are approximate and for illustrative purposes only. Your configuration might yield different results based on network variables.

Starting Video Flow

Table 9 on page 95 lists the dynamic rate when the video flow is turned on for the five classes of simple shared shaper variables. Results vary because the amount of video measured in the first rising period is random, in the range 0–4 Mbps non-inclusive.

Table 9: Rising Edge Sample When Video Flow Starts

	Period of Dynamic Rate, in Kbps									
Control	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Most liberal	15000	13080	11000	11000	11000	11000	11000	11000	11000	11000
Liberal	15000	9542	8880	10470	10867	10972	10979	10994	10998	10994
Moderate	15000	6510	5606	8303	9651	10329	10628	10814	10967	10953
Conservative	15000	6022	1604	3953	5714	7038	7978	8733	9300	9735
Most conservative	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

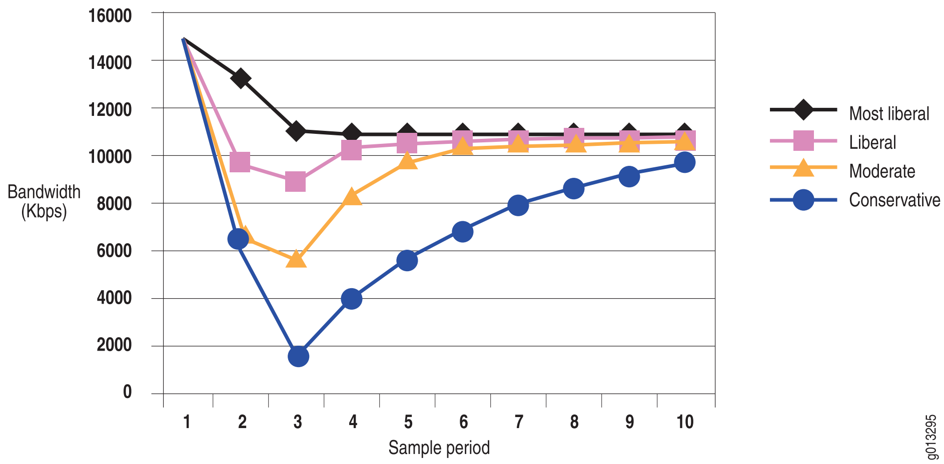
In this example, a liberal maximum VOQL value is ineffective because the 15 Mbps shared-shaping rate is much higher than the 4 Mbps video rate. The video rate divided by the shared shaping rate is 26.6 percent, so any value higher than this has no effect.

NOTE: **The rates in this example represent approximate egress-queue enqueue rates on an Ethernet line module; therefore, there is no ATM SAR or downstream devices are not used. More liberal configurations can be inappropriate when there might be queuing between the scheduler and the destination. VLAN queuing is used, and saturation rates are offered.**

The most liberal case heavily reduces VOQL and changes of rate, leading to a shared shaper that quickly converges. The conservative configuration overreacts to VOQL and the change of rate, and converges very slowly.

Figure 25 on page 96 shows a graph of the dynamic rate when the video flow starts.

Figure 25: Dynamic Rate When Video Flow Starts



Stopping Video Flow

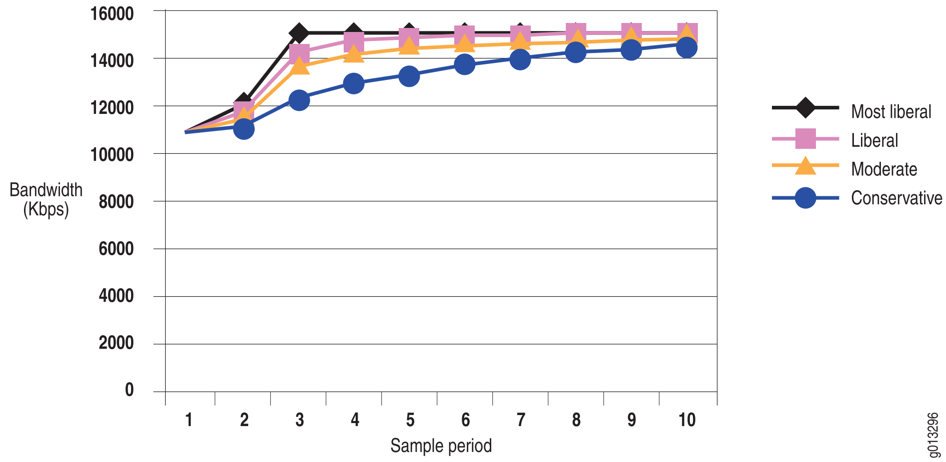
Table 10 on page 96 lists the dynamic rate as the video flow stops for the five classes of simple shared shaper controls. Results might vary because the amount of video measured in the first falling period is random, in the range 0–4 Mbps non-inclusive.

Table 10: Data When Video Flow Stops

	Period of Dynamic Rate, in Kbps									
Control	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Most liberal	11000	12132	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000
Liberal	11000	11584	14146	14786	14946	14986	14996	14999	14999	15000
Moderate	11000	11728	13364	14182	14591	14795	14897	14948	14974	14987
Conservative	10955	11278	12208	12906	13429	13822	14116	14337	14503	14701
Most conservative	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Figure 26 on page 97 shows a graph of the dynamic rate when the video flow stops.

Figure 26: Dynamic Rate When Video Flow Stops



Related Documentation

- Simple Shared Shaping Algorithm Overview on page 89
- Variables of the Simple Shared Shaper Algorithm on page 91
- Configuring Simple Shared Shaper Algorithm Variables on page 93

CHAPTER 12

Configuring Compound Shared Shaping of Traffic

This chapter provides information for configuring compound shared shaping of traffic on the E Series router.

QoS topics are discussed in the following sections:

Compound Shared Shaping Overview

Compound shared shaping is a hardware-assisted mode that can control bandwidth for all scheduler objects associated with the subscriber logical interface. Thus it can manage voice and video queues in addition to data queues, so that the shared rate cannot be exceeded.

Compound shared shaping responds to changes in traffic rates more rapidly than simple shared shaping, in the order of milliseconds.

Supported Hardware for Compound Shared Shaping

You can configure compound shared shaping on a line module with the EFA2 or TFA hardware.

The EFA2 implementation is different from the EFA ASIC, which does not implement compound shared shaping. Issue the **show qos shared-shaper** command to determine whether compound shared shapers are supported for the line module. Contact your Juniper Networks account representative for more information about line modules with the EFA2 ASIC.

The TFA hardware is only available on the ES2 10G LM on the E120 and E320 Broadband Services Routers.

If you configure a compound shared shaper on hardware that does not support it, the CLI displays the following message:

host1config)#ERROR 02/08/2005 14:06:36 qos: line card in slot 11: EFA2 hardware not installed. 1 compound shared shaper(s) converted to simple.

QoS automatically converts the compound shared shaper to a simple shared shaper.

NOTE: Compound shared shaping is not supported by the frame forwarding ASIC (FFA).

Bandwidth Allocation for Compound Shared Shaping

The compound shared-shaper mechanism actively allocates the bandwidth it receives from the hierarchical scheduler to each active constituent, based on its own rules, independent of the hierarchical scheduler. Constituents are either *priority* constituents or *weighted* constituents. These attributes are specified using the **shared-shaper-constituent** command.

Compound shared-shaper scheduling allocates bandwidth as follows:

1. Priority constituents consume as much of the shared bandwidth as they can, subject to the bandwidth allocated to them by the hierarchical scheduler.
2. Priority constituents are ordered according to their priority.
3. The weighted constituents subdivide the remaining shared bandwidth in proportion to their shared weights, again subject to the bandwidth allocated to them by the hierarchical scheduler.

Related Documentation

- Shared Shaping Overview on page 69
- Configuring Compound Shared Shaping on page 100

Configuring Compound Shared Shaping

Compound shared shaping requires that you set a shared-shaping rate in a scheduler profile associated with a best-effort node or queue.

Before you configure compound shared shaping:

- Configure the traffic classes and traffic-class groups.

  See “Configuring Traffic Classes That Define Service Levels” on page 14 and “Configuring Traffic-Class Groups That Define Service Levels” on page 15.

To configure compound shared shaping:

1. Create the scheduler profile.

   host1(config)#**scheduler-profile compound**

2. Configure the compound shared shaper.

   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**shared-shaping-rate 128000 burst 32767 compound explicit-constituents**

The range for the shared-shaping rate is 1000–1000000000 bps (1 Kbps–1000 Kbps); the default is no shaping rate.

Use the *operator* and *operandValue* variables to specify the shared shaping rate as an expression.

Burst is the catch-up number associated with the shaper; the range is 0–522240 (0–510 KB). Specifying 0 enables the router to select an applicable default value.

By default, shared shaping is set to **auto**, where the router selects the type of shared shaping that is configured, depending on the line module. You must specify the **compound** keyword to actively shape voice and video traffic so that the shared rate cannot be exceeded, and shape data queue rates to the value of the shared rate minus the combined voice and video traffic rate. An error message is generated if you specify **compound** for line modules that do not support it, and the router applies simple shared shaping.

3. Configure the QoS profile and reference the scheduler profile.

```
host1(config)#qos-profile compound
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc node
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc node group AF
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc node group EF
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc queue traffic-class best-effort scheduler-profile
  shared-1mbps
host1(config-qos-profile)#exit
```

TIP: The scheduler profile that you configured with the shared-shaping rate must be referenced in the best-effort queue or the best-effort scheduler node.

4. Attach the profile to the interface.

```
host1(config)#interface atm 11/0.10
host1(config-subif)#qos-profile subscriber-default-mode
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit
```

Related Documentation

- Compound Shared Shaping Overview on page 99
- Guidelines for Configuring Simple and Compound Shared Shaping on page 72
- Using Expressions for Bandwidth and Burst Values in a Scheduler Profile on page 48
- Example: Compound Shared Shaping for ATM VCs on page 102
- Constituent Selection for Shared Shaping Overview on page 107
- *node*
- *qos-profile*
- *queue*
- *scheduler-profile*
- *shared-shaping-rate*

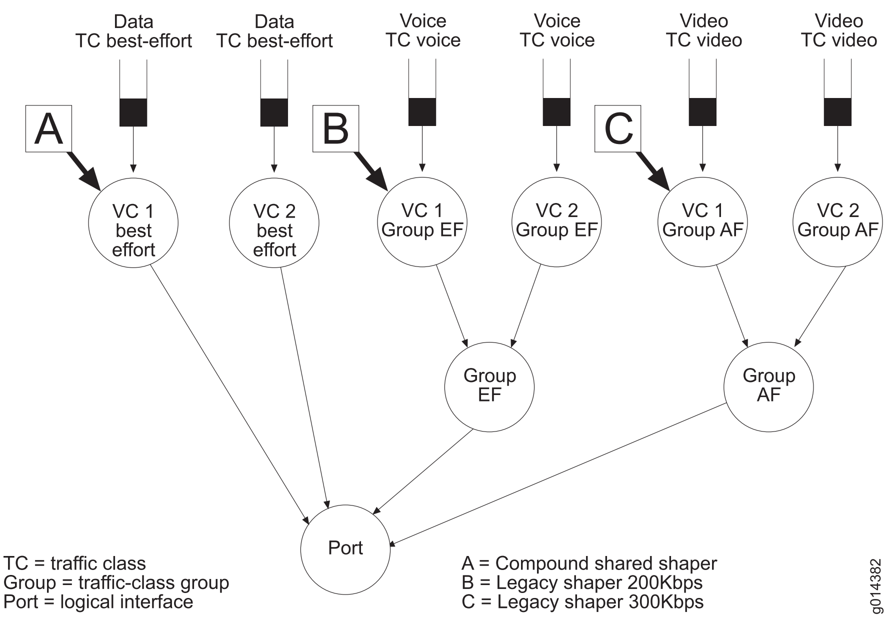
- *traffic-class*
- *traffic-class-group*

Example: Compound Shared Shaping for ATM VCs

Figure 27 on page 102 illustrates a typical DSL triple-play configuration, involving voice, video, and data traffic. In this example, a total of 1 Mbps of bandwidth is allocated to voice, video, and best-effort data traffic associated with the VC 1 logical interface.

The voice queue in the EF traffic-class group for VC 1 is a strict constituent that has first claim on up to 200 Kbps of the shared bandwidth. The video queue in the AF traffic-class group is a strict constituent that can claim up to 300 Kbps of the remaining 800–1000 Kbps of shared bandwidth. The best-effort queue for logical interface VC 1 is a strict constituent that has the last claim to the remaining 500–1000 Kbps of shared bandwidth.

Figure 27: VC Compound Shared Shaping Example



To configure VC compound shared shaping:

1. Configure the traffic classes, traffic-class groups, and additional scheduler profiles.
2. Configure the scheduler profile that defines the shared shaper and the profiles that apply the legacy shaper.

```
host1(config)#scheduler-profile shared-1Mbps
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shared-shaping-rate 1000000 burst 32768 auto
host1(config)#scheduler-profile 300Kbps
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shaping-rate 300000
host1(config)#scheduler-profile 200Kbps
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shaping-rate 200000
```

3. Configure the QoS profile.

host1(config)#qos-profile vcSharedShaping

4. Create group nodes.

   host1(config-qos-profile)#atm group AF scheduler-profile default
   host1(config-qos-profile)#atm group EF scheduler-profile default

5. Create VC nodes for each group and for traffic in the default group.

   host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc node
   host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc node group AF
   host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc node group EF

6. Create queues for the best-effort, video, and voice traffic. Apply the scheduler profile that defines the shared-shaping rate to the best-effort queue. Apply the legacy shaper profiles to the voice and video traffic queues.

   host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc queue traffic-class best-effort scheduler-profile shared-1mbps
   host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc queue traffic-class video scheduler-profile 300Kbps
   host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc queue traffic-class voice scheduler-profile 200Kbps
   host1(config-qos-profile)#exit

7. Attach the QoS profile to an ATM subinterface.

   host1(config)#interface atm 11/0.1
   host1(config-interface)#qos-profile vcSharedShaping
   host1(config-interface)#exit

In this example, the constituents of the VC shared shaper are the VC 1 best effort node, the VC 1 Group EF node, and the VC 1 Group AF node. The available bandwidth is strictly allocated in the following order:

1. VC 1 EF group node
2. VC 1 AF group node
3. VC 1 best effort node

To display the sample shared shaper configuration:

```
host1# show shared-shaper atm 11/0.1
                 shared  current
                 shaping shaping                                 shaping
   interface      rate    rate          resource                  rate
---------------- ------- ------- ------------------------- -------
atm-vc ATM11/0.1 1000000 compound best-effort atm-vc queue
                                  atm-vc best-effort node
                                  EF voice atm-vc queue     200000
                                  AF video atm-vc queue     300000
atm-vc ATM11/0.2 1000000 compound best-effort atm-vc queue
                                  atm-vc best-effort node
                                  EF voice atm-vc queue     200000
                                  AF video atm-vc queue     300000
 Total shared shapers: 2
 Total constituents:   8
 Total failovers:      0
```

Related Documentation

- Configuring Compound Shared Shaping on page 100

• Compound Shared Shaping Overview on page 99

Example: Compound Shared Shaping for ATM VPs

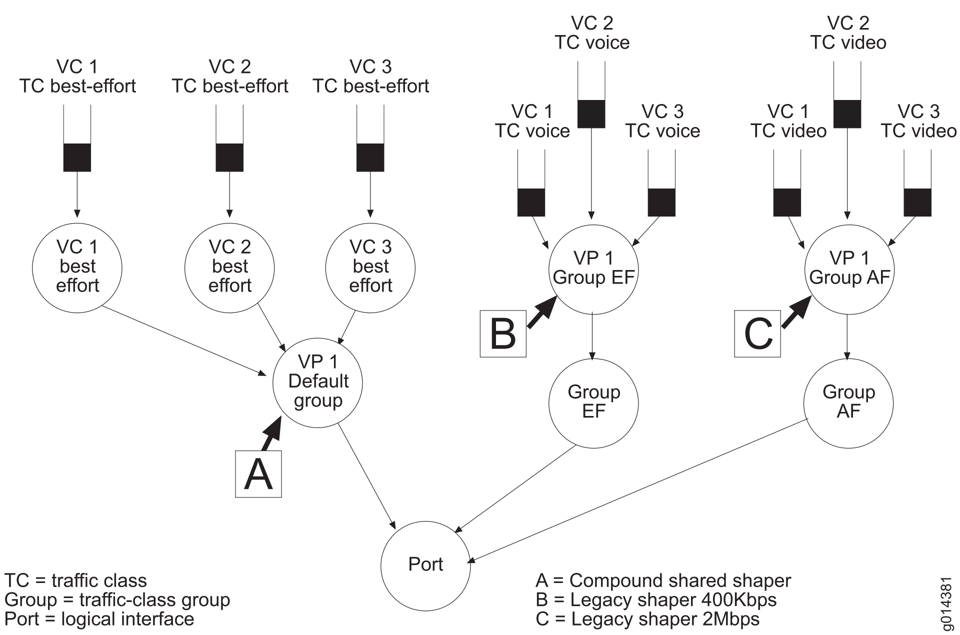
Figure 28 on page 104 shows a compound shared shaper for a VP interface. VP shared shaping enables a shared shaper to apply to all the aggregate rates of all VCs within the VP.

In this example, the VP is shaped to a compound shared rate of 5 Mbps. The voice traffic gets strict priority scheduling for up to 400 Kbps of the shared rate on the VP. The video traffic gets up to 2 Mbps of the remaining 4.6–5 Mbps on the VP. Finally, the data traffic has the last claim to the remaining 2.6–3 Mbps of shared VP bandwidth.

This configuration enables data traffic to flow at 2.6 Mbps when voice and video are both using their limit. When both voice and video are quiescent, data can flow at the full 5 Mbps shared rate.

The QoS profile used in this example is appropriate for low-CDV mode. If the provider configures a shapeless VP tunnel in the SAR, QoS sets the SAR shaper for the VP to match the 5 Mbps shared-shaping rate, and the CDV is bounded for the VP tunnel. VP-level queuing does not guarantee fairness to the voice and video for each VC.

Figure 28: VP Compound Shared Shaping Example



To configure VP compound shared shaping:

1. Configure the traffic classes, traffic-class groups, and additional scheduler profiles.
2. Configure the scheduler profile that defines the shared shaper and the profiles that apply the legacy shaper.

```
host1(config)#scheduler-profile shared-5Mbps
```


host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**shared-shaping-rate 5000000 burst 32768 auto**
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**exit**

3. Configure the scheduler profile for AF (video) traffic.

   host1(config)#**scheduler-profile 2Mbps**
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**shaping-rate 2000000**

4. Configure the scheduler profile for EF (voice) traffic.

   host1(config)#**scheduler-profile 400Kbps**
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**shaping-rate 400000**
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**exit**

5. Configure the QoS profile.

   host1(config)#**qos-profile vpSharedShaping**

6. Create group nodes.

   host1(config-qos-profile)#**atm group AF scheduler-profile default**
   host1(config-qos-profile)#**atm group EF scheduler-profile default**

7. Create VP nodes for each group and for traffic in the default group. The scheduler profile containing the shared-shaping rate is applied to the VP node that is in the default group and contains the best-effort queue.

   host1(config-qos-profile)#**atm-vp node scheduler-profile shared-5Mbps**
   host1(config-qos-profile)#**atm-vp node group AF scheduler-profile 2Mbps**
   host1(config-qos-profile)#**atm-vp node group EF scheduler-profile 400Kbps**

8. Create a VC node for the default group.

   host1(config-qos-profile)#**atm-vc node**

9. Create queues for the best-effort, video, and voice traffic.

   host1(config-qos-profile)#**atm-vc queue traffic-class best-effort**
   host1(config-qos-profile)#**atm-vc queue traffic-class AF**
   host1(config-qos-profile)#**atm-vc queue traffic-class EF**
   host1(config-qos-profile)#**exit**

10. Attach the QoS profile to an ATM subinterface.

    host1(config)#**interface atm 11/0.1**
    host1(config-interface)#**qos-profile vpSharedShaping**

In this example, the constituents of the VP shared shaper are the VP 1 default group node, the VP 1 Group EF node, and the VP 1 Group AF node. The available bandwidth is strictly allocated in the following order:

1. VP1 EF group node
2. VP1 AF group node
3. VP1 default group node

Related Documentation

- Configuring Compound Shared Shaping on page 100
- Compound Shared Shaping Overview on page 99

CHAPTER 13

Configuring Implicit and Explicit Constituent Selection for Shaping

This chapter provides information for configuring implicit and explicit constituents on the E Series router.

QoS topics are discussed in the following sections:

Constituent Selection for Shared Shaping Overview

Shared shaping supports both *implicit* and *explicit* constituent selection. Implicit constituent selection is the easier of the two methods and works well for most cases. With implicit selection, you configure a shared-shaping rate on the best-effort node or queue and QoS locates the other constituents automatically.

Use explicit constituent selection when you want to shape a subset of the interface traffic to the shared rate. An example of this is when you want the sum of best-effort and voice traffic to be shaped to the shared rate, but want video traffic to be exempt from the shared-shaping rate.

Active constituents are selected either implicitly by QoS or explicitly by the user. Active constituents of the simple shared shaper can be any node and queues in named traffic-class groups. Active constituents of the compound shared shaper can be nodes or queues. If you choose a node as an active constituent, queues above it are not active constituents.

Inactive constituents are queues that are stacked above an active node or nodes stacked below active queues. For both of these situations, the shared shaper controls the active constituents, and the legacy scheduler indirectly controls the inactive constituents to achieve the shared rate. The other case for inactive constituents is when you use explicit constituent selection and some of the nodes and queues are explicitly not included in the shared shaper.

To use implicit constituent selection, you specify only the shared-shaping rate and the logical interface. The router identifies the constituents associated with the logical interface type and their allocated bandwidth. This method is appropriate for the typical case where the intent is to shape all subscriber queues to the shared rate.

If you want instead to shape a subset of the queues for a subscriber to the shared rate, the explicit selection process is appropriate. Explicit selection is also useful when you want queues as the active constituents instead of the node below them. By choosing queues you can assign appropriate priority or weights.

Types of Shared Shaper Constituents

The **shared-shaping-constituent** command in a scheduler profile specifies constituents and their attributes. The command has two aspects. For explicit constituent selection, this command specifies the constituents. For the compound shared shaper only, this command specifies scheduling attributes of shared shaping: the shared priority and the shared weight.

A shared shaper can be one of the following four types:

- Simple implicit—Constituents are best-effort node or queues, and all nodes and queues in named traffic-class groups.
- Simple explicit—The software selects constituents based on the **shared-shaping-constituent** command. The weight and priority attributes of the **shared-shaping-constituent** command are ignored, because the simple shared shaper does not allocate bandwidth among constituents; instead it controls just the best-effort queue or node.
- Compound implicit—Constituents are selected automatically by the software. If a node exists in a given traffic-class group, the node is active and the queues stacked above it are inactive constituents. The **shared-shaping-constituent** command does not affect constituent selection. However, if the command is present for a constituent that was implicitly selected, the software configures that constituent with the shared priority and shared weight as indicated.
- Compound explicit—The software selects constituents based on the shared priority and shared weight configured with the **shared-shaping-constituent** command. If no attributes are specified, the software supplies a shared priority consistent with the legacy scheduler configuration.

Table 11 on page 108 compares implicit and explicit shared shaping.

Table 11: Comparison of Implicit and Explicit Shared Shaping

Implicit Shared Shaping	Explicit Shared Shaping
• To specify the logical interface for shared shaping, associate a scheduler profile that includes the **shared-shaping-rate** command or the **shared-shaping-rate simple** command with a best-effort node or queue.	• To specify the logical interface for shared shaping, associate a scheduler profile that includes the **shared-shaping-rate** *rate* **explicit-constituents** command or the **shared-shaping-rate** *rate* **simple explicit-constituents** command with a best-effort node or queue.

Table 11: Comparison of Implicit and Explicit Shared Shaping *(continued)*

Implicit Shared Shaping	Explicit Shared Shaping
• Constituents consist of all nodes and queues for the same logical interface type.	• Constituents consist of all nodes and queues for the same logical interface type.
• Active constituents are automatically selected from all constituents according to the implicit shared shaping rules.	• Active constituents are explicitly selected from all constituents by association with a scheduler profile that includes the **shared-shaper-constituent** command. • If the scheduler profile associated with a constituent does not include this command, then the constituent is not active and is not shaped by the shared shaper.

Related Documentation

- Implicit Constituent Selection Overview on page 109
- Configuring Implicit Constituents for Simple or Compound Shared Shaping on page 114
- Explicit Constituent Selection Overview on page 115
- Configuring Explicit Constituents for Simple or Compound Shared Shaping on page 119

Implicit Constituent Selection Overview

The implicit selection process for simple and compound shared shaping are the same. The process operates according to the following rules:

1. The point at which the scheduler profile that contains a **shared-shaping-rate** command is associated with a best-effort node or best-effort queue determines the logical interface type that the shared shaper applies to. Logical interface types include IP, VP, VC, VLAN, S-VLAN, and so on.
2. All nodes and queues for the same logical interface are potential constituents.
3. The best-effort node is selected if you configure node-based shared shaping. The best-effort queue is selected if you configure queue-based shared shaping. If you configure both, then the best-effort node is selected over the best-effort queue.
4. Non-best-effort queues are selected.

The implicit selection process for compound shared shaping operates according to the following rules:

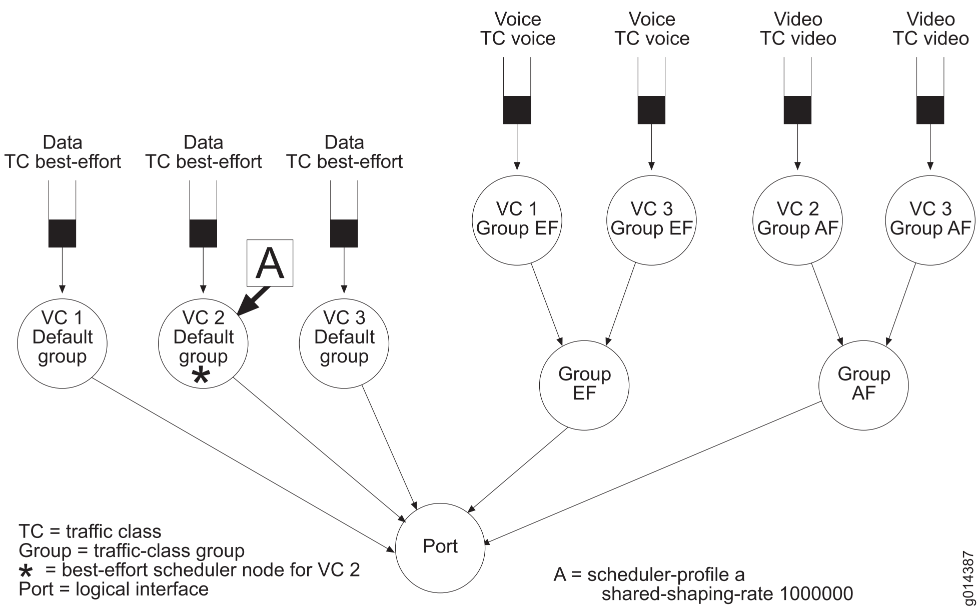
1. The point at which the scheduler profile that contains a **shared-shaping-rate** command is associated with a best-effort node or best-effort queue determines the logical interface type that the shared shaper applies to. Logical interface types include IP, VP, VC, VLAN, and S-VLAN.
2. All nodes and queues for the same logical interface are potential constituents.
3. Nodes are selected over queues.

For example, suppose a shared shaper is associated with a particular interface type. A node for that interface type is present and has a queue for that interface type stacked above it. The node is selected and becomes an active constituent; the queue is not selected.

Now suppose a shared shaper is associated with a logical interface at the best-effort node, and a second shared shaper is simultaneously associated with the same interface at the best-effort queue. In this case, the node is selected as the constituent, because nodes are selected over queues.

In Figure 29 on page 110, scheduler profile A includes a shared-shaping rule, and is associated with the best-effort node for VC 2. The constituents are all the scheduler objects associated with VC 2: VC 2 nodes and VC 2 queues. Nodes are selected over queues, so the implicitly selected active constituents are the VC 2 default group node, the VC 2 Group EF node, and the VC 2 Group AF node.

Figure 29: Implicit Constituent Selection for Compound Shared Shaper at Best-Effort Node



In Figure 30 on page 111, scheduler profile B is associated with the best-effort queue for VC 3. This association indicates that the logical interface type being shared is VC. The constituents are all the scheduler objects associated with VC 3: VC 3 nodes and VC 3 queues. Nodes are selected over queues, so the implicitly selected active constituents for profile B's shared shaper are the VC 3 default group queue, the VC 3 Group EF node, and the VC 3 Group AF node. The VC 3 default group queue is selected instead of the VC 3 default group node because the shared shaper is associated with that best-effort queue.

Figure 30: Implicit Constituent Selection for Compound Shared Shaper at Best-Effort Queue

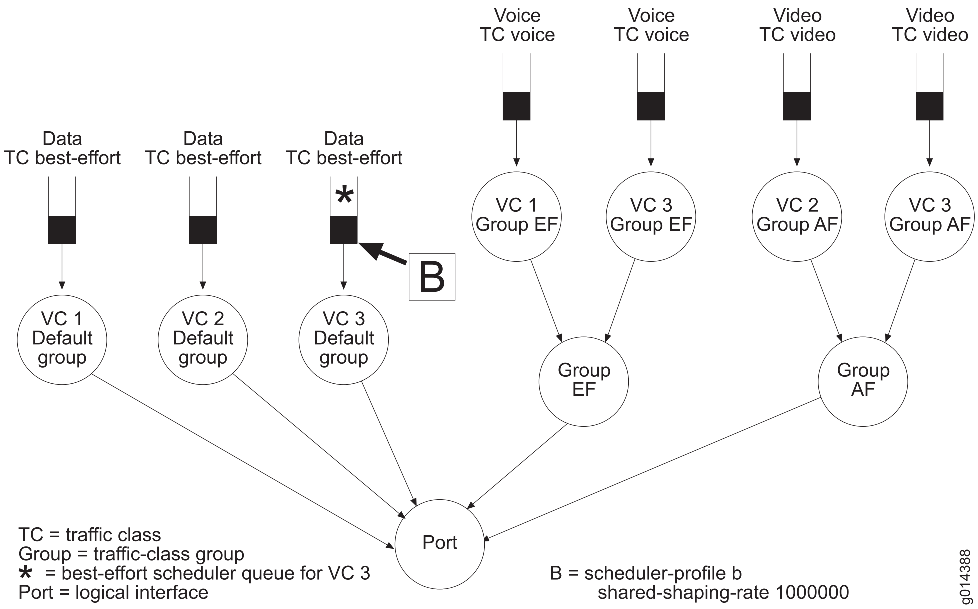


Figure 30 on page 111 illustrates other examples of implicit constituent selection. It does not reflect typical configurations, but includes a mixture of interface types: IP, VC, and VP. If only scheduler profile A is applied, the associated interface is VC 1. The selected constituents then consist of the VC 1 best-effort node, the VC 1 TC voice queue, and the VC 1 TC video queue.

If only scheduler profile B is applied, the associated interface is IP 1. The selected constituents then consist of the IP 1 best-effort queue, the IP 1 TC voice queue, and the IP 1 TC video queue.

If only scheduler profile C is applied, the associated interface is VP 1. The selected constituents then consist of the VP 1 default group node, the VP 1 Group EF node, and the VP 1 Group AF node.

Implicit Bandwidth Allocation for Compound Shared Shaping

After selecting the implicit constituents for compound shared shaping, the router places the constituents in an order that determines how the constituents can claim a share of the available shared bandwidth.

When it implements compound implicit shared shapers, the software selects attributes for the active constituents consistent with the hierarchical scheduler.

- Auto-strict nodes and queues have the highest priority.
- Nodes and queues in extended traffic-class groups are next.
- Nodes and queues in the default traffic-class group have the lowest priority.

For example, suppose a compound shared shaper has a rate of 2 Mbps. The shared shaper has three active constituents: the best-effort node, a voice queue in the auto-strict traffic-class group, and a video queue in an extended traffic-class group. For compound implicit shared shaping, the shared shaper assigns the voice queue all the 2 MB, the video queue the next priority, and the best-effort node the last priority. The voice queue is unlikely to drop because it has highest priority in the hierarchical scheduler as well as highest priority within its shared shaper. The video queue is less likely to drop, but you must still take care that the hierarchical scheduler is provisioned to allocate the proper assured bandwidth to video. The shared shaper can shape, or deny, bandwidth to its constituents, but it cannot allocate assured bandwidth in the hierarchical scheduler.

The compound shared-shaper mechanism also works as follows. In the legacy scheduler, weight and shaping rate are independent attributes that together determine bandwidth allocation. The scheduler allocates bandwidth based on relative weights, and the shaper can deny that bandwidth when the shaping rate is reached. With the shared shaper in effect, two independent shaping rates must be satisfied for the queue or node to dequeue. A deficit in either type of shaping bounds the bandwidth.

As a general way of predicting the scheduler behavior, if the physical port is congested because many queues and nodes are competing in the hierarchical scheduler, the legacy weights and shaping rates dominate the scheduler outcome. If the hierarchical scheduler is not congested, a shared shaper configured for a logical interface dominates the outcome for the traffic scheduled through that logical interface.

The compound shared shaper orders constituents, and allocates shared bandwidth to them, according to the following rules:

1. Strict constituents in the auto-strict-priority traffic-class group

   For multiple strict-priority traffic-class groups, bandwidth allocation order is the same order in which the additional strict traffic class groups were configured. You can issue the **show traffic-class-groups** command to view this order.

2. Strict constituents in extended traffic-class groups

   For multiple extended traffic class groups, bandwidth allocation order is the same order in which the traffic class groups were configured. You can issue the **show traffic-class-groups** command to view this order.

3. Strict constituents in the default group
4. Weighted constituents in the auto-strict-priority traffic class group
5. Weighted constituents in extended traffic class groups
6. Weighted constituents in the default group

By default, strict constituents transmit traffic at a rate up to the lesser of their shared-shaping rate or the legacy shaping rate. Individual strict constituents can be allocated any bandwidth value less than the shared rate. The sum of all constituent rate credits does not have to be less than the shared rate. Individual constituent rates are not capped, because a particular traffic class often does not exceed a limit because of admission control, or because the class is policed at some point in the path.

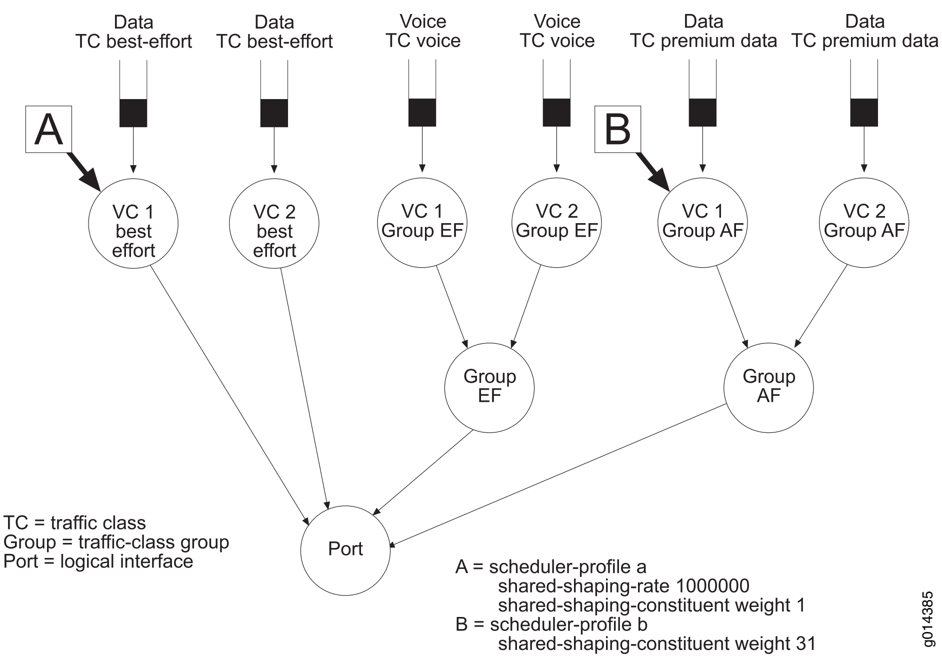
Unlike strict constituents, which can consume bandwidth up to the legacy shaping rate or the shared-shaping rate, weighted constituents share bandwidth with their peers solely in proportion to their shared-shaping-weight. A higher weight value grants the constituent a greater proportion of the available bandwidth.

Although a shared shaper can be applied to up to eight constituents, only four of these can be weighted constituents. If you configure more than four weighted constituents as part of the same shared shaper, the first four are treated as weighted constituents but the remainder are handled as strict constituents, generating a warning message.

Weighted Compound Shared Shaping Example

Weighted shared shaping is most useful for sharing bandwidth between traffic classes carrying TCP data. Figure 31 on page 113 shows an application of weighted shared shaping where weighted constituents span multiple traffic class groups, making them ineligible for legacy weighted scheduling. Best-effort data and premium data constituents are weighted.

Figure 31: Weighted Shared Shaping



Scheduler profile A specifies the shared-shaping rate of 1Mbps for the best-effort node, which is associated with a VC logical interface. The node is further configured with a weight of 1. Scheduler profile B specifies the VC 1 AF node as a weighted constituent with a weight of 31.

The implicitly selected constituents of the shared shaper are the VC 1 best-effort node, the VC 1 AF group node, and the VC 1 EF group node. Bandwidth is allocated as follows:

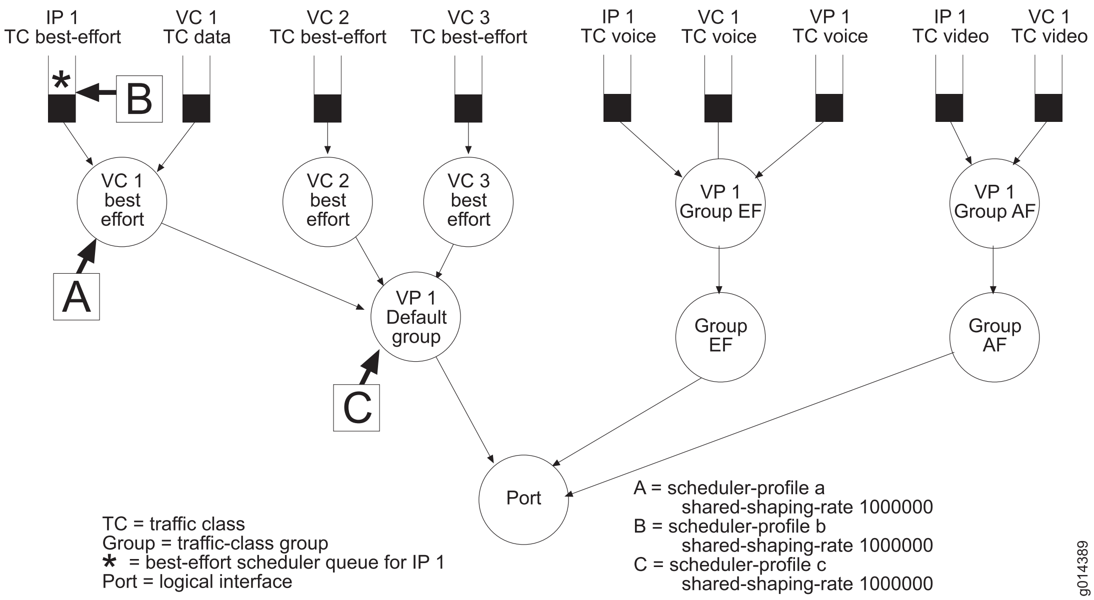
- The VC 1 EF group node is strict and can transmit up to the shared-shaping rate of 1Mbps. Any remaining bandwidth is available to the remaining constituents.
- The VC 1 AF group node is weighted with the VC 1 best-effort node. The sum of the constituent weights is 32. With a weight of 31, the VC 1 AF group node can transmit

31/32nds of the available bandwidth when both constituents are competing for bandwidth.

- The VC 1 best-effort node is weighted with VC 1 AF group node. The sum of the constituent weights is 32. With a weight of 1, the VC 1 best-effort node can transmit 1/32 of the available bandwidth when both constituents are competing for bandwidth.

Figure 32 on page 114 illustrates an example of mixed interface shaping and its implications for implicit constituent selection for compound shared shaping.

Figure 32: Implicit Constituent Selection for Compound Shared Shaper: Mixed Interface Types



Related Documentation

- Configuring Implicit Constituents for Simple or Compound Shared Shaping on page 114

Configuring Implicit Constituents for Simple or Compound Shared Shaping

There are two types of implicit constituents:

- Simple implicit—Constituents are best-effort node or queues, and all nodes and queues in named traffic-class groups.
- Compound implicit—Constituents are selected automatically by the software. If a node exists in a given traffic-class group, the node is active and the queues stacked above it are inactive constituents.

Before you configure implicit constituents:

- Configure the traffic classes and traffic-class groups.

  See "Configuring Traffic Classes That Define Service Levels" on page 14 and "Configuring Traffic-Class Groups That Define Service Levels" on page 15.

To configure implicit constituents:

1. Create the scheduler profile.

   host1(config)#**scheduler-profile implicit**

2. Configure the shared shaper.

   To configure a simple shared shaper:

   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**shared-shaping-rate 128000 bps**

   To configure a compound shared shaper:

   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**shared-shaping-rate 128000 burst 32767 compound**

3. (Optional) For compound shared shapers, specify the attributes for the constituent.

   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**shared-shaping-constituent weight 28**

   Including this command does not affect how the system selects the compound implicit constituent. If the command is present for a constituent that was implicitly selected, the software configures that constituent using the strict-priority or weight attributes.

After you configure implicit constituents:

- Configure the scheduler hierarchy with the best-effort nodes and queues.

  See "Configuring a QoS Profile" on page 130.

Related Documentation

- Constituent Selection for Shared Shaping Overview on page 107
- Implicit Constituent Selection Overview on page 109
- *scheduler-profile*
- *shared-shaping-constituent*
- *shared-shaping-rate*

Explicit Constituent Selection Overview

If you want only a subset of the queues for a subscriber to be shaped to the shared rate, then you must explicitly identify the desired constituents rather than accepting the implicitly selected constituents.

For compound shared shaping, explicit selection is also useful when you want queues as the active constituents instead of the node below them. By choosing queues you can assign appropriate priority or weights.

In the set of nodes and queues for a logical interface, only scheduler objects associated with a scheduler profile that includes a **shared-shaping-constituent** command are considered constituents. Objects that are not explicitly selected are exempt from the shared shaper.

To identify the constituents for simple shared shaping, include the **explicit-constituents** keyword with the **shared-shaping-rate simple** command in a scheduler profile that you associate with a best-effort node or queue to identify the logical interface.

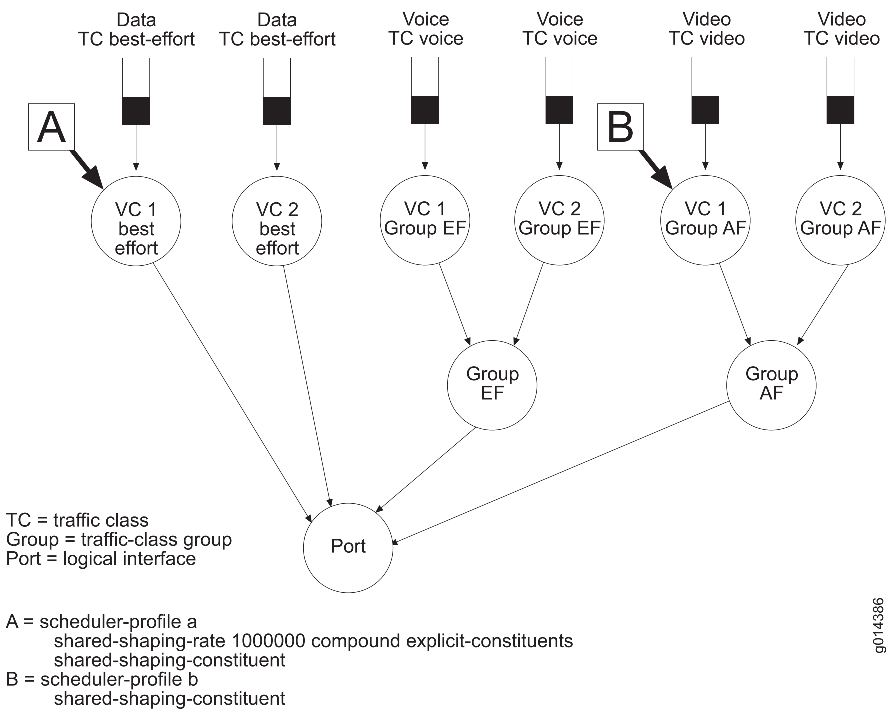
NOTE: If you explicitly specify both a node and the queues stacked above the node as constituents in a scheduler profile, compound shared shaping uses the node as the constituent.

For compound shared shaping, omit the **simple** keyword. For a compound shared shaper, you can further designate the explicit constituents as priority or weighted.

Explicit Shared Shaping Example

In Figure 33 on page 116, two scheduler profiles are applied to scheduler objects VC 1 best effort node, VC 1 AF node, and VC 1 EF node. The shared-shaping-constituent command in each profile specifies that the associated object is an explicit constituent of the shared shaper.

Figure 33: Explicit Constituent Selection



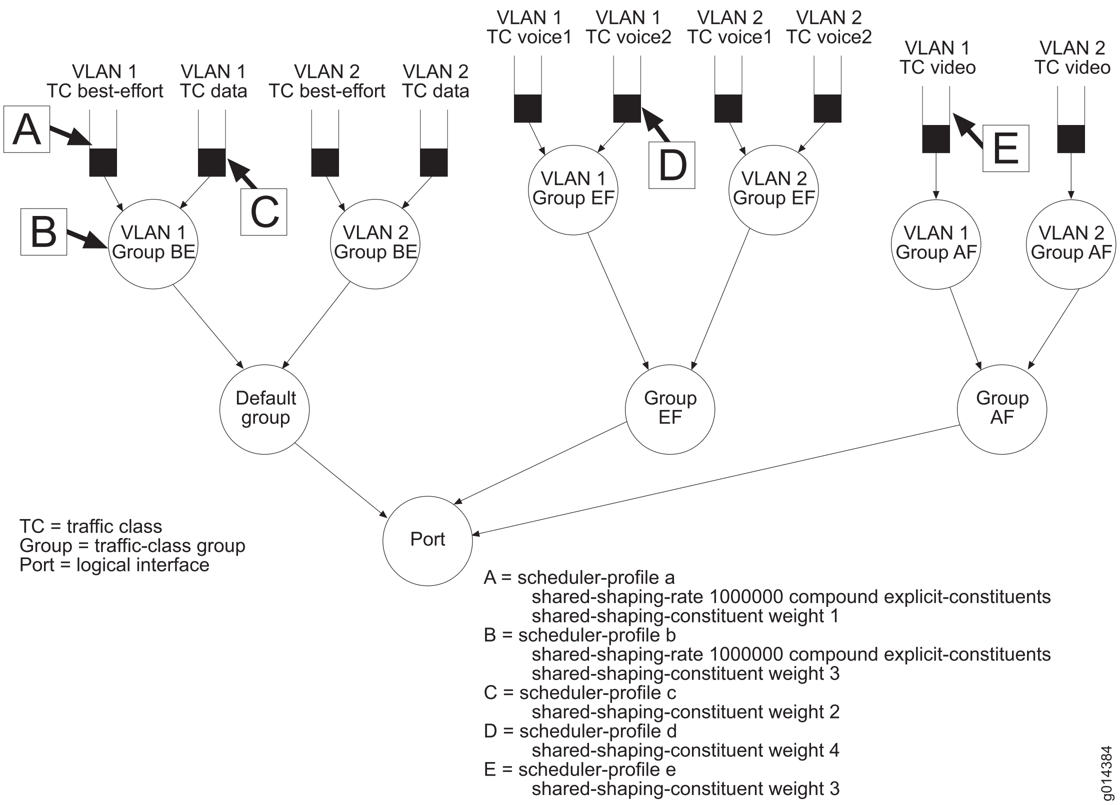
In this example, the VC shared shaper has two explicit constituents, the VC 1 best effort node and the VC 1 Group EF node. By default, these constituents are considered to be strict constituents with a priority of 8.

If implicit selection rules are followed in this example, the association of the shared shaper with the VC 1 best-effort node selects the VC 1 best effort node, the VC 1 Group EF node, and the VC 1 Group AF node.

Explicit Weighted Compound Shared Shaping Example

Figure 34 on page 117 illustrates a case where scheduler profiles A, B, C, D, and E are applied to scheduler objects.

Figure 34: Case 1: Explicit Constituent Selection with Weighted Constituents



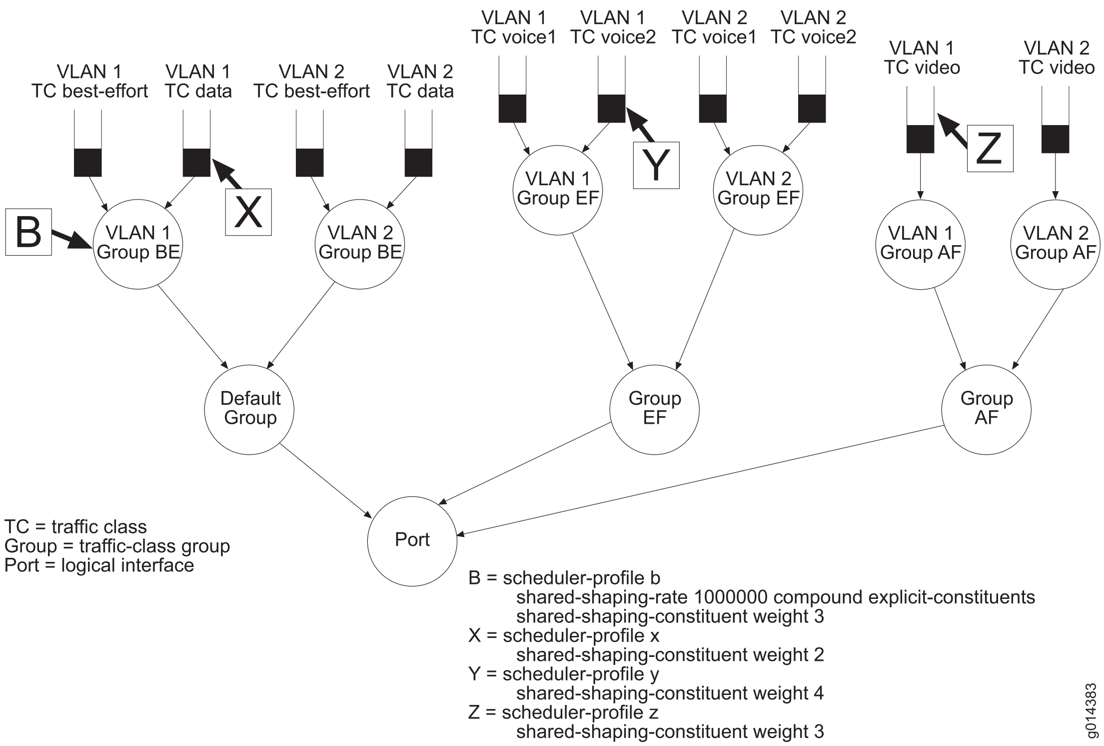
In Case 1, scheduler profile A associates the shared-shaping rate with the VLAN 1 best-effort queue. Table 12 on page 117 lists the explicit constituents of the shared shaper and the bandwidth allocated to each constituent:

Table 12: Bandwidth Allocation for Case 1 Explicit Constituents

Explicit Constituent	Bandwidth Allocation
VLAN 1 TC voice1 queue	Strict constituent that can consume up to its legacy shaping-rate.
VLAN 1 TC voice2 queue	Weighted constituent that shares bandwidth with its weighted shared shaper siblings in a proportion of 4/10.
VLAN 1 TC video queue	Weighted constituent that shares bandwidth with its weighted shared shaper siblings in a proportion of 3/10.
VLAN 1 TC data queue	Weighted constituent that shares bandwidth with its weighted shared shaper siblings in a proportion of 2/10.
VLAN 1 TC best-effort queue	Weighted constituent that shared bandwidth with weighted shared shaper siblings in a proportion of 1/10.

Figure 35 on page 118 illustrates another case where scheduler profiles B, X, Y, and Z are applied to scheduler objects. Each profile assigns a weight to an explicit constituent.

Figure 35: Case 2: Explicit Constituent Selection with Weighted Constituents



In Case 2, scheduler profile B associates the shared-shaping rate with the best-effort node for VLAN 1. Table 13 on page 118 lists the explicit constituents of the shared shaper and the bandwidth allocated to each constituent:

Table 13: Bandwidth Allocation for Case 2 Explicit Constituents

Explicit Constituent	Bandwidth Allocation
VLAN 1 TC voice1 queue	Strict constituent that can consume up to its legacy shaping-rate.
VLAN 1 TC voice2 queue	Weighted constituent that shares bandwidth with its weighted shared shaper siblings in a proportion of 4/10.
VLAN 1 TC video queue	Weighted constituent that shares bandwidth with its weighted shared shaper siblings in a proportion of 3/10.
Best-effort node for VLAN 1	Weighted constituent that shared bandwidth with weighted shared shaper siblings in a proportion of 3/10. **NOTE:** The node is selected as the constituent when both the node and the queues stacked over node are specified in a scheduler profile.

Related Documentation

- Configuring Explicit Constituents for Simple or Compound Shared Shaping on page 119

Configuring Explicit Constituents for Simple or Compound Shared Shaping

You can specify explicit constituents and set the attributes of both implicit and explicit shared-shaping constituents that determine how bandwidth is allocated to them.

There are two types of explicit constituents:

- Simple explicit constituents—The software selects constituents based on the **shared-shaping-constituent** command. The weight and priority attributes of the **shared-shaping-constituent** command are ignored, because the simple shared shaper does not allocate bandwidth among constituents; instead it controls just the best-effort queue or node.
- Compound explicit—The software selects constituents based on the configured shared priority and shared weight in the **shared-shaping-constituent** command. If no attributes are specified, the software supplies a shared priority consistent with the legacy scheduler configuration. You can specify a constituent as strict (priority) or weighted. Strict-priority constituents are allocated bandwidth ahead of weighted constituents.

Before you configure explicit constituents:

- Configure the traffic classes and traffic-class groups.

  See "Configuring Traffic Classes That Define Service Levels" on page 14 and "Configuring Traffic-Class Groups That Define Service Levels" on page 15.

To configure explicit constituents:

1. Create the scheduler profile.

   host1(config)#**scheduler-profile explicit**

2. Configure the shared-shaper and specify that you do not want the router to identify shared shaper constituents associated with the logical interface.

   To configure a simple shared shaper:

   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**shared-shaping-rate 128000 bps**

   To configure a compound shared shaper:

   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**shared-shaping-rate 128000 burst 32767 compound explicit-constituents**

3. Specify the attributes for the explicit constituent.

   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**shared-shaping-constituent weight 28**

   You can specify a constituent as strict (priority) or weighted. Strict-priority constituents are allocated bandwidth ahead of weighted constituents.

   You can optionally set a value that determines the precedence of a constituent among its peers (strict or weighted) for claiming bandwidth.

   For strict-priority constituents, the priority range is 1–8 and the default value is 8. A lower value correlates to a higher claim.

For weighted constituents, the range is 1–31 and the default value is 8. The weights of all sibling weighted constituents are added together. Then each weighted constituent is allocated bandwidth according to the proportion of its weight to the total.

Related Documentation

- Constituent Selection for Shared Shaping Overview on page 107
- Explicit Constituent Selection Overview on page 115

- *scheduler-profile*
- *shared-shaping-constituent*
- *shared-shaping-rate*

CHAPTER 14

Monitoring a QoS Scheduler Hierarchy

This chapter provides information for configuring the QoS scheduler hierarchy using scheduler profiles on the E Series router.

QoS topics are discussed in the following section:

Monitoring QoS Scheduling and Shaping

To monitor QoS scheduling, see:

- Monitoring the QoS Scheduler Hierarchy on page 313
- Monitoring the Configuration of Scheduler Profiles on page 319
- Monitoring Shared Shapers on page 321
- Monitoring Shared Shaper Algorithm Variables on page 322

PART 4

Creating a QoS Scheduler Hierarchy on an Interface with QoS Profiles

CHAPTER 15

QoS Profile Overview

This chapter provides information for configuring an interface with QoS profiles on E Series routers.

QoS topics are discussed in the following sections:

QoS Profile Overview

You create an interface hierarchy for QoS by configuring a QoS profile that specifies queue profiles, drop profiles, statistics profiles, and scheduler profiles in combination with interface types. A QoS profile specifies the queue, drop statistics gathering, and scheduler configuration for a subtree of the interface hierarchy. The QoS profile controls the way scheduler nodes, queues, and shadow nodes are bound to the interfaces above its attachment point in the interface hierarchy.

You can attach a QoS profile to the interface at the base of the subtree hierarchy, an ATM VP, or an S-VLAN. For example, a QoS profile attached to an ATM port specifies queuing attributes for interfaces of all types that are stacked over the port.

Related Documentation

- Supported Interface Types for QoS Profiles on page 129
- Configuring a QoS Profile on page 130

Managing System Resources for Nodes and Queues

The type of ASIC that each line module uses determines the system resources for nodes and queues.

Line modules with the EFA ASIC hardware provide 85,000 descriptors that are shared between all nodes and queues. Each line module supports a maximum of 49,000 nodes or queues per line module.

Line modules with the FFA ASIC hardware provide 2000 level 1 nodes or queues and 64,000 level 2 nodes or queues. The ES2 4G LM provides 2000 level 1 nodes or queues and 128,000 level 2 nodes or queues. The router implicitly creates the level 2 node. Each line module supports a maximum of 64,000 nodes or queues per line module.

Line modules with the TFA ASIC hardware provide 96,000 descriptors that are shared between all nodes and queues. Each line module supports a maximum of 64,000 nodes or queues.

Related Documentation

- Scaling Subscribers on the TFA ASIC with QoS on page 126
- Managing System Resources for Shadow Nodes on page 149
- Memory Requirements for Queue and Buffers on page 19

- *ERX Module Guide* and the *E120 and E320 Module Guide*

Scaling Subscribers on the TFA ASIC with QoS

The TFA ASIC on the ES2 10G LM supports a total of 32,000 nodes; however, it requires that each queue stack above a node at both level 1 and level 2, and it cannot skip a level in the scheduler hierarchy. The FFA ASIC also requires that each queue stack above a node at both level 1 and 2, but it also offers more nodes, so the scheduler hierarchy requirement is not as visible. The EFA ASIC does not require queues to stack above any level.

Because the TFA ASIC cannot skip a level in the hierarchy and also offers a smaller amount of nodes, scaling subscribers for triple-play configurations can exhaust node resources. For example, the ethernet-default QoS profile specifies both an IP and a VLAN node. Configuring 16,000 IP over VLAN subinterfaces consumes all 32,000 nodes, with no node resources remaining for other traffic-class groups. By carefully configuring queues on the TFA ASIC, you can scale up to 16,000 subscribers for multiple traffic-class groups in a triple-play configuration.

To conserve nodes on the TFA ASIC, you could apply one of the following configurations:

- If the configuration includes IP and VLANs, you can configure shapers within those queues to control service throughout. For example, in a triple-play environment with voice, video, and data service, you might want to limit the overall rate of traffic using a shared shaper.

  At the same time, you might want to individually restrict the maximum rate of each of the services. To conserve node usage, attach shapers to the queue for each service, and attach the shared shaper to the best-effort queue. These queues must be at level 3 in the scheduler hierarchy. Typically, aggregation nodes such as an S-VLAN are placed at level 2. The VLAN queues then feed in to the S-VLAN nodes, which then feed to the level 1 nodes below.

  If you do not create a QoS hierarchy with queues at level 3, the system adds phantom nodes to enforce this requirement. To display the hierarchy that is created for the subscriber on the line module, issue the **show qos scheduler-hierarchy** command.

- If the configuration includes S-VLANs, you could configure S-VLAN nodes in the default traffic-class group. Combining S-VLAN and VLAN nodes uses fewer resources than when you combine IP and VLAN nodes. You can also configure additional S-VLAN nodes in other traffic-class groups.

In non-default traffic-class groups, you can configure a group node and VLAN queues. Although this apparently does not consume nodes, it does consume a hidden, phantom node for each queue, to satisfy the level requirement of the TFA ASIC.

Alternatively, use group nodes and shadow nodes.

We recommend that you configure an Ethernet shadow node in the group with the following QoS profile rule:

host1(config-qos-profile)#**ethernet shadow-node group** *groupname*

This rule stacks another node over the group node, so all VLAN queues are stacked above the single shadow node. No nodes are consumed in the traffic-class group.

Related Documentation

- Managing System Resources for Shadow Nodes on page 149
- For QoS system maximums, see *JunosE Release Notes, Appendix A, System Maximums*
- Monitoring the QoS Profiles Attached to an Interface on page 330

CHAPTER 16

Configuring and Attaching QoS Profiles to an Interface

This chapter provides information for configuring and attaching QoS profiles to an interface.

QoS topics are discussed in the following sections:

Supported Interface Types for QoS Profiles

Each QoS profile command begins with a keyword that designates an interface type.

Table 14 on page 129 lists the interface types and the commands that you can use with them.

Table 14: Interface Types and Supported Commands

Interface Type	Queue	Node	Group	Shadow Node
atm	✓	✓	✓	✓
atm-vc	✓	✓	–	✓
atm-vp	✓	✓	–	✓
bridge	✓	✓	–	✓
ethernet	✓	✓	✓	✓

Table 14: Interface Types and Supported Commands *(continued)*

Interface Type	Queue	Node	Group	Shadow Node
fr-vc	✓	✓	–	✓
ip	✓	✓	–	✓
ip-tunnel	✓	✓	–	✓
ipv6	✓	✓	–	✓
l2tp-session	✓	✓	–	✓
l2tp-tunnel	✓	✓	–	✓
lsp	✓	✓	–	✓
serial	✓	✓	✓	✓
server-port	✓	✓	✓	✓
svlan	✓	✓	–	✓
vlan	✓	✓	–	✓

Related Documentation

- Configuring a QoS Profile on page 130
- Configuring Shadow Nodes on page 150

Configuring a QoS Profile

Before you configure a QoS profile:

- Configure the traffic classes.

  See “Configuring Traffic Classes That Define Service Levels” on page 14.
- Configure the queuing hierarchy.

  See “Configuring Queue Profiles to Manage Buffers and Thresholds” on page 22.
- Configure the scheduler hierarchy and shaping with scheduler profiles.

  See “Configuring a Scheduler Hierarchy” on page 47.

To configure a QoS profile:

1. Create a QoS profile and enter QoS Profile Configuration mode.

```
host1(config)#qos-profile qosp-vc-queuing
host1(config-qos-profile)#
```


2. (Optional) Configure a group node for each interface.

   host1(config-qos-profile)#atm group groupA scheduler-profile scheduler1 statistics-profile statpro-1

   When you configure a group node, you can also reference a default or named traffic-class group, a scheduler profile, or a statistics profile.

   If you do not specify a traffic-class group, the group node defaults to the *default* group. Each traffic class can belong to only one traffic-class group (either the default group or a named group).

   The router supports up to four traffic-class groups above a given port.

3. (Optional) Configure a scheduler node for interfaces.

   host1(config-qos-profile)#atm node scheduler-profile scheduler1 group strict-priority

   When you configure a scheduler node, you can also reference a default or named traffic-class group and a scheduler profile.

   The scheduler profile supplies a relative weight and potentially a shaping rate to be applied at the scheduler node.

   NOTE: **You cannot associate a scheduler profile with a port-type interface unless you also specify the strict-priority group.**

4. (Optional) Configure a queue for interfaces in the specified traffic class.

   host1(config-qos-profile)#atm queue traffic-class strict-priority scheduler-profile scheduler1 queue-profile queue1 drop-profile drop1

   When you configure a queue, you can include any of the following profiles:

   - The scheduler profile supplies a relative weight and potentially a shaping rate to be applied at the queue.
   - The queue profile supplies threshold information for the queue if the router defaults are not appropriate.
   - The drop profile supplies dropping behavior of a set of egress queues.

     Each queue traffic class can appear in only one traffic-class group.

Related Documentation

- Attaching a QoS Profile to an Interface on page 132
- Supported Interface Types for QoS Profiles on page 129
- Configuring Shadow Nodes on page 150
- Monitoring a Scheduler Hierarchy on an Interface with QoS Profiles on page 155

- *JunosE Broadband Access Configuration Guide*
- *group*
- *node*
- *qos-profile*

- *queue*

Attaching a QoS Profile to an Interface

You can attach a QoS profile to the base of an interface hierarchy, to a specific ATM VP or S-VLAN, or to a port type.

Tasks to attach a QoS profile include:

- Attaching a QoS Profile to a Base Interface on page 132
- Attaching a QoS Profile to an ATM VP on page 132
- Attaching a QoS Profile to an S-VLAN on page 133
- Attaching a QoS Profile to a Port Type on page 134

Attaching a QoS Profile to a Base Interface

You can attach a QoS profile to an interface at the base of an interface hierarchy. Interface types below the attachment point cannot be referenced in the QoS profile.

To attach a profile to an interface:

1. Enter Interface Configuration mode for the interface.

   host1(config)#**interface gigabitEthernet 2/0**

2. Attach a QoS profile to the interface.

   host1(config-if)#**qos-profile qosp-ethernet-queuing**

Attaching a QoS Profile to an ATM VP

You can associate a QoS profile with all the ports of a certain interface type.

You can attach a QoS profile to an ATM VP. The profile applies to all VCs in the VP; for example, the profile specifies the scheduler hierarchy of scheduler nodes and queues for all VCs, IP interfaces, and L2TP sessions stacked above the VP.

To attach a profile to an ATM VP:

1. Enter Interface Configuration mode for the interface.

   host1(config)#**interface atm 1.0/1**

2. Attach a QoS profile to the ATM VP.

   host1(config-if)#**atm-vp 50 qos-profile qosp-vp-strictbw**

If you attempt to modify the QoS profile attached to an ATM VP that contains nonbroadcast multiaccess (NBMA) or multipoint interfaces from profileA to profileB by using the **atm-vp qos-profile** command for a specific VP on that interface, the command is configured correctly and no error message is displayed in the CLI interface. However, the shaping rate on the interfaces that are part of the ATM VP is not properly updated with the shaping rate specified in profileB. Instead, the multipoint interfaces remain configured with the shaping rate set in profileA.

To modify the QoS profile currently attached to ATM VPs that contain NBMA or multipoint interfaces from another profile, you must first remove the QoS profile attached to the interfaces by using the **no atm-vp qos-profile** command in Interface Configuration mode, and then attach the new QoS profile to the interfaces by using the **atm-vp qos-profile** command. This restriction exists because the mungeing of QoS profiles does not occur correctly if any of the attributes of ATM VPs with multipoint interfaces are modified.

If you modify the QoS profile attached to a point-to-point ATM interface from profileA to profileB by using the **qos-profile** command (or the **atm-vp qos-profile** command for a specific VP on the ATM interface) in Interface Configuration mode, the shaping rate is correctly configured on the interface and is modified with the value specified in profileB.

To modify the QoS profile attached to an ATM VP that contains an NBMA or a multipoint interface from profileA to profileB, perform the following steps. These steps assume that profileA and profileB have been previously configured on the router.

1. Enter Interface Configuration mode for the ATM VP.

   host1(config)#**interface atm 1/0**

2. Remove the QoS profile, profileA, currently attached to the ATM VP that contains the NMBA interface.

   host1(config-if)#**no atm-vp 1 qos-profile profileA**

3. Attach the new QoS profile, profileB, that you want to be attached to the ATM VP that contains the NBMA interface.

   host1(config-if)#**atm-vp 1 qos-profile profileB**

Attaching a QoS Profile to an S-VLAN

You can attach a QoS profile to the specified S-VLAN ID assigned to a VLAN subinterface that is configured over an Ethernet interface.

The profile applies to all S-VLANs and VLANs in the interface stack; for example, the profile specifies the hierarchy of scheduler nodes and queues for all VLANs, IP interfaces stacked above the S-VLAN. However, you do not have to configure VLAN subinterfaces over the S-VLAN before you attach the QoS profile to the S-VLAN.

1. Specify the Ethernet interface and create the VLAN.

   host1(config)#**interface gigabitEthernet 3/0**
   host1(config-if)#**encapsulation vlan**
   host1(config-if)#**interface gigabitEthernet 3/0.1**

2. Specify the S-VLAN ID.

   host1(config-if)#**svlan id 0 1**

3. Attach the QoS profile to the S-VLAN.

   host1(config-if)#**svlan 1 qos-profile qosp-svlan-strictbw**

Attaching a QoS Profile to a Port Type

By default, the router attaches a QoS port-type profile to all ATM, Ethernet, serial, or server ports. The port-type profile supplies QoS information for all forwarding interfaces stacked above all ports of the associated interface type.

Instead of using the default port-type profile, you can explicitly attach a QoS profile to a port. The QoS profile overrides the default QoS port-type profile. The QoS profile associates queue profiles, drop profiles, statistics profiles, and scheduler profiles with interface types, and it applies to all interfaces stacked above ports of the associated type.

To attach a QoS profile to a port type:

- Issue the **qos-port-type-profile** command from Global Configuration mode:

  host1(config)#**qos-port-type-profile atm qos-profile strict-priority**

  The interface type can be: atm, ethernet, lag, serial, or server-port.

  A profile attached to a port must specify a queue for each forwarding interface type in the best-effort traffic class.

To restore the default port-type:

- Issue the **qos-port-type-profile** command and specify the server-default QoS profile from Global Configuration mode:

  host1(config)#**qos-port-type-profile server-port qos-profile server-default**

Related Documentation

- Supported Interface Types for QoS Profiles on page 129
- Configuring a QoS Profile on page 130

- *JunosE Broadband Access Configuration Guide*
- *atm-vp qos-profile*
- *atm vp-tunnel*
- *encapsulation vlan*
- *interface*
- *qos-port-type-profile*
- *qos-profile*
- *svlan id*
- *svlan qos-profile*

Munged QoS Profile Overview

QoS profile attachments affect the queuing configuration of all the forwarding interfaces stacked above the attachment point. The subtree of the interface hierarchy stacked above the attachment point is the scope of the attachment. When multiple QoS profiles are attached beneath a forwarding interface, the forwarding interface lies in the scope of all the QoS profiles. Rules from all the QoS profiles are combined in a process called mungeing. The set of rules used for a given forwarding interface is called the munged QoS profile.

When a QoS profile is attached to an interface, the router searches the interface stack, from the point of attachment down to the port interface at the base of the interface hierarchy, to find all QoS profiles attached under that interface. The rules are combined to form the munged QoS profile. The router reconfigures queues for all forwarding interfaces in the scope of the attachment to conform to the munged profile.

The munge algorithm works as follows:

1. Start with the rules in the QoS profile being attached.
2. Traverse down the stack of interfaces until another QoS profile attachment is found.
3. Add rules from the lower-attached QoS profile to the munged QoS profile. Conflicting rules from the lower-attached QoS profile are not added: rules in higher-attached QoS profiles override or eclipse rules in lower-attached QoS profiles.
4. Repeat Steps 2 and 3 until a port interface is reached at the bottom of the interface stack.
   a. If there is a QoS profile attached at the port, add the profile’s rules to the munged QoS profile, and the munge algorithm is then complete.
   b. If there is no QoS profile attached at the port, then locate the QoS profile indicated in the **qos-port-type-profile** command that corresponds to the interface type of the port. For example, if the port is an ATM interface, the default QoS port-type profile for type ATM is named atm-default. Add the rules in the QoS port-type profile to the munged QoS profile.

      The entries in the QoS profile specified in the corresponding **qos-port-type-profile** command have the lowest precedence.

After the munged QoS profile is complete, the router reprocesses the queues for all forwarding interfaces in the scope of the attachment, adding, deleting, or modifying the scheduler hierarchy as required by the munged QoS profile rules. Conflicting node rules operate differently than this.

With conflicting node rules, the mungeing algorithm for QoS nodes start at the base of the interface hierarchy (usually near the physical interface), instead of at the top of the interface column. If a QoS profile is not attached to the port, nodes are added to the interface column according to the QoS port-type profile. Nodes are subsequently added from profiles that are attached higher in the interface column until all node rules from the interface column have been added, or the maximum hierarchy of three nodes has been reached. Higher level nodes cannot eclipse lower-attached nodes. For example, if a QoS hierarchy is Ethernet node > Ethernet group node > VLAN node > queue, an IP node from a higher-attached QoS profile cannot eclipse the VLAN node.

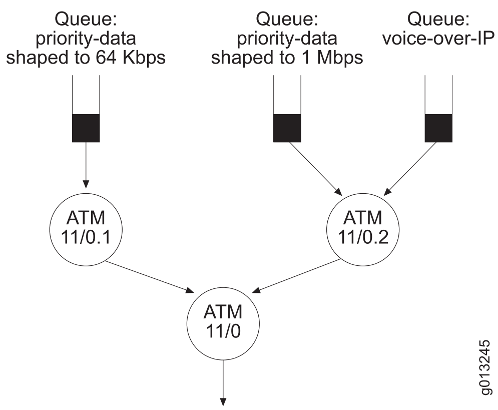
In Step 3, the router must decide which rules from a QoS profile conflict with rules already contained within the munged QoS profile. Queue rules are identified by their {interface type, traffic class} pair; two queue rules with the same interface type and traffic class are deemed conflicting. Node rules are identified by their {interface type, traffic-class group} pair; two node rules with the same interface type and traffic-class *group* are deemed conflicting.

NOTE: The munge algorithm is modified when you configure QoS for 802.3ad link aggregation interfaces.

Sample Munged QoS Profile Process

Figure 36 on page 136 shows the relationship between a port-attached QoS profile and a QoS profile that is attached to the specific interface, ATM 11/0.2.

Figure 36: Munged Profile Example



The port-attached QoS profile on ATM 11.0 contains the following queue rule:

```
host1(config)#qos-profile atmPort
host1(config-qos-profile)#ip queue traffic-class priority-data scheduler-profile  64kbps
host1(config-qos-profile)#exit
```

All forwarding interfaces stacked above the port are within the scope of the attachment, so all IP interfaces stacked above the port will be provisioned with a queue in the priority-data traffic class, shaped to 64 Kbps.

The QoS profile attached at subinterface ATM 11/0.2 contains the following two rules:

```
host1(config)#qos-profile atmVc
host1(config-qos-profile)#ip queue traffic-class priority-data scheduler-profile  1mbps
host1(config-qos-profile)#ip queue traffic-class voice-over-ip
host1(config-qos-profile)#exit
```

The queue rule for {interface type IP, traffic-class priority-data} in the QoS profile that is attached to ATM 11/0.2 effectively overrides the queue rule for the same interface type and traffic class in the port-attached QoS profile on ATM11.0.

The second queue rule, which is for the voice-over-ip traffic-class, is not conflicting. In this configuration, the provider has configured a 64 Kbps priority-data queue for each IP interface stacked above the port. But the IP interface above the ATM 11/0.2 attachment provides 1 Mbps for priority-data, and also has a second queue provisioned for VoIP.

NOTE: When a QoS profile is attached to an interface, the router first searches to determine if a munged QoS profile already exists. If you modify an existing QoS profile, the router automatically updates all munged QoS profiles that are dependent on the modified profile.

Related Documentation

- QoS for 802.3ad Link Aggregation Interfaces Overview on page 183

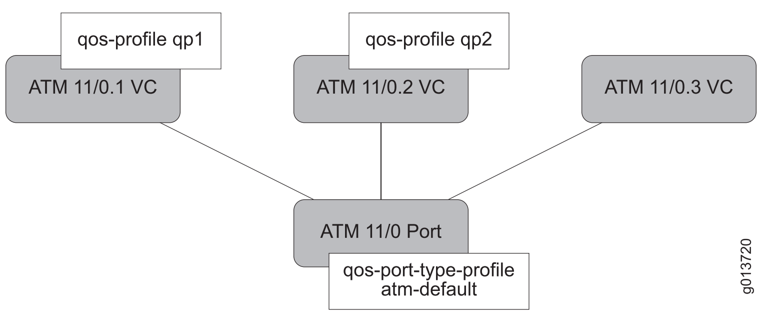
Example: Port-Type QoS Profile Attachment

In this example, three ATM subinterfaces are configured on an ATM port:

- ATM 11/0.1—QoS profile qp1 is attached
- ATM 11/0.2—QoS profile qp2 is attached
- ATM 11/0.3—No QoS profile is attached

The major ATM interface, 11/0, does not have a QoS profile explicitly attached. Therefore, by default the atm-default QoS port-type profile is attached.

Figure 37: Attaching QoS Profiles to ATM Subinterfaces



To configure this example:

1. Create and configure QoS profile qp1.

```
host1(config)#qos-profile qp-1
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vp node scheduler-profile sp1
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc queue traffic-class tc1 scheduler-profile sp1
  queue-profile qp1
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc queue traffic-class tc2 scheduler-profile sp2
  queue-profile qp2
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc queue traffic-class tc3 scheduler-profile sp3
  queue-profile qp3
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc queue traffic-class tc4 scheduler-profile sp4
  queue-profile qp4
```


host1(config-qos-profile)#**atm-vc queue traffic-class tc5 scheduler-profile sp5 queue-profile qp5**
host1(config-qos-profile)#**exit**

2. Create and configure QoS profile qp2.

host1(config)#**qos-profile qp2**
host1(config-qos-profile)#**atm-vp node scheduler-profile sp1**
host1(config-qos-profile)#**atm-vc queue traffic-class tc1 scheduler-profile sp1 queue-profile qp1**
host1(config-qos-profile)#**atm-vc queue traffic-class tc2 scheduler-profile sp2 queue-profile qp2**
host1(config-qos-profile)#**atm-vc queue traffic-class tc3 scheduler-profile sp3 queue-profile qp3**
host1(config-qos-profile)#**exit**

3. Attach the QoS profiles to the ATM subinterfaces, as shown in Figure 37 on page 137.

host1(config)#**interface atm 11/0.1**
host1(config-subif)#**qos-profile qp1**
host1(config-subif)#**exit**
host1(config)#**interface atm 11/0.2**
host1(config-subif)#**qos-profile qp2**
host1(config-subif)#**exit**

4. Display the QoS interface hierarchy for ATM interface 11/0. This display shows all QoS attachments above interface 11/0.

   If no QoS profiles are attached above the specified interface, the router shows the first attachment below the specified interface.

```
host1# show qos interface-hierarchy interface atm 11/0
attachment@ atm-vc ATM11/0.2:
    qos          interface  rule  traffic       scheduler  queue  t-class
profile           type      type  class         profile   profile  group
-------          ---------  ----  -------       --------- ------- -------

qp2@ATM11/0.2    atm-vp     node                sp1       default
qp2@ATM11/0.2    atm-vc     queue tc1           sp1       qp1
qp2@ATM11/0.2    atm-vc     queue tc2           sp2       qp2
qp2@ATM11/0.2    atm-vc     queue tc3           sp3       qp3
atm-default @atm ip         node                default   default
atm-default @atm atm-vc     node                default   default
atm-default @atm Bridge     node                default   default
atm-default @atm ipv6       node                default   default
atm-default @atm ip         queue  best-effort  default   default
atm-default @atm atm        queue  best-effort  default   default
atm-default @atm atm-vc     queue  best-effort  default   default
atm-default @atm Bridge     queue  best-effort  default   default
atm-default @atm ipv6       queue  best-effort  default   default
attachment@ atm-vc ATM11/0.1:
    qos          interface  rule  traffic        scheduler  queue   t-class
profile           type      type  class          profile    profile group
-------          ---------  ----  -------        ---------  ------- -------

qp1@ATM11/0.1    atm-vp     node                 sp1        default
qp1@ATM11/0.1    atm-vc     queue   tc1          sp1        qp1
qp1@ATM11/0.1    atm-vc     queue   tc2          sp2        qp2
qp1@ATM11/0.1    atm-vc     queue   tc3          sp3        qp3
qp1@ATM11/0.1    atm-vc     queue   tc4          sp4        qp4
qp1@ATM11/0.1    atm-vc     queue   tc5          sp5        qp5
```



```
atm-default @atm ip         node                  default    default
atm-default @atm atm-vc     node                  default    default
atm-default @atm Bridge     node                  default    default
atm-default @atm ipv6       node                  default    default
atm-default @atm ip         queue   best-effort  default    default
atm-default @atm atm        queue   best-effort  default    default
atm-default @atm atm-vc     queue   best-effort  default    default
atm-default @atm Bridge     queue   best-effort  default    default
atm-default @atm ipv6       queue   best-effort  default    default
```

ATM subinterface 11/0.3 was not shown because no QoS profile is attached to it. You can display the QoS interface hierarchy for subinterface 11/0.3 by specifying the subinterface, as shown below. In this case, the QoS port-type profile, atm-default, is attached (by default) to the ATM major interface, ATM 11/0, below ATM subinterface 11/0.3. Because no QoS profile is attached to this ATM subinterface, the QoS port-type profile is applied.

The @atm in the qos profile column indicates that the row comes from a default QoS port-type profile that is below the interfaces shown: subinterfaces ATM 11/0.2 and ATM 11/0.1 in this example.

You can explicitly show the ATM subinterface that has no explicit QoS profile attachment, as shown below. In this case, attachment@ indicates the ATM major interface (11/0) below the subinterface.

```
host1# show qos interface-hierarchy interface atm 11/0.3
attachment@ atm ATM11/0:
    qos          interface  rule  traffic       scheduler  queue  t-class
profile           type      type  class         profile    profile  group
-------          ---------  ----  -------       ---------  -------  -------
atm-default@atm  ip         node                default    default
atm-default@atm  atm-vc     node                default    default
atm-default@atm  Bridge     node                default    default
atm-default@atm  ipv6       node                default    default
atm-default@atm  ip         queue best-effort   default    default
atm-default@atm  atm        queue best-effort   default    default
atm-default@atm  atm-vc     queue best-effort   default    default
atm-default@atm  Bridge     queue best-effort   default    default
atm-default@atm  ipv6       queue best-effort   default    default
```

Related Documentation

- QoS Profile Overview on page 125
- Configuring a QoS Profile on page 130
- Monitoring the Configuration of QoS Profiles on page 332
- Monitoring the QoS Profiles Attached to an Interface on page 330

- *interface atm*
- *node*
- *qos-profile*
- *queue*
- *show qos interface-hierarchy*

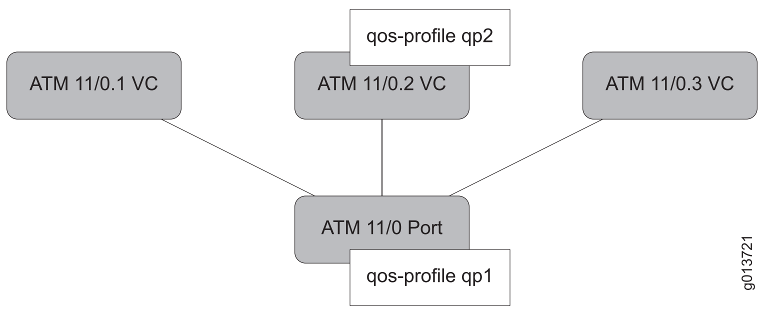
Example: QoS Profile Attachment to Port

In Figure 38 on page 140, the major ATM interface, 11/0, has QoS profile qp1 explicitly attached. The major ATM interface has three ATM subinterfaces configured:

- ATM 11/0.1—No QoS profile is explicitly attached
- ATM 11/0.2—QoS profile qp2 is attached
- ATM 11/0.3—No QoS profile is explicitly attached

The qp1 profile overrides the QoS port-type profile, atm-default, on subinterfaces 1 and 3. It does not override profile qp2, which was explicitly attached to subinterface 2.

Figure 38: Attaching QoS Profile to ATM Interface and Subinterface



To configure this example:

1. Create and configure QoS profile qp1.

```
host1(config)#qos-profile qp-1
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vp node scheduler-profile sp1
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc queue traffic-class tc1 scheduler-profile sp1
  queue-profile qp1
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc queue traffic-class tc2 scheduler-profile sp2
  queue-profile qp2
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc queue traffic-class tc3 scheduler-profile sp3
  queue-profile qp3
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc queue traffic-class tc4 scheduler-profile sp4
  queue-profile qp4
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc queue traffic-class tc5 scheduler-profile sp5
  queue-profile qp5
host1(config-qos-profile)#exit
```

2. Create and configure QoS profile qp2.

```
host1(config)#qos-profile qp2
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vp node scheduler-profile sp1
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc queue traffic-class tc1 scheduler-profile sp1
  queue-profile qp1
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc queue traffic-class tc2 scheduler-profile sp2
  queue-profile qp2
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc queue traffic-class tc3 scheduler-profile sp3
  queue-profile qp3
host1(config-qos-profile)#exit
```


3. Attach QoS profile qp1 to ATM interface 11/0.

   host1(config)#**interface atm 11/0**
   host1(config-if)#**qos-profile qp1**
   host1(config-if)#**exit**

4. Attach QoS profile qp2 to ATM subinterface 11/0.2.

   host1(config)#**interface atm 11/0.2**
   host1(config-subif)#**qos-profile qp2**
   host1(config-subif)#**exit**
   host1(config)#**exit**

5. Display the QoS interface hierarchy for ATM 11/0.

```
host1#show qos interface-hierarchy interface atm 11/0
qos            interface  rule   traffic       scheduler   queue  t-class
profile        type       type   class         profile     profile  group
-------        ---------  ----   -------       ---------   ------- -------
@ATM11/0       atm        queue  best-effort   default    default
qp1@ATM11/0    atm-vp     node                 sp1        default
qp1@ATM11/0    atm-vc     queue  tc1           sp1        qp1
qp1@ATM11/0    atm-vc     queue  tc2           sp2        qp2
qp1@ATM11/0    atm-vc     queue  tc3           sp3        qp3
qp1@ATM11/0    atm-vc     queue  tc4           sp4        qp4
qp1@ATM11/0    atm-vc     queue  tc5           sp5        qp5
attachment@ atm-vc ATM11/0.2:
qos            interface  rule   traffic       scheduler  queue  t-class
profile        type       type   class         profile    profile  group
-------        ---------  ----   -------       ---------  ------- -------
qp2@ATM11/0.2 atm-vp      node                 sp1        default
qp2@ATM11/0.2 atm-vc      queue  tc1           sp1        qp1
qp2@ATM11/0.2 atm-vc      queue  tc2           sp2        qp2
qp2@ATM11/0.2 atm-vc      queue  tc3           sp3        qp3
@ATM11/0       atm        queue  best-effort   default    default
qp1@ATM11/0    atm-vc     queue  tc4           sp4        qp4
qp1@ATM11/0    atm-vc     queue  tc5           sp5        qp5
```

Note that:

- ATM best-effort queues are created on ATM interface @ATM11/0 and ATM 11/0.2.
- ATM 11/0.2 subinterface has three queues (traffic classes tc1, tc2, and tc3) that come from QoS profile qp2. Traffic class tc3 is defined in both QoS profile qp1 and qp2. The QoS profile attached closest to the leaf node is used, however. Traffic class tc3 comes from QoS profile qp2, which is attached to ATM subinterface ATM 11/0.2.
- Queues for traffic classes tc4 and tc5 come from QoS profile qp1, which is attached at the ATM major interface.

Related Documentation

- QoS Profile Overview on page 125
- Configuring a QoS Profile on page 130
- Monitoring the Configuration of QoS Profiles on page 332
- Monitoring the QoS Profiles Attached to an Interface on page 330

- *interface atm*
- *node*

- *qos-profile*
- *queue*
- *show qos interface-hierarchy*

Example: DiffServ Configuration with Multiple Traffic-Class Groups

In this example configuration, a service provider offers three types of service: data, video-on-demand, and voice. Each service has different QoS requirements. The data users log in and can dynamically subscribe to video and voice services. The data service is a best-effort service. The video service is a *better than best effort* service, which corresponds to assured forwarding PHB. The voice service is a low-latency service, which corresponds expedited forwarding PHB.

You can meet these varying traffic requirements by creating a traffic class group for each of the three services. Creating groups enables you to apply QoS to the group nodes. For example, you could specify the following:

- The voice service gets low-latency, strict priority treatment through the fabric and on egress. You configure an assured rate of 20 Mbps, and shape the traffic to 20 Mbps. Each voice user is shaped to 1 Mbps to support up to 20 voice subscribers without oversubscription. Call admission control ensures that there are no more than 20 simultaneous voice service subscribers. Unused bandwidth is divided among the video and best-effort users.
- The video service is scheduled by the HRR scheduler and gets the hierarchical assured rate. You shape the video traffic to 50 Mbps. Each video service user is assured 1 Mbps, and is shaped to 1 Mbps to support up to 50 video subscribers without oversubscription. Call admission control ensures that there are no more than 50 simultaneous video service subscribers. Unused bandwidth is divided among the best-effort users.
- The best-effort data service is scheduled by the HRR scheduler and gets the bandwidth left over from the voice and video services.

Configure this implementation as follows.

1. Create the video and voice traffic classes. Assign the voice traffic class a strict-priority treatment within the fabric. Manually creating a best-effort traffic class is superfluous because the router creates this class by default.

   ```
   host1(config)#traffic-class video
   host1(config-traffic-class)#exit
   host1(config)#traffic-class voice
   host1(config-traffic-class)#fabric-strict-priority
   host1(config-traffic-class)#exit
   host1(config)#traffic-class best-effort
   host1(config-traffic-class)#exit
   ```

2. Create scheduler profiles for the assured forwarding, expedited forwarding, and best-effort groups. Specify strict priority scheduling for the expedited forwarding traffic and shape it to 20 Mbps.

host1(config)#**scheduler-profile expeditedGroup**
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**strict-priority**
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**shaping-rate 20000000**
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**assured-rate 20000000**
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**exit**

3. Assured traffic is not strict, so it is scheduled by the HRR scheduler. Shape the assured traffic to 50 Mbps, and specify the hierarchical assured rate to give assured traffic preferential treatment over best-effort traffic.

   host1(config)#**scheduler-profile assuredGroup**
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**shaping-rate 50000000**
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**assured-rate hierarchical**
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**exit**

4. Best effort traffic is also scheduled by the HRR scheduler. You do not apply any shaping for this traffic because it simply gets the leftover bandwidth.

   host1(config)#**scheduler-profile bestEffortGroup**
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**exit**

5. Create scheduler profiles for the voice, video, and best-effort service classes. Shape voice and video to 1 Mbps. Because you do not specify a shaping rate, the best-effort traffic can borrow unused bandwidth.

   host1(config)#**scheduler-profile voice**
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**shaping-rate 1000000**
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**exit**
   host1(config)#**scheduler-profile video**
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**shaping-rate 1000000**
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**exit**
   host1(config)#**scheduler-profile best-effort**
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**exit**

6. Put the video traffic class into the assured-forwarding traffic-class group and specify the group as strict priority. Put the voice traffic class into the expedited-forwarding traffic-class group. Put the best-effort traffic class into the best-effort traffic-class group.

   host1(config)#**traffic-class-group assured-forwarding auto-strict-priority**
   host1(config-traffic-class-group)#**traffic-class video**
   host1(config-traffic-class-group)#**exit**
   host1(config)#**traffic-class-group expedited-forwarding extended**
   host1(config-traffic-class-group)#**traffic-class voice**
   host1(config-traffic-class-group)#**exit**
   host1(config)#**traffic-class-group best-effort extended**
   host1(config-traffic-class-group)#**traffic-class best-effort**
   host1(config-traffic-class)#**exit**

7. Create a QoS profile that contains the group rules for the assured-forwarding, expedited-forwarding, and best-effort traffic-class groups.

   host1(config)#**qos-profile qpDiffServExample**
   host1(config-qos-profile)#**ethernet group assured-fwd scheduler-profile assuredGroup**
   host1(config-qos-profile)#**ethernet group expedited-fwd scheduler-profile expeditedGroup**
   host1(config-qos-profile)#**ethernet group best-effort scheduler-profile bestEffortGroup**
   host1(config-qos-profile)#**ip node group assured-fwd scheduler-profile default**

```
host1(config-qos-profile)#ip node group expedited-fwd scheduler-profile default
host1(config-qos-profile)#ip node group best-effort scheduler-profile default
host1(config-qos-profile)#ip queue traffic-class voice scheduler-profile voice
host1(config-qos-profile)#ip queue traffic-class video scheduler-profile video
host1(config-qos-profile)#ip queue traffic class best-effort scheduler-profile best-effort
host1(config-qos-profile)#exit
```

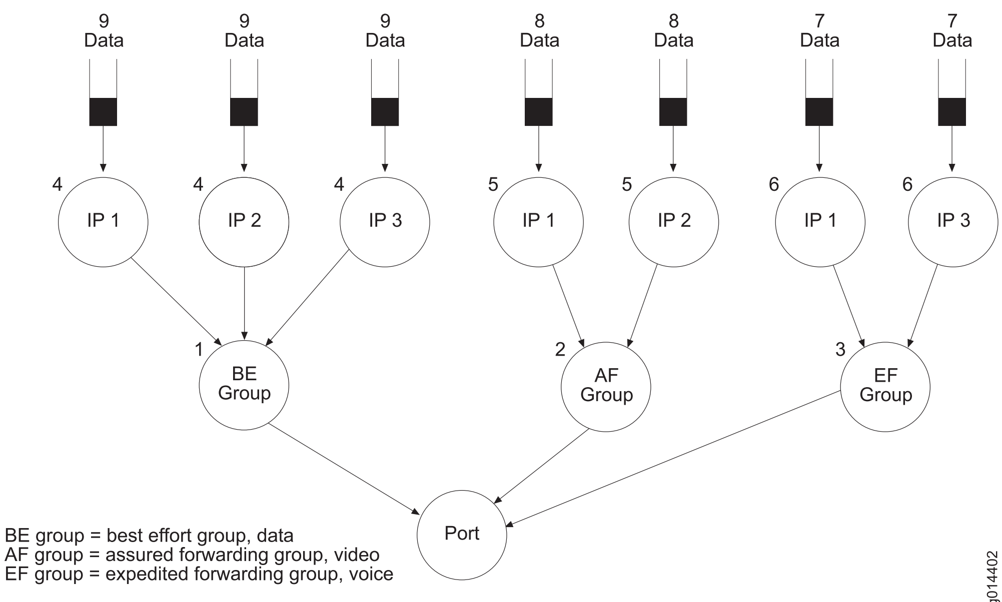
8. Attach the QoS profile to an Ethernet port.

```
host1(config)#interface fastEthernet 9/0
host1(config-if)#qos-profile qpDiffServExample
host1(config-if)#exit
```

Figure 39 on page 144 shows this configuration with 3 users: IP 1, IP 2, and IP 3.

- IP 1 subscribes to data, video, and voice services.
- IP 2 subscribes to data and video services.
- IP 3 subscribes to data and voice services.

Figure 39: DiffServ Configuration with Multiple Traffic-Class Groups



The following set of commands configures the QoS profile detailed in Step 7 previously. Each line in the profile is known as a *profile rule*. The numbers associated with each rule correspond to the numbers in Figure 39 on page 144.

```
host1(config)#qos-profile qpDiffServExample
(1) (config-qos-profile)#ethernet group best-effort scheduler-profile  bestEffortGroup
(2) (config-qos-profile)#ethernet group assured-fwd scheduler-profile  assuredGroup
(3) (config-qos-profile)#ethernet group expedited-fwd scheduler-profile  expeditedGroup
(4) (config-qos-profile)#ip node group best-effort scheduler-profile default
(5) (config-qos-profile)#ip node group assured-fwd scheduler-profile default
(6) (config-qos-profile)#ip node group expedited-fwd scheduler-profile default
(7) (config-qos-profile)#ip queue traffic-class voice scheduler-profile voice
(8) (config-qos-profile)#ip queue traffic-class video scheduler-profile video
```


(9) (config-qos-profile)#**ip queue traffic class best-effort scheduler-profile best-effort**

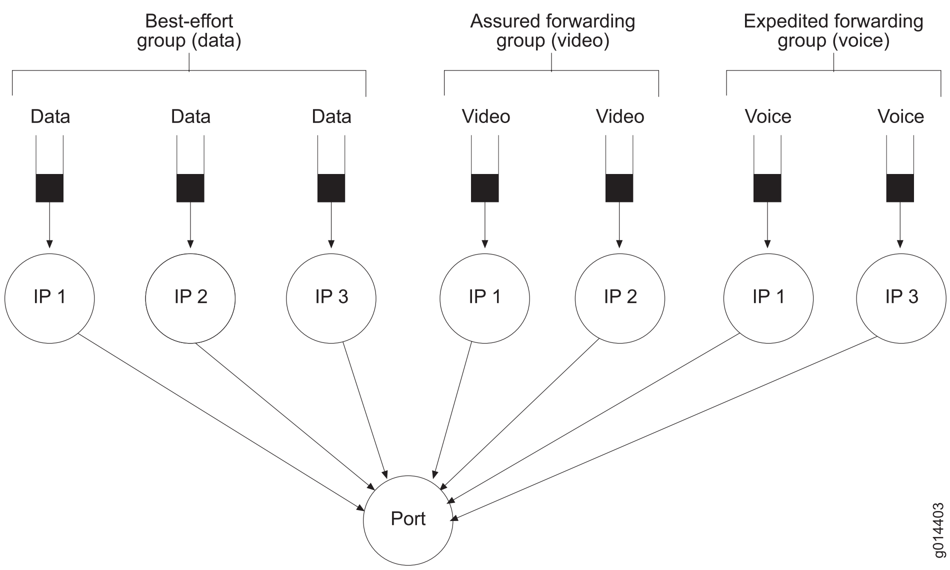
When you specify a group rule within an attached QoS profile, nodes and queue may be attached to group nodes. If the qpDiffServExample QoS profile used in the preceding example did not contain group rules, then the groups would exist with no attachments.

For example, the following set of commands configures the same QoS profile, but with the group removed, as shown in Figure 40 on page 145.

host1(config)#**qos-profile qpDiffServExample**
host1(config-qos-profile)#**ip node scheduler-profile default**
host1(config-qos-profile)#**ip queue traffic-class voice scheduler-profile voice**
host1(config-qos-profile)#**ip queue traffic-class video scheduler-profile video**
host1(config-qos-profile)#**ip queue traffic class best-effort scheduler-profile best-effort**

In this case, the configuration creates the groups but does not place any of the traffic classes into the groups. Figure 40 on page 145 shows that IP 1, IP 2, and IP 3 contain the ungrouped traffic classes, data, video, and voice.

Figure 40: DiffServ Configuration Without Traffic-Class Groups



Because the BE, AF, and EF groups have no queues, their scheduler attributes (weight, assured rate, shaping rate) do not affect the HRR scheduler's distribution of bandwidth.

Related Documentation

- Traffic Class and Traffic-Class Groups Overview on page 13
- QoS Profile Overview on page 125
- Configuring a QoS Profile on page 130
- Monitoring the Configuration of QoS Profiles on page 332
- *assured-rate*
- *fabric-strict-priority*
- *group*
- *interface fastEthernet*

- *node*
- *qos-profile*
- *queue*
- *scheduler-profile*
- *shaping-rate*
- *strict-priority*
- *traffic-class*
- *traffic-class-group*

CHAPTER 17

Configuring Shadow Nodes for Queue Management

This chapter provides information for configuring shadow nodes on E Series routers.

QoS topics are discussed in the following sections:

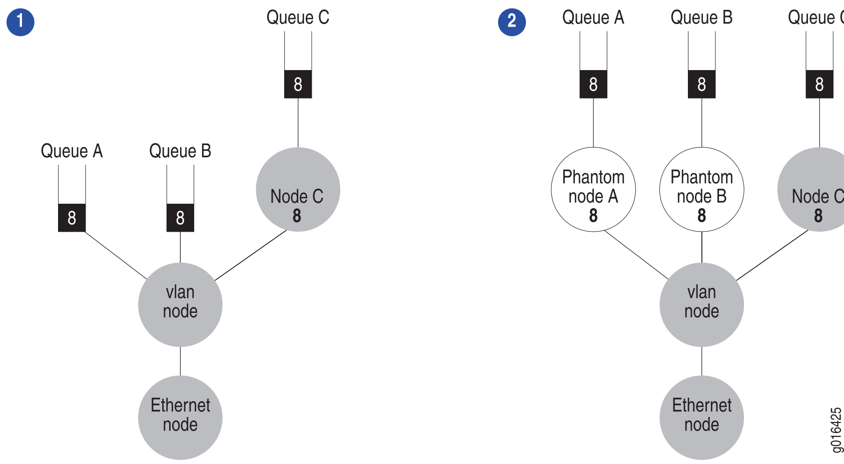
Shadow Node Overview

The frame forwarding ASIC (FFA) and the 10-Gigabit Ethernet forwarding ASIC (TFA) require that all queues be above the port scheduler node with two additional scheduler nodes. The router implicitly creates *phantom nodes* when you do not specify two scheduler nodes above the port interface. Phantom nodes cannot be monitored using **show** commands.

Phantom nodes have the same weight as the associated queues and are not shaped, which preserves the behavior of the queues as if they are at their original level.

Figure 41 on page 148 compares a scheduler hierarchy with and without phantom nodes.

Figure 41: Phantom Nodes



The first scheduler hierarchy displayed in Figure 41 on page 148 shows Queue A, Queue B, and Node C at the same scheduler level and with the same weight of 8. They equally share the bandwidth available to the level 1 node.

The second scheduler hierarchy in Figure 41 on page 148 shows the phantom nodes the router added for Queue A and Queue B. It also shows the weight associated with Queue A and Queue B. As the result, Phantom A, Phantom B, and Node C share the bandwidth of the level 1 node. The phantom nodes do not change the behavior of Queue A and Queue B.

Related Documentation

- Shadow Nodes and Scheduler Behavior on page 148
- Configuring Shadow Nodes on page 150

Shadow Nodes and Scheduler Behavior

You can configure *shadow nodes* when you want to explicitly set the queues at the required scheduler level for any line module with the EFA, EFA2, FFA, or TFA hardware. Shadow nodes enable you to specify the weight and the shaping rate of the added node. Shadow nodes can also conserve scheduler node resources.

You define the shadow node by referencing the shadow node in the QoS profile. Like phantom nodes, the router creates shadow nodes only when the additional node is required to meet the proper queue level.

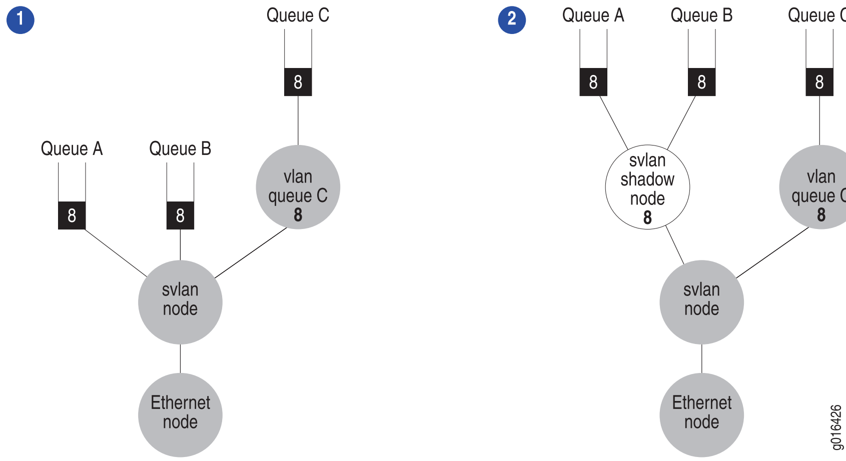
The router creates shadow nodes after all the nodes and group nodes are created, and only when a node of the same interface type has existed in the same group of the scheduler hierarchy.

Shadow nodes can be configured for all interface types available for nodes.

NOTE: Shadow nodes ignore any shared-shaping rates in a scheduler profile.

Figure 42 on page 149 compares a scheduler hierarchy with and without shadow nodes.

Figure 42: Shadow Nodes



Unlike phantom nodes, shadow nodes can alter the behavior of the scheduler.

The first scheduler hierarchy in Figure 42 on page 149 shows VLAN interfaces A, B and C stacked above the same S-VLAN interface. Interfaces A and B have the same scheduler hierarchy (referencing qos-profile AB) and have a VLAN queue stacked directly above the S-VLAN node. In this case, VLAN interfaces A, B and C share the same 33 percent bandwidth available to the S-VLAN node.

Interface C has a VLAN queue stacked above a VLAN node and the S-VLAN node (referencing qos-profile C).

Specifying a shadow node forces the VLAN queue to the proper scheduler level. The second scheduler hierarchy in Figure 42 on page 149 shows the shadow node that is applied after QoS profile AB-shadow is assigned to interfaces A and B. As a result, interfaces A and B have 25 percent of the S-VLAN bandwidth and interface C has 50 percent of the S-VLAN bandwidth.

The S-VLAN shadow node uses the same scheduler profile as the queue.

To provide interfaces A and B with the proper weight, configure the weight of the shadow node to the sum of its queue weight. You can use hierarchical parameter instances and weight expressions to configure an appropriate weight.

Related Documentation

- Supported Interface Types for QoS Profiles on page 129
- Hierarchical QoS Parameters Overview on page 255

Managing System Resources for Shadow Nodes

Each ASIC hardware type provides different node and queue resources.

Level 1 queues stack directly above the port; level 2 queues stack above a node and the port. The router implicitly creates the level 1 and level 2 queues.

Shadow node queues stack above a port node, a level 1 node, and a shadow node. Therefore, the shadow node queue is at level 3. The router does not implicitly create any nodes for the queues.

You can configure 64,000 level 1 queues using shadow nodes by specifying the group and shadow node rules in the QoS profile. Each level 1 queue is stacked above the port, the group node, and the shadow node; therefore, it requires 64,002 descriptors.

Table 15 on page 150 lists the number of nodes required to create a queue.

Table 15: Shadow Node Consumption of Node and Queue Resources

	Level 1 Queues (at Port)	Level 2 Queues (at Node)	Shadow Node Queue
Required Nodes	3	2	1

Related Documentation

- Managing System Resources for Nodes and Queues on page 125
- Scaling Subscribers on the TFA ASIC with QoS on page 126

Configuring Shadow Nodes

Before you configure shadow nodes:

- Configure the traffic classes.

  See “Configuring Traffic Classes That Define Service Levels” on page 14.
- Configure the queuing hierarchy.

  See “Configuring Queue Profiles to Manage Buffers and Thresholds” on page 22.
- Configure the scheduler hierarchy and shaping with scheduler profiles.

  See “Configuring a Scheduler Hierarchy” on page 47.

To add a shadow node to a QoS profile:

1. Create a QoS profile and enter QoS Profile Configuration mode.

   host1(config)#**qos-profile shadowNode**
   host1(config-qos-profile)#
2. Configure a scheduler node for each interface of the specified type.

   host1(config-qos-profile)#**atm node scheduler-profile default**
3. Configure a shadow node for each interface of the specified type.

   host1(config-qos-profile)#**atm shadow-node scheduler-profile default**
4. Configure a queue for interfaces in the specified traffic class.

   host1(config-qos-profile)#**atm queue traffic-class strict-priority scheduler-profile scheduler1**

5. (Optional) Configure a traffic-class group and reference a scheduler profile in the QoS profile.

   host1(config-qos-profile)#**atm group default scheduler-profile default**

The router creates the shadow node when the following conditions are met:

- After all the nodes and group nodes are created.
- If the queues are not at the required scheduler level.
- When a node of the same interface type has existed in the same group of the scheduler hierarchy.

Related Documentation

- Shadow Node Overview on page 147
- Shadow Nodes and Scheduler Behavior on page 148
- Managing System Resources for Shadow Nodes on page 149
- Monitoring a Scheduler Hierarchy on an Interface with QoS Profiles on page 155
- *group*
- *node*
- *qos-profile*
- *queue*
- *shadow-node*

Example: Shadow Nodes over VLAN and IP Queues

This example illustrates how and when the system creates shadow node after you configure it.

In the first part, you specify an Ethernet node, an Ethernet group node, a VLAN node, a VLAN shadow node, and an IP queue. Because the IP queue is at a proper scheduler level without the shadow node, the system does not create a shadow node.

```
host1(config-qos-profile)#ethernet node
host1(config-qos-profile)#ethernet group default scheduler-profile default
host1(config-qos-profile)#vlan node
host1(config-qos-profile)#vlan shadow-node
host1(config-qos-profile)#ip queue traffic-class best-effort scheduler-profile  default
```

In the second part, you specify an Ethernet node, a VLAN node, a shadow node, and a VLAN queue. The system creates the shadow node so that the VLAN queue is at the proper scheduler level.

```
host1(config-qos-profile)#ethernet node
host1(config-qos-profile)#vlan node
host1(config-qos-profile)#vlan shadow-node
host1(config-qos-profile)#vlan queue traffic-class best-effort scheduler-profile  default
```


Related Documentation

- Shadow Node Overview on page 147
- Configuring Shadow Nodes on page 150
- *group*
- *node*
- *queue*
- *shadow-node*

Example: Shadow Nodes on the Same Traffic-Class Group

This example demonstrates how to configure the shadow nodes on the same traffic-class group.

You specify a VLAN node, an IP node, an IP video queue, and a best-effort Ethernet queue. The system adds the Ethernet node, the VLAN node, the IP node, and the IP video queue to the scheduler hierarchy. Even though the two queues belong to the same traffic-class group, the Ethernet best-effort queue is stacked above the shadow node and the IP video queue is stacked above the IP node.

```
host1(config-qos-profile)#ethernet node
host1(config-qos-profile)#ethernet shadow-node scheduler profile shadow
host1(config-qos-profile)#ethernet queue traffic-class best-effort scheduler-profile
  default
host1(config-qos-profile)#vlan node
host1(config-qos-profile)#ip node
host1(config-qos-profile)#ip queue traffic-class video scheduler-profile default
```

Related Documentation

- Shadow Node Overview on page 147
- Configuring Shadow Nodes on page 150
- *node*
- *queue*
- *shadow-node*

Example: Shadow Nodes on Different Traffic-Class Groups

This example shows how to configure shadow nodes on different traffic-class groups. After adding the voice queue in the auto-strict priority group named strict, the system stacks the IP voice queue above the Ethernet port, the voice group, and the phantom node.

```
host1(config-qos-profile)#ethernet node
host1(config-qos-profile)#ethernet shadow-node scheduler profile shadow
host1(config-qos-profile)#ethernet queue traffic-class best-effort scheduler-profile
  default
host1(config-qos-profile)#vlan node
host1(config-qos-profile)#ip node
```


host1(config-qos-profile)#**ip queue traffic-class video scheduler-profile default**
host1(config-qos-profile)#**ethernet group voice-group scheduler-profile strict**
host1(config-qos-profile)#**ip queue traffic-class voice scheduler-profile default**

Related Documentation

- Shadow Node Overview on page 147
- Configuring Shadow Nodes on page 150
- *group*
- *node*
- *queue*
- *shadow-node*

CHAPTER 18

Monitoring a Scheduler Hierarchy on an Interface with QoS Profiles

This chapter provides information for monitoring a scheduler hierarchy on an interface with QoS profiles.

QoS topics are discussed in the following sections:

Monitoring a Scheduler Hierarchy on an Interface with QoS Profiles

To monitor a scheduler hierarchy on an interface, see:

- Monitoring the QoS Profiles Attached to an Interface on page 330
- Monitoring the Configuration of QoS Port-Type Profiles on page 331
- Monitoring the Configuration of QoS Profiles on page 332
- Monitoring the Configuration of Scheduler Profiles on page 319
- Monitoring QoS Parameter Instances on page 343

PART 5

Interface Solutions for QoS

CHAPTER 19

Configuring an Integrated Scheduler to Provide QoS for ATM

This chapter provides information for configuring an integrated scheduler to provide QoS for ATM.

QoS topics are discussed in the following sections:

ATM Integrated Scheduler Overview

The E Series Broadband Services Router provides extended ATM QoS functionality through its integrated scheduler. The integrated scheduler consists of two schedulers in series—the hierarchical round robin (HRR) scheduler and the segmentation and reassembly (SAR) scheduler.

The integrated scheduler enables you to configure QoS on your ATM networks using the HRR scheduler that is used on all E Series ASIC-enabled line modules. In addition, you can use the commercial SAR scheduler to configure traditional ATM cell-based QoS.

NOTE: The term *HRR scheduler* is used in this chapter to describe the scheduling performed by the ASIC on the ATM line module. Although the ASIC might differ depending on the ATM line module, the configuration and performance of the HRR scheduler are the same. For example, the ERX7xx models, ERX14xx models, and ERX310 Broadband Services router use the egress forwarding ASIC (EFA); and the E120 and E320 Broadband Services Routers use the frame forwarding ASIC (FFA) on the ES2 4G LM.

The HRR scheduler and the SAR scheduler work together as an integrated scheduler for ATM traffic. The HRR scheduler is configured by default with per-VC and per-IP interface scheduler nodes, and one best-effort class queue for each IP interface. The SAR scheduler implements weighted round-robin scheduling with one queue per VC. The VC queues are grouped into round robins based on the ATM service classes and the VP tunnels you have configured.

In the default integrated mode, controlled by the ATM application, the SAR scheduler controls the scheduling via the VC backpressure messages it sends to the HRR scheduler. When the HRR scheduler receives a backpressure message from the SAR scheduler, the HRR scheduler disables the node regardless of the node weight or shaping rate. When the HRR scheduler receives a backpressure release, the scheduler node is reenabled.

Backpressure and the Integrated Scheduler

ATM packets are initially scheduled through the HRR scheduler and then sent to the SAR scheduler, from where the cells are scheduled onto the circuit. If a SAR VC queue begins to fill up, the SAR scheduler issues *VC backpressure* messages to the HRR scheduler. The backpressure messages control the amount of traffic the HRR scheduler sends to the SAR scheduler. The SAR scheduler can also exert *port backpressure* on the HRR scheduler.

In default integrated mode, the SAR sends VC backpressure messages as well as port backpressure messages. Port backpressure messages are sent to the port node in the hierarchical scheduler.

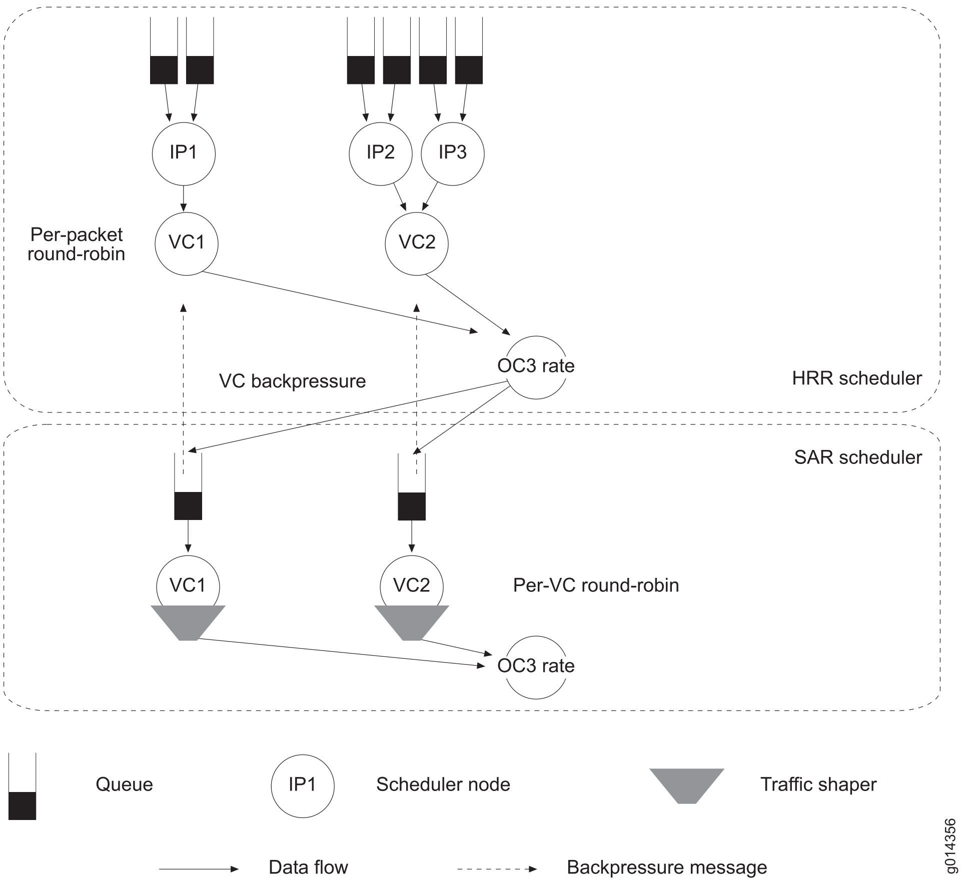
Backpressure is a critical mechanism that enables the two schedulers in series to operate as a single integrated scheduler. Backpressure ensures that packets do not drain over internal data paths at an unmanageable rate from the HRR scheduler to the SAR scheduler. Without backpressure from the SAR scheduler, the HRR scheduler does not detect congestion even if the SAR scheduler is completely saturated.

NOTE: The default QoS profile for ATM (atm-default) contains the *atm-vc node* command, which creates the scheduler node that is required by the SAR VC backpressure mechanism. If the SAR scheduler is operating in default integrated mode, this command must be in QoS profiles that are attached to ATM ports.

Figure 43 on page 161 shows the HRR and SAR schedulers working together to form the integrated scheduler. When the SAR VC queues start to back up, the SAR exerts VC backpressure to the corresponding VC node in the HRR scheduler.

VC backpressure affects only VC nodes that are in the default traffic-class group. As a consequence, VC nodes that are in named traffic-class groups within the scheduler hierarchy are not affected by VC backpressure.

Figure 43: Integrated ATM Scheduler



In a WAN field programmable gate array (FPGA), the backpressure to the IOA is generated from the system packet interface (SPI4) first-in, first-out (FIFO) queue buffers that are partially full. An intermediate FIFO exists between the SIO from the IOA and the SPI4 to the storage router accelerator (SRA) or Internet exchange processor (IXP). The SRA on an ES2 10G line module is almost identical to the ES2 10G Uplink line module, with the exception that the ES2 10G LM contains an SRA, its associated memory, and a utility FPGA. When the intermediate FIFO becomes full to half its total capacity, it sets an overflow that stops transmission of packets to the SPI4 and waits for the next End of Packet (EOP) bit before sending the next packet. This mechanism sends an out-of-sequence bit to the SPI4. Therefore, the intermediate FIFO becomes full to half its total size always on systems that display SRA1 when the WAN status registers are read.

The following enhancements have been made to the WAN FPGA:

- The FIFO buffer has been enlarged by 4 times its previous size.
- When the FIFO buffer is 5/8 full, backpressure is sent to the IOA.
- When the FIFO buffer is 3/4 full, an overflow is set, an error is sent and an EOP is generated before the stoppage of transmission of packets to the SPI4. This method of processing causes the interface to receive a valid protocol.
- The error registers in the WAN FPGA of ES2 10G ADV LMs are correctly adjusted with the error data widths of the V5 serial input/output (SIO) status registers.

VP Shaping

VP shaping can be performed either in the SAR or by using the QoS shaping application using QoS profiles. Configuring VP shaping in the SAR enables traffic to be sent out of the port at a rate that closely matches strict ATM contract rates. SAR VP shaping is configured for the physical port using the **atm vp-tunnel** command.

Related Documentation

- Integrating the HRR Scheduler and SAR Scheduler on page 162
- Per-Packet Queuing on the SAR Scheduler Overview on page 163

Integrating the HRR Scheduler and SAR Scheduler

The proper integration of the two schedulers is an important element of the router's ATM QoS support. Three QoS port modes control integration of the two schedulers:

- Default integrated QoS port mode—ATM application controls the scheduling facilities of the SAR scheduler.
- Low-latency QoS port mode—HRR scheduler controls the traffic rate.
- Low-CDV QoS port mode—HRR scheduler and the SAR scheduler work together to schedule traffic.

Improper configuration of the two schedulers might create an inefficient scenario in which extra latency is introduced, or might cause the scheduler to underuse the link.

To configure integration of the schedulers, use the **qos-mode-port** commands listed in Table 16 on page 162.

Table 16: qos-mode-port Commands

Command	Backpressure	SAR Buffering	Scheduling
no qos-mode-port (default integrated mode)	VC and port	significant	SAR
qos-mode-port low-cdv	port	normal	SAR and HRR
qos-mode-port low-latency	port	minimal	HRR
qos-mode-port	port	minimal	HRR

NOTE: For ERX7xx models, ERX14xx models, and the ERX310 router, the **qos-mode-port** commands are valid only for the major interface on port 0.

To properly integrate the schedulers, make sure that the HRR and the SAR schedulers shape packets at the same rate. If the HRR scheduler sends packets at a higher rate than the SAR scheduler shapes them, the SAR scheduler can become congested and block the entire port.

To manage the integration of the HRR and the SAR schedulers:

1. Specify the cell-based shaping mode.

   See "Configuring the QoS Shaping Mode for ATM Interfaces" on page 175.

2. Configure low-CDV QoS port mode to ensure that the HRR and SAR schedulers are configured at the same rate.

   See "Configuring Low-CDV Mode for Per-Port Queuing on ATM Interfaces" on page 172.

3. Configure the QoS application to control the SAR scheduler's operation. In this mode you configure both schedulers using scheduler profiles and QoS profiles. The E Series router then ensures that VPs and VCs are shaped to the same rates in both schedulers.

   NOTE: You can also use the QoS cell mode application with QoS parameters to manage the integration of HRR and SAR schedulers.

   Specifying the QoS cell mode application with the **qos-parameter-define** command enables you to configure a port with either frame or cell shaping mode and then configure the port for low-CDV port mode.

Related Documentation

- Scheduler Hierarchy Overview on page 45
- QoS Profile Overview on page 125
- QoS Parameter Overview on page 221

Per-Packet Queuing on the SAR Scheduler Overview

You can configure port queuing on the SAR scheduler, enabling per-packet rather than per-circuit scheduling. Port queuing mode allows you to use more of the facilities of the HRR scheduler, which are effectively disabled in default integrated mode, while at the same time making the SAR scheduler more transparent. In port queuing mode, you use the QoS application to configure the three levels of the HRR scheduler, including weighted round robin, traffic shaping, and strict priority scheduling.

You can configure the following modes:

- Default integrated mode—The ATM SAR scheduler does the scheduling. Both VC and port backpressure are enabled, and the HRR scheduler does minimal scheduling. The SAR scheduler performs significant buffering.
- Low-latency mode—The HRR scheduler does the scheduling. All QoS configurations are supported. VC backpressure is disabled, port backpressure is set as aggressive, and the SAR scheduler does minimal buffering. This mode enables the lowest latency for packets scheduled in the HRR scheduler with strict priority. Because the SAR scheduler is running with minimal buffering, there is no head-of-line blocking.
- Low-CDV mode—The HRR and SAR schedulers both perform scheduling; QoS synchronizes the rates of the two schedulers. All QoS configurations are supported. VC backpressure is disabled, and port backpressure is set to the default thresholds of 6 MB per OC3 port and 24 MB per OC12 port. In this mode, you can configure shaping in both the SAR scheduler and the HRR scheduler; low-cdv mode works with cell shaping mode only and enables relative weighted VCs and hierarchical shaping in the HRR scheduler. The SAR scheduler performs normal buffering and can shape either the VC or VP, but not both.

Operational QoS Shaping Mode for ATM Interfaces Overview

The E Series router enables you to shape ATM traffic based on either frames or cells. The default frame shaping mode provides compatibility with previous versions of the E Series software. When you use cell shaping mode to configure the shaping or policing rate, the resulting traffic stream conforms exactly to the policing rates configured in downstream ATM switches. Using cell shaping also reduces the number of packet drops in the ATM network.

ATM policing is sensitive to cell delay variation tolerance (CDVT). If the cells on a particular VC or VP arrive too closely spaced, an ATM switch might drop cells. However, the cell scheduler reduces CDVT by ensuring cell spacing. The router enables you to use techniques such as WRR on the HRR scheduler to achieve the proper packet scheduling. You use the SAR scheduler in series with the HRR scheduler to even out cell bursts into smoother per-VC and per-VP traffic profiles that bound CDVT. You accomplish this by using the **qos-shaping-mode cell** command to configure the QoS shaping mode, and the **qos-mode-port low-cdv** command to configure the port queuing mode.

The QoS shaping mode also determines how QoS statistics are reported. Frame shaping reports QoS statistics such as transmitted bytes and dropped bytes based on bytes within frames. Cell shaping reports the statistics in bytes within cells and also accounts for cell encapsulation and padding overhead.

ERX7xx Models, ERX14xx Models, and the ERX310 Router

The ERX7xx models, ERX14xx models, and the ERX310 router use an operational shaping mode that is based on the following two commands:

- The QoS shaping mode you set with the **qos-shaping-mode** command on port 0 and on the specific port
- The port queuing mode you set with the **qos-mode-port** command on port 0

The router uses the following rules to determine the operational shaping mode used for a port:

1. If the specific port has a QoS shaping mode configured, the operational shaping mode for that port is the same as the QoS shaping mode.
2. If the specific port has no QoS shaping mode configured, the operational shaping mode is the same as the QoS shaping mode for port 0, if one is configured.
3. If both the specific port and port 0 have no QoS shaping mode configured, the operational shaping mode is based on the port 0 queuing mode. If the port 0 queuing mode (set by the **qos-mode-port** command) is low-cdv, the operational shaping mode is cell; otherwise the operational shaping mode is frame.

Table 17 on page 165 lists the possible combinations of the two commands and the resultant operational shaping mode.

Table 17: Operational Shaping Modes for ERX7xx Models, ERX14xx Models, and the ERX310 Router

Rule	qos-shaping-mode for the Specific Port	qos-shaping-mode for Port 0	qos-mode-port for Port 0	Operational Shaping Mode for the Specific Port
Rule 1	Cell	Cell	low-cdv	Cell
	Frame	Frame	low-latency or none	Frame
Rule 2	No shaping mode	Cell	low-cdv	Cell
	No shaping mode	Frame	low-latency or none	Frame
Rule 3	No shaping mode	No shaping mode	low-cdv	Cell
	No shaping mode	No shaping mode	low-latency or none	Frame

E120 Router and E320 Router

The E120 router and the E320 router use an operational shaping mode that is based on the following two commands:

- The QoS shaping mode you set with the **qos-shaping-mode** command on port 0 and on the specific port
- The port queuing mode you set with the **qos-mode-port** command on port 0 and on the specific port

The E120 and E320 routers use the following rules to determine the operational shaping mode used for a port:

1. If the specific port has a QoS shaping mode configured, the operational shaping mode for that port is the same as the QoS shaping mode.
2. If the specific port has no QoS shaping mode and a port queuing mode of low-cdv configured, the operational shaping mode is cell.
3. If the specific port has no QoS shaping mode and no queuing mode configured, the operational shaping mode for that port is the same as the port 0 QoS shaping mode.
4. If both the specific port and port 0 have no QoS shaping mode configured, the operational shaping mode is based on the port 0 queuing mode. If the port 0 queuing mode (set by the **qos-mode-port** command) is low-cdv, the operational shaping mode is cell; otherwise the operational shaping mode is frame.

Table 18 on page 166 lists the possible combinations of the two commands and the resultant operational shaping mode.

Table 18: Operational Shaping Modes for the E120 Router and E320 Router

Rule	qos-shaping-mode for specific port	qos-mode-port for Specific Port	qos-shaping-mode for Port 0	qos-mode-port for Port 0	Operational Shaping Mode for Specific Port
Rule 1	Cell	low-cdv	Any	Any	Cell
	Frame	low-latency or none	Any	Any	Frame
Rule 2	No shaping mode	low-cdv	Any	Any	Cell
Rule 3	No shaping mode	low-latency or none	Frame	Any	Frame
	No shaping mode	low-latency or none	Cell	Any	Cell
Rule 4	No shaping mode	low-latency or none	No shaping mode	low-cdv	Cell
	No shaping mode	low-latency or none	No shaping mode	low-latency or none	Frame

Related Documentation

- Guidelines for Configuring QoS over ATM on page 167
- Configuring Default Integrated Mode for ATM Interface on page 168
- Configuring Low-Latency Mode for Per-Port Queuing on ATM Interfaces on page 170
- Configuring Low-CDV Mode for Per-Port Queuing on ATM Interfaces on page 172
- Configuring the QoS Shaping Mode for ATM Interfaces on page 175

Guidelines for Configuring QoS over ATM

This section provides general QoS configuration guidelines for ATM line modules. These guidelines are applicable to all JunosE releases.

The SAR scheduler generates VC backpressure as a way to control the flow of packets from the HRR scheduler to the SAR scheduler. The QoS port modes control integration of the two schedulers.

In default integrated mode, each VC queue in the SAR generates backpressure for the ATM VC node in the default traffic class group in the HRR. The backpressure throttles the dequeue rate of the ATM VC node and the nodes and queues stacked above it in the scheduler hierarchy. VC backpressure is disabled in low-latency QoS port mode and low-cdv QoS port mode.

You can configure queues in default integrated mode in the HRR that are immune to VC backpressure so that you can run voice and video applications. Queues and nodes in any named traffic class group are not subject to VC backpressure.

In addition, ATM VP and ATM (port level) queues are not stacked above ATM VC nodes, so queues are not subject to backpressure, regardless of the traffic class group.

Take care not to saturate SAR queues with too much traffic from the HRR, especially when shaping VP tunnels or VCs in the SAR. You can accomplish this in several ways:

NOTE: **These rules apply only to the default integrated mode. VC backpressure is disabled in low-latency or low-cdv modes. You must account for cell tax; to do this, use the qos-shaping-mode cell command for the line module.**

- Use external admission control to guarantee that the sum of non-backpressured traffic into the VC is less than the SAR shaping rate for the VC.
- Shape the non-backpressured queues or nodes in the HRR, making the aggregate of the non-backpressured traffic for a VC less than the VC rate.
- In JunosE Release 6.0 and later, you can configure a shared shaper on the ATM VC node in the default traffic class group. Configure the shared-shaping rate to be less than or equal to the VC shaping rate in the SAR.
- Special rules apply for VP tunnels shaped in the SAR. When shaping in the SAR, configure ATM VP nodes in the HRR, and arrange that the aggregate traffic dequeued from the HRR for that vp-tunnel is less than or equal to the VP tunnel shaping rate in the SAR.

  Use one of the following two techniques for VP tunnels shaped in the SAR:

  - Partition the SAR VP tunnel bandwidth across the ATM VP nodes in the different traffic class groups in the HRR. For example, using a 4 Mbps VP tunnel, allocate 1 Mbps for the ATM VP node in the default traffic class group, 2 Mbps for the ATM VP node in the video traffic class group, and 1 Mbps for the ATM VP node in the voice traffic class group.

When using this technique, keep in mind that the different traffic classes cannot share bandwidth.

- In JunosE Release 6.1 and later, using the EFA2 ASIC, you can configure shared shaping on the ATM VP nodes in the HRR to perform bandwidth sharing.

Related Documentation

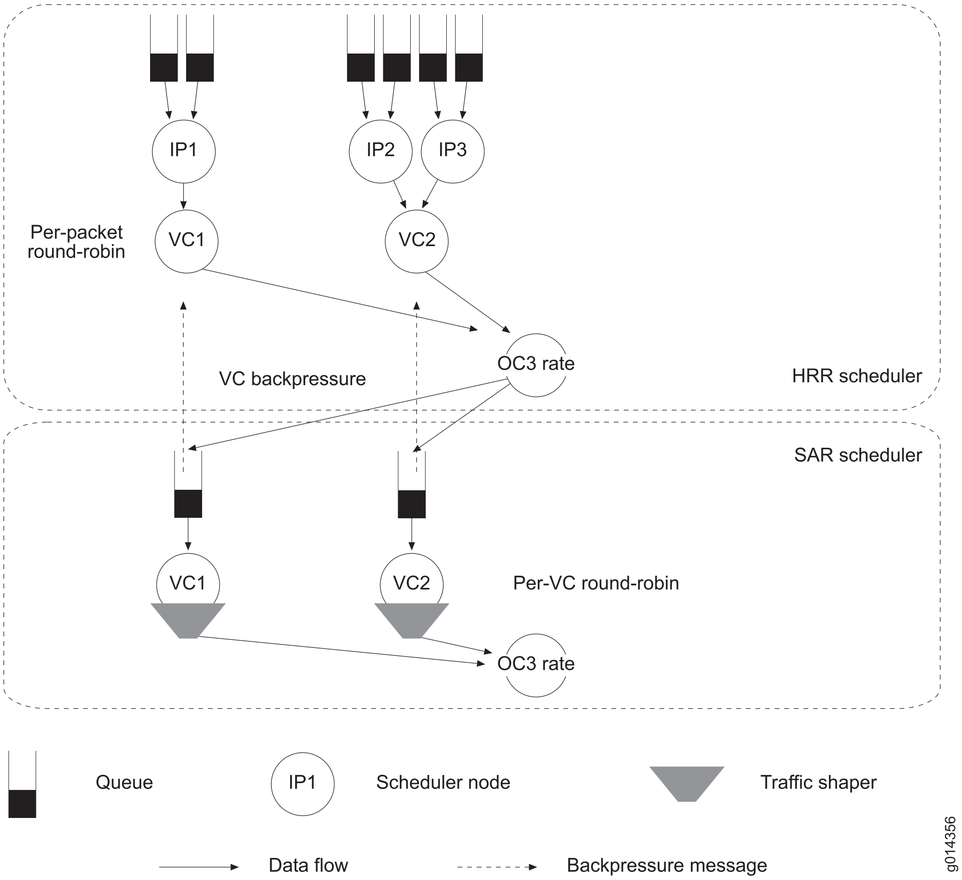
- Integrating the HRR Scheduler and SAR Scheduler on page 162
- Guidelines for Configuring Simple and Compound Shared Shaping on page 72
- Configuring Default Integrated Mode for ATM Interface on page 168
- Configuring Low-Latency Mode for Per-Port Queuing on ATM Interfaces on page 170
- Configuring Low-CDV Mode for Per-Port Queuing on ATM Interfaces on page 172
- Configuring the QoS Shaping Mode for ATM Interfaces on page 175

Configuring Default Integrated Mode for ATM Interface

In the default integrated mode, the SAR scheduler is the dominant scheduler, and it backpressures the first-stage (HRR) scheduler per VC. Each VC buffers only a few hundred bytes.

Figure 44 on page 169 shows the default integrated mode.

Figure 44: Default Integrated Mode



To configure default integrated mode:

1. From the desired port, set the QoS port mode to default integrated mode.

   host1(config)#**interface atm 2/0**
   host1(config-if)#**no qos-mode-port**

   TIP: For ATM interfaces on ERX7xx models, ERX14xx models, and the ERX310 router, you must specify port 0.

2. Specify the VP shaping rate.

   host1(config-if)#**atm vp-tunnel 0 2000**

   TIP: Configuring an ATM VP tunnel sets a shaping rate in the SAR scheduler. Before configuring an ATM VP tunnel, there must be no PVCs with the same VPI that you are about to configure. Before using the **atm vp-tunnel** command, remove any PVCs from the configuration. You can reconfigure the PVCs after configuring the shapeless VP tunnel.

3. Specify the shaping rate for the ATM subinterface.

```
host1(config-if)#interface atm 2/0.5
host1(config-subif)#atm-pvc 5 0 5 aal5snap 768
```

Related Documentation

- Per-Packet Queuing on the SAR Scheduler Overview on page 163
- Guidelines for Configuring QoS over ATM on page 167
- *atm vp-tunnel*
- *interface atm*
- *qos-mode-port*

Configuring Low-Latency Mode for Per-Port Queuing on ATM Interfaces

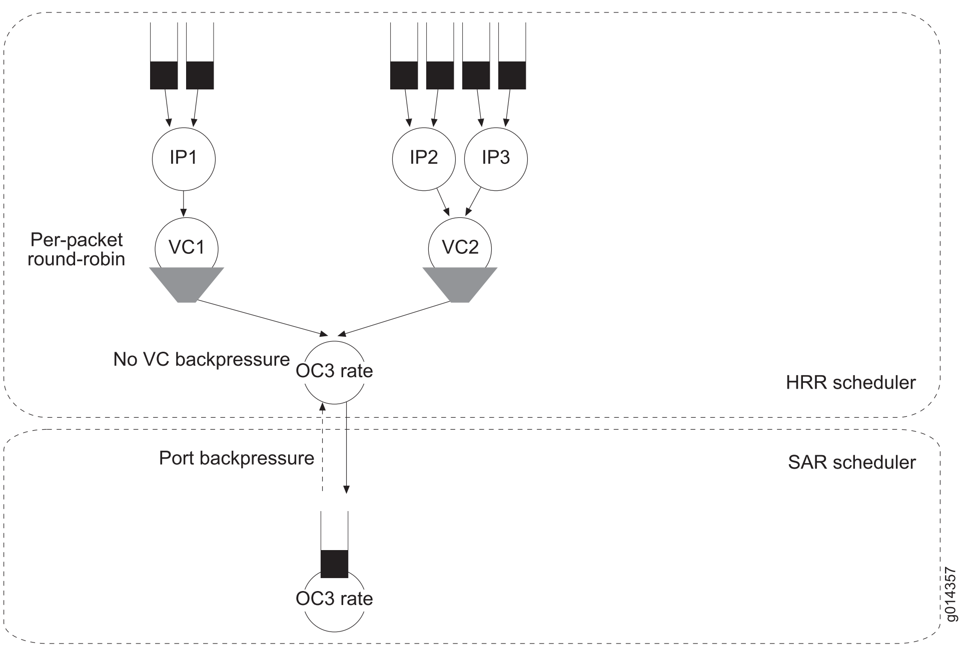
In low-latency mode, the SAR scheduler backpressures the HRR scheduler per physical port; each physical port buffers only a few kilobytes.

When you configure low-latency mode:

- VC backpressure is disabled.
- Port backpressure is enabled as aggressive.
- SAR scheduler performs minimal buffering.
- HRR scheduler is dominant.

This procedure creates the low-latency mode configuration shown in Figure 45 on page 170.

Figure 45: Low-Latency Mode



To configure low-latency mode with a strict-priority queue and a best-effort queue:

1. Configure the traffic class.

   host1(config)#**traffic-class strict**
   host1(config-traffic-class)#**exit**

2. Set the traffic class in the traffic-class group.

   host1(config)#**traffic-class-group strict**
   host1(config-traffic-class-group)#**traffic-class strict**
   host1(config-traffic-class-group)#**exit**

3. Define the scheduler profile for the traffic-class group.

   host1(config)#**scheduler-profile strict**
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**strict-priority**
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**exit**

4. Configure the QoS profile with two ATM VC queues.

   host1(config)#**qos-profile low-latency-q-p**
   host1(config-qos-profile)#**atm-vc node**
   host1(config-qos-profile)#**atm-vc queue traffic-class best-effort**
   host1(config-qos-profile)#**atm group strict scheduler-profile strict**
   host1(config-qos-profile)#**atm-vc queue traffic-class strict**
   host1(config-qos-profile)#**exit**

5. From the desired port, set the QoS port mode to low latency.

   host1(config)#**interface atm 2/0**
   host1(config-if)#**qos-mode-port low-latency**
   host1(config-if)#**qos-profile low-latency-q-p**

   TIP: For ATM interfaces on ERX7xx models, ERX14xx models, and the ERX310 router, you must specify port 0.

   The **qos-mode-port** command:

   - Excludes non-UBR ATM QoS services on any VC on the ATM module; for example, PCR, nrtVBR, and CBR
   - Cannot be used if shaping is currently configured on the SAR scheduler
   - Cannot be used with ATM VP tunnels with nonzero rates; however, can be used with tunnels with rates of zero (shapeless tunnels).

Related Documentation

- Per-Packet Queuing on the SAR Scheduler Overview on page 163
- Guidelines for Configuring QoS over ATM on page 167
- *interface atm*
- *qos-mode-port*
- *qos-profile*

Configuring Low-CDV Mode for Per-Port Queuing on ATM Interfaces

In low-CDV mode, the HRR scheduler and the SAR scheduler operate in concert. In low-CDV QoS port mode, QoS automatically configures the shaping rate of the VPs, VCs, or both based on the QoS profile and the scheduler profile. Therefore, the QoS shaping mode must be set to the cell mode. In low-CDV mode, the SAR scheduler converts frame-atomic bursts of cells to CDVT-conformant streams of interleaved cells. There is no VC backpressure, and the port backpressure is loose, so several megabytes of cells can reside in the SAR buffer pool.

When you configure low-CDV mode:

- QoS synchronizes the shaping rates for VPs and VCs in the HRR and SAR schedulers.
- VC backpressure is disabled.
- Port backpressure is set to default thresholds of 6 MB per OC3 port and 24 MB per OC12 port.
- SAR scheduler performs more buffering than in low-latency mode.
- Use cell QoS shaping mode.

This procedure creates the low-CDV mode with per-VP CDVT configuration shown in Figure 46 on page 172. Figure 47 on page 173 shows low-CDV mode with per-VC CDVT.

Figure 46: Low-CDV Mode (per-VP CDVT)

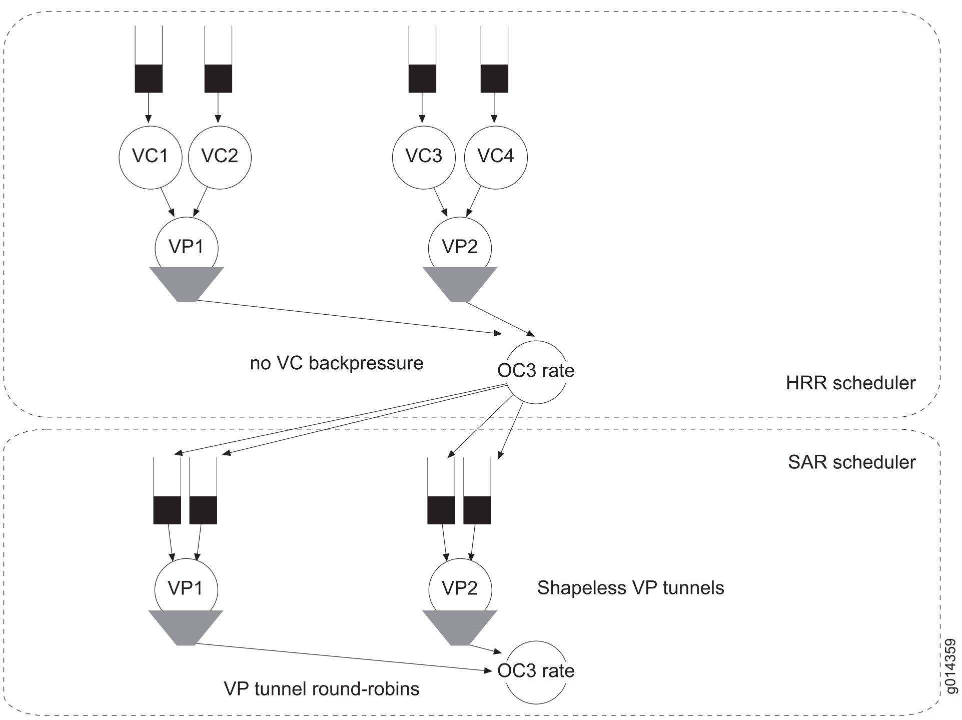
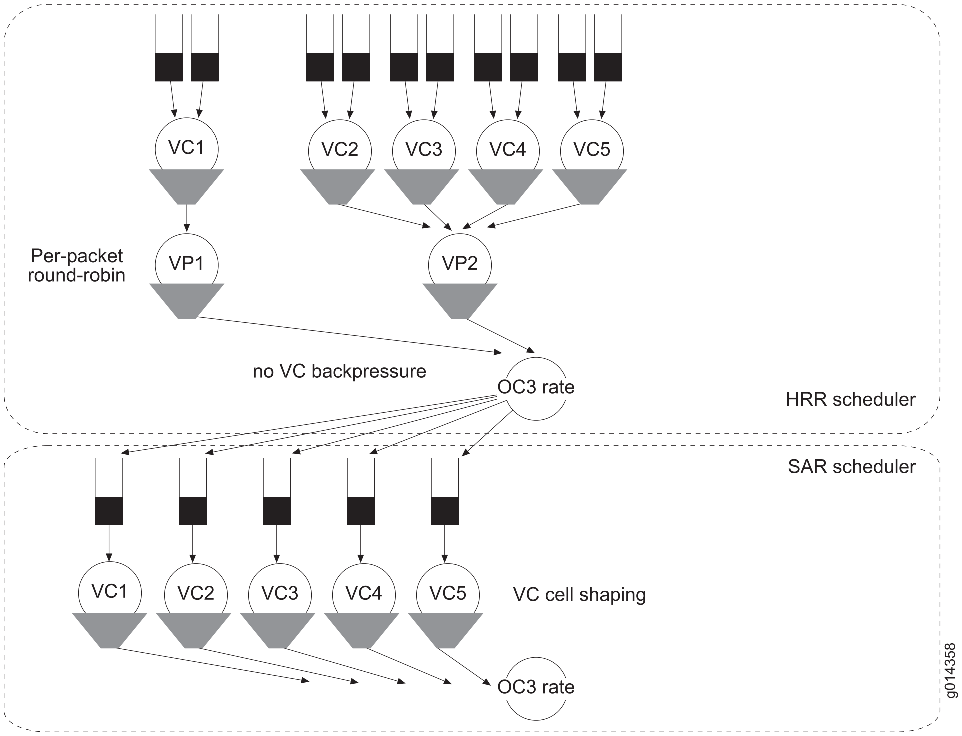


Figure 47: Low-CDV Mode (per-VC CDVT)



To configure low-CDV mode with a strict-priority queue and a best-effort queue:

1. Configure the traffic class.

   host1(config)#**traffic-class strict**
   host1(config-traffic-class)#**exit**

2. Set the traffic class in the traffic-class group.

   host1(config)#**traffic-class-group strict**
   host1(config-traffic-class-group)#**traffic-class strict**
   host1(config-traffic-class-group)#**exit**

3. Define the scheduler profiles for the traffic-class group.

   host1(config)#**scheduler-profile strict**
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**strict-priority**
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**exit**

   host1(config)#**scheduler-profile 500k**
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**shaping-rate 500000**
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**exit**

   host1(config)#**scheduler-profile 1m**
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**shaping-rate 1000000**
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**exit**

   host1(config)#**scheduler-profile 2m**
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**shaping-rate 2000000**

```
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit
```

4. Configure per-VC CDVT by configuring QoS profile with ATM VC queues.

```
host1(config)#qos-profile low-cdv-q-p
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc node scheduler-profile 1m
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vp node scheduler-profile 2m
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc queue traffic-class best-effort
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm group strict scheduler-profile strict
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc queue traffic-class strict scheduler-profile  500k
host1(config-qos-profile)#exit
```

5. Configure per-VP CDVT using shapeless VP tunnels that are used when the QoS application controls SAR scheduler shaping and set the QoS port mode to low CDV.

```
host1(config)#interface atm 2/0
host1(config-if)#atm vp-tunnel 0 0
host1(config-if)#atm vp-tunnel 1 0
host1(config-if)#qos-mode-port low-cdv
host1(config-if)#qos-profile low-cdv-q-p
host1(config-subif)#interface atm 2/0.5
host1(config-subif)#atm pvc 5 0 5 aal5snap
host1(config-subif)#interface atm 2/0.6
host1(config-subif)#atm pvc 6 0 6 aal5snap
host1(config-subif)#interface atm 2/0.7
host1(config-subif)#atm pvc 7 1 7 aal5snap
host1(config-subif)#interface atm 2/0.8
host1(config-subif)#atm pvc 8 1 8 aal5snap
```

TIP: For ATM interfaces on ERX7xx models, ERX14xx models, and the ERX310 router, you must specify port 0.

Configuring an ATM VP tunnel sets a shaping rate in the SAR scheduler. Before configuring an ATM VP tunnel, there must be no PVCs with the same VPI that you are about to configure. Before using the **atm vp-tunnel** command, remove any PVCs from the configuration. You can reconfigure the PVCs after configuring the shapeless VP tunnel.

The **qos-mode-port** command:

- Excludes non-UBR ATM QoS services on any VC on the ATM module; for example, PCR, nrtVBR, and CBR
- Cannot be used if shaping is currently configured on the SAR scheduler
- Cannot be used with ATM VP tunnels with nonzero rates; however, can be used with tunnels with rates of zero (shapeless tunnels)

Related Documentation

- Per-Packet Queuing on the SAR Scheduler Overview on page 163
- Guidelines for Configuring QoS over ATM on page 167
- *atm vp-tunnel*
- *interface atm*

- *qos-mode-port*

Configuring the QoS Shaping Mode for ATM Interfaces

In frame mode, SAR shaping is controlled by the ATM application. Shaping is based on the number of bytes in the frame, without regard to cell encapsulation or padding overhead; this is the default mode.

In cell mode, SAR shaping is controlled by the QoS application. Shaping is based on the number of bytes in cells, and accounts for the ATM cell encapsulation and padding overhead.

To configure the operational shaping mode for ATM interfaces:

1. Configure the ATM interface.

   host1(config)#interface atm 5/1

   NOTE: For ATM interfaces on ERX7xx models, ERX14xx models, and the ERX310 router, you must use port 0.

2. Configure the shaping mode and specify either frame or cell.

   host1(config-if)#qos-shaping-mode cell

   BEST PRACTICE: We recommend that you clear the statistics counters whenever you change the QoS shaping mode. Otherwise, the statistics contain a mixture of frame-based and cell-based values.

Related Documentation

- Per-Packet Queuing on the SAR Scheduler Overview on page 163
- *interface atm*
- *qos-mode-port*
- *qos-shaping-mode*

Disabling Per-Port Queuing on ATM Interfaces

You can remove per-port queuing on ATM interfaces and restore the default integrated mode setting.

When per-port queuing is disabled, both the VC and port backpressure are enabled. The SAR scheduler performs significant buffering, and the HRR scheduler does minimal scheduling. The **atm-vc node** command must appear in the QoS profile attached to the ATM port.

To disable per-port queuing:

1. Specify the ATM interface for which you want to disable per-port queuing.

   host1(config)#**interface atm 2/0**

2. Disable per-port queuing on that interface.

   host1(config-if)#**no qos-mode-port**

Related Documentation

- Configuring Default Integrated Mode for ATM Interface on page 168
- *interface atm*
- *qos-mode-port*

Monitoring QoS Configurations for ATM

To monitor QoS configurations for ATM:

- Monitoring the QoS Configuration of ATM Interfaces on page 334
- Monitoring the QoS Configuration of IP Interfaces on page 336
- Monitoring the QoS Profiles Attached to an Interface on page 330
- Monitoring the Configuration of QoS Port-Type Profiles on page 331
- Monitoring the Configuration of QoS Profiles on page 332
- Monitoring the QoS Scheduler Hierarchy on page 313
- Monitoring Shared Shapers on page 321

CHAPTER 20

Configuring QoS for Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces and VLAN Subinterfaces

This chapter provides information for configuring QoS for Gigabit Ethernet interfaces and VLAN subinterfaces.

QoS topics are discussed in the following sections:

Providing QoS for Ethernet Overview

Managing the bandwidth of downstream ATM traffic to Ethernet interfaces is difficult because of different layer 2 encapsulations and the ATM cell pad, trailer, and header.

The SAR scheduler is not available for Ethernet interfaces. However, you can still configure the operational shaping mode to shape downstream ATM traffic based on either frames or cells. Configuring cell-based shaping enables you to reduce packet drops in the Ethernet network by adjusting shaping for the ATM cell pad, trailer, and header.

You can also use RADIUS to provide QoS on bulk-configured VLAN subinterfaces.

Related Documentation

- QoS Shaping Mode for Ethernet Interfaces Overview on page 178
- Creating a QoS Interface Hierarchy for Bulk-Configured VLAN Subinterfaces with RADIUS on page 180
- QoS for 802.3ad Link Aggregation Interfaces Overview on page 183

QoS Shaping Mode for Ethernet Interfaces Overview

The SAR scheduler is not available for Ethernet interfaces. However, you can still configure the operational shaping mode to shape ATM traffic based on either frames or cells by issuing the **qos-shaping-mode** command.

Frame shaping mode is the default for Ethernet interfaces on all E Series Broadband Services Routers. You can configure cell shaping mode for the following interfaces:

- Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on the GE-2 line module and the GE-HDE line module on ERX routers
- Gigabit Ethernet and 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on the ES2 4G LM on E120 and E320 Broadband Services routers
- 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on the ES2 10G LM on E120 and E320 routers

When you use cell shaping mode to configure the shaping or policing rate, the resulting traffic stream conforms exactly to the policing rates configured in downstream ATM switches. Using cell shaping also reduces the number of packet drops in the Ethernet network.

The setting for port 0 provides the default shaping mode for all ports on the same I/O module or IOA. Individual ports can have a specific shaping mode setting that overrides the setting for port 0.

If you do not configure the QoS shaping mode for a port, the shaping mode is calculated using the value for port 0 on the same I/O module or IOA. If the port's shaping mode is configured, the system uses the port's shaping mode.

Table 19 on page 178 lists the possible combinations of the **qos-shaping-mode** command and the resultant operational shaping mode.

Table 19: Operational Shaping Modes

qos-shaping-mode for Port 0	qos-shaping-mode for Other Ports	Operational Shaping Mode
Cell	Cell	Cell
Frame	Frame	Frame
Cell	Frame	Frame
Frame	Cell	Cell
Frame	No shaping mode	Frame
Cell	No shaping mode	Cell
No shaping mode	No shaping mode	Frame

To account for different layer 2 encapsulations, you can configure the byte adjustment application using QoS parameters. The byte adjustment is calculated differently for frame shaping mode than cell shaping mode.

NOTE: You can also use the QoS cell mode application with QoS parameters to configure the shaping mode for a port.

Related Documentation

- Configuring the QoS Shaping Mode for Ethernet Interfaces on page 179
- Byte Adjustment for ADSL and VDSL Traffic Overview on page 285
- Cell Shaping Mode Using QoS Parameters Overview on page 275

Configuring the QoS Shaping Mode for Ethernet Interfaces

You can configure the shaping mode for an Ethernet interface.

In frame mode, traffic shaping is controlled by the system. Shaping is based on the number of bytes in the frame, without regard to cell encapsulation or padding overhead; this is the default mode for all E Series routers.

In cell mode, shaping is controlled by the QoS application. Shaping is based on the number of bytes in cells, and accounts for the ATM cell encapsulation and padding overhead. This option is available only for Gigabit Ethernet interfaces configured on the GE-2 line module, the GE-HDE line module, and the ES2 4G LM, and 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces configured on the ES2 4G LM.

1. Configure the Ethernet interface.

   host1(config)#**interface gigabitEthernet 6/0/0**

2. Configure the shaping mode and specify frame or cell.

   host1(config)#**qos-shaping-mode cell**

BEST PRACTICE: We recommend that you clear the statistics counters whenever you change the QoS shaping mode. Otherwise, the statistics contain a mixture of frame-based and cell-based values.

Related Documentation

- QoS Shaping Mode for Ethernet Interfaces Overview on page 178
- *interface gigabitEthernet*
- *qos-shaping-mode*

Creating a QoS Interface Hierarchy for Bulk-Configured VLAN Subinterfaces with RADIUS

Bulk-configured VLAN subinterfaces are created dynamically, so you cannot apply a QoS profile directly to a VLAN subinterface. Instead, you can use subscriber service profiles and RADIUS to apply QoS profiles.

To create an interface hierarchy for bulk-configured VLAN subinterfaces:

1. Configure the bulk-configured VLAN subinterface.

```
host1(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 6/0/0
host1(config-if)#encapsulation vlan
host1(config-if)#auto-configure vlan
host1(config-if)#vlan bulk-config BulkConfig
host1(config-if)#profile vlan bulk-config BulkConfig vlanBulkProfile
host1(config-if)#vlan bulk-config BulkConfig vlan-range 1 3600
```

2. Configure the profiles and service profile for the bulk-configured VLAN subinterfaces and the IP upper-layer encapsulation.

```
host1(config-if)#profile vlanBulkProfile
host1(config-profile)#vlan auto-configure ip
host1(config-profile)#vlan profile ip ipProfile
host1(config-profile)#vlan service-profile vlanServiceProfile
host1(config-profile)#exit
host1(config-profile)#profile ipProfile
host1(config-profile)#ip unnumbered loopback 0
host1(config-profile)#exit
```

3. Configure an IP service profile.

```
host1(config)#ip service-profile vlanServiceProfile
host1(config-service-profile)#user-name "vlan@test"
host1(config-service-profile)#password 56789
host1(config-service-profile)#exit
```

TIP: **Configure the service profile in the default virtual router or the virtual router in which RADIUS is configured.**

4. Access the RADIUS server and assign values for the RADIUS attributes necessary for creating a QoS interface hierarchy, including the QoS profile name. For example:
   - Juniper VSA Qos-Profile-Name [26-26]—QoS profile name
   - (Optional) Juniper VSA Virtual-Router [26-1]—Virtual router name
   - (Optional) IETF VSA [22]—Framed-Route

5. Verify that the attributes are being used by RADIUS.

   The highlighted output from this debug log message shows the QoS profile, virtual router, and framed route attributes configured through RADIUS.


```
DEBUG 06/17/2007 14:50:19 radiusSendAttributes: ACCESS-REQUEST attributes
(default)

DEBUG 06/17/2007 14:50:19 radiusSendAttributes:      username attr added:
vlan@test
DEBUG 06/17/2007 14:50:19 radiusSendAttributes:    acct-session-id attr added: erx
GigabitEthernet 2/1.100:100:0004194348
DE BUG 06/17/2007 14:50:19 radiusSendAttributes:     user-password attr added:
 <value withheld>
DEBUG 06/17/2007 14:50:19 radiusSendAttributes:    calling-station-id attr added:
#ananke#E21#100
DEBUG 06/17/2007 14:50:19 radiusSendAttributes:     nas-port-type attr added:15
DEBUG 06/17/2007 14:50:19 radiusSendAttributes:      nas-port attr added:
553648228
DEBUG 06/17/2007 14:50:19 radiusSendAttributes:      nas-port-id attr added:
GigabitEthernet 2/1.100:100
DEBUG 06/17/2007 14:50:19 radiusSendAttributes:     nas-ip-address attr added:
 172.26.27.50
DEBUG 06/17/2007 14:50:19 radiusSendAttributes:     nas-identifier attr added:
 ananke
DEBUG 06/17/2007 14:50:19 radiusAttributes: USER ATTRIBUTES: (vlan@test)
DEBUG 06/17/2007 14:50:19 radiusAttributes:      class attr: (binary data)
DEBUG 06/17/2007 14:50:19 radiusAttributes: total eap message attr length = 0
DEBUG  06/17/2007 14:50:19 radiusAttributes:    framed route attr: 40.40.41.0/30 0.0.0.0
DEBUG 06/17/2007 14:50:19 radiusAttributes:      ingress policy name (vsa)
attr: test
DEBUG 06/17/2007 14:50:19 radiusAttributes:      ingress policy stats (vsa)
attr: 1
DEBUG 06/17/2007 14:50:19 radiusAttributes:     egress policy name (vsa) attr:
 test
DEBUG 06/17/2007 14:50:19 radiusAttributes:      egress policy stats (vsa)
attr: 1
DEBUG 06/17/2007 14:50:19 radiusAttributes:    qos profile name (vsa) attr: test
DEBUG 06/17/2007 14:50:19 radiusAttributes:    virtual router name (vsa) attr: server
```

6. Verify that the interface was created in the default virtual router.

```
host1:server# show ip interface brief
Interface                  IP-Address         Status     Protocol    Description
-------------------- -------------------    ---------- ----------  -------------
null0                     255.255.255.255/32   up         up
loopback0                 10.1.0.1/24          up         up
GigabitEthernet6/0.100   Unnumbered     up     up
```

7. Verify that the framed route is installed.

```
host1:server# show ip route
Prefix/Length       Type        Next Hop       Dst/Met          Interface
------------------ --------- --------------- ---------- -----------------------
10.1.0.0/24         Connect    10.1.0.1         0/0         loopback0
40.40.41.0/30    Access   0.0.0.0     3/2    GigabitEthernet6/0/0.100
```

TIP: When you initially create the user record for dynamic IP interfaces using VSA [22], you might not know the next hop. In this case, specify the value 0.0.0.0 for the next hop. The E Series router then assigns the subinterface associated with the user as the next hop in the routing table.

8. Verify that the correct QoS profile is attached to the VLAN subinterface.

```
host1:server#show qos interface-hierarchy interface gigabitEthernet
6/0/0.100
attachment@ ip GigabitEthernet6/0/0.100:
                         t-class interface rule  traffic scheduler  queue
      qos profile         group     type     type   class    profile  profile
------------------------ ------- --------- ----- ------- --------- --------
test@GigabitEthernet6/0/0.100   vlan      node  default  default
```

Related Documentation

- For information about bulk-configured VLAN subinterfaces, see *JunosE Link Layer Configuration Guide*
- *Juniper Networks VSAs*
- *Understanding Subscriber Management*
- *auto-configure vlan*
- *encapsulation vlan*
- *interface gigabitEthernet*
- *ip service-profile*
- *profile*
- *profile vlan bulk-config*
- *vlan auto-configure*
- *vlan bulk-config*
- *vlan profile*
- *vlan service-profile*
- *show ip interface*
- *show ip route*
- *show qos interface-hierarchy*

Monitoring QoS Configurations for Ethernet

To monitor Ethernet configurations for QoS:

- Monitoring the QoS Configuration of Fast Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet, and 10-Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces on page 338
- Monitoring the QoS Configuration of IP Interfaces on page 336
- Monitoring the QoS Profiles Attached to an Interface on page 330
- Monitoring the Configuration of QoS Port-Type Profiles on page 331
- Monitoring the Configuration of QoS Profiles on page 332
- Monitoring the QoS Scheduler Hierarchy on page 313
- Monitoring Shared Shapers on page 321

CHAPTER 21

Configuring QoS for 802.3ad Link Aggregation Groups

This chapter provides information for configuring QoS for 802.3ad link aggregation groups.

QoS topics are discussed in the following sections:

QoS for 802.3ad Link Aggregation Interfaces Overview

You can configure QoS for 802.3ad link aggregation interfaces. To ensure that QoS is applied properly to the interface column, you configure the QoS profile using either a hashed loadbalancing scheme or a subscriber loadbalancing scheme.

Types of Load Balancing

For hashed load balancing, you configure the scheduler hierarchy with Ethernet queues, and the system replicates them on each link within the link aggregation group (LAG). The system demultiplexes each packet to one of the active links in the LAG using a random hash generated by fields in the packet header. For example, when an IP packet is routed to a LAG, the hash algorithm is based on the IP Source Address and Destination Address in the IP header.

For subscriber load balancing, you configure the scheduler hierarchy with IP, VLAN, and S-VLAN queues and the system allocates them to individual ports in the LAG. The system demultiplexes each packet to an active link based on the subinterface underlying the egress interface. For example, when an IP packet is routed to an IP interface over a LAG, the system binds the underlying VLAN, PPPoE, or MPLS subinterface to one of the active links in the LAG. The packet is transmitted over the interface.

Most network operators configure QoS over 802.3ad LAGs using subscriber load balancing to take advantage of subscriber class-based queuing (SCBQ) features. However, configuring hashed load balancing is useful for achieving fine-grained distribution of multicast VLAN traffic or for any high bandwidth VLAN that does not require shared shaping.

To ensure that QoS is symmetrically applied to all the links, the router periodically rebalances the traffic on the LAG. You can control the loadbalancing parameters.

If you configure hashed load balancing to specify the scheduler hierarchy with Ethernet queues and enable the system to replicate them on each link within the LAG, traffic that is transmitted through the LAG bundle might not be evenly distributed across all the member interfaces in the LAG. For example, if a LAG bundle contains two Gigabit Ethernet member interfaces, the traffic that is sent through the LAG bundle might not be equally balanced between the two interfaces. This method of load balancing is expected. The distribution depends on the capability of the router to distribute the traffic with an IP source address/destination address hashing algorithm. Depending on the random nature of the traffic, the traffic is distributed. The hashing algorithm validates the second and fourth octets of the source and destination addresses. Depending on the traffic patterns, the end result might be unevenly balanced use of the interfaces involved in the LAG.

The algorithm used by the router for forwarding over a LAG bundle might cause a distribution of the traffic that is less then equal. The algorithm operates by creating eight bins, numbered 0-7. There are always eight bins, regardless of the number of interfaces in the bundle. The eight bins are distributed across the links based on an L2 channel algorithm. Each link is allocated to one of the eight bins. When one of the links in the LAG bundle fails, the traffic at that point is not equally distributed across the member links. Whenever an odd number of links are present in a LAG interface, such an imbalanced distribution occurs.

Munged QoS Profiles and Load Balancing

To determine whether to use hashed load balancing or subscriber load balancing, the system munges a QoS profile for a subscriber.

In typical Ethernet configurations, the munged QoS profile for a given subscriber interface comprises the accumulated rules of the QoS profiles attached below the subscriber interface in the interface column. Rules in higher-attached QoS profiles override or eclipse rules in lower-attached QoS profiles. For example, rules from specific interface attachments such as a VLAN override those from attachments at S-VLANs or ports.

When applying QoS to LAGs, the system uses a modified algorithm to munge QoS profile attachments. The system automatically builds the munged QoS profile using the rules in the QoS profile attached at the LAG interface.

For example, the munged Qos profile for VLAN 0,0 consists of the munge of:

- Attachment 1—QoS profile attached to the VLAN
- Attachment 2—QoS profile attached to the S-VLAN
- Attachment 3—QoS profile attached to the LAG

If there is no QoS profile attached to the LAG, the system locates the lag-default QoS profile indicated in the **qos-port-type-profile** command.

If the resulting QoS profile specifies only Ethernet queues, the system uses the hash algorithm to balance the links. If the resulting QoS profile specifies any VLAN, IP, or L2TP-Session queues, then the system uses subscriber load balancing.

802.3ad Link Aggregation and QoS Parameters

You can create parameter instances for IEEE 803.ad LAG interfaces. A parameter instance for LAG can control an Ethernet port or a node, but you cannot create parameter instances for the Ethernet interfaces within the LAG.

For example, a LAG instance can specify a shaping rate of 100 Mbps on an Ethernet port or a group node. The system shapes all Ethernet ports or group nodes to the same rate within the LAG. Using load balancing, the system strives to balance the traffic each link equally.

QoS and Ethernet Link Redundancy

You can configure Ethernet link redundancy for LAG interfaces. When you configure QoS for those links, be sure to consider the following behaviors.

Active Link Failure and QoS

When an active link fails, traffic that is hashed-load balanced is redirected onto the remaining active links in the LAG. Traffic that is hashed-load balanced might be lost on the disabled link, but from the moment of switchover, traffic arriving from the fabric on the egress line module is directed towards one of the remaining hashed load-balanced queues.

Subscriber loadbalanced traffic takes more time to reestablish on active links because of the amount of computation (approximately 3 ms per subscriber). During this time period, traffic directed to the disabled link might be lost.

Administratively Disabling a Link and QoS

When a link is administratively disabled, the system immediately redirects traffic from the link to other links in the LAG.

Adding a New Link to the LAG and QoS

When you add a new link to the LAG, the system immediately sends traffic that is hashed-load balanced to the link. Traffic that is subscriber-load balanced moves to the new link as new subscribers log in. The system automatically rebalances traffic to the new link based on the load rebalance configuration for the LAG.

Related Documentation

- Hashed Load Balancing for 802.3ad Link Aggregation Groups Overview on page 186

- Subscriber Load Balancing for 802.3ad Link Aggregation Groups Overview on page 186
- Enabling Default Subscriber Load Balancing for 802.3ad Link Aggregation Groups on page 191
- *Ethernet Link Redundancy Overview*
- Parameter Definition Attributes for QoS Administrators Overview on page 225
- Munged QoS Profile Overview on page 134
- *ERX Module Guide* and the *E120 and E320 Module Guide*

Hashed Load Balancing for 802.3ad Link Aggregation Groups Overview

To configure hashed load balancing, you configure a scheduler hierarchy with Ethernet queues and the system replicates the queues for each link within the LAG. The system shares the traffic equally across the links based on the distribution characteristics defined in the hash algorithm.

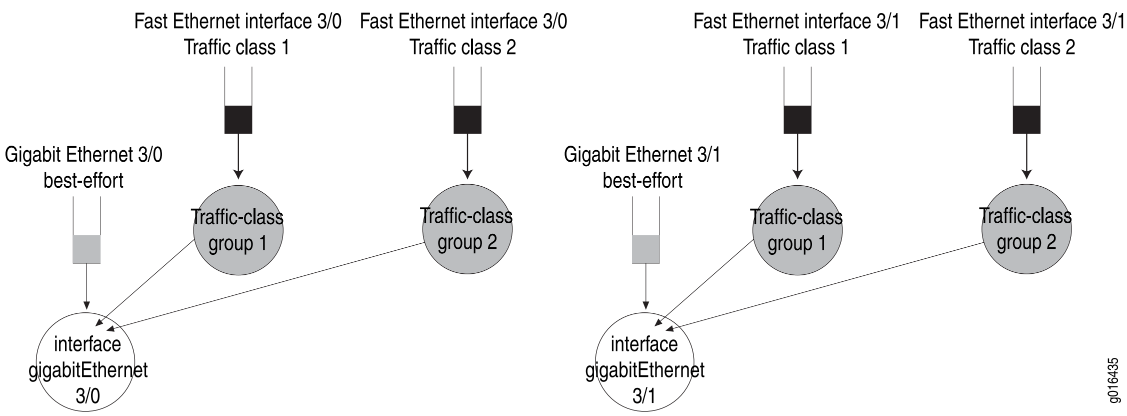
Because all traffic is carried in Ethernet queues, per-subscriber QoS features such as shared shaping for VLANs are not available.

Sample Scheduler Hierarchy for Hashed Load Balancing

Figure 48 on page 186 displays a sample 802.3ad link aggregation scheduler hierarchy that uses hashed load balancing.

The Gigabit Ethernet interfaces are on the same line module and are members of a LAG. The system dynamically balances traffic between the Ethernet queues on the two ports.

Figure 48: 802.3ad Link Aggregation Scheduler Hierarchy



Related Documentation

- Configuring Load Rebalancing for 802.3ad Link Aggregation Groups on page 193

Subscriber Load Balancing for 802.3ad Link Aggregation Groups Overview

To configure subscriber load balancing, you configure a scheduler hierarchy with nodes and queues for IP, VLANs, and S-VLANs. The system distributes those nodes and queues in the scheduler hierarchy over the ports within the LAG using a technique called *partitioning*.

Ethernet queues used for hashed load balancing are always present in the scheduler hierarchy.

To ensure that QoS is symmetrically applied to all the links, the router periodically rebalances the load within the LAG using a hash algorithm. You can control the loadbalancing parameters and configure the system to dynamically rebalance. Partitioning the Scheduler Hierarchy

The system then partitions the scheduler hierarchy by binding the IP, VLAN, L2TP session, and MPLS resources for each subscriber to a selected link within the LAG at the time the subscriber interface is configured.

S-VLANs and Subscriber Load Balancing

The system *clones* S-VLAN nodes and queues on each link in the LAG. The system clone S-VLANs so it can allocate subscribers that share a common S-VLAN ID to different links within the LAG. S-VLAN nodes and queues are the only resources that are cloned; the system always allocates nodes and queues for other interface types to a single selected link.

Cloning S-VLAN nodes enables fine-grained load balancing within the LAG because VLANs within the S-VLAN can be allocated to the link with the least traffic. However, cloned S-VLANs can introduce anomalous scheduling behavior. A shaped S-VLAN node within the LAG shapes traffic on a per-link basis. Shaping a LAG S-VLAN node to 2 Mbps on a LAG with 2 links can enable up to 4 Mbps of traffic (2 Mbps per link).

Shared shaping on an S-VLAN within a LAG has the same behavior; the LAG S-VLAN that is shared shaped to 10 Mbps on a LAG with 2 ports allows up to 20Mbps of traffic; 10 Mbps for each link.

PPPoE over VLANs and Subscriber Load Balancing

The system binds PPPoE subscribers stacked over a common VLAN to the same link within the LAG. Because the underlying VLAN node is allocated to a single link, the system allocates all traffic over that VLAN to that link.

PPPoE over Ethernet (No VLANs) and Subscriber Load Balancing

The system allocates subscribers to each link independently. There are no S-VLAN nodes to clone, and no related VLAN nodes that require allocation on the same link.

MPLS over LAG and Subscriber Load Balancing

For QoS purposes, the system considers base tunnels as logical interfaces, but does not consider stacked tunnels. The system assigns MPLS base tunnels stacked over VLANs to the link to which the VLAN is assigned.

Sample Scheduler Hierarchy for Subscriber Load Balancing

Figure 49 on page 188 displays the scheduler hierarchy for the Gigabit Ethernet interface in slot 3, port 0. Figure 50 on page 189 displays the scheduler hierarchy for the Gigabit Ethernet interface in slot 3, port 1.

The Ethernet queues are shown in gray; they are not bound to a link in the LAG and are replicated for each link in the LAG. These queues are used for subscribers with QoS profiles that indicate Ethernet queues, and for traffic classes other than best-effort, traffic class 1, and traffic class 2.

When partitioning the scheduler hierarchy that includes 1000 VLAN subinterfaces, the system binds 500 of the subinterfaces to port 0, and binds another 500 to port 1. The binding for a given VLAN subinterface is arbitrary.

The scheduler nodes for a given VLAN subinterface are always allocated to the same port within the LAG. In this example, the scheduler nodes for VLAN 0,0 are all allocated to Gigabit Ethernet interface in slot 3, port 0.

S-VLAN nodes and queues are cloned for each link in the LAG. S-VLAN nodes in each traffic-class group are shown identically on both ports.

Figure 49: Subscriber LoadBalanced Scheduler Hierarchy for Port 0

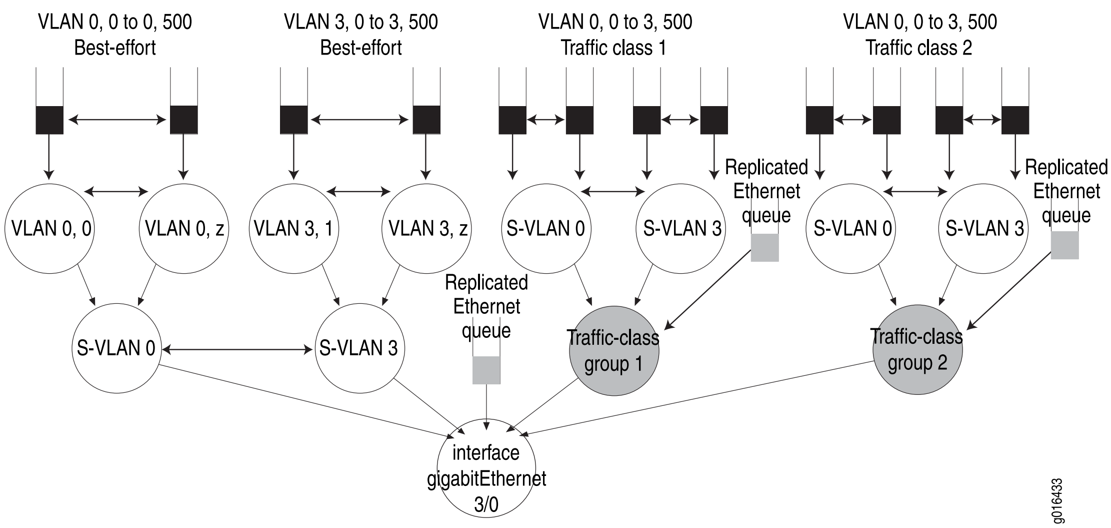
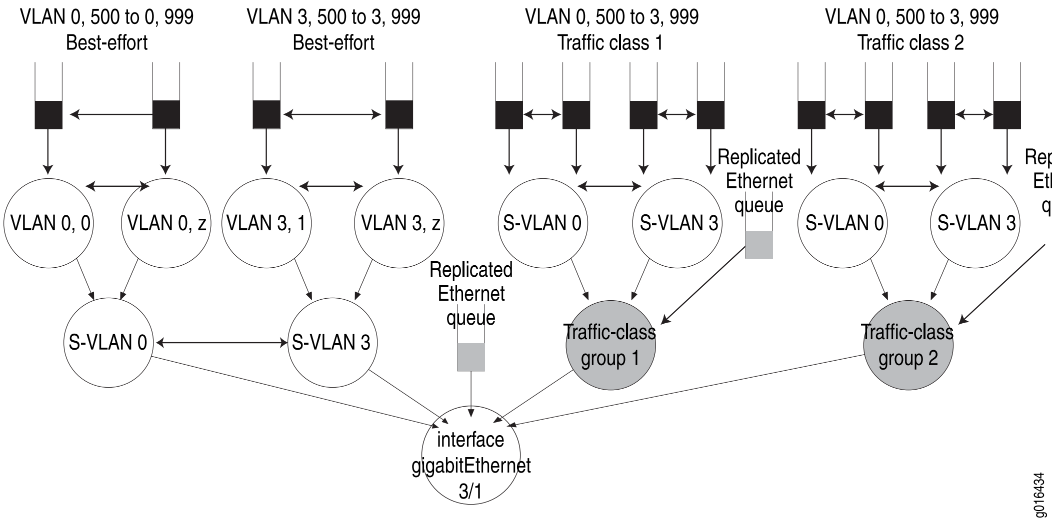


Figure 50: Subscriber LoadBalanced Scheduler Hierarchy for Port 1



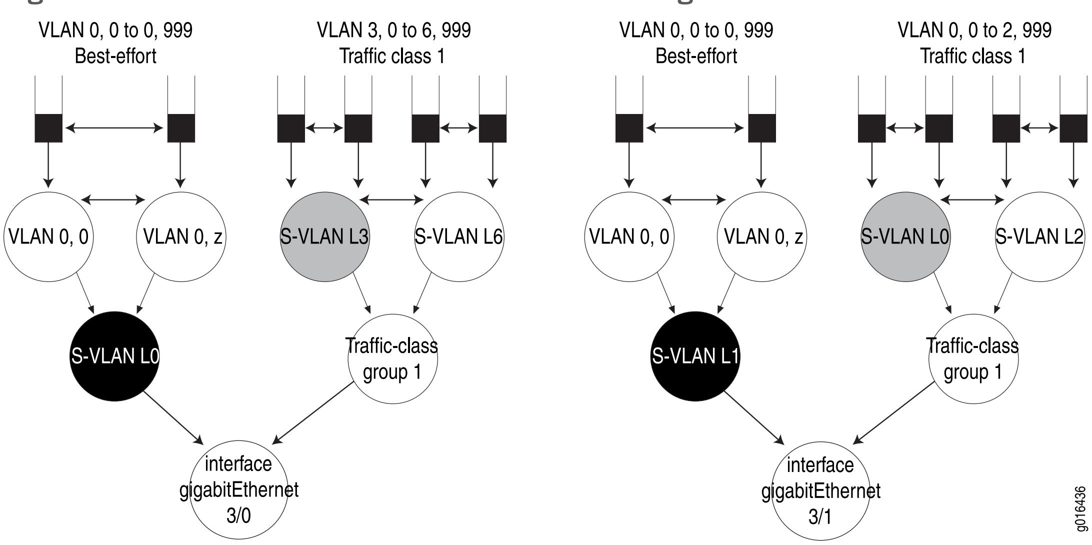
Subscriber Allocation in 802.3ad Link Aggregation Groups

You can configure upper-layer subinterfaces over a LAG interface, including VLANs, PPPoE, and MPLS.

The system balances any upper-layer subinterfaces so that each active link in the LAG carriers an equal number of upper-layer subinterfaces. For this purpose, the system counts each upper-layer interface as a single subscriber, regardless of the number of forwarding interfaces stacked above it.

Figure 51 on page 189 displays a sample allocation of subscribers. The interfaces shown in this figure are member links of a LAG bundle that supports QoS.

Figure 51: Subscriber Allocation and Load Balancing



In an ideal QoS configuration, queues and nodes are stacked over a single port that corresponds to a LAG, with the port bandwidth equal to the sum of the overall port bandwidth.

However, the actual LAG behavior is different. No level 1 node or queue can exceed the bandwidth of a link. The relative weighting of queues and nodes results in proportional bandwidth allocation only within a link, but not across the entire LAG. Actual traffic might not be evenly balanced across links in the LAG, resulting in latency and loss on one link, while another link may be lightly loaded.

Even though relative weighting is different on a LAG, shaping and shared shaping in the partitioned scheduler hierarchy operate in the same way as a typical Ethernet configuration.

NOTE: You can enable the Ethernet interfaces for multiplexing of different protocols over a single physical link by using the **svlan ethertype 8100** command to specify the Ethertype of an S-VLAN. IEEE 802.1q compatibility extends the frame format by adding a tag that contains a VLAN ID. This feature enables multiplexing of different channels (VLANs) over the physical link; each channel is able to multiplex different protocols.

Related Documentation

- Configuring Load Rebalancing for 802.3ad Link Aggregation Groups on page 193
- *VLAN Overview*
- *svlan ethertype*

Guidelines for Configuring QoS over 802.3ad Link Aggregation Groups

When you configure QoS over 802.3ad LAGs, be sure to consider the following behaviors:

- QoS profiles cannot be attached to Ethernet ports if the port is a member of a LAG. In typical QoS configurations, the Ethernet interface is considered the root of the interface hierarchy. When you configure QoS for 802.3ad link aggregation, the LAG interface is considered the root of the interface hierarchy.
- You cannot configure hierarchical QoS for IP configured directly over a LAG interface.
- You cannot obtain QoS information or statistics for IP interfaces stacked over a LAG interface using any of the **show** commands for QoS. Instead, the **show qos scheduler-hierarchy** command is designed to find the interface hierarchy rooted at the specified interface and report all scheduler nodes and queues managed by those interfaces. The typical defaults in QoS profiles such as ethernet-default and atm-default specify the "ip queue traffic-class best-effort" rule, so those queues are reported in the interface hierarchy. The lag-default QoS profile does not specify this rule by default.
- Do not attach QoS profiles to IP or VLAN subinterfaces in a LAG that contain downreferences (that is, rules for S-VLAN or Ethernet nodes or queues). QoS profiles attached at subinterfaces above a LAG that also include downreference create an

asymmetric scheduler hierarchy. For example, one Ethernet port might be shaped and not another.

Also, if the QoS profile specifies only Ethernet, then the traffic sent to the subinterface might be only partially affected by the QoS profile, or not at all. The traffic can be allocated to another port entirely.

Related Documentation

- Subscriber Load Balancing for 802.3ad Link Aggregation Groups Overview on page 186
- Configuring the Scheduler Hierarchy for Subscriber Load Balancing in 802.3ad Link Aggregation Groups on page 192
- Configuring Load Rebalancing for 802.3ad Link Aggregation Groups on page 193

Configuring the Scheduler Hierarchy for Hashed Load Balancing in 802.3ad Link Aggregation Groups

The type of load balancing that the system performs depends on the configuration of the scheduler hierarchy in the QoS profile.

To configure the scheduler hierarchy for hashed load balancing:

1. Configure a QoS profile.

   host1(config)#**qos-profile hashed-lag**

2. Configure the nodes and queues, including an Ethernet queue.

   host1(config-qos-profile)#**ethernet queue traffic-class best-effort**
   host1(config-qos-profile)#**ethernet queue traffic-class tc1**
   host1(config-qos-profile)#**ethernet queue traffic-class tc2**

3. Create the LAG interface and attach the QoS profile.

   host1(config)#**interface lag lg1**
   host1(config-if)#**qos-profile hashed-lag**

Related Documentation

- QoS for 802.3ad Link Aggregation Interfaces Overview on page 183
- Hashed Load Balancing for 802.3ad Link Aggregation Groups Overview on page 186
- *interface lag*
- *node*
- *qos-profile*
- *queue*

Enabling Default Subscriber Load Balancing for 802.3ad Link Aggregation Groups

The factory default contents of the lag-default QoS profile include an Ethernet queue and the best-effort traffic class.

When you use the lag-default QoS profile, the system automatically sends traffic to the Ethernet queue and uses hash load balancing for the Ethernet queues.

To enable subscriber load balancing as the default behavior for all LAGs, issue the following command:

host1(config)#**qos-port-type-profile lag qos-profile ethernet-default**

Related Documentation

- QoS for 802.3ad Link Aggregation Interfaces Overview on page 183
- *qos-port-type-profile*

Configuring the Scheduler Hierarchy for Subscriber Load Balancing in 802.3ad Link Aggregation Groups

The type of load balancing that the system performs depends on the configuration of the scheduler hierarchy in the QoS profile.

To configure the scheduler hierarchy for subscriber load balancing:

1. Configure the QoS profile.

   host1(config)#**qos-profile subscriber-lag**

2. Configure the queues and nodes for VLANs and S-VLANs.

   host1(config-qos-profile)#**vlan queue traffic-class best-effort**
   host1(config-qos-profile)#**vlan queue traffic-class tc1**
   host1(config-qos-profile)#**vlan node scheduler-profile subscriber**
   host1(config-qos-profile)#**svlan node scheduler-profile svlan**
   host1(config-qos-profile)#**svlan node group g1 scheduler-profile svlan**

3. Create the LAG interface and assign member interfaces.

   host1(config)#**interface lag lg1**
   host1(config-if)#**member-interface gigabitEthernet 3/0**
   host1(config-if)#**member-interface gigabitEthernet 3/1**

4. Attach the QoS profile to the LAG interface.

   host1(config-if)#**qos-profile subscriber-lag**

Related Documentation

- QoS for 802.3ad Link Aggregation Interfaces Overview on page 183
- Subscriber Load Balancing for 802.3ad Link Aggregation Groups Overview on page 186
- Enabling Default Subscriber Load Balancing for 802.3ad Link Aggregation Groups on page 191
- *interface lag*
- *member-interface*
- *node*
- *qos-profile*
- *queue*

Configuring Load Rebalancing for 802.3ad Link Aggregation Groups

You can configure the parameters that the system uses to rebalance the links in a LAG. You can also configure the system to dynamically rebalance the links in the LAG.

Tasks to configure load rebalancing are:

Configuring Load–Rebalancing Parameters

To configure load–rebalancing parameters:

1. Specify the LAG interface.

   host1(config)#interface lag lg1

2. Configure parameters that guide the system to rebalance.

   host1(config-if)#load-rebalance period 120 start-threshold 20 percent stop-threshold 100 percent maximum-improvement 300

   This example specifies that the system rebalance within 120 seconds, can accept imbalance in the LAG in the range 20–100 percent, and can move 300 subscribers to other ports during that time.

Table 20 on page 193 describes the load balancing algorithm parameters that you can configure.

Table 20: Load Balancing Algorithm Parameters

Keyword	Description
period	Specifies the time period for rebalancing. For example, a period of 120 specifies that rebalancing occurs once every 2 minutes.
start-threshold	Specifies the amount of imbalance in the LAG that triggers the algorithm to start rebalancing. The default is 0 percent. Optionally, you can specify one of the following units of measure: • **percent**—Specifies that the amount of imbalance is measured as a percentage of the average load per link. The range is 0–100 percent. For example, the average load per link in a LAG is 500. Specifying **start-threshold 5 percent** indicates that the algorithm rebalances any link that deviates from the average load per link by 25 (5 percent of 500). • **subscribers**—Specifies that the amount of imbalance is measured by the number of subscribers from the average subscriber count in the LAG. The range is 0–10000. For example, specifying **start-threshold 20 subscribers** indicates that the algorithm rebalances any link with a subscriber count that differs from the average subscriber count by more than 20.

Table 20: Load Balancing Algorithm Parameters *(continued)*

Keyword	Description
stop-threshold	Specifies the amount of imbalance in the LAG that triggers the algorithm to stop rebalancing. The algorithm continues rebalancing until this value is reached. The default is 0 percent. Optionally, you can specify one of the following units of measure: • **percent**—Specifies that the amount of imbalance is measured as a percentage of the average load per link. The range is 0–100 percent. For example, the average load per link in a LAG is 500. Specifying the **stop-threshold 2 percent** command indicates that the algorithm stops within 10 of 500 (2 percent of 500). In this case, the algorithm stops when the links are at 510 and 490. • **subscribers**—Specifies that the amount of imbalance is measured by the number of subscribers. The range is 0–10000. For example, specifying **stop-threshold 100 subscribers** indicates that the algorithm continues until each link in the LAG is within 100 subscribers of the average subscriber count.
maximum-improvement	Specifies the maximum number of links to rebalance in the LAG per period. The default is 100 percent. Optionally, you can specify one of the following units of measure: • **percent**—Specifies that the maximum number of links is measured as a percentage of the total links. The range is 0–100 percent. For example, specifying **maximum-improvement 1 percent** indicates that the algorithm rebalances 10 links per period (1 percent of 1000). • **subscribers**—Specifies that the maximum number of links is measured by the number of subscribers. The range is 0–10000 subscribers. For example, specifying **maximum-improvement 40 subscribers** indicates that the algorithm rebalances 40 subscribers per period.

Configuring the System to Dynamically Rebalance the LAG

To configure the system to dynamically rebalance the LAG:

1. Specify the LAG interface.

   host1(config)#**interface lag lg1**

2. Issue the load balance command with no keywords:

   host1(config-if)#**load-rebalance**

Related Documentation

- QoS for 802.3ad Link Aggregation Interfaces Overview on page 183
- Enabling Default Subscriber Load Balancing for 802.3ad Link Aggregation Groups on page 191
- Configuring the Scheduler Hierarchy for Subscriber Load Balancing in 802.3ad Link Aggregation Groups on page 192
- *interface lag*
- *load-rebalance*

Monitoring QoS Configurations for 802.3ad Link Aggregation Groups

To monitor Ethernet configurations for QoS:

- Monitoring the QoS Configuration of Fast Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet, and 10-Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces on page 338
- Monitoring the QoS Configuration of IEEE 802.3ad Link Aggregation Group Bundles on page 340
- Monitoring the QoS Configuration of IP Interfaces on page 336
- Monitoring the QoS Profiles Attached to an Interface on page 330
- Monitoring the Configuration of QoS Port-Type Profiles on page 331
- Monitoring the Configuration of QoS Profiles on page 332
- Monitoring the QoS Scheduler Hierarchy on page 313
- Monitoring Shared Shapers on page 321

CHAPTER 22

Configuring QoS for L2TP Sessions

This chapter provides information for configuring QoS for L2TP sessions.

QoS topics are discussed in the following sections:

Providing QoS for L2TP Overview

The JunosE Software supports QoS queues and scheduler nodes for L2TP session interfaces. L2TP QoS provides per–L2TP session queuing and allows QoS profiles to be dynamically attached to L2TP session interfaces on E Series Broadband Services Routers. The routers can be configured as either an LAC or LNS.

The dynamic attachment process uses RADIUS and AAA, enabling a QoS profile to be attached to a dynamic L2TP session interface when the newly created interface has the QoS-Profile-Name [26-26] RADIUS VSA associated with it. L2TP QoS support gives you the ability to shape tunneled users through L2TP interfaces.

L2TP QoS profiles are attached at the L2TP session interface, except on the LNS with nonmultilink interfaces. On the LNS with nonmultilink interfaces, L2TP QoS profiles are attached at the IP interface. The queues and scheduler node are built at the L2TP client interface on the line module.

Related Documentation

- Configuring QoS for an L2TP Session on page 199

Sample Scheduler Hierarchies for L2TP

The figures in this section show the different scheduler hierarchies that you can build for QoS over L2TP. The type of networking architecture in which the QoS profile is used determines the actual hierarchy that is built.

Figure 52 on page 198 through Figure 56 on page 199 show scheduler hierarchies for different networking architectures.

Figure 52: LNS (Non-MLPPP) Scheduler Hierarchy

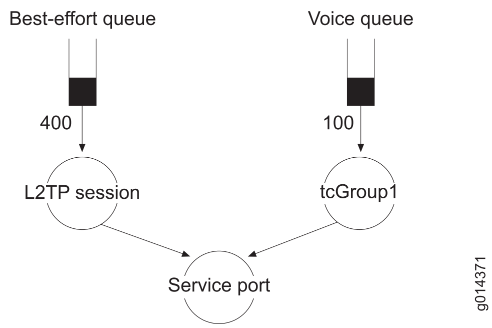


Figure 53: LNS (MLPPP) QoS Scheduler Hierarchy

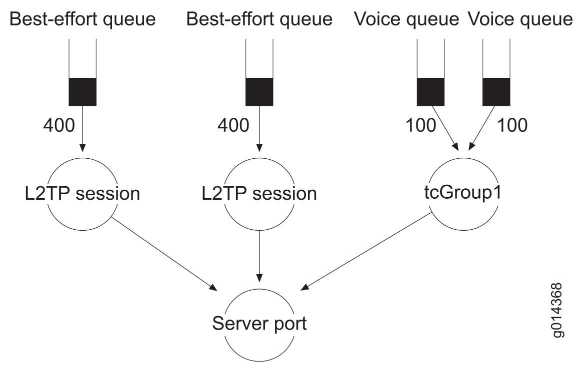


Figure 54: LAC over Ethernet (Without VLANs) Scheduler Hierarchy

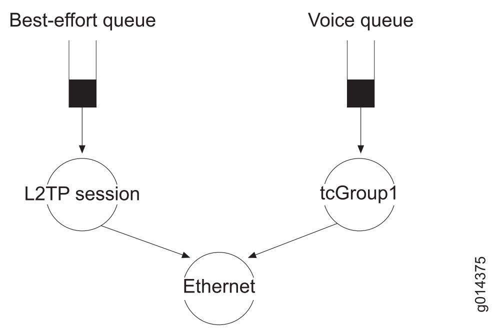


Figure 55: LAC over Ethernet (With LANs) Scheduler Hierarchy

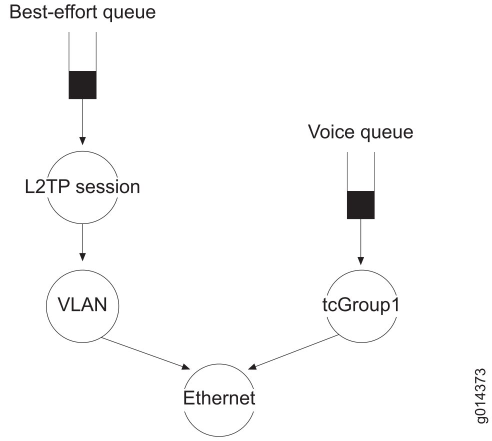
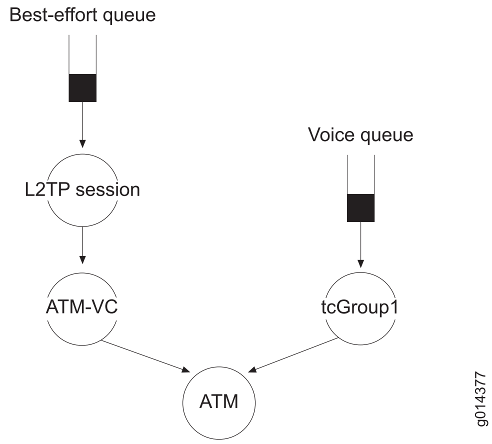


Figure 56: LAC over ATM



Related Documentation

- Configuring QoS for an L2TP Session on page 199

Configuring QoS for an L2TP Session

L2TP session interfaces have default QoS profiles and scheduler nodes. The default configuration includes the following settings:

```
host1(config)# show qos-profile l2tp-session-default
t-class   interface    rule    traffic    scheduler  queue   drop   statistics
 group      type       type     class      profile  profile profile  profile
-------- ------------ ----- ----------- --------- ------- ------- ----------
         l2tp-session queue best-effort default   default default default
```

This topic provides general procedures for configuring QoS for an L2TP LNS session or a LAC L2TP session. For both procedures, the resulting scheduler hierarchy depends on the type of network architecture that you use.

- Configuring QoS for an L2TP LNS Session on page 200
- Configuring QoS for an L2TP LAC Session on page 201

Configuring QoS for an L2TP LNS Session

When you configure QoS for an LNS, you must modify the server-default QoS profile to remove the **best-effort** traffic class rule from the IP interface type. This enables you to create L2TP session queues, and is not required to provide QoS on an LAC.

Before you configure QoS for an L2TP LNS session:

- Configure the traffic classes.

  See "Configuring Traffic Classes That Define Service Levels" on page 14.

- Configure the queuing hierarchy.

  See "Configuring Queue Profiles to Manage Buffers and Thresholds" on page 22.

- Configure the scheduler hierarchy and shaping with scheduler profiles.

  See "Configuring a Scheduler Hierarchy" on page 47.

To configure QoS for an L2TP LNS session:

1. Remove the **best-effort** traffic class rule from the IP interface type of the server-default QoS profile.

   ```
   host1(config)#qos-profile server-default
   host1(config-qos-profile)#no ip queue traffic-class best-effort
   host1(config-qos-profile)#exit
   ```

2. Create a traffic-class group, and enter Traffic Class Group Configuration mode. Add the traffic class voice to the new group.

   ```
   host1(config)#traffic-class-group tcGroup1
   host1(config-traffic-class-group)#traffic-class voice
   host1(config-traffic-class-group)#exit
   ```

3. Configure the QoS profile.

   - Create the QoS profile, and enter QoS Profile Configuration mode.

     ```
     host1(config)#qos-profile l2tpQpro25
     host1(config-qos-profile)#
     ```

   - Add queues for L2TP session interfaces to the QoS profile.

     ```
     host1(config-qos-profile)#lt2p-session queue traffic-class best-effort
       scheduler-profile 400k
     host1(config-qos-profile)#lt2p-session queue traffic-class voice scheduler-profile
       100k
     host1(config-qos-profile)#exit
     host1(config)#
     ```

4. Attach the QoS profile to the interface on which you have configured L2TP.

   ```
   host1(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 6/0
   host1(config-if)#qos-profile
   ```

5. (Optional) Verify the new QoS profile configuration.


```
host1(config)#show qos-profile l2tpQpro25

qos-profile l2tpQpro25:
t-class  interface    rule    traffic   scheduler queue  drop   statistics
 group     type       type     class     profile  profile profile  profile
-------- ---------    -----  --------- --------- -------- ------- ----------
         l2tp-session queue best-effort 400k      default default default
tcGroup1 l2tp-session queue voice       100k      default default default
```

Configuring QoS for an L2TP LAC Session

Before you configure QoS for an L2TP LAC session:

- Configure traffic classes.

  See "Configuring Traffic Classes That Define Service Levels" on page 14.
- Configure the queuing hierarchy.

  See "Configuring Queue Profiles to Manage Buffers and Thresholds" on page 22.
- Configure the scheduler hierarchy and shaping with scheduler profiles.

  See "Configuring a Scheduler Hierarchy" on page 47.

To configure QoS for an L2TP LAC session:

1. Configure the QoS profile.
   - Create the QoS profile, and enter QoS Profile Configuration mode.

     ```
     host1(config)#qos-profile l2tpQpro25
     host1(config-qos-profile)#
     ```
   - Add queues for L2TP session interfaces to the QoS profile.

     ```
     host1(config-qos-profile)#lt2p-session queue traffic-class best-effort
       scheduler-profile 400k
     host1(config-qos-profile)#lt2p-session queue traffic-class voice scheduler-profile
       100k
     host1(config-qos-profile)#exit
     host1(config)#
     ```
2. Attach the QoS profile to the interface on which you have configured L2TP.

   ```
   host1(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 6/0
   host1(config-if)#qos-profile l2tpQpro25
   ```
3. (Optional) Verify the new QoS profile configuration.

   ```
   host1(config)#show qos-profile l2tpQpro25

   qos-profile l2tpQpro25:
   t-class  interface    rule    traffic   scheduler queue  drop   statistics
    group     type       type     class     profile  profile profile  profile
   -------- ---------    -----  --------- --------- -------- ------- ----------
            l2tp-session queue best-effort 400k      default default default
   tcGroup1 l2tp-session queue voice       100k      default default default
   ```

Related Documentation

- Supported Interface Types for QoS Profiles on page 129
- Sample Scheduler Hierarchies for L2TP on page 197

- *group*
- *interface*
- *qos-profile*
- *queue*
- *scheduler-profile*
- *show qos-profile*
- *traffic-class*

Configuring QoS for Tunnel-Server Ports for L2TP LNS Sessions

You can configure QoS for a tunnel-service port that can be used as a dynamic interface associated with an L2TP LNS session.

Before you configure QoS for a tunnel-server port:

- Configure the dedicated or shared tunnel-server port.

  See *JunosE Physical Layer Configuration Guide*.

  NOTE: Dedicated and shared tunnel-server ports on the ES2 10G ADV LM do not support QoS profiles on server-port interfaces and IP floating interfaces (IP interfaces that stack over MPLS stacked tunnels). However, you can configure QoS profiles for dedicated and shared tunnel-server ports on ES2 10G ADV LMs on interfaces other than server-port interfaces (such as ATM or Ethernet). On ES2 10G ADV LMs, you can also configure QoS profiles for dedicated and shared tunnel-server ports for L2TP LNS sessions only on interface types other than the server-port interface.

- Configure the traffic classes.

  See “Configuring Traffic Classes That Define Service Levels” on page 14.

- Configure the queuing hierarchy.

  See “Configuring Queue Profiles to Manage Buffers and Thresholds” on page 22.

- Configure the scheduler hierarchy and shaping with scheduler profiles.

  See “Configuring a Scheduler Hierarchy” on page 47.

To configure QoS for the tunnel-server port:

1. Create the QoS profile.

   ```
   host1(config)#qos-profile lns-tsport
   ```

2. Configure group nodes for the tunnel-server ports.

   ```
   host1(config-qos-profile)#ip queue traffic-class best-effort scheduler-profile
     business-data queue-profile data
   ```



```
host1(config-qos-profile)#ip queue traffic-class video scheduler-profile video
   queue-profile video
host1(config-qos-profile)#ip queue traffic-class voice scheduler-profile voice
   queue-profile voice
host1(config-qos-profile)#server-port group video
host1(config-qos-profile)#server-port group data
host1(config-qos-profile)#server-port group voice scheduler-profile strict-priority
```

3. Create and attach the QoS port-type profile for server ports.

```
host1(config)#qos-port-type-profile server-port qos-profile lns-tsport
```

Related Documentation

- *Tunnel-Service and IPsec-Service Overview*
- *group*
- *interface*
- *node*
- *qos-port-type-profile*
- *qos-profile*
- *queue*
- *scheduler-profile*
- *traffic-class*
- *tunnel-server*

QoS and L2TP TX Speed AVP 24 Overview

You can configure the router to use QoS settings to calculate the transmit connect speed of the subscriber's access interface reported for an L2TP tunneled session. The router reports the transmit connect speed in L2TP Transmit (TX) Speed AVP 24. During the establishment of an L2TP tunneled session, the LAC sends AVP 24 to the LNS to convey the transmit speed of the subscriber's access interface.

Logical Interfaces and Shared-Shaping Rates

You can configure QoS to control the rate for any of the logical interfaces of the following interface columns:

- ATM 1483 subinterface over ATM VP over ATM interface
- PPPoE subinterface over Ethernet interface
- PPPoE subinterface over VLAN subinterface over Ethernet interface

For those logical interfaces with a rate controlled by QoS, QoS reports this configured rate as the transmit connect speed for that interface. For the logical interfaces that do not have a QoS-configured rate, QoS reports the speed of the underlying physical port as the transmit connect speed.

For each logical interface, QoS determines the rate of the interface using either the shaping rate or the shared-shaping rate, if one is configured. The numeric value of the shaping rate or shared-shaping rate is determined as the result of a provider-specified arithmetic expression in a scheduler profile. This expression can either be a constant value, such as 1,000,000, or an expression using QoS parameters, with values supplied by RADIUS or statically in non-volatile storage (NVS).

If the QoS profile or the QoS parameters are configured in RADIUS, these values are used in computing the rate at the time of login. The system can subsequently modify the value of parameters through change of authorization (COA), Service Manager, or L2C. Modifications are not reflected in the rate QoS reports because they might take place after the LAC has sent the message that contains AVP 24.

Shaping Mode

When the QoS shaping mode is set to cell for an interface, QoS reports the ATM rate. In cell mode, user-specified rates account for cell headers and trailers, which are ATM native rates; therefore, QoS does not convert the rates for AVP 24.

Related Documentation

- Simple Shared Shaping Overview on page 77 and Compound Shared Shaping Overview on page 99
- QoS Parameter Overview on page 221
- *Configuring the Transmit Connect Speed Calculation Method*

Monitoring QoS Configurations for L2TP

To monitor QoS configurations for L2TP:

- Monitoring the QoS Configuration of Fast Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet, and 10-Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces on page 338
- Monitoring the QoS Configuration of IEEE 802.3ad Link Aggregation Group Bundles on page 340
- Monitoring the QoS Configuration of IP Interfaces on page 336
- Monitoring the QoS Profiles Attached to an Interface on page 330
- Monitoring the Configuration of QoS Port-Type Profiles on page 331
- Monitoring the Configuration of QoS Profiles on page 332
- Monitoring the QoS Scheduler Hierarchy on page 313
- Monitoring Shared Shapers on page 321

CHAPTER 23

Configuring Interface Sets for QoS

This chapter describes how to configure a set of logical interfaces with the same scheduling and queuing properties using interface sets.

QoS topics are discussed in the following sections:

Interface Sets for QoS Overview

This topic describes how to use interface sets to configure a set of logical interfaces with the same scheduling and queuing properties.

Interface sets are supported for VLANs, ATM VCs, and IP.

You can use interface sets for various scenarios in a broadband access network. For example, you can use an interface set to configure a local loop with a small number of subscribers. Interface sets are also useful for grouping a large number of subscribers into a particular service class or for defining traffic engineering aggregates for DSLAMs.

Interface Set Terms

Table 21 on page 206 lists the terminology used for interface sets

Table 21: Interface Set Terms

Term	Description
Interface set	Set of logical interfaces of the same type: VLAN, ATM VC, and IP. An interface set shares a common parent interface.
Interface superset	Set of QoS interface sets and logical interfaces of the same type. A superset shares a common parent interface.
Parent interface	Logical interface associated with a set. All members of an interface set must be configured under this parent interface, or they cannot join an interface set.
VLAN set	Interface set of VLAN subinterfaces.
VLAN superset	Interface superset that contains VLAN interface sets and VLAN subinterfaces, stacked over a common Ethernet major interface.
ATM VC set	Interface set of ATM 1483 subinterfaces.
Restricted VLAN set	Interface set that is restricted to VLAN subinterfaces sharing a common VLAN ID. The parent of the interface set is an S-VLAN. The VLAN subinterfaces that are members of the interface set must have the same S-VLAN ID as the parent.
Spanning VLAN set	Interface set of VLAN subinterfaces that span S-VLANs. The parent of the interface set is an Ethernet major interface. The member VLAN subinterfaces can have different S-VLAN IDs.
Restricted ATM VC set	Interface set that is restricted to ATM VC subinterfaces sharing a common VPI. The parent of the interface set is a VPI. The ATM VC subinterfaces that are members of the interface set must have the same VPI as the parent.
Spanning ATM VC set	Interface set of ATM VC subinterfaces that span VPIs. The parent of the interface set is an ATM major interface. The member ATM VC subinterfaces can have different VPIs.

Related Documentation

- Architecture of Interface Sets for QoS on page 206
- Configuring Interface Sets for Scheduling and Queuing on page 209

Architecture of Interface Sets for QoS

To configure groups of logical interfaces, you must configure both interface sets and interface supersets.

When an interface is grouped in an interface set, the logical interface column is modified, and interface set appears below the interface in the column. The interface superset appears below the interface set.

Although interface sets enable you to configure more types of scheduler nodes, the number of node and queue resources supported in the current scheduler hierarchy are the same.

Interface Set Parents and Types

When configuring an interface set, you must assign a parent and the types of member interfaces allowed in the set.

The parent of an interface set is an interface superset. The parent of the interface superset can be any type of interface over which IP can be configured, including ATM VP, Gigabit Ethernet, or 802.3ad LAG.

The parent of the interface superset controls the type of member interfaces you can have in an interface set. Currently, member interface types include VLAN, ATM-VC, and IP. For example, a interface superset with a Gigabit Ethernet or LAG parent interface can only be the parent of interface set that contains VLAN and IP member interfaces. In addition, all members of the interface set must have the same port.

Sample Interface Columns and Scheduler Hierarchies

Figure 57 on page 208 shows a sample interface column using interface sets and interface supersets for VLANs.

Figure 57: VLAN Interface Column with Interface Sets

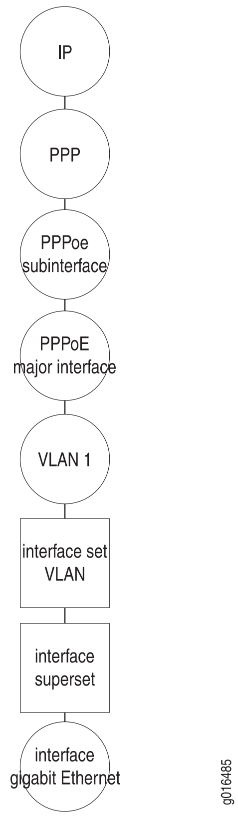
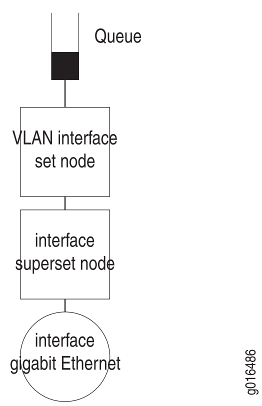


Figure 58 on page 208 shows a scheduler hierarchy with VLAN nodes at the interface set.

Figure 58: Scheduler Hierarchy with Nodes at Interface Set and Superset



Scheduling and Shaping Interface Sets

You can apply QoS to interface sets and interface supersets in the same way as a logical interface.

Each interface set or interface superset can have a shared shaper applied to it. The constituents of the shared shaper are the scheduler nodes and queues associated with the interface set.

You can use QoS profiles and QoS parameters to manage the scheduling and shaping in the interface set. When you attach a QoS profile to an interface set or an interface superset, the QoS profile applies to all of the interfaces in the set and the superset.

You can create parameter instances for an interface set or a superset by specifying the set or superset as a controlled-interface type and instance-interface type.

Related Documentation

- Interface Sets for QoS Overview on page 205
- Configuring Interface Sets for Scheduling and Queuing on page 209
- Managing System Resources for Nodes and Queues on page 125

Configuring Interface Sets for Scheduling and Queuing

There are a variety of tasks that you need to complete to configure a set of logical interfaces for scheduling and queuing.

To configure a set of logical interfaces:

1. Configure an interface superset.

   See “Configuring Interface Supersets for QoS” on page 210.
2. Configure an interface set as members of the superset.

   See “Configuring Interface Sets for QoS” on page 211.
3. Add interfaces as members of the interface set.

   See “Adding Member Interfaces to an Interface Set” on page 212.
4. Configure the scheduler hierarchy on the interface superset or the interface set.

   You can configure the scheduler hierarchy using one of the following methods:

   - Attach a QoS profile to an interface superset or an interface set. QoS profiles reference queue, drop, statistics, and scheduler profiles.

     See “Attaching a QoS Profile to an Interface Superset or an Interface Set” on page 215.
   - Create a QoS parameter instance on an interface superset or an interface set. QoS parameter instances enable you to configure shaping rates independent of the QoS profile and scheduler profile.

     See “Creating a QoS Parameter on an Interface Superset or Interface Set” on page 214.
5. (Optional) Monitor the configuration of interface sets and supersets.

   See “Monitoring the Configuration of QoS Interface Sets” on page 340 and “Monitoring the Configuration of QoS Interface Supersets” on page 341.

Related Documentation

- Interface Sets for QoS Overview on page 205

Configuring Interface Supersets for QoS

Tasks to configure an interface superset for QoS include:

- Configuring an Interface Superset on page 210
- Restricting an Interface Superset to an S-VLAN ID or an ATM VP on page 210

Configuring an Interface Superset

To configure an interface superset that contains interface sets and logical interfaces:

1. Create the interface superset.

   host1(config)#**qos-interface-super-set vlan-superset-shaping**

2. Specify the parent interface for the superset.

   host1(config-interface-superset)#**qos-interface-parent interface tenGigabitEthernet 4/0/0**

   You can configure an Ethernet major interface, an ATM major interface, or a LAG for the parent interface. You must define the parent before you add interface sets or subinterfaces to the interface superset.

Restricting an Interface Superset to an S-VLAN ID or an ATM VP

When you configure interface supersets for VLANs or ATM VCs, the member interfaces normally span different S-VLAN IDs or ATM VPs.

Optionally, you can restrict all interface members of a VLAN superset to a specific S-VLAN ID, or all members of an ATM VC to a specific ATM VP.

To restrict the interface members of an interface superset:

1. Specify the interface superset.

   host1(config)**qos-interface-superset residential-customers**

2. Restrict the interfaces in the interface superset.

   For VLAN supersets, restrict the VLAN subinterfaces to an S-VLAN ID:

   host1(config-qos-interface-superset)#**restricted interface tenGigabitEthernet 4/0/0 svlan id 2**

   For ATM VC supersets, restrict an ATM VC to an ATM VP:

   host1(config-qos-interface-superset)#**restricted interface atm 2/0/0 atm-vp 2**

Related Documentation

- Configuring Interface Sets for QoS on page 211
- Monitoring the Configuration of QoS Interface Supersets on page 341
- *qos-interface-superset*

- *qos-interface-parent*
- *restricted*

Configuring Interface Sets for QoS

Interface sets are members of interface supersets. An interface set joins a superset when it is defined with the superset as a parent.

Tasks to configure an interface set for QoS include:

- Configuring an Interface Set on page 211
- Deleting an Interface Set from an Interface Superset on page 211

Configuring an Interface Set

To configure an interface set:

1. Configure the interface set.

   host1(config)#**qos-interface-set vlan-business**

2. Specify the parent interface.

   host1(config-interface-set)#**qos-interface-parent vlan-superset**

   The parent must be an interface superset.

3. Set the member-interface type.

   host1(config)#**member-interface-type vlan**
   host1(config)#**member-interface-type ip**

   You can specify vlan, atm-vc, or ip for the member-interface type.

   If the parent interface superset is attached to an Ethernet major interface, the valid interface types are vlan and ip.

   If the parent interface superset is attached to an ATM major interface, the valid interface types are atm-vc or ip.

Deleting an Interface Set from an Interface Superset

To delete an interface set from an interface superset:

1. Specify the interface superset.

   host1(config)#**qos-interface-superset business-data**

2. Delete the interface set from the interface superset.

   host1(config-qos-interface-superset)#**no qos-interface-set atm-vc-data**

Related Documentation

- Configuring Interface Supersets for QoS on page 210
- Monitoring the Configuration of QoS Interface Sets on page 340
- *member-interface-type*

- *qos-interface-parent*
- *qos-interface-set*
- *restricted*

Adding Member Interfaces to an Interface Set

You can add interfaces as members of an interface set using the CLI or RADIUS.

Tasks to add members to an interface set include:

Adding Interfaces to an Interface Set with the CLI

To add subscriber interfaces to the interface set:

1. Specify the VLAN or ATM-VC subinterface you want to add to the interface set.

   For VLAN subinterfaces:

   ```
   host1(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 4/0/0.1
   ```

   For ATM subinterfaces:

   ```
   host1(config)#interface atm 2/0/0.1
   host1(config-sub-if)#atm pvc 21 0 21 aal5snap
   ```

2. Configure the interface set as the parent of this interface.

   ```
   host1(config-sub-if)#qos-interface-parent residential-customers
   ```

   The interface type must match the member-interface type specified in the interface set.

Adding Interfaces to an Interface Set with RADIUS

You can add interfaces to an interface set using the QoS-Interfaceset-Name RADIUS VSA attribute [26-130].

This VSA is useful when configuring local loop topologies of interface sets in the network. When the subscriber interface is created, the VSA supplies the interface name and the subscriber interface. The system matches the subscriber interface with the member-interface type that is specified in the interface set. Note that the VSA cannot specify an interface superset.

When multiple subscribers exist in one interface set, such as PPPoE subscribers over the same VLAN, they are joined with the first subscriber's VSA. The system generates an error message if one of the subscribers attempts to join another interface set using another VSA.

Leaving an interface set is not supported from RADIUS. The interface leaves an interface set when it is deleted or manually removed from the interface set through the CLI.

Changing and Deleting Interface Members in an Interface Set

If you want to move interface members in an interface set, we recommend that you delete the interface member from the interface set before associating it with another interface.

To move an interface member from an interface set to another interface set:

1. Specify the subinterface associated with the member interface.

   host1(config)#**interface gigabitEthernet 4/0/0.1**

2. Delete the member interface from the subinterface using the **no** version of the command.

   host1(sub-if)#**no qos-interface-parent vlan-business**

3. Configure the new interface set for the member interface.

   host1(sub-if)#**qos-interface-parent vlan-residential**

Changing Interface Members with Upper-Layer Protocols in an Interface Set

When upper-layer protocols such as IP are configured on an interface set, moving an interface member from one interface set to another interface set can cause problems with the interface column in munged QoS profiles.

For example, moving an interface set to an upper layer binding causes the interface set to appear below the subinterface level. If a QoS profile were attached to the VLAN subinterface in this example, the munged QoS profile for all IP interfaces stacked above the subinterface would change.

```
host1(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 4/0/0.1
host1(config-sub-if)#svlan id 3 1
host1(config-sub-if)#ip address 1.2.3.4/24
host1(config-sub-if)#qos-interface-parent vlan-business
```

Instead of moving the member interface, we recommend that you add an interface member to an interface set at the subinterface rather than at the upper-layer binding. For example:

```
host1(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 4/0/0.1
host1(config-sub-if)#svlan id 3 1
host1(config-sub-if)#qos-interface-parent vlan-business
host1(config-sub-if)#ip address 1.2.3.4/24
```

Related Documentation

- *Juniper Networks VSAs*
- *qos-interface-parent*

Creating a QoS Parameter on an Interface Superset or Interface Set

Tasks to create a QoS parameter on an interface superset or an interface set include:

- Configuring a QoS Parameter Definition for an Interface Superset or an Interface Set on page 214
- Creating a QoS Parameter Instance for an Interface Superset on page 214
- Creating a QoS Parameter Instance for an Interface Set on page 215

Configuring a QoS Parameter Definition for an Interface Superset or an Interface Set

You can configure a parameter definition to recognize an interface superset or an interface set as controlled-interface types and instance interface-types.

Controlled-interface types specify resources that the parameter instance can control. Instance-interface types are the interface types to which the QoS client can apply a parameter instance.

To specify an interface set or an interface superset in a QoS parameter definition:

1. Specify the QoS parameter definition.

   host1(config)#**qos-parameter-define business**

2. Configure the controlled-interface type and specify the interface set or the interface superset.

   host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#**controlled-interface-type set**
   host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#**controlled-interface-type superset**

   You can specify up to four controlled-interface types for each parameter definition.

3. Configure the instance-interface type and specify the interface set or the interface superset.

   host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#**instance-interface-type set**
   host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#**instance-interface-type superset**

   You can specify up to eight instance-interface types for each parameter definition.

Creating a QoS Parameter Instance for an Interface Superset

To create a QoS parameter instance for an interface superset:

1. Specify the QoS interface superset.

   host1(config)#**qos-interface-superset vlan-superset**

2. Create the QoS parameter instance.

   host1(config-qos-interface-superset)#**qos-parameter business-data**

3. Attach the QoS profile.

   host1(config-qos-interface-superset)#**qos-profile vlan**

Creating a QoS Parameter Instance for an Interface Set

To create a QoS parameter instance for an interface set:

1. Specify the QoS interface set.

   host1(config)#qos-interface-set vlan-set

2. Create the QoS parameter instance.

   host1(config-qos-interface-set)#qos-parameter business-data

3. Attach the QoS profile.

   host1(config-qos-interface-set)#qos-profile vlan

Related Documentation

- Monitoring the QoS Profiles Attached to an Interface on page 330
- Monitoring the QoS Scheduler Hierarchy on page 313
- Monitoring Shared Shapers on page 321

- *controlled-interface-type*
- *instance-interface-type*
- *qos-interface-set*
- *qos-interface-superset*
- *qos-parameter*
- *qos-profile*

Attaching a QoS Profile to an Interface Superset or an Interface Set

You can configure a QoS profile to manage the scheduler resources for an interface set or an interface superset.

Tasks to attach a QoS profile to an interface set or an interface set include:

Configuring a QoS Profile for an Interface Superset or an Interface Set

To configure a QoS profile to manage the scheduler resources for an interface superset or an interface set:

1. Configure the QoS profile.

   hos1(config)#qos-profile vlan

2. Specify an interface superset or an interface set as a queue.

   For interface supersets:

host1(config-qos-profile)#**superset queue traffic-class video**

For interface sets:

host1(config-qos-profile)#**set queue traffic-class video**

3. Specify an interface superset or an interface set as a node.

   For interface supersets:

   host1(config-qos-profile)#**superset node scheduler-profile video**

   For interface sets:

   host1(config-qos-profile)#**set node scheduler-profile video**

Attaching a QoS Profile to an Interface Superset

To attach a QoS profile to an interface superset:

1. Specify the QoS interface superset.

   host1(config)#**qos-interface-superset vlan-superset**

2. Attach the QoS profile.

   host1(config-qos-interface-superset)#**qos-profile business-data**

Attaching a QoS Profile to an Interface Set

To attach a QoS profile to an interface set:

1. Specify the QoS interface set.

   host1(config)#**qos-interface-superset vlan-set**

2. Attach the QoS profile.

   host1(config-qos-interface-set)#**qos-profile business-data**

Related Documentation

- Monitoring the QoS Profiles Attached to an Interface on page 330
- Monitoring the QoS Scheduler Hierarchy on page 313
- Monitoring Shared Shapers on page 321

- *node*
- *qos-interface-set*
- *qos-interface-superset*
- *qos-profile*
- *queue*

Deleting an Interface Superset or an Interface Set

You can delete an interface superset or an interface set after configuration.

Tasks to delete an interface superset or an interface set include:

- Deleting an Interface Superset on page 217
- Deleting an Interface Set on page 217

Deleting an Interface Superset

You must remove the interface sets from an interface superset before you can delete the interface superset. If the interface superset has a QoS profile attached or a QoS parameter instance, all of these attachments are also deleted.

To delete an interface superset:

1. Remove the interface sets from the interface superset.

   host1(config)#**qos-interface-superset business-data**
   host1(config-qos-interface-superset)#**no qos-interface-set atm-vc-data**

2. Delete the interface superset.

   host1(config)#**no qos-interface-superset business-data**

Deleting an Interface Set

You must remove the members of an interface set before you can delete the interface set. If the interface set has a QoS profile attached or a QoS parameter instance, all of these attachments are also deleted.

To delete an interface set:

1. Remove the interface set from the interface member.

   host1(config)#**interface gigabitEthernet 4/0/0.1**
   host1(sub-if)#**no qos-interface-parent vlan-business**

2. Delete the interface set.

   host1(config)#**no qos-interface-set vlan-business**

Related Documentation

- Configuring Interface Supersets for QoS on page 210
- Configuring Interface Sets for QoS on page 211
- *qos-interface-parent*
- *qos-interface-set*
- *qos-interface-superset*

Example: Configuring Interface Sets for 802.3ad Link Aggregation Groups

This example shows how to configure interface sets to restrict a VLAN interface to a specific link in an 802.3ad link aggregation group (LAG).

When the parent interface of an interface superset is a LAG, the children of the superset are distributed to different links of the LAG using the load balancing scheme.

You can, however, specify the Ethernet physical port as the anchor of the interface superset. When the link is up, the interface superset is attached to the specified Ethernet port. When the link is down, the system chooses an available link. When the link comes back up, the system moves the interface superset and its member back to the primary link.

To restrict a VLAN interface to a specific link in the LAG:

1. Configure the interface superset.

   host1(config)#**interface superset lag**

2. Assign the parent interface as LAG.

   host1(config)#**qos-interface-parent interface lag**

3. Restrict the interface superset to the Ethernet parent interface.

   host1(config-interface-superset)#**restricted interface gigabitEthernet 4/0/0**

Related Documentation

- *qos-interface-parent*
- *qos-interface-superset*
- *restricted*

PART 6

Managing Queuing and Scheduling with QoS Parameters

CHAPTER 24

QoS Parameter Overview

This chapter provides information about quality of service (QoS) parameters.

QoS parameters are discussed in the following sections:

QoS Parameter Overview

Using QoS parameters, you can configure a queuing architecture without specifying the numeric subscriber rates and weights in scheduler profiles. You then use the same QoS and scheduler profiles across all subscribers who use the same services but at different bandwidths, reducing the total number of QoS profiles and scheduler profiles required.

Using QoS parameters, you can specify the following attributes of a scheduler node or queue without specifying the numeric value explicitly in the scheduler profile:

- Shaping rate
- Shared-shaping rate
- Assured rate
- Scheduler weight

Related Documentation

- QoS Parameter Audience on page 221
- QoS Parameter Terms on page 222

QoS Parameter Audience

This topic collection contains QoS parameter configuration information for two types of QoS users: QoS administrators and QoS clients.

QoS administrators are responsible for implementing a QoS queuing architecture by defining the scheduler profiles and referencing them from QoS profiles. QoS administrators also configure parameter definitions that control the parameters, interfaces, and ranges of values that QoS clients, using QoS parameters, can assign.

QoS clients are responsible for configuring services for individual subscribers by creating parameter instances. The parameter instances that QoS clients create depend on the settings that the QoS administrator defined in parameter definitions. QoS clients can use the CLI, Session and Resource Control (SRC), IP multicast bandwidth adjustment, RADIUS, or Service Manager to manage these services.

Related Documentation

- QoS Parameter Overview on page 221
- Relationship Among QoS Parameters, Scheduler Profiles, and QoS Profiles on page 223

QoS Parameter Terms

Table 22 on page 222 defines terms used in this discussion of QoS parameters.

Table 22: QoS Parameter Terminology Used in This Chapter

Term	Description
Downreference	QoS feature that controls a node or queue lower in the scheduler hierarchy. For example, a QoS profile that is attached to an ATM virtual circuit (ATM VC) modifies QoS settings on ATM virtual path (VP) nodes. You cannot configure downreferences for QoS parameters. We also recommend that you do not configure downreferences for QoS profiles.
Explicit parameter instance	Hierarchical parameter instance whose value is explicitly specified by a client. This term is meaningful only when referring to hierarchical parameter instances; non-hierarchical parameter instances are always explicit.
Hierarchical parameter	Parameter with both explicit instances that are configured by a QoS client, and with implicit instances that are automatically generated for all controlled interfaces. The value for the implicit instance is the sum of the explicit instances for interfaces stacked above the controlled interface.
Implicit parameter instance	Hierarchical parameter instance where the value is the sum of explicit parameter instances on scheduler nodes and queues stacked above them in the scheduler hierarchy.
Parameter definition	Definition of a parameter name and attributes that a QoS administrator creates.
Parameter expression	Parameters used in conjunction with operators. Scheduler profiles reference a parameter definition name within a parameter expression.
Parameter instance	Parameter name and value that a QoS client associates with a logical interface.
Parameter value	32-byte unsigned integer value associated with a parameter instance.

Table 22: QoS Parameter Terminology Used in This Chapter *(continued)*

Term	Description
QoS administrator	Person responsible for implementing a QoS queuing architecture by configuring QoS profiles, scheduler profiles, and parameter definitions.
QoS client	Person responsible for configuring services for individual subscribers and setting rates for those services by using the parameter definitions and QoS profiles that the QoS administrator configures. QoS clients can use the CLI, SRC, Service Manager, IP multicast bandwidth adjustment, or RADIUS.

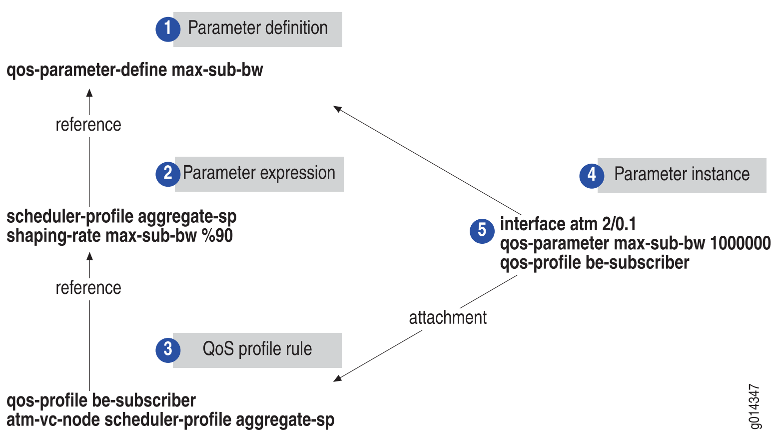
Related Documentation

- For definitions of other common QoS terms, see QoS Terms on page 5

Relationship Among QoS Parameters, Scheduler Profiles, and QoS Profiles

Figure 59 on page 223 shows the relationship among the parameter definitions, scheduler profiles, and QoS profiles that QoS administrators create. It also indicates how these profiles control the parameter instances that QoS clients create.

Figure 59: Relationship of Parameter Definitions, Scheduler Profiles, and QoS Profiles



The following sections describe the steps displayed in Figure 59 on page 223, based on the tasks that the QoS administrator performs and those the QoS client performs.

QoS Administrator Tasks

Before the QoS client can specify settings for subscribers by using the QoS parameters feature:

1. The QoS administrator defines the attributes that the QoS client can modify by configuring a parameter definition.
2. The QoS administrator specifies the parameter definition name in a scheduler profile.
3. The QoS administrator references the scheduler profile in a QoS profile rule.

QoS Client Tasks

After the QoS administrator defines parameter definitions:

1. The QoS client creates a parameter instance and associates it with a logical interface.
2. The QoS client attaches a QoS profile to the logical interface.

Related Documentation

- QoS Parameter Audience on page 221

CHAPTER 25

Configuring a QoS Parameter

This chapter provides information for configuring quality of service (QoS) parameters on E Series routers.

QoS parameters are discussed in the following sections:

Parameter Definition Attributes for QoS Administrators Overview

As the QoS administrator, you can create a parameter definition that constrains how a QoS client can create a parameter instance. When QoS clients create a parameter instance, they work within the attributes that you have defined.

Table 23 on page 225 lists the parameter attributes that you can define for a parameter definition.

Table 23: Attributes in Parameter Definitions

Parameter Data Setting	Description
Name	Name for the parameter.
Instance-interface type	Interface types to which the QoS client can apply a parameter instance. The QoS administrator can specify up to eight instance-interface types for each parameter definition.
Controlled-interface type	Interface types that specify resources that the parameter instance can control. The QoS administrator can specify up to four controlled-interface types for each parameter definition.

Table 23: Attributes in Parameter Definitions *(continued)*

Parameter Data Setting	Description
Subscriber-interface type	Subscriber interfaces to which QoS clients can apply parameters obtained through RADIUS or profiles. The QoS administrator can specify up to four subscriber-interface types for each parameter definition.
Range	Valid range of values that a QoS client can specify.
Expression	Boolean that indicates whether the parameter uses implicit parameter instances, which are the sum of explicit instances of the parameter on all scheduler nodes or queues above them in the scheduler hierarchy.
Application	Application that binds parameter instance to a specific application, such as IP multicast bandwidth adjustment.

Naming Guidelines for QoS Parameters

You define the parameter name by issuing the **qos-parameter-define** command to enter QoS Parameter Definition Configuration mode.

The naming guidelines for parameters differ from other QoS features such as QoS profiles and scheduler profiles.

Parameter names must begin with a letter to avoid confusion with numbers and operators. Because QoS clients reference this parameter name to create a parameter instance, we recommend that you use a name that is descriptive.

Table 24 on page 226 lists some sample parameter names and descriptions.

Table 24: Sample Parameter Names

Parameter Name	Description
max-subscriber-bandwidth	Total bandwidth for a subscriber (average of all services)
max-voice-bandwidth	Shaping rate for a subscriber voice queue
min-data-bw	Assured rate for a priority-data service queue
max-data-bw	Shaping rate for the same priority data service queue as min-data-sw

In addition, parameter names cannot be the same as an arithmetic operator. Table 25 on page 227 lists examples of valid and invalid parameter names that use operators.

Table 25: Valid and Invalid Parameter Names

Valid Names	Invalid Names
n1	1
f+	1n
–	+
–	+foo
–	min
–	max

Parameter names are case-sensitive. For example, max-subscriber-bw and max-Subscriber-bw are different parameter names.

Because the shaping rate and shared-shaping rates determine the maximum scheduler rates, and the assured rate determines minimum scheduler rates, we recommend that you use min or max operands in the parameter name.

Interface Types and QoS Parameters

You can specify the following attributes in a parameter definition to control the scope of a parameter on interfaces:

- Controlled-interface types
- Instance-interface types
- Subscriber-interface types

Controlled-Interface Types

Controlled-interface types specify interface types for queues and scheduler nodes that a parameter instance can control. You can define up to four controlled-interface types for each parameter definition by issuing the **controlled-interface-type** command in QoS Parameter Definition Configuration mode. Examples of controlled interface types include atm-vp (ATM virtual paths), atm-vc (ATM virtual circuits), and VLAN (virtual LANs).

For example, if you specify controlled-interface types of atm-vc and vlan, then you can use the parameter instance to shape or weight an ATM VC or VLAN node. However, because you did not specify ip, the system does not allow this parameter in a scheduler profile that was referenced in a QoS profile with an ip node (for example, ip node scheduler-profile test1).

Controlled-Interface Type Example

In this example, you configure a parameter definition for a scheduler hierarchy in which a VLAN represents a subscriber. The parameter definition specifies that the parameter controls VLAN nodes and queues and sets the maximum rate for any parameter instance.

host1(config)#**qos-parameter-define max-subscriber-bandwidth**
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#**controlled-interface-type vlan**
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#**exit**

Then you reference the parameter definition within a scheduler profile.

host1(config)#**scheduler-profile subscriber**
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**shared-shaping-rate max-subscriber-bandwidth auto**
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**exit**

This scheduler profile can be referenced only by QoS profile VLAN rules. When a user attempts to reference the scheduler profile using rules other than VLAN, an error message is displayed. For example, a QoS profile rule cannot associate the scheduler profile with an atm-vc rule, as shown in the following example:

host1(config-qos-profile)#**atm-vc queue traffic-class best-effort scheduler-profile subscriber**
% scheduler-profile parameter's controlled-interface-types(s) do not control this atm-vc qos-profile rule type

After you reference the parameter in a scheduler profile, you can reference the scheduler profile from a QoS profile. In this example, you configure a vlan node for each subscriber with a shared-shaping rate specified by the parameter max-subscriber-bandwidth.

host1(config)#**qos-profile subscriber-triple-play**
host1(config-qos-profile)#**vlan queue traffic-class best-effort scheduler-profile subscriber**

Instance-Interface Types

After you configure at least one controlled-interface type, you configure one or more instance-interface types that specify the types of logical interfaces to which the QoS client can apply the parameter. You can define up to eight instance-interface types for each parameter definition by issuing the **instance-interface-type** command in QoS Parameter Definition Configuration mode.

QoS clients cannot create a *downreference* for a parameter instance for instance-interface types that is above the lowest controlled-interface type of the same family in the interface stack.

NOTE: The guidelines are different for using instance-interface types with hierarchical parameters. For more information, see "Scheduler Profiles and Parameter Expressions for QoS Administrators" on page 231.

Instance-Interface Type Example

In the following example, you configure a parameter definition with a controlled-interface type of VLAN. You then enable QoS clients to create a parameter instances at VLAN, SVLAN, and Ethernet interfaces by configuring instance-interface types of vlan, svlan, and ethernet.

host1(config)#**qos-parameter-define max-subscriber-bandwidth**
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#**controlled-interface-type vlan**
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#**instance-interface-type vlan**
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#**instance-interface-type svlan**


```
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#instance-interface-type ethernet
```

In the scheduler hierarchy, IP is above VLANs. If you attempt to configure an instance-interface type for ip, an error message indicates that you cannot downreference IP from VLANs.

```
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#instance-interface-type ip
% instance-interface-type ip cannot stack above the lowest controlled-interface-type
```

Subscriber-Interface Types

Subscriber-interface types represent subscriber interfaces to which you can apply QoS parameters obtained through RADIUS or SRC. You can define up to four subscriber-interface types for each parameter definition by issuing the **subscriber-interface-type** command in QoS Parameter Definition Configuration mode.

The following interface types are supported:

- ip
- l2tp-session
- atm-vc
- vlan

QoS clients cannot create a parameter instance for subscriber-interface types that is above the lowest controlled-interface type of the same family in the interface stack.

If an interface profile contains a QoS parameter instance rule of max-subscriber-bandwidth 1000000, the system searches the logical interface column, starting at the top, and associates the parameter instance with the first interface with the subscriber-interface type that it locates.

A RADIUS administrator can enter multiple QoS parameter name and value pairs when configuring the RADIUS server with the Juniper Networks VSA [26-82]. This means that the RADIUS can return multiple instances of the same VSA in a single request. For more information about Juniper Networks VSA [26-82], see *Juniper Networks VSAs*.

Subscriber-Interface Type Example

In the following example, you configure a parameter definition with a controlled-interface type and a subscriber-interface type of IP. These settings enable you to create QoS parameter VSAs on an IP interface.

```
host1(config)#qos-parameter-define max-subscriber-bandwidth
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#controlled-interface-type ip
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#instance-interface-type ip
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#subscriber-interface-type ip
```

Range of QoS Parameters

You can specify the range of values that the QoS client can enter for a parameter instance by issuing the **range** command in QoS Parameter Definition Configuration mode.

In the following example, you specify that a QoS client can enter a value for the parameter from 512 Kbps to 8 Mbps. The system does not accept values outside of this range.

```
host1(config)#qos-parameter-define max-subscriber-bandwidth
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#controlled-interface-type vlan
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#instance-interface-type vlan
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#range 512000 8192000
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#exit
```

If the QoS client attempts to configure values outside of this range, a message is displayed.

```
host1(config)#interface fastEthernet 9/0.1
host1(config-subif)#qos-parameter max-subscriber-bandwidth 1000000
host1(config-subif)#exit
host1(config)#interface fastEthernet 9/0.1
host1(config-subif)#qos-parameter max-subscriber-bandwidth 200000
% parameter instance is out of range
```

You cannot create or modify an existing range if the change causes any explicit parameter instance values to be outside the valid range. For example:

```
host1(config)#qos-parameter-define max-subscriber-bandwidth
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#controlled-interface-type vlan
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#instance-interface-type vlan
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#range 512000 8192000
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#exit
host1(config)#interface fastEthernet 9/0.1
host1(config-subif)# ! This parameter instance is within the range of 512Kbps to 8Mbps.
host1(config-subif)#qos-parameter max-subscriber-bandwidth 1000000
host1(config-subif)#exit
host1(config)#qos-parameter-define max-subscriber-bandwidth
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#range 2048000 8192000
% cannot modify a range when parameter instances exist with values outside the new
  range
```

However, you can remove ranges by using the **no range** command.

NOTE: You can also define a range in parameter expressions when referencing a parameter within a scheduler profile. For more information, see "Scheduler Profiles and Parameter Expressions for QoS Administrators" on page 231.

Applications and QoS Parameters

You can associate a parameter definition with an application in the system by issuing the **application** keyword with the **qos-parameter-define** command. The applications that you can configure include:

- IP Multicast Bandwidth Adjustment
- QoS Cell Mode
- Byte Adjustment (Cell and Frame)
- QoS Downstream Rate

Related Documentation

- Configuring a Basic Parameter Definition for QoS Administrators on page 234
- IP Multicast Bandwidth Adjustment for QoS Overview on page 263
- Cell Shaping Mode Using QoS Parameters Overview on page 275
- Byte Adjustment for ADSL and VDSL Traffic Overview on page 285
- QoS Downstream Rate Application Overview on page 293

Scheduler Profiles and Parameter Expressions for QoS Administrators

After you have created the parameter definition, you reference the parameter within a scheduler profile. You can choose to use parameter expressions in the scheduler profile.

Referencing a Parameter Definition in a Scheduler Profile

You can reference a parameter in a scheduler profile as long as all parameters in the scheduler profile share at least one controlled-interface type. Otherwise, a QoS profile rule cannot reference the scheduler profile.

For example:

```
host1(config)#qos-parameter-define max-subscriber-bandwidth
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#controlled-interface-type vlan
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#exit
host1(config)#scheduler-profile subscriber
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shared-shaping-rate max-subscriber-bandwidth  auto
```

When a scheduler profile references a parameter, the system implicitly assigns controlled-interface types to the scheduler profile that are the same as the controlled-interface types of all referenced parameters. The system validates scheduler profile types using the QoS profile rules that refer to those scheduler profiles. For example, if the parameter definition max-sub-bw has the controlled-interface types atm-vc and ip, the scheduler profile cannot be referenced in QoS profile rules that have a type other than atm-vc or ip.

Removing or Modifying a Scheduler Profile

You can modify a scheduler profile as long as the QoS profile rules that use the scheduler profile are of the same type. All nodes and queues controlled by the scheduler profile are adjusted to the new rate.

You can also remove a parameter reference from a scheduler profile. The system modifies the nodes and queues that are controlled by the scheduler profile with the new rate.

Using Expressions for QoS Parameters

Expressions are combinations of parameter names, constants, and operators. You can specify some scheduler profile attributes using an expression, such as the shaping rate. All operations within expressions are performed using 64 bit unsigned math, resulting in a 32 bit, signed integer value.

Expressions consist of both operators and operand values. Operators are arithmetic functions, and operand values are the inputs for the mathematical function. Operand values can be a parameter name or an integer. You specify an expression consisting of an operand, followed by zero or more [operator, operand] pairs.

Simple parameter expressions are displayed in the following example. Simple parameter expressions usually contain a constant rate or a single parameter name.

```
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shaping-rate 10000000
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shared-shaping-rate max-sub-bw auto
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shaping-rate max-sub-be-bw
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#assured-rate assured-bw
```

More complicated parameter expressions are displayed in the following example. Complicated parameter expressions contain combinations of constant rates, parameter names, and operators.

```
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shaping-rate max-sub-bw % 90
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shared-shaping-rate max-data-bw + max-voice-bw +
  max-video-bw auto
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#assured-rate min-data-bw % oversubscription-rate +
  min-video-bw % oversubscription-rate
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shared-shaping-rate 400000 - multicast-adjustment
  burst 100 milliseconds auto
```

Operators and Precedence

Table 26 on page 232 lists the operators that QoS parameters support and the precedence of the operator within the expression.

Table 26: Operators for Parameter Expressions

Operator	Description	Precedence	Examples
%	Percent in the range 1–100	1	**max-subscriber-bw % 100** **max-subscriber-bw % 10**
*	Multiplication	1	**5 * maxBandwidth**
/	Division	1	**maxBandwidth / 64000**
+	Addition	2	**max-subscriber-bw + 50000** **max-subscriber-bw + l2c-rate**
-	Subtraction	2	**max-subscriber-bw - 50000** **max-subscriber-bw - l2c-rate**
min	Minimum	3	**max-subscriber-bw min 50000** **max-subscriber-bw min l2c-rate**

Table 26: Operators for Parameter Expressions *(continued)*

Operator	Description	Precedence	Examples
max	Maximum	3	**max-subscriber-bw max 50000** **max-subscriber-bw max l2c-rate**

Specifying a Range in Expressions

You can use the min and max operators to specify the allowable range of an expression result.

For example, to specify a shaping rate at a minimum of 1 Mbps and a maximum of 5 Mbps, use the following expression:

```
host1(config)#scheduler-profile subscriber-rate
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shaping-rate (( subscriber-rate max 1000000 ) min
  5000000 )
```

Operations Using This Expression

1. Take the max of the subscriber-rate scheduler profile, or 1 Mbps, and name it x.
2. Take the min of x and 5 Mbps.

Some of the examples are:

- The value of the subscriber-rate scheduler profile is less than 1 Mbps, specifically 500,000.
  - The max of 500K and1 Mbps is 1 Mbps
  - The min of 1Mbps and 5 Mbps is 1 Mbps

  Result—Made the subscriber-rate a minimum of 1 Mbps.
- The value of the subscriber-rate scheduler profile is greater than 5 Mbps, specifically 6 Mbps.
  - The max of 6 Mbps and 1 Mbps is 6 Mbps
  - The min of 6 Mbps and 5 Mbps is 5 Mbps

  Result—Made the subscriber-rate a maximum of 5 Mbps.
- The value of the subscriber-rate scheduler profile is within the range of 1–5 Mbps, specifically 3 Mbps.
  - The max of 3 Mbps and 1 Mbps is 3 Mbps
  - The min of 3 Mbps and 5 Mbps is 3 Mbps

  Result—Maintained the subscriber-rate within the range of 1–5 Mbps.

Related Documentation

- Using Expressions for Bandwidth and Burst Values in a Scheduler Profile on page 48
- Configuring a Basic Parameter Definition for QoS Administrators on page 234

Configuring a Basic Parameter Definition for QoS Administrators

This section describes how to configure an individual parameter definition and how to associate it with an application.

Several of the following tasks are optional. Perform the required tasks and also any optional tasks that you need for your QoS parameter configuration.

To configure a parameter definition:

1. Create traffic classes.

   host1(config)#**traffic-class business-data**
   host1(config-traffic-class)#**exit**
   host1(config)#**traffic-class voice**
   host1(config-traffic-class)#**exit**
   host1(config)#**traffic-class video**

2. Create a parameter definition.

   a. Specify the parameter definition name.

      host1(config)#**qos-parameter-define max-subscriber-bandwidth**
      host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#

   b. Specify the logical interface types for the nodes and queues controlled by this parameter.

      host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#**controlled-interface-type atm-vc**
      host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#**controlled-interface-type vlan**

      You can specify up to four of the following controlled-interface types per parameter definition: atm, atm-vc, atm-vp, bridge, ethernet, fr-vc, ip, ip-tunnel, ipv6, l2tp-session, l2tp-tunnel, lsp, pppoe, serial, server-port, vlan.

   c. Specify the set of logical interfaces types upon which a QoS client can create instances of the parameter.

      host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#**instance-interface-type atm-vc**
      host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#**instance-interface-type ip**

      You can specify up to four of the following controlled-interface types per parameter definition: atm, atm-vc, atm-vp, bridge, ethernet, fr-vc, ip, ip-tunnel, ipv6, lag, l2tp-session, l2tp-tunnel, lsp, pppoe, serial, server-port, svlan, vlan.

   d. (Optional) Specify the set of interface types that a QoS client can assign to a parameter instance to represent subscribers.

      host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#**subscriber-interface-type ip**

      You can specify up to four of the following subscriber-interface types: atm-vc, ip, ipv6, l2tp-session, vlan.

   e. (Optional) Define the range of values that a QoS client can assign to a parameter instance.

      host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#**range 64000 8000000**

3. Reference the parameter within a scheduler profile parameter expression and configure an assured rate, shaping rate, shared-shaping rate, or weight.

   host1(config)#**scheduler-profile business-data**
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**shaping-rate max-subscriber-bandwidth % 25**

4. Add the scheduler profile to a QoS profile and configure the QoS profile.

   host1(config)#**qos-profile subscriber**
   host1(config-qos-profile)#**atm-vc queue traffic-class business-data scheduler-profile business-data**
   host1(config-qos-profile)#**atm-vc queue traffic-class video scheduler-profile voice**
   host1(config-qos-profile)#**atm-vc queue traffic-class voice scheduler-profile video**

Related Documentation

- Parameter Definition Attributes for QoS Administrators Overview on page 225
- Example: QoS Parameter Configuration for Controlling Subscriber Bandwidth on page 238
- Configuring a Scheduler Hierarchy on page 47
- Configuring a QoS Profile on page 130
- *assured-rate*
- *controlled-interface-type*
- *instance-interface-type*
- *node*
- *qos-parameter-define*
- *qos-profile*
- *queue*
- *range*
- *scheduler-profile*
- *shaping-rate*
- *shared-shaping-rate*
- *subscriber-interface-type*
- *traffic-class*
- *weight*

Parameter Instances for QoS Clients Overview

The QoS administrator implements a QoS architecture for the provider based on QoS profiles and parameter definitions. The QoS client creates the parameter instances and attaches QoS profiles to logical interfaces. The QoS client can be a user accessing parameters through CLI or through client software such as RADIUS or SRC.

As a QoS client, you can use QoS parameter instances to set the following attributes of a node or queue:

- Assured rate
- Shaping rate
- Shared-shaping rate
- Scheduler weight

Global QoS Parameter Instance Overview

In the following example, a parameter instance is created in Global Configuration mode.

host1(config)#**qos-parameter max-subscriber-bandwidth 8000000**

When you create a parameter instance in Global Configuration mode, the value that you set for a rate becomes the default value for the router. We recommend that you create a global default value for a parameter instance to provide a minimal level of service by default for the router.

QoS Parameters for Interfaces Overview

When you attach a parameter instance to an interface in Interface Configuration mode, the default value for the chassis overrides the default value for the router. When attached to subinterfaces, parameter instances override both interface and global configurations.

In the following example, a parameter instance is created on a Fast Ethernet interface in Interface Configuration mode.

host1(config)#**interface fastEthernet 9/0.2**
host1(config-if)#**qos-parameter max-subscriber-bandwidth 8000000**

Parameter instances have hierarchical scope. The scope of a parameter instance is the set of logical interfaces stacked above the interface upon which you create it. Any interface stacked above the instance that is one of the controlled-interface types that are configured in the parameter definition can have its nodes or queues controlled by that instance. For example, a parameter named max-sub-bw might have logical interface types of IP and l2tp-session; therefore, it controls rates only for nodes and queues associated with those interface types.

For example, the scope of a parameter instance at a S-VLAN can be all VLANs stacked above that particular S-VLAN. Scopes can overlap, for example, if a parameter instance is created for both an S-VLAN and a VLAN. The most specific instance overrides the other instances.

However, you cannot configure QoS parameter instances to downreference through the interface stack. For example, you cannot create a parameter instance with an interface type of ATM VP on an ATM1483 subinterface.

When you attach the parameter instance to an interface, it provides a default subscriber bandwidth for terminated and tunneled subscribers that terminate over that interface. To set parameter instances for a subscriber, a parameter instance is attached to a subscriber interface such as a vlan or atm-vc. The QoS administrator defines the available subscriber-interface types in the parameter definition. The parameter instance overrides the QoS profile attachment lower down the interface stack, providing a subscriber-specific value.

You can attach QoS profiles and QoS parameters to a logical interface in either order. If a scheduler profile calls for a parameter and no parameter instance is defined, the system behaves as if there is no shaping rate, shared-shaping rate, or assured rate for that node or queue.

Related Documentation

- Creating Parameter Instances on page 237
- IP Multicast Bandwidth Adjustment for QoS Overview on page 263

Creating Parameter Instances

You can create QoS parameter instances globally, for an interface, or for a subinterface.

Tasks to create parameter instances are:

- Creating a Global Parameter Instance on page 237
- Creating a Parameter Instance for an Interface on page 237
- Creating a Parameter Instance for an ATM VP on page 237
- Creating a Parameter Instance for an S-VLAN on page 238

Creating a Global Parameter Instance

To create a global parameter instance:

- Create a parameter instance in Global Configuration mode.

  host1(config)#**qos-parameter max-subscriber-bandwidth 6000000**

Creating a Parameter Instance for an Interface

To create a parameter instance for an interface:

1. Specify an interface.

   host1(config)#**interface atm 11/0.1**
   host1(config)#**interface gigabitEthernet 2/0**

2. Specify the parameter name and the value.

   host1(config-subif)#**qos-parameter max-subscriber-bandwidth 6000000**

Creating a Parameter Instance for an ATM VP

Use this procedure to attach a parameter instance to a VP on the interface. Optionally, use the **qos-profile** keyword to attach a parameter instance to a QoS profile.

To create a parameter instance for an ATM VP:

1. Configure the ATM VP.

host1(config)#interface atm 2/0
host1(config-if)#atm vp-tunnel 4

2. Do either of the following:
   - Attach the parameter instance to an ATM VP on the interface.

     host1(config-if)#atm-vp 4 qos-parameter max-subscriber-bandwidth 375000

   - Attach the parameter instance and associate with the QoS profile.

     host1(config-if)#atm-vp 4 qos-profile video qos-parameter max-subscriber-bandwidth 375000

Creating a Parameter Instance for an S-VLAN

Use this procedure to attach a parameter instance to a specified S-VLAN ID on the interface. Optionally, use the **qos-profile** keyword to attach a parameter instance to a QoS profile.

To create a parameter instance for an S-VLAN:

1. Specify the Ethernet interface and create the VLAN.

   host1(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 3/0
   host1(config-if)#encapsulation vlan
   host1(config-if)#interface gigabitEthernet 3/0.1

2. Specify the S-VLAN ID.

   host1(config-if)#svlan id 1 202

3. Attach the parameter instance to an S-VLAN ID on the interface.

   host1(config-if)#svlan 202 qos-parameter max-subscriber-bandwidth 6000000

Related Documentation

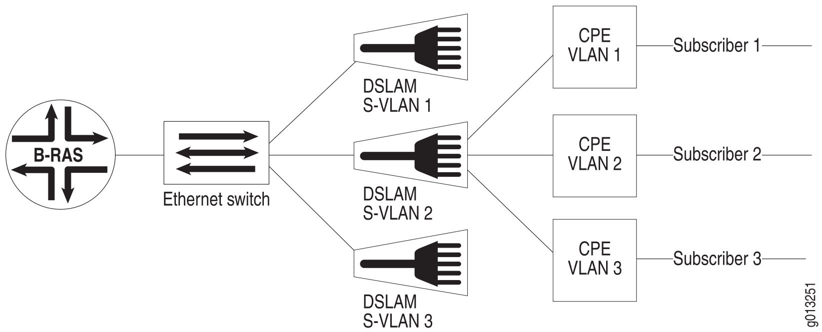
- Parameter Instances for QoS Clients Overview on page 235
- *JunosE Broadband Access Configuration Guide*
- *atm-vp qos-parameter*
- *atm vp-tunnel*
- *encapsulation vlan*
- *interface*
- *qos-parameter*
- *svlan id*
- *svlan qos-parameter*

Example: QoS Parameter Configuration for Controlling Subscriber Bandwidth

The example in this section illustrates how to use parameters to control the minimum and maximum bandwidth of a subscriber. The example includes procedures for both QoS administrators and QoS clients.

Through QoS parameter definitions, the QoS administrator defines a QoS scheduler hierarchy that corresponds to the physical network topology shown in Figure 60 on page 239.

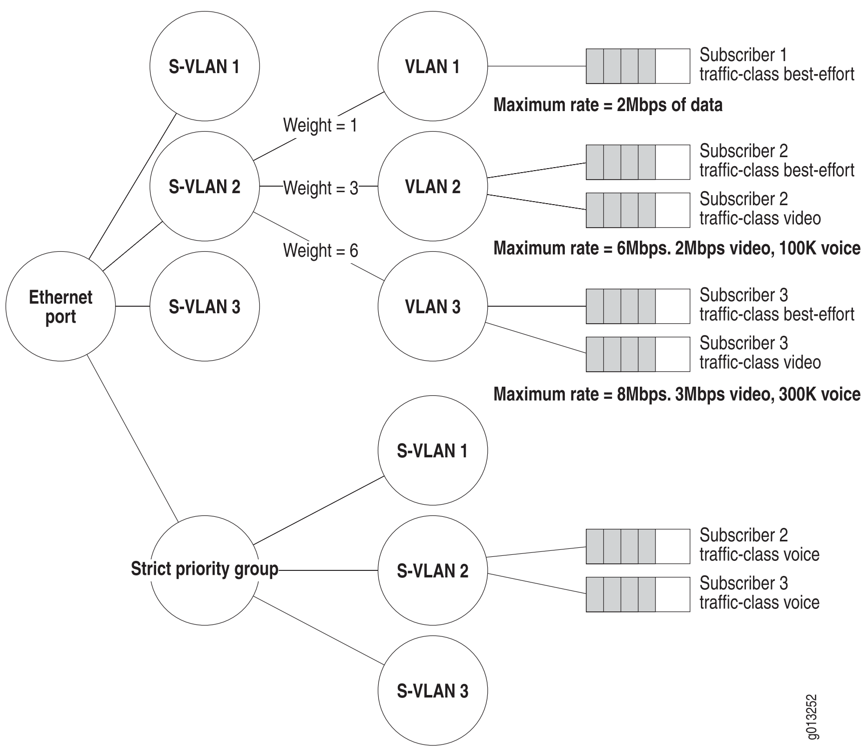
Figure 60: Physical Network Topology



The S-VLAN scheduler nodes correspond to the DSLAM in the physical network topology; the VLAN scheduler nodes correspond to the subscribers.

Figure 61 on page 239 shows the QoS scheduler hierarchy that the QoS client creates when configuring a different service for each subscriber.

Figure 61: QoS Scheduler Hierarchy



For Subscriber 1, the QoS client configures a basic best-effort data service, with a maximum rate of 2 Mbps, and assigns a scheduler weight value of 1.

For Subscriber 2, the QoS client configures a basic triple-play service consisting of voice, video, and best-effort data services. This service enables the subscriber to transmit up to 6 Mbps of combined voice, video, and best-effort data traffic. The service limits video traffic to 2 Mbps and enables low-latency bandwidth for one 100 Kbps voice call. The QoS client then assigns this subscriber a scheduler weight value of 3, enabling this subscriber to claim up to three times the bandwidth than the basic data service configured for Subscriber 1.

For Subscriber 3, the QoS client configures an enhanced triple-play service consisting of voice, video and best-effort data services. This enhanced triple-play service enables the subscriber to transmit up to 8 Mbps of combined voice, video, and best-effort data traffic. This service limits video traffic to 3 Mbps and enables low-latency bandwidth for up to three 100 Kbps voice calls. The QoS client then assigns this subscriber a scheduler weight value of 6, enabling this subscriber to claim up to six times the bandwidth of the basic data service subscriber configured for Subscriber 1, and up to twice the bandwidth of the basic triple-play subscriber configured for Subscriber 2.

Procedure for QoS Administrators

This section describes the procedures to configure the scheduler hierarchy shown in Figure 61 on page 239 by using QoS parameters.

Configuring Traffic Classes and Traffic Class Groups

The QoS administrator configures traffic classes and traffic-class groups for best-effort data, video, and voice services.

1. Configure the traffic classes.

   a. Configure the traffic class named best-effort.

   b. Configure the traffic class named video.

   c. Configure the traffic class named voice.

   d. Enable the voice traffic class to provide a strict priority treatment throughout the fabric.

```
host1(config)#traffic-class best-effort
host1(config-traffic-class)#exit

host1(config)#traffic-class video
host1(config-traffic-class)#exit

host1(config)#traffic-class voice
host1(config-traffic-class)#fabric-strict-priority
host1(config-traffic-class)#exit
```

2. Configure a traffic-class group for low-latency expedited forwarding (EF) and add the voice traffic class into the traffic-class group EF.

   a. Configure the EF traffic-class group with strict-priority scheduling.

   b. Add the voice traffic class to the traffic-class group.

```
host1(config)#traffic-class-group EF auto-strict-priority
host1(config-traffic-class-group)#traffic-class voice
host1(config-traffic-class-group)#exit
```


The remaining traffic classes, best-effort and video, remain in the default traffic-class group.

Configuring the Parameter Definitions

After configuring the traffic classes and traffic-class groups, the QoS administrator configures the parameter definitions for Subscribers 1, 2, and 3.

1. Configure a parameter definition for the maximum subscriber bandwidth.
   a. Configure the parameter definition named max-subscriber-bandwidth.
   b. Enable the parameter to control VLANs.
   c. Enable the parameter to have instances created on VLAN subinterfaces.
   d. Specify the valid range of this parameter as 512 Kbps–8 Mbps.

```
host1(config)#qos-parameter-define max-subscriber-bandwidth
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#controlled-interface-type vlan
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#instance-interface-type vlan
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#range 512000 8192000
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#exit
```

2. Configure a parameter definition for a subscriber's weight in the hierarchical round-robin (HRR) scheduler. This parameter is used to provide different scheduler weights for each of the three service offerings.
   a. Configure the parameter definition named subscriber-weight.
   b. Enable the parameter to control VLANs.
   c. Enable the parameter to have instances created on VLAN subinterfaces.
   d. Specify the valid range of this parameter as 1–6.

```
host1(config)#qos-parameter-define subscriber-weight
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#controlled-interface-type vlan
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#instance-interface-type vlan
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#range 1 6
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#exit
```

3. Configure a parameter definition for the subscriber's maximum video bandwidth. By creating a parameter instance on S-VLANs, the QoS administrator can specify a subscriber's maximum video bandwidth for each DSLAM in the hierarchy.
   a. Configure the parameter definition named max-subscriber-video-bandwidth.
   b. Enable the parameter to control VLANs.
   c. Enable the parameter to have instances created on both SVLAN and VLAN subinterfaces.
   d. Specify the valid range of this parameter as 1 Mbps–5 Mbps.

```
host1(config)#qos-parameter-define max-subscriber-video-bandwidth
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#controlled-interface-type vlan
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#instance-interface-type vlan
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#instance-interface-type svlan
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#range 1000000 5000000
```

```
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#exit
```

4. Configure a parameter definition for the maximum number of 100 Kbps voice calls supported for the subscriber.

   a. Configure the parameter definition named max-100Kbps-voice-calls.

   b. Enable the parameter to control VLANs.

   c. Enable the parameter to have instances created on VLAN subinterfaces.

   d. Specify the valid range of this parameter as 1–3.

```
host1(config)#qos-parameter-define max-100Kbps-voice-calls
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#controlled-interface-type vlan
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#instance-interface-type vlan
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#range 1 3
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#exit
```

Configuring the Scheduler Profiles

The QoS administrator can then reference the parameter definitions within a scheduler profile, which defines the shaping rates for the parameter.

1. Configure a scheduler profile to specify the maximum bandwidth of the subscriber's best-effort data.

   a. Configure the scheduler profile named subscriber-best-effort.

   b. Configure the shared-shaping rate by referencing the max-subscriber-bandwidth parameter and choosing automatic shared shaping.

```
host1(config)#scheduler-profile subscriber-best-effort
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shared-shaping-rate max-subscriber-bandwidth
  auto
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit
```

2. Configure a scheduler profile to specify the maximum bandwidth of the subscriber's video service.

   a. Configure the scheduler profile named subscriber-video.

   b. Configure the shaping rate by referencing the max-subscriber-video-bandwidth parameter.

```
host1(config)#scheduler-profile subscriber-video
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shaping-rate max-subscriber-video-bandwidth
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit
```

3. Configure a scheduler profile for the subscriber's weight within the HRR scheduler.

   a. Configure the scheduler profile named subscriber-weight.

   b. Configure the weight using the default for the subscriber-weight parameter.

```
host1(config)#scheduler-profile subscriber-weight
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#weight subscriber-weight
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit
```

4. Configure a scheduler profile for the subscriber's voice service.

   a. Configure the scheduler profile named subscriber-voice.

b. Configure the shaping rate by referencing the max-100Kbps-voice-calls parameter and multiplying it by 100 Kbps of voice calls.

```
host1(config)#scheduler-profile subscriber-voice
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shaping-rate max-100Kbps-voice-calls * 100000
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit
```

Configuring the QoS Profiles

By referencing the scheduler profiles within QoS profiles, the QoS administrator creates the scheduler hierarchy. In this portion of the example, the QoS administrator configures QoS profiles for the best-effort data and triple-play service offerings.

1. Define a QoS profile for the best-effort data service.

   a. Create the QoS profile named subscriber-data-service.

   b. Create a node for S-VLAN subinterfaces.

   c. Specify a node for VLAN subinterfaces and reference the subscriber-weight scheduler profile.

   d. Specify a queue for VLAN subinterfaces, referencing the best-effort traffic class and the subscriber-best-effort scheduler-profile.

   ```
   host1(config)#qos-profile subscriber-data-service
   host1(config-qos-profile)#svlan node
   host1(config-qos-profile)#vlan node scheduler-profile subscriber-weight
   host1(config-qos-profile)#vlan queue traffic-class best-effort scheduler-profile
     subscriber-best-effort
   host1(config-qos-profile)#exit
   ```

   The best-effort queue rule for VLAN subinterfaces refers to the subscriber-best-effort scheduler profile. The scheduler profile refers to the max-subscriber-bandwidth parameter that controls the maximum rate of this subscriber's best-effort queue.

2. Define a QoS profile for the triple-play service and specify S-VLAN nodes and VLAN nodes.

   a. Create a QoS profile named subscriber-triple-play.

   b. Specify a node for S-VLAN subinterfaces.

   c. Specify a node for VLAN subinterfaces and reference the subscriber-weight scheduler profile.

   d. Specify a node for S-VLAN subinterfaces and reference the EF traffic-class group.

   e. Specify a queue for VLAN subinterfaces, referencing the best-effort traffic class and the subscriber-best-effort scheduler profile.

   f. Specify a queue for VLAN subinterfaces, referencing the video traffic class and the subscriber-video scheduler profile.

   g. Specify a queue for VLAN subinterfaces, referencing the voice traffic-class and the subscriber-voice scheduler profile.

   ```
   host1(config)#qos-profile subscriber-triple-play
   host1(config-qos-profile)#svlan node
   ```

```
host1(config-qos-profile)#vlan node scheduler-profile subscriber-weight
host1(config-qos-profile)#svlan node group EF
host1(config-qos-profile)#vlan queue traffic-class best-effort scheduler-profile
   subscriber-best-effort
host1(config-qos-profile)#vlan queue traffic-class video scheduler-profile
   subscriber-video
host1(config-qos-profile)#vlan queue traffic-class voice scheduler-profile
   subscriber-voice
host1(config-qos-profile)#exit
```

VLAN queues are used for each service. The VLAN queue rules reference scheduler profiles that define the scheduler rates for the service.

3. Configure a QoS profile and attach to all Fast Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet, and 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces in the chassis.

   a. Create a QoS profile named ethernet-default.

   b. Remove the QoS profile rule for creating IP nodes.

   c. Remove the IP queue for the best-effort traffic-class.

   ```
   host1(config)#qos-profile ethernet-default
   host1(config-qos-profile)#no ip node
   host1(config-qos-profile)#no ip queue traffic-class best-effort
   host1(config-qos-profile)#exit
   ```

4. Configure the Fast Ethernet interface and VLAN subinterfaces.

   a. Configure the Fast Ethernet interface in slot 9, port 0.

   b. Configure the VLAN major interface.

   c. Configure the VLAN subinterface at slot 9, port 0, subinterface 1.

   d. Assign an S-VLAN ID of 2 and a VLAN ID of 1 to the VLAN subinterface.

   e. Assign an IP address to the VLAN subinterface.

   f. Repeat Steps a–e to configure VLAN subinterfaces in slot 9, port 0, subinterface 2 and in slot 9, port 0, subinterface 3.

   ```
   host1(config)# interface fastEthernet 9/0
   host1(config-if)#encapsulation vlan
   host1(config-if)#exit
   host1(config)#interface fastEthernet 9/0.1
   host1(config-subif)#svlan id 2 1
   host1(config-subif)#ip address 192.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
   host1(config)#interface fastEthernet 9/0.2
   host1(config-subif)#svlan id 2 2
   host1(config-subif)#ip address 192.2.1.1 255.255.255.0
   host1(config-subif)#exit
   host1(config)#interface fastEthernet 9/0.3
   host1(config-subif)#svlan id 2 3
   host1(config-subif)#ip address 192.3.1.1 255.255.255.0
   host1(config-subif)#exit
   ```


Procedure for QoS Clients

This section describes procedures to create parameter instances for Subscribers 1, 2, and 3.

Creating a Global Parameter Instance

The QoS client creates global parameter instances to provide a minimal level of default service for the router. In this portion of the example, the QoS client configures 2 Mbps of data traffic and configures a scheduler weight of 1 for Subscriber 1. For Subscribers 2 and 3, the QoS client then configures a maximum of 2 Mbps of video bandwidth and 1 voice call.

To create a global parameter instance:

1. Create a global parameter instance for max-subscriber-bandwidth with a value of 2000000.
2. Create a global parameter instance for subscriber-weight with a value of 1.
3. Create a global parameter instance for subscriber-video-bandwidth with a value of 2000000.
4. Create a global parameter instance for max-100Kbps-voice-calls with a value of 1.

```
host1(config)#qos-parameter max-subscriber-bandwidth 2000000
host1(config)#qos-parameter subscriber-weight 1
host1(config)#qos-parameter max-subscriber-video-bandwidth 2000000
host1(config)#qos-parameter max-100Kbps-voice-calls 1
```

Creating a Global Parameter Instance for Individual DSLAMs

Instead of creating global parameter instances, the QoS client can create different parameter instances for the DSLAMs that correspond to the S-VLAN nodes shown in Figure 61 on page 239. In this portion of the example, the QoS client creates 1 Mbps video streams by default on DSLAM 1, rather than the 2Mbps global parameter instance.

1. Specify the Fast Ethernet interface in slot 9, port 0.
2. Attach the QoS parameter max-subscriber-video-bandwidth to S-VLAN 1.

```
host1(config)#interface fastEthernet 9/0
host1(config-if)#svlan 1 qos-parameter max-subscriber-video-bandwidth 1000000
host1(config-if)#exit
```

Creating Parameter Instances for Subscribers

The QoS client creates a parameter instance for Subscribers 1, 2, and 3.

1. Configure the basic-data service for Subscriber 1.
   a. Specify the Fast Ethernet interface in slot 9, port 0.
   b. Attach the QoS profile subscriber-data-service to the subscriber's Fast Ethernet interface.

```
host1(config)#interface fastEthernet 9/0.1
host1(config-subif)#qos-profile subscriber-data-service
host1(config-subif)#exit
```

This QoS profile references the scheduler profiles, which then reference the parameter instances max-subscriber-bandwidth and subscriber-weight. These global parameter instances are created with values 2 Mbps and 1.

2. Configure a basic triple-play service consisting of voice, video, and data services for Subscriber 2.
   a. Specify the Fast Ethernet interface in slot 9, port 0.
   b. Create a parameter instance for max-subscriber-bandwidth, enabling the subscriber to transmit up to 6 Mbps of combined voice, video, and data traffic.
   c. Create a parameter instance for subscriber-weight with a value of 3. This value enables the subscriber to claim up to three times the bandwidth of Subscriber 1, with basic data service.
   d. Create a parameter instance for max-subscriber-video-bandwidth, limiting video traffic to 2 Mbps.
   e. Create a parameter instance for max-100Kbps-voice-calls, enabling bandwidth for one 100 Kbps voice call.
   f. Attach the QoS profile subscriber-triple-play to the subscriber's interface.

```
host1(config)#interface fastEthernet 9/0.2
host1(config-if)#qos-parameter max-subscriber-bandwidth 6000000
host1(config-if)#qos-parameter subscriber-weight 3
host1(config-if)#qos-parameter max-subscriber-video-bandwidth 2000000
host1(config-if)#qos-parameter max-100Kbps-voice-calls 1
host1(config-if)#qos-profile subscriber-triple-play
host1(config-if)#exit
```

3. Configure a enhanced triple-play service consisting of voice, video, and data services for Subscriber 3. Enable the subscriber to have twice as much bandwidth as Subscriber 2, with basic triple-play service.
   a. Create a parameter instance for max-subscriber-bandwidth, enabling the subscriber to transmit up to 8 Mbps of combined voice, video, and data traffic.
   b. Create a parameter instance for subscriber-weight with a value of 6, enabling the subscriber to claim up to six times the bandwidth of Subscriber 1, with basic data service.
   c. Create a parameter instance for max-subscriber-video-bandwidth, limiting video traffic to 3 Mbps.
   d. Create a parameter instance for max-100Kbps-voice-calls, enabling up to three 100 Kbps voice calls.
   e. Attach the QoS profile subscriber-triple-play to the subscriber's interface.

```
host1(config)#interface fastEthernet 9/0.3
host1(config-if)#qos-parameter max-subscriber-bandwidth 8000000
host1(config-if)#qos-parameter subscriber-weight 6
host1(config-if)#qos-parameter max-subscriber-video-bandwidth 3000000
host1(config-if)#qos-parameter max-100Kbps-voice-calls 3
host1(config-if)#qos-profile subscriber-triple-play
host1(config-if)#exit
```


Monitoring the Subscriber Configuration

After completing the configuration, both the QoS administrator and the QoS client can monitor it by issuing **show** commands.

1. To display the traffic classes for best-effort, video, and voice, issue the **show traffic-class** command.

   host1#**show traffic-class**

```
                          fabric
  traffic      fabric     strict
   class       weight    priority
-----------    ------    --------
best-effort      8          no
video            8          no
voice            8         yes
```

2. To display the traffic-class group EF, issue the **show traffic-class-group** command.

   host1#**show traffic-class-group**

```
traffic-class-group EF auto-strict-priority
  traffic-class voice
```

3. To display the settings for all four QoS parameter definitions (max-subscriber-bandwidth, subscriber-weight, max-subscriber-video-bandwidth, and max-100Kbps-voice-calls), issue the **show qos-parameter-define** command.

   host1#**show qos-parameter-define**

```
                               controlled  instance    subscriber
                               interface   interface   interface
        parameter name           types       types       types
------------------------------ ---------- ----------- ----------
max-subscriber-bandwidth       vlan       vlan        <none>
subscriber-weight              vlan       vlan        <none>
max-subscriber-video-bandwidth vlan       vlan, svlan <none>
max-100Kbps-voice-calls        vlan       vlan        <none>
        parameter name            value range     properties
------------------------------ ----------------- ----------
max-subscriber-bandwidth       512000 - 8192000  <none>
subscriber-weight              1 - 10            <none>
max-subscriber-video-bandwidth 1000000 - 5000000 <none>
max-100Kbps-voice-calls        1 - 3             <none>
```

4. To display the shaping rates and burst for the four scheduler profiles (subscriber-best-effort, subscriber-video, subscriber-weight, and subscriber-voice, issue the **show scheduler-profile** command.

   host1#**show scheduler-profile**

```
                                                          shaping
      scheduler                 shaping rate               burst
----------------------   --------------------------------  -------
default                                            <none>   <none>
subscriber-best-effort                             <none>   <none>
subscriber-video           max-subscriber-video-bandwidth  default
subscriber-weight                                  <none>   <none>
subscriber-voice         max-100Kbps-voice-calls * 100000  default
                                              strict    assured
      scheduler              weight          priority     rate
```

```
----------------------   -----------------   --------   -------
default                          8              no       <none>
subscriber-best-effort           8              no       <none>
subscriber-video                 8              no       <none>
subscriber-weight        subscriber-weight      no       <none>
subscriber-voice                 8              no       <none>
                                                        shared      shared
                                                        shaping     shaping
      scheduler            shared shaping rate           burst    constituent
----------------------   ------------------------   -------   -----------
default                                    <none>    <none>        <none>
subscriber-best-effort   max-subscriber-bandwidth   default        <none>
subscriber-video                           <none>    <none>        <none>
subscriber-weight                          <none>    <none>        <none>
subscriber-voice                           <none>    <none>        <none>
                            shared
      scheduler          shaping mode
----------------------   -------------
default                         <none>
subscriber-best-effort   auto implicit
subscriber-video                <none>
subscriber-weight               <none>
subscriber-voice                <none>
```

5. To display the settings for the QoS profile subscriber-triple-play, issue the **show qos-profile** command.

   host1#**show qos-profile subscriber-triple-play**

```
qos-profile subscriber-triple-play:
t-class interface rule    traffic                         queue   drop
statistics
 group   type   type     class      scheduler profile    profile profile
profile
------- ------- ----- ----------- ---------------------- ------- -------
---------
        vlan    node              subscriber-weight
        svlan   node              default
        vlan    queue best-effort subscriber-best-effort default default
default
        vlan    queue video       subscriber-video       default default
default
EF      svlan   node              default
EF      vlan    queue voice       subscriber-voice       default default
default
```

6. To display the attachments on all QoS profiles, issue the **show qos-profile references** command.

   host1#**show qos-profile references**

```
qos profile                                attachment
--------------------------------  --------------------------------------------
atm-default                        (qos-port-type-profile)
serial-default                     (qos-port-type-profile)
ethernet-default                   (qos-port-type-profile)
server-default                     (qos-port-type-profile)
subscriber-data-service            vlan FastEthernet9/0.1
subscriber-triple-play             vlan FastEthernet9/0.2
subscriber-triple-play             vlan FastEthernet9/0.3

  Port attachments:       4
  Interface attachments:  3
  Not attached:           0
```


7. To display global and interface attachments on all of the QoS parameter instances, issue the **show qos-parameter references** command.

   host1#**show qos-parameter references**

```
       interface              parameter name          value
----------------------- ------------------------------ -------
global                  max-subscriber-bandwidth       2000000
global                  subscriber-weight                    1
global                  max-subscriber-video-bandwidth 2000000
global                  max-100Kbps-voice-calls              1
FastEthernet9/0.2       max-subscriber-bandwidth       6000000
FastEthernet9/0.2       subscriber-weight                    3
FastEthernet9/0.2       max-subscriber-video-bandwidth 2000000
FastEthernet9/0.2       max-100Kbps-voice-calls              1
FastEthernet9/0.3       max-subscriber-bandwidth       8000000
FastEthernet9/0.3       subscriber-weight                    6
FastEthernet9/0.3       max-subscriber-video-bandwidth 3000000
FastEthernet9/0.3       max-100Kbps-voice-calls              3
FastEthernet9/0 svlan 1 max-subscriber-video-bandwidth 1000000

  Global parameter instances:   4
  Parameter instances reported: 13
```

8. To display the queue forwarding rates for the VLANs on the Fast Ethernet interface in slot 9, port 0, issue the **show egress-queue rates** command.

   host1#**show egress-queue rates full interface fastEthernet 9/0**

```
                           traffic   forwarded aggregate minimum  maximum
       interface            class      rate    drop rate  rate     rate
------------------------ ----------- --------- --------- ------- ---------
ethernet FastEthernet9/0 best-effort         *         *       0 100000000
vlan FastEthernet9/0.1   best-effort         *         *       0   2000000
vlan FastEthernet9/0.2   best-effort         *         *       0   6000000
                         video               *         *       0   2000000
                         voice               *         *  100000    100000
vlan FastEthernet9/0.3   best-effort         *         *       0   8000000
                         video               *         *       0   3000000
                         voice               *         *  300000    300000

  Queues reported:                  0
  Queues filtered (under threshold): 0
* Queues disabled (no rate period):  8
**Queues disabled (no resources):    0
  Total queues:                     8
```

9. To display the shared-shaper settings for the VLANs on the Fast Ethernet interface in slot 9, port 0, issue the **show qos shared-shaper** command.

   host1#**show qos shared-shaper interface fastEthernet 9/0**

```
                                         shared
                                         shaping shaping     other
  interface          resource             rate    rate       rate
------------- ------------------------- ------- ------- ------------
vlan Eth9/0.1   vlan node
              A vlan queue best-effort  2000000              2000000
vlan Eth9/0.2   vlan node
              A vlan queue best-effort  6000000              6000000
              A vlan queue video                2000000
              A vlan queue EF voice              100000
vlan Eth9/0.3   vlan node
              A vlan queue best-effort  8000000              8000000
```

```
             A vlan queue video                3000000
             A vlan queue EF voice              300000

Total shared shapers:          3
Total constituents:            10
Total shared shaper failovers: 0
Compound shared shapers are not supported.
```

10. To display the scheduler hierarchy for the Fast Ethernet interface in slot 9, port 0, issue the **show qos scheduler-hierarchy** command.

```
host1# show qos scheduler-hierarchy interface fastEthernet 9/0
Scheduler hierarchy for the default traffic-class group
                                                                 assured
                                                          shared  rate
                                                 shaping shaping  or
     interface                 resource            rate    rate   weight
-------------------- ---------------------------- ------- ------- ------
ethernet Eth9/0      ethernet port                                wgt 8
ethernet Eth9/0        ethernet queue                             wgt 8
svlan Eth9/0 svlan 2   svlan node                                 wgt 8
vlan Eth9/0.1            vlan node                                wgt 1
vlan Eth9/0.1              vlan queue best-effort         2000000 wgt 8
vlan Eth9/0.2            vlan node                                wgt 3
vlan Eth9/0.2              vlan queue video      2000000          wgt 8
vlan Eth9/0.2              vlan queue best-effort         6000000 wgt 8
vlan Eth9/0.3            vlan node                                wgt 6
vlan Eth9/0.3              vlan queue video      3000000          wgt 8
vlan Eth9/0.3              vlan queue best-effort         8000000 wgt 8
Scheduler hierarchy for traffic-class group EF
                                                               assured
                                                       shared   rate
                                              shaping shaping   or
     interface                 resource         rate    rate   weight
-------------------- ------------------------- ------- ------- -------
ethernet Eth9/0        ethernet group node EF                    wgt 8
svlan Eth9/0 svlan 2     svlan node EF                           wgt 8
vlan Eth9/0.2              vlan queue EF voice  100000           wgt 8
vlan Eth9/0.3              vlan queue EF voice  300000           wgt 8
```

Complete Configuration Example

You can use the complete configuration examples provided for each of the configurations in your own network. To customize the configuration example for your needs, copy the text into a text editor, and modify it.

To use the example for immediate use, copy it to the local console or Telnet session from which you access the router.

You can also save the example as a script (.scr) file that executes the commands as though they were entered at the terminal. For information about executing .scr files, see *JunosE System Basics Configuration Guide*.

QoS Administrator Configuration

From Global Configuration mode:

! Configure traffic classes and traffic-class groups.
traffic-class best-effort


```
exit
traffic-class video
exit
traffic-class voice
fabric-strict-priority
exit
traffic-class-group EF auto-strict-priority
traffic-class voice
exit
!Configure the max-subscriber-bandwidth parameter definition.
qos-parameter-define max-subscriber-bandwidth
controlled-interface-type vlan
instance-interface-type vlan
range 512000 8192000
exit
!Configure the subscriber-weight parameter definition.
qos-parameter-define subscriber-weight
controlled-interface-type vlan
instance-interface-type vlan
range 1 6
exit
!Configure the max-subscriber-video parameter definition.
qos-parameter-define max-subscriber-video-bandwidth
controlled-interface-type vlan
instance-interface-type vlan
instance-interface-type svlan
range 1000000 5000000
exit
!Configure the max-100Kbps-voice-calls parameter definition.
qos-parameter-define max-100Kbps-voice-calls
controlled-interface-type vlan
instance-interface-type vlan
range 1 3
exit
! Configure the subscriber-best-effort scheduler profile.
scheduler-profile subscriber-best-effort
shared-shaping-rate max-subscriber-bandwidth auto
exit
! Configure the subscriber-video scheduler profile.
scheduler-profile subscriber-video
shaping-rate max-subscriber-video-bandwidth
exit
! Configure the subscriber-weight scheduler profile.
scheduler-profile subscriber-weight
weight subscriber-weight
exit
! Configure the subscriber-voice scheduler profile.
scheduler-profile subscriber-voice
shaping-rate max-100Kbps-voice-calls * 100000
exit
! Configure the subscriber-data-service QoS profile.
qos-profile subscriber-data-service
svlan node
vlan node scheduler-profile subscriber-weight
vlan queue traffic-class best-effort scheduler-profile subscriber-best-effort
exit
```

```
! Configure the subscriber-triple-play QoS profile.
qos-profile subscriber-triple-play
svlan node
vlan node scheduler-profile subscriber-weight
svlan node group EF
vlan queue traffic-class best-effort scheduler-profile subscriber-best-effort
vlan queue traffic-class video scheduler-profile subscriber-video
vlan queue traffic-class voice scheduler-profile subscriber-voice
exit
! Configure the ethernet-default QoS profile.
qos-profile ethernet-default
no ip node
no ip queue traffic-class best-effort
exit
! Attach the QoS profile to the VLAN and S-VLAN subinterfaces.
interface fastEthernet 9/0
encapsulation vlan
exit
interface fastEthernet 9/0.1
svlan id 2 1
ip address 192.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
interface fastEthernet 9/0.2
svlan id 2 2
ip address 192.2.1.1 255.255.255.0
exit
interface fastEthernet 9/0.3
svlan id 2 3
ip address 192.3.1.1 255.255.255.0
exit
```

QoS Client Configuration

From Global Configuration mode:

```
! Configure the max-subscriber-bandwidth, subscriber-weight,
  max-subscriber-video-bandwidth, and max-100Kbps-voice-calls global parameter
  instances.
qos-parameter max-subscriber-bandwidth 2000000
qos-parameter subscriber-weight 1
qos-parameter max-subscriber-video-bandwidth 2000000
qos-parameter max-100Kbps-voice-calls 1
! Configure a global parameter instance for individual DSLAMs.
interface fastEthernet 9/0
svlan 1 qos-parameter max-subscriber-video-bandwidth 1000000
exit
! Configure the basic-data service for Subscriber 1.
interface fastEthernet 9/0.1
qos-profile subscriber-data-service
exit
! Configure the basic triple-play service for Subscriber 2.
interface fastEthernet 9/0.2
qos-parameter max-subscriber-bandwidth 6000000
qos-parameter subscriber-weight 3
qos-parameter max-subscriber-video-bandwidth 2000000
qos-parameter max-100Kbps-voice-calls 1
qos-profile subscriber-triple-play
```

```
exit
! Configure the enhanced triple-play service for Subscriber 3.
interface fastEthernet 9/0.3
qos-parameter max-subscriber-bandwidth 8000000
qos-parameter subscriber-weight 6
qos-parameter max-subscriber-video-bandwidth 3000000
qos-parameter max-100Kbps-voice-calls 3
qos-profile subscriber-triple-play
exit
```

Related Documentation

- Parameter Definition Attributes for QoS Administrators Overview on page 225
- Parameter Instances for QoS Clients Overview on page 235
- Configuring a Basic Parameter Definition for QoS Administrators on page 234

CHAPTER 26

Configuring Hierarchical QoS Parameters

This chapter provides information for configuring hierarchical quality of service (QoS) parameters on E Series routers.

QoS parameters are discussed in the following sections:

Hierarchical QoS Parameters Overview

You use hierarchical parameters in applications where you want the system to add instances associated with child interfaces and associate the sum with a parent interface. For example, to shape an S-VLAN to 50 percent of the sum of the shaping rates of the VLANs stacked above the S-VLAN, you specify *explicit* instances of the parameter associated with the VLANs, and the system creates an *implicit* instance of the parameter associated with the S-VLAN. The parameter maintains the value of the sum of the explicit instances.

The most common use of hierarchical parameters is in combination with the IP multicast bandwidth adjustment application.

For example, you create a hierarchical parameter that controls a VLAN. The hierarchical parameter has two explicit parameter instances on two IP interfaces, with values of 1 Mbps and 3 Mbps. Therefore, an implicit parameter instance is created at the VLAN interface with a value of 4 Mbps.

Related Documentation

- Configuring a Parameter Definition to Calculate Hierarchical Instances on page 256
- For information about the IP multicast bandwidth adjustment application, see IP Multicast Bandwidth Adjustment for QoS Overview on page 263

Guidelines for Configuring Hierarchical Parameters

Use the following guidelines when specifying a hierarchical parameter:

- You can specify only a subset of the instance-interface types that are supported for non-hierarchical parameters. The following output lists the instance-interface types that are supported:

  host1(config)#**qos-parameter-define hierarchical-parameter hierarchical**
  host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#**instance-interface-type ?**
  atm-vc ATM Virtual Circuit (VC)
  ip IP interface
  ipv6 IP version 6 interface
  l2tp-session L2tp session interface
  vlan VLAN subinterface

- You can specify only one instance-interface type per hierarchical parameter. For example:

  host1(config)#**qos-parameter-define hierarchical-parameter hierarchical**
  host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#**instance-interface-type ip**
  host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#**instance-interface-type vlan**
  % only one instance-interface-type can be specified for a hierarchical parameter

- Hierarchical instance-interface types cannot stack above the *highest* controlled-interface type. For example:

  host1(config)#**qos-parameter-define hierarchical-parameter hierarchical**
  host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#**controlled-interface-type ip**
  host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#**instance-interface-type vlan**
  % hierarchical instance-interface-type vlan cannot stack above
  controlled-interface-type ip

  In contrast, a non-hierarchical instance-interface type cannot stack above the *lowest* controlled-interface type (vlan). For example:

  host1(config)#**qos-parameter-define non-hierarchical-parameter**
  host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#**controlled-interface-type vlan**
  host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#**instance-interface-type ip**
  % instance-interface-type ip cannot stack above the lowest controlled-interface-type

- You must specify a subscriber-interface type that is identical to the instanceinterface type that you specified.

Related Documentation

- Configuring a Parameter Definition to Calculate Hierarchical Instances on page 256

Configuring a Parameter Definition to Calculate Hierarchical Instances

You can configure hierarchical parameters for applications where you want the system to add instances associated with child interfaces and associate the sum with a parent interface.

Hierarchical parameters have explicit instances that are associated with the logical interfaces of instance-interface types, as well as implicit instances that are associated with the logical interfaces of controlled-interface types. The system computes the values of an implicit instance as the sum of the values of the explicit instances stacked above the implicit instance.

To configure a hierarchical QoS parameter definition:

- Include the **hierarchical** keyword with the **qos-parameter-define** command.

  host1(config)#**qos-parameter-define max-subscriber-bandwidth**
  host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#

Related Documentation

- Hierarchical QoS Parameters Overview on page 255
- Configuring a Basic Parameter Definition for QoS Administrators on page 234
- Configuring a Parameter Definition for IP Multicast Bandwidth Adjustment on page 265
- Example: QoS Parameter Configuration for Hierarchical Parameters on page 257

- *qos-parameter-define*

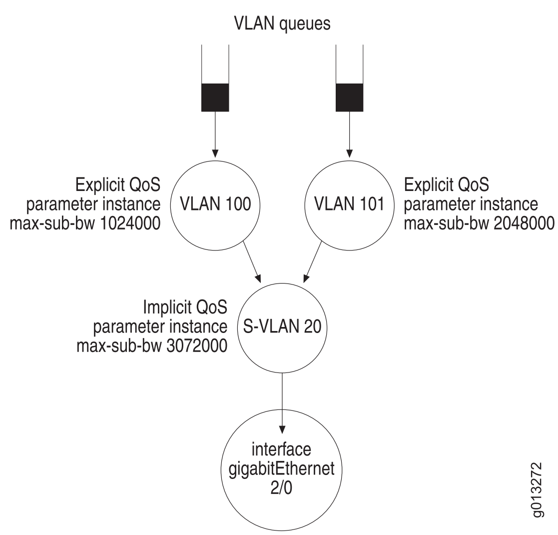
Example: QoS Parameter Configuration for Hierarchical Parameters

The example in this section illustrates how to configure hierarchical parameters for VLANs and S-VLANs.

Figure 62 on page 257 shows the QoS scheduler hierarchy that the QoS client creates for the VLANs and S-VLANs in the interface stack. The QoS client creates explicit parameter instances using the parameter definition max-sub-bw to shape rates at the VLAN subinterfaces 100 and 101.

An S-VLAN node is located below the two VLAN nodes in the interface stack. The QoS client creates an implicit parameter instance by applying a shaper to the S-VLAN subinterface 10 that equals the total rate at the VLANs (3072000).

Figure 62: Hierarchical Parameters Scheduler Hierarchy



Procedure for QoS Administrators

This section describes the procedures to configure the scheduler hierarchy shown in Figure 62 on page 257 by using QoS parameters.

Configuring the Parameter Definition

The QoS administrator configures the parameter definition for the maximum subscriber bandwidth.

To configure a parameter definition for the maximum subscriber bandwidth:

1. Configure the parameter definition named max-sub-bw.
2. Enable the parameter to control S-VLANs.
3. Enable the parameter to control VLANs.
4. Enable the parameter to have instances created on VLAN subinterfaces.
5. Specify that the QoS client can create the parameter instance for VLANs, which represent subscribers.

```
host1(config)#qos-parameter-define max-sub-bw hierarchical
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#controlled-interface-type svlan
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#controlled-interface-type vlan
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#instance-interface-type vlan
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#subscriber-interface-type vlan
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#exit
```

Configuring the Scheduler Profiles

The QoS administrator can then reference the parameter definition within a scheduler profile, which defines the shaping rates for the parameter.

1. Configure a scheduler profile to shape the throughput the explicit QoS parameters for VLANs.
   a. Configure the scheduler profile named sp-shape-cvlan.
   b. Configure the shaping rate by referencing the parameter max-sub-bw.

```
host1(config)#scheduler-profile sp-shape-cvlan
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shaping-rate max-sub-bw
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit
```

2. Configure a scheduler profile to shape the S-VLAN throughput.
   a. Configure the scheduler profile named sp-shape-svlan.
   b. Configure the shaping rate by referencing the parameter max-sub-bw.

```
host1(config)#scheduler-profile sp-shape-svlan
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shaping-rate max-sub-bw
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit
```

Configuring the QoS Profiles

By referencing the scheduler profiles within QoS profiles, the QoS administrator creates the scheduler hierarchy. In this portion of the example, the QoS administrator configures QoS profiles for the VLAN and the S-VLAN.

1. Configure the QoS profile for the VLAN interfaces.
   a. Configure the QoS profile named qp-shape-cvlan.
   b. Configure the VLAN queue and reference the best-effort traffic class.
   c. Configure the VLAN node and reference the scheduler profile for shaping VLANs.

```
host1(config)#qos-profile qp-shape-cvlan
host1(config-qos-profile)#vlan queue traffic-class best-effort
host1(config-qos-profile)#vlan node scheduler-profile sp-shape-cvlan
host1(config-qos-profile)#exit
```

2. Configure the QoS profile for the S-VLAN interface.
   a. Configure the QoS profile named qp-shape-svlan.
   b. Configure the S-VLAN node and reference the scheduler profile sp-shape-svlan.

```
host1(config)#qos-profile qp-shape-svlan
host1(config-qos-profile)#svlan node scheduler-profile sp-shape-svlan
host1(config-qos-profile)#exit
```

Procedure for QoS Clients

This section describes procedures to create parameter instances at VLAN subinterface 100 and VLAN subinterface 101.

1. Create an explicit parameter instance at VLAN subinterface 100.
   a. Specify the Gigabit Ethernet interface in slot 2, port 0.
   b. Configure the VLAN major interface.
   c. Configure the VLAN subinterface at slot 2, port 0, subinterface 100.
   d. Assign an S-VLAN ID of 10 and a VLAN ID of 100 to the VLAN subinterface.
   e. Attach the max-sub-bw QoS parameter to the subinterface with a value of 1024000.
   f. Attach the qp-shape-cvlan QoS profile to the subinterface.

```
host1(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 2/0
host1(config-if)#encapsulation vlan
host1(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 2/0.100
host1(config-if)#svlan id 10 100
host1(config-if)#qos-parameter max-sub-bw 1024000
host1(config-if)#qos-profile qp-shape-cvlan
host1(config-if)#exit
```

2. Create an explicit parameter instance at VLAN subinterface 101.
   a. Specify the VLAN subinterface 101 in slot 2, port 0.
   b. Assign an S-VLAN ID of 10 and a VLAN ID of 101 to the VLAN subinterface.
   c. Attach the max-sub-bw QoS parameter to the subinterface with a value of 2048000.
   d. Attach the qp-shape-cvlan QoS profile to the subinterface.

```
host1(config-if)#interface gigabitEthernet 2/0.101
host1(config-if)#svlan id 10 101
host1(config-if)#qos-parameter max-sub-bw 2048000
host1(config-if)#qos-profile qp-shape-cvlan
host1(config-if)#exit
```

3. Create an implicit parameter instance at S-VLAN subinterface 10.
   a. Specify the Gigabit Ethernet interface at slot 2, port 0.
   b. Attach the qp-shape-svlan QoS profile to the node at S-VLAN subinterface 10.

      host1(config)#**interface gigabitEthernet 2/0**
      host1(config-if)#**svlan 10 qos-profile qp-shape-svlan**

Monitoring Hierarchical QoS Parameters

After completing the configuration, both the QoS administrator and the QoS client can monitor it by issuing the **show qos-parameter references** command. To display the information about hierarchical parameter instances, you must specify the Gigabit Ethernet interface.

host1#**show qos-parameter max-sub-bw references interface gigabitEthernet 2/0**

```
                            parameter             instance
         interface             name      value      Type
--------------------------- ---------- ------- ------------
GigabitEthernet2/0 svlan 10 max-sub-bw 3072000 hierarchical
GigabitEthernet2/0.100      max-sub-bw 1024000 explicit
GigabitEthernet2/0.101      max-sub-bw 2048000 explicit

  Explicit parameter instances:      2
  Hierarchical parameter instances:  1
  IP multicast parameter instances:  0
  Parameter instances reported:      3
```

Complete Configuration Example

You can use the complete configuration examples provided for each of the configurations in your own network. To customize the configuration example for your needs, copy the text into a text editor, and modify it.

To use the example for immediate use, copy it to the local console or Telnet session from which you access the router.

You can also save the example as a script (.scr) file that executes the commands as though they were entered at the terminal. For information about executing .scr files, see *JunosE System Basics Configuration Guide*.

QoS Administrator Configuration

From Global Configuration mode:

! Configure the max-sub-bw QoS parameter definition.
qos-parameter-define max-sub-bw hierarchical
controlled-interface-type svlan
controlled-interface-type vlan
instance-interface-type vlan
subscriber-interface-type vlan
exit
! Configure the sp-shape-cvlan and sp-shape-svlan scheduler profiles.
scheduler-profile sp-shape-cvlan
shaping-rate max-sub-bw


```
exit
scheduler-profile sp-shape-svlan
shaping-rate max-sub-bw
exit
! Configure the qp-shape-cvlan and qp-shape-svlan QoS profiles.
qos-profile qp-shape-cvlan
vlan queue traffic-class best-effort
vlan node scheduler-profile sp-shape-cvlan
exit
qos-profile qp-shape-svlan
svlan node scheduler-profile sp-shape-svlan
exit
```

QoS Client Configuration

From Global Configuration mode:

```
! Configure the QoS parameter max-sub-bw for VLAN subinterface 100.
interface gigabitEthernet 2/0
encapsulation vlan
interface gigabitEthernet 2/0.100
svlan id 10 100
qos-parameter max-sub-bw 1024000
qos-profile qp-shape-cvlan
exit
! Configure the QoS parameter max-sub-bw for VLAN subinterface 101.
interface gigabitEthernet 2/0.101
svlan id 10 101
qos-parameter max-sub-bw 2048000
qos-profile qp-shape-cvlan
! Attach the QoS profile to the S-VLAN subinterface 10.
interface gigabitEthernet 2/0
svlan 10 qos-profile qp-shape-svlan
```

Related Documentation

- Hierarchical QoS Parameters Overview on page 255

CHAPTER 27

Configuring IP Multicast Bandwidth Adjustment with QoS Parameters

This chapter provides information for configuring quality of service (QoS) parameters on E Series routers.

QoS parameters are discussed in the following sections:

IP Multicast Bandwidth Adjustment for QoS Overview

You can associate the IP multicast bandwidth adjustment application (**ip-multicast**) with a parameter definition. Before you begin, you must define a multicast bandwidth map and the QoS adjustment for a virtual router.

You use the IP multicast bandwidth adjustment application to set the shared-shaping rate for a subscriber when a downstream DSLAM is replicating a multicast frame for multiple downstream transmissions on a subscriber circuit. In this case, the router does not schedule the multicast traffic on a subscriber VLAN, but limits the scheduled non-multicast traffic on the subscriber VLAN so that the total of non-multicast and multicast traffic at the DSLAM is less than the subscriber shared-shaping rate.

To implement this, the IP multicast bandwidth adjustment application tracks the bandwidth of multicast flows based on IGMP joins and leaves. When the QoS administrator configures a QoS parameter with the IP multicast bandwidth adjustment application, the application automatically configures an instance of that parameter for each subscriber that is receiving multicast traffic. The value of the parameter instance is equal to the multicast bandwidth for a subscriber at a specific time. The shared-shaping rate of the VLAN node can be configured using a parameter expression such as max-subscriber-bandwidth - ip-multicast-bandwidth.

In a typical IP multicast bandwidth adjustment configuration, the shaping rate or shared-shaping rate is determined by calculating the total subscriber bandwidth of the logical interface minus the ip-multicast bandwidth. To enable the IP multicast QoS adjustment, you must:

- Define a qos-parameter using the **qos-parameter-define** command with the application **ip-multicast** and the **hierarchical** keyword.

  host1(config)# **qos-parameter-define ipm application ip-multicast hierarchical**
  host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#

- Reference the ipm parameter within a scheduler profile. For example:

  host1(config)#**scheduler-profile totalSubscriberBw**
  host1(config-scheduler-profile)#**shared-shaping-rate 10000000 - ipm auto**

  This scheduler profile contains an expression for the shared-shaping rate that limits the shared-shaping rate to 10 Mbps less the rate of any IP multicast traffic.

- Reference the scheduler profile within a QoS profile rule. For example:

  host1(config)#**qos-profile subscriber**
  host1(config-qos-profile)#**vlan node scheduler-profile totalSubscriberBw**

  This QoS profile rule limits a subscriber with vlan to the rate specified in the totalSubscriberBw scheduler profile.

QoS clients do not need to create a parameter instance to activate the IP multicast bandwidth adjustment application. The system automatically creates explicit instances based on IGMP joins and leaves.

When a subscriber logs in, the QoS scheduler hierarchy is created with the vlan configured for shared shaping, based on the expression 1000000 - ipm. If no multicast traffic is being transmitted, there is no ipm parameter instance with the vlan.

To calculate the subscriber bandwidth from the total subscriber bandwidth, you must create a global parameter instance using the **ip-multicast** keyword and set the value to 0.

To ensure the system can locate an instance of the ipm parameter for subscribers that are not receiving multicast traffic, you must create a global parameter with a value of 0:

host1(config)# **qos-parameter ipm 0**

If you do not create the global parameter instance, the expression result is undefined for these subscribers and the shared shaping rate is not set.

By configuring a global parameter instance of 0, the value is applied to all the interfaces that reference the parameter. QoS overrides the global ipm parameter instance with the value specified in the bandwidth map for a specific IP interface on which IGMP joins.

Related Documentation

- Guidelines for Configuring IP Multicast Adjustment for QoS on page 265
- *JunosE Multicast Routing Configuration Guide*
- Scheduler Profiles and Parameter Expressions for QoS Administrators on page 231

Guidelines for Configuring IP Multicast Adjustment for QoS

When you specify the IP multicast bandwidth adjustment application, the following considerations apply:

- You must specify a controlled-interface type.
- You cannot specify any instance-interface types or subscriber-interface types. By default, the system assigns a default instance-interface type of ip.
- When you specify the IP multicast bandwidth adjustment application, the parameter definition is hierarchical. You must specify the **hierarchical** keyword with the **application** keyword.
- The system prevents you from defining more than one parameter definition with the **ip-multicast** application specified. For example:

```
host1(config)#qos-parameter-define vpShaper application ip-multicast  hierarchical
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#controlled-interface-type ip
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#exit
host1(config)#qos-parameter-define bar application ip-multicast hierarchical
% there cannot be more than one parameter defined with this property
```

- Parameter instances associated with the IP multicast bandwidth adjustment application are not stored in non-volatile storage (NVS). (Parameter definitions are stored in NVS.) Because the application is activated based on IGMP joins and leaves received on an interface, the system removes the instances when you turn off or reset the router, then re-creates it based on new messages received on an interface.

Related Documentation

- Configuring a Parameter Definition for IP Multicast Bandwidth Adjustment on page 265

Configuring a Parameter Definition for IP Multicast Bandwidth Adjustment

Before you configure a parameter definition for IP multicast bandwidth:

- Define a multicast bandwidth map and the QoS adjustment for a virtual router.

  See *JunosE Multicast Routing Configuration Guide*.

To associate a parameter instance with the IP multicast bandwidth adjustment application:

1. Configure traffic classes.

```
host1(config)#traffic-class voice
host1(config-traffic-class)#exit
host1(config)#traffic-class best-effort
host1(config-traffic-class)#exit
```

2. Create a parameter definition.

   a. Configure the QoS parameter name and the application.

```
host1(config)#qos-parameter-define ipm application ip-multicast hierarchical
```


b. Configure a controlled-interface type.

```
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#controlled-interface-type vlan
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#exit
```

3. Create a parameter instance that globally defines the value of the IP multicast adjustment as 0.

```
host1(config)#qos-parameter ipm 0
```

4. Reference the parameter within a scheduler profile parameter expression.

```
host1(config)#scheduler-profile vlan-subscriber
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shared-shaping-rate 1000000 - ipm burst 50
   milliseconds auto
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit
```

5. Add the scheduler profile to a QoS profile.

```
host1(config)#qos-profile vlan-subscriber
host1(config-qos-profile)#vlan queue traffic-class best-effort
host1(config-qos-profile)#vlan queue traffic-class voice scheduler-profile 192k
host1(config-qos-profile)#vlan node scheduler-profile vlan-subscriber
host1(config-qos-profile)#exit
```

6. Attach the parameter definition to a logical interface.

```
host1(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 7/0
host1(config-if)#encapsulation vlan
host1(config-if)#exit
host1(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 7/0.1
host1(config-if)#vlan id 200
host1(config-if)#qos-profile vlan-subscriber
host1(config-if)#ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
```

After the QoS profile is attached to the interface, the IP multicast bandwidth adjustment application begins to adjust rates based on IGMP joins and leaves received on that interface.

Related Documentation

- IP Multicast Bandwidth Adjustment for QoS Overview on page 263
- Example: QoS Parameter Configuration for IP Multicast Bandwidth Adjustment on page 267

- *controlled-interface-type*
- *encapsulation vlan*
- *interface gigabitEthernet*
- *node*
- *qos-parameter-define*
- *qos-profile*
- *queue*
- *scheduler-profile*
- *shared-shaping-rate*

- *traffic-class*
- *vlan id*

Example: QoS Parameter Configuration for IP Multicast Bandwidth Adjustment

In this example, a QoS administrator configures a QoS parameter definition to associate with the IP multicast bandwidth adjustment application.

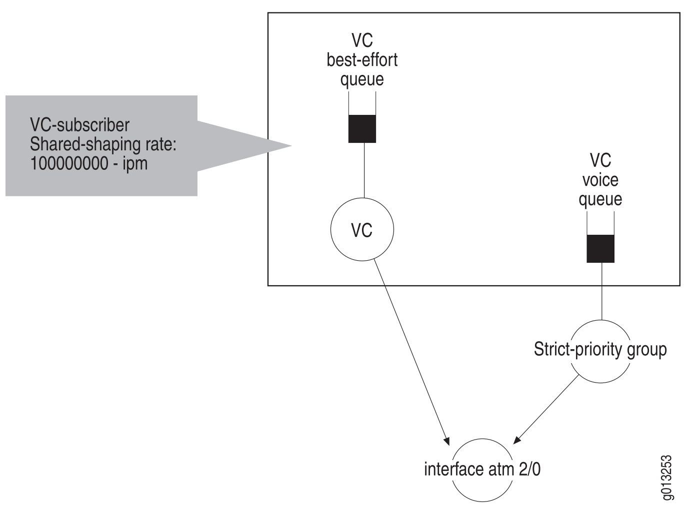
The QoS administrator configures the parameter definition to perform the QoS adjustment on an ATM VC subscriber. By specifying the **ip-multicast** keyword with the **qos-parameter-define** command, the IP parameter instances are created when the Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) joins and leaves.

When you specify a controlled-interface type for atm-vc, the system explicitly creates a parameter instance at the ATM VC with a value that is equal to the sum of the IP adjustments above this interface. This parameter value is referred by a scheduler profile and a QoS profile to create the QoS scheduler hierarchy that adjusts the shared-shaping rate when IGMP joins and leaves.

This subscriber has data, voice, and video service with total subscriber bandwidth of 10 Mbps. Voice traffic is shaped at 192 Kbps and belongs to the strict priority group. Video traffic is provided by the IP multicast bandwidth adjustment application and its rate is configured in the bandwidth map.

Figure 63 on page 267 shows the scheduler hierarchy built in this configuration.

Figure 63: Scheduler Hierarchy with QoS Adjustment for IP Multicast



Configuring Traffic Classes and Traffic-Class Groups

The QoS administrator configures the traffic classes and traffic-class groups for best-effort data and voice services. The QoS administrator does not need to configure a traffic class for the video service because it is transmitted through the IP multicast connection.

1. Configure the traffic classes.
   a. Configure the traffic class named best-effort.
   b. Configure the traffic class named voice.

```
host1(config)#traffic-class voice
host1(config-traffic-class)#exit

host1(config)#traffic-class best-effort
host1(config-traffic-class)#exit
```

2. Configure a traffic-class group for low-latency expedited forwarding (EF) and add the traffic class for voice service into the traffic-class group EF.
   a. Configure the EF traffic-class group with strict-priority scheduling.
   b. Add the traffic class voice to the traffic-class group.

```
host1(config)#traffic-class-group EF auto-strict-priority
host1(config-traffic-class-group)#traffic-class voice
host1(config-traffic-class-group)#exit
```

   The remaining traffic class, best-effort, remains in the default traffic-class group.

Configuring the QoS Parameter Definition and Global Parameter Instance

The QoS administrator configures the QoS parameter definition and specifies the IP multicast bandwidth adjustment application. The QoS administrator must configure the parameter as hierarchical.

The QoS scheduler hierarchy is constructed when the subscriber logs on. However, because the parameter instance has not yet been created, the shared-shaping rate is undefined (that is, there is no shaping rate).

Therefore, the QoS administrator creates a global parameter instance to shape the subscriber to the desired bandwidth. The initial value is determined based on the application; in this example, the QoS administrator specifies 0 as the default.

1. Configure the QoS parameter definition ipm, associate it with the ip-multicast application, and assign it as a hierarchical parameter.
2. Configure a controlled-interface type of atm-vc.
3. Configure the global parameter instance.

```
host1(config)#qos-parameter-define ipm application ip-multicast hierarchical
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#controlled-interface-type atm-vc
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#exit
host1(config)#qos-parameter ipm 0
```

Therefore, the initial shared-shaping rate is 10 Mbps (10 Mbps - ipm value of 0).

Reference the Parameter Definition Within a Scheduler Profile

The QoS administrator configures the scheduler profile for the ATM VC subscriber and configures the shared-shaping rate. When a scheduler profile references the parameter instance, it enables the IP multicast bandwidth adjustment application to adjust the subscriber bandwidth to account for the video traffic.

The QoS administrator then configures the scheduler profile to shape voice traffic.

1. Configure the scheduler profile for the ATM VC subscriber.
   a. Configure the scheduler profile named vc-subscriber.
   b. Configure the shared-shaping rate by referencing an expression to limit the subscriber bandwidth to 10 Mbps.

```
host1(config)#scheduler-profile vc-subscriber
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shared-shaping-rate 10000000 - ipm burst 50
  milliseconds auto
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit
```

2. Configure the scheduler profile for shaping voice traffic.
   a. Configure the scheduler profile named 192K.
   b. Configure the shaping rate at 1920000.

```
host1(config)#scheduler-profile 192K
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shaping rate 192000
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit
```

Adding the Scheduler Profiles to a QoS Profile

The IP multicast adjustment application is initialized when IGMP joins or leaves. The QoS administrator specifies the scheduler hierarchy by using a QoS profile rule that refers to a scheduler profile with a parameter expression.

1. Create the QoS profile named ipm-adjusted.
2. Configure a queue for ATM VC subinterfaces with the best-effort traffic class.
3. Configure a queue for ATM VC subinterfaces with the voice traffic class and reference the 192K scheduler profile.
4. Configure a node for ATM VC subinterfaces and reference the scheduler profile vc-subscriber.

```
host1(config)#qos-profile ipm-adjusted
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc queue traffic-class best-effort
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc queue traffic-class voice scheduler-profile 192k
host1(config-qos-profile)#atm-vc node scheduler-profile vc-subscriber
host1(config-qos-profile)#exit
```

Attaching the Parameter Definition to an Interface

The QoS administrator creates a logical interface and attaches the parameter definition. The scheduler hierarchy is created when the QoS administrator creates the interface.

1. Configure the ATM interface in slot 2, port 0 as a point-to-point ATM interface.
2. Configure the ATM PVC with aal5snap encapsulation.
3. Attach the QoS profile vc-subscriber to the subinterface.
4. Configure the IP address for the ATM subinterface.

```
host1(config)#interface atm 2/0
host1(config-if)#interface atm 2/0.1 point-to-point
host1(config-subif)#atm pvc 100 0 100 aal5snap
```

host1(config-subif)#**qos-profile ipm-adjusted**
host1(config-subif)#**ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0**

IP Multicast Bandwidth Adjustment

When an IGMP join occurs, the IP multicast bandwidth adjustment application creates the parameter instance ipm for the IP interface and the ATM VC subinterface. Because the shared-shaping rate of the ATM VC references the ipm parameter, the rate is recalculated. If the imp parameter has a value of 2 Mbps, the resulting shared-shaping rate is 8 Mbps (10 Mbps - 2 = 8 Mbps).

When another IGMP join occurs, the IP multicast bandwidth adjustment application recalculates the value for parameter ipm and configures it to another value (for example, 7 Mbps). The system readjusts the ipm at the ATM VC and readjusts the shared-shaping rate. If the voice traffic is 100 Kbps, then the best-effort traffic is 2.9 Mbps.

When an IGMP leave occurs, the IP multicast bandwidth adjustment application configures the ipm parameter instance with a new value and readjusts the shared-shaping rate.

Monitoring the Configuration

After completing the configuration, the QoS administrator can monitor it by issuing **show** commands.

1. To display the traffic classes for best-effort and voice, issue the **show traffic-class** command.

```
host1#show traffic-class
                              fabric
  traffic       fabric        strict
   class        weight      priority
-----------     ------      --------
best-effort       8            no
voice             8            no
```

2. To display the traffic-class group, issue the **show traffic-class-group** command.

```
host1#show traffic-class-group
traffic-class-group EF auto-strict-priority
  traffic-class voice
```

3. To display the scheduler profile settings for vc-subscriber and 192K, issue the **show scheduler-profile** command.

```
host1#show scheduler-profile
                shaping    shaping              strict     assured
  scheduler      rate       burst     weight   priority     rate
-------------   -------    -------    ------   --------    -------
default          <none>     <none>      8         no        <none>
vc-subscriber    <none>     <none>      8         no        <none>
192k             192000    default      8         no        <none>
                                    shared       shared
                  shared            shaping      shaping              shared
  scheduler     shaping rate        burst      constituent       shaping mode
-------------   --------------    --------    -----------    ---------------
default                 <none>      <none>          <none>             <none>
vc-subscriber   10000000 - ipm    50 bytes          <none>    simple implicit
192k                    <none>      <none>          <none>             <none>
```

4. To display the attachments on all QoS profiles, including ipm-adjust, issue the **show qos-profile references** command.

```
host1#show qos-profile references
          qos profile                                 attachment
-------------------------------  -------------------------------------------
atm-default                       (qos-port-type-profile)
serial-default                    (qos-port-type-profile)
ethernet-default                  (qos-port-type-profile)
server-default                    (qos-port-type-profile)
ipm-adjust                        atm-vc ATM2/0.1

  Port attachments:       4
  Interface attachments:  1
  Not attached:           0
```

5. To display the settings for the ipm-adjust QoS profile, issue the **show qos-profile** command.

```
host1#show qos-profile ipm-adjust
qos-profile ipm-adjust:
t-class interface rule  traffic  scheduler  queue   drop   statistics
group   type      type  class    profile    profile profile profile
------- --------- ----- ----------- ------------ ------- -------
        atm-vc    node            vc-subscriber
        atm-vc    queue best-effort default default default default
EF      atm-vc    queue voice       192k    default default default
```

6. To display the settings for the ipm QoS parameter definition, issue the **show qos-parameter-define** command.

```
host1#show qos-parameter-define
            controlled   instance  subscriber
parameter   interface    interface interface  value
  name        types        types     types    range
--------- ------------- --------- ---------- ------
ipm       atm-vc         <none>    <none>     <none>

parameter
  name                properties
--------- -------------------------------------
ipm       ip-multicast-adjustment, hierarchical
```

7. To display global and interface attachments on the ipm QoS parameter instance, issue the **show qos-parameter references** command.

```
host1#show qos-parameter references
          parameter
interface   name     value
--------- --------- -------
global    ipm            0

  Global parameter instances:   1
  Parameter instances reported: 1
```

```
host1#show qos-parameter references interface atm 1/0.1
              parameter        instance
   interface      name    value     Type
--------------- --------- ----- ------------
atm-vc ATM1/0.1 ipm         200 hierarchical
ip ATM1/0.1     ipm         200 ip-multicast

  Explicit parameter instances:      0
  Hierarchical parameter instances:  1
```

```
IP multicast parameter instances:  1
Parameter instances reported:      2
```

8. To display the queue forwarding rates for the ATM VC and IP interfaces on the ATM interface in slot 2, port 0, issue the **show egress-queue rates** command.

```
host1#show egress-queue rates interface atm 2/0.1
                  traffic   forwarded aggregate minimum maximum
   interface       class       rate    drop rate  rate     rate
--------------- ----------- --------- --------- ------- --------
atm-vc ATM2/0.1 voice               0         0  192000   192000
ip ATM2/0.1     best-effort         0         0       0 10000000

  Queues reported:                   2
  Queues filtered (under threshold): 0
* Queues disabled (no rate period):  0
**Queues disabled (no resources):    0
  Total queues:                      2
```

9. To display the shared shaper settings for the ATM VC on the ATM interface in slot 2, port 0, issue the **show qos shared-shaper** command.

```
host1#show qos shared-shaper interface atm 2/0.1
                                          shared
                                         shaping  shaping      other
   interface             resource          rate    rate        rate
--------------- ------------------------ -------- ------- -------------
atm-vc ATM2/0.1 A atm-vc node            10000000              10000000
                A atm-vc queue EF voice            192000

 Total shared shapers:          1
 Total constituents:            2
 Total shared shaper failovers: 0
 Compound shared shapers are supported.
```

Complete Configuration Example

You can use the complete configuration examples provided for each of the configurations in your own network. To customize the configuration example for your needs, copy the text into a text editor, and modify it.

To use the example for immediate use, copy it to the local console or Telnet session from which you access the router.

You can also save the example as a script (.scr) file that executes the commands as though they were entered at the terminal. For information about executing .scr files, see *JunosE System Basics Configuration Guide*.

From Global Configuration mode:

! Create the voice traffic class.
traffic-class voice
exit
traffic-class best-effort
exit
traffic-class-group EF auto-strict-priority
traffic-class best-effort
exit
! Create the ipm QoS parameter definition.


```
qos-parameter-define ipm application ip-multicast hierarchical
controlled-interface-type atm-vc
exit
! Create a global parameter instance of the ipm QoS parameter.
qos-parameter ipm 0
! Configure the vc-subscriber and 192K scheduler profiles.
scheduler-profile vc-subscriber
shared-shaping-rate 10000000 - ipm burst 50 milliseconds auto
exit
scheduler-profile 192K
shaping-rate 192000
exit
! Add the scheduler profiles to the ipm-adjusted QoS profile.
qos-profile ipm-adjusted
atm-vc queue traffic-class best-effort
atm-vc queue traffic-class voice scheduler-profile 192k
atm-vc node scheduler-profile vc-subscriber
exit
! Attach the parameter definition to an interface.
interface atm 2/0.1 point-to-point
atm pvc 100 0 100 aal5snap
qos-profile ipm-adjusted
ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255
```

Related Documentation

- IP Multicast Bandwidth Adjustment for QoS Overview on page 263

CHAPTER 28

Configuring the Shaping Mode for Ethernet with QoS Parameters

This chapter provides information for configuring the shaping mode for Ethernet using quality of service (QoS) parameters on E Series routers.

QoS parameters are discussed in the following sections:

Cell Shaping Mode Using QoS Parameters Overview

You can associate the QoS cell mode application (**qos-cell-mode**) with a parameter definition for Ethernet interfaces configured on any E Series Broadband Services Routers.

Creating a parameter instance with the QoS cell mode application on a VLAN subinterface enables the scheduler to perform cell mode shaping and scheduling for queues and nodes associated with the controlled-interface types above the logical interface on which you create the parameter instance.

Overriding the QoS Shaping Mode

The QoS cell mode application overrides the shaping mode specified at the port using the **qos-shaping-mode** command.

The QoS cell mode application applies the shaping mode to all logical interfaces specified in the controlled-interface type list above the logical interface on which you created the parameter instance.

For example, all of the interfaces stacked above the Gigabit Ethernet interface configured on slot 6, adapter 0, port 2 have cell shaping mode:

```
host1(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 6/0/2
host1(config-if)#qos-shaping-mode cell
```

The QoS administrator then applies frame shaping mode to the Gigabit Ethernet interface configured on slot 6, adapter 0, port 2, subinterface 1 using the QoS cell mode application. This parameter instance overrides the shaping mode configured at the port.

```
host1(config-if)#interface gigabitEthernet 6/0/2.1
host1(config-if)#qos-parameter cell-mode 0
```

Module Types and Capabilities for QoS Cell Mode Application

The QoS cell mode application is supported by all E Series routers. However, different module types support the application.

Table 27 on page 276 lists the supported modules for the **qos-shaping-mode cell** command and the **qos-cell-mode** application for parameters. It also describes how the cell mode adjustment is performed by each module type.

Table 27: Supported Interfaces for qos-shaping-mode and qos-cell-mode Commands

Module Type	qos-shaping-mode cell Command	qos-cell-mode Application	Adjustment Performed By
Ethernet interfaces on ES2 4G LM and ES2 10G LM (E120 and E320 Broadband Services routers)	✓	✓	Internal cell-taxing mechanism
Ethernet interfaces on GE-2 and GE-HDE line modules (ERX7xx models, ERX14xx models, and ERX310 routers)	✓	✓	Internal cell-taxing mechanism
Ethernet interfaces on ERX7xx models, ERX14xx models, and ERX310 routers	–	✓	Parameter expression associated with **qos-cell-mode** application (See “Cell Tax Adjustment Using QoS Cell Mode” on page 276.)
ATM interfaces on all E Series routers	✓	–	Internal cell-taxing mechanism
All other interface types on all E Series routers	–	–	–

Cell Tax Adjustment Using QoS Cell Mode

The internal cell-taxing mechanism does not perform the cell mode adjustment on certain interface types. On these interfaces, the system uses a parameter expression associated with the **qos-cell-mode** application to determine whether the cell adjustment is required.

NOTE: Do not use the parameter expression on Ethernet interfaces configured on the ES2 4G LM, GE-2 line module, or the GE-HDE line module.

For example, the subscriber-rate parameter represents the bandwidth of a subscriber. The shaping rate for the parameter is calculated by referencing an expression that represents the cell mode adjustment in a scheduler profile:

(config-scheduler-profile)# **shaping-rate subscriber-rate - subscriber-rate * cell-mode % 25**

The subscriber-rate - subscriber-rate * cell-mode % 25 expression provides for an explicit cell-tax factor of 25 percent when the subscriber local loop is transmitting cells. In cases where the local loop is very-high-bit-rate digital subscriber line (VDSL), the second term in the expression drops to 0.

Relationship with QoS Downstream Rate Application

ANCP dynamically controls the QoS cell mode application when you create parameter instances for VLANs using both the QoS downstream rate application and the QoS cell mode application.

ANCP controls QoS cell mode parameter instances at the VLAN subinterface only; the protocol does not control parameter instances at the major Ethernet interface or S-VLAN subinterface.

Related Documentation

- Configuring a Parameter Definition to Shape Ethernet Traffic Using Cell Mode on page 278
- Example: QoS Parameter Configuration for QoS Cell Mode and Byte Adjustment for Cell Shaping on page 279
- QoS Shaping Mode for Ethernet Interfaces Overview on page 178
- Scheduler Profiles and Parameter Expressions for QoS Administrators on page 231
- QoS Downstream Rate Application Overview on page 293

Guidelines for Configuring the Cell Shaping Mode with QoS Parameters

When you specify the QoS cell mode application, the following considerations apply:

- You can have only one parameter definition with the QoS cell mode application configured.
- You must specify a controlled-interface type.
- You can specify only instance-interface types of atm, atm-vp, atm-vc, ethernet, svlan, and vlan.
- You can specify only the subscriber-interface type of vlan when you configure Qos cell mode application on its own or with the byte adjustment application. When you configure the QoS cell mode application with the QoS downstream rate application,

you must specify a subscriber-interface type. ANCP uses the subscriber-interface type to determine the instance-interface type on which to dynamically create the parameter.

- You can specify only 0 or 1 as the values for a parameter instance with the QoS cell mode application configured. 0 indicates frame mode, and 1 indicates cell mode. You cannot configure another range for the parameter definition using the **range** command.

Related Documentation

- Cell Shaping Mode Using QoS Parameters Overview on page 275
- Configuring a Parameter Definition to Shape Ethernet Traffic Using Cell Mode on page 278
- Example: QoS Parameter Configuration for QoS Cell Mode and Byte Adjustment for Cell Shaping on page 279
- Scheduler Profiles and Parameter Expressions for QoS Administrators on page 231
- QoS Downstream Rate Application Overview on page 293

Configuring a Parameter Definition to Shape Ethernet Traffic Using Cell Mode

To associate a parameter instance with the QoS cell mode application:

1. Configure traffic classes.

```
host1(config)#traffic-class voice
host1(config-traffic-class)#exit
host1(config)#traffic-class best-effort
host1(config-traffic-class)#exit
```

2. Create a parameter definition.

   a. Configure the QoS parameter name and the application.

   ```
   host1(config)#qos-parameter-define shaping-mode application qos-cell-mode
   ```

   b. Configure a controlled-interface type.

   ```
   host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#controlled-interface-type vlan
   host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#controlled-interface-type ip
   ```

   c. Configure an instance-interface type.

   ```
   host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#instance-interface-type vlan
   ```

3. Create the parameter instance and configure the shaping mode.

   When you create the parameter instance and configure the shaping mode, the value of frame shaping mode is 0; the value for cell shaping mode is 1.

```
host1(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 6/0/2
host1(config-if)#encapsulation vlan
host1(config-if)#interface gigabitEthernet 6/0/2.1
host1(config-if)#vlan id 1
host1(config-if)#qos-parameter cell-mode 1
host1(config-if)#ip address 6.10.10.10 255.255.255.255
host1(config-if)#exit
host1(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 6/0/2
```



```
host1(config-if)#svlan 1 qos-parameter cell-mode 1
host1(config-if)#exit
host1(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 6/0/2
host1(config-if)#qos-parameter cell-mode 1
```

Related Documentation

- Example: QoS Parameter Configuration for QoS Cell Mode and Byte Adjustment for Cell Shaping on page 279
- Scheduler Profiles and Parameter Expressions for QoS Administrators on page 231
- QoS Downstream Rate Application Overview on page 293
- *controlled-interface-type*
- *instance-interface-type*
- *interface gigabitEthernet*
- *ip address*
- *qos-parameter*
- *qos-parameter-define*
- *scheduler-profile*
- *svlan qos-parameter*
- *traffic-class*
- *vlan id*

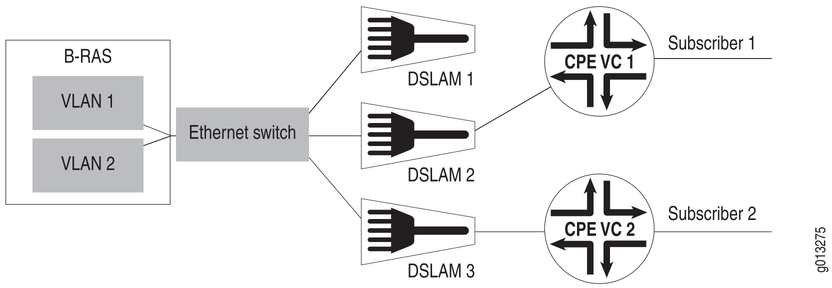
Example: QoS Parameter Configuration for QoS Cell Mode and Byte Adjustment for Cell Shaping

The example in this section illustrates how to configure the byte adjustment application to adjust the shaping rate for downstream ATM traffic from the customer premise equipment (CPE) to Ethernet interfaces configured on an E320 router.

In this example, the QoS administrator manages the shaping rate using a combination of the byte adjustment application and cell shaping mode to account for different layer 2 encapsulations and the ATM cell pad, header, and trailer.

Figure 64 on page 280 displays the Ethernet network to which the QoS administrator applies the byte adjustment.

Figure 64: Byte Adjustment for VC1 and VC2



In Figure 64 on page 280, VLAN 1 and VLAN 2 map to the subscribers at VC1 and VC2.

The QoS administrator allocates a total of 10 Mbps of bandwidth for voice, video, and data services to VC1, and 2 Mbps of bandwidth of data traffic for VC2.

Table 28 on page 280 lists the shaping rate and byte adjustment for both subscribers.

Table 28: Byte Adjustment for Subscribers VC1 and VC2

	VC1	VC2
Protocol	A3 encapsulation	A1 encapsulation
Byte Adjustment	-28	-2
Voice Bandwidth	1000000 bps	1000000 bps
Video Bandwidth	10000 bps	–
Data Bandwidth	8000000 bps	–
Total Bandwidth	–	1000000 bps

Configuring Traffic Classes

The QoS administrator configures the traffic classes and traffic-class groups for video and voice services.

1. Configure the traffic class named voice.

```
host1(config)#traffic-class voice
host1(config-traffic-class)#exit
```

2. Configure the traffic class named video.

```
host1(config)#traffic-class video
host1(config-traffic-class)#exit
```

Configuring the QoS Parameter Definition

The QoS administrator configures a parameter definition and the byte adjustment application. The QoS administrator then enables the QoS client to create a parameter instance of the byte adjustment from VLAN interfaces. All interfaces above the VLAN use the same byte adjustment value.

1. Configure a parameter definition named byte-adjustment.


```
host1(config)#qos-parameter-define byte-adjustment application
   qos-byte-adjustment
```

2. Define the controlled-interface types for vlan and ip to adjust the shaping rate for the VLAN and IP queues.
   a. Configure the controlled-interface type for VLAN.
   b. Configure the controlled-interface type for IP.

```
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#controlled-interface-type vlan
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#controlled-interface-type ip
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#exit
```

Configuring the QoS Shaping Mode

The QoS administrator then configures the QoS shaping mode using the QoS cell mode application. When you configure the QoS shaping mode to cell mode on port 0 of the IOA, all ports on the IOA use the same value.

1. Configure a parameter definition named cell-mode.

```
host1(config)#qos-parameter-define cell-mode application qos-cell-mode
```

2. Define the controlled-interface types for vlan and ip for the shaping mode.

```
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#controlled-interface-type vlan
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#controlled-interface-type ip
host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#exit
```

Reference the Parameter Definition Within a Scheduler Profile

The QoS administrator configures the shaping rate and the shared-shaping rate within scheduler profiles for the subscribers at VC1 and VC2.

1. Configure the scheduler profile for the subscriber VC1.
   a. Configure the scheduler profile named vc1.
   b. Configure the shared-shaping rate of 10000000 with a burst of 10 milliseconds.

```
host1(config)#scheduler-profile vc1
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shared-shaping-rate 10000000 burst 10
   milliseconds
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit
```

2. Configure the scheduler profile for the voice service.
   a. Configure the scheduler profile named voice.
   b. Configure the shared-shaping rate of 100000 with a burst of 10 milliseconds.

```
host1(config)#scheduler-profile voice
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shaping-rate 100000 burst 10 milliseconds
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit
```

3. Configure the scheduler profile for the video service.
   a. Configure the scheduler profile named voice.
   b. Configure the shared-shaping rate of 8000000 with a burst of 10 milliseconds.

```
host1(config)#scheduler-profile video
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shaping-rate 8000000 burst 10 milliseconds
```

```
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit
```

4. Configure the scheduler profile for the subscriber VC2.
   a. Configure the scheduler profile named vc2.
   b. Configure the shared-shaping rate of 1000000 with a burst of 10 milliseconds.

```
host1(config)#scheduler-profile vc2
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shaping-rate 1000000 burst 10 m
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit
```

Adding the Scheduler Profiles to a QoS Profile

After configuring the scheduler profiles, the QoS administrator then configures QoS profiles for subscribers VC1 and VC2.

1. Configure the vc1 QoS profile with a shared-shaping rate of 10 Mbps.
   a. Configure the QoS profile vc1.
   b. Configure the vlan node and reference the scheduler profile vc1.
   c. Configure the vlan queue and reference the voice traffic class and the voice scheduler profile.
   d. Configure the vlan queue and reference the video traffic class and the video scheduler profile.

```
host1(config)#qos-profile vc1
host1(config-qos-profile)#vlan node scheduler-profile vc1
host1(config-qos-profile)#vlan queue traffic-class voice schedule-profile voice
host1(config-qos-profile)#vlan queue traffic-class video schedule-profile video
host1(config-qos-profile)#exit
```

2. Configure the vc2 QoS profile with a shaping rate of 1 Mbps.
   a. Configure the QoS profile vc2.
   b. Configure the vlan node and reference the scheduler profile vc2.

```
host1(config)#qos-profile vc2
host1(config-qos-profile)#vlan node scheduler-profile vc2
host1(config-qos-profile)#exit
```

Attaching the Parameter Definition to an Interface

The QoS administrator creates logical interfaces for VLAN1 and VLAN2 and attaches the parameter definitions to them.

1. Attach the parameter definition to VLAN1.
   a. Configure the Gigabit Ethernet interface in slot 6, adapter 0, port 0.
   b. Configure the VLAN major interface.
   c. Configure the Gigabit Ethernet interface in slot 6, adapter 0, port 0, subinterface 1.
   d. Assign VLAN ID of 1.
   e. Create a parameter instance for byte-adjustment with a value of -28.

f. Create a parameter instance for cell-mode with a value of 1 (cell shaping mode).

g. Attach the QoS profile vc1 to the Gigabit Ethernet interface.

```
host1(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 6/0/0
host1(config-if)#encapsulation vlan
host1(config-if)#interface gigabitEthernet 6/0/0.1
host1(config-if)#vlan id 1
host1(config-if)#qos-parameter byte-adjustment -28
host1config-if)#qos-parameter cell-mode 1
host1(config-if)#qos-profile vc1
host1(config-if)#exit
```

2. Attach the parameter definition to VLAN2.

   a. Specify the Gigabit Ethernet interface in slot 6, adapter 0, port 1.

   b. Assign a VLAN ID of 2.

   c. Create a parameter instance for byte-adjustment with a value of -2.

   d. Create a parameter instance for cell-mode with a value of 1 (cell shaping mode).

   e. Attach the QoS profile vc2 to the Gigabit Ethernet interface.

```
host1(config-if)#interface gigabitEthernet 6/0/1.1
host1(config-if)#vlan id 2
host1(config-if)#qos-parameter byte-adjustment -2
host1(config-if)#qos-parameter cell-mode 1
host1(config-if)#qos-profile vc2
host1(config-if)#exit
```

Complete Configuration Example

You can use the complete configuration examples provided for each of the configurations in your own network. To customize the configuration example for your needs, copy the text into a text editor, and modify it.

To use the example for immediate use, copy it to the local console or Telnet session from which you access the router.

You can also save the example as a script (.scr) file that executes the commands as though they were entered at the terminal. For information about executing .scr files, see *JunosE System Basics Configuration Guide*.

From Global Configuration mode:

```
! Configure the traffic-classes for video and voice.
traffic-class voice
exit
traffic-class video
exit
! Create the byte-adjustment QoS parameter definition.
qos-parameter-define byte-adjustment application qos-byte-adjustment
controlled-interface-type vlan
controlled-interface-type ip
exit
```

```
! Create the cell-mode QoS parameter definition.
qos-parameter-define cell-mode application qos-cell-mode

controlled-interface-type vlan
controlled-interface-type ip
exit
! Configure the vc1 and vc2 scheduler profiles.
scheduler-profile vc1
shared-shaping-rate 10000000 burst 10 milliseconds
exit
scheduler-profile voice
shaping-rate 100000 burst 10 milliseconds
exit
scheduler-profile video
shaping-rate 8000000 burst 10 milliseconds
exit
scheduler-profile vc2
shaping-rate 1000000 burst 10 m
exit
! Add the scheduler profiles to the vc1 QoS profile.
qos-profile vc1
vlan node scheduler-profile vc1
vlan queue traffic-class voice schedule-profile voice
vlan queue traffic-class video schedule-profile video
exit
qos-profile vc2
vlan node scheduler-profile vc2
! Configure the byte adjustment for VLAN1 and VLAN2.
interface gigabitEthernet 6/0/0
encapsulation vlan
interface gigabitEthernet 6/0/0.1
vlan id 1
qos-parameter byte-adjustment -28
qos-parameter cell-mode 1
qos-profile vc1
interface gigabitEthernet 6/0/1.1
vlan id 2
qos-parameter byte-adjustment -2
qos-parameter cell-mode 1
qos-profile vc2
```

Related Documentation

- Cell Shaping Mode Using QoS Parameters Overview on page 275

CHAPTER 29

Configuring Byte Adjustment for Shaping Rates with QoS Parameters

This chapter provides information for configuring byte adjustment with quality of service (QoS) parameters on E Series routers.

QoS parameters are discussed in the following sections:

Byte Adjustment for ADSL and VDSL Traffic Overview

You can associate a parameter definition with a byte adjustment application to adjust the shaping rates for ADSL and VDSL traffic on E Series Broadband Services Routers.

The byte adjustment differs for interfaces with cell shaping mode and frame shaping mode. For ADSL traffic, JunosE Software supports a byte adjustment application (**qos-byte-adjustment**) to adjust rates for cell shaping mode. For VDSL traffic, JunosE Software supports a frame byte-adjustment application (**qos-frame-byte-adjustment**) to adjust rates for frame shaping mode.

Frame is the default shaping mode for Ethernet interfaces on E Series routers. To configure the cell shaping mode, issue the **qos-shaping-mode** command or by specifying the **qos-cell-mode** application with a parameter definition.

Byte Adjustment for Cell Shaping of ADSL Traffic Overview

Managing the bandwidth of downstream ATM traffic to Ethernet interfaces is difficult because of the different layer 2 encapsulations. To reduce the number of packet drops in the Ethernet network, you can use the byte adjustment applications to account for the different encapsulations.

To adjust the shaping rates to account for different layer 2 encapsulations as well as the ATM cell pad, header, and trailer on interfaces, apply a parameter with the cell byte-adjustment application (**qos-byte-adjustment**).

When you apply a parameter with the **qos-byte-adjustment** application to an interface with frame shaping mode, you adjust shaping rates to account for different layer 2 encapsulations only.

Calculation and Example of Byte Adjustment for Cell Shaping

The system counts the bytes transmitted to track the shaping rate. Instead of counting the actual packet size, the system uses the CPE packet size. You can configure the byte adjustment so that the shaping rate matches the CPE bandwidth.

By default, the byte adjustment is set to 0. If the overhead between the access node and CPE is 0, you do not need to configure the byte adjustment value.

Figure 65 on page 286 displays an example of an Ethernet encapsulation and an ATM encapsulation.

Figure 65: Byte Adjustment Calculation for Ethernet and ATM Encapsulations

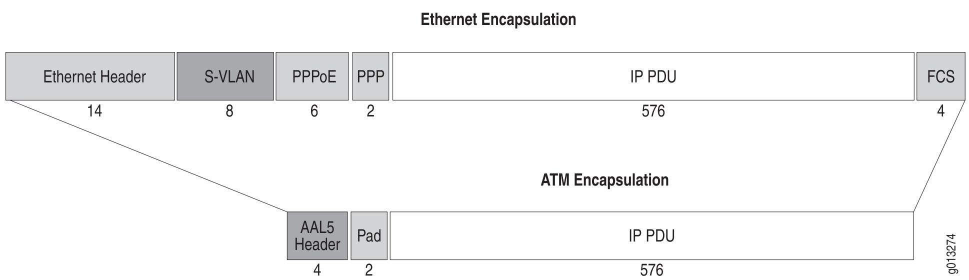


Table 29 on page 286 lists the header lengths for the Ethernet encapsulation, which represents the CPE protocol overhead. The hierarchy is PPPoE over S-VLAN over Ethernet.

Table 29: Header Lengths for Ethernet Encapsulation

Header	Number of Bytes
EnetHeader	14 bytes (6-SA, 6-DA, 2-ethertype)
Vstack	8 bytes (2-vmanTci, 2-ethertype, 2-vlanTci, 2-ethertype)
PppoeHeader	6 bytes (1-version/type, 1-code, 2-session id, 2-length)
Ppp	2 bytes (2-protocol id)
FCS	4 bytes

Table 29: Header Lengths for Ethernet Encapsulation *(continued)*

Header	Number of Bytes
Total	34 bytes

Table 30 on page 287 lists the header lengths for the ATM encapsulation, which represents the B-RAS protocol overhead. The interface stack is PPPoA over ATM 1483 with LLC Mux. The ATM AAL5 trailer is considered cell tax and is not part of the byte adjustment calculation.

Table 30: Header Lengths for ATM Encapsulation

Header	Number of Bytes
ATM AAL5 LLC	4 bytes
PPP	2 bytes (2-protocol id)
Total	6 bytes

The byte adjustment calculation for these encapsulations is:

Byte Adjustment for Frame Shaping of VDSL Traffic Overview

Packet fragmentation can occur at a DSLAM because of the associated segment header that is added for VDSL2 in frame mode. Because the segment header is not included in the ANCP rate report, the forwarding rate on an E Series router can be higher than the DSLAM rate, which can result in packet loss.

You can use a QoS parameter expression with the frame byte-adjustment application to reduce the forwarding rate so that it matches the rate at the DSLAM. To adjust rates for interfaces with frame shaping mode, apply the frame byte-adjustment application (**qos-frame-byte-adjustment**).

When you apply a parameter with the **qos-byte-adjustment** application to an interface with frame shaping mode, you adjust shaping rates to account for different layer 2 encapsulations only.

System Calculation for Byte Adjustment of ADSL and VDSL Traffic

You can create parameter instances for the cell byte-adjustment application and the frame byte-adjustment application on the same system. The system performs the byte adjustment calculation based on the shaping mode specified. The byte adjustment can have both a positive and negative value.

Table 31 on page 288 lists the final byte adjustment value that the system uses depending on the configured shaping mode and the value that you configured for the byte adjustment applications.

Table 31: Byte Adjustment Values for Frame and Cell Shaping Modes

Shaping Mode on Port 0	Configured qos-frame-byte-adjustment Value	Configured qos-byte-adjustment Value	Final Byte Adjustment Value
Cell	Any value	-4	-4
Cell	Any value	Undefined	0
Frame	Undefined	Undefined	0
Frame	8	-4	8
Frame	Undefined	8	8

Related Documentation

- Configuring a Parameter Definition to Adjust Cell Shaping Rates for ADSL Traffic on page 289
- Configuring a Parameter Definition to Adjust Frame Shaping Rates for VDSL Traffic on page 291
- Example: QoS Parameter Configuration for QoS Cell Mode and Byte Adjustment for Cell Shaping on page 279
- QoS Shaping Mode for Ethernet Interfaces Overview on page 178
- Cell Shaping Mode Using QoS Parameters Overview on page 275
- QoS Downstream Rate Application Overview on page 293

Guidelines for Configuring Byte Adjustment of Cell and Frame Shaping Rates Using QoS Parameters

When you specify the cell or frame byte-adjustment application, the following considerations apply:

- You can have only one QoS parameter definition with the cell byte-adjustment application (**qos-byte-adjustment**) configured.
- You can only have one QoS parameter definition with the frame byte-adjustment application (**qos-frame-byte-adjustment**) configured.
- You can specify only instance-interface types of lag, ethernet, svlan, and vlan.
- You can specify only an subscriber-interface type of vlan.
- The available range for parameters with the byte adjustment application is -32–63. You cannot configure another range using the **range** command.
- We recommend that you apply the byte adjustment parameter at the lowest interface column so that upper interfaces automatically have the parameter.
- On the ES2 10G LM, the shaping rate adjustment is performed more efficiently by the TFA ASIC than ASICS on other modules. The TFA ASIC performs an internal adjustment

of 4 bytes. The maximum byte adjustment value that you can configure is 59. When you configure a byte adjustment value greater than 59 in a QoS parameter, the system automatically resets the value to 59.

Related Documentation

- Byte Adjustment for ADSL and VDSL Traffic Overview on page 285
- Configuring a Parameter Definition to Adjust Cell Shaping Rates for ADSL Traffic on page 289
- Configuring a Parameter Definition to Adjust Frame Shaping Rates for VDSL Traffic on page 291
- Example: QoS Parameter Configuration for QoS Cell Mode and Byte Adjustment for Cell Shaping on page 279
- QoS Shaping Mode for Ethernet Interfaces Overview on page 178 and Cell Shaping Mode Using QoS Parameters Overview on page 275

Configuring a Parameter Definition to Adjust Cell Shaping Rates for ADSL Traffic

You can adjust shaping rates to account for different layer 2 encapsulations as well as the ATM cell pad, header, and trailer on interfaces with cell shaping mode using the **qos-byte-adjustment** application.

NOTE: When you apply a parameter with the **qos-byte-adjustment** application to an interface with frame shaping mode, you adjust shaping rates to account for different layer 2 encapsulations only.

To associate a parameter instance with the byte adjustment application:

1. Configure the traffic classes.

   host1(config)#**traffic-class voice**
   host1(config-traffic-class)#**exit**
   host1(config)#**traffic-class best-effort**
   host1(config-traffic-class)#**exit**

2. Create a parameter definition.

   a. Configure the QoS parameter name and the application.

      host1(config)#**qos-parameter-define byteadjust1 application qos-byte-adjustment**

   b. Configure a controlled-interface type.

      host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#**controlled-interface-type vlan**
      host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#**controlled-interface-type ip**

   c. Configure an instance-interface type.

      host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#**instance-interface-type vlan**

3. Do one of the following:

   - Configure the shaping mode by issuing the **qos-shaping-mode** command.

Frame shaping mode is the default for Ethernet interfaces on all E Series routers. You can only set the cell shaping mode for Gigabit Ethernet and 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces configured on the GE-2 line module, the GE-HDE line module, and the ES2 4G LM.

- Configure the shaping mode by specifying the QoS cell mode application with a parameter definition.

  host1(config)#**qos-parameter-define cell-mode application qos-cell-mode**

4. Attach the parameter definition to a logical Ethernet interface.

   In this example, parameter instances are created for both the byte adjustment and QoS cell mode applications.

   host1(config)#**interface gigabitEthernet 7/0**
   host1(config-if)#**encapsulation vlan**
   host1(config-if)#**exit**
   host1(config)#**interface gigabitEthernet 7/0.1**
   host1(config-if)#**vlan id 1**
   host1(config-if)#**qos-parameter byteadjustment -16**
   host1(config-if)#**qos-parameter cell-mode 1**
   host1(config-if)#**ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.0**

Related Documentation

- Byte Adjustment for ADSL and VDSL Traffic Overview on page 285
- Guidelines for Configuring Byte Adjustment of Cell and Frame Shaping Rates Using QoS Parameters on page 288
- Example: QoS Parameter Configuration for QoS Cell Mode and Byte Adjustment for Cell Shaping on page 279
- Configuring a Parameter Definition to Adjust Frame Shaping Rates for VDSL Traffic on page 291
- QoS Shaping Mode for Ethernet Interfaces Overview on page 178
- Cell Shaping Mode Using QoS Parameters Overview on page 275
- *controlled-interface-type*
- *encapsulation vlan*
- *instance-interface-type*
- *ip address*
- *node*
- *qos-parameter*
- *qos-parameter-define*
- *qos-profile*
- *queue*
- *traffic-class*
- *vlan id*

Configuring a Parameter Definition to Adjust Frame Shaping Rates for VDSL Traffic

Packet fragmentation can occur at a DSLAM because of the associated segment header that is added for VDSL2 in frame shaping mode. Because the segment header is not included in the ANCP rate report, the forwarding rate on an E Series router can be higher than the DSLAM rate, which can result in packet loss.

You can use a QoS parameter expression with the frame byte-adjustment application to reduce the forwarding rate so that it matches the VDSL downstream rate at the DSLAM. You can also configure the cell mode application to account for ADSL downstream traffic that is also being received.

To configure a QoS parameter definition to adjust frame shaping rates and manage packet fragmentation:

1. Configure the QoS parameter definition to accept downstream shaping rate instantiation from ANCP.

   host1(config)#**qos-parameter-define ancp-downstream application qos-downstream-rate**

2. Configure the QoS parameter definition for the frame byte-adjustment application to adjust the packet header.

   host1(config)#**qos-parameter-define frame-byte application qos-frame-byte-adjustment**

   You can also configure the qos-byte-adjustment application with a different value.

3. Create the QoS parameter definition for the cell mode application to track the subscriber DSL type.

   host1(config)#**qos-parameter-define sp-qos-cell-mode application qos-cell-mode**

   The ADSL type corresponds to cell mode and VDSL corresponds to frame mode.

4. Configure the parameter expression to reduce the shaping rate to account for packet fragmentation.

   In the following expression, the adjustment is applied to traffic with frame shaping mode only. The byte adjustment value is 8 and the shaping rate is reduced by 2 percent.

   host1(config)#**scheduler-profile service-provider-business**
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)# **shaping-rate ancp-downstream - (ancp-downstream % 2 * (1 - sp-qos-cell-mode))**

   TIP: To determine the expression value and the byte adjustment required, you must account for the actual segmentation header overhead added by the DSLAM. DSLAMs have different segmentation header overheads.

   If the user packet size changes, you must change the expression value and the byte adjustment value.

5. To ensure that the router handles the byte adjustment value consistently for VDSL and ADSL networks, apply the QoS parameter for frame shaping mode globally.

   host1(config)#**qos-parameter frame-byte 8**

   NOTE: The ancp-downstream rate and sp-qos-cell-mode QoS parameters are dynamically applied to QoS by ANCP.

Related Documentation

- Byte Adjustment for ADSL and VDSL Traffic Overview on page 285
- *qos-parameter*
- *qos-parameter-define*
- *qos-profile*
- *scheduler-profile*
- *shaping-rate*

CHAPTER 30

Configuring the Downstream Rate Using QoS Parameters

This chapter provides information for configuring quality of service (QoS) parameters on E Series routers.

QoS parameters are discussed in the following sections:

QoS Downstream Rate Application Overview

You can associate the QoS downstream rate (**qos-downstream-rate**) application with a parameter definition. The QoS downstream rate application enables you to shape the downstream rate of VLANs and ATM VCs based on parameter instances that are created dynamically by the Access Node Control Protocol (ANCP), also known as the layer 2 control (L2C) protocol, or the Actual-Data-Rate-Downstream [26-130] DSL Forum vendor-specific attribute (VSA). The values of the parameter instances track the bandwidth of the local loop that is communicated by ANCP or the [26-130] VSA.

Downstream Rate and the Shaping Mode

After you configure a parameter definition with the QoS downstream rate application, you can configure the shaping mode for the VLAN or ATM VC. For ATM VCs, use the qos-shaping-mode command.

For VLANs, you can use the QoS cell mode application with QoS parameters to perform a cell mode adjustment. ANCP creates instances of the parameter based on the DSL type of the local loop associated with the VLAN.

VLANs configured on the ES2 4G LM on the E120 and E320 Broadband Services routers use an internal cell-taxing mechanism to perform the cell mode adjustment. For VLANs configured on all other E Series Broadband Services Routers, you must also configure a parameter expression to configure the cell mode adjustment.

QoS Adaptive Mode and Downstream Rate

After you create the parameter definition, you must enable QoS adaptive mode for ANCP by issuing the **qos-adaptive-mode** command. ANCP uses this setting to dynamically create the parameter instances for the QoS downstream rate application and, if applicable, the QoS cell mode application. It also uses the setting to determine the value that the system uses when recalculating the shaping rate.

For example, if you created a parameter definition with the QoS cell mode application, ANCP configures parameter instances associated with a value of 0 to indicate a frame-oriented DSL types such as VDSL2. ANCP configures cell-oriented DSL types such as ADSL with a value of 1.

Table 32 on page 294 lists the DSL types, interface type, and resultant shaping modes that ANCP configures when creating a parameter instance for the QoS cell mode application.

Table 32: Access Loop Types and Resultant Shaping Mode

Access Loop Type	Access Loop Interface Type	Shaping Mode
ADSL1	ATM	Cell
ADSL2	ATM	Cell
ADSL2+	ATM	Cell
VDSL1	ATM	Cell
VDSL2	Ethernet	Frame
SDSL/SHDSL	ATM	Cell

Obtaining Downstream Rates from a DSL Forum VSA

You can configure the QoS downstream rate application to shape VLANs or ATM VCs based on downstream rates obtained from the Actual-Data-Rate-Downstream [26-130] DSL Forum vendor-specific attribute (VSA).

Related Documentation

- Configuring a Parameter Definition for QoS Downstream Rate on page 295
- Example: QoS Parameter Configuration for QoS Downstream Rate on page 297
- QoS Shaping Mode for Ethernet Interfaces Overview on page 178 and
- Cell Shaping Mode Using QoS Parameters Overview on page 275
- Byte Adjustment for ADSL and VDSL Traffic Overview on page 285
- Configuring the QoS Shaping Mode for ATM Interfaces on page 175
- *DSL Forum VSAs*

Guidelines for Configuring QoS Downstream Rate

When you specify the QoS downstream rate application, the following considerations apply:

- You can have only one parameter definition with the QoS downstream rate configured.
- You must specify a controlled-interface type.
- You must configure a subscriber-interface-type. ANCP uses the subscriber-interface type to determine the instance-interface type on which to dynamically create the parameter.
- Access loops can synchronize after the user has logged in. The business logic depends on the rate that is reported in the Access-Request message. We recommend that service providers use RADIUS Connect-Info attribute [77] as the default value for their business logic. When the ANCP rate information is not present, the system uses the default QoS parameter instance (which can be defined globally or per VLAN). The advisory transmit speed configurable per VLAN is reported to the RADIUS Connect-Info attribute [77]. Ensure that the value of the default QoS parameter is aligned with the value in RADIUS Connect-Info attribute 77.

Related Documentation

- QoS Downstream Rate Application Overview on page 293
- Configuring a Parameter Definition for QoS Downstream Rate on page 295
- Example: QoS Parameter Configuration for QoS Downstream Rate on page 297

- *Configuring the RADIUS Connect-Info Attribute on the LNS*

Configuring a Parameter Definition for QoS Downstream Rate

To associate a parameter instance with the QoS downstream rate application:

1. Configure traffic classes.

   ```
   host1(config)#traffic-class voice
   host1(config-traffic-class)#exit
   host1(config)#traffic-class best-effort
   host1(config-traffic-class)#exit
   ```

2. Create a parameter definition for the QoS downstream rate application.

   a. Configure the QoS parameter name and the application.

   ```
   host1(config)#qos-parameter-define downstreamVLAN application
     qos-downstream-rate
   ```

   b. Configure controlled-interface types.

   ```
   host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#controlled-interface-type vlan
   host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#controlled-interface-type ip
   ```

   c. Configure subscriber-interface types.

   ```
   host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#subscriber-interface-type vlan
   ```


3. Do one of the following:
   - For VLANs, configure the shaping mode by creating a parameter definition with the QoS cell mode application. Ensure that you specify a subscriber-interface type.

     See "Configuring a Parameter Definition to Shape Ethernet Traffic Using Cell Mode" on page 278.
   - For ATM VCs, configure the shaping mode by issuing the **qos-shaping-mode** command.

     See "Configuring the QoS Shaping Mode for ATM Interfaces" on page 175.
4. Enable QoS adaptive mode for the system by issuing the **qos-adaptive-mode** command in L2C Configuration mode.

   ```
   host1(config)#l2c
   host1(config-l2c)#qos-adaptive-mode
   ```
5. Enable the QoS downstream rate application to use downstream rates obtained from the Actual-Data-Rate-Downstream [26-130] DSL Forum VSA.

   ```
   host1(config)#aaa qos downstream-rate
   ```
6. Configure the scheduler profile for the shaping rate.

   ```
   host1(config)#scheduler-profile vlan1
   host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shared-shaping-rate downstreamVLAN * 5 auto
   ```
7. Configure the QoS profile for the shaping rate.

   ```
   host1(config)#qos-profile vlan1
   host1(config-qos-profile)#vlan node scheduler-profile vlan1
   ```
8. Attach the QoS profile to a logical Ethernet interface.

   ANCP or AAA dynamically creates the parameter instances for the QoS downstream rate application, and if applicable, the QoS cell mode application; therefore, you do not need to specify them.

   ```
   host1(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 6/0/2
   host1(config-if)#encapsulation vlan
   host1(config-if)#interface gigabitEthernet 6/0/2.1
   host1(config-if)#vlan id 1
   host1(config-if)#qos-profile vlan1
   host1(config-if)#ip address 6.10.10.10 255.255.255.255
   ```

For more information about configuring ANCP (L2C) parameters, see *JunosE IP Services Configuration Guide*.

Related Documentation

- Example: QoS Parameter Configuration for QoS Downstream Rate on page 297
- *DSL Forum VSAs*
- *aaa qos downstream-rate*
- *controlled-interface-type*
- *encapsulation vlan*
- *instance-interface-type*

- *ip address*
- *node*
- *qos-parameter*
- *qos-adaptive-mode*
- *qos-parameter-define*
- *qos-profile*
- *queue*
- *shared-shaping-rate*
- *subscriber-interface-type*
- *traffic-class*
- *vlan id*

Example: QoS Parameter Configuration for QoS Downstream Rate

This example illustrates how to use parameters to control the downstream rate obtained from ANCP.

In this example, the subscribers on the 0.1 access loop are configured on VLAN1. They subscribe to voice, video, and data traffic with a bandwidth of 10 Mbps. Subscribers on the 1.1 access loop are configured on VLAN2, and subscribe to 1 Mbps of data traffic.

Table 33 on page 297 lists the shaping mode and shaping rate information received by the QoS downstream rate application upon access loop synchronization. The parameter instances are created with these values.

Table 33: Shaping Rate and Shaping Mode

	VLAN1	VLAN2
Shaping mode	Cell	Cell
Shaping rate	10000000 bps	100000 bps

Configuring Traffic Classes

The QoS administrator configures the traffic classes for voice and video services.

1. Configure the traffic class named voice.

```
host1(config)#traffic-class voice
host1(config-traffic-class)#exit
```

2. Configure the traffic class named video.

```
host1(config)#traffic-class video
host1(config-traffic-class)#exit
```


Configuring the QoS Parameter Definition for QoS Downstream Rate

The QoS administrator configures a parameter definition for the QoS downstream rate application. Using subscriber-interface types, the QoS administrator then enables ANCP to create parameter instances of the QoS downstream rate application.

1. Configure a parameter definition named ancpVlan.

   ```
   host1(config)#qos-parameter-define ancpVlan application qos-downstream-rate
   ```

2. Define the controlled-interface types for vlan and ip to adjust the shaping rate for the VLAN and IP queues.

   a. Configure the controlled-interface type for VLAN.

   b. Configure the controlled-interface type for IP.

      ```
      host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#controlled-interface-type vlan
      host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#controlled-interface-type ip
      ```

3. Define the subscriber-interface types for vlan and ethernet.

   ```
   host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#subscriber-interface-type vlan
   host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#subscriber-interface-type ethernet
   host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#exit
   ```

Configuring the QoS Parameter Definition for QoS Cell Mode

The QoS administrator then configures the QoS shaping mode using the QoS cell mode application. Using subscriber-interface types, the QoS administrator then enables ANCP to create parameter instances using the QoS cell mode application.

1. Configure a parameter definition named cellmodeVlan.

   ```
   host1(config)#qos-parameter-define cellmodeVlan application qos-cell-mode
   ```

2. Define the controlled-interface types for vlan and ip for the shaping mode.

   ```
   host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#controlled-interface-type vlan
   host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#controlled-interface-type ip
   host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#exit
   ```

3. Define the subscriber-interface types for vlan and ethernet.

   ```
   host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#subscriber-interface-type vlan
   host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#subscriber-interface-type ethernet
   host1(config-qos-parameter-define)#exit
   ```

Enabling QoS Adaptive Mode

The QoS administrator enables QoS adaptive mode for ANCP.

1. Enter Layer 2 Control Configuration mode.

   ```
   host1(config)#l2c
   ```

2. Enable QoS adaptive mode for the system.

   ```
   host1(config-l2c)#qos-adaptive-mode
   ```

Reference the Parameter Definition Within a Scheduler Profile

The QoS administrator configures the shaping rate and the shared-shaping rate within scheduler profiles for the VLAN1 and VLAN2 subscribers.

1. Configure the scheduler profile for the subscriber vlan1.

a. Configure the scheduler profile named vlan1.

b. Configure the shared-shaping rate by referencing the ancpVlan parameter with a burst of 10 milliseconds.

```
host1(config)#scheduler-profile vlan1
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shared-shaping-rate ancpVlan burst 10
   milliseconds auto
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit
```

2. Configure the scheduler profile for the voice service.

   a. Configure the scheduler profile named voice.

   b. Configure the shaping rate of 100000 with a burst of 10 milliseconds.

```
host1(config)#scheduler-profile voice
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shaping-rate 100000 burst 10 milliseconds
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit
```

3. Configure the scheduler profile for the video service.

   a. Configure the scheduler profile named video.

   b. Configure the shaping rate of 8000000 with a burst of 10 milliseconds.

```
host1(config)#scheduler-profile video
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shaping-rate 8000000 burst 10 milliseconds
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit
```

4. Configure the scheduler profile for the subscriber vlan2.

   a. Configure the scheduler profile named vlan2.

   b. Configure the shaping rate by referencing the ancpVlan parameter with a burst of 10 milliseconds.

```
host1(config)#scheduler-profile vlan2
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#shaping-rate ancpVlan burst 10 milliseconds
host1(config-scheduler-profile)#exit
```

Adding the Scheduler Profiles to a QoS Profile

After configuring the scheduler profiles, the QoS administrator then configures QoS profiles for the VLAN1 and VLAN2 subscribers.

1. Configure the vlan1 QoS profile with a shared-shaping rate that matches the downstream rate.

   a. Configure the QoS profile named vlan1.

   b. Configure the vlan node and reference the scheduler profile vlan1.

   c. Configure the vlan queue and reference the voice traffic class and the voice scheduler profile.

   d. Configure the vlan queue and reference the video traffic class and the video scheduler profile.

```
host1(config)#qos-profile vlan1
host1(config-qos-profile)#vlan node scheduler-profile vlan1
host1(config-qos-profile)#vlan queue traffic-class voice scheduler-profile voice
```

```
host1(config-qos-profile)#vlan queue traffic-class video scheduler-profile video
host1(config-qos-profile)#exit
```

2. Configure the vlan2 QoS profile with a shaping rate of 1 Mbps.
   a. Configure the QoS profile named vlan2.
   b. Configure the vlan node and reference the scheduler profile vlan2.

```
host1(config)#qos-profile vlan2
host1(config-qos-profile)#vlan node scheduler-profile vlan2
host1(config-qos-profile)#exit
```

Attaching the QoS Profile to an Interface

The QoS administrator creates logical interfaces for VLAN1 and VLAN2 and attaches the QoS profiles to them. As the subscribers log in, ANCP creates the parameter instances for cellmodeVlan and ancpVlan using RADIUS VSAs.

1. Attach the vlan1 QoS profile to VLAN1.
   a. Configure the Gigabit Ethernet interface in slot 6, adapter 0, port 0.
   b. Configure the VLAN major interface.
   c. Configure the Gigabit Ethernet interface in slot 6, adapter 0, port 0, subinterface 1.
   d. Assign VLAN ID of 1.
   e. Attach the QoS profile vc1 to the interface.

```
host1(config)#interface gigabitEthernet 6/0/0
host1(config-if)#encapsulation vlan
host1(config-if)#interface gigabitEthernet 6/0/0.1
host1(config-if)#vlan id 1
host1(config-if)#qos-profile vlan1
host1(config-if)#exit
```

2. Attach the vlan2 QoS profile to VLAN2.
   a. Specify the Gigabit Ethernet interface in slot 6, adapter 0, port 1.
   b. Assign a VLAN ID of 2.
   c. Attach the QoS profile vlan2 to the interface.

```
host1(config-if)#interface gigabitEthernet 6/0/1.1
host1(config-if)#vlan id 2
host1(config-if)#qos-profile vlan2
host1(config-if)#exit
```

Complete Configuration Example

You can use the complete configuration examples provided for each of the configurations in your own network. To customize the configuration example for your needs, copy the text into a text editor, and modify it.

To use the example for immediate use, copy it to the local console or Telnet session from which you access the router.

You can also save the example as a script (.scr) file that executes the commands as though they were entered at the terminal. For information about executing .scr files, see *JunosE System Basics Configuration Guide*.

From Global Configuration mode:

```
! Configure the traffic-classes for video and voice.
traffic-class voice
exit
traffic-class video
exit
! Create the ancpVlan QoS parameter definition.
qos-parameter-define ancpVlan application qos-downstream-rate
controlled-interface-type vlan
controlled-interface-type ip
instance-interface-type vlan
instance-interface-type ethernet
exit
! Create the cellmodeVlan QoS parameter definition.
qos-parameter-define cellmodeVlan application qos-cell-mode
controlled-interface-type vlan
controlled-interface-type ip
instance-interface-type vlan
instance-interface-type ethernet
exit
! Enable QoS adaptive mode for ANCP.
l2c
qos-adaptive-mode
exit
! Configure the vlan1 and vlan2 scheduler profiles.
scheduler-profile vlan1
shared-shaping-rate ancpVlan burst 10 milliseconds auto
exit
scheduler-profile voice
shaping-rate 100000 burst 10 milliseconds
exit
scheduler-profile video
shaping-rate 8000000 burst 10 milliseconds
exit
scheduler-profile vlan2
shaping-rate ancpVlan burst 10 milliseconds
exit
! Add the scheduler profiles to the vlan1 and vlan2 QoS profiles.
qos-profile vlan1
vlan node scheduler-profile vlan1
vlan queue traffic-class voice scheduler-profile voice
vlan queue traffic-class video scheduler-profile video
exit
qos-profile vlan2
vlan node scheduler-profile vlan2
exit
! Configure the QoS downstream rate adjustment for VLAN1 and VLAN2.
interface gigabitEthernet 6/0/0
encapsulation vlan
interface gigabitEthernet 6/0/1.1
```

```
vlan id 1
qos-profile vlan1
exit
interface gigabitEthernet 6/0/1.1
vlan id 2
qos-profile vlan2
exit
```

Related Documentation

- QoS Downstream Rate Application Overview on page 293

PART 7

Monitoring and Troubleshooting QoS

CHAPTER 31

Monitoring QoS on E Series Routers

This chapter provides information for monitoring specific QoS configurations.

NOTE: The E120 and E320 Broadband Services Routers output for monitor and show commands is identical to output from other E Series routers, except that the E120 and E320 router output also includes information about the adapter identifier in the interface specifier (slot/adapter/port).

QoS topics are discussed in the following sections:

Monitoring Service Levels with Traffic Classes

Purpose Display information about traffic classes.

Action To display information about all traffic classes:

```
host1#show traffic-class
                           fabric
traffic        fabric   strict
class          weight   priority
-----------    ------   --------
best-effort      8         no
best-effort      8         no
tc1              8         no
tc2              8         no
tc3              8         no
tcs4             8        yes
tcs5             8        yes
```

To display the number of times that a QoS profile references the traffic class:

```
host1#show traffic-class brief
traffic-class best-effort referenced 17 times in qos-profiles
```

To display a list of QoS profiles and traffic-class groups that reference the traffic class:

```
host1#show traffic-class references
traffic-class best-effort
  Referenced by QoS profiles:
    atm-default
    serial-default
    ethernet-default
    server-default
  Referenced by traffic class groups:
    None
```

Meaning Table 34 on page 306 lists the **show traffic-class** command output fields.

Table 34: show traffic-class Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
traffic class	Name of the traffic class
fabric weight	Weight of the queue in the fabric
fabric strict priority	Setting strict-priority queues in the fabric

Table 34: show traffic-class Output Fields *(continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
Referenced by QoS profiles	QoS profiles that reference this traffic class
Referenced by traffic class groups	Traffic-class groups that reference this traffic class

Related Documentation

- Configuring Traffic Classes That Define Service Levels on page 14
- *show traffic-class*

Monitoring Service Levels with Traffic-Class Groups

Purpose Display the name of a traffic-class group and the classes in the group.

Action To display the traffic classes in a traffic-class group:

```
host1#show traffic-class-group
traffic-class-group assured-fwd
  traffic-class video

traffic-class-group assured-fwd slot 11
  traffic-class video
  traffic-class voice
```

To display the number of times each traffic-class group is referenced by a profile:

```
host1#show traffic-class-group brief
traffic-class-group g2 referenced 1 time in qos-profiles
traffic-class-group g3 referenced 1 time in qos-profiles
traffic-class-group g4 referenced 0 times in qos-profiles
traffic-class-group g1 referenced 0 times in qos-profiles
```

To display a list of profiles and QoS profiles that reference the traffic-class group:

```
host1#show traffic-class-group references
traffic-class-group g2
  Referenced by QoS profiles:
   profile1

traffic-class-group g3
  Referenced by QoS profiles:
   None
```

Meaning Table 35 on page 307 lists the **show traffic-class-group** command output fields.

Table 35: show traffic-class-group Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
traffic-class group	Name of the traffic-class group
traffic-class	Name of the traffic class
Referenced in qos-profiles	Number of times group is referenced by QoS profiles

Table 35: show traffic-class-group Output Fields *(continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
Referenced by QoS profiles	QoS profiles that reference this traffic class

Related Documentation

- Configuring Traffic-Class Groups That Define Service Levels on page 15
- *show traffic-class-group*

Monitoring Queue Thresholds

Purpose

Display the color-based thresholds for queues on each egress slot.

Showing queue thresholds by queue profile shows buffer memory information for each queue profile and, within that profile, shows the thresholds for each region.

In addition, showing queue thresholds by region organizes the buffer memory information by queue region and, within each region, shows the buffer allocations for each queue profile.

Action

To display the color-based queue thresholds for each of the 2000 video queues when 8000 total queues are configured:

```
host1#show qos queue-thresholds egress-slot 9 queue-profile video
```

```
queue-profile video 2000 queues
                                                          total
          egress      exceeded  conformed  committed  committed
region    memory       length    length     length     memory
------  -----------  --------  ---------  ---------  ---------
  0       0MB - 4MB     34944      69888     139648  279296000
  1       4MB - 8MB     24448      48896      97792  195584000
  2      8MB - 12MB     14080      28032      55936  111872000
  3     12MB - 16MB      7040      14080      28032   56064000
  4     16MB - 20MB      5248      10496      20992   41984000
  5     20MB - 24MB      1280       2560       5120   10240000
  6     24MB - 28MB      1152       2176       4224    8448000
  7     28MB - 32MB       896       1792       3456    6912000
```

As shown, when all of the egress memory in use is between 0 MB and 4 MB, each video queue can queue 139,648 bytes of committed traffic. Because the default conformed fraction is 50 percent and the default exceeded fraction is 25 percent, half of the committed length, or 69,888 bytes, can be queued before conformed traffic is dropped, and one quarter of the committed length, or 34,944 bytes, can be queued before exceeded traffic is dropped. While memory fills, the video queues are given progressively smaller amounts of memory. For example, when 28 to 32 MB of buffer memory is in use, each video queue is limited to 3456 bytes. While memory fills beyond the last region, all frames are dropped except control traffic, until the queues are drained and memory usage falls back into one of the regions.

To display the router's memory management:

```
host1#show qos queue-thresholds egress-slot 9 region 0
region 0 (0MB - 4MB) oversubscription 3330%
                                                              total
               exceeded  conformed  committed  queue  committed
queue-profile   length    length     length    count   memory
-------------  --------  ---------  ---------  -----  ---------
default           34944      69888     139648   2000  279296000
video             34944      69888     139648   2000  279296000
multicast         34944      69888     139648   2000  279296000
internet          34944      69888     139648   2000  279296000
```

Static and dynamic oversubscription determines that when 8000 queues are configured and 0–4 MB of egress buffer memory is in use, memory is oversubscribed by 3330 percent. If significantly fewer queues are configured, there is less oversubscription. This example illustrates static oversubscription.

Because all of the queues in Example 2 use default queue profiles, all queues have the same lengths. Each queue is allocated 139,648 bytes of committed buffer memory when operating within this region. This allocation allows active queues to burst traffic by using memory that is unused by quiescent queues. This example illustrates dynamic oversubscription, which is based on the assumption that when a large number of queues is configured, only a fraction of the queues is active at a given time. While more queues become active, memory fills and spills into another region. When this occurs, queues are given progressively smaller queue limits.

In memory regions 1 through 5, queue limits are progressively reduced. In region 6, memory is strictly partitioned among queues.

To display oversubscription in region 6:

```
host1#show qos queue-thresholds egress-slot 9 region 6
region 6 (24MB - 28MB) oversubscription 100%
                                                              total
               exceeded  conformed  committed  queue  committed
queue-profile   length    length     length    count   memory
-------------  --------  ---------  ---------  -----  ---------
default            1152       2176       4224   2000    8448000
video              1152       2176       4224   2000    8448000
multicast          1152       2176       4224   2000    8448000
internet           1152       2176       4224   2000    8448000
```

Oversubscription is 100 percent. When 24–28 MB of the memory is in use, there is no oversubscription of egress buffer memory; 32 MB of the 32-MB memory is allocated. In Example 3, each of the 8000 egress queues is given a queue of 4224 bytes, for a total of 16 MB.

If memory continues to fill into region 7, egress buffer memory is undersubscribed, allowing control traffic to flow within the router. As shown in Example 4, when operating in region 7, only 80 percent of the 32-MB memory is allocated.

To display oversubscription in region 7:

```
host1#show qos queue-thresholds egress-slot 9 region 7
region 7 (28MB - 32MB) oversubscription 80%
                                                              total
```



```
              exceeded  conformed  committed  queue  committed
queue-profile  length    length     length    count   memory
------------- --------  ---------  ---------  -----  ---------
default            896       1792       3456   2000    6912000
video              896       1792       3456   2000    6912000
multicast          896       1792       3456   2000    6912000
internet           896       1792       3456   2000    6912000

Region 7 has 2000 IP users, each with four queues. Each of the four queues use
default queue profiles.
```

To display the queue thresholds in the multicast queue profile:

```
host1#show qos queue-thresholds egress-slot 9 queue-profile multicast
queue-profile multicast 2000 queues
                                                           total
          egress     exceeded  conformed  committed  committed
region    memory      length    length     length     memory
------  -----------  --------  ---------  ---------  ---------
  0       0MB - 4MB      5120      10112      20096   40192000
  1       4MB - 8MB      5120      10112      20096   40192000
  2      8MB - 12MB      5120      10112      20096   40192000
  3     12MB - 16MB      5120      10112      20096   40192000
  4     16MB - 20MB      5120      10112      20096   40192000
  5     20MB - 24MB      1280       2560      10112   20224000
  6     24MB - 28MB      1152       2176       4224    8448000
  7     28MB - 32MB       896       1792       3456    6912000
```

The multicast queue profile is configured with a committed length of 10,000 minimum and 20,000 maximum. When in regions 0–4, these queues would normally get more memory than the 20,000 byte maximum requested. In this case, the queue is limited to the maximum, and any excess memory is redistributed to other queues. Region 5 does not have enough memory to honor the 20,000-byte maximum requested.

Although a 20,000 byte maximum was requested, the router provisions memory in 128 byte blocks, rounded up or down per each request; 20,096 bytes is 157 blocks of 128 bytes.

In region 6, memory is strictly partitioned, and neither the minimum nor maximum request is honored. Instead, each multicast queue is given a fair share of the queue length so that aggressive bandwidth consumers cannot starve out moderate traffic consumers.

In region 7, memory is underprovisioned to allow queues to drain and to avoid starvation that occurs when egress buffer memory fills completely.

To display the queue thresholds for video queues:

```
host1#show qos queue-thresholds egress-slot 9 region 0
region 0 (0MB - 4MB) oversubscription 3330%
                                                         total
              exceeded  conformed  committed  queue  committed
queue-profile  length    length     length    count   memory
------------- --------  ---------  ---------  -----  ---------
default          33664      67328     134656   2000  269312000
video            67328     134656     269184   2000  538368000
multicast         5120      10112      20096   2000   40192000
internet         33664      67328     134656   2000  269312000
```


You can configure video queues with a buffer weight of 16 and Internet and multicast queues with a buffer weight of 8 to ensure that video queues get to queue twice as much traffic as Internet and multicast queues.

Meaning Table 36 on page 311 lists the **show qos queue-thresholds** command output fields.

Table 36: show qos queue-thresholds Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
queue profile	Name of the queue profile
region	Egress buffer memory region
egress memory	Amount of memory in each region
exceeded length	Amount of exceeded traffic that can be queued at this egress memory usage
conformed length	Amount of conformed traffic that can be queued at this egress memory usage
committed length	Amount of committed traffic that can be queued at this egress memory usage
total committed memory	Amount of committed memory allocated to the queue

Related Documentation

- Configuring Queue Profiles to Manage Buffers and Thresholds on page 22
- *show qos queue-thresholds*

Monitoring Queue Profiles

Purpose Display information about queue profiles and references to queue profiles.

Action To display information about all queue profiles:

```
host1#show queue-profile
                 committed    conformed    exceeded     fraction:
         queue   length:      length:      length:      conformed,   buffer
       profile   min, max     min, max     min, max     exceeded     weight
       -------   ---------    ---------    ---------    ----------   ------
       default   0, <none>    0, <none>    0, <none>    50, 25         8
```

To display the number of times that a QoS profile references a queue profile:

```
host1#show queue-profile brief
queue-profile default referenced 31 times in qos-profiles
```

To display a list of QoS profiles that reference the queue profile:

```
host1#show queue-profile references
queue-profile default
  Referenced by QoS profiles:
```

```
atm-default
serial-default
ethernet-default
server-default
```

Meaning Table 37 on page 312 lists the **show queue-profile** command output fields.

Table 37: show queue-profile Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
queue profile	Name of the queue profile
committed length	Greater queue length than the length of the conformed or exceeded length
conformed length	A queue length that is less than the committed length but greater than the exceeded length
exceeded length	A queue length less than the conformed length which is less than the committed length
conformed fraction	Percentage of the total queue that can be occupied before conformed packets are dropped
exceeded fraction	Percentage of the total queue that can be occupied before exceeded packets are dropped
buffer weight	Weight of the queue

Related Documentation

- Configuring Queue Profiles to Manage Buffers and Thresholds on page 22
- *show queue-profile*

Monitoring Drop Profiles for RED and WRED

Purpose Display information about drop profiles and references to drop profiles.

Action To display information about all drop profiles:

```
host1#show drop-profile
                      committed          conformed          exceeded
                      threshold:         threshold:         threshold:
         Average        min,               min,               min,
 drop    length         max,               max,               max,
profile  exponent    max drop prob      max drop prob      max drop prob
-------  --------  -----------------  -----------------  -----------------
default         0  0, <none>, <none>  0, <none>, <none>  0, <none>, <none>
drop1          10  0, 750000, 80%     0, <none>, <none>  0, <none>, <none>
drop2          10  0, 750000, 80%     0, <none>, <none>  0, <none>, <none>
drop3          10  0, 750000, 80%     0, <none>, <none>  0, <none>, <none>
drop4          10  0, 750000, 80%     0, <none>, <none>  0, <none>, <none>
drop5           0  0, 750000, 80%     0, <none>, <none>  0, <none>, <none>
drop6          10  0, <none>, <none>  0, <none>, <none>  0, <none>, <none>
```



```
drop7          10  10%, 90%, 5%       0, <none>, <none>  0, <none>, <none>
drop8          10  0, 750000, 80%     0, <none>, <none>  0, <none>, <none>
drop9          10  0, 750000, 80%     0, <none>, <none>  0, <none>, <none>
drop10         10  0, 750000, 80%     0, <none>, <none>  0, <none>, <none>
drop11         10  0, 750000, 80%     0, <none>, <none>  0, <none>, <none>
drop12         10  0, 750000, 80%     0, <none>, <none>  0, <none>, <none>
drop13         10  0, 750000, 80%     0, <none>, <none>  0, <none>, <none>
drop14         10  0, 750000, 80%     0, <none>, <none>  0, <none>, <none>
drop15         10  0, 750000, 80%     0, <none>, <none>  0, <none>, <none>
```

To display information about drop profiles in condensed format:

host1#**show drop-profile brief**

To display the QoS profiles that reference the drop profile:

host1#**show drop-profile rates1 references**

Meaning Table 38 on page 313 lists the **show drop-profile** command output fields.

Table 38: show drop-profile Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
drop profile	Name of the drop profile
Average length exponent	Exponent used to weight the average queue length over time, controlling WRED responsiveness
committed threshold	Minimum and maximum committed queue thresholds and maximum drop probability
conformed threshold	Minimum and maximum conformed queue thresholds and maximum drop probability
exceeded threshold	Minimum and maximum exceeded queue thresholds and maximum drop probability

Related Documentation

- Configuring RED on page 27
- Configuring WRED on page 30
- *show drop-profile*

Monitoring the QoS Scheduler Hierarchy

Purpose Display information about the QoS scheduler hierarchy, including interfaces, resources, and shaping rates on a particular interface. Phantom nodes are not displayed in the output for this command.

If you do not specify the **traffic-class-group** keyword, the output displays information for the default traffic-class group.

Action To display the scheduler hierarchy for a particular interface:

```
host1# show qos scheduler-hierarchy interface fastEthernet 9/0
Scheduler hierarchy for the default traffic-class group
                                                                 assured
                                                         shared   rate
                                                 shaping shaping   or
     interface                 resource           rate    rate   weight
-------------------- ---------------------------- ------- ------- -------
ethernet Eth9/0      ethernet port                                  wgt 8
ethernet Eth9/0        ethernet queue                               wgt 8
svlan Eth9/0 svlan 2   svlan node                                   wgt 8
vlan Eth9/0.1            vlan node                                  wgt 1
vlan Eth9/0.1              vlan queue best-effort         2000000   wgt 8
vlan Eth9/0.2            vlan node                                  wgt 3
vlan Eth9/0.2              vlan queue video       2000000           wgt 8
vlan Eth9/0.2              vlan queue best-effort         6000000   wgt 8
vlan Eth9/0.3            vlan node                                  wgt 6
vlan Eth9/0.3              vlan queue video       3000000           wgt 8
vlan Eth9/0.3              vlan queue best-effort         8000000   wgt 8
Scheduler hierarchy for traffic-class group EF
                                                              assured
                                                      shared   rate
                                              shaping shaping   or
     interface               resource          rate    rate   weight
-------------------- ------------------------- ------- ------- -------
ethernet Eth9/0        ethernet group node EF                  wgt 8
svlan Eth9/0 svlan 2     svlan node EF                         wgt 8
vlan Eth9/0.2              vlan queue EF voice  100000         wgt 8
vlan Eth9/0.3              vlan queue EF voice  300000         wgt 8
```

To display the scheduler hierarchy from the specified interface down to the port, then up from the specified interface:

```
host1#show qos scheduler-hierarchy interface fastEthernet 9/0.2 level 0

Scheduler hierarchy for the default traffic-class group
                                                                 assured
                                                         shared   rate
                                                 shaping shaping   or
     interface                 resource           rate    rate   weight
-------------------- ---------------------------- ------- ------- -------
ethernet Eth9/0      ethernet port                                  wgt 8
svlan Eth9/0 svlan 2   svlan node                                   wgt 8
vlan Eth9/0.2            vlan node                                  wgt 3
vlan Eth9/0.2              vlan queue video       2000000           wgt 8
vlan Eth9/0.2              vlan queue best-effort         6000000   wgt 8

Scheduler hierarchy for the default traffic-class group
                                                              assured
                                                      shared   rate
                                              shaping shaping   or
     interface               resource          rate    rate   weight
-------------------- ------------------------- ------- ------- -------
ethernet Eth9/0      ethernet port                             wgt 8
ethernet Eth9/0        ethernet group node EF                  wgt 8
svlan Eth9/0 svlan 2     svlan node EF                         wgt 8
vlan Eth9/0.2              vlan queue EF voice  100000         wgt 8
```


To display the QoS scheduler hierarchy for a specified interface rather than those stacked above the interface:

host1#**show qos scheduler-hierarchy interface fastEthernet 9/0.2 explicit**

```
Scheduler hierarchy for the default traffic-class group
                                                              assured
                                                      shared   rate
                                              shaping shaping   or
  interface            resource                rate    rate   weight
------------- ---------------------------- ------- ------- -------
vlan Eth9/0.2     vlan node                                  wgt 3
vlan Eth9/0.2       vlan queue video       2000000           wgt 8
vlan Eth9/0.2       vlan queue best-effort         6000000   wgt 8
```

```
Scheduler hierarchy for traffic-class group EF
                                                           assured
                                                   shared   rate
                                           shaping shaping   or
  interface           resource              rate    rate   weight
------------- ------------------------- ------- ------- -------
vlan Eth9/0.2       vlan queue EF voice  100000           wgt 8
```

To display the scheduler hierarchy of a specific traffic-class group or the default traffic-class group:

host1#**show qos scheduler-hierarchy interface fastEthernet 9/0 traffic-class-group EF**

```
Scheduler hierarchy for traffic-class group EF
                                                                  assured
                                                          shared   rate
                                                  shaping shaping   or
     interface              resource               rate    rate   weight
-------------------- ------------------------- ------- ------- -------
ethernet Eth9/0       ethernet group node EF                      wgt 8
svlan Eth9/0 svlan 2    svlan node EF                             wgt 8
vlan Eth9/0.2             vlan queue EF voice  100000             wgt 8
vlan Eth9/0.3             vlan queue EF voice  300000             wgt 8
```

To display a summary of the scheduler profiles stacked above the specified interface:

host1#**show qos scheduler-hierarchy interface fastEthernet 9/0 summary**

```
 Total number of nodes:  7
    Level 0 nodes:       1
    Level 1 nodes:       2
    Level 2 nodes:       4
    Level 3 nodes:       0
 Total number of queues: 8
    Level 0 queues:      0
    Level 1 queues:      1
    Level 2 queues:      0
    Level 3 queues:      7
```

To display information about a specified interface in condensed format:

host1#**show qos scheduler-hierarchy interface fastEthernet 9/0 brief**

```
Scheduler hierarchy for the default traffic-class group
     interface                resource
-------------------- ----------------------------
ethernet Eth9/0      ethernet port
ethernet Eth9/0        ethernet queue
```



```
svlan Eth9/0 svlan 2   svlan node
vlan Eth9/0.1            vlan node
vlan Eth9/0.1              vlan queue best-effort
vlan Eth9/0.2            vlan node
vlan Eth9/0.2              vlan queue video
vlan Eth9/0.2              vlan queue best-effort
vlan Eth9/0.3            vlan node
vlan Eth9/0.3              vlan queue video
vlan Eth9/0.3              vlan queue best-effort

Scheduler hierarchy for traffic-class group EF
     interface               resource
-------------------- -------------------------
ethernet Eth9/0        ethernet group node EF
svlan Eth9/0 svlan 2     svlan node EF
vlan Eth9/0.2              vlan queue EF voice
vlan Eth9/0.3              vlan queue EF voice
```

To display the scheduler level, scheduler profile that controls QoS behavior of the scheduler nodes and queues, and the burst associated with shaping rates:

`host1#`**show qos scheduler-hierarchy interface fastEthernet 9/0 full | include subscriber-best-effort**

```
vlan Eth9/0.1       subscriber-best-effort                 2000000 default
vlan Eth9/0.2       subscriber-best-effort                 6000000 default
vlan Eth9/0.3       subscriber-best-effort                 8000000 default
```

To display the QoS scheduler hierarchy using a filter as an alternative to using the **level** keyword:

`host1#`**show qos scheduler-hierarchy interface fastEthernet 9/0 full | include level 2**

```
vlan Eth9/0.1           vlan node                        level 2
vlan Eth9/0.2           vlan node                        level 2
vlan Eth9/0.3           vlan node                        level 2
svlan Eth9/0 svlan 2    svlan node EF                 level 2
```

To display the QoS scheduler hierarchy for an interface set:

`host1#`**show qos scheduler—hierarchy qos-interface-set vlanset1**

```
Scheduler hierarchy for the default traffic-class group

                                                                 assured

                                                        shared    rate

                                               shaping  shaping    or

    interface              resource             rate     rate    weight

----------------- --------------------------- ------- --------- -------

ethernet Eth1/0/0 ethernet port                                   wgt 8

superset cluster    superset node                     800000000   wgt 8

set vlanset1          set node                        300000000   wgt 8

vlan Eth1/0/0.1        vlan queue best-effort                     wgt 8

vlan Eth1/0/0.2        vlan queue best-effort                     wgt 8
```



```
Scheduler hierarchy for traffic-class group EF
                                                              assured
                                                      shared   rate
                                             shaping  shaping   or
    interface             resource            rate     rate   weight
----------------- ------------------------- --------- ------- -------
ethernet Eth1/0/0 ethernet port                                 wgt 8
ethernet Eth1/0/0   ethernet group node EF                      wgt 8
superset cluster      superset node EF      100000000           wgt 8
set vlanset1            set queue EF EF                         wgt 8

Scheduler hierarchy for traffic-class group AF
                                                           assured
                                                   shared   rate
                                          shaping  shaping   or
    interface            resource          rate     rate   weight
----------------- ---------------------- --------- ------- -------
ethernet Eth1/0/0 ethernet port                              wgt 8
superset cluster    superset node AF     100000000           wgt 8
set vlanset1          set node AF                            wgt 8
vlan Eth1/0/0.1         vlan queue AF AF                     wgt 8
vlan Eth1/0/0.2         vlan queue AF AF                     wgt 8
```

To display the QoS scheduler hierarchy for an interface superset:

host1#**show qos scheduler—hierarchy qos-interface-superset cluster**

```
Scheduler hierarchy for the default traffic-class group
                                                                 assured
                                                        shared    rate
                                               shaping  shaping    or
    interface               resource            rate     rate    weight
----------------- ---------------------------- ------- --------- -------
```

```
ethernet Eth1/0/0 ethernet port                                  wgt 8
superset cluster    superset node                     800000000   wgt 8
set vlanset1          set node                        300000000   wgt 8
vlan Eth1/0/0.1         vlan queue best-effort                    wgt 8
vlan Eth1/0/0.2         vlan queue best-effort                    wgt 8
set vlanset2          set node                                    wgt 8
vlan Eth1/0/0.3         vlan queue best-effort                    wgt 8

Scheduler hierarchy for traffic-class group EF
                                                             assured
                                                     shared   rate
                                            shaping  shaping   or
    interface             resource            rate     rate   weight
----------------- ------------------------- --------- ------- -------
ethernet Eth1/0/0 ethernet port                                wgt 8
ethernet Eth1/0/0   ethernet group node EF                     wgt 8
superset cluster      superset node EF      100000000          wgt 8
set vlanset1            set queue EF EF                        wgt 8
set vlanset2            set queue EF EF                        wgt 8

Scheduler hierarchy for traffic-class group AF
                                                          assured
                                                  shared   rate
                                         shaping  shaping   or
    interface            resource          rate     rate   weight
----------------- ---------------------- --------- ------- -------
ethernet Eth1/0/0 ethernet port                             wgt 8
superset cluster    superset node AF     100000000          wgt 8
set vlanset1          set node AF                           wgt 8
vlan Eth1/0/0.1         vlan queue AF AF                    wgt 8
```

```
vlan Eth1/0/0.2          vlan queue AF AF                     wgt 8

set vlanset2           set node AF                            wgt 8

vlan Eth1/0/0.3          vlan queue AF AF                     wgt 8
```

Meaning Table 39 on page 319 lists the **show qos scheduler-hierarchy** command output fields.

Table 39: show qos scheduler-hierarchy Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
interface	Type of interface
resource	Traffic resource associated with the logical interface
shaping rate	Individual shaping rate of a traffic resource in bits per second
shared shaping rate	Configured shared-shaping rate in bits per second
assured rate or weight	Configured assured rate in bits per second or configured weight

Related Documentation

- Configuring a Scheduler Hierarchy on page 47
- Configuring Simple Shared Shaping on page 79
- Configuring Compound Shared Shaping on page 100
- Configuring Interface Sets for QoS on page 211
- Configuring Interface Supersets for QoS on page 210
- *show qos scheduler-hierarchy*

Monitoring the Configuration of Scheduler Profiles

Purpose Display information about scheduler profiles. If you do not specify the scheduler profile name, data for all scheduler profiles is displayed.

You can display the values that you configured using a QoS parameter for assured rate, shaping rate, and shared-shaping rate.

Action To display information about all scheduler profiles:

```
host1#show scheduler-profile
            shaping                        strict
scheduler    rate      burst   weight   priority    assured rate
---------   -------    -----   ------   --------    ------------
default     <none>     32767     8         no       <none>
wf100       128000     32767     20        no       75000
spSV25      5000000    32767     40        no       64000
videoHar    <none>     32767     8         no       hierarchical
```


To display the number of times that a QoS profile references the scheduler profile:

```
host1#show scheduler-profile brief
scheduler-profile default referenced 39 times in qos-profiles
scheduler-profile wf100 referenced 1 time in qos-profiles
scheduler-profile spSV25 referenced 2 times in qos-profiles
```

To display a list of QoS profiles that reference the scheduler profile:

```
host1#show scheduler-profile references
scheduler-profile default
  Referenced by QoS profiles:
    atm-default
    serial-default
    ethernet-default
    server-default

scheduler-profile wf100
  Referenced by QoS profiles:
    ipV610

scheduler-profile spSV25
  Referenced by QoS profiles:
    qospro25
```

Meaning Table 40 on page 320 lists the **show scheduler-profile** command output fields.

Table 40: show scheduler-profile Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
scheduler	Name of the scheduler profile
shaping rate	Maximum bandwidth, in bits per second, provided to a node or queue
burst	Catch-up number associated with the shaper
weight	HRR weight of a node or queue
strict priority	Status of strict priority, yes or no
assured rate	Desired bandwidth, in bits per second, provided to a node or queue, or the keyword, hierarchical, to indicate that HAR is used
Referenced by QoS profiles	QoS profiles that reference this profile

Related Documentation

- Configuring a Scheduler Hierarchy on page 47
- Configuring Simple Shared Shaping on page 79
- Configuring Compound Shared Shaping on page 100

- *show scheduler-profile*

Monitoring Shared Shapers

Purpose Display information about the configured shared shapers.

The best-effort queue is listed as the first resource for shared shapers that are queue controlled. The best-effort scheduler node is listed as the first resource for shared shapers that are node controlled.

Action To display information about configured shared shapers for a specific interface:

host1#**show qos shared-shaper interface atm 11/0**

```
                                              shared
                                              shaping shaping    other
    interface              resource            rate    rate       rate
----------------- -------------------------- ------- ------- -----------
atm-vc ATM11/0.10 A atm-vc node                500000              500000
                    atm-vc queue best-effort
                    atm-vc node  EF
                  A atm-vc queue EF voice              100000
                    atm-vc node  AF
                  A atm-vc queue AF video              200000
atm-vc ATM11/0.11 A atm-vc node                500000              500000
                    atm-vc queue best-effort
                    atm-vc node  EF
A atm-vc queue EF voice                100000
                    atm-vc node  AF
                  A atm-vc queue AF video              200000

 Total shared shapers:          2
 Total constituents:            12
 Total shared shaper failovers: 0
 Compound shared shapers are not supported
```

To display information about configured shared shapers for a specific L2TP session:

host1#**show qos shared-shaper l2tp-session session1**

To display information about the interface at the root of the scheduler hierarchy located on the tunnel-service interface or at the same hierarchy for LNS GRE tunnel traffic:

host1#**show qos shared-shaper tunnel-server 6/0**

To display information about the shared shapers for an interface set:

host1#**show qos shared-shaper qos-interface-set gigEbusiness**

To display information about the shared shapers for an interface superset:

host1#**show qos shared-shaper qos-interface-superset allservices**

Meaning Table 41 on page 321 lists the **show qos shared-shaper** command output fields.

Table 41: show qos shared-shaper Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
interface	Type of interface
resource	Traffic resource associated with the logical interface

Table 41: show qos shared-shaper Output Fields *(continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
shared shaping rate	Configured shared-shaping rate in bits per second
shaping rate	Individual shaping rate of a traffic resource in bits per second
other rate	Actual current shaping rate in bits per second
Total shared shapers	Total number of shared shapers
Total constituents	Total number of resource constituents for all shared shapers
Total number of shared shapers that are disabled (in failover mode) due to lack of resources	Total number of shared shapers that are disabled (in failover mode) due to lack of resources
Compound shared shapers are [not] supported	Indication of whether compound shared shapers are supported; determined by installed hardware

Related Documentation

- Configuring a Scheduler Hierarchy on page 47
- Configuring Simple Shared Shaping on page 79
- Configuring Compound Shared Shaping on page 100
- Configuring Interface Sets for QoS on page 211
- Configuring Interface Supersets for QoS on page 210

- *show qos shared-shaper*

Monitoring Shared Shaper Algorithm Variables

Purpose Display information about the user-configurable variables for controlling the simple shared shaper algorithm.

Action To display information about all variables:

```
host1#show qos-shared-shaper-control
                       control
    control name        value          units
--------------------   -------   ---------------
maximum voql               400   milliseconds
reaction factor             75   percent
convergence factor          50   percent
minimum dynamic rate         0   percent
```

Meaning Table 42 on page 323 lists the **show qos shared-shaper-control** command output fields.

Table 42: show qos shared-shaper-control Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
control name	Name of the simple shared shaper control
control value	Value of the simple shared shaper control; default values are displayed if none specified
units	Expressed units for the value of the simple shared shaper control

Related Documentation

- Configuring Simple Shared Shaper Algorithm Variables on page 93
- *show qos-shared-shaper-control*

Monitoring Forwarding and Drop Events on the Egress Queue

Purpose Display information about forwarding and drop event counts on the egress queue.

Action To display events for a specific interface:

```
host1# show egress-queue events interface gigabitEthernet 1/0
                                               committed  conformed  exceeded    rate
                        traffic  forwarded       drop       drop       drop     period
      interface          class     events       events     events     events     count
----------------------  -------  ---------  ---------  ---------  ---------  ---------
ip GigabitEthernet1/0   tc1            132          0          0          0        132
                        tc2            132        132          0          0        132
                        tc3              6          0        132          0        132
                        tc4              0          0          0        132        132
```

To display events for an L2TP session:

```
host1#show egress-queue events l2tp-session session1
```

To display events for a tunnel interface, specify the interface at the root of the scheduler hierarchy located on the tunnel-service interface or at the same hierarchy for LNS GRE tunnel traffic:

```
host1#show egress-queue events tunnel-server 6/0
```

To display events for queues only on the specified interface and not stacked above the interface:

```
host1#show egress-queue events gigabitEthernet 1/0 explicit
```

To display the sum of events for the queues bound to interfaces that are stacked above the specified interface:

```
host1#show egress-queue events gigabitEthernet 1/0 summary
```

To display events for queues belonging to a specific traffic class:

```
host1#show egress-queue events gigabitEthernet 1/0 traffic-class voice
```

To filter output based on the number of events that exceed the specified value.

```
host1#show egress-queue events gigabitEthernet 1/0 event-exceeding committed
host1#show egress-queue events gigabitEthernet 1/0 event-exceeding conformed
host1#show egress-queue events gigabitEthernet 1/0 event-exceeding exceeded
host1#show egress-queue events gigabitEthernet 1/0 event-exceeding forwarded
```

Meaning Table 43 on page 324 lists the **show egress-queue events** command output fields.

Table 43: show egress-queue events Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
interface	Name of the interface
traffic class	Name of the traffic class
forwarded events	Number of forwarded rate events
committed drop events	Number of committed drop events
conformed drop events	Number of conformed drop events
exceeded drop events	Number of exceeded drop events
rate period count	Time frame during which events are counted (in seconds)

Related Documentation

- Configuring Event Statistics on page 40
- *show egress-queue events*

Monitoring Forwarding and Drop Rates on the Egress Queue

Purpose Display information about forwarding and drop rates on the egress queue. The **show egress-queue rates** command is useful even if no statistics profiles are configured. You can view information about all of the queues even if statistics gathering has not been enabled.

The minimum rate for the queue is the minimum rate at which a node or queue can transmit when all other nodes and queues compete for bandwidth. The system determines the minimum rates by the weight and assured rate configured in a scheduler profile, and are subject to shaping rate and shared-shaping rate configured.

The maximum rate is the maximum rate at which a node or queue can transmit when there are no other nodes or queues competing for bandwidth. The system calculates the maximum rate as the minimum of all shaping rates, shared-shaping rates, and the port rate from the node or queue down to the port.

For example, if a scheduler column configured over a Fast Ethernet port consists of a VLAN queue that has been shaped to 5 Mbps over a VLAN node that has been shaped to 8 Mbps, over an S-VLAN node which is not shaped, then:

- The VLAN queue that is shared-shaped to 5 Mbps has a maximum rate of 5 Mbps.
- The VLAN node that is shaped to 8 Mbps has a maximum rate of 8 Mbps.
- The S-VLAN node which is not shaped has a maximum rate of 100 Mbps.
- The Fast Ethernet port with a bandwidth of 100 Mbps has a maximum rate of 100 Mbps.

Action To display rate statistics only for queues that have queue rate statistics enabled:

```
host1# show egress-queue rates brief interface fastEthernet 9/0.2
                        traffic                forwarded aggregate minimum maximum
interface                class                   rate    drop rate  rate    rate
---------------------- ----------------------- --------- --------- ------- -------
ip FastEthernet9/0.2   best-effort                     0         0   25000 1000000
                       videoTrafficClass               0         0  375000 1000000
                       multicastTrafficClass           0         0  925000 1000000
                       internetTrafficClass            0         0   50000 1000000
   Total:                                              0         0

   Queues reported:                  4
   Queues filtered (under threshold):  0
   Queues disabled (no rate period):   0
   Queues disabled (no resources):     0
   Total queues:                     4
```

To display rate statistics by color rather than as an aggregate of all colors:

```
host1# show egress-queue rates color interface gigabitEthernet 1/0
                        traffic   forwarded       committed     conformed      exceeded
      interface          class      rate          drop rate     drop rate      drop rate
----------------------  -------  ------------  ------------  ------------  ------------
ip GigabitEthernet1/0   tc1        14645184               0             0             0
                        tc2        11950400         2706400             0             0
                        tc3         9960792               0       4707200             0
                        tc4         7967200               0             0       6705600
Queues reported:                    4
Queues filtered (under threshold):  0
Queues disabled (no rate period):   1
Queues disabled (no resources):     0
Total queues:                       5
```

To display rate statistics all of the configured queues, along with the minimum and maximum rates for the queues, even when statistics gathering has not been enabled:

```
host1#show egress-queue rates full interface atm 11/0
                         traffic                forwarded aggregate   minimum   maximum
interface                class                    rate    drop rate    rate      rate
---------------------- ----------------------- --------- ---------    ------- -------
ip ATM11/0.1           best-effort                     *         *      24979   30000000
                       tc1                             0         0   14987510   30000000
                       tc2                             0         0    9991673   30000000
                       tc3                             0         0    4995836   30000000
ip ATM11/0.2           best-effort                     *         *      19980   20000000
                       tc1                             0         0   11988011   20000000
                       tc2                             0         0    7992007   20000000
    Queues reported:                    5
    Queues filtered (under threshold):  0
  * Queues disabled (no rate period):   2
  **Queues disabled (no resources):     0
    Total queues:                       7
```

To display rate statistics based on an S-VLAN:

```
host1# show egress-queue rates interface gigabitEthernet 11/0 svlan 0
                                                  traffic       forwarded   aggregate      minimum
            interface                              class           rate     drop rate       rate
---------------------------------              -----------      ---------  ---------      ---------
svlan GigabitEthernet 11/0 svlan 0 tc1              0             0                      166666666
vlan GigabitEthernet 11/0.1                        tc1            0            0         166666666
ip GigabitEthernet 11/0.1                      best-effort        0            0                 0
vlan GigabitEthernet 11/0.2                        tc2            0            0                 0
ip GigabitEthernet 11/0.2                       best-effort       0            0                 0

                                                  maximum
            interface                               rate
---------------------------------                ----------
svlan GigabitEthernet 11/0 svlan 0               1000000000
vlan GigabitEthernet 11/0.1                      1000000000
ip GigabitEthernet 11/0.1                        1000000000
vlan GigabitEthernet 11/0.2                      1000000000
ip GigabitEthernet 11/0.2                        1000000000
  Queues reported:                      5
  Queues filtered (under threshold):   0
* Queues disabled (no rate period):    0
**Queues disabled (no resources):      0
  Total queues: 5
```

In the output of this command, the aggregate of all drop rates—WRED, tail, and forwarding events—is displayed in the aggregate drop rate field. You cannot distinguish among the counters used for different drop rates from the output of this command. As a result, for ES2 10G ADV LMs, you cannot identify the counters used for committed, conformed, and exceeded packet dropping by WRED functionality from the value displayed in this field. View the value displayed for the Dropped by WRED committed field in the output of the **show ip interface** command to know the cumulative number of committed, conformed, and exceeded packets dropped by WRED for ES2 10G ADV LMs.

To display rate statistics for the previous or current rate period:

host1#**show egress-queue rates previous interface gigabitEthernet 11/0 svlan 0**

host1#**show egress-queue rates current interface gigabitEthernet 11/0 svlan 0**

To display rate statistics for an L2TP session:

host1#**show egress-queue rates l2tp session session1**

To display rate statistics for a tunnel interface, specify the interface at the root of the scheduler hierarchy located on the tunnel-service interface or at the same hierarchy for LNS GRE tunnel traffic:

host1#**show egress-queue rates tunnel-server 6/0**

To display rate statistics for queues bound to the specified interface:

host1#**show egress-queue rates interface gigabitEthernet 11/0 svlan 0 explicit**

To display the sum of all rates of queues bound to interfaces that are stacked above the specified interface.

`host1#`**show egress-queue rates interface gigabitEthernet 11/0 svlan 0 summary**

To display rate statistics for queues belonging to a specific traffic class:

`host1#`**show egress-queue rates interface gigabitEthernet 11/0 svlan 0 traffic-class voice**

To filter output based on the number of queues with rates that exceed the specified value.

`host1#`**show egress-queue rates gigabitEthernet 1/0 rate-exceeding committed**
`host1#`**show egress-queue rates gigabitEthernet 1/0 rate-exceeding conformed**
`host1#`**show egress-queue rates gigabitEthernet 1/0 rate-exceeding exceeded**
`host1#`**show egress-queue rates gigabitEthernet 1/0 rate-exceeding forwarded**

Meaning Table 44 on page 327 lists the **show egress-queue rates** command output fields.

Table 44: show egress-queue rates Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
interface	Name of the interface
traffic class	Name of the traffic class
forwarded rate	Statistics for the rate at which packets are enqueued. In some time periods, the enqueue rate might exceed the dequeue rate. This can occur when a burst of traffic arrives at a queue which might be dequeuing at a slower rate because of a shaper or congestion. In other time periods, the enqueue rate might be less than the dequeue rate. This can occur when a buffered burst of packets are being dequeued, and no new packets are arriving at the queue.
aggregate drop rate	Total number of all drop rates
committed drop rate	Drop rate for green packets
conformed drop rate	Drop rate for yellow packets
exceeded drop rate	Drop rate for red packets
minimum rate	Minimum rate for queue
maximum rate	Maximum rate for queue
Queues reported	Number of queues reported
Queues filtered (under threshold)	Number of queues not reported because they are under the threshold

Table 44: show egress-queue rates Output Fields *(continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
Queues disabled (no rate period)	Number of queues not displayed because statistics gathering is disabled (that is, the referenced statistics profile does not have a rate period set)
Queues disabled (no resources)	Number of queues not displayed because no resources were available
Total queues	Total number of queues within the hierarchical scope of the command

Related Documentation

- Configuring Rate Statistics on page 39
- Configuring an Assured Rate for a Scheduler Node or Queue on page 55
- *show egress-queue rates*

Monitoring Queue Statistics for the Fabric

Purpose Display forwarded and dropped statistics for the fabric.

Action To display general information about the fabric queue:

```
host1#show fabric-queue
  traffic     egress              forwarded  forwarded  dropped  dropped
   class       slot      type      packets     bytes    packets   bytes
-----------  ------  ---------  ---------  ---------  -------  -------
best-effort    all   committed      0          0         0        0
best-effort    all   conformed      0          0         0        0
best-effort    all   exceeded       0          0         0        0
```

To display detailed information about the fabric queue in a specific traffic class:

host1#**show fabric-queue traffic-class video detail**

To display information about the fabric queue on the egress slot:

host1#**show fabric-queue egress-slot 0**

Meaning Table 45 on page 328 lists the **show fabric-queue** command output fields.

Table 45: show fabric-queue Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
traffic class	Name of the traffic class
egress slot	Egress slot for which statistics are being displayed
type	Type of packet
forwarded packets	Number of forwarded packet

Table 45: show fabric-queue Output Fields *(continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
forwarded bytes	Number of forwarded bytes
dropped packets	Number of dropped packets
dropped bytes	Number of dropped bytes

Related Documentation

- Configuring Rate Statistics on page 39
- Configuring Event Statistics on page 40
- *show fabric-queue*

Monitoring the Configuration of Statistics Profiles

Purpose Display information about statistics profiles.

Action To display information about all statistics profiles:

```
host1#show statistics-profile
             forwarding    committed    conformed    exceeded
statistics      rate         drop         drop         drop        rate
 profile      threshold    threshold    threshold    threshold    period
----------   ----------    ---------    ---------    ---------    ------
default          <none>       <none>       <none>       <none>    <none>
statpro-1      10000000      2000000      4000000      6000000        30
```

To display the number of times that a QoS profile references the statistics profile:

```
host1#show statistics-profile rates1 brief
```

To display a list of QoS profiles that reference the statistics profile:

```
host1#show statistics-profile rates1 references
```

Meaning Table 46 on page 329 lists the **show statistics-profile** command output fields.

Table 46: show statistics-profile Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
statistics profile	Name of the statistics profile
forwarding rate threshold	Threshold above which forwarded-rate-exceeded events are counted
committed drop threshold	Threshold above which committed-drop-events are counted
conformed drop threshold	Threshold above which conformed-drop-events are counted

Table 46: show statistics-profile Output Fields *(continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
exceeded drop threshold	Threshold above which exceeded-drop-events are counted
rate period	Time frame during which statistics are gathered

Related Documentation

- Configuring Rate Statistics on page 39
- Configuring Event Statistics on page 40
- *show statistics-profile*

Monitoring the QoS Profiles Attached to an Interface

Purpose Display the QoS profiles in effect for and stacked above the specified interface. If no QoS profiles are attached to the interface or above the interface, the router displays the QoS profile that is in effect down the interface stack toward the port interface.

Action To display the interface hierarchy for a specific interface:

```
host1#show qos interface-hierarchy interface atm 11/0.1
attachment@ atm-vc ATM11/0.1:
                t-class interface rule   traffic    scheduler    queue
  qos profile    group    type    type    class      profile    profile
--------------- ------- --------- ----- ----------- ------------ -------
qp2@ATM11/0.1           atm-vc    node              default      default
qp2@ATM11/0.1           atm-vp    node              default      default
qp2@ATM11/0.1           atm-vc    queue best-effort default      default
qp2@ATM11/0.1           atm-vc    queue tc5         default      default
qp2@ATM11/0.1           atm-vc    queue tc6         default      default
qp2@ATM11/0.1   g1      atm       group             strictShaper default
qp2@ATM11/0.1   g1      atm-vc    node              default      default
qp2@ATM11/0.1   g1      atm-vp    node              default      default
qp2@ATM11/0.1   g1      atm-vc    queue tc1         default      default
qp2@ATM11/0.1   g1      atm-vc    queue tc2         default      default
qp2@ATM11/0.1   g2      atm-vp    node              default      default
qp2@ATM11/0.1   g2      atm-vc    queue tc3         default      default
qp2@ATM11/0.1   g2      atm-vc    queue tc4         default      default
```

To display the interface hierarchy using an L2TP session:

```
host1#show qos interface-hierarchy l2tp-session session1
```

To display the interface hierarchy for a tunnel interface, specify the interface at the root of the scheduler hierarchy located on the tunnel-service interface or at the same hierarchy for LNS GRE tunnel traffic:

```
host1#show qos interface-hierarchy tunnel-server 6/0
```

To display the interface hierarchy for an interface set:

```
host1#show qos interface-hierarchy qos-interface-set gigEbusiness
```


To display the interface hierarchy for an interface superset:

host1#**show qos interface-hierarchy qos-interface-superset allservices**

Meaning Table 47 on page 331 lists the **show qos interface-hierarchy** command output fields.

Table 47: show qos interface-hierarchy Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
attachment@	Interface for which the hierarchy is being displayed
qos profile	Name of the QoS profile and its attachment point
t-class group	Traffic-class groups associated with the interface
interface type	Type of interface to which the profile is attached
rule type	Queue, node, group, or shadow node
traffic class	Name of the traffic class associated with the queue
scheduler profile	Scheduler profiles associated with the interface
queue profile	Queue profiles associated with the interface

Related Documentation

- Configuring a QoS Profile on page 130
- Attaching a QoS Profile to an Interface on page 132
- Creating Parameter Instances on page 237
- Configuring Interface Sets for QoS on page 211
- Configuring Interface Supersets for QoS on page 210
- *show qos interface-hierarchy*

Monitoring the Configuration of QoS Port-Type Profiles

Purpose Display information about QoS port-type profiles.

Action To display information about all interface types:

```
host1#show qos-port-type-profile
default-port-profile ethernet qos-profile ethernet-default
default-port-profile atm qos-profile atm-default
default-port-profile serial qos-profile serial-default
default-port-profile server-port qos-profile server-default
default-port-profile lag qos-profile lag-default
```

Meaning Displays a list of all **qos-port-type-profile** commands as they have been entered.

Related Documentation

- Configuring a QoS Profile on page 130
- Attaching a QoS Profile to an Interface on page 132
- Creating Parameter Instances on page 237
- Example: Port-Type QoS Profile Attachment on page 137
- *show qos-port-type-profile*

Monitoring the Configuration of QoS Profiles

Purpose Display information about QoS profiles, including attachments to interfaces or port types.

This command displays groups, nodes, and queues, in that order, according to the following sequence:

- not members of a traffic-class group
- members of the strict-priority traffic-class group
- members of an extended traffic-class group in the order of configuration

Action To display information about a specific QoS profile:

```
host1# show qos-profile qpDiffServExample1
qos-profile qpDiffServExample1:
                     interface rule    traffic      scheduler     queue   drop   statistics
   t-class group       type    type     class        profile     profile profile  profile
-------------------- --------- ----- ----------- --------------- ------- ------- ----------
                     ip        queue tc3         best-effort     default default default
                     ip        queue tc4         best-effort     default default default
                     ip        queue tc5         best-effort     default default default
expedited-forwarding ethernet  group             expeditedGroup
expedited-forwarding ip        node              default
expedited-forwarding ip        queue voice       voice           default default default
best-effort          ethernet  group             bestEffortGroup
best-effort          ip        node              default
best-effort          ip        queue best-effort best-effort     default default default
assured-forwarding   ethernet  group             assuredGroup
assured-forwarding   ip        node              default
assured-forwarding   ip        queue video       video           default default default
```

To display information about the QoS profiles attached to an interface or port type:

```
host1# show qos-profile references interface fastEthernet 9/0 202
          qos profile                                attachment
--------------------------------  --------------------------------------------
atm-default                       (qos-port-type-profile)
serial-default                    (qos-port-type-profile)
ethernet-default                  (qos-port-type-profile)
server-default                    (qos-port-type-profile)
lag-default                       (qos-port-type-profile)
subscriber-data-service           vlan FastEthernet9/0.1
subscriber-triple-play            vlan FastEthernet9/0.2
subscriber-triple-play            vlan FastEthernet9/0.3
  Port attachments:        4
  Interface attachments:   3
```



```
  DCM Profile attachments: 0
  Not attached:            0
```

To display the number of times the QoS profile is referenced by an interface or protocol profile:

```
host1#show qos-profile brief
qos-profile atm-default referenced by 1 attachment
qos-profile serial-default referenced by 1 attachment
qos-profile ethernet-default referenced by 1 attachment
qos-profile server-default referenced by 1 attachment
qos-profile lag-default referenced by 1 attachment
```

To display information about the QoS profiles attached to a specific tunnel interface, specify the interface at the root of the scheduler hierarchy located on the tunnel-service interface or at the same hierarchy for LNS GRE tunnel traffic:

```
host1#show qos-profile references tunnel-server 6/0
```

To display information about the QoS profiles attached to a specific L2TP session:

```
host1#show qos-profile references l2tp-session session1
```

To display attachments for QoS profiles only on the specified interface and not QoS profiles stacked above the interface:

```
host1#show qos-profile references interface gigabitEthernet 6/0 explicit
```

Meaning Table 48 on page 333 lists the **show qos-profile** command output fields.

Table 48: show qos-profile Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
qos-profile	Name of QoS profile
t-class group	Name of the traffic-class group associated with the interface
interface type	Type of interface
rule type	Whether the rule is a group node, scheduler node, queue, or shadow node
traffic class	Name of the traffic class associated with the interface
scheduler profile	Name of the scheduler profile associated with the interface
queue profile	Name of the queue profile associated with the interface
drop profile	Name of the drop profile associated with the interface
statistics profile	Name of the statistics profile associated with the interface

Table 48: show qos-profile Output Fields *(continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
attachment	Type of interface or port type to which the QoS profile is attached
Port attachments	Number of QoS profiles attached to port types
DCM Profile attachments	Number of QoS profiles attached to profiles for Service Manager
Interface attachments	Number of QoS profiles attached to interfaces
Not attached	Number of QoS profiles that are unattached

Related Documentation

- Configuring a QoS Profile on page 130
- Attaching a QoS Profile to an Interface on page 132
- Creating Parameter Instances on page 237
- *show qos-profile*

Monitoring the QoS Configuration of ATM Interfaces

Purpose Display ATM port queuing mode and QoS shaping mode status for a specific ATM interface.

Action To display the QoS configuration on an ATM interface:

```
host1# show interfaces atm 2/0
ATM Interface 2/0 is up, line protocol is disabled
AAL5 operational status:       up
      time since last status change: 01:08:32
ATM operational status:        up
      time since last status change: 01:08:32
.
.
.....
InPackets:        0
InBytes:          0
InCells:          0
OutPackets:       7803262
OutBytes:         7803262000
OutCells:         163868502
InErrors:         0
OutErrors:        0
InPacketDiscards: 0
InByteDiscards:   0
InCellErrors:     0
Administrative qos-shaping-mode: frame
Operational qos-shaping-mode: frame
Administrative qos-mode-port: none
```



```
Operational qos-mode-port: none
Attached QoS profile: shaping
```

Meaning Table 49 on page 335 lists the related **show interfaces atm** command output fields.

Table 49: show interfaces atm Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Administrative qos-mode-port	Per-port queuing mode status: disabled, low-latency, low-cdv, none
Operational qos-mode-port	Per-port queuing mode status: disabled, low-latency, low-cdv, none
Administrative qos-shaping-mode	Configured shaping mode for the interface: • disabled—Shaping mode is configured but disabled. • frame—Default shaping mode for shaping and policing rates. Reports statistics such as transmitted bytes and dropped bytes based on bytes within frames. • cell—Shaping mode for shaping and policing rates is cell-based; resulting traffic stream conforms exactly to the policing rates configured in downstream devices. Reports statistics in bytes within cells and also accounts for cell encapsulation and padding overhead. • none—Shaping mode is not configured.
Operational qos-shaping-mode	Actual shaping mode for the interface. The router determines the operational shaping mode based on the values configured for the **qos-shaping-mode** command or the **qos-port-mode** command. For more information, see "Per-Packet Queuing on the SAR Scheduler Overview" on page 163. • disabled—Shaping mode is configured but disabled. • frame—Default shaping mode for shaping and policing rates. Reports statistics such as transmitted bytes and dropped bytes based on bytes within frames. • cell—Shaping mode for shaping and policing rates is cell-based; resulting traffic stream conforms exactly to the policing rates configured in downstream devices. Reports statistics in bytes within cells and also accounts for cell encapsulation and padding overhead. • none—Shaping mode is not configured.
Attached QoS profile	QoS profile attachment at or below the displayed interface. For example, if the interface being displayed is a VC, and the attachment is at the ATM AAL5 interface, the ATM AAL5 interface attachment is displayed.

Related Documentation

- Configuring the QoS Shaping Mode for ATM Interfaces on page 175
- Configuring a QoS Profile on page 130
- Attaching a QoS Profile to an Interface on page 132
- Creating Parameter Instances on page 237
- *JunosE Link Layer Configuration Guide*
- *show atm interface*
- *show interfaces*

Monitoring the QoS Configuration of IP Interfaces

Purpose Display the QoS configuration on a particular IP interface.

A dynamic IP interface can have a QoS profile attached by RADIUS. For example, if configured by RADIUS, the **show ip interface** command might show the following:

```
  Attached QoS profile: Strict-qos
```

However, if the profile is configured statically, the QoS profile is attached to the ATM subinterface, and the attachment is displayed by the **show atm subinterface** command rather than **show ip interface**.

Action To display the QoS configuration for an IP interface:

```
host1#show ip interface atm 2/0.1
ATM2/0.1 line protocol Atm1483 is up, ip is up

..........................................

  Attached QoS profile: test @ ATM2/0

  queue 0: traffic class best-effort, bound to ip ATM2/0.1
    Queue length 0 Bytes
    Forwarded packets 0, Bytes 0
    Dropped committed packets 0, Bytes 0
    Dropped conformed packets 0, Bytes 0
    Dropped exceeded packets 0, Bytes 0
    Dropped by WRED committed packets 0, bytes 0
    Dropped by WRED conformed packets 0, bytes 0
    Dropped by WRED exceeded packets 0, bytes 0
    Average queue length 150576 bytes
  queue 1: traffic class tc1, bound to ip ATM2/0.1
    Queue length 0 Bytes
    Forwarded packets 0, Bytes 0
    Dropped committed packets 0, Bytes 0
    Dropped conformed packets 0, Bytes 0
    Dropped exceeded packets 0, Bytes 0
    Dropped by WRED committed packets 0, bytes 0
    Dropped by WRED conformed packets 0, bytes 0
    Dropped by WRED exceeded packets 0, bytes 0
    Average queue length 150576 bytes
```

Meaning Table 50 on page 337 lists the related **show ip interface** command output fields.

Table 50: show ip interface Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Attached QoS profile	QoS profile attachment at or below the displayed interface. For example, if the interface being displayed is an IP interface, and the attachment is at the VC, the VC interface attachment is displayed.
queue 0	Number of the queue for which statistics are being displayed and whether the queue is under traffic class control
traffic class	Name of traffic class
bound to	Interface to which queue is bound
Queue length	Size of queue in length and bytes
Forwarded	Number of forwarded packets and bytes
Dropped committed	Number of committed packets and bytes dropped
Dropped conformed	Number of conformed packets and bytes dropped
Dropped exceeded	Number of exceeded packets and bytes dropped
Dropped by WRED committed	Number of committed packets and bytes dropped by WRED Displays a cumulative number of committed, conformed, and exceeded packets dropped by WRED for ES2 10G ADV LMs.
Dropped by WRED conformed	Number of conformed packets and bytes dropped by WRED Displays a value of zero for ES2 10G ADV LMs because of the single counter used to calculate packets dropped by WRED functionality (as an aggregate of all colors) for these LMs.
Dropped by WRED exceeded	Number of exceeded packets and bytes dropped by WRED Displays a value of zero for ES2 10G ADV LMs because of the single counter used to calculate packets dropped by WRED functionality (as an aggregate of all colors) for these LMs.
Average queue length	Average length of queue in bytes

Related Documentation

- Configuring a QoS Profile on page 130

- Attaching a QoS Profile to an Interface on page 132
- Creating Parameter Instances on page 237

- *show ip interface*

Monitoring the QoS Configuration of Fast Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet, and 10-Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces

Purpose Display information about the QoS configuration for a specific Fast Ethernet, Gigabit Ethernet, or 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface.

Action To display the QoS configuration for a Fast Ethernet interface:

```
host1#show interfaces fastEthernet 6/0
GigEthernet6/0 is Up, Administrative status is Up
Hardware is Intel 21440, address is 0090.1a40.5508
MAU is 100BASE-TX
MTU: Operational 1522, Administrative 1522
Duplex Mode: Operational Full Duplex, Administrative Auto Negotiate
Speed: Operational 100 Mbps, Administrative Auto Negotiate
5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
In: Bytes 0, Unicast 0
Multicast 0, Broadcast 0
Errors 0, Discards 0, Mac Errors 0, Alignment 0
CRC 0, Too Longs 0, Symbol Errors 0
Out: Bytes 64, Unicast 0
Multicast 0, Broadcast 1
Errors 0, Discards 0, Mac Errors 0, Deferred 0, No Carrier 0
Collisions: Single 0, Multiple 0, Late 0, Excessive 0
Administrative qos-shaping-mode: cell
Operational qos-shaping-mode: cell
Attached QoS profile: ss
```

To display the QoS configuration for a Gigabit Ethernet interface:

```
host1#show interfaces gigabitEthernet 2/0
```

To display the QoS configuration for a 10-Gigabit Ethernet interface:

```
host1#show interfaces tenGigabitEthernet 5/0/0
```

Meaning Table 51 on page 339 lists the related **show interfaces** command output fields.

Table 51: show interfaces Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Administrative qos-shaping-mode	Configured shaping mode for the interface: • disabled—Shaping mode is configured but disabled. • frame—Default shaping mode for shaping and policing rates. Reports QoS statistics such as transmitted bytes and dropped bytes based on bytes within frames. • cell—Shaping mode for shaping and policing rates is cell-based; resulting traffic stream conforms exactly to the policing rates configured in downstream devices. Reports statistics in bytes within cells and also accounts for cell encapsulation and padding overhead. • none—Shaping mode is not configured.
Operational qos-shaping-mode	Actual shaping mode for the interface. The router determines the operational shaping mode based on the value configured using the **qos-shaping-mode** command. For more information, see “QoS Shaping Mode for Ethernet Interfaces Overview” on page 178. • disabled—Shaping mode is configured but disabled. • frame—Default shaping mode for shaping and policing rates. Reports QoS statistics such as transmitted bytes and dropped bytes based on bytes within frames. • cell—Shaping mode for shaping and policing rates is cell-based; resulting traffic stream conforms exactly to the policing rates configured in downstream devices. Reports statistics in bytes within cells and also accounts for cell encapsulation and padding overhead. • none—Shaping mode is not configured.
Attached QoS profile	QoS profile attachment at or below the displayed interface. For example, if the interface being displayed is a VLAN subinterface, and the attachment is at the Gigabit Ethernet interface, the Gigabit Ethernet attachment is displayed.

Related Documentation

- Configuring the QoS Shaping Mode for Ethernet Interfaces on page 179
- Creating Parameter Instances on page 237

- *Monitoring the Status of Fast Ethernet Interfaces*
- *show interfaces*

Monitoring the QoS Configuration of IEEE 802.3ad Link Aggregation Group Bundles

Purpose Display information about the QoS configuration for Ethernet member links in all IEEE 802.3ad link aggregation group (LAG) bundles configured on the router, or about the member links in a specified IEEE 802.3ad LAG bundle.

Action To display the QoS configuration for a specific LAG bundle:

```
host1#show interfaces lag lg0 members
Lag lg0 is Up, Administrative status is Up
MAC Address is 0090.1a40.01be
MTU: Operational 1526
Duplex Mode: Operational Full Duplex
Speed: Operational 100 Mbps
System Priority 32768 System MAC Address is 0090.1a00.00e0 key 8
Partner System Priority 0 System MAC Address is 0000.0000.0000 key 0
QoS parameter: vlan 1500000
Attached QoS profile: eth1
Member-interface FastEthernet11/2 is Up
(LACP disabled, state collecting/distributing)
Member-interface FastEthernet11/3 is Down
(LACP disabled, state waiting)
Member-interface FastEthernet11/4 is Up
(LACP disabled, state collecting/distributing)
```

Meaning Table 52 on page 340 lists the related **show interfaces lag members**command output fields.

Table 52: show interfaces lag members Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Lag	Name of the LAG bundle
QoS parameter	QoS parameter instance at the displayed interface
Attached QoS profile	QoS profile attachment at the displayed interface

Related Documentation

- Configuring the Scheduler Hierarchy for Hashed Load Balancing in 802.3ad Link Aggregation Groups on page 191
- Configuring the Scheduler Hierarchy for Subscriber Load Balancing in 802.3ad Link Aggregation Groups on page 192
- Creating Parameter Instances on page 237

- *JunosE Physical Layer Configuration Guide*
- *show interfaces lag members*

Monitoring the Configuration of QoS Interface Sets

Purpose Display information about configured interface sets.

Action To display information about a specific interface set:

```
host1#show qos-interface-set vlan-set
interface                    member member restricted
   set     parent   port      type  count  interface
--------- ------ --------- ------ ------ ----------
vlan-set  vlan-ss lag test1 vlan   2        none
```

To display detailed information about a specific interface set:

```
host1#show qos-interface-set vlan-set detail
interface                     member member restricted
   set     parent    port      type  count  interface
--------- ------- --------- ------ ------ ----------
vlan-set  vlan-ss lag test1  vlan    2      none

Children:
  vlan lag test1.1      vlan lag test1.4
```

Meaning Table 53 on page 341 lists the **show qos-interface-set** command output fields.

Table 53: show qos-interface-set Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
interface set	Name of the interface set
parent	Name of the interface superset that is the parent of the interface set
port	Interface that is the parent of the interface superset
member type	Member-interface type defined for the interface set: • vlan • ip • vlan
restricted interface	Restricted interface configured for this interface set
Children	List of interface members associated with the interface superset

Related Documentation

- Configuring Interface Sets for QoS on page 211
- *show qos-interface-set*

Monitoring the Configuration of QoS Interface Supersets

Purpose Display information about configured interface supersets.

Action To display information about a specific interface superset:

```
host1#show qos-interface-superset vlan-ss
interface             member restricted
superset    port      count  interface
--------- --------- ------ ----------
vlan-ss   lag test1   1      none
```

To display detailed information about a specific interface superset:

```
host1#show qos-interface-superset vlan-ss detail
interface             member restricted
superset    port      count  interface
--------- --------- ------ ----------
vlan-ss    lag test1   1      none

Children:
  set set
```

Meaning Table 54 on page 342 lists the **show qos-interface-superset** command output fields.

Table 54: show qos-interface-superset Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
interface superset	Name of the interface superset
port	Interface that is the parent of the interface superset
member count	Number of interface members associated with the interface superset
restricted interface	Restricted interface configured for this interface superset
Children	List of interface set members associated with the interface superset

Related Documentation

- Configuring Interface Supersets for QoS on page 210
- *show qos-interface-superset*

Monitoring the AAA Downstream Rate for QoS

Purpose Display whether the QoS downstream rate application is enabled to use downstream rates from the Actual-Data-Rate-Downstream [26-130] DSL Forum VSA.

Action To display the status of the QoS downstream rate application:

```
host1#show aaa qos downstream-rate
Downstream-rate reporting is disabled
```

Meaning Table 55 on page 343 **show aaa qos downstream-rate** command output fields.

Table 55: show aaa qos downstream-rate Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Downstream-rate reporting is	Status of the QoS downstream rate application: enabled or disabled

Related Documentation

- Configuring a Parameter Definition for QoS Downstream Rate on page 295
- *show aaa qos downstream-rate*

Monitoring QoS Parameter Instances

Purpose Display the QoS parameter instances for QoS clients.

Action To display information about the QoS parameters attached to a specific interface or port type:

```
host1#show qos-parameter max-subscriber-bw references
interface  parameter name    value
--------- ----------------- -------
global    max-subscriber-bw 5000000
ATM11/0.1 max-subscriber-bw 6000000

  Global parameter instances:       1
  Parameter instances reported:     2
```

To display a list of all QoS parameters attached to all interfaces:

```
host1#show qos-parameter references
       interface                 parameter name          value
----------------------- ------------------------------ -------
global                  max-subscriber-bandwidth       2000000
global                  subscriber-weight                    1
global                  max-subscriber-video-bandwidth 2000000
global                  max-100Kbps-voice-calls              1
FastEthernet9/0.2       max-subscriber-bandwidth       6000000
                        subscriber-weight                    3
                        max-subscriber-video-bandwidth 2000000
                        max-100Kbps-voice-calls              1
FastEthernet9/0.3       max-subscriber-bandwidth       8000000
                        subscriber-weight                    6
                        max-subscriber-video-bandwidth 3000000
                        max-100Kbps-voice-calls              3
FastEthernet9/0 svlan 1 max-subscriber-video-bandwidth 1000000

  Global parameter instances:   4
  Parameter instances reported: 13
```

To display the QoS profile name and attachment data for a specific interface:

```
host1#show qos-parameter references interface fastEthernet 9/0.3
                                                          instance
    interface             parameter name          value    Type
----------------- ------------------------------ ------- --------
FastEthernet9/0.3 max-subscriber-bandwidth       8000000 explicit
                  subscriber-weight                    6 explicit
```



```
                  max-subscriber-video-bandwidth 3000000 explicit
                  max-100Kbps-voice-calls              3 explicit

  Explicit parameter instances:      4
  Hierarchical parameter instances:  0
  IP multicast parameter instances:  0
  Parameter instances reported:      4
```

To display information in expanded format, including Service Manager references:

host1#**show qos-parameter video references full**

```
                                            service
                   parameter                manager
    interface        name     value source   refs   persistence
------------------ --------- ----- ------- ------- -----------
GigabitEthernet6/0 video      50    default  none    persistent

  Global parameter instances:   0
  Parameter instances reported: 1
```

To display information about global parameter instance attachments in condensed format:

host1#**show qos-parameter references global brief**

To display information about the parameter instances attached to a specific tunnel interface, specify the interface at the root of the scheduler hierarchy located on the tunnel-service interface or at the same hierarchy for LNS GRE tunnel traffic:

host1#**show qos-parameter references tunnel-server 6/0**

To display information about the parameter instancesattached to a specific L2TP session:

host1#**show qos-parameter references l2tp-session session1**

To display parameter instances only on the specified interface and not QoS parameters stacked above the interface:

host1#**show qos-parameter references gigabitEthernet 6/0 explicit**

Meaning Table 56 on page 344 lists the **show qos-parameter** command output fields.

Table 56: show qos-parameter Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
interface	Location of the interface to which the parameter instance is assigned; global indicates that the parameter is assigned to the chassis
parameter name	Name of the parameter instance
value	Value assigned to the parameter instance

Table 56: show qos-parameter Output Fields *(continued)*

Field Name	Field Description
source	Source of the parameter instance: • dcm—Parameter instance was created in a profile • radius—Parameter instance was created through RADIUS • service manager—Parameter instance was created through Service Manager • default—Parameter instance was created through the CLI or SNMP
service manager refs	Number of references of this parameter instance created through Service Manager
persistence	Status of the persistence of a parameter instance in the system: • persistent—Parameter instance is stored in NVS and is restored after a chassis reset • non-persistent—Parameter instance is not stored in NVS and are deleted after a chassis reset
Global parameter instances	Number of parameter instances assigned to the chassis
Parameter instances reported	Total number of parameter instances assigned
Explicit parameter instances	Total number of explicit parameter instances assigned
Hierarchical parameter instances	Total number of hierarchical parameter instances assigned
IP multicast parameter instances	Total number of parameter instances associated with the IP multicast bandwidth adjustment application

Related Documentation

- Creating Parameter Instances on page 237
- *show qos-parameter*

Monitoring QoS Parameter Definitions

Purpose Display the QoS parameter definition settings for QoS administrators.

Action To display the settings for a specific QoS parameter definition:

```
host1#show qos-parameter-define ip-multicast
             controlled instance  subscriber
 parameter   interface  interface interface  value
    name       types      types     types    range
------------ ---------- --------- ---------- ------
ip-multicast ip         ip, ipv6  <none>     <none>
```

```
 parameter
    name                 properties
------------ -------------------------------------
ip-multicast ip-multicast-adjustment, hierarchical
```

To display information about QoS parameter definitions in condensed format:

host1#**show qos-parameter-define voice1 brief**

To display references to all QoS parameter definitions:

host1#**show qos-parameter-define references**

Meaning Table 57 on page 346 lists the **show qos-parameter-define** command output fields.

Table 57: show qos-parameter-define Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
parameter name	Name of the parameter definition
controlled interface types	Types of controlled-interface types that are available for the parameter definition
instance interface types	Types of instance-interface types that are available for the parameter definition
subscriber interface types	Types of subscriber-interface types that are available for the parameter definition
value range	Range assigned to the parameter definition
properties	Applications and hierarchical settings assigned to the parameter definition

Related Documentation

- Configuring a Basic Parameter Definition for QoS Administrators on page 234
- *show qos-parameter-define*

CHAPTER 32

Troubleshooting QoS

This chapter provides information for troubleshooting QoS.

QoS topics are discussed in the following sections:

Troubleshooting Memory and Processor Use for Egress Queue Rate Statistics and Events

Problem The E Series Broadband Services Routers uses shared processing and memory when it gathers egress queue rate statistics and events. If sufficient memory is not available, the statistics gathering is temporarily disabled and the queues are considered to be in *failover mode* until memory becomes available.

The router displays a CLI message whenever queues are put into failover mode and when they recover from failover mode.

NOTE: When an extremely large number of statistics is being gathered over a short period of time, the router might release the processor to perform more important tasks. This can result in longer rate periods than you have configured. For example, if you configured 10,000 queues to gather statistics every second on a line module, the router might actually lengthen the rate to 2 seconds or more.

Solution To display the number of queues that are disabled because of no resources, issue the **show egress-queue rates** command.

Related Documentation

- Monitoring Forwarding and Drop Rates on the Egress Queue on page 324

- *show egress-queue rates*

PART 8

Index

Index

Symbols

A

B

C