

MobileNext Broadband Gateway

Quality of Service (QoS) for GGSN/PDN Gateway



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MobileNext Broadband Gateway Quality of Service (QoS) for GGSN/PDN Gateway

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Table of Contents

	About the Documentation	xi
	Documentation and Release Notes	xi
	Supported Platforms	xi
	Documentation Conventions	xi
	Documentation Feedback	xiii
	Requesting Technical Support	xiii
	Self-Help Online Tools and Resources	xiv
	Opening a Case with JTAC	xiv
Part 1	Overview	
Chapter 1	QoS Overview	3
	Quality of Service Overview	3
	Initial QoS	4
	Differentiated Services	4
	QoS Parameters in 3G Networks	4
	Default Conversion of (3G) Traffic Classes to (4G) QoS Class Identifiers on the Broadband Gateway	6
	QoS Parameters in 4G Networks	7
	Aggregate Maximum Bit Rate	8
	Allocation and Retention Priority	8
	Preemption	9
	Call Admission Control Overview	10
	Enforcing Call Admission Control	10
	Managing Bandwidth	10
	Managing the Number of Bearers	11
	Managing Resource Thresholds	11
	Default Resource Threshold Settings	11
	Class of Service (CoS) Policy Profile Overview	12
	Policing Subscriber Traffic on the Broadband Gateway Overview	13
	Applying Rewrite Rules on Mobile Interfaces Overview	14
	Understanding Upstream and Downstream Processing of ToS Values in GTP-U Packets	15
	Processing of ToS Values for Upstream Subscriber Packets	15
	Processing of ToS Values for Downstream Subscriber Packets	16
	Understanding How NQN and Upgrade Flags in PDP Contexts Affect QoS Upgrade Behavior	17
	Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview	18

Part 2	Configuration	
Chapter 2	Configuration Tasks	23
	Configuring the Maximum Number of Bearers	23
	Configuring Bandwidth Pools	24
	Configuring Preemption for Call Admission Control	25
	Configuring Resource Thresholds for 3G and 4G Networks	26
	Configuring a Classifier Profile for 3G and 4G Networks	27
	Configuring a CoS Policy Profile for 4G Networks	29
	Configuring a CoS Policy Profile for 3G Networks	32
	Configuring a CoS Policy Profile for 3G and 4G Networks	37
	Configuring a Local Policy	43
	Applying a Local Policy	44
	Configuring Ingress Rewrite Rules for a Mobile Interface	45
	Configuring Egress Rewrite Rules for a Mobile Interface	45
	Applying Ingress Rewrite Rules to a Mobile Interface	46
	Applying Egress Rewrite Rules to Mobile Interfaces	47
Chapter 3	Configuration Examples	49
	Example: Configuring Quality of Service on GGSN/P-GW	49
Chapter 4	Configuration Statements	87
	[edit class-of-service] Hierarchy Level	87
	[edit unified-edge gateways] Hierarchy Level	88
	[edit unified-edge cos-cac] Hierarchy Level	88
	[edit unified-edge local-policies] Hierarchy Level	90
	aggregated-qos-control (CoS Policy Profiles)	91
	allocation-retention-priority (CoS Policy Profiles)	92
	bearers-load (Resource Threshold Profiles)	93
	classifier-profile (Local Policies)	94
	classifier-profiles	95
	class-of-service (MobileNext Broadband Gateway)	96
	cos-cac	98
	cos-policy-profile (Local Policies)	101
	cos-policy-profiles	102
	cpu (Resource Threshold Profiles)	104
	default-bearer-qci (CoS Policy Profiles)	105
	description (Class of Service)	106
	downgrade-gtp-v1-gbr-bearers (Guaranteed Bit Rate Bandwidth Pools)	107
	dl-bandwidth-pool (Local Policies)	108
	dscp-ipv6 (Egress Rewrite Rules)	109
	dscp-ipv6 (Ingress Rewrite Rules)	110
	dscp (Egress Rewrite Rules)	111
	dscp (Ingress Rewrite Rules)	112
	exceed-action (QoS Policer Action)	113
	forwarding-class (QoS Class Identifier)	114
	gbr-bandwidth-pools (Class of Service)	115
	gbr-bearer (QoS Policer Action)	116
	guaranteed-bit-rate-downlink (PDP QoS Control)	117
	guaranteed-bit-rate-uplink (PDP QoS Control)	119

high (Resource Threshold Profiles)	121
inet-precedence (Egress Rewrite Rules)	122
inet-precedence (Ingress Rewrite Rules)	123
ingress-rewrite-rules	124
interfaces (Class of Service)	125
local-policies (QoS)	126
local-policy-profile (Broadband Gateway)	127
loss-priority (QoS Class Identifier)	128
low (Resource Threshold Profiles)	129
maximum-bandwidth (Guaranteed Bit Rate Bandwidth Pools)	130
maximum-bearers (Broadband Gateway)	131
maximum-bit-rate-downlink (Aggregated QoS Control)	132
maximum-bit-rate-downlink (PDP QoS Control)	134
maximum-bit-rate-uplink (Aggregated QoS Control)	136
maximum-bit-rate-uplink (PDP QoS Control)	138
memory (Resource Threshold Profiles)	139
mif (Class of Service)	140
non-gbr-bearer (QoS Policer Action)	141
pdp-qos-control (CoS Policy Profiles)	142
policer-action (CoS Policy Profiles)	143
preemption (GGSN or P-GW)	144
protocol (Egress Rewrite Rules)	145
qci (PDP QoS Control)	146
qos-class-identifier (Classifier Profiles)	147
resource-threshold-profiles (QoS)	148
resource-threshold-profile (Local Policies)	149
rewrite-rules (Egress)	150
roamer-classifier-profile (Local Policies)	151
roamer-cos-policy-profile (Local Policies)	152
ul-bandwidth-pool (Local Policies)	153
unit (Mobile Interface for Class of Service)	154
violate-action (QoS Policer Action)	155
visitor-classifier-profile (Local Policies)	156
visitor-cos-policy-profile (Local Policies)	157

Part 3

Administration

Chapter 5

Monitoring 161

Verifying Quality of Service	161
--	-----

Chapter 6

Operational Commands 163

clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics	164
show unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics	165
show unified-edge ggsn-pgw statistics traffic-class	177
show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status	179
show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status preemption-list	187
show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers	191
show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers traffic-class	211

Part 4

Index

Index	217
-------------	-----

List of Figures

Part 1	Overview	
Chapter 1	QoS Overview	3
	Figure 1: Key QoS Parameters for PDP Context Requests	5
	Figure 2: Key QoS Parameters for 4G Default Bearer Requests	8
	Figure 3: QoS Negotiation Behavior for PDP Contexts with NQN and Upgrade Flags	17

List of Tables

	About the Documentation	xi
	Table 1: Notice Icons	xii
	Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions	xii
Part 1	Overview	
Chapter 1	QoS Overview	3
	Table 3: Traffic Classes for 3G Networks	5
	Table 4: Mapping of Traffic Classes to QoS Class Identifiers	6
	Table 5: QoS Class Identifiers for 4G Networks	7
	Table 6: Conversion of GTPv1 Pre-Release 9 ARP Values to Release 9 ARP Values	8
	Table 7: Mapping of Release 9 ARP Values to Pre-Release 9 ARP Values	9
Part 2	Configuration	
Chapter 2	Configuration Tasks	23
	Table 8: Mapping of EPS Bearer ARP to Release 99 Bearer Parameter ARP	26
Chapter 4	Configuration Statements	87
	Table 9: default-bearer-qci Configuration Scenarios	105
	Table 10: guaranteed-bit-rate-downlink Configuration Scenarios	117
	Table 11: guaranteed-bit-rate-downlink Configuration Scenarios	119
	Table 12: maximum-bit-rate-downlink Configuration Scenarios	132
	Table 13: maximum-bit-rate-downlink Configuration Scenarios	134
	Table 14: maximum-bit-rate-uplink Configuration Scenarios	136
	Table 15: maximum-bit-rate-uplink Configuration Scenarios	138
Part 3	Administration	
Chapter 6	Operational Commands	163
	Table 16: show unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics Output Fields	166
	Table 17: show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status Output Fields	180
	Table 18: show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status preemption-list Output Fields	188
	Table 19: show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers Output Fields	194

About the Documentation

- Documentation and Release Notes on page xi
- Supported Platforms on page xi
- Documentation Conventions on page xi
- Documentation Feedback on page xiii
- Requesting Technical Support on page xiii

Documentation and Release Notes

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

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

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Supported Platforms

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

- MX240 Routers
- MX960 Routers
- MX480 Routers

Documentation Conventions

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

Table 1: Notice Icons

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

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

Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions

Convention	Description	Examples
Bold text like this	Represents text that you type.	To enter configuration mode, type the configure command: user@host> configure
Fixed-width text like this	Represents output that appears on the terminal screen.	user@host> show chassis alarms No alarms currently active
<i>Italic text like this</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduces or emphasizes important new terms. Identifies book names. Identifies RFC and Internet draft titles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A policy <i>term</i> is a named structure that defines match conditions and actions. <i>Junos OS System Basics Configuration Guide</i> RFC 1997, <i>BGP Communities Attribute</i>
<i>Italic text like this</i>	Represents variables (options for which you substitute a value) in commands or configuration statements.	Configure the machine's domain name: [edit] root@# set system domain-name <i>domain-name</i>
Text like this	Represents names of configuration statements, commands, files, and directories; configuration hierarchy levels; or labels on routing platform components.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To configure a stub area, include the stub statement at the [edit protocols ospf area area-id] hierarchy level. The console port is labeled CONSOLE.
< > (angle brackets)	Enclose optional keywords or variables.	stub <default-metric <i>metric</i> >;

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

Convention	Description	Examples
(pipe symbol)	Indicates a choice between the mutually exclusive keywords or variables on either side of the symbol. The set of choices is often enclosed in parentheses for clarity.	broadcast multicast <i>(string1 string2 string3)</i>
# (pound sign)	Indicates a comment specified on the same line as the configuration statement to which it applies.	rsvp { # Required for dynamic MPLS only
[] (square brackets)	Enclose a variable for which you can substitute one or more values.	community name members [community-ids]
Indentation and braces ({ })	Identify a level in the configuration hierarchy.	[edit] routing-options { static { route default { nexthop address; retain; } } }
;(semicolon)	Identifies a leaf statement at a configuration hierarchy level.	
J-Web GUI Conventions		
Bold text like this	Represents J-Web graphical user interface (GUI) items you click or select.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the Logical Interfaces box, select All Interfaces. To cancel the configuration, click Cancel.
> (bold right angle bracket)	Separates levels in a hierarchy of J-Web selections.	In the configuration editor hierarchy, select Protocols>Ospf .

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

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- JTAC policies—For a complete understanding of our JTAC procedures and policies, review the *JTAC User Guide* located at <http://www.juniper.net/us/en/local/pdf/resource-guides/7100059-en.pdf>.
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- 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

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

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

PART 1

Overview

- [QoS Overview on page 3](#)

CHAPTER 1

QoS Overview

- [Quality of Service Overview on page 3](#)
- [Call Admission Control Overview on page 10](#)
- [Class of Service \(CoS\) Policy Profile Overview on page 12](#)
- [Policing Subscriber Traffic on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 13](#)
- [Applying Rewrite Rules on Mobile Interfaces Overview on page 14](#)
- [Understanding Upstream and Downstream Processing of ToS Values in GTP-U Packets on page 15](#)
- [Understanding How NQN and Upgrade Flags in PDP Contexts Affect QoS Upgrade Behavior on page 17](#)
- [Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18](#)

Quality of Service Overview

Quality of service (QoS) allows both subscribers and services to be differentiated. Premium subscribers can be prioritized over basic subscribers, while real-time services can be prioritized over non-real-time services. The importance of QoS increases during periods of congestion. An unloaded network can meet the needs of all subscribers and services. However, as the network load increases, the prioritization of traffic determines whether performance for subscribers and services can be maintained or will be degraded.

In a mobile network, network resources are shared among multiple services (including Internet, voice, video, e-mail, and file sharing), each of which has different QoS requirements in terms of required bit rates, acceptable packet loss rates, and packet delay. On the MobileNext Broadband Gateway, you configure QoS profiles and policies to define the QoS treatment for mobile subscribers in 3G and 4G networks.

This topic covers:

- [Initial QoS on page 4](#)
- [Differentiated Services on page 4](#)
- [QoS Parameters in 3G Networks on page 4](#)
- [Default Conversion of \(3G\) Traffic Classes to \(4G\) QoS Class Identifiers on the Broadband Gateway on page 6](#)
- [QoS Parameters in 4G Networks on page 7](#)

- [Aggregate Maximum Bit Rate on page 8](#)
- [Allocation and Retention Priority on page 8](#)
- [Preemption on page 9](#)

Initial QoS

When a bearer is first established on the broadband gateway, an initial level of QoS is assigned to the bearer based on QoS attributes in the QoS information element (IE) that specify the traffic characteristics for a bearer. Traffic characteristics include delay class, reliability class, precedence class, and traffic class or traffic handling priority (3G subscribers) or QoS Class Identifier (QCI) (4G subscribers).



NOTE: For 3G subscribers, the broadband gateway converts the traffic class to a QCI based on the 3GPP specification 23.401 ANNEX E. For more information, see [“QoS Parameters in 3G Networks” on page 4](#).

Differentiated Services

The broadband gateway supports QoS using the Differentiated Services (DiffServ) model. The DiffServ model is a multiple-service model that addresses different QoS requirements. With DiffServ, the network tries to deliver a particular kind of service based on the QoS specified by each packet, for example, using the 6-bit DiffServ code point (DSCP) setting in IP packets.

Standards for Differentiated Services are described in the following documents:

- RFC 2474, *Definition of the Differentiated Services Field (DS Field) in the IPv4 and IPv6 Headers*
- RFC 2475, *An Architecture for Differentiated Services*

QoS Parameters in 3G Networks

In a 3G network, subscriber traffic is classified based on traffic classes. Each traffic class is associated with a maximum bit rate and (for GBR bearers) a guaranteed bit rate, which can be configured independently for uplink and downlink subscriber traffic. To define the packet-forwarding treatment for bearer requests received on the broadband gateway, you configure a QoS classifier profile to map each traffic class (and for the Interactive class, traffic class, and traffic handling priority) to a forwarding class and packet loss priority (PLP).



NOTE: If no classifier profile is configured on the broadband gateway to map the traffic classes to a forwarding class and packet loss priority, the classification specified in the bearer request, coming from either the Gn or Gi interface, is carried over.

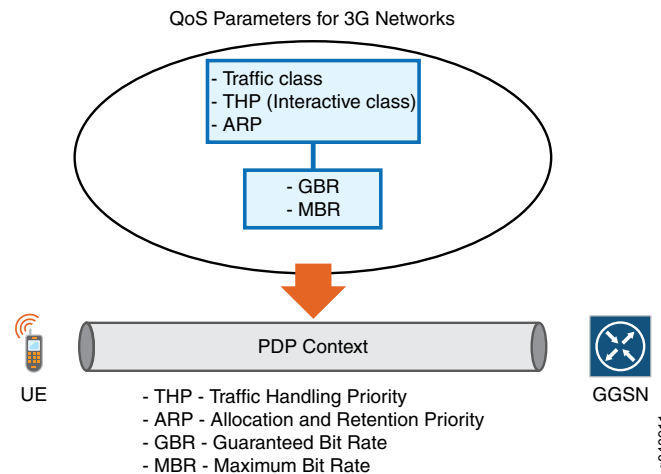
[Table 3 on page 5](#) shows the supported traffic classes, as defined in the 3GPP standards.

Table 3: Traffic Classes for 3G Networks

Traffic Class	Description	Example Services
Conversational	Conversational pattern with very low delay and jitter. This is the most delay-sensitive traffic class.	Voice and real-time multimedia messaging such as VoIP and video conferencing.
Streaming	Delay and jitter requirements are not as strict as with conversational traffic class.	Streaming type applications such as video on demand.
Interactive	Interactive class enables prioritization between packet data protocol (PDP) contexts, which allows end-user or service prioritization. Interactive class is associated with a traffic handling priority (THP). THP values can be 1 through 3.	Streaming type applications such as video on demand, Web browsing, and Telnet.
Background	Best effort is acceptable for data delivery. This is the least delay-sensitive traffic class.	Background type applications such as e-mail and FTP.

A policy profile defines the QoS treatment to apply for each traffic class or traffic handling priority. [Figure 1 on page 5](#) shows the QoS parameters that the broadband gateway evaluates to determine whether to limit, upgrade, or reject an incoming PDP context request.

Figure 1: Key QoS Parameters for PDP Context Requests



The guaranteed bit rate (GBR), shown in [Figure 1 on page 5](#), defines the minimum bit rate that is expected to be available to the PDP context when required. The GBR signifies that a certain amount of bandwidth is reserved for the PDP context, regardless of whether or not the GBR is used. Consequently, a PDP context with a GBR always takes up resources even when no traffic is forwarded. Under normal operating conditions, the PDP context should not experience any packet loss due to congestion on the network. This is ensured because the PDP context is subject to admission control during initial setup, and a network allows the PDP context with a GBR only if sufficient resources are available. You can specify the GBR independently for uplink and downlink traffic.

The maximum bit rate (MBR), shown in [Figure 1 on page 5](#), defines the maximum bit rate that is expected to be available to the PDP context when required. An MBR limits

the bit rate that will be provided to a PDP context. Any traffic that exceeds the MBR can be dropped. You can specify the MBR independently for uplink and downlink traffic.

Default Conversion of (3G) Traffic Classes to (4G) QoS Class Identifiers on the Broadband Gateway

For 3G subscribers, the broadband gateway converts the traffic class to a QCI, based on the 3GPP specification 23.401 ANNEX E. [Table 4 on page 6](#) shows the mapping between standardized QCI values and the Release 99 (GTPv1) QoS parameters.

Table 4: Mapping of Traffic Classes to Qos Class Identifiers

QCI	Traffic Class	Traffic Handling Priority	Signaling Indication	Source Statistics Descriptor
1	Conversational	N/A	N/A	Speech.
2	Conversational	N/A	N/A	Unknown. NOTE: When QCI 2 is mapped to pre-Release 8 QoS parameter values, the Transfer Delay parameter is set to 150 ms. When pre-Rel-8 QoS parameter values are mapped to a QCI, QCI 2 is used for conversational/unknown if the Transfer Delay parameter is greater or equal to 150 ms.
3	Conversational	N/A	N/A	Unknown. NOTE: When QCI 3 is mapped to pre-Release 8 QoS parameter values, the Transfer Delay parameter is set to 80 ms as the lowest possible value, according to TS 23.107 [54]. When pre-Release 8 QoS parameter values are mapped to a QCI, QCI 3 is used for conversational/unknown if the Transfer Delay parameter is lower than 150 ms.
4	Streaming	N/A	N/A	Unknown. NOTE: When QCI 4 is mapped to pre-Release 8 QoS parameter values, it is mapped to Streaming/Unknown. When pre-Release 8 QoS parameter values are mapped to a QCI, Streaming/Unknown and Streaming/Speech are both mapped to QCI 4.
5	Interactive	1	Yes	N/A
6	Interactive	1	No	N/A
7	Interactive	2	No	N/A
8	Interactive	3	No	N/A
9	Background	N/A	N/A	N/A

QoS Parameters in 4G Networks

In a 4G network, subscriber traffic is classified based on the QoS Class Identifier (QCI), which is associated with priority, specify delay, and packet loss values, and determines the user plane treatment for IP packets transported on a bearer. The QCI determines which bearers are categorized as GBR (dedicated) and which are categorized as non-GBR (default). The broadband gateway supports only default bearers, which correspond to QCI values 5 through 9. The broadband gateway does not support dedicated bearers, which correspond to QCI values 1 through 4. [Table 5 on page 7](#) shows the supported QoS Class Identifiers and the associated set of QoS characteristics, as defined in the 3GPP standards.

Table 5: QoS Class Identifiers for 4G Networks

Qos Class Identifier	Priority	Packet Delay (in milliseconds)	Packet Error Loss Rate	Example Services
5	1	100 ms	10^{-6}	IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS) signaling
6	7	10 ms	10^{-3}	Voice, video (live streaming), Interactive gaming
7	6	300 ms	10^{-6}	Video (buffered streaming), TCP-based (e-mail, chat, FTP, P2P file sharing)
8	8			
9	9			

The priority associated with each QCI is applied when packets are forwarded across the network. Higher-priority packets are transferred before lower-priority packets.

The packet delay budget associated with each QCI defines an upper boundary for the packet delay between the user equipment and the policy and charging enforcement function (PCEF) within the broadband gateway.

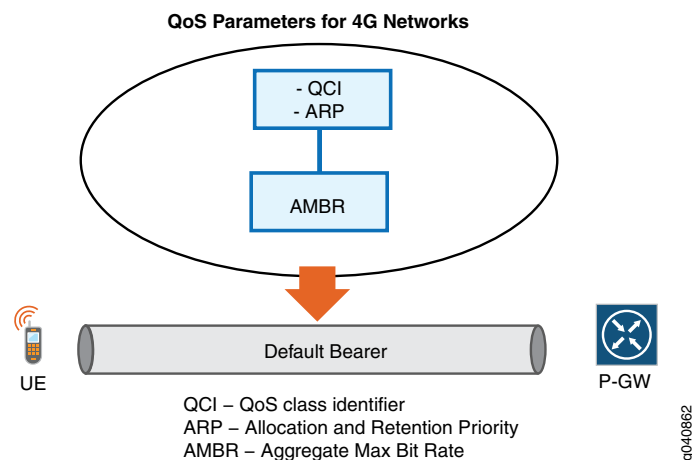
The packet error loss rate defines the percentage of higher layer packets—for example, IP packets—that are lost during periods when the network is not congested.



NOTE: To define the packet-forwarding treatment for bearer requests received on the broadband gateway, each QCI must be mapped to a forwarding class and packet loss priority (PLP) in the QoS classifier profile. If a QCI is not mapped to a forwarding class and PLP, the classification specified in the bearer request, coming from either the S5 or SGi interface, is carried over.

A policy profile defines the QoS treatment to be applied to default bearer requests based on the configured QoS parameters. [Figure 2 on page 8](#) shows the QoS parameters that the broadband gateway processes to determine whether to limit, upgrade, or reject bearer requests.

Figure 2: Key QoS Parameters for 4G Default Bearer Requests



Each default bearer is associated with a QCI value, aggregate maximum bit rate (AMBR), and allocation and retention priority (ARP) value.

Aggregate Maximum Bit Rate

The aggregate maximum bit rate (AMBR) defines the maximum allowed throughput for user equipment (UE) based on the sum of all total bit rates that all non-GBR bearers associated with an access point name (APN) are allowed to use. Thus the AMBR limits the total non-GBR traffic for an APN. You can configure the AMBR independently for uplink and downlink traffic.

Allocation and Retention Priority

The allocation and retention priority (ARP) indicates a priority level for the allocation and retention of bearers. The mobile network uses ARP to decide whether to accept a request to establish a bearer, or reject the request when resources are limited. When performing admission control and network resources are limited, the network uses the ARP to prioritize establishing or modifying bearers with a higher ARP (lower numerically) over bearers with a lower ARP. The more sensitive the QoS application, the lower the corresponding PL or ARP value.

In a 4G network, ARP priority level (PL) values range from 1 through 15, where 1 corresponds to the highest priority and 15 corresponds to the lowest priority. In a 3G network, GTPv1 (pre-Release 9) ARP values range from 1 through 3, where 1 corresponds to the highest priority and 3 corresponds to the lowest priority. By default, the broadband gateway converts GTPv1 pre-Release 9 ARP values to Release 9 ARP values, based on the 3GPP specification 23.401 ANNEX E. [Table 6 on page 8](#) shows how the broadband gateway maps GTPv1 pre-Release 9 bearer parameter ARP values to Release 9 GTPv2 ARP values.

Table 6: Conversion of GTPv1 Pre-Release 9 ARP Values to Release 9 ARP Values

GTPv1 Pre-release 9 ARP	GTPv1/v2 Release 9 ARP
1	1
2	6

Table 6: Conversion of GTPv1 Pre-Release 9 ARP Values to Release 9 ARP Values (*continued*)

3	11
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Conversely, when subscriber calls come in with a pre-Release 9 ARP value, the broadband gateway performs the required ARP conversion to ensure that the call goes back out with the appropriate ARP value. [Table 7 on page 9](#) shows how the broadband gateway converts GTPv2 Release 9 bearer parameter ARP values to GTPv1 pre-Release 9 ARP values.

Table 7: Mapping of Release 9 ARP Values to Pre-Release 9 ARP Values

GTPv2 Release 9 ARP	GTPv1 Pre-Release 9 ARP
1-5	1
6-10	2
11-15	3

Preemption

The broadband gateway uses ARP values to manage the allocation and retention of resources for bearers. When preemption is enabled, the broadband gateway evaluates the priority level (PL) and the preemption vulnerability (PVI) and preemption capability (PCI) flags in the GTPv2 information element (IE) to determine whether a bearer is a candidate for deletion:

- PCI—Preemption capability information determines whether a bearer with a lower PL priority level should be dropped to free up the required resources.
- PVI—Preemption vulnerability information determines whether a bearer is a candidate for dropping by another preemption capable bearer with a higher PL value.
- PL—Priority level information defines the allocation and retention priority of the bearer.



NOTE: For GTPv1 pre-Release9 PDP contexts, the broadband gateway uses ARP values to determine the preemption capability and preemption vulnerability. By default, preemption capability and preemption vulnerability are enabled. Optionally, you can configure the `gtpv1-pci-disable` and `gtpv1-pvi-disable` options to disable preemption capability and/or preemption vulnerability.

Related Documentation

- [Call Admission Control Overview on page 10](#)
- [Class of Service \(CoS\) Policy Profile Overview on page 12](#)
- [Applying Rewrite Rules on Mobile Interfaces Overview on page 14](#)
- [Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18](#)
- [Configuring S-GW-Specific CAC Parameters](#)

- [Example: Configuring QoS and CAC on a S-GW](#)

Call Admission Control Overview

Call admission control (CAC) on the MobileNext Broadband Gateway ensures that required network resources are available for real-time data traffic such as voice and video. CAC maintains information about all resources available on the broadband gateway and resources that have been allocated to bearers. Call admission is based on resource availability and the priority of the bearer, and allows the broadband gateway to reject or downgrade (Create or Modify) bearer requests when the CPU, memory, or bearer load for upstream or downstream traffic exceeds configured CAC thresholds.

This topic covers:

- [Enforcing Call Admission Control on page 10](#)
- [Managing Bandwidth on page 10](#)
- [Managing the Number of Bearers on page 11](#)
- [Managing Resource Thresholds on page 11](#)
- [Default Resource Threshold Settings on page 11](#)

Enforcing Call Admission Control

Call admission control is enforced only when a local policy profile is configured at the system level or access point name (APN) level on the broadband gateway.

Managing Bandwidth

A bandwidth pool limits the number of guaranteed bit rate (GBR) bearers that can be supported on the broadband gateway (at the APN level or system level) per traffic class. Because a broadband gateway provides a limited amount of bandwidth, it must keep track of the amount of allocated bandwidth when receiving create/update PDP context requests with GBR requirements.



NOTE: You configure bandwidth pools to provide GBR requirements for 3G networks.

When admitting bearers, and especially bearers with GBR requirements, the broadband gateway must reject requests when the bandwidth requirements cannot be guaranteed. However, the bandwidth guarantees are only soft guarantees in that the broadband gateway can only restrict the total bandwidth guaranteed to the bearers; no hardware resources are allocated in the system for a bearer with a GBR.

Bandwidth is reserved at the system level or access point name (APN) level based on where the local policy is configured. A local policy configured at the system level specifies a bandwidth pool for all APNs that do not have an explicitly configured bandwidth pool. A bandwidth pool associated with multiple APNs is shared among all bearers of those

APNs. A local policy configured at the APN level specifies a bandwidth pool reserved for bearers associated with the specific APN.

Managing the Number of Bearers

A broadband gateway provides resource control for the number of bearers. In the control plane and data plane, a set of resources is allocated to each bearer regardless of the bandwidth requirements for the bearer, and the broadband gateway should always specify the maximum number of bearers allowed at the system level, or APN level, or both. When the number of bearers at the system level or APN level reaches the maximum limit, no bearer requests other than delete bearer requests are allowed.

Managing Resource Thresholds

You configure the following parameters for resource thresholds to control traffic flow at either the system level or APN level:

- Bearer load—Specifies a more precise level of admission control when bearer load reaches a configured lower or upper threshold.
- Memory load—Specifies a more precise level of admission control when memory utilization reaches a configured lower or upper threshold.
- CPU load—Specifies a more precise level of admission control when CPU load reaches a configured lower or upper threshold.

Each threshold parameter includes a low and high threshold setting that is associated with an allocation and retention priority (ARP).



NOTE: When subscriber traffic on the broadband gateway exceeds the configured low or high resource threshold settings, only Create Session requests with a higher-priority ARP (GTPv1) or PL (GTPv2) are allowed. When the limits for bearer, CPU, or memory load exceed the configured threshold limits, the broadband gateway can preempt bearers with a lower priority.

Default Resource Threshold Settings

If you do not explicitly configure resource threshold settings on the broadband gateway, the following resource threshold default values apply:

- CPU and bearer load default values:
 - High threshold—85 percent
 - High threshold priority level—5
 - Low threshold—70 percent
 - Low threshold priority level—10

- Memory load default values:
 - High threshold—90 percent
 - High threshold priority level—5
 - Low threshold—80 percent
 - Low threshold priority level—10

Related Documentation

- [Quality of Service Overview on page 3](#)
- [Class of Service \(CoS\) Policy Profile Overview on page 12](#)
- [Policing Subscriber Traffic on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 13](#)
- [Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18](#)
- [Configuring S-GW-Specific CAC Parameters](#)
- [Example: Configuring QoS and CAC on a S-GW](#)

Class of Service (CoS) Policy Profile Overview

You configure a CoS policy profile to define additional call admission control characteristics that the MobileNext Broadband Gateway uses during call setup to decide whether to admit a bearer.

A CoS policy profile manages the following resources and settings:

- **Maximum QoS Class Identifier (QCI)**—Any default bearer set up with a QCI value that is of a higher priority (numerically lower) than the configured maximum QCI value is downgraded by default. A Modify bearer request that specifies a higher-priority QCI than the configured maximum QCI will be downgraded to a maximum QCI value. Optionally, you can configure the broadband gateway to allow bearers with a lower-priority QCI than the configured value to be upgraded or rejected.
- **Maximum (non-GBR) traffic class**—Any bearer set up with a traffic class or traffic handling priority that is of a higher traffic class than the configured maximum traffic class (mapped to a QCI value 5 through 9) is downgraded by default. A modify bearer request that is of a higher traffic class than the configured maximum traffic class is downgraded to the maximum traffic class. Optionally, you can configure the broadband gateway to allow bearer requests of a lower traffic class to be upgraded or rejected.
- **Aggregate maximum bit rate (AMBR)**—In a 4G network, the AMBR specifies the total maximum bit rate for all default bearers associated with a specific gateway or access point name (APN). A bearer request that specifies a higher AMBR than the configured value is downgraded by default. Optionally, you can configure the broadband gateway to allow bearers with a higher AMBR than the configured value to be upgraded or rejected. You can configure different AMBR values for uplink and downlink traffic.
- **Maximum bit rate (MBR)**—In a 3G network, each traffic class specifies the maximum bit rate allowed. A bearer request that specifies a higher MBR than the configured maximum value is downgraded by default. Optionally, you can configure the broadband

gateway to allow bearers with a lower MBR than the configured value to be upgraded or rejected. You can configure different maximum bit rates for uplink and downlink traffic.

- **Guaranteed bit rate (GBR)**— In a 3G network, the conversational and streaming traffic classes specify the maximum guaranteed bit rate allowed. A bearer request that specifies a higher GBR than the configured maximum value is downgraded by default. Optionally, you can configure the broadband gateway to allow bearers with a lower GBR than the configured value to be upgraded or rejected. You can configure different guaranteed bit rates for uplink and downlink traffic.

Related Documentation

- [Quality of Service Overview on page 3](#)
- [Call Admission Control Overview on page 10](#)
- [Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18](#)
- [Configuring S-GW-Specific CAC Parameters](#)
- [Example: Configuring QoS and CAC on a S-GW](#)

Policing Subscriber Traffic on the Broadband Gateway Overview

To enforce bandwidth limits for subscriber traffic on the MobileNext Broadband Gateway, you configure the policer action to apply to traffic that exceeds the maximum or guaranteed bit rates. The policer actions control packet behavior by transmitting or changing the packet loss priority (PLP) of packets when the subscriber traffic exceeds configured limits.

The broadband gateway uses a two-rate policer to enforce bandwidth rates.

For non-GBR bearers, you configure the **violate-action** option to specify how bearer data is treated when it exceeds the maximum bit rate (MBR) value with which a PDP context was established or the aggregate maximum bit rate (AMBR) value with which a default bearer was established. For GBR bearers, you configure the **violate-action** option to specify how bearer data is treated traffic exceeds the configured MBR and the **exceed-action** option to define how guaranteed bit rate (GBR) bearer data is treated when the GBR exceeds the GBR value with which the PDP context was established.

For non-GBR bearers, **violate-action** option allows either of the following actions for bearers that exceed the AMBR (4G) or MBR (3G):

- Transmit the packet without changing the PLP
- Set the PLP to “high.”



NOTE: The default behavior of **violate-action** is drop. Data that exceeds the MBR is dropped by default. Data within the MBR is transmitted with PLP set to “high.”

For GBR bearers (3G subscribers), the broadband gateway supports the following options:

- **exceed-action**—Specifies one of the following actions for bearers that exceed the GBR:
 - Set the PLP to “high” (the default).
 - Transmit the packet without changing the PLP.
- **violate-action**—Specifies one of the following actions for bearers that exceed the MBR:
 - Set the PLP to “high.”
 - Transmit the packet without changing PLP.



NOTE: The default behavior of **exceed-action** is to set the PLP to “high” and **violate-action** is to drop. Data that exceeds the GBR but is within the MBR is transmitted with PLP set to “high”. Data that exceeds the MBR is dropped.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Quality of Service Overview on page 3](#)
- [Call Admission Control Overview on page 10](#)
- [Class of Service \(CoS\) Policy Profile Overview on page 12](#)
- [Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18](#)
- [Configuring S-GW-Specific CAC Parameters](#)
- [Example: Configuring QoS and CAC on a S-GW](#)

Applying Rewrite Rules on Mobile Interfaces Overview

For each mobile interface on the MobileNext Broadband Gateway (one mobile interface per access point name [APN]), you must configure ingress and egress rewrite rules and apply them to the interfaces. This provides the required DSCP marking for subscriber packets. The rewrite rules that you configure and apply to a mobile interface provides the required DSCP marking for all subscriber packets associated with the APN to which the mobile interface maps.

An ingress rewrite rule (**ingress-rewrite-rules**) sets the type-of-service (ToS) bits based on the forwarding class and loss priority of the upstream subscriber packet received on the mobile interface. For upstream traffic, the rewrite rule is applied to packets exiting the anchor Packet Forwarding Engine towards the Gi or SGi interface. The ingress rewrite rule writes into the outer IP header only.

An egress rewrite rule (**rewrite-rules**) sets the ToS bits based on the forwarding class and loss priority of an downstream subscriber packet received on the mobile interface. For downstream subscriber traffic, the rewrite rule is applied to packets exiting the (egress) anchor Packet Forwarding Engine towards the Gn or S5 interface. An egress rewrite rule writes into the outer IP header, and optionally, inner IP header for the GPRS tunneling protocol (GTP) packet.



NOTE: Egress rewrite rules must not be applied to the Ethernet interfaces on MX Series routers that receive downstream subscriber traffic from the broadband gateway. If configured, egress rewrite rules on the Ethernet interface will overwrite the QoS treatment configured on the broadband gateway for subscriber packets.

Related Documentation

- [Quality of Service Overview on page 3](#)
- [Call Admission Control Overview on page 10](#)
- [Class of Service \(CoS\) Policy Profile Overview on page 12](#)
- [Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18](#)
- [Understanding Upstream and Downstream Processing of ToS Values in GTP-U Packets on page 15](#)
- [Configuring S-GW-Specific CAC Parameters](#)
- [Example: Configuring QoS and CAC on a S-GW](#)

Understanding Upstream and Downstream Processing of ToS Values in GTP-U Packets

To provide the required QoS treatment for upstream and downstream subscriber traffic, GTP-U packets are processed at multiple points in the data path.

This topic describes the upstream and downstream operations performed on GTP-U packets on the MobileNext Broadband Gateway.

- [Processing of ToS Values for Upstream Subscriber Packets on page 15](#)
- [Processing of ToS Values for Downstream Subscriber Packets on page 16](#)

Processing of ToS Values for Upstream Subscriber Packets

The broadband gateway processes upstream GTP-U packets from a Gn/S5 interface to a Gi/SGi interface.

The following steps describe the processing of type-of-service (ToS) values for upstream GTP-U packets:

1. A GTP-U packet arrives on the mobile (Ethernet) interface, and a behavior aggregate (BA) classifier evaluates the ToS value of the subscriber packet to derive an appropriate Junos OS forwarding class and packet loss priority (PLP).
2. The GTP-U packet is sent to the appropriate queue on the Packet Forwarding Engine. (The forwarding class determines the queue.)
3. The packet is sent to the anchor Packet Forwarding Engine where the GTP packet header is decapsulated.



NOTE: A classifier profile must be configured on the broadband gateway to provide a mapping from a traffic class/QCI to a forwarding class and PLP.

- Subscriber tunnel endpoint identifier (TEID) lookup identifies the traffic class or QCI for the packet. The traffic class or QCI is mapped to a forwarding class and PLP, based on the classifier profile configured on the broadband gateway.
- The packet is sent out on the anchor Packet Forwarding Engine where the ingress rewrite rule applied on the mobile interface takes the forwarding class and PLP (Step 4) as input values to derive the appropriate DSCP marking before sending the packet to the SGi/Gi interface.



NOTE: An ingress rewrite rule must be configured and applied to each mobile interface to provide the required DSCP marking for upstream subscriber traffic.

- The packet is sent out on the correct Gi or SGi interface.

Processing of ToS Values for Downstream Subscriber Packets

The broadband gateway processes downstream GTP-U packets from a Gi or SGi to a Gn or S5 interface.

The following steps describe the processing of ToS values for downstream GTP-U packets:

- The GTP-U packet arrives from the Gi or SGi interface, and is sent to the anchor Packet Forwarding Engine associated with the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) route.
- On the anchor Packet Forwarding Engine, an IP address lookup identifies the TEID for the GTP header and, before encapsulation, the traffic class/QCI maps to a forwarding class and PLP, based on the classifier profile configured on the broadband gateway.
- The packet is sent out from the anchor Packet Forwarding Engine where the egress rewrite rule applied on the mobile interface takes the forwarding class and PLP (Step 2) as input values to derive the appropriate DSCP marking.
- The packet is encapsulated with TEID and outer IP address in the GTP header, which is used for route table lookup for the SGSN/S-GW and sent to the egress Packet Forwarding Engine interface.
- The packet is sent out on the correct Gn or S5 interface.

Related Documentation

- [Applying Rewrite Rules on Mobile Interfaces Overview on page 14](#)
- [Configuring S-GW-Specific CAC Parameters](#)
- [Example: Configuring QoS and CAC on a S-GW](#)

Understanding How NQN and Upgrade Flags in PDP Contexts Affect QoS Upgrade Behavior

GTPv1 subscriber packets that contain NQN and Upgrade flags in Create/Update PDP context requests can affect the QoS treatment during processing on the MobileNext Broadband Gateway. Consequently, incoming requests might not be upgraded even though the local policy configured on the broadband gateway warrants an upgrade of the traffic class, maximum bit rate, or ARP for subscriber packets.

Figure 3 on page 17 shows how negotiated QoS values are affected based on the presence of NQN or Upgrade flags in Create/Update PDP context requests.

Figure 3: QoS Negotiation Behavior for PDP Contexts with NQN and Upgrade Flags

Case	GTP Message	Upgrade Flag	NQN	Local Policy	Requested QoS	Response	Local Policy	Requested QoS	Response	Local Policy	Requested QoS	Response
0- False, 1- True												
1	Create	0	0	1024-Upgrade	512	512	TC-Upgrade	interactive	interactive	ARP-Upgrade	2	2
2	Create	0	0	1024-Upgrade	1500	1024	TC-Upgrade	conv	streaming	ARP-Upgrade	1	2
3	Create	1	0	1024-Upgrade	512	1024	TC-Upgrade	interactive	streaming	ARP-Upgrade	3	2
4	Create	1	0	1024-Upgrade	1500	1024	TC-Upgrade	conv	streaming	ARP-Upgrade	1	2
5	Create	0	0	1024-Downgrade	512	512	TC-Downgrade	interactive	interactive	ARP-Downgrade	3	3
6	Create	0	0	1024-Downgrade	1500	1024	TC-Downgrade	conv	streaming	ARP-Downgrade	1	2
7	Create	1	0	1024-Downgrade	512	512	TC-Downgrade	interactive	interactive	ARP-Downgrade	3	3
8	Create	1	0	1024-Downgrade	1500	1024	TC-Downgrade	conv	streaming	ARP-Downgrade	1	2
9	Update	0	0	1024-Upgrade	512	512	TC-Upgrade	interactive	interactive	ARP-Upgrade	3	3
10	Update	0	0	1024-Upgrade	1500	1024	TC-Upgrade	conversational	streaming	ARP-Upgrade	1	2
11	Update	1	0	1024-Upgrade	512	512	TC-Upgrade	interactive	interactive	ARP-Upgrade	3	3
12	Update	1	0	1024-Upgrade	1500	1024	TC-Upgrade	conversational	streaming	ARP-Upgrade	1	2
13	Update	0	1	1024-Upgrade	512	512	TC-Upgrade	interactive	interactive	ARP-Upgrade	3	3
14	Update	0	1	1024-Upgrade	1500	REJECT	TC-Upgrade	conversational	reject	ARP-Upgrade	1	reject
15	Update	1	1	1024-Upgrade	512	512	TC-Upgrade	interactive	interactive	ARP-Upgrade	3	3
16	Update	1	1	1024-Upgrade	1500	REJECT	TC-Upgrade	conversational	reject	ARP-Upgrade	1	reject
17	Update	0	0	1024-Downgrade	512	512	TC-Downgrade	interactive	interactive	ARP-Downgrade	3	3
18	Update	0	0	1024-Downgrade	1500	1024	TC-Downgrade	conversational	streaming	ARP-Downgrade	1	2
19	Update	1	0	1024-Downgrade	512	512	TC-Downgrade	interactive	interactive	ARP-Downgrade	3	3
20	Update	1	0	1024-Downgrade	1500	1024	TC-Downgrade	conversational	streaming	ARP-Downgrade	1	2
21	Update	0	1	1024-Downgrade	512	512	TC-Downgrade	interactive	interactive	ARP-Downgrade	3	3
22	Update	0	1	1024-Downgrade	1500	REJECT	TC-Downgrade	conversational	reject	ARP-Downgrade	1	reject
23	Update	1	1	1024-Downgrade	512	512	TC-Downgrade	interactive	interactive	ARP-Downgrade	3	3
24	Update	1	1	1024-Downgrade	1500	REJECT	TC-Downgrade	conversational	reject	ARP-Downgrade	1	reject

For Create PDP context requests arriving on the broadband gateway, the NQN and Upgrade flags can affect QoS negotiation as follows:

The Upgrade flag in a Create PDP context affects the upgrade behavior configured in the local policy for MBR, GBR, traffic class, and ARP value.

- For Cases 1 and 3 in Figure 3 on page 17, the QoS response results are different because the Upgrade Flag is set for Case 3. For example, MBR 512 versus 1024, traffic class interactive versus streaming, and ARP upgrade occurs for Case 3 only.
- For Cases 9 and 11 in Figure 3 on page 17, the combination of NQN and Upgrade flags in the Update PDP context prevent the expected upgrade of requested QoS values for MBR, traffic class, and ARP behavior, as configured in the local policy.



NOTE: The Upgrade flag in a Create PDP context does not affect the downgrade behavior configured in the local policy.

For Update PDP context requests arriving on the broadband gateway, the NQN and Upgrade flags can also affect QoS negotiation. For example, for Cases 14 and 16 in [Figure 3 on page 17](#), the request is rejected because the NQN flag is set.



NOTE: The Upgrade flag in a Update PDP context does not affect the downgrade behavior configured in the local policy.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Class of Service \(CoS\) Policy Profile Overview on page 12](#)
- [Configuring S-GW-Specific CAC Parameters](#)
- [Example: Configuring QoS and CAC on a S-GW](#)

Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview

Configuring quality of service (QoS) on the MobileNext BroadBand Gateway for a 3G or 4G network is a multistep process in which you configure the resource threshold profiles, classifier profiles, and CoS policy profiles that are then specified in local policies to provide call admission control (CAC) and prioritization of subscriber traffic when the network load increases.

The following steps describe the high-level process for configuring QoS for 3G and 4G networks:

1. Configure the number of bearers at the system level or access point name (APN) level.
2. Configure bandwidth pools to ensure that sufficient bandwidth is available when guaranteed bit rate (GBR) packet data protocol (PDP) contexts are created or modified. Call admission control (CAC) uses bandwidth pools to either accept or reject the GBR PDP contexts based on availability of bandwidth, or to negotiate and reserve the bandwidth.
3. Configure preemption at the gateway level to enable preemption for GTPv2 bearers. For GTPv1 pre-Release 9 PDP contexts, you can enable preemption capability and preemption vulnerability independently. The broadband gateway uses ARP values to manage the allocation and retention of resources for bearers. When preemption is enabled, the broadband gateway evaluates the priority level (PL) and the preemption vulnerability (PVI) and preemption capability (PCI) flags in the GTPv2 information element (IE) to determine whether a bearer is a candidate for deletion.



NOTE: Preemption is disabled by default.

4. Configure a resource threshold profile to define call admission control to manage load thresholds for the number of bearers, memory load, and CPU load.
5. Configure a classifier profile—Each traffic class or traffic handling priority (3G) and QoS Class Identifier (QCI) (4G) is mapped to a forwarding class and packet loss priority (PLP).



NOTE: For 3G bearers, the broadband gateway converts the traffic class to a QCI based on the 3GPP specification 23.401 ANNEX E. Thus, to configure packet forwarding for 3G traffic classes, you map the forwarding class and PLP for the QCI that maps to a traffic class. For more information about how 3G traffic classes are mapped to QCI values, see [“Quality of Service Overview” on page 3](#).



NOTE: You can configure separate classifier profiles for home, roaming, and visitor subscriber traffic.

6. Configure a class-of-service (CoS) policy profile to define how traffic is divided into classes and specify whether to upgrade or limit bearer requests based on availability of system resources.



NOTE: You can configure separate CoS policy profiles for home, roaming, and visitor subscriber traffic.

7. Configure a local policy to define overall QoS treatment for subscriber traffic in 3G networks or 4G networks. A local policy includes the configuration of bandwidth pools (for uplink and downlink), classifier profiles, a resource threshold profile, and CoS policy profiles. You can configure separate CoS policy profiles for home, roaming, and visitor subscriber traffic.



NOTE: You can configure multiple classifier profiles and CoS policy profiles to address QoS configuration requirements for home, roaming, and visitor subscriber traffic.

8. Apply a local policy at the gateway level or APN level.
9. Configure ingress and egress rewrite rules for upstream and downstream subscriber traffic.
10. Apply ingress and egress rewrite rules on mobile interfaces to provide Differentiated Services code point (DSCP) marking for upstream and downstream subscriber traffic.

Related Documentation

- [Call Admission Control Overview on page 10](#)
- [Class of Service \(CoS\) Policy Profile Overview on page 12](#)
- [Policing Subscriber Traffic on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 13](#)
- [Applying Rewrite Rules on Mobile Interfaces Overview on page 14](#)
- [Configuring S-GW-Specific CAC Parameters](#)
- [Example: Configuring QoS and CAC on a S-GW](#)

PART 2

Configuration

- [Configuration Tasks on page 23](#)
- [Configuration Examples on page 49](#)
- [Configuration Statements on page 87](#)

CHAPTER 2

Configuration Tasks

- [Configuring the Maximum Number of Bearers on page 23](#)
- [Configuring Bandwidth Pools on page 24](#)
- [Configuring Preemption for Call Admission Control on page 25](#)
- [Configuring Resource Thresholds for 3G and 4G Networks on page 26](#)
- [Configuring a Classifier Profile for 3G and 4G Networks on page 27](#)
- [Configuring a CoS Policy Profile for 4G Networks on page 29](#)
- [Configuring a CoS Policy Profile for 3G Networks on page 32](#)
- [Configuring a CoS Policy Profile for 3G and 4G Networks on page 37](#)
- [Configuring a Local Policy on page 43](#)
- [Applying a Local Policy on page 44](#)
- [Configuring Ingress Rewrite Rules for a Mobile Interface on page 45](#)
- [Configuring Egress Rewrite Rules for a Mobile Interface on page 45](#)
- [Applying Ingress Rewrite Rules to a Mobile Interface on page 46](#)
- [Applying Egress Rewrite Rules to Mobile Interfaces on page 47](#)

Configuring the Maximum Number of Bearers

You configure the maximum bearers to specify an upper limit on the number of bearers allowed at the system level or access point name (APN) level.

When the total number of active bearers at the gateway level or APN level reaches the maximum configured limit, the MobileNext Broadband Gateway rejects new bearer requests.

- Configure the maximum number of active bearers allowed at the gateway level.

```
[edit unified-edge gateways ggsn-pgw MBG1]  
user@host# set maximum-bearers 5000000
```
- For each APN, configure the maximum number of active bearers allowed at the APN level.

```
[edit unified-edge gateways ggsn-pgw MBG1 apn-services apns apn-1]  
user@host# set maximum-bearers 10000
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18](#)
 - [Call Admission Control Overview on page 10](#)
 - [Class of Service \(CoS\) Policy Profile Overview on page 12](#)
 - [Configuring S-GW-Specific CAC Parameters](#)
 - [Example: Configuring QoS and CAC on a S-GW](#)

Configuring Bandwidth Pools

You configure a bandwidth pool to ensure that sufficient bandwidth is available when guaranteed bit rate (GBR) packet data protocol (PDP) contexts are created or modified. Call admission control (CAC) uses bandwidth pools to either accept or reject the GBR PDP contexts based on availability of bandwidth, or to negotiate and reserve the bandwidth.

To configure a bandwidth pool:

1. Specify a name for the bandwidth pool.

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac]
user@host# edit gbr-bandwidth-pools bw-pool-1
```

2. Configure the total bandwidth of the pool, in megabits per second (Mbps).

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac gbr-bandwidth-pools bw-pool-1]
user@host# set maximum-bandwidth 500000
```

3. (Optional) Specify that when the bearer load on the broadband gateway reaches the configured bandwidth threshold, then create or modify PDP context requests can be downgraded, starting with lower priority requests.

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac gbr-bandwidth-pools bw-pool-1 ]
user@host# set downgrade-gtp-v1-gbr-bearers
```



NOTE: If the `downgrade-gtp-v1-gbr-bearers` option is configured and the bandwidth threshold is reached, create or modify PDP context requests arriving on the broadband gateway are downgraded to the Background traffic class. If the `downgrade-gtp-v1-gbr-bearers` option is not configured and the bandwidth threshold is reached, create or modify PDP context requests arriving on the broadband gateway are rejected.

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18](#)

Configuring Preemption for Call Admission Control

You can enable preemption at the gateway level to enable the preemption capability indicator (PCI) and preemption vulnerability indicator (PVI) flags. Preemption is disabled by default. In a 4G network, the PVI and PCI bit values are included with the allocation and retention priority (ARP). In a 3G network, PDP context requests do not support the PVI and PCI flags, and the MobileNext Broadband Gateway uses ARP values to determine preemption capability and preemption vulnerability. GTPv1 subscribers. Preemption takes effect when the high threshold for bearer or memory load (configured in a **resource-threshold-profile**) is reached on the MobileNext Broadband Gateway.

To enable preemption on the broadband gateway:

- To enable preemption for both GTPv1 and GTPv2 subscribers:

```
[edit unified-edge gateways ggsn-pgw MBG1 preemption]
user@host# set enable
```

- To enable only PVI for GTPv1 subscribers:

```
[edit unified-edge gateways ggsn-pgw MBG1 preemption]
user@host# set enable
user@host# set gtpv1-pci-disable
```

- To enable only PCI for GTPv1 subscribers:

```
[edit unified-edge gateways ggsn-pgw MBG1 preemption]
user@host# set enable
user@host# set gtpv1-pvi-disable
```

Related Documentation

- [Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18](#)
- [Call Admission Control Overview on page 10](#)
- [Class of Service \(CoS\) Policy Profile Overview on page 12](#)
- [Configuring S-GW-Specific CAC Parameters](#)
- [Example: Configuring QoS and CAC on a S-GW](#)

Configuring Resource Thresholds for 3G and 4G Networks

You configure a resource threshold profile to ensure that when the bearer load, CPU load, or memory load at the access point name (APN) or gateway level on the MobileNext Broadband Gateway reaches a specified threshold, only create session requests that meet or exceed a designated allocation and retention priority (ARP) level are admitted.

Table 8 on page 26 shows the mapping of EPS bearer ARP to Release 99 bearer parameter ARP.

Table 8: Mapping of EPS Bearer ARP to Release 99 Bearer Parameter ARP

EPS Bearer Priority Level	Release 99 Bearer Parameter ARP
1	1
6	2
11	3

To configure a resource threshold profile:

1. Specify a name for the resource threshold.


```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac]
user@host# edit resource-threshold-profiles resource-threshold-1
```
2. Configure the bearer priority level and threshold limits for the number of bearers:
 - a. Configure the bearer priority when the number of bearers reaches the lower threshold. The following configuration specifies that when the number of bearers exceeds 70 percent of the allowed limit, only Create Session requests with a priority level equal to or higher than the specified ARP value are accepted:


```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles resource-threshold-1
bearers-load low]
user@host# set percentage 70
user@host# priority-level 10
```
 - b. Configure the bearer priority when the number of bearers reaches the upper threshold. The following configuration specifies that when the number of bearers exceeds 85 percent, only Create Session requests with a priority level equal to or higher than the specified ARP values are accepted:


```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles resource-threshold-1
bearers-load high]
user@host# set percentage 85
user@host# set priority-level 4
```
3. Configure the bearer priority and threshold limits for the CPU load:
 - a. Configure a lower limit for the CPU load.


```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles resource-threshold-1 cpu
low]
```



```
user@host# set percentage 70
user@host# set priority-level 10
```

- b. Configure an upper limit for the CPU load.

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles resource-threshold-1 cpu
high]
user@host# set percentage 85
user@host# set priority-level 4
```

4. Configure the bearer priority and threshold limits for the memory load:

- a. Configure a lower limit for the memory load.

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles resource-threshold-1 memory
low]
user@host# set percentage 70
user@host# set priority-level 10
```

- b. Configure an upper limit for the memory load.

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles resource-threshold-1 memory
high]
user@host# set percentage 85
user@host# set priority-level 10
```

Related Documentation

- [Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18](#)
- [Call Admission Control Overview on page 10](#)
- [Example: Configuring Quality of Service on GGSN/P-GW on page 49](#)
- [Configuring S-GW-Specific CAC Parameters](#)
- [Example: Configuring QoS and CAC on a S-GW](#)

Configuring a Classifier Profile for 3G and 4G Networks

A classifier profile defines the quality of service (QoS) classification for a MobileNext Broadband Gateway configured as a Gateway GPRS Support Node/Packet Data Network Gateway (GGSN/P-GW). You can configure a QoS class identifier (QCI) value and associated forwarding class and loss priority to define the packet-forwarding treatment for both 3G and 4G bearers. Each QCI is associated with priority, delay, and packet loss values.



NOTE: The broadband gateway maps Release 99 QoS parameter values to standardized QCI values as defined in GTTP Specification 23.401 ANNEX E.

To configure a classifier profile to map each QCI value to a forwarding class and packet loss priority:

1. Specify a name for the classifier profile.

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac]
```

```
user@host# edit classifier-profiles classifier-profile-1
```

2. Configure a packet-forwarding treatment that maps to the conversational traffic class.

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles classifier-profile-1]  
user@host# set qos-class-identifier 2 forwarding-class af3 loss-priority low
```

3. Configure a packet-forwarding treatment that maps to the streaming traffic class.

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles classifier-profile-1]  
user@host# set qos-class-identifier 4 forwarding-class af2 loss-priority low
```

4. Configure a packet-forwarding treatment for IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS) signaling traffic that also maps to the Interactive traffic class with Traffic Handling Priority (THP) 1.

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles classifier-profile-1]  
user@host# set qos-class-identifier 5 forwarding-class af2 loss-priority low
```

5. Configure a packet forwarding treatment for video (buffered streaming) traffic that also maps to the Interactive traffic class with THP 2.

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles classifier-profile-1]  
user@host# set qos-class-identifier 6 forwarding-class af2 loss-priority low
```

6. Configure a packet forwarding treatment for voice, video (live streaming), and interactive gaming traffic that also maps to the Interactive traffic class with THP 2.

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles classifier-profile-1]  
user@host# set qos-class-identifier 7 forwarding-class af3 loss-priority low
```

7. Configure a packet forwarding treatment for background traffic that also maps to the Interactive traffic class with THP 3.

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles classifier-profile-1]  
user@host# set qos-class-identifier 8 forwarding-class be loss-priority low
```

Related Documentation

- [Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18](#)
- [Example: Configuring Quality of Service on GGSN/P-GW on page 49](#)
- [Configuring S-GW-Specific CAC Parameters](#)
- [Example: Configuring QoS and CAC on a S-GW](#)

Configuring a CoS Policy Profile for 4G Networks

In a 4G network, a class-of-service (CoS) policy profile defines the highest QoS Class Identifier (QCI) value that can be accepted at the access point name (APN) level or gateway level, the aggregate maximum bit rate (AMBR) for default bearers, and the allocation and retention priority (ARP). By default, when a bearer request has a higher AMBR value than the value configured in the CoS policy profile, the AMBR value of the bearer request is downgraded. A CoS policy profile also specifies the policer action to take when subscriber traffic exceeds the policer rates.

Before you begin, complete the following tasks:

- Configure a CoS classifier profile.
- Configure a CoS resource threshold profile.

To configure a CoS policy profile for a 4G network:

1. Specify a name for the CoS policy profile.

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac]  
user@host# edit cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2
```

2. Negotiate the QCI value for 4G subscribers by doing one of the following:

- Downgrade the QCI value of create session requests that come in with a higher QCI value (numerically lower) than the configured value:

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2]  
user@host# set default-bearer-qci 6
```



NOTE: When the default (downgrade) behavior is configured, if a create session request comes in with higher QCI value (numerically lower) than the value configured on the broadband gateway, the QCI value is downgraded to the configured value. If a create session request comes in with a lower QCI value (numerically higher) than the configured QCI, the QCI value is accepted as is.

- Upgrade the QCI value of create session requests that come in with a lower QCI value (numerically higher) than the configured value:

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2]  
user@host# set default-bearer-qci 6 upgrade
```



NOTE: When the upgrade option is configured, if a create session request comes in with higher QCI value (numerically lower) than the value configured on the broadband gateway, the QCI value is downgraded to the configured value. If a create session request comes in with a lower QCI value (numerically higher) than the configured QCI, the QCI value is upgraded to the configured value.

- Reject the QCI value of create session requests that come in with a higher QCI value (numerically lower) than the configured value:

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2]  
user@host# set default-bearer-qci 6 reject
```



NOTE: When the reject option is configured, if a create session request comes in with higher QCI value (numerically lower) than the value configured on the broadband gateway, the create session request is rejected. If a create session request comes in with a lower QCI value (numerically higher) than the configured QCI, the QCI value is accepted as is.



NOTE: If the QCI value is not specified, the broadband gateway uses the UE/SGW requested or negotiated QCI value.

3. Negotiate the ARP value for 4G subscribers when a bearer is established or modified:

- Specify that bearers that come in with a lower ARP (numerically higher) than the configured value are accepted, and bearers with a higher ARP (numerically lower) are downgraded to the configured value (the default behavior):

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2]
user@host# set allocation-retention-priority 7
```

- Specify that bearers that come in with a lower ARP (numerically higher) than the configured value are accepted, and bearers with a higher ARP (numerically lower) are rejected:

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2]
user@host# set allocation-retention-priority 7 reject
```



NOTE: If the allocation-retention-priority value is not specified, the broadband gateway uses the UE/SGW requested or negotiated ARP value.

4. Negotiate uplink and downlink AMBR for 4G subscribers by doing one of the following:

- Specify that bearer requests with an AMBR value higher than the configured value are downgraded to the configured AMBR value, and bearer requests with a lower value than the configured AMBR value are accepted (the default behavior):

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2 aggregate-qos-control]
user@host# set maximum-bit-rate-uplink 15000
user@host# set maximum-bit-rate-downlink 25000
```

- Specify that bearer requests with a lower AMBR value than the configured value are upgraded to the configured AMBR value, and bearer requests with a higher AMBR value than the configured value are downgraded:

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2 aggregate-qos-control]
user@host# set maximum-bit-rate-uplink 15000 upgrade
user@host# set maximum-bit-rate-downlink 25000 upgrade
```

- Specify that bearer requests with a higher AMBR value than the configured value are rejected, and bearer requests with a lower AMBR value than the configured value are accepted:

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2 aggregate-qos-control]
user@host# set maximum-bit-rate-uplink 15000 reject
user@host# set maximum-bit-rate-downlink 25000 reject
```

5. Configure the policer action to define how default bearer data is treated when it exceeds the AMBR value with which the default bearer was established.

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2 policer-action
non-gbr-bearer]
user@host# set violate-action set-loss-priority-high
```

When **violate-action** is configured with **set-loss-priority-high**, data that exceeds the AMBR is transmitted with PLP high.



NOTE: By default, bearers that exceed the AMBR are dropped.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Class of Service \(CoS\) Policy Profile Overview on page 12](#)
- [Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18](#)
- [Configuring a CoS Policy Profile for 3G Networks on page 32](#)
- [Configuring a CoS Policy Profile for 3G and 4G Networks on page 37](#)
- [Example: Configuring Quality of Service on GGSN/P-GW on page 49](#)
- [Configuring S-GW-Specific CAC Parameters](#)
- [Example: Configuring QoS and CAC on a S-GW](#)

Configuring a CoS Policy Profile for 3G Networks

In a 3G network, the class-of-service (CoS) policy profile defines the highest non-GBR traffic class mapped to a QoS class identifier (QCI) that can be accepted at an access point name (APN) or gateway level, the maximum bit rate (MBR), the guaranteed bit rate (GBR) for each traffic class, and the allocation and retention priority (ARP). A CoS policy profile also specifies the policer action to take when subscriber traffic exceeds the configured GBR, MBR, or both. By default, when a PDP context request has a higher MBR or GBR value than the value configured in the CoS policy profile, the packet data protocol (PDP) context request is downgraded.

Before you begin, complete the following tasks:

- [Configure a CoS resource threshold profile.](#)
- [Configure CoS bandwidth pools.](#)
- [Configure a CoS classifier profile.](#)

To configure a CoS policy profile for a 3G network:

1. Specify a name for the CoS policy profile.

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac]  
user@host# edit cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2
```

2. Negotiate the non-GBR traffic class for 3G subscribers by doing one of the following:

- Downgrade the traffic class of create PDP context requests that come in with a higher traffic class than the configured value:

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2]
user@host# set default-bearer-qci 6
```



NOTE: When default (downgrade) behavior is configured, if a create PDP context request comes in with higher traffic class (mapped to QCI) than the value configured on the broadband gateway, the traffic class is downgraded to the configured value. If a create PDP context request comes in with a lower traffic class (numerically higher QCI) than the configured traffic class, then the traffic class is accepted.

- Upgrade the traffic class of create PDP context requests that come in with a lower traffic class (numerically higher QCI) than the configured value:

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2]
user@host# set default-bearer-qci 6 upgrade
```



NOTE: when upgrade option is configured, if a create PDP context request comes in with higher traffic class (numerically lower QCI) than the value configured on the broadband gateway, the QCI value is downgraded to the configured value. If a create session request comes in with a lower QCI value (numerically higher) than the configured QCI, then the QCI value is upgraded to the configured value.

- Reject the traffic class of create PDP context requests that come in with a higher traffic class (numerically lower QCI) than the configured value:

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2]
user@host# set default-bearer-qci 6 reject
```



NOTE: When reject option is configured, if a create PDP context comes in with higher traffic class (numerically lower QCI) than the value configured on the broadband gateway, the create PDP context is rejected. If a create PDP context comes in with a lower traffic class (numerically higher QCI) than the configured QCI, then the traffic class is accepted as is.



NOTE: If the QCI/traffic class value is not specified, the broadband gateway uses the UE/SGSN requested or negotiated traffic class value.

3. Negotiate the ARP value for 3G a when a PDP context is established or modified:

- Specify that PDP contexts that come in with a lower ARP (numerically higher) than the configured value are accepted, and PDP contexts with a higher ARP (numerically lower) are downgraded to the configured value (the default behavior):

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2]  
user@host# set allocation-retention-priority 7
```

- Specify that PDP contexts that come in with a lower ARP (numerically higher) than the configured value are accepted, and that PDP contexts with a higher ARP (numerically lower) are rejected:

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2]  
user@host# set allocation-retention-priority 7 reject
```



NOTE: For GTPv1 subscriber traffic received on the broadband gateway, ARP 1 maps to allocation-retention-priority 1, ARP 2 maps to allocation-retention-priority 6, and ARP 3 maps to allocation-retention-priority 11.



NOTE: If the allocation-retention-priority value is not specified, the broadband gateway uses the UE/SGSN requested or negotiated ARP value.

- Negotiate uplink and downlink MBR for 3G non-GBR PDP contexts by doing one of the following:

- Specify that PDP context requests that come in with an MBR value higher than the configured value are downgraded to the configured MBR value, and PDP context requests that come in with a lower value than the configured MBR value are accepted (the default behavior):

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2 pdp-qos-control]  
user@host# set maximum-bit-rate-uplink 15000  
user@host# set maximum-bit-rate-downlink 25000
```

- Specify that PDP context requests that come in with a lower MBR value than the configured value are upgraded to the configured MBR value, and PDP context requests that come in with a higher MBR value than the configured value are downgraded:

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2 pdp-qos-control]  
user@host# set maximum-bit-rate-uplink 15000 upgrade  
user@host# set maximum-bit-rate-downlink 25000 upgrade
```

- Specify that PDP context requests that come in with a higher MBR value than the configured value are rejected, and PDP context requests that come in with a lower MBR value than the configured value are accepted:

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2 pdp-qos-control]  
user@host# set maximum-bit-rate-uplink 15000 reject
```



```
user@host# set maximum-bit-rate-downlink 25000 reject
```

5. Negotiate the uplink and downlink GBR for 3G GBR bearers by doing one of the following:

- Specify that PDP context requests that come in with a GBR value higher than the configured value are downgraded to the configured GBR value, and PDP context requests that come in with a lower value than the configured GBR value are accepted (the default behavior):

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2 pdp-qos-control]
user@host# set guaranteed-bit-rate-uplink 15000
user@host# set guaranteed-bit-rate-downlink 25000
```

- Specify that PDP context requests that come in with a lower GBR value than the configured value are upgraded to the configured GBR value, and PDP context requests that come in with a higher GBR value than the configured value are downgraded:

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2 pdp-qos-control]
user@host# set guaranteed-bit-rate-uplink 15000 upgrade
user@host# set guaranteed-bit-rate-downlink 25000 upgrade
```

- Specify that PDP context requests that come in with a higher GBR value than the configured values are rejected, and PDP context requests that come in with a lower GBR value than the configured value are accepted:

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2 pdp-qos-control]
user@host# set guaranteed-bit-rate-uplink 15000 reject
user@host# set guaranteed-bit-rate-downlink 25000 reject
```

6. Negotiate the uplink and downlink MBR for non-GBR PDP contexts by configuring each traffic class using the default, upgrade, or reject option.



NOTE: The following traffic classes are configured using the default (downgrade) behavior, which specifies that PDP context requests that come in with a lower MBR value than the configured value are upgraded to the configured MBR value, and PDP context requests that come in with a higher MBR value than the configured value are downgraded.

- a. Configure an MBR for the Interactive traffic class with Traffic Handling Priority (THP) 1 and signaling indication enabled:

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2 pdp-qos-control]
user@host# set qci 5 maximum-bit-rate-uplink 10000
user@host# set qci 5 maximum-bit-rate-downlink 20000
```

- b. Configure an MBR for the Interactive traffic class with THP 1:

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2 pdp-qos-control]
user@host# set qci 6 maximum-bit-rate-uplink 10000
user@host# set qci 6 maximum-bit-rate-downlink 20000
```

- c. Configure an MBR for Interactive traffic class with THP 2:

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2 pdp-qos-control]
user@host# set qci 7 maximum-bit-rate-uplink 10000
user@host# set qci 7 maximum-bit-rate-downlink 20000
```

- d. Configure an MBR for Interactive traffic class with THP 3:

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2 pdp-qos-control]
user@host# set qci 8 maximum-bit-rate-uplink 10000
user@host# set qci 8 maximum-bit-rate-downlink 20000
```

- e. Configure an MBR for the Background traffic class:

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2 pdp-qos-control]
user@host# set qci 9 maximum-bit-rate-uplink 10000
user@host# set qci 9 maximum-bit-rate-downlink 10000
```

7. Configure the policer action to define how non-GBR bearer data should be treated when it exceeds the MBR value with which the PDP context was established.

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2 policer-action
non-ubr-bearer]
user@host# set violate-action set-loss-priority-high
```

When **violate-action** is configured with **set-loss-priority-high**, data that exceeds the MBR is transmitted with PLP high.



NOTE: By default, GTPv1 subscribers that exceed the MBR are dropped.

8. Configure the action to take when the GBR exceeds the GBR value with which the PDP context was established.

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2 policer-action gbr-bearer]
user@host# set exceed-action transmit
```



NOTE: By default, PDP contexts that exceed the GBR are set to PLP HIGH. When **exceed action** is configured with **transmit**, PDP contexts exceeding that GBR are transmitted with same PLP as PDP contexts within the GBR.

Related Documentation

- [Class of Service \(CoS\) Policy Profile Overview on page 12](#)
- [Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18](#)
- [Configuring a CoS Policy Profile for 4G Networks on page 29](#)
- [Configuring a CoS Policy Profile for 3G and 4G Networks on page 37](#)
- [Example: Configuring Quality of Service on GGSN/P-GW on page 49](#)
- [Configuring S-GW-Specific CAC Parameters](#)
- [Example: Configuring QoS and CAC on a S-GW](#)

Configuring a CoS Policy Profile for 3G and 4G Networks

In a 3G network, the class-of-service (CoS) policy profile defines the highest traffic class (mapped to QoS Class Identifier (QCI)) that can be accepted at an access point name (APN) or gateway level, the maximum bit rate (MBR) and guaranteed bit rate (GBR) for packet data protocol (PDP) contexts, and the allocation and retention priority (ARP). The CoS policy also specifies the policer actions when subscriber traffic exceeds the configured MBR and GBR values. By default, when a PDP context request has a higher MBR or GBR value than the value configured in the CoS policy profile, the MBR or GBR value of the PDP context request is downgraded.



NOTE: For GTPv1 subscribers, the MobileNext Broadband Gateway converts the traffic class to a QCI (as defined in the 3GPP specification 23.401 ANNEX E) and applies the CoS policy based on the configured QCI values.

In a 4G network, a CoS policy profile defines the highest QCI value that can be accepted at the APN level or gateway level, the aggregate maximum bit rate (AMBR) for default bearers, and the allocation and retention priority. By default, when a bearer request has a higher AMBR value than the value configured in the CoS policy profile, the AMBR value of bearer request is downgraded.

Before you begin, complete the following tasks:

- Configure a CoS classifier profile for 3G and 4G networks.
- Configure CoS bandwidth pools (for 3G networks only).
- Configure a CoS resource threshold profile for 3G and 4G networks.

To configure a CoS policy profile for 3G and 4G networks:

1. Specify a name for the CoS policy profile.

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac]
user@host# edit cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2
```

2. Negotiate the QCI value for 4G subscribers and the traffic class for 3G subscribers by doing one of the following:

- Downgrade the QCI value of create session requests that come in with a higher QCI value (numerically lower) than the configured value:

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2]  
user@host# set default-bearer-qci 6
```



NOTE: When the default (downgrade) behavior is configured, if a create session request comes in with higher QCI value (numerically lower) than the value configured on the broadband gateway, the QCI value is downgraded to the configured value. If a create session request comes in with a lower QCI value (numerically higher) than the configured QCI, the QCI value is accepted.

- Upgrade the QCI value of create session requests that come in with a lower QCI value (numerically higher) than the configured value:

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2]  
user@host# set default-bearer-qci 6 upgrade
```



NOTE: When the upgrade option is configured, if a create session request comes in with higher QCI value (numerically lower) than the value configured on the broadband gateway, the QCI value is downgraded to the configured value. If a create session request comes in with a lower QCI value (numerically higher) than the configured QCI, the QCI value is upgraded to the configured value.

- Reject the QCI value of create session requests that come in with a higher QCI value (numerically lower) than the configured value:

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2]  
user@host# set default-bearer-qci 6 reject
```



NOTE: When the reject option is configured, if a create session request comes in with higher QCI value (numerically lower) than the value configured on the broadband gateway, the QCI value is rejected. If a create session request comes in with a lower QCI value (numerically higher) than the configured QCI, the QCI value is accepted as is.

3. Negotiate the ARP value for 3G and 4G subscribers when a PDP context or bearer is established or modified:

- Specify that bearers that come in with a lower ARP (numerically higher) than the configured value are accepted and bearers with a higher ARP (numerically lower) are downgraded to the configured value (default behavior):

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2]
```

```
user@host# set allocation-retention-priority 7
```

- Specify that bearers that come in with a lower ARP (numerically higher) than the configured value are accepted, and bearers with a higher ARP (numerically lower) are rejected:

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2]
user@host# set allocation-retention-priority 7 reject
```



NOTE: For GTPv1 subscriber traffic received on the broadband gateway, ARP 1 maps to allocation-retention-priority 1, ARP 2 maps to allocation-retention-priority 6, and ARP 3 maps to allocation-retention-priority 11.



NOTE: If the allocation-retention-priority value is not specified, the broadband gateway uses the UE/SGSN requested or negotiated ARP value.

4. Negotiate uplink and downlink AMBR for 4G subscribers by doing one of the following:

- Specify that bearer requests with an AMBR value higher than the configured value are downgraded to the configured AMBR value, and bearer requests with a lower value than the configured AMBR value are accepted (the default behavior):

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2 aggregate-qos-control]
user@host# set maximum-bit-rate-uplink 15000
user@host# set maximum-bit-rate-downlink 25000
```

- Specify that bearer requests with a lower AMBR value than the configured value are upgraded to the configured AMBR value, and bearer requests with a higher AMBR value than the configured value are downgraded:

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2 aggregate-qos-control]
user@host# set maximum-bit-rate-uplink 15000 upgrade
user@host# set maximum-bit-rate-downlink 25000 upgrade
```

- Specify that bearer requests with a higher AMBR value than the configured value are rejected, and bearer requests with a lower AMBR value than the configured value are accepted:

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2 aggregate-qos-control]
user@host# set maximum-bit-rate-uplink 15000 reject
user@host# set maximum-bit-rate-downlink 25000 reject
```



NOTE: If the AMBR value is not specified, the broadband gateway uses the UE/MME requested or negotiated AMBR value.

5. Negotiate uplink and downlink MBR for 3G non-GBR PDP contexts by doing one of the following:
- Specify that PDP context requests that come in with an MBR value higher than the configured value are downgraded to the configured MBR value, and PDP context requests that come in with a lower value than the configured MBR value are accepted (the default behavior):

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2 pdp-qos-control]  
user@host# set maximum-bit-rate-uplink 15000  
user@host# set maximum-bit-rate-downlink 25000
```
 - Specify that PDP context requests that come in with a lower MBR value than the configured value are upgraded to the configured MBR value, and PDP context requests that come in with a higher MBR values than the configured value are downgraded:

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2 pdp-qos-control]  
user@host# set maximum-bit-rate-uplink 15000 upgrade  
user@host# set maximum-bit-rate-downlink 25000 upgrade
```
 - Specify that PDP context requests that come in with a higher MBR value than the configured value are rejected, and PDP context requests that come in with a lower MBR value than the configured value are accepted:

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2 pdp-qos-control]  
user@host# set maximum-bit-rate-uplink 15000 reject
```

```
user@host# set maximum-bit-rate-downlink 25000 reject
```

6. Negotiate the uplink and downlink GBR for 3G GBR bearers by doing one of the following:

- Specify that PDP context requests that come in with a GBR value higher than the configured value are downgraded to the configured GBR value, and PDP context requests that come in with a lower value than the configured GBR value are accepted (the default behavior):

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2 pdp-qos-control]
user@host# set guaranteed-bit-rate-uplink 15000
user@host# set guaranteed-bit-rate-downlink 25000
```

- Specify that PDP context requests that come in with a lower GBR value than the configured value are upgraded to the configured GBR value, and PDP context requests that come in with a higher GBR value than the configured value are downgraded:

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2 pdp-qos-control]
user@host# set guaranteed-bit-rate-uplink 15000 upgrade
user@host# set guaranteed-bit-rate-downlink 25000 upgrade
```

- Specify that PDP context requests that come in with a higher GBR value than the configured values are rejected, and PDP context requests that come in with a lower GBR value than the configured value are accepted:

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2 pdp-qos-control]
user@host# set guaranteed-bit-rate-uplink 15000 reject
user@host# set guaranteed-bit-rate-downlink 25000 reject
```

7. Negotiate the uplink and downlink MBR for non-GBR PDP contexts, you configure each traffic class using either the default, upgrade, or reject behavior.



NOTE: The following traffic classes are configured using the default (downgrade) behavior. PDP context requests that come in with a lower MBR value than the configured value are upgraded to the configured MBR value, and PDP context requests that come in with a higher MBR value than the configured value are downgraded.

- a. Configure an MBR for the Interactive traffic class with Traffic Handling Priority (THP) 1 and signaling indication enabled:

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2 pdp-qos-control]
user@host# set qci 5 maximum-bit-rate-uplink 10000
user@host# set qci 5 maximum-bit-rate-downlink 20000
```

- b. Configure an MBR for the Interactive traffic class with THP 1:

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2 pdp-qos-control]
user@host# set qci 6 maximum-bit-rate-uplink 10000
user@host# set qci 6 maximum-bit-rate-downlink 20000
```

- c. Configure an MBR for Interactive traffic class with THP 2:

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2 pdp-qos-control]
user@host# set qci 7 maximum-bit-rate-uplink 10000
user@host# set qci 7 maximum-bit-rate-downlink 20000
```

- d. Configure an MBR for Interactive traffic class with THP 3:

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2 pdp-qos-control]
user@host# set qci 8 maximum-bit-rate-uplink 10000
user@host# set qci 8 maximum-bit-rate-downlink 20000
```

- e. Configure an MBR for the Background traffic class:

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2 pdp-qos-control]
user@host# set qci 9 maximum-bit-rate-uplink 10000
user@host# set qci 9 maximum-bit-rate-downlink 10000
```

8. Configure the policer action to define how non-GBR bearer data is treated when it exceeds the MBR value with which the PDP context was established or the AMBR value with which the default bearer was established.

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2 policer-action
non-ubr-bearer]
user@host# set violate-action set-loss-priority-high
```

When **violate-action** is configured with **set-loss-priority-high**, data that exceeds the MBR is transmitted with PLP high.



NOTE: By default, GTPv1 subscribers that exceed the MBR and GTPv2 subscribers that exceed the AMBR are dropped.

9. Configure the policer actions to take to define how GBR bearer data is treated:

- a. Configure the policer action to define how GBR bearer data is treated when the MBR exceeds the MBR value with which the PDP context was established.

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2 policer-action
non-ubr-bearer]
user@host# set violate-action set-loss-priority-high
```

- b. Configure the policer actions to take to define how GBR bearer data is treated when the GBR exceeds the GBR value with which the PDP context was established.

```
[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles policy-profile-2 policer-action
ubr-bearer]
user@host# set exceed-action transmit
```



NOTE: By default, PDP contexts that exceed the GBR are set to PLP HIGH. When **exceed** action is configured with **transmit**, PDP contexts exceeding the GBR are transmitted with the same PLP as PDP contexts within the GBR.

- [Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18](#)
- Configuring S-GW-Specific CAC Parameters
- Example: Configuring QoS and CAC on a S-GW

Configuring a Local Policy

A local policy defines the quality-of-service (QoS) treatment to be applied at the system level or access point name (APN) level for the MobileNext Broadband Gateway. A local policy applied at the APN level takes priority over a local policy applied at the system level. A local policy defines traffic by classes and specifies the different levels of throughput and packet loss when congestion occurs.

Before you begin, configure each of the following QoS features:

- Bandwidth pool—Limits the GBR bandwidth usage at the system level or APN level. The broadband gateway's call admission control (CAC) uses bandwidth pools to negotiate and reserve bandwidth.
- Resource threshold profiles—Limit CPU and memory load. When the number of bearers or system load (memory, CPU, and queue depth) reaches a configured low or high threshold, only higher-priority bearer requests are allowed.
- Classifier profiles—Define the mapping of traffic classes (a traffic class or QoS Class Identifier [QCI]) to a forwarding class and packet loss priority (PLP). You configure separate classifier profiles for home, roaming, and visitor subscriber traffic.
- CoS policy profiles—Configure separate class-of-service (CoS) profiles for home, roaming, and visitor subscriber traffic.

To configure a local policy:

1. Specify a name for the local policy.

```
[edit unified-edge]
user@host# edit local-policies local-policy-2
```

2. Specify the classifier profiles to include in the local policy to define the mapping of each traffic class to a forwarding class and PLP.

```
[edit unified-edge local-policies local-policy-2]
user@host# set classifier-profile home-classifier-profile-1
user@host# set roamer-classifier-profile roaming-classifier-profile-1
user@host# set visitor-classifier-profile visiting-classifier-profile-1
```

3. Specify the CoS policy profiles to include in the local policy to define the QoS parameters for bearer setup and teardown.

```
[edit unified-edge local-policies local-policy-2]
user@host# set policy-profile home-policy-profile-1
user@host# set roamer-policy-profile roaming-policy-profile-1
user@host# set visitor-policy-profile visiting-policy-profile-1
```

4. Specify the resource threshold profile to include in the local policy to define admission control for managing system overload conditions.

```
[edit unified-edge local-policies local-policy-2]  
user@host# set resource-threshold-profiles resource-threshold--profile-1
```

5. Specify a bandwidth pool for downlink traffic.

```
[edit unified-edge local-policies local-policy-2]  
user@host# set dl-bandwidth-pool bw-pool-downlink-1
```

6. Specify a bandwidth pool for uplink traffic.

```
[edit unified-edge local-policies local-policy-2]  
user@host# set ul-bandwidth-pool bw-pool-uplink-1
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18](#)
- [Configuring the Maximum Number of Bearers on page 23](#)
- [Configuring Bandwidth Pools on page 24](#)
- [Configuring S-GW-Specific CAC Parameters](#)
- [Example: Configuring QoS and CAC on a S-GW](#)

Applying a Local Policy

A local policy defines the QoS treatment to be applied at the system level or access point name (APN) level for a MobileNext Broadband Gateway. A local policy applied at the APN level takes priority over a local policy applied at the system level.

Before you begin, you must configure a local policy to define the QoS treatment to be applied at the system level or APN level for a broadband gateway.

- To apply a local policy at the system level:

```
[edit gateways ggsn-pgw MBG1]  
user@host# edit local-policy-profile local-policy1
```

- To apply a local policy at the access point name (APN) level:

```
[edit gateways ggsn-pgw MBG1 apn-services apns apn1]  
user@host# edit local-policy-profile local-policy2
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Configuring a Local Policy on page 43](#)
- [Configuring the Maximum Number of Bearers on page 23](#)
- [Configuring Bandwidth Pools on page 24](#)
- [Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18](#)
- [Configuring S-GW-Specific CAC Parameters](#)
- [Example: Configuring QoS and CAC on a S-GW](#)

Configuring Ingress Rewrite Rules for a Mobile Interface

You configure egress rewrite rules and then apply those rules to change DiffServ code point (DSCP) bits or IP precedence bits for subscriber packets received on a mobile interface.

To create an ingress rewrite rule for a mobile interface:

1. Specify a name for the ingress rewrite rules.

```
[edit class-of-service rewrite-rules]
user@host# edit dscp dscp_v4_ingress_rw
```

2. Configure a rewrite rules mapping on DSCP, DSCP IPv6, or IP precedence values; for example:

```
[edit class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscp_v4_ingress_rw]
user@host# set forwarding class af1 loss-priority high code-point 001110
user@host# set forwarding class af1 loss-priority low code-point 001010
user@host# set forwarding class af2 loss-priority high code-point 010110
user@host# set forwarding class af2 loss-priority low code-point 010010
user@host# set forwarding class af3 loss-priority high code-point 011110
user@host# set forwarding class af3 loss-priority low code-point 011010
user@host# set forwarding class af4 loss-priority high code-point 100110
user@host# set forwarding class af4 loss-priority low code-point 100010
user@host# set forwarding class be loss-priority low code-point 000000
```

Related Documentation

- [Applying Rewrite Rules on Mobile Interfaces Overview on page 14](#)
- [Configuring Egress Rewrite Rules for a Mobile Interface on page 45](#)
- [Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18](#)
- [Configuring S-GW-Specific CAC Parameters](#)
- [Example: Configuring QoS and CAC on a S-GW](#)

Configuring Egress Rewrite Rules for a Mobile Interface

You configure egress rewrite rules and then apply those rules to change DiffServ code point (DSCP) bits or IP precedence bits for subscriber packets received on a mobile interface.

To create an egress rewrite rule for a mobile interface:

1. Specify a name for the egress rewrite rules.

```
[edit class-of-service rewrite-rules]
user@host# edit dscp dscp_v4_egress_rw
```

2. Configure a rewrite rules mapping on DSCP, DSCP IPv6, or IP precedence values; for example:

```
[edit class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscp_v4_egress_rw]
user@host# set forwarding class af1 loss-priority high code-point 001110
```

```
user@host# set forwarding class af1 loss-priority low code-point 001010
user@host# set forwarding class af2 loss-priority high code-point 010110
user@host# set forwarding class af2 loss-priority low code-point 010010
user@host# set forwarding class af3 loss-priority high code-point 011110
user@host# set forwarding class af3 loss-priority low code-point 011010
user@host# set forwarding class af4 loss-priority high code-point 100110
user@host# set forwarding class af4 loss-priority low code-point 100010
user@host# set forwarding class be loss-priority low code-point 000000
```

Related Documentation

- [Applying Rewrite Rules on Mobile Interfaces Overview on page 14](#)
- [Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18](#)
- [Configuring Ingress Rewrite Rules for a Mobile Interface on page 45](#)
- [Configuring S-GW-Specific CAC Parameters](#)
- [Example: Configuring QoS and CAC on a S-GW](#)

Applying Ingress Rewrite Rules to a Mobile Interface

You apply ingress rewrite rules to change the DiffServ code point (DSCP), DSCPv6, or IP precedence value in the IP header of the upstream subscriber packets. You can specify rewrite rules for DSCPv4, DSCPv6, or IP precedence values.

The rewrite rule is applied for Gn-to-Gi traffic at the mobile interface and rewrites into the outer IP header of the subscriber packet only.



NOTE: DSCP marking on the subscriber packet is required for mobile traffic. If ingress rewrite rules are not configured and applied to the mif interface, the default `mcos-dscp-default` or `mcos-dscpv6-default` rewrite rules apply.

Before you begin, complete the following tasks:

- [Configure an ingress rewrite rule.](#)
- [Configure the mobile interfaces.](#)

To apply a rewrite rule to the outer IP header, specify the name of the rewrite rule that you want to apply to the mobile interface; for example:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces mif unit 0 ingress-rewrite-rules]
user@host# set dscp uplink_rewrite_v4_dscp
```

Related Documentation

- [Applying Rewrite Rules on Mobile Interfaces Overview on page 14](#)
- [Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18](#)
- [Applying Egress Rewrite Rules to Mobile Interfaces on page 47](#)
- [Configuring S-GW-Specific CAC Parameters](#)
- [Example: Configuring QoS and CAC on a S-GW](#)

Applying Egress Rewrite Rules to Mobile Interfaces

You apply egress rewrite rules to change the DiffServ code point (DSCP), DSCPv6, or IP precedence value in the IP header of downstream subscriber packets. You can specify rewrite rules for DSCPv4, DSCPv6, or IP precedence values.

An egress rewrite rule for downstream (Gi-to-Gn or SGi-to-S5) traffic is applied at the mobile interface and rewrites into the inner IP header, and optionally, outer IP header, or both inner and outer IP headers.



NOTE: DSCP marking on the subscriber packet is required for mobile traffic. If egress rewrite rules are not configured and applied to the mobile interfaces, the default `mcos-dscp-default` or `mcos-dscpv6-default` rewrite rules apply.

Before you begin, complete the following tasks:

- Configure the mobile interfaces.
- Configure an egress rewrite rule.

To apply an egress rewrite rule to change DSCP, DSCPv6, or IP precedence values in the IP header of downstream subscriber packets:

- To apply a DSCP (IPv4) rewrite rule to the inner IP header, specify the name of the rewrite rule you want to apply to the mobile interface.

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces mif unit 0 rewrite-rules]
user@host# set dscp downlink_rewrite_v4_dscp_inner
```

- To apply a rewrite rule on the outer IP header, specify the name of the rewrite rule you want to apply to the mobile interface and include the **gtp-inet-outer** option.

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces mif unit 0 rewrite-rules]
user@host# set dscp downlink_rewrite_v4_dscp_outer protocol gtp-inet-outer
```

- To apply a DSCP rewrite rule to both the inner and outer IP headers, specify the name of the rewrite rule you want to apply to the mobile interface and include the **gtp-inet-both** option.

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces mif unit 0 rewrite-rules]
user@host# set dscp downlink_rewrite_v4_dscp protocol gtp-inet-both
```

Related Documentation

- [Applying Rewrite Rules on Mobile Interfaces Overview on page 14](#)
- [Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18](#)
- [Applying Ingress Rewrite Rules to a Mobile Interface on page 46](#)

CHAPTER 3

Configuration Examples

- [Example: Configuring Quality of Service on GGSN/P-GW on page 49](#)

Example: Configuring Quality of Service on GGSN/P-GW

This example describes how to configure quality of service (QoS) on the MobileNext Broadband Gateway, and consists of the following sections:

- [Requirements on page 49](#)
- [Overview on page 50](#)
- [Configuration on page 51](#)
- [Verification on page 82](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- An operational MX Series chassis
- Junos OS MobileNext Broadband Gateway software package

Before you begin:

- Configure mobile interfaces for access point names (APNs)
- Configure APNs on the broadband gateway
- Configure Junos OS class-of-service (CoS) forwarding classes

Overview

In a mobile network, the availability of network resources is shared among multiple services (including Internet, voice, video, e-mail, and file sharing), each of which has different QoS requirements in terms of required bit rates, acceptable packet loss rates, and packet delay. You configure QoS on the broadband gateway to prioritize subscriber traffic and provide better service to certain services or subscribers to the detriment of other services and subscribers.

To configure QoS on the broadband gateway, you create a set of QoS profiles that are then referenced in a local policy, which defines the QoS treatment for 3G 4G subscriber traffic on the broadband gateway. You configure the following profiles and policies:

- **Classifier profiles**—Define the mapping of each traffic class and QoS Class Identifier (QCI) to a forwarding class and packet loss priority. You configure a separate classifier profiles for home, visiting, and roaming subscribers on 3G and 4G networks. Each classifier profile uses a GTPv2 QCI to define forwarding treatment for 3G and 4G subscribers. For 3G subscribers, the broadband gateway maps the GTPv1 traffic class or traffic handling priorities to the equivalent GTPv2 QCI and applies the classification. For example, a GTPv1 subscriber that arrives on the gateway with Interactive traffic class and THP 1 and signaling indication enabled maps to QCI 5, and data for this subscriber is classified based on the QCI 5 forwarding treatment you configure in the classifier profile. For information about mapping of QCI values to Release 99 QoS parameter values, see the [“Quality of Service Overview”](#) on page 3.
- **Resource threshold profiles**—Define the thresholds for number of bearers, memory, and CPU load. Call admission control (CAC) is based on the configured resource thresholds and allows only higher priority traffic when low or high resource thresholds are exceeded. You can configure a single resource threshold profile at the gateway level for 3G and 4G subscribers.
- **CoS policy profiles**—Define the negotiation of QoS parameters to determine when bearer requests can be upgraded, downgraded, or rejected. You define CoS policy profiles to provide separate QoS configurations for home, visiting, and roaming subscribers on 3G and 4G networks.
- **Bandwidth pools**—Define bandwidth pools to limit guaranteed bit rate (GBR) utilization (3G networks).
- **Local policies**—Define the overall CoS and call admission control behavior for 3G and 4G subscriber traffic. A local policy is applied at either the gateway or access point name (APN) level. A local policy applied at the APN level takes priority over a local policy applied at the gateway. Each local policy includes the classifier profiles, resource threshold profiles, and CoS policy profiles that define the overall QoS treatment for 3G subscriber traffic, 4G subscriber traffic, or both. A local policy can include multiple classifier profiles, resource threshold profiles, and CoS policy profiles to provide QoS treatment specific to the home, visiting, and roaming subscribers on 3G and 4G networks.
- **Rewrite rules**—Provide the required DiffServ code point (DSCP) marking of subscriber packets for uplink and downlink traffic.

Configuration

To configure QoS on the broadband gateway, perform the following tasks:

- [Configuring Classifier Profiles for Home Subscribers on 3G and 4G Networks on page 51](#)
- [Configuring Classifier Profiles for Roaming Subscribers on 3G and 4G Networks on page 52](#)
- [Configuring Classifier Profiles for Visitor Subscribers on 3G and 4G Networks on page 53](#)
- [Configuring a System-Wide Classifier Profile on page 54](#)
- [Configuring a System-Wide Resource Threshold Profile on page 55](#)
- [Configuring a CoS Policy Profile for Home Subscribers on a 3G Network on page 56](#)
- [Configuring a CoS Policy Profile for Home Subscribers on a 4G Network on page 59](#)
- [Configuring a CoS Policy Profile for Roaming Subscribers on a 3G Network on page 60](#)
- [Configuring a CoS Policy Profile for Roaming Subscribers on a 4G Network on page 63](#)
- [Configuring a CoS Policy Profile for Visiting Subscribers on a 3G Network on page 64](#)
- [Configuring a CoS Policy Profile for Visiting Subscribers on a 4G Network on page 67](#)
- [Configuring a System-Wide CoS Policy Profile on page 68](#)
- [Configuring Bandwidth Pools on page 71](#)
- [Configuring a Local Policy for 3G Networks on page 72](#)
- [Configuring a Local Policy for 4G Networks on page 73](#)
- [Configuring a System-Wide Local Policy on page 74](#)
- [Applying the Local Policies on page 75](#)
- [Configuring DSCP Ingress Rewrite Rules for IPv4 Packets on page 76](#)
- [Configuring DSCP Ingress Rewrite Rules for IPv6 Packets on page 77](#)
- [Configuring DSCP Egress Rewrite Rules for IPv4 Packets on page 78](#)
- [Configuring DSCP Egress Rewrite Rules for IPv6 Packets on page 79](#)
- [Applying Ingress Rewrite Rules to Mobile Interfaces for 3G and 4G Subscriber Traffic on page 80](#)
- [Applying Egress Rewrite Rules to Mobile Interfaces for 3G and 4G Subscriber Traffic on page 80](#)
- [Configuring the Maximum Number of Bearers on page 81](#)
- [Enabling Preemption on page 81](#)

Configuring Classifier Profiles for Home Subscribers on 3G and 4G Networks

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands and paste them into the router terminal window:

```
[edit]
set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles home_pgw qos-class-identifier 2
  forwarding-class af1 loss-priority low
set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles home_pgw qos-class-identifier 4
  forwarding-class af2 loss-priority low
```

```
set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles home_pgw qos-class-identifier 5
  forwarding-class af1 loss-priority low
set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles home_pgw qos-class-identifier 6
  forwarding-class af2 loss-priority low
set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles home_pgw qos-class-identifier 7
  forwarding-class af3 loss-priority low
set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles home_pgw qos-class-identifier 8
  forwarding-class af4 loss-priority low
set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles home_pgw qos-class-identifier 9
  forwarding-class af4 loss-priority low
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure a classifier profile for home subscribers on 3G and 4G Networks:

1. Specify a name for the home classifier profile and map each 3G traffic class and 4G QoS Class Identifier to a forwarding class and packet loss priority.

[edit]

```
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles home_pgw
  qos-class-identifier 2 forwarding-class af1 loss-priority low
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles home_pgw
  qos-class-identifier 4 forwarding-class af2 loss-priority low
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles home_pgw
  qos-class-identifier 5 forwarding-class af1 loss-priority low
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles home_pgw
  qos-class-identifier 6 forwarding-class af2 loss-priority low
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles home_pgw
  qos-class-identifier 7 forwarding-class af3 loss-priority low
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles home_pgw
  qos-class-identifier 8 forwarding-class af4 loss-priority low
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles home_pgw
  qos-class-identifier 9 forwarding-class af4 loss-priority low
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show** command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

[Configuring Classifier Profiles for Roaming Subscribers on 3G and 4G Networks](#)

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands and paste them into the router terminal window:

[edit]

```
set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles roamer_pgw qos-class-identifier 2
  forwarding-class af1 loss-priority high
set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles roamer_pgw qos-class-identifier 4
  forwarding-class af2 loss-priority high
set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles roamer_pgw qos-class-identifier 5
  forwarding-class af3 loss-priority low
set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles roamer_pgw qos-class-identifier 6
  forwarding-class af4 loss-priority low
set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles roamer_pgw qos-class-identifier 7
  forwarding-class af4 loss-priority low
```

```

set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles roamer_pgw qos-class-identifier 8
  forwarding-class ef loss-priority high
set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles roamer_pgw qos-class-identifier 9
  forwarding-class be loss-priority high

```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure classifier profiles for roaming subscribers on 3G and 4G networks:

1. Specify a name for the roamer classifier profile and map each 3G traffic class and 4G QoS Class Identifier to a forwarding class and packet loss priority.

```

[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles roamer_pgw
  qos-class-identifier 2 forwarding-class af1 loss-priority high
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles roamer_pgw
  qos-class-identifier 4 forwarding-class af2 loss-priority high
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles roamer_pgw
  qos-class-identifier 5 forwarding-class af3 loss-priority low
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles roamer_pgw
  qos-class-identifier 6 forwarding-class af4 loss-priority low
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles roamer_pgw
  qos-class-identifier 7 forwarding-class af4 loss-priority low
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles roamer_pgw
  qos-class-identifier 8 forwarding-class ef loss-priority high
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles roamer_pgw
  qos-class-identifier 9 forwarding-class be loss-priority high

```

Configuring Classifier Profiles for Visitor Subscribers on 3G and 4G Networks

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands and paste them into the router terminal window:

```

[edit]
set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles visitor_pgw qos-class-identifier 2
  forwarding-class af1 loss-priority high
set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles visitor_pgw qos-class-identifier 4
  forwarding-class af2 loss-priority high
set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles visitor_pgw qos-class-identifier 5
  forwarding-class af4 loss-priority high
set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles visitor_pgw qos-class-identifier 6
  forwarding-class af4 loss-priority high
set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles visitor_pgw qos-class-identifier 7
  forwarding-class ef loss-priority high
set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles visitor_pgw qos-class-identifier 8
  forwarding-class be loss-priority high
set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles visitor_pgw qos-class-identifier 9
  forwarding-class nc loss-priority high

```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure classifier profiles for visitor subscribers on 3G and 4G networks:

1. Specify a name for the visitor classifier profile and map each 3G traffic class and 4G QoS Class Identifier to a forwarding class and packet loss priority.

```

[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles visitor_pgw
  qos-class-identifier 2 forwarding-class af1 loss-priority high

```

```
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles visitor_pgw
qos-class-identifier 4 forwarding-class af2 loss-priority high
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles visitor_pgw
qos-class-identifier 5 forwarding-class af4 loss-priority high
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles visitor_pgw
qos-class-identifier 6 forwarding-class af4 loss-priority high
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles visitor_pgw
qos-class-identifier 7 forwarding-class ef loss-priority high
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles visitor_pgw
qos-class-identifier 8 forwarding-class be loss-priority high
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles visitor_pgw
qos-class-identifier 9 forwarding-class nc loss-priority high
```

Configuring a System-Wide Classifier Profile

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands and paste them into the router terminal window:

```
[edit]
set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles system_wide qos-class-identifier 2
forwarding-class af2 loss-priority low
set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles system_wide qos-class-identifier 4
forwarding-class af3 loss-priority low
set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles system_wide qos-class-identifier 5
forwarding-class af4 loss-priority low
set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles system_wide qos-class-identifier 6
forwarding-class af4 loss-priority high
set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles system_wide qos-class-identifier 7
forwarding-class nc loss-priority high
set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles system_wide qos-class-identifier 8
forwarding-class ef loss-priority high
set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles system_wide qos-class-identifier 9
forwarding-class be loss-priority high
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure the system-wide classifier profile for 3G and 4G networks:

1. Specify a name (**system_wide**) for the classifier profile and map each 3G traffic class and 4G QoS Class Identifier to a forwarding class and packet loss priority.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles system_wide
qos-class-identifier 2 forwarding-class af2 loss-priority low
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles system_wide
qos-class-identifier 4 forwarding-class af3 loss-priority low
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles system_wide
qos-class-identifier 5 forwarding-class af4 loss-priority low
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles system_wide
qos-class-identifier 6 forwarding-class af4 loss-priority high
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles system_wide
qos-class-identifier 7 forwarding-class nc loss-priority high
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles system_wide
qos-class-identifier 8 forwarding-class ef loss-priority high
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles system_wide
qos-class-identifier 9 forwarding-class be loss-priority high
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show** command at the various hierarchy levels. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Configuring a System-Wide Resource Threshold Profile

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands and paste them into the router terminal window:

```
[edit]
set unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles resource_pgw bearers-load low
percentage 60
set unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles resource_pgw bearers-load low
priority-level 7
set unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles resource_pgw bearers-load high
percentage 80
set unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles resource_pgw bearers-load high
priority-level 4
set unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles resource_pgw cpu low percentage
70
set unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles resource_pgw cpu low priority-level
7
set unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles resource_pgw cpu high percentage
80
set unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles resource_pgw cpu high priority-level
4
set unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles resource_pgw memory low percentage
85
set unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles resource_pgw memory low
priority-level 10
set unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles resource_pgw memory high percentage
90
set unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles resource_pgw memory high
priority-level 5
```

Step-by-Step Procedure To configure resource threshold profiles for subscribers on 3G and 4G networks:

1. Configure the low and high thresholds for bearer load.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles resource_pgw
bearers-load low percentage 60
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles resource_pgw
bearers-load low priority-level 7
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles resource_pgw
bearers-load high percentage 80
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles resource_pgw
bearers-load high priority-level 4
```

2. Configure the low and high thresholds for the CPU load.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles resource_pgw
cpu low percentage 70
```

```
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles resource_pgw
cpu low priority-level 7
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles resource_pgw
cpu high percentage 80
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles resource_pgw
cpu high priority-level 4
```

3. Configure the low and high thresholds for the memory load.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles resource_pgw
memory low percentage 85
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles resource_pgw
memory low priority-level 10
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles resource_pgw
memory high percentage 90
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles resource_pgw
memory high priority-level 5
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show** command at the various hierarchy levels. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Configuring a CoS Policy Profile for Home Subscribers on a 3G Network

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands and paste them into the router terminal window:

```
[edit]
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v1 default-bearer-qci 6 upgrade
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v1 allocation-retention-priority 5
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v1 pdp-qos-control
maximum-bit-rate-uplink 3072 upgrade
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v1 pdp-qos-control
maximum-bit-rate-downlink 3072 upgrade
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v1 pdp-qos-control
guaranteed-bit-rate-uplink 3008 upgrade
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v1 pdp-qos-control
guaranteed-bit-rate-downlink 3008 upgrade
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v1 pdp-qos-control qci 6
maximum-bit-rate-uplink 896
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v1 pdp-qos-control qci 6
maximum-bit-rate-downlink 896
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v1 pdp-qos-control qci 7
maximum-bit-rate-uplink 896
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v1 pdp-qos-control qci 7
maximum-bit-rate-downlink 896
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v1 pdp-qos-control qci 8
maximum-bit-rate-uplink 896
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v1 pdp-qos-control qci 8
maximum-bit-rate-downlink 896
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v1 pdp-qos-control qci 9
maximum-bit-rate-uplink 896
```

```

set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v1 pdp-qos-control qci 9
maximum-bit-rate-downlink 896
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v1 policer-action non-gbr-bearer
violate-action transmit
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v1 policer-action gbr-bearer
exceed-action transmit
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v1 policer-action gbr-bearer
violate-action transmit

```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure a CoS policy profile for home subscribers in a 3G network:

1. Specify a name for the CoS policy profile, negotiate the non-GBR traffic class for 3G subscribers, and specify the **upgrade** option to upgrade the traffic class (mapped to QCI value) of create PDP context requests that come in with a lower traffic class than the configured value and downgrade requests with a higher traffic class (numerically lower QCI value):

```

[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v1
default-bearer-qci 6 upgrade

```

2. Specify that PDP context requests that come in with a lower ARP (numerically higher) than the configured value are accepted and PDP context requests with a higher ARP (numerically lower) are downgraded to the configured value (default behavior).

```

[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v1
allocation-retention-priority 5

```



NOTE: For GTPv1 subscriber traffic received on the broadband gateway, ARP 1 maps to allocation-retention-priority 1, ARP 2 maps to allocation-retention-priority 6, and ARP 3 maps to allocation-retention-priority 11.



NOTE: If the allocation-retention-priority value is not specified, the broadband gateway uses the UE/SGSN requested or negotiated ARP value.

3. Specify that GBR PDP context requests that come in with a lower MBR value than the configured value are upgraded to the configured MBR value, and PDP context requests that come in with a higher MBR values than the configured value are downgraded to the configured MBR value.

```

[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v1
pdp-qos-control maximum-bit-rate-uplink 3072 upgrade
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v1
pdp-qos-control maximum-bit-rate-downlink 3072 upgrade

```

4. Specify that GBR PDP context requests that come in with a lower GBR value than the configured value are upgraded to the configured GBR value, and PDP context requests that come in with a higher GBR value than the configured value are downgraded to the configured GBR value.

```
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v1
pdp-qos-control guaranteed-bit-rate-uplink 3008 upgrade
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v1
pdp-qos-control guaranteed-bit-rate-downlink 3008 upgrade
```

5. Configure the uplink and downlink maximum bit rates for the non-GBR traffic classes:
 - a. Configure an MBR for the Interactive traffic class with THP 1 (without signaling indication):

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v1
pdp-qos-control qci 6 maximum-bit-rate-uplink 896
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v1
pdp-qos-control qci 6 maximum-bit-rate-downlink 896
```

- b. Configure an MBR for the Interactive traffic class with THP 2:

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v1
pdp-qos-control qci 7 maximum-bit-rate-uplink 896
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v1
pdp-qos-control qci 7 maximum-bit-rate-downlink 896
```

- c. Configure an MBR for the Interactive traffic class with THP 3:

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v1
pdp-qos-control qci 8 maximum-bit-rate-uplink 896
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v1
pdp-qos-control qci 8 maximum-bit-rate-downlink 896
```

- d. Configure an MBR for the Background traffic class:

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v1
pdp-qos-control qci 9 maximum-bit-rate-uplink 896
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v1
pdp-qos-control qci 9 maximum-bit-rate-downlink 896
```

6. Configure the action to take for non-GBR PDP context requests when the MBR exceeds the configured value.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v1 policer-action
non-gbr-bearer violate-action transmit
```

7. Configure the action to take for GBR PDP context requests when the GBR exceeds the configured value.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v1 policer-action
gbr-bearer exceed-action transmit
```


8. Configure the action to take for GBR PDP context requests when the MBR exceeds the configured value.

[edit]

```
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v1 policer-action
gbr-bearer violate-action transmit
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show** command at the various hierarchy levels. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Configuring a CoS Policy Profile for Home Subscribers on a 4G Network

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands and paste them into the router terminal window:

[edit]

```
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v2 default-bearer-qci 6 upgrade
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v2 allocation-retention-priority 5 upgrade
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v2 aggregate-qos-control
maximum-bit-rate-uplink 2048
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v2 aggregate-qos-control
maximum-bit-rate-downlink 2048
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v2 policer-action non-gbr-bearer
violate-action transmit
```

Step-by-Step Procedure To configure a CoS policy profile for home subscribers in a 4G network:

1. Specify a name for the CoS policy profile, negotiate the QoS Class Identifier (QCI) for 4G subscribers, and specify the **upgrade** option to upgrade the QCI value of bearer requests that come in with a lower QCI (numerically higher) than the configured value and downgrade requests with a higher QCI.

[edit]

```
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v2
default-bearer-qci 6 upgrade
```

2. Specify that bearers that come in with a lower ARP (numerically higher) than the configured value are accepted and bearers with a higher ARP (numerically lower) are downgraded to the configured value (default behavior).

[edit]

```
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v2
allocation-retention-priority 5
```



NOTE: If the allocation-retention-priority value is not specified, the broadband gateway uses the UE/SGW requested or negotiated ARP value.

3. Specify that bearers that come in with a lower MBR value than the configured value are upgraded to the configured MBR value, and bearers that come in with a higher MBR values than the configured value are downgraded to the configured MBR value.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v2
  aggregate-qos-control maximum-bit-rate-uplink 2048
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v2
  aggregate-qos-control maximum-bit-rate-downlink 2048
```

4. Configure the action to take for bearers when the AMBR exceeds the configured value.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles home_v2
  policer-action non-gbr-bearer violate-action transmit
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show** command at the various hierarchy levels. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Configuring a CoS Policy Profile for Roaming Subscribers on a 3G Network

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands and paste them into the router terminal window:

```
[edit]
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v1 default-bearer-qci 6
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v1 allocation-retention-priority 6
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v1 pdp-qos-control
  maximum-bit-rate-uplink 2500
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v1 pdp-qos-control
  maximum-bit-rate-downlink 2500
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v1 pdp-qos-control
  guaranteed-bit-rate-uplink 2372
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v1 pdp-qos-control
  guaranteed-bit-rate-downlink 2372
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v1 pdp-qos-control qci 6
  maximum-bit-rate-uplink 896
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v1 pdp-qos-control qci 6
  maximum-bit-rate-downlink 896
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v1 pdp-qos-control qci 7
  maximum-bit-rate-uplink 896
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v1 pdp-qos-control qci 7
  maximum-bit-rate-downlink 896
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v1 pdp-qos-control qci 8
  maximum-bit-rate-uplink 896
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v1 pdp-qos-control qci 8
  maximum-bit-rate-downlink 896
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v1 pdp-qos-control qci 9
  maximum-bit-rate-uplink 896
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v1 pdp-qos-control qci 9
  maximum-bit-rate-downlink 896
```

```

set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v1 policer-action non-gbr-bearer
violate-action transmit
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v1 policer-action gbr-bearer
exceed-action transmit
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v1 policer-action gbr-bearer
violate-action transmit

```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure a CoS policy profile for roaming subscribers in a 3G network:

1. Specify a name for the CoS policy profile, negotiate the non-GBR traffic class for 3G subscribers, and specify the default to upgrade the traffic class (mapped to QCI value) of create PDP context requests that come in with a lower traffic class than the configured value and downgrade requests with a higher traffic class (numerically lower QCI value).

```

[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v1
default-bearer-qci 6

```

2. Specify that PDP context requests that come in with a lower ARP (numerically higher) than the configured value are accepted and PDP context requests with a higher ARP (numerically lower) are downgraded to the configured value (default behavior).

```

[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v1
allocation-retention-priority 5

```



NOTE: For GTPv1 subscriber traffic received on the broadband gateway, ARP 1 maps to allocation-retention-priority 1, ARP 2 maps to allocation-retention-priority 6, and ARP 3 maps to allocation-retention-priority 11.



NOTE: If the allocation-retention-priority value is not specified, the broadband gateway uses the UE/SGSN requested or negotiated ARP value.

3. Specify that GBR PDP context requests that come in with a lower MBR value than the configured value are accepted, and PDP context requests that come in with a higher MBR values than the configured value are downgraded to the configured MBR value.

```

[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v1
pdp-qos-control maximum-bit-rate-uplink 2500
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v1
pdp-qos-control maximum-bit-rate-downlink 2500

```

4. Specify that GBR PDP context requests that come in with a lower GBR value than the configured value are accepted, and PDP context requests that come in with a higher GBR value than the configured value are downgraded to the configured GBR value.

```
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v1
pdp-qos-control guaranteed-bit-rate-uplink 2372
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v1
pdp-qos-control guaranteed-bit-rate-downlink 2372
```

5. Configure the uplink and downlink maximum bit rates for traffic classes for non-GBR PDP contexts:

- a. Configure an MBR for the Interactive traffic class with THP 1 (without signaling indication).

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v1
pdp-qos-control qci 6 maximum-bit-rate-uplink 896
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v1
pdp-qos-control qci 6 maximum-bit-rate-downlink 896
```

- b. Configure an MBR for the Interactive traffic class with THP 2.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v1
pdp-qos-control qci 7 maximum-bit-rate-uplink 896
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v1
pdp-qos-control qci 7 maximum-bit-rate-downlink 896
```

- c. Configure an MBR for the Interactive traffic class with THP 3.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v1
pdp-qos-control qci 8 maximum-bit-rate-uplink 896
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v1
pdp-qos-control qci 8 maximum-bit-rate-downlink 896
```

- d. Configure an MBR for the Background traffic class.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v1
pdp-qos-control qci 9 maximum-bit-rate-uplink 896
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v1
pdp-qos-control qci 9 maximum-bit-rate-downlink 896
```

6. Configure the action to take for non-GBR PDP context requests when the MBR exceeds the configured value.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v1
policer-action non-gbr-bearer violate-action transmit
```

7. Configure the action to take for GBR PDP context requests when the GBR exceeds the configured value.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v1
policer-action gbr-bearer exceed-action transmit
```

8. Configure the action to take for GBR PDP context requests when the MBR exceeds the configured value.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v1
policer-action gbr-bearer violate-action transmit
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show** command at the various hierarchy levels. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Configuring a CoS Policy Profile for Roaming Subscribers on a 4G Network

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands and paste them into the router terminal window:

```
[edit]
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v2 default-bearer-qci 6
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v2 allocation-retention-priority 5
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v2 aggregate-qos-control
maximum-bit-rate-uplink 1600
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v2 aggregate-qos-control
maximum-bit-rate-downlink 1600
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v2 policer-action non-gbr-bearer
violate-action transmit
```

Step-by-Step Procedure To configure a CoS policy profile for roaming subscribers in a 4G network:

1. Specify a name for the CoS policy profile, negotiate the QoS Class Identifier (QCI) for 4G subscribers, and accept bearer requests that come in with a lower QCI (numerically higher) than the configured value and downgrade requests that come in with a higher QCI.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v2
default-bearer-qci 6
```

2. Specify that bearers that come in with a lower ARP (numerically higher) than the configured value are accepted and bearers with a higher ARP (numerically lower) are downgraded to the configured value (default behavior).

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v2
allocation-retention-priority 5
```



NOTE: If the allocation-retention-priority value is not specified, the broadband gateway uses the UE/SGW requested or negotiated ARP value.

3. Specify that bearers that come in with a lower MBR value than the configured value accepted, and bearers that come in with a higher MBR values than the configured value are downgraded to the configured MBR value.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v2
  aggregate-qos-control maximum-bit-rate-uplink 1600
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v2
  aggregate-qos-control maximum-bit-rate-downlink 1600
```

4. Configure the action to take for bearers when the AMBR exceeds the configured value.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles roamer_v2
  policer-action non-gbr-bearer violate-action transmit
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show** command at the various hierarchy levels. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Configuring a CoS Policy Profile for Visiting Subscribers on a 3G Network

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands and paste them into the router terminal window:

```
[edit]
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v1 default-bearer-qci 7
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v1 allocation-retention-priority 9
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v1 pdp-qos-control
  maximum-bit-rate-uplink 2048 upgrade
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v1 pdp-qos-control
  maximum-bit-rate-downlink 2048 upgrade
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v1 pdp-qos-control
  guaranteed-bit-rate-uplink 1984 upgrade
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v1 pdp-qos-control
  guaranteed-bit-rate-downlink 1984 upgrade
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v1 pdp-qos-control qci 6
  maximum-bit-rate-uplink 896
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v1 pdp-qos-control qci 6
  maximum-bit-rate-downlink 896
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v1 pdp-qos-control qci 7
  maximum-bit-rate-uplink 896
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v1 pdp-qos-control qci 7
  maximum-bit-rate-downlink 896
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v1 pdp-qos-control qci 8
  maximum-bit-rate-uplink 896
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v1 pdp-qos-control qci 8
  maximum-bit-rate-downlink 896
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v1 pdp-qos-control qci 9
  maximum-bit-rate-uplink 896
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v1 pdp-qos-control qci 9
  maximum-bit-rate-downlink 896
```

```

set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v1 policer-action non-gbr-bearer
violate-action transmit
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v1 policer-action gbr-bearer
exceed-action transmit
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v1 policer-action gbr-bearer
violate-action transmit

```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure a CoS policy profile for visitor subscribers in a 3G network:

1. Specify a name for the CoS policy profile, negotiate the non-GBR traffic class for 3G subscribers, and specify the default to upgrade the traffic class (mapped to QCI value) of create PDP context requests that come in with a lower traffic class than the configured value and downgrade requests with a higher traffic class (numerically lower QCI value).

```

[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v1
default-bearer-qci 7

```

2. Specify that PDP context requests that come in with a lower ARP (numerically higher) than the configured value are accepted, and PDP context requests with a higher ARP (numerically lower) are downgraded to the configured value (default behavior).

```

[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v1
allocation-retention-priority 9

```



NOTE: For GTPv1 subscriber traffic received on the broadband gateway, ARP 1 maps to allocation-retention-priority 1, ARP 2 maps to allocation-retention-priority 6, and ARP 3 maps to allocation-retention-priority 11.



NOTE: If the allocation-retention-priority value is not specified, the broadband gateway uses the UE/SGSN requested or negotiated ARP value.

3. Specify that GBR PDP context requests that come in with a lower MBR value than the configured value are upgraded to the configured MBR value, and PDP context requests that come in with a higher MBR values than the configured value are downgraded to the configured MBR value.

```

[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v1
pdp-qos-control maximum-bit-rate-uplink 2048 upgrade
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v1
pdp-qos-control maximum-bit-rate-downlink 2048 upgrade

```

4. Specify that GBR PDP context requests that come in with a lower GBR value than the configured value are upgraded to the configured GBR value, and PDP context requests that come in with a higher GBR value than the configured value are downgraded to the configured GBR value.

```
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v1
pdp-qos-control guaranteed-bit-rate-uplink 1984 upgrade
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v1
pdp-qos-control guaranteed-bit-rate-downlink 1984 upgrade
```

5. Configure the uplink and downlink maximum bit rates for traffic classes for non-GBR PDP contexts:

- a. Configure an MBR for the Interactive traffic class with THP 1 (without signaling indication).

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v1
pdp-qos-control qci 6 maximum-bit-rate-uplink 896
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v1
pdp-qos-control qci 6 maximum-bit-rate-downlink 896
```

- b. Configure an MBR for the Interactive traffic class with THP 2.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v1
pdp-qos-control qci 7 maximum-bit-rate-uplink 896
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v1
pdp-qos-control qci 7 maximum-bit-rate-downlink 896
```

- c. Configure an MBR for the Interactive traffic class with THP 3.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v1
pdp-qos-control qci 8 maximum-bit-rate-uplink 896
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v1
pdp-qos-control qci 8 maximum-bit-rate-downlink 896
```

- d. Configure an MBR for the Background traffic class.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v1
pdp-qos-control qci 9 maximum-bit-rate-uplink 896
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v1
pdp-qos-control qci 9 maximum-bit-rate-downlink 896
```

6. Configure the action to take for non-GBR PDP context requests when the MBR exceeds the configured value.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v1
policer-action non-gbr-bearer violate-action transmit
```

7. Configure the action to take for GBR PDP context requests when the GBR exceeds the configured value.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v1
policer-action gbr-bearer exceed-action transmit
```


8. Configure the action to take for GBR PDP context requests when the MBR exceeds the configured value.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v1
policer-action gbr-bearer violate-action transmit
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show** command at the various hierarchy levels. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Configuring a CoS Policy Profile for Visiting Subscribers on a 4G Network

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands and paste them into the router terminal window:

```
[edit]
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v2 default-bearer-qci 6 upgrade
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v2 allocation-retention-priority 5
upgrade
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v2 aggregate-qos-control
maximum-bit-rate-uplink 1600
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v2 aggregate-qos-control
maximum-bit-rate-downlink 1600
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v2 policer-action non-gbr-bearer
violate-action transmit
```

Step-by-Step Procedure To configure a CoS policy profile for visitor subscribers in a 4G network:

1. Specify a name for the CoS policy profile, negotiate the QoS Class Identifier (QCI) for 4G subscribers, and specify the **upgrade** option to upgrade the QCI value of bearer requests that come in with a lower QCI (numerically higher) than the configured value and downgrade requests with a higher QCI.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v2
default-bearer-qci 6 upgrade
```

2. Specify that bearers that come in with a lower ARP (numerically higher) than the configured value are accepted and bearers with a higher ARP (numerically lower) are downgraded to the configured value (default behavior).

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v2
allocation-retention-priority 5
```



NOTE: If the allocation-retention-priority value is not specified, the broadband gateway uses the UE/SGW requested or negotiated ARP value.

3. Specify that bearers that come in with a lower MBR value than the configured value are upgraded to the configured MBR value, and bearers that come in with a higher MBR values than the configured value are downgraded to the configured MBR value.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v2
  aggregate-qos-control maximum-bit-rate-uplink 1600
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v2
  aggregate-qos-control maximum-bit-rate-downlink 1600
```

4. Configure the action to take for bearers when the AMBR exceeds the configured value.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles visitor_v2
  policer-action non-gbr-bearer violate-action transmit
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show** command at the various hierarchy levels. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Configuring a System-Wide CoS Policy Profile

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands and paste them into the router terminal window:

```
[edit]
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles system_wide default-bearer-qci 6
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles system_wide allocation-retention-priority 5
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles system_wide pdp-qos-control
  maximum-bit-rate-uplink 512
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles system_wide pdp-qos-control
  maximum-bit-rate-downlink 512
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles system_wide pdp-qos-control
  guaranteed-bit-rate-uplink 512
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles system_wide pdp-qos-control
  guaranteed-bit-rate-downlink 512
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles system_wide pdp-qos-control qci 6
  maximum-bit-rate-uplink 256
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles system_wide pdp-qos-control qci 6
  maximum-bit-rate-downlink 256
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles system_wide pdp-qos-control qci 7
  maximum-bit-rate-uplink 256
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles system_wide pdp-qos-control qci 7
  maximum-bit-rate-downlink 256
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles system_wide pdp-qos-control qci 8
  maximum-bit-rate-uplink 256
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles system_wide pdp-qos-control qci 8
  maximum-bit-rate-downlink 256
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles system_wide pdp-qos-control qci 9
  maximum-bit-rate-uplink 256
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles system_wide pdp-qos-control qci 9
  maximum-bit-rate-downlink 256
```

```

set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles system_wide aggregate-qos-control
maximum-bit-rate-uplink 256
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles system_wide aggregate-qos-control
maximum-bit-rate-downlink 256
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles system_wide policer-action gbr-bearer
exceed-action transmit
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles system_wide policer-action gbr-bearer
violate-action transmit
set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles system_wide policer-action non-gbr-bearer
violate-action transmit

```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure a CoS policy profile for subscribers in 3G and 4G networks:

1. Specify a name for the CoS policy profile, negotiate the QCI for 3G/4G subscribers, and accept bearer requests that come in with a lower traffic class/QCI than the configured value and downgrade requests with a higher traffic class/QCI.

[edit]

```

user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles system_wide
default-bearer-qci 6

```

2. Specify that bearers that come in with a lower ARP (numerically higher) than the configured value are accepted and bearers with a higher ARP (numerically lower) are downgraded to the configured value (the default behavior).

[edit]

```

user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles system_wide
allocation-retention-priority 5

```

3. Specify that PDP context requests that come in with a lower MBR value than the configured value are accepted and PDP context requests that come in with a higher MBR value than the configured value are downgraded to the configured MBR value.

[edit]

```

user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles system_wide
pdp-qos-control maximum-bit-rate-uplink 512
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles system_wide
pdp-qos-control maximum-bit-rate-downlink 512

```

4. Specify that PDP context requests that come in with a lower GBR value than the configured value are accepted, and PDP context requests that come in with a higher GBR value than the configured value are downgraded to the configured GBR value.

```

user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles system_wide
pdp-qos-control guaranteed-bit-rate-uplink 512
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles system_wide
pdp-qos-control guaranteed-bit-rate-downlink 512

```

5. Configure the uplink and downlink maximum bit rates for the non-GBR traffic classes:

- a. Configure an MBR for the Interactive traffic class with THP 1 (without signaling indication).

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles system_wide
pdp-qos-control qci 6 maximum-bit-rate-uplink 256
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles system_wide
pdp-qos-control qci 6 maximum-bit-rate-downlink 256
```

- b. Configure an MBR for the Interactive traffic class with THP 2.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles system_wide
pdp-qos-control qci 7 maximum-bit-rate-uplink 256
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles system_wide
pdp-qos-control qci 7 maximum-bit-rate-downlink 256
```

- c. Configure an MBR for the Interactive traffic class with THP 3.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles system_wide
pdp-qos-control qci 8 maximum-bit-rate-uplink 256
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles system_wide
pdp-qos-control qci 8 maximum-bit-rate-downlink 256
```

- d. Configure an MBR for the Background traffic class.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles system_wide
pdp-qos-control qci 9 maximum-bit-rate-uplink 256
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles system_wide
pdp-qos-control qci 9 maximum-bit-rate-downlink 256
```

6. Configure the action to take for non-GBR bearer requests when the AMBR or MBR exceeds the configured value.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles system_wide
policer-action non-gbr-bearer violate-action transmit
```

7. Configure the action to take for GBR PDP context requests when the GBR exceeds the configured value.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles system_wide
policer-action gbr-bearer exceed-action transmit
```

8. Configure the action to take for GBR PDP context requests when the MBR exceeds the configured value.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles system_wide
policer-action gbr-bearer violate-action transmit
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show** command at the various hierarchy levels. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Configuring Bandwidth Pools

Step-by-Step Procedure You configure a bandwidth pools for uplink and downlink subscriber traffic to ensure that sufficient bandwidth is available when packet data protocol (PDP) contexts are created or modified. Call admission control (CAC) uses the bandwidth pools to negotiate and reserve bandwidth for PDP contexts with a guaranteed bit rate (GBR).

1. Specify a name for the uplink bandwidth pool.

```
[edit ]
user@host# edit unified-edge cos-cac gbr-bandwidth-pools bw_pool_uplink
```
2. Specify a name for the downlink bandwidth pool.

```
[edit ]
user@host# edit unified-edge cos-cac gbr-bandwidth-pools bw_pool_downlink
```
3. Configure the total bandwidth for each bandwidth pool, in megabits per second (Mbps).

```
[edit]
user@host# set unified-edge cos-cac bandwidth-pools bw_pool_uplink bandwidth
125000
user@host# set unified-edge cos-cac bandwidth-pools bw_pool_downlink bandwidth
500000
```
4. (Optional) Specify that when bearer load reaches the configured bandwidth threshold for uplink or downlink, the create/modify PDP context requests can be downgraded, starting with lower priority requests.

```
[edit]
user@host# set unified-edge cos-cac bandwidth-pools bw_pool_uplink
downgrade-gtp-v1-gbr-bearers
user@host# set unified-edge cos-cac bandwidth-pools bw_pool_downlink
downgrade-gtp-v1-gbr-bearers
```



NOTE: If the `downgrade-gtp-v1-gbr-bearers` option is configured and the bandwidth threshold is reached, create or modify PDP context requests arriving on the broadband gateway are downgraded to the Background traffic class. If the `downgrade-gtp-v1-gbr-bearers` option is not configured and the bandwidth threshold is reached, create or modify PDP context requests arriving on the broadband gateway are rejected.

Configuring a Local Policy for 3G Networks

- CLI Quick Configuration** To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands and paste them into the router terminal window:
- ```
[edit]
edit unified-edge local-policies local_v1
set unified-edge local-policies local_v1 resource-threshold-profile resource_pgw
set unified-edge local-policies local_v1 classifier-profile home_pgw
set unified-edge local-policies local_v1 cos-policy-profile home_v1
set unified-edge local-policies local_v1 roamer-classifier-profile roamer_pgw
set unified-edge local-policies local_v1 roamer-cos-policy-profile roamer_v1
set unified-edge local-policies local_v1 visitor-classifier-profile visitor_pgw
set unified-edge local-policies local_v1 visitor-cos-policy-profile visitor_v1
set unified-edge local-policies local_v1 dl-bandwidth-pool bw_pool_downlink
set unified-edge local-policies local_v1 ul-bandwidth-pool bw_pool_uplink
```
- Step-by-Step Procedure** A local policy defines the QoS treatment to be applied to the broadband gateway at the system level or APN level.
- To configure a local policy:
1. Specify a name for the local policy.  

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# edit unified-edge local-policies local_v1
```
  2. Specify a resource threshold profile for the local policy to define admission control for managing system overload conditions.  

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge local-policies local_v1 resource-threshold-profile
resource_pgw
```
  3. Specify the classifier profiles for the local policy to define the mapping of traffic classes and QCI to a forwarding class and loss priority.  

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge local-policies local_v1 classifier-profile home_pgw
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge local-policies local_v1 roamer-classifier-profile
roamer_pgw
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge local-policies local_v1 visitor-classifier-profile
visitor_pgw
```
  4. Specify the CoS policy profiles for the local policy to define the QoS parameters for bearer setup and teardown.  

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge local-policies local_v1 cos-policy-profile home_v1
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge local-policies local_v1 roamer-cos-policy-profile
roamer_v1
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge local-policies local_v1 visitor-cos-policy-profile
visitor_v1
```
  5. Specify a bandwidth pool for downlink traffic.  

```
[edit]
```

```
user@host# set unified-edge local-policies local_v1 dl-bandwidth-pool
bw_pool_downlink
```

6. Specify a bandwidth pool for uplink traffic.

```
[edit]
user@host# set unified-edge local-policies local_v1 ul-bandwidth-pool
bw_pool_uplink
```

**Results** From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show** command at the various hierarchy levels. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

### Configuring a Local Policy for 4G Networks

**CLI Quick Configuration** To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands and paste them into the router terminal window:

```
[edit]
edit unified-edge local-policies local_v2
set unified-edge local-policies local_v2 resource-threshold-profile resource_pgw
set unified-edge local-policies local_v2 classifier-profile home_pgw
set unified-edge local-policies local_v2 cos-policy-profile home_v2
set unified-edge local-policies local_v2 roamer-classifier-profile roamer_pgw
set unified-edge local-policies local_v2 roamer-cos-policy-profile roamer_v2
set unified-edge local-policies local_v2 visitor-classifier-profile visitor_pgw
set unified-edge local-policies local_v2 visitor-cos-policy-profile visitor_v2
set unified-edge local-policies local_v2 dl-bandwidth-pool bw_pool_downlink
set unified-edge local-policies local_v2 ul-bandwidth-pool bw_pool_uplink
```

**Step-by-Step Procedure** A local policy defines the QoS treatment to be applied to the broadband gateway at the system level or APN level.

To configure a local policy:

1. Specify a name for the local policy.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# edit unified-edge local-policies local_v2
```

2. Specify a resource threshold profile for the local policy to define admission control for managing system overload conditions.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge local-policies local_v2 resource-threshold-profile
resource_pgw
```

3. Specify the classifier profiles for the local policy to define the mapping of QCI to a forwarding class and loss priority.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge local-policies local_v2 classifier-profile home_pgw
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge local-policies local_v2 roamer-classifier-profile
roamer_pgw
```

```
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge local-policies local_v2 visitor-classifier-profile
visitor_pgw
```

4. Specify the CoS policy profiles for the local policy to define the QoS parameters for bearer setup and teardown.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge local-policies local_v2 cos-policy-profile home_v2
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge local-policies local_v2 roamer-cos-policy-profile
roamer_v2
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge local-policies local_v2 visitor-cos-policy-profile
visitor_v2
```

5. Specify a bandwidth pool for downlink traffic.

```
[edit]
user@host# set unified-edge local-policies local_v2 dl-bandwidth-pool
bw_pool_downlink
```

6. Specify a bandwidth pool for uplink traffic.

```
[edit]
user@host# set unified-edge local-policies local_v2 ul-bandwidth-pool
bw_pool_uplink
```

**Results** From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show** command at the various hierarchy levels. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

---

### Configuring a System-Wide Local Policy

---

**CLI Quick Configuration** To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands and paste them into the router terminal window:

```
[edit]
edit unified-edge local-policies local_system_wide
set unified-edge local-policies local_system_wide resource-threshold-profile resource_pgw
set unified-edge local-policies local_system_wide classifier-profile system_wide
set unified-edge local-policies local_system_wide cos-policy-profile system_wide
set unified-edge local-policies local_system_wide dl-bandwidth-pool bw_pool_downlink
set unified-edge local-policies local_system_wide ul-bandwidth-pool bw_pool_uplink
```

**Step-by-Step Procedure** A local policy defines the QoS treatment to be applied to the broadband gateway at the system level or APN level.

To configure a system-wide local policy:

1. Specify a name for the local policy.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# edit unified-edge local-policies local_system_wide
```

2. Specify a resource threshold profile for the local policy to define admission control for managing system overload conditions.



```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge local-policies local_system_wide
resource-threshold-profile resource_pgw
```

3. Specify the classifier profile for the local policy to define the mapping of traffic classes and QCI to a forwarding class and loss priority.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge local-policies local_system_wide classifier-profile
system_wide
```

4. Specify the CoS policy profiles for the local policy to define the QoS parameters for bearer setup and teardown.

```
[edit]
user@ggsn-pgw# set unified-edge local-policies local_system_wide
cos-policy-profile system_wide
```

5. Specify a bandwidth pool for downlink traffic.

```
[edit]
user@host# set unified-edge local-policies local_system_wide dl-bandwidth-pool
bw_pool_downlink
```

6. Specify a bandwidth pool for uplink traffic.

```
[edit]
user@host# set unified-edge local-policies local_system_wide ul-bandwidth-pool
bw_pool_uplink
```

**Results** From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show** command at the various hierarchy levels. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

### Applying the Local Policies

**CLI Quick Configuration** To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands and paste them into the router terminal window:

```
[edit]
set gateways ggsn-pgw MBG1 local-policy-profile local_system_wide
set gateways ggsn-pgw MBG1 apn-services apns qosv1.com local-policy-profile local_v1
set gateways ggsn-pgw MBG1 apn-services apns qosv2.com local-policy-profile local_v2
```

**Step-by-Step Procedure** You apply a local policy at the system level or APN level. A local policy applied at the APN level overrides a local policy at the system level.

1. At the gateway level, apply the system-wide local policy.

```
[edit]
user@host# set gateways ggsn-pgw MBG1 local-policy-profile local_system_wide
```

2. At the APN level, apply the local policy for 3G subscriber traffic.

```
[edit]
```

```
user@host# set gateways ggsn-pgw MBG1 apn-services apns qosv1.com
local-policy-profile local_v1
```

3. At the APN level, apply the local policy for 4G subscriber traffic.

```
[edit]
user@host# set gateways ggsn-pgw MBG1 apn-services apns qosv2.com
local-policy-profile local_v2
```

---

### Configuring DSCP Ingress Rewrite Rules for IPv4 Packets

#### CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands and paste them into the router terminal window:

```
[edit]
edit class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscpv4_ingress_rw]
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscpv4_ingress_rw forwarding class af1 loss-priority
high code-point 001110
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscpv4_ingress_rw forwarding class af1 loss-priority
low code-point 001010
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscpv4_ingress_rw forwarding class af2 loss-priority
high code-point 010110
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscpv4_ingress_rw forwarding class af2 loss-priority
low code-point 010010
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscpv4_ingress_rw forwarding class af3 loss-priority
high code-point 011110
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscpv4_ingress_rw forwarding class af3 loss-priority
low code-point 011010
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscpv4_ingress_rw forwarding class af4 loss-priority
high code-point 100110
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscpv4_ingress_rw forwarding class af4 loss-priority
low code-point 100010
```

#### Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure the ingress rewrite rules for IPv4 packets:

1. Specify a name for the ingress rewrite rules.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscpv4_ingress_rw
```

2. Configure the ingress rewrite rules mappings for traffic on the mobile interface.

```
[edit]
user@host# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscpv4_ingress_rw forwarding
class af1 loss-priority high code-point 001110
user@host# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscpv4_ingress_rw forwarding
class af1 loss-priority low code-point 001010
user@host# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscpv4_ingress_rw forwarding
class af2 loss-priority high code-point 010110
user@host# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscpv4_ingress_rw forwarding
class af2 loss-priority low code-point 010010
user@host# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscpv4_ingress_rw forwarding
class af3 loss-priority high code-point 011110
user@host# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscpv4_ingress_rw forwarding
class af3 loss-priority low code-point 011010
user@host# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscpv4_ingress_rw forwarding
class af4 loss-priority high code-point 100110
```

```
user@host# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscp4_ingress_rw forwarding
class af4 loss-priority low code-point 100010
```

### Configuring DSCP Ingress Rewrite Rules for IPv6 Packets

#### CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands and paste them into the router terminal window:

```
[edit]
edit class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscpv6_ingress_rw
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscpv6_ingress_rw forwarding class af1 loss-priority
high code-point 001110
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscpv6_ingress_rw forwarding class af1 loss-priority
low code-point 001010
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscpv6_ingress_rw forwarding class af2 loss-priority
high code-point 010110
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscpv6_ingress_rw forwarding class af2 loss-priority
low code-point 010010
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscpv6_ingress_rw forwarding class af3 loss-priority
high code-point 011110
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscpv6_ingress_rw forwarding class af3 loss-priority
low code-point 011010
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscpv6_ingress_rw forwarding class af4 loss-priority
high code-point 100110
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscpv6_ingress_rw forwarding class af4 loss-priority
low code-point 100010
```

#### Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure the ingress rewrite rules for IPv6 packets:

1. Specify a name for the ingress rewrite rules.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp-ipv6 dscpv6_ingress_rw
```

2. Configure the ingress rewrite rules mappings for traffic on the mobile interface.

```
[edit]
user@host# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscpv6_ingress_rw forwarding
class af1 loss-priority high code-point 001110
user@host# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscpv6_ingress_rw forwarding
class af1 loss-priority low code-point 001010
user@host# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscpv6_ingress_rw forwarding
class af2 loss-priority high code-point 010110
user@host# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscpv6_ingress_rw forwarding
class af2 loss-priority low code-point 010010
user@host# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscpv6_ingress_rw forwarding
class af3 loss-priority high code-point 011110
user@host# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscpv6_ingress_rw forwarding
class af3 loss-priority low code-point 011010
user@host# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscpv6_ingress_rw forwarding
class af4 loss-priority high code-point 100110
user@host# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscpv6_ingress_rw forwarding
class af4 loss-priority low code-point 100010
```

### Configuring DSCP Egress Rewrite Rules for IPv4 Packets

---

- CLI Quick Configuration** To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands and paste them into the router terminal window:
- ```
[edit]
edit class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscp_v4_egress_rw
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscp_v4_egress_rw forwarding class af1 loss-priority
  high code-point 001110
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscp_v4_egress_rw forwarding class af1 loss-priority
  low code-point 001010
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscp_v4_egress_rw forwarding class af2 loss-priority
  high code-point 010110
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscp_v4_egress_rw forwarding class af2 loss-priority
  low code-point 010010
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscp_v4_egress_rw forwarding class af3 loss-priority
  high code-point 011110
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscp_v4_egress_rw forwarding class af3 loss-priority
  low code-point 011010
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscp_v4_egress_rw forwarding class af4 loss-priority
  high code-point 100110
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscp_v4_egress_rw forwarding class af4 loss-priority
  low code-point 100010
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscp_v4_egress_rw forwarding class be loss-priority
  low code-point 000000
```
- Step-by-Step Procedure** To configure the egress rewrite rules for IPv4 packets:
1. Specify a name for the egress rewrite rules.

```
[edit ]
user@host# edit class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscp_v4_egress_rw
```
 2. Configure the egress rewrite rules mappings for traffic on the mobile interface.

```
[edit]
user@host# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscp_v4_egress_rw forwarding
  class af1 loss-priority high code-point 001110
user@host# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscp_v4_egress_rw forwarding
  class af1 loss-priority low code-point 001010
user@host# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscp_v4_egress_rw forwarding
  class af2 loss-priority high code-point 010110
user@host# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscp_v4_egress_rw forwarding
  class af2 loss-priority low code-point 010010
user@host# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscp_v4_egress_rw forwarding
  class af3 loss-priority high code-point 011110
user@host# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscp_v4_egress_rw forwarding
  class af3 loss-priority low code-point 011010
user@host# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscp_v4_egress_rw forwarding
  class af4 loss-priority high code-point 100110
user@host# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscp_v4_egress_rw forwarding
  class af4 loss-priority low code-point 100010
user@host# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp dscp_v4_egress_rw forwarding
  class be loss-priority low code-point 000000
```

Configuring DSCP Egress Rewrite Rules for IPv6 Packets

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands and paste them into the router terminal window:

```
[edit]
edit class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp-ipv6 dscpv6_egress_rw
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp-ipv6 dscpv6_egress_rw forwarding class af1
  loss-priority high code-point 001110
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp-ipv6 dscpv6_egress_rw forwarding class af1
  loss-priority low code-point 001010
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp-ipv6 dscpv6_egress_rw forwarding class af2
  loss-priority high code-point 010110
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp-ipv6 dscpv6_egress_rw forwarding class af2
  loss-priority low code-point 010010
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp-ipv6 dscpv6_egress_rw forwarding class af3
  loss-priority high code-point 011110
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp-ipv6 dscpv6_egress_rw forwarding class af3
  loss-priority low code-point 011010
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp-ipv6 dscpv6_egress_rw forwarding class af4
  loss-priority high code-point 100110
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp-ipv6 dscpv6_egress_rw forwarding class af4
  loss-priority low code-point 100010
set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp-ipv6 dscpv6_egress_rw forwarding class be
  loss-priority low code-point 000000
```

Step-by-Step Procedure To configure the ingress rewrite rules for IPv6 packets:

1. Specify a name for the egress rewrite rules.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp-ipv6 dscpv6_egress_rw
```

2. Configure the egress rewrite rules mappings for traffic on the mobile interface.

```
[edit]
user@host# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp-ipv6 dscpv6_egress_rw
  forwarding class af1 loss-priority high code-point 001110
user@host# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp-ipv6 dscpv6_egress_rw
  forwarding class af1 loss-priority low code-point 001010
user@host# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp-ipv6 dscpv6_egress_rw
  forwarding class af2 loss-priority high code-point 010110
user@host# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp-ipv6 dscpv6_egress_rw
  forwarding class af2 loss-priority low code-point 010010
user@host# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp-ipv6 dscpv6_egress_rw
  forwarding class af3 loss-priority high code-point 011110
user@host# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp-ipv6 dscpv6_egress_rw
  forwarding class af3 loss-priority low code-point 011010
user@host# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp-ipv6 dscpv6_egress_rw
  forwarding class af4 loss-priority high code-point 100110
user@host# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp-ipv6 dscpv6_egress_rw
  forwarding class af4 loss-priority low code-point 100010
user@host# set class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp-ipv6 dscpv6_egress_rw
  forwarding class be loss-priority low code-point 000000
```

Applying Ingress Rewrite Rules to Mobile Interfaces for 3G and 4G Subscriber Traffic

- CLI Quick Configuration** To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands and paste them into the router terminal window:
- ```
[edit]
set class-of-service interfaces mif unit 0 ingress-rewrite-rules dscp dscp4_ingress_rw
set class-of-service interfaces mif unit 0 ingress-rewrite-rules dscp-ipv6 dscp6_ingress_rw
set class-of-service interfaces mif unit 1 ingress-rewrite-rules dscp dscp4_ingress_rw
set class-of-service interfaces mif unit 1 ingress-rewrite-rules dscp-ipv6 dscp6_ingress_rw
```
- Step-by-Step Procedure** To specify the ingress rewrite rules to apply to rewrite DSCPv4 and DSCPv6 values for incoming subscriber packets on the mif.0 and mif.1 mobile interfaces, which correspond to the **qosv1.com** and **qosv2.com** APNs for 3G subscriber traffic and 4G subscriber traffic, respectively:
1. To apply ingress rewrite rules to change DSCPv4 and DSCPv6 values in the outer IP header of 3G subscriber packets arriving on the **qosv1.com** APN (mif.0), specify the names of the rewrite rules that you want to apply to the mobile interface.  

```
[edit]
user@host# set class-of-service interfaces mif unit 0 ingress-rewrite-rules dscp
dscp4_ingress_rw
user@host# set class-of-service interfaces mif unit 0 ingress-rewrite-rules dscp-ipv6
dscp6_ingress_rw
```
  2. To apply ingress rewrite rules to change DSCPv4 and DSCPv6 values in the outer IP header of 4G subscriber packets arriving on the **qosv2.com** APN (mif.1), specify the names of the rewrite rules that you want to apply to the mobile interface.  

```
[edit]
user@host# set class-of-service interfaces mif unit 1 ingress-rewrite-rules dscp
dscp4_ingress_rw
user@host# set class-of-service interfaces mif unit 1 ingress-rewrite-rules dscp-ipv6
dscp6_ingress_rw
```

### Applying Egress Rewrite Rules to Mobile Interfaces for 3G and 4G Subscriber Traffic

---

- CLI Quick Configuration** To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands and paste them into the router terminal window:
- ```
[edit]
set class-of-service interfaces mif unit 0 rewrite-rules dscp dscp4_egress_rw protocol
gtp-inet-both
set class-of-service interfaces mif unit 0 rewrite-rules dscp dscp6_egress_rw protocol
gtp-inet-both
set class-of-service interfaces mif unit 1 rewrite-rules dscp dscp4_egress_rw protocol
gtp-inet-both
set class-of-service interfaces mif unit 1 rewrite-rules dscp dscp6_egress_rw protocol
gtp-inet-both
```

Step-by-Step Procedure To apply an egress rewrite rule to rewrite DSCPv4 and DSCPv6 values to both the inner and outer IP headers of downstream subscriber packets, specify the name of the rewrite rules you want to apply to the mobile interfaces and include the **gtp-inet-both** option:

1. To apply egress rewrite rules to change DSCPv4 and DSCPv6 values in the outer IP header of 3G subscriber packets arriving on the **qosv1.com** APN (mif.0), specify the names of the rewrite rules that you want to apply to the mobile interface.

```
[edit]
user@host# set class-of-service interfaces mif unit 0 rewrite-rules dscp
dscp4_egress_rw protocol gtp-inet-both
user@host# set class-of-service interfaces mif unit 0 rewrite-rules dscp
dscp6_egress_rw protocol gtp-inet-both
```

```
[edit]
user@host# set class-of-service interfaces mif unit 1 rewrite-rules dscp
dscp4_egress_rw protocol gtp-inet-both
user@host# set class-of-service interfaces mif unit 1 rewrite-rules dscp
dscp6_egress_rw protocol gtp-inet-both
```

2. To apply ingress rewrite rules to change DSCPv4 and DSCPv6 values in the outer IP header of 4G subscriber packets arriving on the **qosv2.com** APN (mif.1), specify the names of the rewrite rules that you want to apply to the mobile interface.

```
[edit]
user@host# set class-of-service interfaces mif unit 1 rewrite-rules dscp
dscp4_egress_rw protocol gtp-inet-both
user@host# set class-of-service interfaces mif unit 1 rewrite-rules dscp
dscp6_egress_rw protocol gtp-inet-both
```

Configuring the Maximum Number of Bearers

Step-by-Step Procedure You configure the maximum bearers to specify an upper limit on the number of bearers allowed at the system level and, optionally, the APN level. When the total number of active bearers at the system level or APN level reaches the maximum configured limit, the broadband gateway rejects new bearer requests.

To configure the maximum number of active bearers:

1. Configure the number of maximum bearers allowed at the system level.

```
[edit]
user@host# set unified-edge gateways ggsn-pgw MBG1 maximum-bearers 5000000
```

Enabling Preemption

Step-by-Step Procedure You can enable preemption at the system level to enable the preemption capability indicator (PCI) and preemption vulnerability indicator (PVI) flags. Preemption is disabled by default.

To enable preemption or both 3G (GTPv1) and 4G (GTPv2) subscriber traffic:

1. Configure preemption at the system level.

```
[edit]
```

```
user@host# set unified-edge gateways ggsn-pgw MBG1 preemption enable
```

Verification

To display QoS statistics for 3G and 4G subscriber packets to verify that the QoS configuration on the broadband gateway is working properly, you can perform the following tasks:

- [Display QoS Statistics for 4G Subscriber Packets with a Specified Allocation Retention Priority: on page 82](#)
- [Display 4G Subscriber Information for Traffic Marked with a Specified QCI on page 83](#)
- [Display 3G Subscriber Information for Traffic Marked with the Specified Traffic Class on page 84](#)
- [Display the Requested and Negotiated QoS Parameters for Mobile Subscribers on page 85](#)

Display QoS Statistics for 4G Subscriber Packets with a Specified Allocation Retention Priority:

Purpose Verify that the QoS configuration is working properly by displaying statistics such as session establishment attempts, peer initiated sessions, and gateway initiated session deactivations.


```

Action  user@host> show unified-edge ggsn-pgw statistics arp 10
Control plane statistics:
  Gn/S5 signaling msgs rcvd:           0
  Gn/S5 signaling msgs sent:          50001
  Gn/S5 signaling msgs dropped:        0
  Gn/S5 signaling bytes rcvd:          0
  Gn/S5 signaling bytes sent:          0
  Total GTP tunnels created:           0
  Session establishment attempts:      50221
  Successful session establishments:    4476
  MS/peer initiated session deactivations: 0
  Successful MS/peer initiated deactivations: 0
  Gateway initiated session deactivations: 0
  Successful gateway initiated deactivations: 0
  Session Establishments Failed (by GTP cause):
    Others: 0
    Service unavailable: 0
    System failure: 0
    No resources: 47762
    No address: 0
    Service denied: 0
    Authentication Fail: 0
    APN access denied: 0
  Data plane GTP statistics (Gn/S5/S8):
    Input packets: 0
    Input bytes: 0
    Output packets: 0
    Output bytes: 0
    Discarded packets: 0
  Data plane GTP statistics (Gi):
    Input packets: 0
    Input bytes: 0
    Output packets: 0
    Output bytes: 0
    Discarded packets: 0

```

Meaning This output shows the attempted session requests and the requests that were successfully established for 4G subscriber traffic with the specified ARP value.

Display 4G Subscriber Information for Traffic Marked with a Specified QCI

Purpose Verify that the QoS configuration is working properly for 4G subscribers by showing statistics for subscriber packets with a specified QCI.

```

Action user@host> show unified-edge ggsn-pgw statistics qci 5
regress@brainstorm> show unified-edge ggsn-pgw qos statistics qci 5
Control plane statistics:
Gn/S5 signaling msgs rcvd: 0
Gn/S5 signaling msgs sent: 10
Gn/S5 signaling msgs dropped: 0
Gn/S5 signaling bytes rcvd: 0
Gn/S5 signaling bytes sent: 0
Total GTP tunnels created: 0
Session establishment attempts: 10
Successful session establishments: 10
MS/peer initiated session deactivations: 0
Successful MS/peer initiated deactivations: 0
Gateway initiated session deactivations: 0
Successful gateway initiated deactivations: 0
Session Establishments Failed (by GTP cause):
    Others 0
    Service unavailable: 0
    System failure: 0
    No resources: 0
    No address: 0
    Service denied: 0
    Authentication Fail: 0
    APN access denied: 0

```

Meaning This output shows the Create Session requests that were successfully established for 4G mobile subscriber packets with the specified QCI value.

Display 3G Subscriber Information for Traffic Marked with the Specified Traffic Class

Purpose Verify that the QoS configuration is working properly for 3G subscribers by showing statistics for subscriber packets of the specified traffic class.

Action user@host> show unified-edge ggsn-pgw statistics traffic-class conversational

```
Control plane statistics:
  Gn/S5 signaling msgs rcvd:          0
  Gn/S5 signaling msgs sent:         15
  Gn/S5 signaling msgs dropped:       0
  Gn/S5 signaling bytes rcvd:         0
  Gn/S5 signaling bytes sent:         0
  Total GTP tunnels created:          0
  Session establishment attempts:     15
  Successful session establishments:   15
  MS/peer initiated session deactivations: 0
  Successful MS/peer initiated deactivations: 0
  Gateway initiated session deactivations: 0
  Successful gateway initiated deactivations: 0
  Session Establishments Failed (by GTP cause):
    Others: 0
    Service unavailable: 0
    System failure: 0
    No resources: 0
    No address: 0
    Service denied: 0
    Authentication Fail: 0
    APN access denied: 0
  Data plane GTP statistics (Gn/S5/S8):
    Input packets: 0
    Input bytes: 0
    Output packets: 0
    Output bytes: 0
    Discarded packets: 0
  Data plane GTP statistics (Gi):
    Input packets: 0
    Input bytes: 0
    Output packets: 0
    Output bytes: 0
    Discarded packets: 0
```

Meaning This output shows the Create Session requests that were successfully established for 3G subscriber traffic of the conversational class.

Display the Requested and Negotiated QoS Parameters for Mobile Subscribers

Purpose Verify the negotiated QoS parameters for a mobile subscriber.

```
Action user@host> show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers extensive
Subscriber Information:
  IMSI: 332215553443196   IMEI: 1122334455667795
  MSISDN: 3326555562     Time Zone: None   (DST): None
  Status: Visitor
User Location Info:
  MCC: None MNC: None
  LAC: 0x0 CI: 0x0 SAC: 0x0 RAC: 0x0 TAC: 0x0 ECI: 0x0
  RAT Type: E-UTRAN
PDN Session:
  APN name: juniper.com
  IPv4 Address: 20.0.4.8   IPv6 Address: None
  Direct Tunnel: Disabled   Session Duration: 3d 20:38:38
  Local Control address: 10.1.1.1 Remote Control address: 30.1.1.2
  TEID Control Local: 0x9001800 TEID Control Remote: 0x10d
  Peer CSID: 0             Remote CSID: 0
  Addressing scheme: Local   Selection mode: from-ms
  Session PIC: 0 /0 (FPC/PIC) Anchor PFE: 2 /0 (FPC/PIC)
  Session State: Established GTP Version: 2
  Serving network: MCC: 231 MNC :215
  Negotiated APN AMBR: Downlink: 1000 kbps Uplink: 1000 kbps
  Requested APN AMBR: Downlink: 1000 kbps Uplink: 1000 kbps
Bearer:
  NSAPI/EBI: 5             Charging ID: 0x9001800
  Local Data address: 10.1.1.1 Remote Data address: 30.1.1.2
  Local TEID: 0x111000     Remote TEID: 0x10e
  Bearer State: Established Substate: -
  Idle Timeout: 0 min(0 -0,0) AAA Interim Interval: 0 min(0 -0,0)
Negotiated QoS Parameters:
  QCI: 5 ARP: 11/0 /0 (PL/PVI/PCI)
  Forwarding Class: -      Loss Priority: -
Requested QoS Parameters:
  QCI :5 ARP : 11/0 /0 (PL/PVI/PCI)
Charging information:
  Profile ID: 0
  State: Init              Previous State: Init
```

Meaning This output shows the negotiated and requested QoS parameters for mobile subscribers.

- Related Documentation**
- [Quality of Service Overview on page 3](#)
 - [Call Admission Control Overview on page 10](#)
 - [Class of Service \(CoS\) Policy Profile Overview on page 12](#)
 - [Policing Subscriber Traffic on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 13](#)
 - [Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18](#)
 - [Configuring S-GW-Specific CAC Parameters](#)
 - [Example: Configuring QoS and CAC on a S-GW](#)

CHAPTER 4

Configuration Statements

- [\[edit class-of-service\] Hierarchy Level on page 87](#)
- [\[edit unified-edge gateways\] Hierarchy Level on page 88](#)
- [\[edit unified-edge cos-cac\] Hierarchy Level on page 88](#)
- [\[edit unified-edge local-policies\] Hierarchy Level on page 90](#)

[\[edit class-of-service\] Hierarchy Level](#)

```
class-of-service {
  interfaces {
    mif. number {
      unit logical-unit-number {
        ingress-rewrite-rules {
          [dscp (rewrite-rule-name | default)];
          [dscp-ipv6 (rewrite-rule-name | default)];
          [inet-precedence (rewrite-rule-name | default)];
        }
      }
      rewrite-rules {
        [dscp (rewrite-rule-name | default)] {
          protocol [(gtp-inet-both | gtp-inet-outer)];
        }
        [dscp-ipv6 (rewrite-rule-name | default)] {
          protocol [(mpls | gtp-inet-both | gtp-inet-outer)];
        }
        [inet-precedence (rewrite-rule-name | default)] {
          protocol [(gtp-inet-both | gtp-inet-outer)];
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Related Documentation

- [Notational Conventions Used in Junos OS Configuration Hierarchies](#)

[edit unified-edge gateways] Hierarchy Level

Each of the following topics lists the statements at a sub-hierarchy of the **[edit unified-edge gateways]** hierarchy.

- [edit unified-edge gateways ggsn-pgw <gateway-name>] Hierarchy Level
- [edit unified-edge gateways sgw <gateway-name>] Hierarchy Level

Related Documentation

- [edit unified-edge] Hierarchy Level
- [Notational Conventions Used in Junos OS Configuration Hierarchies](#)

[edit unified-edge cos-cac] Hierarchy Level

```
unified-edge {
  cos-cac {
    classifier-profiles {
      name {
        description description;
        qos-class-identifier qci-value {
          forwarding-class class-name;
          loss-priority (high | low);
        }
      }
    }
    cos-policy-profiles {
      name {
        aggregated-qos-control {
          maximum-bit-rate-downlink {
            mbr-downlink;
            reject;
            upgrade;
          }
          maximum-bit-rate-uplink {
            mbr-uplink;
            reject;
            upgrade;
          }
        }
        allocation-retention-priority {
          priority-value;
          reject;
        }
        default-bearer-qci {
          qci-value;
          reject;
          upgrade;
        }
        description description;
        pdp-qos-control {
          guaranteed-bit-rate-downlink {
            gbr-downlink;
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

        reject;
        upgrade;
    }
    guaranteed-bit-rate-uplink {
        gbr-uplink;
        reject;
        upgrade;
    }
    maximum-bit-rate-downlink {
        mbr-downlink;
        reject;
        upgrade;
    }
    maximum-bit-rate-uplink {
        mbr-uplink;
        reject;
        upgrade;
    }
    qci qci-value {
        maximum-bit-rate-downlink {
            mbr-downlink;
            reject;
            upgrade;
        }
        maximum-bit-rate-uplink {
            mbr-uplink;
            reject;
            upgrade;
        }
    }
}
}
}
policer-action {
    gbr-bearer {
        exceed-action (drop | transmit);
        violate-action (set-loss-priority-high | transmit);
    }
    non-gbr-bearer {
        violate-action (set-loss-priority-high | transmit);
    }
}
}
}
gbr-bandwidth-pools {
    name {
        downgrade-gtp-v1-gbr-bearers;
        maximum-bandwidth maximum-bandwidth;
    }
}
resource-threshold-profiles {
    name {
        bearers-load {
            high {
                percentage percentage;
                priority-level priority-level;
            }
            low {

```

```

        percentage percentage;
        priority-level priority-level;
    }
}
cpu {
    high {
        percentage percentage;
        priority-level priority-level;
    }
    low {
        percentage percentage;
        priority-level priority-level;
    }
}
description description;
memory {
    high {
        percentage percentage;
        priority-level priority-level;
    }
    low {
        percentage percentage;
        priority-level priority-level;
    }
}
}
}
}

```

Related Documentation • [Notational Conventions Used in Junos OS Configuration Hierarchies](#)

[\[edit unified-edge local-policies\] Hierarchy Level](#)

```

unified-edge {
    local-policies {
        policy-name {
            cos-policy-profile name;
            classifier-profile name;
            description description;
            dl-bandwidth-pool name;
            resource-threshold-profile name;
            roamer-classifier-profile name;
            roamer-cos-policy-profile name;
            ul-bandwidth-pool name;
            visitor-classifier-profile name;
            visitor-cos-policy-profile name;
        }
    }
}

```

Related Documentation • [\[edit unified-edge\] Hierarchy Level](#)
• [Notational Conventions Used in Junos OS Configuration Hierarchies](#)

aggregated-qos-control (CoS Policy Profiles)

Syntax	<pre> aggregated-qos-control { maximum-bit-rate-downlink { mbr-downlink; reject; upgrade; } maximum-bit-rate-uplink { mbr-uplink; reject; upgrade; } } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles <i>name</i>]
Description	<p>Configure the aggregate maximum bit rate (AMBR) for uplink and downlink traffic.</p> <p>The AMBR specifies the total maximum bit rate for all non-GBR bearers (4G) associated with an IP Connectivity Access Network (IP-CAN) session. A bearer request that specifies a higher AMBR than the configured value is downgraded by default.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Default	If you do not configure this statement, then the requested AMBR is accepted by the gateway.
Required Privilege Level	<p>unified-edge—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>unified-edge-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call Admission Control Overview on page 10 • Class of Service (CoS) Policy Profile Overview on page 12 • cos-policy-profiles on page 102


allocation-retention-priority (CoS Policy Profiles)

Syntax	<pre>allocation-retention-priority { <i>priority-value</i>; reject; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles <i>name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W. reject statement added in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.4W.
Description	<p>Configure the allocation and retention priority (ARP) for the class of service (CoS) policy profile. This configuration is primarily used to determine whether the establishment or modification of PDP contexts (3G) or bearers (4G) are accepted or rejected.</p> <p>Create PDP Context requests and Create Session requests with priority value numerically greater than the configured priority value are accepted, and requests with numerically lower value are downgraded to the configured value.</p>
Default	If this statement is not included, then the broadband gateway uses the ARP value sent in the Create PDP Context Request or Create Session Request message.
Options	<p><i>priority-value</i>—Specify the priority level for the PDP context or bearer. Range: 1 through 15</p> <p>reject—Specify that PDP contexts or bearers with priority level numerically lower than configured value are rejected.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>unified-edge—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>unified-edge-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call Admission Control Overview on page 10• Class of Service (CoS) Policy Profile Overview on page 12• Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18• cos-policy-profiles on page 102• Quality of Service Overview on page 3

bearers-load (Resource Threshold Profiles)

Syntax	<pre> bearers-load { high { percentage <i>percentage</i>; priority-level <i>priority-level</i>; } low { percentage <i>percentage</i>; priority-level <i>priority-level</i>; } } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles <i>name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.
Description	<p>Specify the lower and upper limits for the bearer load in the resource threshold profile. The bearer load specifies a precise level of admission control when the bearer load reaches a configured lower or upper threshold.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>unified-edge—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>unified-edge-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call Admission Control Overview on page 10 • Configuring Resource Thresholds for 3G and 4G Networks on page 26 • resource-threshold-profiles (QoS) on page 148

classifier-profile (Local Policies)

Syntax	classifier-profile <i>profile-name</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit unified-edge local-policies <i>name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.
Description	Specify the classifier profile for home subscribers. A classifier profile defines the packet forwarding treatment for each bearer depending on its QoS Class Identifiers (QCI).
Options	<i>profile-name</i> —Name of the classifier profile.
<div><div>NOTE: The classifier policy profile must be previously configured on the broadband gateway at the [edit unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles] hierarchy level.</div></div>	
Required Privilege Level	unified-edge—To view this statement in the configuration. unified-edge-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring a Local Policy on page 43• Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18• classifier-profiles on page 95• local-policies (QoS) on page 126

classifier-profiles

Syntax	<pre> classifier-profiles { name { description <i>description</i>; qos-class-identifier <i>qci-value</i> { forwarding-class <i>class-name</i>; loss-priority (high low); } } } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit unified-edge cos-cac]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.
Description	Configure a QoS classifier profile, which defines the packet forwarding treatment for each bearer (for the broadband gateway) depending on its QoS Class Identifiers (QCIs). The QCI is associated with priority, delay, and packet loss values.
Default	If you do not configure the classifier profile, then no classification is done based on the mobile CoS parameters.
Options	<p><i>name</i>—Name of the classifier profile.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>unified-edge—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>unified-edge-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring a Classifier Profile for 3G and 4G Networks on page 27 • Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18 • cos-cac on page 98 • Quality of Service Overview on page 3

class-of-service (MobileNext Broadband Gateway)

```
Syntax  class-of-service {
        interfaces {
            mif. number {
                unit logical-unit-number {
                    ingress-rewrite-rules {
                        [dscp (rewrite-rule-name | default)];
                        [dscp-ipv6 (rewrite-rule-name | default)];
                        [inet-precedence (rewrite-rule-name | default)];
                    }
                }
                rewrite-rules {
                    [dscp (rewrite-rule-name | default)] {
                        protocol [(gtp-inet-both | gtp-inet-outer)];
                    }
                    [dscp-ipv6 (rewrite-rule-name | default)] {
                        protocol [(mpls | gtp-inet-both | gtp-inet-outer)];
                    }
                    [inet-precedence (rewrite-rule-name | default)] {
                        protocol [(gtp-inet-both | gtp-inet-outer)];
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

Hierarchy Level [edit]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.

Description Configure the class of service (CoS) for the 3GPP support for the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) or Packet Data Network Gateway (P-GW). At the first instance, you must configure the ingress and egress rewrite rules to set the value of the CoS bits within the IP header of upstream and downstream subscriber packets received on the mobile interface. Later, you must apply the ingress and egress rewrite rules to the mobile interface to set CoS values for upstream and downstream packets. Within ingress and egress, you can specify rewrite rules for DSCP v4, DSCP v6, or IP precedence values.



NOTE: For the S-GW, the configuration at the mobile interface level does not apply. Instead, class of service is configured on Junos OS interfaces.

The remaining statements are explained separately.

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

**Related
Documentation**

- [\[edit class-of-service\] Hierarchy Level on page 87](#)
- [Applying Rewrite Rules on Mobile Interfaces Overview on page 14](#)
- [Applying Ingress Rewrite Rules to a Mobile Interface on page 46](#)
- [Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18](#)

cos-cac

```

Syntax  cos-cac {
        classifier-profiles {
            name {
                description description;
                qos-class-identifier qci-value {
                    forwarding-class class-name;
                    loss-priority (high | low);
                }
            }
        }
        cos-policy-profiles {
            name {
                aggregated-qos-control {
                    maximum-bit-rate-downlink {
                        mbr-downlink;
                        reject;
                        upgrade;
                    }
                    maximum-bit-rate-uplink {
                        mbr-uplink;
                        reject;
                        upgrade;
                    }
                }
                allocation-retention-priority {
                    priority-value;
                    reject;
                }
                default-bearer-qci {
                    qci-value;
                    reject;
                    upgrade;
                }
                description description;
                pdp-qos-control {
                    guaranteed-bit-rate-downlink {
                        gbr-downlink;
                        reject;
                        upgrade;
                    }
                    guaranteed-bit-rate-uplink {
                        gbr-uplink;
                        reject;
                        upgrade;
                    }
                    maximum-bit-rate-downlink {
                        mbr-downlink;
                        reject;
                        upgrade;
                    }
                    maximum-bit-rate-uplink {
                        mbr-uplink;

```



```

        reject;
        upgrade;
    }
    qci qci-value {
        maximum-bit-rate-downlink {
            mbr-downlink;
            reject;
            upgrade;
        }
        maximum-bit-rate-uplink {
            mbr-uplink;
            reject;
            upgrade;
        }
    }
}
}
policer-action {
    gbr-bearer {
        exceed-action (drop | transmit);
        violate-action (set-loss-priority-high | transmit);
    }
    non-gbr-bearer {
        violate-action (set-loss-priority-high | transmit);
    }
}
}
}
gbr-bandwidth-pools {
    name {
        downgrade-gtp-v1-gbr-bearers;
        maximum-bandwidth maximum-bandwidth;
    }
}
resource-threshold-profiles {
    name {
        bearers-load {
            high {
                percentage percentage;
                priority-level priority-level;
            }
            low {
                percentage percentage;
                priority-level priority-level;
            }
        }
    }
    cpu {
        high {
            percentage percentage;
            priority-level priority-level;
        }
        low {
            percentage percentage;
            priority-level priority-level;
        }
    }
}
description description;

```

```
memory {  
  high {  
    percentage percentage;  
    priority-level priority-level;  
  }  
  low {  
    percentage percentage;  
    priority-level priority-level;  
  }  
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit unified-edge]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.

Description Configure the set of parameters for the class of service (CoS) call admission control (CAC).

Call admission control on the broadband gateway ensures that the required network resources are available for real-time data traffic such as voice and video. Call admission control maintains information about all resources available on the broadband gateway and resources that have been allocated to bearers.

The remaining statements are explained separately.

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

Related Documentation

- [\[edit unified-edge cos-cac\] Hierarchy Level on page 88](#)
- [Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18](#)
- [Call Admission Control Overview on page 10](#)
- [Class of Service \(CoS\) Policy Profile Overview on page 12](#)
- [Policing Subscriber Traffic on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 13](#)
- [Quality of Service Overview on page 3](#)

cos-policy-profile (Local Policies)

Syntax	<code>cos-policy-profile <i>profile-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit unified-edge local-policies <i>name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.
Description	Specify the class-of-service (CoS) policy profile for home subscribers. You configure a CoS policy profile to define policies for limiting, upgrading, or rejecting calls based on the requested QoS parameters.
Options	<i>profile-name</i> —Name of the CoS policy profile name.



NOTE: The CoS policy profile must be previously configured on the broadband gateway at the `[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles]` hierarchy level.

Required Privilege Level	unified-edge—To view this statement in the configuration. unified-edge-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring a Local Policy on page 43 • Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18 • cos-policy-profiles on page 102 • local-policies (QoS) on page 126

cos-policy-profiles

```
Syntax  cos-policy-profiles {  
        name {  
            aggregated-qos-control {  
                maximum-bit-rate-downlink {  
                    mbr-downlink;  
                    reject;  
                    upgrade;  
                }  
                maximum-bit-rate-uplink {  
                    mbr-uplink;  
                    reject;  
                    upgrade;  
                }  
            }  
        }  
        allocation-retention-priority {  
            priority-value;  
            reject;  
        }  
        default-bearer-qci {  
            qci-value;  
            reject;  
            upgrade;  
        }  
        description description;  
        pdp-qos-control {  
            guaranteed-bit-rate-downlink {  
                gbr-downlink;  
                reject;  
                upgrade;  
            }  
            guaranteed-bit-rate-uplink {  
                gbr-uplink;  
                reject;  
                upgrade;  
            }  
            maximum-bit-rate-downlink {  
                mbr-downlink;  
                reject;  
                upgrade;  
            }  
            maximum-bit-rate-uplink {  
                mbr-uplink;  
                reject;  
                upgrade;  
            }  
        }  
        qci qci-value {  
            maximum-bit-rate-downlink {  
                mbr-downlink;  
                reject;  
                upgrade;  
            }  
            maximum-bit-rate-uplink {
```

```

        mbr-uplink;
        reject;
        upgrade;
    }
}
}
policer-action {
    gbr-bearer {
        exceed-action (drop | transmit);
        violate-action (set-loss-priority-high | transmit);
    }
    non-gbr-bearer {
        violate-action (set-loss-priority-high | transmit);
    }
}
}
}

```

Hierarchy Level [edit unified-edge cos-cac]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.

Description Define the policies for limiting, upgrading, or rejecting calls based on the requested QoS parameters. For a 3G network, the CoS policy profile defines the highest traffic class that can be accepted at an APN or gateway level, the maximum bit rate and guaranteed bit rate for bearers, and the allocation and retention priority. For a 4G network, the CoS policy profile defines the highest QoS Class Identifier (QCI) value that can be accepted at the APN level or gateway level, the aggregated maximum bit rate (AMBR) for default bearers, and the priority level.

Options *name*—Name of the CoS policy profile.

Range: Up to 64 characters

The remaining statements are explained separately.

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

Related Documentation

- [\[edit unified-edge cos-cac\] Hierarchy Level on page 88](#)
- [Call Admission Control Overview on page 10](#)
- [Class of Service \(CoS\) Policy Profile Overview on page 12](#)
- [Quality of Service Overview on page 3](#)
- [Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18](#)

cpu (Resource Threshold Profiles)

Syntax

```
cpu {  
  high {  
    percentage percentage;  
    priority-level priority-level;  
  }  
  low {  
    percentage percentage;  
    priority-level priority-level;  
  }  
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles *name*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.

Description Specify the lower and upper limits for the CPU load (at the session PIC level) in the resource threshold profile. The CPU load specifies a precise level of admission control when the CPU load for a session PIC reaches a configured lower or upper threshold.

The remaining statements are explained separately.

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

Related Documentation

- [Call Admission Control Overview on page 10](#)
- [Configuring Resource Thresholds for 3G and 4G Networks on page 26](#)
- [resource-threshold-profiles \(QoS\) on page 148](#)

default-bearer-qci (CoS Policy Profiles)

Syntax `default-bearer-qci {
 qci-value;
 reject;
 upgrade;
}`

Hierarchy Level [edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles *name*]

Description Configure the QoS Class Identifier (QCI) for default bearers. [Table 9 on page 105](#) explains the different configuration scenarios for this statement.

Table 9: default-bearer-qci Configuration Scenarios

Scenario	Behavior
Only <i>qci-value</i> configured	Create PDP Context Requests and Create Session Requests with QCI values numerically greater than or equal to the configured QCI value are accepted, and requests numerically lower than the configured QCI are downgraded to the configured QCI.
<i>qci-value</i> and <i>reject</i> configured	Create PDP Context Requests and Create Session Requests with QCI values numerically greater than or equal to the configured QCI value are accepted, and requests numerically lower than the configured QCI are rejected.
<i>qci-value</i> and <i>upgrade</i> configured	Create PDP Context Requests and Create Session Requests with QCI values numerically greater than the configured QCI value are upgraded to the configured QCI, and requests numerically lower than configured QCI are downgraded to the configured QCI.
<i>qci-value</i> , <i>reject</i> and <i>upgrade</i> configured	Create PDP Context Requests and Create Session Requests with QCI values numerically greater than the configured QCI value are upgraded to the configured QCI, and requests numerically lower than configured QCI are rejected.

Default If this statement is not included, then the broadband gateway accepts the QCI value in the Create PDP Context Request or Create Session Request message.

Options *qci-value*—Specify the QCI value for the default bearer.



NOTE: If you configure the `default-bearer-qci` statement, then you must specify the QCI value.

Range: 5 through 9

reject—Specify that default bearers with QCI value numerically lower than the specified QCI are rejected.


upgrade—Specify that the configured QCI value is enforced for the default bearers.

Required Privilege Level	unified-edge—To view this statement in the configuration. unified-edge-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call Admission Control Overview on page 10• Class of Service (CoS) Policy Profile Overview on page 12• Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18• cos-policy-profiles on page 102• Quality of Service Overview on page 3

description (Class of Service)

Syntax	<code>description <i>description</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles <i>name</i>], [edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles <i>name</i>], [edit unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles <i>name</i>], [edit unified-edge local-policies <i>name</i>],
Description	Enter a description for the classifier profile, QoS policy profile, resource threshold profile, or the local policy.
Options	<i>description</i> —Description.
Required Privilege Level	unified-edge—To view this statement in the configuration. unified-edge-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• classifier-profiles on page 95• cos-policy-profiles on page 102• local-policies (QoS) on page 126• resource-threshold-profiles (QoS) on page 148

downgrade-gtp-v1-gbr-bearers (Guaranteed Bit Rate Bandwidth Pools)

Syntax	downgrade-gtp-v1-gbr-bearers;
Hierarchy Level	[edit unified-edge cos-cac gbr-bandwidth-pools <i>name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.4W.
Description	Specify that the broadband gateway configured as a GPRS support node (GGSN) should downgrade the traffic class of GTPv1 guaranteed bit rate (GBR) packet data protocol (PDP) contexts to background traffic class. When the bandwidth requested by the PDP contexts is greater than available maximum bandwidth in the pool, then the gateway downgrades the traffic class of GTPv1 GBR PDP contexts.
	<div>  <p>NOTE: This configuration is applicable only when the Gx interface is not available; it is used only for the creation of primary PDP contexts.</p> </div>
Default	If you do not include this statement, then Create or Modify PDP Context Requests are rejected when the bandwidth requested by the PDP contexts is greater than the available maximum bandwidth in the pool.
Required Privilege Level	unified-edge—To view this statement in the configuration. unified-edge-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call Admission Control Overview on page 10 • Configuring Bandwidth Pools on page 24 • Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18 • gbr-bandwidth-pools (Class of Service) on page 115

dl-bandwidth-pool (Local Policies)

Syntax	<code>dl-bandwidth-pool <i>pool-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit unified-edge local-policies <i>name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.
Description	Specify the bandwidth pool for limiting the downlink bandwidth usage at the gateway or at the APN level.
Options	<i>pool-name</i> —Name of the downlink bandwidth pool.



NOTE: The bandwidth pool must be previously configured on the broadband gateway at the [edit unified-edge cos-cac gbr-bandwidth-pools] hierarchy level.

Required Privilege Level	unified-edge—To view this statement in the configuration. unified-edge-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring a Local Policy on page 43• Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18• gbr-bandwidth-pools (Class of Service) on page 115• local-policies (QoS) on page 126

dscp-ipv6 (Egress Rewrite Rules)

Syntax `[dscp-ipv6 (rewrite-rule-name | default)] {
 protocol [(mpls | gtp-inet-both | gtp-inet-outer)];
 }`

Hierarchy Level `[edit class-of-service interfaces mif unit interface-unit-number rewrite-rules]`

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.

Description Specify the DiffServ code point (DSCP) IPv6 egress rewrite rule for the mobile interface. The rewrite rule changes the DSCP IPv6 value in the IP header of downstream (Gi to Gn or SGi to S5 traffic) subscriber packets. The rewrite rule can be applied to the inner IP header, the outer IP header, or both inner and outer IP header.

Options *rewrite-rule-name*—Name of the rewrite rule.



NOTE: The rewrite rule must be previously defined at the [edit class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp-ipv6] hierarchy level.

default—Apply the default rewrite rule.


The remaining statement is explained separately

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


Related Documentation

- [Applying Egress Rewrite Rules to Mobile Interfaces on page 47](#)
- [Applying Rewrite Rules on Mobile Interfaces Overview on page 14](#)
- [rewrite-rules \(Egress\) on page 150](#)


dscp-ipv6 (Ingress Rewrite Rules)

Syntax	[dscp-ipv6 (<i>rewrite-rule-name</i> default)];
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces mif unit <i>interface-unit-number</i> ingress-rewrite-rules]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.
Description	Specify the DiffServ code point (DSCP) IPv6 ingress rewrite rule for the mobile interface. The rewrite rule changes the DSCP IPv6 value only in the outer IP header of upstream (Gn to Gi or S5 to SGi traffic) subscriber packets.
Options	<i>rewrite-rule-name</i> —Name of the rewrite rule.
	<div><p>NOTE: The rewrite rule must be previously defined at the [edit class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp-ipv6] hierarchy level.</p></div>
	<i>default</i> —Apply the default rewrite rule.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Applying Ingress Rewrite Rules to a Mobile Interface on page 46• Applying Rewrite Rules on Mobile Interfaces Overview on page 14• ingress-rewrite-rules on page 124

dscp (Egress Rewrite Rules)

Syntax	<code>[dscp (<i>rewrite-rule-name</i> default)] { <i>protocol</i> [(gtp-inet-both gtp-inet-outer)]; }</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces mif unit <i>interface-unit-number</i> rewrite-rules]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.
Description	Specify the DiffServ code point (DSCP) egress rewrite rule for the mobile interface. The rewrite rule changes the DSCP value in the IP header of downstream (Gi to Gn or SGi to S5 traffic) subscriber packets. The rewrite rule can be applied to the inner IP header, the outer IP header, or both the inner and outer IP headers.
Options	<i>rewrite-rule-name</i> —Name of the rewrite rule.
<div>  <p>NOTE: The rewrite rule must be previously defined at the [edit class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp] hierarchy level.</p> </div>	
<p>default—Apply the default rewrite rule.</p> <p>The remaining statement is explained separately</p>	
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying Egress Rewrite Rules to Mobile Interfaces on page 47 • Applying Rewrite Rules on Mobile Interfaces Overview on page 14 • rewrite-rules (Egress) on page 150


dscp (Ingress Rewrite Rules)

Syntax	[dscp (<i>rewrite-rule-name</i> default)];
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces mif unit <i>interface-unit-number</i> ingress-rewrite-rules]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.
Description	Specify the DiffServ code point (DSCP) ingress rewrite rule for the mobile interface. The rewrite rule changes the DSCP value only in the outer IP header of upstream (Gn to Gi or S5 to SGi traffic) subscriber packets.
Options	<i>rewrite-rule-name</i> —Name of the rewrite rule.
<div><div><p>NOTE: The rewrite rule must be previously defined at the [edit class-of-service rewrite-rules dscp] hierarchy level.</p></div></div>	
	<i>default</i> —Apply the default rewrite rule.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Applying Ingress Rewrite Rules to a Mobile Interface on page 46• Applying Rewrite Rules on Mobile Interfaces Overview on page 14• ingress-rewrite-rules on page 124

exceed-action (QoS Policer Action)

Syntax	<code>exceed-action (drop transmit);</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles <i>name</i> policer-action gbr-bearer]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.
Description	Specify the policer action that is applied when the subscriber traffic exceeds the configured guaranteed bit rate (GBR) for GBR PDP contexts. The policer action controls packet behavior by setting the packet loss priority (PLP) to high, transmitting the packet without changing the PLP, or by dropping the packet.
Default	If you do not include this statement, then the default action is to set the PLP to high.
Options	drop —Drop the packet. transmit —Transmit the packet without changing the PLP.
Required Privilege Level	unified-edge—To view this statement in the configuration. unified-edge-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policing Subscriber Traffic on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 13• gbr-bearer (QoS Policer Action) on page 116

forwarding-class (QoS Class Identifier)

Syntax	forwarding-class <i>class-name</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles <i>name</i> qos-class-identifier]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.
Description	Specify the forwarding class associated with the QoS Class Identifier (QCI) for the QoS classifier profile.
<div> NOTE: If you specify a QCI value, you must specify the forwarding class.</div>	
Options	<i>class-name</i> —Specify the forwarding class name; for example, assured-forwarding or best-effort. Range: Up to 64 characters
Required Privilege Level	unified-edge—To view this statement in the configuration. unified-edge-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring a Classifier Profile for 3G and 4G Networks on page 27• Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18• qos-class-identifier (Classifier Profiles) on page 147• Quality of Service Overview on page 3

gbr-bandwidth-pools (Class of Service)

Syntax	<pre> gbr-bandwidth-pools { name { downgrade-gtp-v1-gbr-bearers; maximum-bandwidth <i>maximum-bandwidth</i>; } } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit unified-edge cos-cac]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.4W.
Description	<p>Configure the bandwidth pools for guaranteed bit rate (GBR) PDP contexts class-of-service call admission control (CoS-CAC) on the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) or Packet Data Network Gateway (P-GW).</p> <p>A GBR bandwidth pool limits the number of GBR packet data protocol (PDP) contexts that can be supported on the GGSN or P-GW, at the gateway level or the access point name (APN) level. Configuring a GBR bandwidth pool provides sufficient bandwidth for PDP contexts to be created or modified. Call admission control (CAC) uses the GBR bandwidth pools to negotiate and reserve bandwidth for PDP contexts with a guaranteed bit rate.</p>
Options	<p><i>name</i>—Name of the GBR bandwidth pool that can be attached, via the local policy, to the APN or gateway.</p> <p>Range: Up to 64 characters</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>unified-edge—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>unified-edge-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call Admission Control Overview on page 10 • Configuring Bandwidth Pools on page 24 • Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18 • cos-cac on page 98

gbr-bearer (QoS Policer Action)

Syntax	<pre>gbr-bearer { exceed-action (drop transmit); violate-action (set-loss-priority-high transmit); }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles <i>name</i> policer-action]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.4W.
Description	<p>Specify the policer action that is applied when the subscriber traffic exceeds the GBR or MBR for GBR PDP contexts. You can specify the policer action for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• When traffic exceeds the configured GBR for PDP contexts.• When the traffic exceeds the configured maximum bit rate (MBR) in a 3G network. <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>unified-edge—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>unified-edge-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policing Subscriber Traffic on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 13• policer-action (CoS Policy Profiles) on page 143

guaranteed-bit-rate-downlink (PDP QoS Control)

Syntax `guaranteed-bit-rate-downlink {
 gbr-downlink;
 reject;
 upgrade;
}`

Hierarchy Level [edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles *name* pdp-qos-control]

Description Configure the guaranteed bit rate (GBR) for downlink traffic for Packet Data Protocol (PDP) contexts (3G).

The GBR defines the minimum bit rate that is expected to be available to the PDP context when required. This means that a certain amount of bandwidth is always reserved for the PDP context, regardless of whether the GBR is used or not. Therefore, a PDP context with a GBR always takes up resources even when there is no traffic.

Table 10 on page 117 explains the different configuration scenarios for this statement.

Table 10: guaranteed-bit-rate-downlink Configuration Scenarios

Scenario	Behavior
Only <code>gbr-downlink</code> configured	Create PDP Context Requests with GBR lesser than or equal to the configured GBR value are accepted, and requests greater than the configured GBR are downgraded to the configured GBR and accepted.
<code>gbr-downlink</code> and <code>reject</code> configured	Create PDP Context Requests with GBR lesser than or equal to the configured GBR value are accepted, and requests greater than the configured GBR are rejected.
<code>gbr-downlink</code> and <code>upgrade</code> configured	Create PDP Context Requests with GBR lesser than or equal to the configured GBR value are upgraded to the configured GBR, and requests greater than the configured GBR are downgraded to the configured GBR and accepted.
<code>gbr-downlink</code> , <code>reject</code> and <code>upgrade</code> configured	Create PDP Context Requests with GBR lesser than or equal to the configured GBR value are upgraded to the configured GBR, and requests greater than the configured GBR are rejected.

Options `gbr-downlink`—Specify the GBR in the downlink direction.



NOTE: If you configure the `guaranteed-bit-rate-downlink` statement, then you must specify the GBR value in the downlink direction.

Range: 1 through 256,000 kbps

reject—Specify that PDP contexts higher than the specified downlink GBR are rejected.

upgrade—Specify that the configured GBR value is applied to the PDP context.

Required Privilege	unified-edge—To view this statement in the configuration.
Level	unified-edge-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Class of Service (CoS) Policy Profile Overview on page 12• Quality of Service Overview on page 3• pdp-qos-control (CoS Policy Profiles) on page 142

guaranteed-bit-rate-uplink (PDP QoS Control)

Syntax `guaranteed-bit-rate-uplink {
 gbr-uplink;
 reject;
 upgrade;
}`

Hierarchy Level [edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles *name* pdp-qos-control]

Description Configure the guaranteed bit rate (GBR) for uplink traffic for Packet Data Protocol (PDP) contexts (3G).

The GBR defines the minimum bit rate that is expected to be available to the PDP context when required. This means that a certain amount of bandwidth is always reserved for the PDP context, regardless of whether the GBR is used or not. Therefore, a PDP context with a GBR always takes up resources even when there is no traffic.

Table 11 on page 119 explains the different configuration scenarios for this statement.

Table 11: guaranteed-bit-rate-downlink Configuration Scenarios

Scenario	Behavior
Only <code>gbr-uplink</code> configured	Create PDP Context Requests with GBR lesser than or equal to the configured GBR value are accepted, and requests greater than the configured GBR are downgraded to the configured GBR and accepted.
<code>gbr-uplink</code> and <code>reject</code> configured	Create PDP Context Requests with GBR lesser than or equal to the configured GBR value are accepted, and requests greater than the configured GBR are rejected.
<code>gbr-uplink</code> and <code>upgrade</code> configured	Create PDP Context Requests with GBR lesser than or equal to the configured GBR value are upgraded to the configured GBR, and requests greater than the configured GBR are downgraded to the configured GBR and accepted.
<code>gbr-uplink</code> , <code>reject</code> and <code>upgrade</code> configured	Create PDP Context Requests with GBR lesser than or equal to the configured GBR value are upgraded to the configured GBR, and requests greater than the configured GBR are rejected.

Options `gbr-uplink`—Specify the GBR in the uplink direction.



NOTE: If you configure the `guaranteed-bit-rate-uplink` statement, then you must specify the GBR value in the uplink direction.


Range: 1 through 256,000 kbps

reject—Specify that PDP contexts higher than the specified uplink GBR are rejected.

upgrade—Specify that PDP contexts higher than the specified uplink GBR are upgraded.

Required Privilege	unified-edge—To view this statement in the configuration.
Level	unified-edge-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Class of Service (CoS) Policy Profile Overview on page 12• Quality of Service Overview on page 3• pdp-qos-control (CoS Policy Profiles) on page 142

high (Resource Threshold Profiles)

Syntax	<pre>high { percentage <i>percentage</i>; priority-level <i>priority-level</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles <i>name</i> bearers-load], [edit unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles <i>name</i> cpu], [edit unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles <i>name</i> memory]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.
Description	<p>Specify the upper threshold limit for the bearer load, CPU load, or memory load. You can specify the upper threshold limit as a percentage of the maximum threshold.</p> <p>When the bearer load, CPU load, or memory load exceeds the corresponding specified threshold percentage, then only Create Session requests or Create Bearer (Serving Gateway only) requests equal to or higher than the specified priority level are accepted.</p>
Default	<p>If you do not include this statement, then the following defaults apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper limit of 85 percent and priority level of 5 for bearer load or CPU load • Upper limit of 90 percent and priority level of 5 for memory load
Options	<p>percentage <i>percentage</i>—Upper limit (in percent) of the maximum resource threshold.</p>
	<div>  <p>NOTE: If you include the high statement, then the upper limit must be specified.</p> </div>
	<p>Range: 1 through 100</p> <p>priority-level <i>priority-level</i>—Upper limit bearer priority level.</p> <p>Range: 1 through 15</p> <p>Default: 5</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>unified-edge—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>unified-edge-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call Admission Control Overview on page 10 • bearers-load (Resource Threshold Profiles) on page 93 • cpu (Resource Threshold Profiles) on page 104 • memory (Resource Threshold Profiles) on page 139

inet-precedence (Egress Rewrite Rules)

Syntax `[inet-precedence (rewrite-rule-name | default)] {
 protocol [(gtp-inet-both | gtp-inet-outer)];
}`

Hierarchy Level [edit class-of-service interfaces mif unit *interface-unit-number* rewrite-rules]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.

Description Specify the IP precedence egress rewrite rule for the mobile interface. The rewrite rule changes the IP precedence value in the IP header of downstream (Gi to Gn or SGi to S5 traffic) subscriber packets. The rewrite rule can be applied to the inner IP header, the outer IP header, or both inner and outer IP header.

Options *rewrite-rule-name*—Name of the rewrite rule.



.....
NOTE: The rewrite rule must be previously defined at the [edit class-of-service rewrite-rules inet-precedence] hierarchy level.
.....

default—Apply the default rewrite rule.


The remaining statement is explained separately

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

Related Documentation

- [Applying Egress Rewrite Rules to Mobile Interfaces on page 47](#)
- [Applying Rewrite Rules on Mobile Interfaces Overview on page 14](#)
- [rewrite-rules \(Egress\) on page 150](#)

inet-precedence (Ingress Rewrite Rules)

Syntax	[inet-precedence (<i>rewrite-rule-name</i> default)];
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces mif unit <i>interface-unit-number</i> ingress-rewrite-rules]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.
Description	Specify the IP precedence ingress rewrite rule for the mobile interface. The rewrite rule changes the IP precedence value only in the outer IP header of upstream (Gn to Gi or S5 to SGi traffic) subscriber packets .
Options	<i>rewrite-rule-name</i> —Name of the rewrite rule.
	<div>  <p>NOTE: The rewrite rule must be previously defined at the [edit class-of-service rewrite-rules inet-precedence] hierarchy level.</p> </div>
	default —Apply the default rewrite rule.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying Ingress Rewrite Rules to a Mobile Interface on page 46 • Applying Rewrite Rules on Mobile Interfaces Overview on page 14 • ingress-rewrite-rules on page 124

ingress-rewrite-rules

Syntax ingress-rewrite-rules {
 [dscp (rewrite-rule-name | default)];
 [dscp-ipv6 (rewrite-rule-name | default)];
 [inet-precedence (rewrite-rule-name | default)];
 }
 }

Hierarchy Level [edit class-of-service interfaces mif unit *logical-unit-number*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.

Description Apply a previously configured ingress rewrite rule to the mobile interface. The rewrite rule is applied to upstream (Gn to Gi or S5 to SGi traffic) subscriber packets at the mobile interface and rewrites only into the outer IP header of the subscriber packet.



.....
NOTE: The rewrite rule must be previously defined at the [edit class-of-service rewrite-rules] hierarchy level.
.....

The remaining statements are explained separately.

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

Related Documentation • [Applying Ingress Rewrite Rules to a Mobile Interface on page 46](#)
 • [Applying Rewrite Rules on Mobile Interfaces Overview on page 14](#)
 • [unit \(Mobile Interface for Class of Service\) on page 154](#)

interfaces (Class of Service)

```
Syntax  interfaces {
          mif. number {
            unit logical-unit-number {
              ingress-rewrite-rules {
                [dscp (rewrite-rule-name | default)];
                [dscp-ipv6 (rewrite-rule-name | default)];
                [inet-precedence (rewrite-rule-name | default)];
              }
            }
            rewrite-rules {
              [dscp (rewrite-rule-name | default)] {
                protocol [(gtp-inet-both | gtp-inet-outer)];
              }
              [dscp-ipv6 (rewrite-rule-name | default)] {
                protocol [(mpls | gtp-inet-both | gtp-inet-outer)];
              }
              [inet-precedence (rewrite-rule-name | default)] {
                protocol [(gtp-inet-both | gtp-inet-outer)];
              }
            }
          }
        }
```

Hierarchy Level [edit class-of-service]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.

Description Specify the mobile interfaces to set the CoS values for upstream and downstream subscriber packets.

The remaining statements are explained separately.

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

Related Documentation

- [Applying Rewrite Rules on Mobile Interfaces Overview on page 14](#)
- [Applying Ingress Rewrite Rules to a Mobile Interface on page 46](#)
- [class-of-service \(MobileNext Broadband Gateway\) on page 96](#)

local-policies (QoS)

Syntax local-policies {
 policy-name {
 cos-policy-profile *name*;
 classifier-profile *name*;
 description *description*;
 dl-bandwidth-pool *name*;
 resource-threshold-profile *name*;
 roamer-classifier-profile *name*;
 roamer-cos-policy-profile *name*;
 ul-bandwidth-pool *name*;
 visitor-classifier-profile *name*;
 visitor-cos-policy-profile *name*;
 }
 }

Hierarchy Level [edit unified-edge]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.

Description Configure the local policy, which defines the quality of service (QoS) to be applied at the gateway level or at the access point name (APN) level for the broadband gateway. A local policy applied at the APN level takes priority over a local policy applied at the gateway level. A local policy defines traffic by classes and specifies the different levels of throughput and packet loss when congestion occurs.

The remaining statements are explained separately.


Options **policy-name**—Name of the local policy.
 Range: Up to 64 characters

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


Related Documentation

- [\[edit unified-edge local-policies\] Hierarchy Level on page 90](#)
- [Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18](#)


local-policy-profile (Broadband Gateway)

Syntax	<code>local-policy-profile <i>local-policy-profile</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit unified-edge gateways <i>ggsn-pgw gateway-name</i>], [edit unified-edge gateways <i>sgw gateway-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W. Support at the [edit unified-edge gateways <i>sgw name</i>] hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.4W.
Description	Specify a local policy profile for the broadband gateway. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the broadband gateway configured as a gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) or Packet Data Network Gateway (P-GW), the local policy profile is a combination of the quality-of-service (QoS) policy (cos-policy-profile), the classifier policy (classifier-profile), and the resource threshold policy (resource-threshold-policy). For the broadband gateway configured as a Serving Gateway (S-GW), the local policy profile is a combination of the classifier policy (classifier-profile) and the resource threshold policy (resource-threshold-policy).
	<div>  <p>NOTE: The local policy profile must already be configured at the [edit unified-edge] hierarchy level.</p> </div>
Options	<i>local-policy-profile</i> —Name of the local policy profile.
Required Privilege Level	unified-edge—To view this statement in the configuration. unified-edge-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> local-policy-profile (APN) (P-GW only)


loss-priority (QoS Class Identifier)

Syntax	loss-priority (high low);
Hierarchy Level	[edit unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles <i>name</i> qos-class-identifier]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.
Description	Specify the packet loss priority associated with the QoS Class Identifier (QCI) for the QoS classifier profile.
	<div> NOTE: If you specify a QCI value, you must specify the packet loss priority.</div>
Options	<p>high—Set the packet loss priority to high, which means that means that packets are more susceptible to being dropped.</p> <p>low—Set the packet loss priority to low, which means that means that packets are less susceptible to being dropped.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>unified-edge—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>unified-edge-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring a Classifier Profile for 3G and 4G Networks on page 27• Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18• qos-class-identifier (Classifier Profiles) on page 147• Quality of Service Overview on page 3

low (Resource Threshold Profiles)

Syntax	<pre>low { percentage <i>percentage</i>; priority-level <i>priority-level</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles <i>name</i> bearers-load], [edit unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles <i>name</i> cpu], [edit unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles <i>name</i> memory]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.
Description	<p>Specify the lower threshold limit for the bearer load, CPU load, or memory load. You can specify the lower threshold limit as a the percentage of the maximum threshold.</p> <p>When the bearer load, CPU load, or memory load exceeds the corresponding specified threshold percentage, then only Create Session requests or Create Bearer (Serving Gateway only) requests equal to or higher than the specified priority level are accepted.</p>
Default	<p>If you do not include this statement, then the following defaults apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower limit of 70 percent and priority level of 10 for bearer load or CPU load • Lower limit of 80 percent and priority level of 10 for memory load
Options	<p>percentage <i>percentage</i>—Lower limit (in percent) of the maximum resource threshold.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;">  <p>NOTE: If you include the low statement, then the lower limit must be specified.</p> </div> <p>Range: 1 through 100</p> <p>priority-level <i>priority-level</i>—Lower limit bearer priority level.</p> <p>Range: 1 through 15</p> <p>Default: 10</p>
Required Privilege Level	unified-edge—To view this statement in the configuration. unified-edge-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call Admission Control Overview on page 10 • bearers-load (Resource Threshold Profiles) on page 93 • cpu (Resource Threshold Profiles) on page 104 • memory (Resource Threshold Profiles) on page 139

maximum-bandwidth (Guaranteed Bit Rate Bandwidth Pools)

Syntax	maximum-bandwidth <i>maximum-bandwidth</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit unified-edge cos-cac gbr-bandwidth-pools <i>name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.4W.
Description	Specify the total maximum bandwidth for the guaranteed bit rate (GBR) bandwidth pool on the broadband gateway.
	<div> NOTE: If you configure a GBR bandwidth pool, then you must configure the total maximum bandwidth.</div>
Options	<p>maximum-bandwidth—Total maximum bandwidth, in megabits per second (Mbps), of the maximum bandwidth pool.</p> <p>Range: 50,000 through 500,000 Mbps</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>unified-edge—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>unified-edge-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call Admission Control Overview on page 10• Configuring Bandwidth Pools on page 24• Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18• gbr-bandwidth-pools (Class of Service) on page 115

maximum-bearers (Broadband Gateway)

Syntax	<code>maximum-bearers <i>maximum-bearers</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit unified-edge gateways <i>ggsn-pgw gateway-name</i>], [edit unified-edge gateways <i>sgw gateway-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W. Support at the [edit unified-edge gateways <i>sgw name</i>] hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.4W.
Description	For the broadband gateway configured as a gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) or Packet Data Network Gateway (P-GW), configure the maximum number of Evolved Packet System (EPS) bearers or packet data protocol (PDP) contexts allowed. For the broadband gateway configured as a Serving Gateway (S-GW), configure the maximum number of EPS bearers allowed.
Options	<i>maximum-bearers</i> —Maximum number of bearers for the broadband gateway. Range: 100,000 through 12,000,000 bearers Default: 12,000,000 bearers
Required Privilege Level	unified-edge—To view this statement in the configuration. unified-edge-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the Maximum Number of Bearers on page 23 • maximum-bearers (APN) (P-GW only)

maximum-bit-rate-downlink (Aggregated QoS Control)

Syntax `maximum-bit-rate-downlink {
 mbr-downlink;
 reject;
 upgrade;
 }`

Hierarchy Level `[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles name aggregated-qos-control]`

Description Configure the aggregate maximum bit rate (AMBR) for downlink traffic.

The AMBR specifies the total maximum bit rate (MBR) for all non-GBR bearers (4G) associated with a specific gateway or access point name (APN). [Table 12 on page 132](#) explains the different configuration scenarios for this statement.

Table 12: maximum-bit-rate-downlink Configuration Scenarios

Scenario	Behavior
Only <code>mbr-downlink</code> configured	Create Session Requests with AMBR lesser than or equal to the configured AMBR value are accepted, and requests greater than the configured AMBR are downgraded to the configured AMBR and accepted.
<code>mbr-downlink</code> and <code>reject</code> configured	Create Session Requests with AMBR lesser than or equal to the configured AMBR value are accepted, and requests greater than the configured AMBR are rejected.
<code>mbr-downlink</code> and <code>upgrade</code> configured	Create Session Requests with AMBR lesser than or equal to the configured AMBR value are upgraded to the configured AMBR, and requests greater than the configured AMBR are downgraded to the configured AMBR and accepted.
<code>mbr-downlink</code> , <code>reject</code> and <code>upgrade</code> configured	Create Session Requests with AMBR lesser than or equal to the configured AMBR value are upgraded to the configured AMBR, and requests greater than the configured AMBR are rejected.

Options `mbr-downlink`—Specify the MBR in the downlink direction.



NOTE: If you configure the `maximum-bit-rate-downlink` statement, then you must specify the MBR value in the downlink direction.

Range: 1 through 256,000 kbps

reject—Specify that bearers higher than the specified downlink MBR are rejected.

upgrade—Specify that the configured MBR value is applied to the bearer.

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

- Related Documentation**
- [Class of Service \(CoS\) Policy Profile Overview on page 12](#)
 - [Quality of Service Overview on page 3](#)
 - [aggregated-qos-control \(CoS Policy Profiles\) on page 91](#)

maximum-bit-rate-downlink (PDP QoS Control)

Syntax `maximum-bit-rate-downlink {
 mbr-downlink;
 reject;
 upgrade;
 }`

Hierarchy Level `[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles name pdp-qos-control]`,
 `[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles name pdp-qos-control qci qci-value]`

Description Configure the maximum bit rate (MBR) for downlink traffic for Packet Data Protocol (PDP) contexts (3G).

The MBR defines the maximum bit rate that is expected to be available to the PDP context when required. The MBR limits the bit rate that is provided to a PDP context.

Table 13 on page 134 explains the different configuration scenarios for this statement.

Table 13: maximum-bit-rate-downlink Configuration Scenarios

Scenario	Behavior
Only <i>mbr-downlink</i> configured	Create PDP Context Requests with MBR lesser than or equal to the configured MBR value are accepted, and requests greater than the configured MBR are downgraded to the configured MBR and accepted.
<i>mbr-downlink</i> and <i>reject</i> configured	Create PDP Context Requests with MBR lesser than or equal to the configured MBR value are accepted, and requests greater than the configured MBR are rejected.
<i>mbr-downlink</i> and <i>upgrade</i> configured	Create PDP Context Requests with MBR lesser than or equal to the configured MBR value are upgraded to the configured MBR, and requests greater than the configured MBR are downgraded to the configured MBR and accepted.
<i>mbr-downlink</i> , <i>reject</i> and <i>upgrade</i> configured	Create PDP Context Requests with MBR lesser than or equal to the configured MBR value are upgraded to the configured MBR, and requests greater than the configured MBR are rejected.



NOTE: The configuration at the `[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles name pdp-qos-control qci qci-value]` hierarchy level takes precedence over the configuration at the `[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles name pdp-qos-control]` hierarchy level.

Options *mbr-downlink*—Specify the MBR in the downlink direction.



NOTE: If you configure the `maximum-bit-rate-downlink` statement, then you must specify the MBR value in the downlink direction.

Range: 1 through 256,000 kbps

reject—Specify that PDP contexts higher than the specified downlink MBR are rejected.

upgrade—Specify that the configured MBR value is applied to PDP contexts.

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

Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Class of Service (CoS) Policy Profile Overview on page 12• Quality of Service Overview on page 3• pdp-qos-control (CoS Policy Profiles) on page 142• qci (PDP QoS Control) on page 146
------------------------------	---

maximum-bit-rate-uplink (Aggregated QoS Control)

Syntax `maximum-bit-rate-uplink {
 mbr-uplink;
 reject;
 upgrade;
 }`

Hierarchy Level `[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles name aggregated-qos-control]`

Description Configure the aggregate maximum bit rate (AMBR) for uplink traffic.

The AMBR specifies the total maximum bit rate (MBR) for all non-GBR bearers (4G) associated with a specific gateway or access point name (APN). [Table 14 on page 136](#) explains the different configuration scenarios for this statement.

Table 14: maximum-bit-rate-uplink Configuration Scenarios

Scenario	Behavior
Only <code>mbr-uplink</code> configured	Create Session Requests with AMBR lesser than or equal to the configured AMBR value are accepted, and requests greater than the configured AMBR are downgraded to the configured AMBR and accepted.
<code>mbr-uplink</code> and <code>reject</code> configured	Create Session Requests with AMBR lesser than or equal to the configured AMBR value are accepted, and requests greater than the configured AMBR are rejected.
<code>mbr-uplink</code> and <code>upgrade</code> configured	Create Session Requests with AMBR lesser than or equal to the configured AMBR value are upgraded to the configured AMBR, and requests greater than the configured AMBR are downgraded to the configured AMBR and accepted.
<code>mbr-uplink</code> , <code>reject</code> and <code>upgrade</code> configured	Create Session Requests with AMBR lesser than or equal to the configured AMBR value are upgraded to the configured AMBR, and requests greater than the configured AMBR are rejected.

Options `mbr-uplink`—Specify the MBR in the uplink direction.



NOTE: If you configure the `maximum-bit-rate-uplink` statement, then you must specify the MBR value in the uplink direction.

Range: 1 through 256,000 kbps

`reject`—Specify that bearers higher than the specified uplink MBR are rejected.

`upgrade`—Specify that the configured MBR value is applied to the bearer.

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

- Related Documentation**
- [Class of Service \(CoS\) Policy Profile Overview on page 12](#)
 - [Quality of Service Overview on page 3](#)
 - [aggregated-qos-control \(CoS Policy Profiles\) on page 91](#)

maximum-bit-rate-uplink (PDP QoS Control)

Syntax	<pre>maximum-bit-rate-uplink { mbr-uplink; reject; upgrade; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles <i>name</i> pdp-qos-control], [edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles <i>name</i> pdp-qos-control qci <i>qci-value</i>]
Description	<p>Configure the maximum bit rate (MBR) for uplink traffic for Packet Data Protocol (PDP) contexts.</p> <p>The MBR defines the maximum bit rate that is expected to be available to the PDP context when required. The MBR limits the bit rate that is provided to a PDP context.</p>

Table 15 on page 138 explains the different configuration scenarios for this statement.

Table 15: maximum-bit-rate-uplink Configuration Scenarios

Scenario	Behavior
Only <i>mbr-uplink</i> configured	Create PDP Context Requests with MBR lesser than or equal to the configured MBR value are accepted, and requests greater than the configured MBR are downgraded to the configured MBR and accepted.
<i>mbr-uplink</i> and <i>reject</i> configured	Create PDP Context Requests with MBR lesser than or equal to the configured MBR value are accepted, and requests greater than the configured MBR are rejected.
<i>mbr-uplink</i> and <i>upgrade</i> configured	Create PDP Context Requests with MBR lesser than or equal to the configured MBR value are upgraded to the configured MBR, and requests greater than the configured MBR are downgraded to the configured MBR and accepted.
<i>mbr-uplink</i> , <i>reject</i> and <i>upgrade</i> configured	Create PDP Context Requests with MBR lesser than or equal to the configured MBR value are upgraded to the configured MBR, and requests greater than the configured MBR are rejected.



NOTE: The configuration at the [edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles *name* pdp-qos-control qci *qci-value*] hierarchy level takes precedence over the configuration at the [edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles *name* pdp-qos-control] hierarchy level.

Options *mbr-uplink*—Specify the MBR in the uplink direction.



NOTE: If you configure the *maximum-bit-rate-uplink* statement, then you must specify the MBR value in the uplink direction.

Range: 1 through 256,000 kbps

reject—Specify that PDP contexts higher than the specified uplink MBR are rejected.

upgrade—Specify that the configured MBR value is applied to PDP contexts.

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

Related Documentation

- [Class of Service \(CoS\) Policy Profile Overview on page 12](#)
- [Quality of Service Overview on page 3](#)
- [pdp-qos-control \(CoS Policy Profiles\) on page 142](#)
- [qci \(PDP QoS Control\) on page 146](#)

memory (Resource Threshold Profiles)

Syntax

```
memory {
  high {
    percentage percentage;
    priority-level priority-level;
  }
  low {
    percentage percentage;
    priority-level priority-level;
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles *name*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.

Description Specify the lower and upper limits for the memory load or utilization (at the session PIC level) in the resource threshold profile. The memory load specifies a precise level of admission control when the memory load or utilization for a session PIC reaches a configured lower or upper threshold.

The remaining statements are explained separately.

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

Related Documentation

- [Call Admission Control Overview on page 10](#)
- [Configuring Resource Thresholds for 3G and 4G Networks on page 26](#)
- [resource-threshold-profiles \(QoS\) on page 148](#)

mif (Class of Service)

```
Syntax  mif {
        unit logical-unit-number {
            ingress-rewrite-rules {
                [dscp (rewrite-rule-name | default)];
                [dscp-ipv6 (rewrite-rule-name | default)];
                [inet-precedence (rewrite-rule-name | default)];
            }
        }
        rewrite-rules {
            [dscp (rewrite-rule-name | default)] {
                protocol [(gtp-inet-both | gtp-inet-outer)];
            }
            [dscp-ipv6 (rewrite-rule-name | default)] {
                protocol [(mpls | gtp-inet-both | gtp-inet-outer)];
            }
            [inet-precedence (rewrite-rule-name | default)] {
                protocol [(gtp-inet-both | gtp-inet-outer)];
            }
        }
    }
```

Hierarchy Level [edit class-of-service interfaces]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.

Description Configure the mobile interface for applying ingress and egress rewrite rules to upstream and downstream subscriber packets.

The remaining statements are explained separately.

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

Related Documentation

- [Applying Rewrite Rules on Mobile Interfaces Overview on page 14](#)
- [Applying Ingress Rewrite Rules to a Mobile Interface on page 46](#)
- [interfaces \(Class of Service\) on page 125](#)

non-gbr-bearer (QoS Policer Action)

Syntax	<pre>non-gbr-bearer { violate-action (set-loss-priority-high transmit); }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles <i>name</i> policer-action]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.4W.
Description	<p>Specify the policer action that is applied when the subscriber traffic exceeds the MBR rate for non-GBR PDP contexts (3G) or AMBR for non-GBR bearers (4G). You can specify the policer action to take when the traffic exceeds the configured maximum bit rate (MBR) in a 3G network, or when the traffic the exceeds the configured aggregate maximum bit rate (AMBR) in a 4G network.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>unified-edge—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>unified-edge-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policing Subscriber Traffic on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 13 • policer-action (CoS Policy Profiles) on page 143

pdp-qos-control (CoS Policy Profiles)

```
Syntax  pdp-qos-control {
        guaranteed-bit-rate-downlink {
            gbr-downlink;
            reject;
            upgrade;
        }
        guaranteed-bit-rate-uplink {
            gbr-uplink;
            reject;
            upgrade;
        }
        maximum-bit-rate-downlink {
            mbr-downlink;
            reject;
            upgrade;
        }
        maximum-bit-rate-uplink {
            mbr-uplink;
            reject;
            upgrade;
        }
        qci qci-value {
            maximum-bit-rate-downlink {
                mbr-downlink;
                reject;
                upgrade;
            }
            maximum-bit-rate-uplink {
                mbr-uplink;
                reject;
                upgrade;
            }
        }
    }
```

Hierarchy Level [edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles *name*]

Description Configure the QoS parameters for Packet Data Protocol (PDP) contexts (3G). You can configure the guaranteed bit rate (GBR) and maximum bit rate (MBR) for both uplink and downlink traffic applicable to all QCI values. You can also configure the MBR for a specific QCI value, which takes precedence over the configuration at the higher ([**edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles *name* pdp-qos-control**]) hierarchy level.

The remaining statements are explained separately.

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

Related Documentation

- [Class of Service \(CoS\) Policy Profile Overview on page 12](#)
- [Configuring a CoS Policy Profile for 3G and 4G Networks on page 37](#)

- [Configuring a CoS Policy Profile for 3G Networks on page 32](#)
- [Configuring a CoS Policy Profile for 4G Networks on page 29](#)
- [Quality of Service Overview on page 3](#)
- [cos-policy-profiles on page 102](#)

policer-action (CoS Policy Profiles)

Syntax

```
policer-action {
  gbr-bearer {
    exceed-action (drop | transmit);
    violate-action (set-loss-priority-high | transmit);
  }
  non-gbr-bearer {
    violate-action (set-loss-priority-high | transmit);
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles *name*]

Description Configure the policer actions that are applied when the subscriber traffic exceeds the maximum or guaranteed bit rates. The broadband gateway uses a two-rate policer to enforce bandwidth rates for subscriber traffic.



NOTE: This configuration is applicable only for the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) or Packet Data Network Gateway (P-GW).

The remaining statements are explained separately.


Required Privilege Level

unified-edge	To view this statement in the configuration.
unified-edge-control	To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Policing Subscriber Traffic on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 13](#)
- [cos-policy-profiles on page 102](#)

preemption (GGSN or P-GW)

Syntax	<pre>preemption { enable; gtpv1-pci-disable; gtpv1-pvi-disable; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit unified-edge gateways ggsn-pgw <i>gateway-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.
Description	<p>Configure whether preemption should be enabled or disabled on the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) or Packet Data Network Gateway (P-GW). Preemption aids in call admission control and enables the gateway to accommodate higher priority bearers over the lower priority ones, based on the Preemption Capability Indicator (PCI) and Preemption Vulnerability Indicator (PVI).</p> <p>The PCI value defines whether a bearer with a lower priority level (PL) should be dropped to free the resources required. The PVI value defines whether a bearer is liable to be dropped in favor of a preemption-capable bearer with a higher priority level value.</p> <p>Preemption can be applied based on bearer load or memory load, both of which can be configured at the [edit unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles] hierarchy level.</p>
	<div><p>NOTE: The <code>gtpv1-pci</code> and <code>gtpv1-pvi</code> values are valid only for General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) tunneling protocol version 1 (GTPv1) subscribers.</p></div>
Options	<p>enable—Enable preemption on the GGSN or P-GW.</p> <p>If you do not specify a value, preemption is disabled by default.</p> <p>gtpv1-pci-disable—Disable the preemption capability indicator for GTPv1 subscribers.</p> <p>If you do not specify a value, the preemption capability indicator is enabled by default.</p> <p>gtpv1-pvi-disable—Disable the preemption vulnerability indicator for GTPv1 subscribers.</p> <p>If you do not specify a value, the preemption vulnerability indicator is enabled by default.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>unified-edge—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>unified-edge-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Preemption for Call Admission Control on page 25• [edit unified-edge gateways ggsn-pgw <gateway-name>] Hierarchy Level


protocol (Egress Rewrite Rules)

Syntax	<code>protocol [protocol-type];</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces mif unit <i>interface-unit-number</i> rewrite-rules dscp], [edit class-of-service interfaces mif unit <i>interface-unit-number</i> rewrite-rules dscp-ipv6], [edit class-of-service interfaces mif unit <i>interface-unit-number</i> rewrite-rules inet-precedence]
Description	Specify where the egress rewrite rule should be applied to downstream (Gi to Gn or S5 to SGI traffic) subscriber packets.
Default	If this statement is not configured, then the egress rewrite rules are applied to the inner IP header only.
Options	<p>protocol-type—Apply the rewrite rule to one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mpls—(DSCP IPv6 only) IPv6 packets entering the MPLS tunnel. • gtp-inet-outer—Outer IP header only. • gtp-inet-both—Both inner and outer IP header. <p>To specify multiple attributes at one time, include the attributes in square brackets ([]).</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying Rewrite Rules on Mobile Interfaces Overview on page 14 • Applying Ingress Rewrite Rules to a Mobile Interface on page 46 • dscp (Egress Rewrite Rules) on page 111 • dscp-ipv6 (Egress Rewrite Rules) on page 109 • inet-precedence (Egress Rewrite Rules) on page 122

qci (PDP QoS Control)

Syntax	<pre>qci <i>qci-value</i> { maximum-bit-rate-downlink { mbr-downlink; reject; upgrade; } maximum-bit-rate-uplink { mbr-uplink; reject; upgrade; } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles <i>name</i> pdp-qos-control]
Description	<p>Configure the maximum bit rate (MBR) for both uplink and downlink for QoS Class Identifier (QCI) values for non-guaranteed bit rate (GBR) Packet Data Protocol (PDP) contexts (3G).</p> <p>The uplink and downlink MBR specified for the QCI value overrides the corresponding uplink and downlink MBR at the [edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles <i>name</i> pdp-qos-control] hierarchy level.</p>
Options	<p><i>qci-value</i>—QCI value.</p> <p>Range: 5 through 9</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>unified-edge—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>unified-edge-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Class of Service (CoS) Policy Profile Overview on page 12• Quality of Service Overview on page 3• pdp-qos-control (CoS Policy Profiles) on page 142

qos-class-identifier (Classifier Profiles)

Syntax	<pre>qos-class-identifier <i>qci-value</i> { forwarding-class <i>class-name</i>; loss-priority (high low); }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles <i>name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.
Description	Configure the QoS Class Identifier (QCI) mapping for the classifier profile. You can configure the QCI value and the associated forwarding class and packet loss priority based on traffic requirements. You can configure the packet-forwarding treatment by assigning a forwarding class and packet loss priority for each QCI.
	<div>  <p>NOTE: If you specify a QCI value, you must specify the forwarding class and the packet loss priority.</p> </div>
Options	<p><i>qci-value</i>—QCI value.</p> <p>Range: 1 through 9</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>unified-edge—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>unified-edge-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring a Classifier Profile for 3G and 4G Networks on page 27 • Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18 • classifier-profiles on page 95 • Quality of Service Overview on page 3

resource-threshold-profiles (QoS)

```
Syntax  resource-threshold-profiles {
        name {
            bearers-load {
                high {
                    percentage percentage;
                    priority-level priority-level;
                }
                low {
                    percentage percentage;
                    priority-level priority-level;
                }
            }
            cpu {
                high {
                    percentage percentage;
                    priority-level priority-level;
                }
                low {
                    percentage percentage;
                    priority-level priority-level;
                }
            }
            description description;
            memory {
                high {
                    percentage percentage;
                    priority-level priority-level;
                }
                low {
                    percentage percentage;
                    priority-level priority-level;
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

Hierarchy Level [edit unified-edge cos-cac]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.

Description Configure the resource threshold profile. The resource threshold profile ensures that when the bearer load, CPU load, or memory load at the access point name (APN) or the gateway level on the broadband gateway reaches a specified threshold, then only Create Session requests or Create Bearer (Serving Gateway only) requests with a priority higher than what is configured are allowed.



NOTE: Even though the configuration of resource threshold profiles is not mandatory, the default values for the upper and lower threshold limits for various loads are applied at the gateway level. There are no defaults at the APN level.

Options *name*—Name of the resource threshold profile.

Range: Up to 64 characters

The remaining statements are explained separately.

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

Related Documentation

- [Call Admission Control Overview on page 10](#)
- [Configuring Resource Thresholds for 3G and 4G Networks on page 26](#)
- [cos-cac on page 98](#)

resource-threshold-profile (Local Policies)

Syntax resource-threshold-profile *profile-name*;

Hierarchy Level [edit unified-edge local-policies *name*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.

Description Specify the resource threshold profile for the local policy. The resource threshold profile specifies the limit for the bearer load, CPU load, or memory load.

Options *profile-name*—Name of the resource threshold profile.



NOTE: The resource threshold profile must be previously configured on the broadband gateway at the [edit unified-edge cos-cac resource-threshold-profiles] hierarchy level.

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

Related Documentation

- [Configuring a Local Policy on page 43](#)
- [Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18](#)
- [resource-threshold-profiles \(QoS\) on page 148](#)
- [local-policies \(QoS\) on page 126](#)

rewrite-rules (Egress)

```
Syntax  rewrite-rules {
        [dscp (rewrite-rule-name | default)] {
            protocol [(gtp-inet-both | gtp-inet-outer)];
        }
        [dscp-ipv6 (rewrite-rule-name | default)] {
            protocol [(mpls | gtp-inet-both | gtp-inet-outer)];
        }
        [inet-precedence (rewrite-rule-name | default)] {
            protocol [(gtp-inet-both | gtp-inet-outer)];
        }
    }
```

Hierarchy Level [edit class-of-service interfaces mif unit *logical-unit-number*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.

Description Apply a previously configured egress rewrite rule to the mobile interface. The rewrite rule is applied to the downstream (Gi to Gn or SGi to S5 traffic) subscriber packets. The rewrite rule can be applied to the inner IP header, the outer IP header, or both inner and outer IP header.



NOTE: The rewrite rule must be previously defined at the [edit class-of-service rewrite-rules] hierarchy level.

The remaining statements are explained separately.

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

Related Documentation

- [Applying Rewrite Rules on Mobile Interfaces Overview on page 14](#)
- [Applying Egress Rewrite Rules to Mobile Interfaces on page 47](#)
- [unit \(Mobile Interface for Class of Service\) on page 154](#)

roamer-classifier-profile (Local Policies)


Syntax	<code>roamer-classifier-profile <i>profile-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit unified-edge local-policies <i>name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.
Description	Specify the classifier profile for roaming subscribers. A classifier profile defines the packet forwarding treatment for each bearer depending on its QoS Class Identifiers (QCI).
Options	<i>profile-name</i> —Name of the roamer classifier profile.



NOTE: The classifier policy profile must be previously configured on the broadband gateway at the [edit unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles] hierarchy level.

Required Privilege Level	unified-edge—To view this statement in the configuration. unified-edge-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring a Local Policy on page 43 • Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18 • classifier-profiles on page 95 • local-policies (QoS) on page 126

roamer-cos-policy-profile (Local Policies)

Syntax	roamer-cos-policy-profile <i>profile-name</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit unified-edge local-policies <i>name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.
Description	Specify the CoS policy profile for roaming subscribers. You configure a CoS policy profile to define policies for limiting, upgrading, or rejecting calls based on the requested QoS parameters.
Options	<i>profile-name</i> —Name of the roamer CoS policy profile.
<div><p>NOTE: The CoS policy profile must be previously configured on the broadband gateway at the [edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles] hierarchy level.</p></div>	
Required Privilege Level	interface, unified-edge—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control, unified-edge-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring a Local Policy on page 43• Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18• cos-policy-profiles on page 102• local-policies (QoS) on page 126

ul-bandwidth-pool (Local Policies)

Syntax	<code>ul-bandwidth-pool <i>pool-name</i> ;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit unified-edge local-policies <i>name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.
Description	Specify the bandwidth pool for limiting the downlink bandwidth usage at the gateway or at the APN level.
Options	<i>pool-name</i> —Name of the uplink bandwidth pool.



NOTE: The bandwidth pool must be previously configured on the broadband gateway at the `[edit unified-edge cos-cac gbr-bandwidth-pools]` hierarchy level.

Required Privilege Level	unified-edge—To view this statement in the configuration. unified-edge-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring a Local Policy on page 43 • Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18 • gbr-bandwidth-pools (Class of Service) on page 115 • local-policies (QoS) on page 126

unit (Mobile Interface for Class of Service)

Syntax	<pre> unit logical-unit-number { ingress-rewrite-rules { [dscp (rewrite-rule-name default)]; [dscp-ipv6 (rewrite-rule-name default)]; [inet-precedence (rewrite-rule-name default)]; } rewrite-rules { [dscp (rewrite-rule-name default)] { protocol [(gtp-inet-both gtp-inet-outer)]; } [dscp-ipv6 (rewrite-rule-name default)] { protocol [(mpls gtp-inet-both gtp-inet-outer)]; } [inet-precedence (rewrite-rule-name default)] { protocol [(gtp-inet-both gtp-inet-outer)]; } } } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit class-of-service interfaces mif]
Description	Specify a logical interface on the physical device. You must configure a logical interface to be able to use the physical device.
Options	<p>logical-unit-number—Number of the logical unit</p> <p>Range: 0 through 16,384</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying Rewrite Rules on Mobile Interfaces Overview on page 14 • Applying Ingress Rewrite Rules to a Mobile Interface on page 46 • mif (Class of Service) on page 140

violate-action (QoS Policer Action)

Syntax	<code>violate-action (set-loss-priority-high transmit);</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles <i>name</i> policer-action gbr-bearer],</code> <code>[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles <i>name</i> policer-action non-gbr-bearer]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.
Description	<p>Specify the policer action that is applied when the subscriber traffic exceeds the configured maximum bit rate (MBR) in a 3G network, or when the traffic exceeds the configured aggregate maximum bit rate (AMBR) in a 4G network. The policer action controls packet behavior by dropping the packet, setting the packet loss priority (PLP) to high, or transmitting the packet without changing the PLP.</p> <p>You can configure this policer action for both guaranteed bit rate (GBR) PDP contexts, and non-GBR bearers or PDP contexts.</p>
Default	If you do not include this statement, then the default action is to drop the packet.
Options	<p>set-loss-priority-high—Set the PLP to high.</p> <p>transmit—Transmit the packet without changing the PLP.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>unified-edge—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>unified-edge-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18 • gbr-bearer (QoS Policer Action) on page 116 • non-gbr-bearer (QoS Policer Action) on page 141

visitor-classifier-profile (Local Policies)

Syntax	visitor-classifier-profile <i>profile-name</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit unified-edge local-policies <i>name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.
Description	Specify the classifier profile for visiting subscribers. A classifier profile defines the packet forwarding treatment for each bearer depending on its QoS Class Identifiers (QCI).
Options	<i>profile-name</i> —Name of the visitor classifier profile.



.....

NOTE: The classifier policy profile must be previously configured on the broadband gateway at the [edit unified-edge cos-cac classifier-profiles] hierarchy level.

.....

Required Privilege Level	unified-edge—To view this statement in the configuration. unified-edge-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring a Local Policy on page 43• Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18• classifier-profiles on page 95• local-policies (QoS) on page 126

visitor-cos-policy-profile (Local Policies)

Syntax	<code>visitor-cos-policy-profile <i>profile-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit unified-edge local-policies <i>name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.
Description	Specify the CoS policy profile for visiting subscribers. You configure a CoS policy profile to define policies for limiting, upgrading, or rejecting calls based on the requested QoS parameters.
Options	<i>profile-name</i> —Name of the visitor CoS policy profile.



NOTE: The CoS policy profile must be previously configured on the broadband gateway at the `[edit unified-edge cos-cac cos-policy-profiles]` hierarchy level.

Required Privilege Level	unified-edge—To view this statement in the configuration. unified-edge-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring a Local Policy on page 43 • Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18 • cos-policy-profiles on page 102 • local-policies (QoS) on page 126

PART 3

Administration

- [Monitoring on page 161](#)
- [Operational Commands on page 163](#)

CHAPTER 5

Monitoring

- [Verifying Quality of Service on page 161](#)

Verifying Quality of Service

Purpose Display QoS statistics for subscriber packets.

- Action**
- To display QoS statistics information for the specified gateway:
`user@host> show unified-edge ggsn-pgw statistics gateway`
 - To display subscriber information for traffic marked with the specified GTPv1 allocation retention priority:

`user@host> show unified-edge ggsn-pgw statistics gtpv1-arp arp-value`



NOTE: You can specify an ARP value of 1 through 3.

- To display subscriber information for traffic marked with the specified GTPv2 allocation retention priority:

`user@host> show unified-edge ggsn-pgw statistics gtpv2-priority-level arp-value`



NOTE: You can specify an ARP value of 1 through 15.

- To display subscriber information for traffic marked with the specified GTPv1 allocation retention priority:

`user@host> show unified-edge ggsn-pgw statistics gtpv1-arp`

- To display subscriber information for traffic marked with the specified QoS Class Identifier:

`user@host> show unified-edge ggsn-pgw statistics qci qci-value`



NOTE: You can specify a QCI value of 1 through 9.

- To display subscriber information for traffic marked with the specified traffic class:

```
user@host> show unified-edge ggsn-pgw statistics traffic-class (background |  
conversational | interactive | streaming)
```

- To display the status information for the interactive traffic class with a specified traffic handling priority:

```
show unified-edge ggsn-pgw statistics traffic-class interactive  
traffic-handling-priority traffic-handling-priority
```



NOTE: You can specify a traffic-handling priority value of 1 through 3.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Configuring a Classifier Profile for 3G and 4G Networks on page 27](#)
- [Configuring a CoS Policy Profile for 3G and 4G Networks on page 37](#)
- [Configuring QoS on the Broadband Gateway Overview on page 18](#)

CHAPTER 6

Operational Commands

clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics

Syntax	clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics gateway <i>gateway-name</i> <fpc-slot <i>fpc-slot</i> > <pic-slot <i>pic-slot</i> >
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 12.1W.
Description	Clear the call admission control (CAC) statistics for the specified Gateway GPRS Support Node (GGSN) or Packet Data Network Gateway (P-GW).
Options	gateway <i>gateway-name</i> —Clear the CAC statistics for the specified GGSN or P-GW. fpc-slot <i>fpc-slot</i> pic-slot <i>pic-slot</i> —(Optional) Clear the statistics for the session PIC in the specified FPC and PIC slots.
Required Privilege Level	clear, unified-edge
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• show unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics on page 165
List of Sample Output	clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics gateway <i>gateway-name</i> on page 164
Output Fields	No message is displayed on successful execution of this command; otherwise an error message is displayed.

Sample Output

clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics gateway gateway-name	user@host> clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics gateway PGW
--	--

show unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics

Syntax show unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics
 <detail>
 <fpc-slot *fpc-slot*>
 <gateway *gateway-name*>
 <pic-slot *pic-slot*>

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 12.1W.

Description Display the call admission control (CAC) statistics for one or more Gateway GPRS Support Nodes (GGSNs) or Packet Data Network Gateways (P-GWs). If a GGSN or P-GW is not specified, then statistics for all GGSNs and P-GWs are displayed.



NOTE: The CAC statistics are not stored on the Routing Engine. When this command is executed, the Routing Engine fetches the statistics from the active session PICs and displays the consolidated statistics for one or more GGSNs or P-GWs.

Options none—Display the CAC statistics for all GGSNs or P-GWs.

detail—(Optional) Display the detailed CAC statistics for the specified FPC and PIC slot numbers.



NOTE: The detail option is valid only when you specify an FPC and PIC slot number configured on the gateway.

fpc-slot *fpc-slot* pic-slot *pic-slot*—(Optional) Display the statistics for the session PIC in the specified FPC and PIC slots.

gateway *gateway-name*—(Optional) Display the CAC statistics for the specified GGSN or P-GW.

Required Privilege Level view

Related Documentation • [clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics on page 164](#)

List of Sample Output [show unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics on page 173](#)
[show unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics fpc-slot <fpc-slot> pic-slot <pic-slot> detail on page 174](#)

Output Fields [Table 16 on page 166](#) lists the output fields for the **show unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 16: show unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
GW CAC Statistics —The following statistics are displayed at the gateway level.		
Bearer Load Rejects (L-THR)	Number of default bearers (and primary PDP contexts) or dedicated bearers (and secondary PDP contexts) with a lower priority that were rejected because the lower threshold limit for bearer load was exceeded.	detail none
Bearer Load Rejects (H-THR)	Number of default bearers (and primary PDP contexts) or dedicated bearers (and secondary PDP contexts) with a lower priority that were rejected because the upper threshold limit for bearer load was exceeded.	detail none
Bearer Load Admits in H-THR	Number of default bearers (and primary PDP contexts) or dedicated bearers (and secondary PDP contexts) with higher priority that were accepted once the upper threshold limit for the bearer load was exceeded.	detail none
Memory Load Rejects (L-THR)	Number of default bearers (and primary PDP contexts) or dedicated bearers (and secondary PDP contexts) with a lower priority that were rejected because the lower threshold limit for memory load was exceeded.	detail none
Memory Load Rejects (H-THR)	Number of default bearers (and primary PDP contexts) or dedicated bearers (and secondary PDP contexts) with a lower priority that were rejected because the upper threshold limit for memory load was exceeded.	detail none
Memory Load Admit & Preempt	Number of default bearers (and primary PDP contexts) or dedicated bearers (and secondary PDP contexts) with higher priority that triggered preemption once the upper threshold limit for the memory load was exceeded.	detail none
CPU Load Rejects (L-THR)	Number of default bearers (and primary PDP contexts) or dedicated bearers (and secondary PDP contexts) with a lower priority that were rejected because the lower threshold limit for CPU load was exceeded.	detail none

Table 16: show unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
CPU Load Rejects (H-THR)	Number of default bearers (and primary PDP contexts) or dedicated bearers (and secondary PDP contexts) with a lower priority that were rejected because the upper threshold limit for CPU load was exceeded.	detail none
Memory High Rejects	Number of bearers or PDP contexts that were rejected because the memory load or utilization (at the session PIC level) was high.	detail none
CPU High Rejects	Number of bearers or PDP contexts that were rejected because the CPU load or utilization (at the session PIC level) was high.	detail none
Bearer Reservation Rejects	Number of default bearers or primary PDP contexts that were rejected because the maximum bearer limit configured on the gateway was reached.	detail none
Takedowns due to Preemption	Number of lower priority bearers that were taken down (preempted) to accommodate higher priority ones.	detail none
Preemption Job triggers	Number of preemption jobs that were triggered.	detail none
Gateway bearer count	Total number of active bearers or PDP contexts on the gateway.	detail none
BW Policy Rejects	Number of guaranteed bit rate (GBR) bearers or PDP contexts (of type GBR) that were rejected due to the exhaustion of the GBR bandwidth pool (configured in the local policy).	detail none
CoS Policy Rejects	Number of default bearers or primary PDP contexts that were rejected due to the CoS policy configured on the gateway.	detail none
NBM IPv4 Prefixes Unavailable	Number of bearers or PDP contexts that were rejected due to lack of IPv4 prefixes (network-behind-mobile prefixes).	detail none

Table 16: show unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
NBM IPv6 Prefixes Unavailable	Number of bearers or PDP contexts that were rejected due to lack of IPv6 prefixes (network-behind-mobile prefixes).	detail none
Default Bearer Statistics	<p>The following statistics related to default bearers or primary PDP contexts are displayed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APFE dmem Resource Unavailable—Number of default bearers or primary PDP contexts that were rejected because the data memory resources on the anchor Packet Forwarding Engine were unavailable. • APFE Bearer Resource Unavailable—Number of default bearers or primary PDP contexts that were rejected because the total bearer resources being used exceeded the total bearer resources available on the anchor Packet Forwarding Engine. • APFE GBR BW Resource Unavailable—Number of primary PDP contexts that were rejected because the GBR bandwidth resources on the anchor Packet Forwarding Engine were unavailable. • APFE Default Bearer Resource Unavailable—Number of default bearers or primary PDP contexts that were rejected because the threshold for the maximum number of default bearers on the anchor Packet Forwarding Engine was exceeded. 	detail none

Table 16: show unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Dedicated Bearer Statistics	<p>The following statistics related to dedicated bearers or secondary PDP contexts are displayed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APFE dmem Resource Unavailable—Number of dedicated bearers or secondary PDP contexts that were rejected because the data memory resources on the anchor Packet Forwarding Engine were unavailable. • APFE Bearer Resource Unavailable—Number of dedicated bearers or secondary PDP contexts that were rejected because the total bearer resources being used exceeded the total bearer resources available on the anchor Packet Forwarding Engine. • APFE GBR BW Resource Unavailable—Number of dedicated bearers or secondary PDP contexts that were rejected because the GBR bandwidth resources on the anchor Packet Forwarding Engine were unavailable. 	<p>detail</p> <p>none</p>
Redirect Stats Breakup (L - THR)	<p>The following redirect statistics (related to the lower threshold limit is reached) are displayed:</p> <p>NOTE: For each of the following, the statistics are displayed individually for each session PIC, if the statistics are non-zero.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bearer Load Redirects (L-THR)—Number of bearers or PDP contexts that were redirected to a different session PIC because the lower threshold limit for bearer load was exceeded. • Memory Load Redirects (L-THR)—Number of bearers or PDP contexts that were redirected to a different session PIC because the lower threshold limit for memory load was exceeded. • CPU Load Redirects (L-THR)—Number of bearers or PDP contexts that were redirected to a different session PIC because the lower threshold limit for CPU load was exceeded. 	detail

Table 16: show unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Redirect Stats Breakup (H - THR)	<p>The following redirect statistics (related to the upper threshold limit being reached) are displayed:</p> <p>NOTE: For each of the following, the statistics are displayed individually for each session PIC, if the statistics are non-zero.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bearer Load Redirects (H-THR)—Number of bearers or PDP contexts that were redirected to a different session PIC because the upper threshold limit for bearer load was exceeded. • Memory Load Redirects (H-THR)—Number of bearers or PDP contexts that were redirected to a different session PIC because the upper threshold limit for memory load was exceeded. • CPU Load Redirects (H-THR)—Number of bearers or PDP contexts that were redirected to a different session PIC because the upper threshold limit for CPU load was exceeded. • Redirect due to APFE Resource—Number of bearers or PDP contexts that were redirected to a different session PIC because the resources on the anchor Packet Forwarding Engine were unavailable. 	detail
APN CAC Statistics —The following consolidated access point name (APN) statistics are displayed for the GGSN or P-GW.		
Bearer Load Rejects (L-THR)	Number of default bearers (and primary PDP contexts) or dedicated bearers (and secondary PDP contexts) with a lower priority that were rejected because the lower threshold limit for bearer load was exceeded.	detail none
Bearer Load Rejects (H-THR)	Number of default bearers (and primary PDP contexts) or dedicated bearers (and secondary PDP contexts) with a lower priority that were rejected because the upper threshold limit for bearer load was exceeded.	detail none

Table 16: show unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Bearer Load Admits in H-THR	Number of default bearers (and primary PDP contexts) or dedicated bearers (and secondary PDP contexts) with higher priority that were accepted once the upper threshold limit for the bearer load was exceeded.	detail none
Memory Load Rejects (L-THR)	Number of default bearers (and primary PDP contexts) or dedicated bearers (and secondary PDP contexts) with a lower priority that were rejected because the lower threshold limit for memory load was exceeded.	detail none
Memory Load Rejects (H-THR)	Number of default bearers (and primary PDP contexts) or dedicated bearers (and secondary PDP contexts) with a lower priority that were rejected because the upper threshold limit for memory load was exceeded.	detail none
Memory Load Admits (H-THR)	Number of default bearers (and primary PDP contexts) or dedicated bearers (and secondary PDP contexts) with higher priority that were accepted once the upper threshold limit for the memory load was exceeded.	detail none
CPU Load Rejects (L-THR)	Number of default bearers (and primary PDP contexts) or dedicated bearers (and secondary PDP contexts) with a lower priority that were rejected because the lower threshold limit for CPU load was exceeded.	detail none
CPU Load Rejects (H-THR)	Number of default bearers (and primary PDP contexts) or dedicated bearers (and secondary PDP contexts) with a lower priority that were rejected because the upper threshold limit for CPU load was exceeded.	detail none
BW Policy Rejects	Number of guaranteed bit rate (GBR) bearers or PDP contexts (of type GBR) that were rejected due to the exhaustion of the GBR bandwidth pool (configured in the local policy for the APN).	detail none
COS Policy Rejects	Number of default bearers or primary PDP contexts that were rejected due to the CoS policy configured on the APN, in the absence of the Gx interface.	detail none

Table 16: show unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Bearer Reservation Rejects	Number of default bearers or primary PDP contexts that were rejected because the maximum bearer limit configured on the APN was reached.	detail none
Redirect Stats Breakup (L - THR)	<p>The following redirect statistics (related to the lower threshold limit is reached) are displayed:</p> <p>NOTE: For each of the following, the statistics are displayed individually for each session PIC, if the statistics are non-zero.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bearer Load Redirects (L-THR)—Number of bearers or PDP contexts that were redirected to a different session PIC because the lower threshold limit for bearer load was exceeded. • Memory Load Redirects (L-THR)—Number of bearers or PDP contexts that were redirected to a different session PIC because the lower threshold limit for memory load was exceeded. • CPU Load Redirects (L-THR)—Number of bearers or PDP contexts that were redirected to a different session PIC because the lower threshold limit for CPU load was exceeded. 	detail

Table 16: show unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Redirect Stats Breakup (H - THR)	<p>The following redirect statistics (related to the upper threshold limit being reached) are displayed:</p> <p>NOTE: For each of the following, the statistics are displayed individually for each session PIC, if the statistics are non-zero.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bearer Load Redirects (H-THR)—Number of bearers or PDP contexts that were redirected to a different session PIC because the upper threshold limit for bearer load was exceeded. • Memory Load Redirects (H-THR)—Number of bearers or PDP contexts that were redirected to a different session PIC because the upper threshold limit for memory load was exceeded. • CPU Load Redirects (H-THR)—Number of bearers or PDP contexts that were redirected to a different session PIC because the upper threshold limit for CPU load was exceeded. 	detail

Sample Output

show unified-edge
ggsn-pgw

```
user@host> show unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics
Gateway: PGW
```

call-admission-control statistics

```

GW CAC Statistics
Bearer Load Rejects (L-THR)           : 28969
Bearer Load Rejects (H-THR)           : 0
Bearer Load Admits in H-THR           : 36067
Memory Load Rejects (L-THR)           : 0
Memory Load Rejects (H-THR)           : 0
Memory Load Admit & Preempt           : 0
CPU Load Rejects (L-THR)               : 0
CPU Load Rejects (H-THR)               : 0
Memory High Rejects                   : 0
CPU High Rejects                      : 0
Bearer Reservation Rejects             : 0
Takedowns due to Preemption           : 0
Preemption Job triggers                : 0
Gateway bearer count                   : 96744
BW Policy Rejects                     : 0
COS Policy Rejects                    : 0
NBM IPv4 Prefixes Unavailable          : 0
NBM IPv6 Prefixes Unavailable          : 0
Default Bearer Statistics
  APFE dmem resource Unavailable       : 0
  APFE bearer resource Unavailable     : 0
  APFE GBR BW resource Unavailable     : 0
  APFE default bearer resource Unavailable : 0
Dedicated Bearer Statistics
  APFE dmem resource Unavailable       : 0
  APFE bearer resource Unavailable     : 0
  APFE GBR BW resource Unavailable     : 0

APN CAC Statistics
Bearer Load Rejects (L-THR) : 0
Bearer Load Rejects (H-THR) : 0
Bearer Load Admits in H-THR : 0
Memory Load Rejects (L-THR) : 0
Memory Load Rejects (H-THR) : 0
Memory Load Admits (H-THR)  : 0
CPU Load Rejects (L-THR)    : 0
CPU Load Rejects (H-THR)    : 0
BW Policy Rejects           : 0
COS Policy Rejects          : 0
Bearer Reservation Rejects   : 0

```

show unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics fpc-slot

```

user@host> show unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control statistics fpc-slot 0 pic-slot 0
detail

GW CAC Statistics
Bearer Load Rejects (L-THR)           : 0

```

```

<fpc-slot> pic-slot
<pic-slot> detail
  Bearer Load Rejects (H-THR)           : 0
  Bearer Load Admits in H-THR           : 0
  Memory Load Rejects (L-THR)           : 0
  Memory Load Rejects (H-THR)           : 0
  Memory Load Admit & Preempt           : 0
  CPU Load Rejects (L-THR)               : 0
  CPU Load Rejects (H-THR)               : 0
  Memory High Rejects                    : 0
  CPU High Rejects                       : 0
  Bearer Reservation Rejects             : 0
  Takedowns due to Preemption            : 0
  Preemption Job triggers                : 0
  Gateway bearer count                   : 0
  BW Policy Rejects                      : 0
  COS Policy Rejects                     : 0
  NBM IPv4 Prefixes Unavailable          : 0
  NBM IPv6 Prefixes Unavailable          : 0
  Default Bearer Statistics
    APFE dmem resource Unavailable       : 0
    APFE bearer resource Unavailable     : 0
    APFE GBR BW resource Unavailable     : 0
    APFE default bearer resource Unavailable : 0
  Dedicated Bearer Statistics
    APFE dmem resource Unavailable       : 0
    APFE bearer resource Unavailable     : 0
    APFE GBR BW resource Unavailable     : 0

  Redirect Stats Breakup (L - THR)
    Bearer Load Redirects (L-THR)       : 0
    Memory Load Redirects (L-THR)       : 0
    CPU Load Redirects (L-THR)           : 0

  Redirect Stats Breakup (H - THR)
    Bearer Load Redirects (H-THR)       : 0
    Memory Load Redirects (H-THR)       : 0
    CPU Load Redirects (H-THR)           : 0
    Redirect due to APFE Resource         : 0


  APN CAC Statistics
    Bearer Load Rejects (L-THR)         : 0
    Bearer Load Rejects (H-THR)         : 0
    Bearer Load Admits in H-THR         : 0
    Memory Load Rejects (L-THR)         : 0
    Memory Load Rejects (H-THR)         : 0
    Memory Load Admits (H-THR)          : 0
    CPU Load Rejects (L-THR)             : 0
    CPU Load Rejects (H-THR)             : 0
    BW Policy Rejects                    : 0
    COS Policy Rejects                   : 0
    Bearer Reservation Rejects           : 0

  Redirect Stats Breakup (L - THR)
    Bearer Load Redirects (L-THR)       : 0
    Memory Load Redirects (L-THR)       : 0
    CPU Load Redirects (L-THR)           : 0

  Redirect Stats Breakup (H - THR)
    Bearer Load Redirects (H-THR)       : 0
    Memory Load Redirects (H-THR)       : 0
    CPU Load Redirects (H-THR)           : 0

```


show unified-edge ggsn-pgw statistics traffic-class

Syntax	show unified-edge ggsn-pgw statistics traffic-class (background conversational interactive streaming) <traffic-handling-priority <i>traffic-handling-priority</i> >
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.4W.
Description	Display the statistics for the specified traffic class one or more Gateway GPRS Support Nodes (GGSNs) or Packet Data Network Gateways (P-GWs).
Options	<p>traffic-class (background conversational interactive streaming)—Display the status information for the specified traffic class.</p> <p>traffic-handling-priority <i>traffic-handling-priority</i>—(Optional) Display the status information for the specified traffic handling priority. You can specify a traffic handling priority value of 1 through 3.</p>
	<div>  <p>NOTE: This field is applicable only if the traffic class is specified as interactive.</p> </div>
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw statistics show unified-edge ggsn-pgw statistics
List of Sample Output	show unified-edge ggsn-pgw statistics traffic-class interactive on page 178 show unified-edge ggsn-pgw statistics traffic-class interactive traffic-handling-priority 1 on page 178
Output Fields	The output fields for the show unified-edge ggsn-pgw statistics traffic-class command are a subset of the output fields for the show unified-edge ggsn-pgw statistics command. Please refer to the explanation of the output fields for the show unified-edge ggsn-pgw statistics command.

Sample Output

```
show unified-edge
ggsn-pgw statistics
traffic-class interactive
```

```
user@host> show unified-edge ggsn-pgw statistics traffic-class interactive
Gateway: gw1
Control plane statistics:
  Session establishment attempts:      22
  Successful session establishments:    22
  MS/peer initiated session deactivations: 20
  Successful MS/peer initiated deactivations: 20
  Gateway initiated session deactivations: 0
  Successful gateway initiated deactivations: 0
Data plane GTP statistics (Gn/S5/S8):
  Input   packets:      10
  Input   bytes:      1000
  Output  packets:      10
  Output  bytes:      1168
  Discarded packets:    0
Data plane GTP statistics (Gi):
  Input   packets:      10
  Input   bytes:      1168
  Output  packets:      10
  Output  bytes:      1000
  Discarded packets:    0
```

```
show unified-edge
ggsn-pgw statistics
traffic-class interactive
traffic-handling-priority 1
```

```
user@host> show unified-edge ggsn-pgw statistics traffic-class interactive
traffic-handling-priority 1
Gateway: gw1
Control plane statistics:
  Session establishment attempts:      22
  Successful session establishments:    22
  MS/peer initiated session deactivations: 20
  Successful MS/peer initiated deactivations: 20
  Gateway initiated session deactivations: 0
  Successful gateway initiated deactivations: 0
Data plane GTP statistics (Gn/S5/S8):
  Input   packets:      10
  Input   bytes:      1000
  Output  packets:      10
  Output  bytes:      1168
  Discarded packets:    0
Data plane GTP statistics (Gi):
  Input   packets:      10
  Input   bytes:      1168
  Output  packets:      10
  Output  bytes:      1000
  Discarded packets:    0
```


show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status

Syntax show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status
 <apn-name *apn-name*>
 <brief | detail | extensive>
 <fpc-slot *fpc-slot*>
 <gateway *gateway*>
 <gtpv1-arp *gtpv1-arp*>
 <gtpv2-priority-level *gtpv2-priority-level*>
 <pdn-type>
 <pic-slot *pic-slot*>
 <qci *qci*>
 <rat-type>
 <roaming-status>
 <traffic-class (background | conversational | interactive | streaming)>

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W. **extensive pdn-type**, and **roaming-status** options introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.4W.

Description Display the status information, such as the number of subscribers, active sessions, and so on, for one or more gateway GPRS support nodes (GGSNs) or Packet Data Network Gateways (P-GWs). If a GGSN or P-GW is not specified, then status information for all GGSNs and P-GWs is displayed.

Options **none**—(Same as brief) Display the status information in brief.

apn-name *apn-name*—(Optional) Display the status information for the specified access point name (APN).

brief | detail | extensive—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.

fpc-slot *fpc-slot*—(Optional) Display the status information for the specified FPC slot number.

gateway *gateway*—(Optional) Display the status information for the specified GGSN or P-GW.

gtpv1-arp *gtpv1-arp*—(Optional) Display the status information for the GTPv1 Allocation and Retention Priority (ARP) value specified. You can specify a GTPv1 ARP value of 1 through 3.

gtpv2-priority-level *gtpv2-priority-level*—(Optional) Display the status information for the GTPv2 priority specified. You can specify a priority of 1 through 15.

pdn-type—(Optional) Display the number of active sessions according to the type of Packet Data Network (PDN): IPv4, IPv6, and both IPv4 and IPv6.

pic-slot *pic-slot*—(Optional) Display the status information for the specified PIC slot number. You must first specify an FPC slot number before specifying the PIC slot number.

qci qci—(Optional) Display the status information for the specified QoS Class Identifier (QCI). You can specify a QCI of 1 through 9.

rat-type—(Optional) Display the number of active subscribers, sessions, and bearers for each Radio Access Technology (RAT) type.

roaming-status—(Optional) Display the subscriber sessions based on the roaming status (home, roamer, or visitor).

traffic-class (background | conversational | interactive | streaming)—(Optional) Display the status information for the specified traffic class.

Required Privilege Level view

Related Documentation

- show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status gtp-peer
- [show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status preemption-list on page 187](#)
- show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status session-state

List of Sample Output

- [show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status on page 183](#)
- [show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status detail on page 183](#)
- [show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status extensive on page 184](#)
- [show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status pdn-type detail on page 185](#)
- [show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status rat-type detail on page 185](#)
- [show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status roaming-status detail on page 185](#)

Output Fields [Table 17 on page 180](#) lists the output fields for the **show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 17: show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Gateway	Name of the GGSN or P-GW.	All levels none
FPC SLOT	FPC slot number of the interface for which the status information is displayed.	detail extensive
PIC SLOT	PIC slot number of the FPC for which the status information is displayed.	detail extensive
Role	Role of the Packet Forwarding Engine, services PIC, or session PIC on the GGSN or P-GW: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standalone • Primary—Primary member. • Secondary—Secondary member. 	detail extensive

Table 17: show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Type	Indicates whether the PIC is a Packet Forwarding Engine, a session PIC or a services PIC.	detail extensive
Active Subscribers	Number of active subscribers.	All levels none
Active Subscribers (with services)	Number of active subscribers who are using subscriber-aware services and who are anchored on a services PIC.	All levels none
Active Sessions	Number of active sessions.	All levels none
Active Sessions (with services)	Number of active sessions for subscribers who are using subscriber-aware services and who are anchored on a services PIC.	All levels none
Active Bearers	Number of active bearers or Packet Data Protocol (PDP) contexts.	All levels none
Active GBR Bearers	Number of active guaranteed bit rate (GBR) bearers or PDP contexts.	All levels none
Active Non-GBR Bearers	Number of active non-GBR bearers or PDP contexts.	All levels none
Active Prepaid bearers	Number of active prepaid bearers or PDP contexts.	All levels none
Active Postpaid bearers	Number of active postpaid bearers or PDP contexts.	All levels none
CPU Load (%)	Percentage of the CPU load.	All levels none
Memory Load (%)	Percentage of the memory load.	All levels none
Connections to Session PICs	Connections between the services PIC and the session PICs. This field is displayed only when the services PIC has a connection to one or more session PICs.	extensive

Table 17: show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
IPv4 Active Sessions	Number of active IPv4 sessions.	pdn-type
IPv6 Active Sessions	Number of active IPv6 sessions.	pdn-type
IPv4-v6 Active Sessions	Number of active IPv4-IPv6 sessions.	pdn-type
Home	Number of active sessions belonging to home subscribers.	roaming-status
Roamer	Number of active sessions belonging to roaming subscribers.	roaming-status
Visitor	Number of active sessions belonging to visiting subscribers.	roaming-status

Sample Output

**show unified-edge
ggsn-pgw status**

user@host> show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status

Gateway: PGW

Mobile gateway status:

Active Subscribers	:	2
Active Subscribers (with services)	:	2
Active Sessions	:	2
Active Sessions (with services)	:	2
Active Bearers	:	2
Active GBR Bearers	:	0
Active Non-GBR Bearers	:	2
Active Prepaid bearers	:	0
Active Postpaid bearers	:	2
CPU Load (%)	:	0
Memory Load (%)	:	29

**show unified-edge
ggsn-pgw status detail**

user@host> show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status detail

Gateway: PGW

FPC SLOT: 3 PIC SLOT: 0

Role	:	Primary
Type	:	Service-PIC
Active Subscribers (with services)	:	5000
Active Sessions (with services)	:	5000
CPU Load (%)	:	0
Memory Load (%)	:	14

FPC SLOT: 3 PIC SLOT: 1

Role	:	Secondary
Type	:	Session-PIC
Active Subscribers	:	9077
Active Sessions	:	9077
Active Bearers	:	9077
Active GBR Bearers	:	0
Active Non-GBR Bearers	:	9077
Active prepaid Bearers	:	0
Active postpaid Bearers	:	0
CPU Load (%)	:	0
Memory Load (%)	:	30

FPC SLOT: 5 PIC SLOT: 0

Role	:	Primary
Type	:	Session-PIC
Active Subscribers	:	9077
Active Sessions	:	9077
Active Bearers	:	9077
Active GBR Bearers	:	0
Active Non-GBR Bearers	:	9077
Active prepaid Bearers	:	0
Active postpaid Bearers	:	0
CPU Load (%)	:	0
Memory Load (%)	:	30

FPC SLOT: 0 PIC SLOT: 0

Role	:	Standalone
Type	:	PFE
Active Sessions	:	0
Active Bearers	:	0

```

CPU Load (%)           : 0
Memory Load (%)        : 0

FPC SLOT: 0   PIC SLOT: 2
Role           : Standalone
Type           : PFE
Active Sessions : 0
Active Bearers  : 0
CPU Load (%)   : 0
Memory Load (%) : 0

```

show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status extensive

```

user@host> show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status extensive
Gateway: PGW

```

```

FPC SLOT: 3   PIC SLOT: 1
Role           : Secondary
Type           : Session-PIC
Active Subscribers : 3687
Active Sessions    : 3687
Active Bearers     : 3687
Active GBR Bearers : 0
Active Non-GBR Bearers : 3687
Active Prepaid Bearers : 0
Active Postpaid Bearers : 0
CPU Load (%)       : 0
Memory Load (%)     : 34

```

```

FPC SLOT: 5   PIC SLOT: 0
Role           : Primary
Type           : Session-PIC
Active Subscribers : 3687
Active Sessions    : 3687
Active Bearers     : 3687
Active GBR Bearers : 0
Active Non-GBR Bearers : 3687
Active Prepaid Bearers : 0
Active Postpaid Bearers : 0
CPU Load (%)       : 0
Memory Load (%)     : 34

```

```

FPC SLOT: 5   PIC SLOT: 1
Role           : Secondary
Type           : Service-PIC
Active Subscribers (with services) : 3687
Active Sessions (with services)    : 3687
CPU Load (%)       : 0
Memory Load (%)     : 19
Connections to Session PICs        :
                                     ms-5/0

```

```

FPC SLOT: 0   PIC SLOT: 0
Role           : Standalone
Type           : PFE
Active Sessions : 0
Active Bearers  : 0
CPU Load (%)   : 0
Memory Load (%) : 0

```

```

FPC SLOT: 0   PIC SLOT: 2
Role           : Standalone

```

Type	:	PFE
Active Sessions	:	0
Active Bearers	:	0
CPU Load (%)	:	0
Memory Load (%)	:	0

show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status pdn-type detail

```
user@host> show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status pdn-type detail
Gateway: PGW
```

FPC SLOT: 3		PIC SLOT: 1	
State	:	Backup	
Type	:	Session-PIC	
IPv4 Active Sessions	:	2	
IPv6 Active Sessions	:	0	
IPv4-v6 Active Sessions	:	0	
FPC SLOT: 5		PIC SLOT: 0	
State	:	Active	
Type	:	Session-PIC	
IPv4 Active Sessions	:	2	
IPv6 Active Sessions	:	0	
IPv4-v6 Active Sessions	:	0	

show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status rat-type detail

```
user@host> show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status rat-type detail
Gateway: PGW
```

```
RAT type list:
FPC SLOT: 4    PIC SLOT: 0
OTHER  Active  Subscribers  :      0
        Active  Sessions    :      0
        Active  Bearers     :      0
UTRAN  Active  Subscribers  :      0
        Active  Sessions    :      0
        Active  Bearers     :      0
GERAN  Active  Subscribers  :      0
        Active  Sessions    :      0
        Active  Bearers     :      0
WLAN   Active  Subscribers  :      0
        Active  Sessions    :      0
        Active  Bearers     :      0
GAN    Active  Subscribers  :      0
        Active  Sessions    :      0
        Active  Bearers     :      0
HSPA   Active  Subscribers  :      0
        Active  Sessions    :      0
        Active  Bearers     :      0
EUTRAN Active  Subscribers  :      1
        Active  Sessions    :      1
        Active  Bearers     :      1
```


show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status roaming-status detail

```
user@host> show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status roaming-status detail
Gateway: PGW
```

FPC SLOT: 3		PIC SLOT: 1	
State	:	Backup	
Type	:	Session-PIC	

Home	:	0
Roamer	:	0
Visitor	:	2
FPC SLOT: 5 PIC SLOT: 0		
State	:	Active
Type	:	Session-PIC
Home	:	0
Roamer	:	0
Visitor	:	2

show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status preemption-list

Syntax	<pre>show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status preemption-list <brief detail> <fpc-slot fpc-slot> <gateway gateway> <pic-slot pic-slot></pre>
Release Information	<p>Command introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.</p> <p>gateway option introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.4W.</p>
Description	<p>Display the preemption list for guaranteed bit rate (GBR) and non-GBR bearers for one or more gateway GPRS support nodes (GGSNs) or Packet Data Network Gateways (P-GWs). If a GGSN or P-GW is not specified, then information for all GGSNs and P-GWs is displayed.</p>
	<div>  <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In load conditions, to accommodate higher-priority bearers, lower-priority bearers are preempted. This list displays the number of bearers in each candidate priority level for preemption. This command displays a preemption list only if preemption is enabled on the GGSN or P-GW. </div>
Options	<p>none—(Same as brief) Display the preemption list information in brief.</p> <p>brief detail —(Optional) Display the specified level of output.</p> <p>fpc-slot fpc-slot—(Optional) Display the preemption list information for the specified Flexible PIC Concentrator (FPC) slot number. You must specify a PIC slot number along with an FPC slot number.</p> <p>gateway—(Optional) Display the preemption list information for the specified GGSN or P-GW.</p> <p>pic-slot pic-slot—(Optional) Display the status information for the specified PIC slot number. You must first specify an FPC slot number before specifying the PIC slot number.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status on page 179
List of Sample Output	<p>show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status preemption-list brief on page 189</p> <p>show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status preemption-list detail on page 189</p>

Output Fields [Table 18 on page 188](#) lists the output fields for the **show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status preemption-list** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 18: show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status preemption-list Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Gateway	Name of GGSN or P-GW.	All levels
FPC Slot	FPC slot number of the interface for which the preemption list information is displayed.	detail
PIC Slot	PIC slot number of the FPC for which the preemption list information is displayed.	detail
Priority Level	Priority of the call that was set up: 1 is the highest and 15 is the lowest. For each priority level, the following information is displayed: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• GBR—Number of GBR bearers for the corresponding priority level.• NON-GBR—Number of GBR bearers for the corresponding priority level.	All levels

Sample Output

show unified-edge
ggsn-pgw status
preemption-list brief

user@host> show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status preemption-list brief

Gateway: PGW

		GBR	NON-GBR
Priority Level 1	:	0	1
Priority Level 2	:	0	11
Priority Level 3	:	0	0
Priority Level 4	:	0	0
Priority Level 5	:	0	0
Priority Level 6	:	0	0
Priority Level 7	:	0	0
Priority Level 8	:	0	0
Priority Level 9	:	0	0
Priority Level 10	:	0	0
Priority Level 11	:	0	0
Priority Level 12	:	0	0
Priority Level 13	:	0	0
Priority Level 14	:	0	0
Priority Level 15	:	0	0

show unified-edge
ggsn-pgw status
preemption-list detail

user@host> show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status preemption-list detail

Gateway: PGW

Preemption List status:

FPC SLOT: 0 PIC SLOT: 0

		GBR	NON-GBR
Priority Level 1	:	0	0
Priority Level 2	:	0	6
Priority Level 3	:	0	0
Priority Level 4	:	0	0
Priority Level 5	:	0	0
Priority Level 6	:	0	0
Priority Level 7	:	0	0
Priority Level 8	:	0	0
Priority Level 9	:	0	0
Priority Level 10	:	0	0
Priority Level 11	:	0	0
Priority Level 12	:	0	0
Priority Level 13	:	0	0
Priority Level 14	:	0	0
Priority Level 15	:	0	0

Preemption List status:

FPC SLOT: 0 PIC SLOT: 1

		GBR	NON-GBR
Priority Level 1	:	0	0
Priority Level 2	:	0	0

Priority Level 3	:	0	0
Priority Level 4	:	0	0
Priority Level 5	:	0	0
Priority Level 6	:	0	0
Priority Level 7	:	0	0
Priority Level 8	:	0	0
Priority Level 9	:	0	0
Priority Level 10	:	0	0
Priority Level 11	:	0	0
Priority Level 12	:	0	0
Priority Level 13	:	0	0
Priority Level 14	:	0	0
Priority Level 15	:	0	0

[...output truncated...]

show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers

Syntax show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers
 <apn *apn-name*>
 <brief | detail | extensive>
 <fpc-slot *fpc-slot*>
 <gateway *gateway*>
 <gtp-version *gtp-version*>
 <gtpv1-arp *gtpv1-arp*>
 <gtpv2-priority-level *gtpv2-priority-level*>
 <imsi *imsi*>
 <msisdn *msisdn*>
 <multiple-bearers (*number-of-bearers* | any)>
 <multiple-sessions (*number-of-sessions* | any)>
 <pdn-type (ipv4 | ipv4-v6 | ipv6)>
 <peer *peer*>
 <pic-slot *pic-slot*>
 <qci *qci*>
 <rat-type (eutan | gan | geran | hspa | others | utran | wlan)>
 <roaming-status (home | roamer | visitor)>
 <routing-instance *routing-instance*>
 <services *service-name*>
 <session-state (acquire-address | authorizing | bearer-update | deleting | established)>
 <v4-addr *v4-addr*>
 <v6-addr *v6-addr*>

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.2W.
 Support for the **pdn-type**, **rat-type**, and **services** attributes introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.4W.
 Support for the **multiple-bearers** and **multiple-sessions** attributes, user closed subscriber group (CSG) output, and usage monitoring outputs introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 12.1W.

Description Display the subscriber information one or more Gateway GPRS Support Nodes (GGSNs) or Packet Data Network Gateways (P-GWs). If a GGSN or P-GW is not specified, then subscriber information for all GGSNs and P-GWs is displayed.

Options **none**—(Same as brief) Display the subscriber information in brief.

apn *apn-name*—(Optional) Display the subscriber information for the specified access point name (APN).

brief | detail | extensive—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.

fpc-slot *fpc-slot*—(Optional) Display the subscriber information for the specified FPC slot number.

gateway *gateway*—(Optional) Display the subscriber information for the specified gateway.

gtp-version *gtp-version*—(Optional) Display the subscriber information for the GTP version number (0 through 2) specified.

gtpv1-arp *gtpv1-arp*—(Optional) Display the subscriber information for the GTPv1 Allocation and Retention Priority (ARP) value specified. You can specify a GTPv1 ARP value of 1 through 3.

gtpv2-priority-level *gtpv2-priority-level*—(Optional) Display the subscriber information for the GTPv2 priority specified. You can specify a priority of 1 through 15.

imsi *imsi*—(Optional) Display the subscriber information for the specified International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI).

msisdn *msisdn*—(Optional) Display the subscriber information for the specified mobile station ISDN (MSISDN) number.

multiple-bearers (*number-of-bearers* | *any*)—(Optional) Display the subscriber information for subscribers with the specified number of bearers. You can specify one of the following:

- **multiple-bearers**—Display information for subscribers with the specified number of bearers. You can specify a number from 1 through 11.
- **any**—Display information for subscribers with more than one bearer.

multiple-sessions (*number-of-sessions* | *any*)—(Optional) Display the subscriber information for subscribers with the specified number of sessions. You can specify one of the following:

- **multiple-sessions**—Display information for subscribers with the specified number of sessions. You can specify a number from 1 through 11.
- **any**—Display information for subscribers with more than one session.

pdn-type (*ipv4* | *ipv4-v6* | *ipv6*)—(Optional) Display the subscriber information for the specified Packet Data Network (PDN) type or session type. You can specify the following PDN or session types:

- **ipv4**—Subscribers with only IPv4 sessions.
- **ipv4-v6**—Subscribers with both IPv4 and IPv6 sessions.
- **ipv6**—Subscribers with only IPv6 sessions.

peer *peer*—(Optional) Display the subscriber information for the specified peer IP address.

pic-slot *pic-slot*—(Optional) Display the subscriber information for the specified PIC slot number. You must first specify an FPC slot number before specifying the PIC slot number.

qci *qci*—(Optional) Display the subscriber information for the specified QoS Class Identifier (QCI).

rat-type (*eutran* | *gan* | *geran* | *hspa* | *others* | *utran* | *wlan*)—(Optional) Display the subscriber information for the specified Radio Access Technology (RAT).

roaming-status (**home** | **roamer** | **visitor**)—(Optional) Display the subscriber information for the specified roaming status.

routing-instance *routing-instance*—(Optional) Display the subscriber information for the specified routing instance.

services *service-name*—(Optional) Display the information for subscribers who are using the specified subscriber-aware service and who are anchored on a services PIC. Currently, HTTP Content Management **hcm** is the only service supported.

session-state (**acquire-address** | **authorizing** | **bearer-update** | **deleting** | **established**)—(Optional) Display the subscriber information for the specified session state. You can specify the following session states:

- **acquire-address**—Sessions for which the IP address is being acquired.
- **authorizing**—Sessions waiting for initial authorization.
- **bearer-update**—Sessions which are being updated.
- **deleting**—Sessions being deleted.
- **established**—Sessions already established.

v4-addr *v4-addr*—(Optional) Display the subscriber information for the specified IPv4 address of the subscriber's user equipment (UE).

v6-addr *v6-addr*—(Optional) Display the subscriber information for the specified IPv6 address of the subscriber's user equipment.

Required Privilege Level

view

Related Documentation

- clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers
- show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers charging
- [show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers traffic-class on page 211](#)

List of Sample Output

[show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers on page 204](#)
[show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers detail on page 204](#)
[show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers extensive \(GTP Version 1 Subscribers\) on page 205](#)
[show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers extensive \(GTP Version 2 Subscribers\) on page 207](#)

Output Fields

[Table 19 on page 194](#) lists the output fields for the **show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 19: show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Gateway	Name of the GGSN or P-GW.	All levels none
IMSI	IMSI of the subscriber's user equipment.	brief none
MSISDN	MSISDN number of the subscriber's user equipment.	brief none
Subscriber Address	IP address of the subscriber's user equipment.	brief none
Peer Address	IP address of the GTP peer through which the subscriber is connected to the broadband gateway.	brief none
APN	Access point name (APN), on the broadband gateway, to which the subscriber is attached.	brief none
Subscriber Information:		
UE		
IMSI	IMSI of the subscriber's user equipment.	detail extensive
IMEI	International Mobile Station Equipment Identity (IMEI) of the subscriber's user equipment.	detail extensive
MSISDN	MSISDN number of the subscriber's user equipment.	extensive
Time Zone	Time zone to which the subscriber belongs.	extensive
DST	Daylight saving time applicable within the time zone.	extensive
RAT Type	Type of Radio Access Technology (RAT) used.	detail extensive
User Location Information:		
MCC	Mobile country code (MCC) of the subscriber.	extensive
MNC	Mobile network code (MNC) of the subscriber.	extensive

Table 19: show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
LAC	Location area code (LAC) of the subscriber.	extensive
CI	Cell Identity (CI) of the subscriber.	extensive
SAC	Service area code (SAC) of the subscriber.	extensive
RAC	Routing area code (RAC) of the subscriber.	extensive
TAC	Tracking area code (TAC) of the subscriber.	extensive
ECI	E-UTRAN Cell identifier (ECI) of the subscriber.	extensive
User CSG Information		
MCC	MCC of the user CSG public land mobile network (PLMN).	extensive
MNC	MNC of the user CSG PLMN.	extensive
CSGID	Hexadecimal identifier of the user CSG.	extensive
Access Mode	Access mode for the user CSG. The following access modes are supported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed—User access is through the CSG cell. • Hybrid-Member—User access is through the Hybrid cell and that the user is a member of the CSG. • Hybrid-Non-Member—User access is through the Hybrid cell and that the user is not a member of the CSG. • Reserved—Unknown access mode. 	extensive
PDN Session:		
APN name	Access point name for the Packet Data Network (PDN) session.	detail extensive
IPv4 Address	IPv4 address of the subscriber.	detail extensive
IPv6 Address	IPv6 address of the subscriber.	detail extensive
GTP Version	GTP version used for the control plane.	detail extensive

Table 19: show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Address Assignment	Indicates the method used to allocate the subscriber's address: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AAA—Address was allocated by the authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) server. • DCHP—Address was allocated by the gateway using the IP addresses returned by the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server. • Local—Address was allocated by the gateway based on the local mobile pool or mobile pool group configured on the APN. • Static—Address was pre-allocated to the user equipment. 	detail
		extensive
Local Control IP	Local IPv4 address of the broadband gateway to which the peer (Serving GPRS Support Node [SGSN] or Serving Gateway [S-GW]) will send the control messages for the subscriber.	detail
		extensive
Remote Control IP	IP address of the peer (SGSN or S-GW) to which the broadband gateway will send control messages for the subscriber.	detail
		extensive
Local Control TEID	Tunnel endpoint identifier (TEID) allocated locally by the broadband gateway for the control plane or signaling messages. The control peers (SGSN or S-GW) send this TEID in all control messages to the broadband gateway.	detail
		extensive
Remote Control TEID	Control TEID for the session, which is allocated by the remote control peer (SGSN or S-GW). The broadband gateway sends this TEID in the GTP header in all control messages to the peer.	detail
		extensive
SGW CSID	Connection Set Identifier (CSID) allocated by the GTP peer (S-GW).	extensive
MME CSID	CSID allocated by the Mobility Management Entity (MME). It identifies the connection set on the MME to which the session belongs.	extensive
PGW CSID	CSID allocated by the P-GW. It identifies the CSID sent by the PGW in the Create Session Response message.	extensive
Selection mode	APN selection mode provided by the SGSN or S-GW in the Create Request message.	extensive
Session PIC	FPC and PIC slots for the session PIC on which the subscriber control session is present.	detail
		extensive
PFE	FPC and PIC slots for the Packet Forwarding Engine for the PDP session.	detail
		extensive
Service PIC	FPC and PIC slot numbers of the services PIC on which the subscriber services are anchored.	detail
		extensive
Session State	State of the subscriber session on the signaling plane.	detail
		extensive

Table 19: show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Session Duration	Duration of the PDP session.	detail
		extensive
Roaming Status	Roaming status of the subscriber; that is, whether the subscriber is a visitor, home subscriber, or a roamer.	detail
		extensive
Serving network	The following information about the network that is serving the subscriber (that the subscriber is attached to) is displayed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MCC—Mobile country code of the network. • MNC—Mobile network code of the network. 	detail
		extensive
Direct Tunnel	Status of the GTPv1 direct tunnel: enabled or disabled.	detail
		extensive
HW Rule Set Identifier	This parameter is used internally by the broadband gateway.	detail
		extensive
Rule-Map	Policy and Charging Control (PCC) rule map.	detail
		extensive
APN AMBR	The aggregate maximum bit rate (AMBR) negotiated for the PDP session is displayed for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Downlink—Negotiated AMBR in the downlink direction. • Uplink—Negotiated AMBR in the uplink direction. 	detail
		extensive

Table 19: show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
PCRF Event Triggers	<p>Policy and charging rules function (PCRF) event triggers. The notation used for the event triggers displayed in the output and the corresponding event triggers as per the 3GPP specifications are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SGSN—SGSN CHANGE (0) • QoS—QOS CHANGE (1) • RAT—RAT CHANGE (2) • TFT—TFT CHANGE (3) • PLMN—PLMN CHANGE (4) • BL—BEARER LOSS (5) • BR—BEARER RECOVERY (6) • IPCAN—IPCAN CHANGE (7) • EAUTH—EXCEEDING AUTH (11) • RAI—RAI CHANGE (12) • ULI—ULI CHANGE (13) • NET—NO EVENT TRIGGERS (14) • OOC—OUT OF CREDIT (15) • ROC—REALLOCATION OF CREDIT (16) • TIMEOUT—REVALIDATION TIMEOUT (17) • IP ALLOC—UE_IP_ADDRESS_ALLOCATE (18) • IP RELEASE—UE_IP_ADDRESS_RELEASE (19) • DEFAULT QoS—DEFAULT QoS (20) • GW—AN GW CHANGE (21) • RA—RESOURCE_ALLOCATION (22) • RM—RESOURCE_MODIFICATION (23) • TRACE—PGW TRACE CONTROL (24) • TZ—UE_TZ_CHANGE (25) • TAI—TAI CHANGE (26) • ECGI—ECGI CHANGE (27) • CCE—CHARGING CORRELATION EXCHANGE (28) • AMBR—AMBR CHANGE (29) • UCIC—USR CSG INFO CHANGE (30) • QMF—QoS MODIFICATION FAILURE (31) • UR—USER REPORT (33) 	detail extensive
PCRF Origin Host	Origin host of the PCRF server.	detail extensive
PCRF Origin Realm	Origin realm of the PCRF server.	detail extensive

Table 19: show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Usage Monitoring Information	<p>The following information related to usage monitoring is displayed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring Key—The usage monitoring key is an octet string that is used by the PCRF to enable or disable usage monitoring and to fetch the usage report during a session. The monitoring key is unique within a session. • Status—Status of the usage monitoring key. One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active • Init—Monitoring key is newly installed but not yet programmed into the data path. • Update In Progress—The PCRF has updated the information associated with the monitoring key, which is not yet programmed in the data path. The status is changed to Active after the monitoring key is successfully programmed into the data path. • Removal Pending—The monitoring key has been disabled. After the used units are reported from the data path, the monitoring key is freed. • Waiting for GSU—The broadband gateway is waiting for granted services units (GSUs) from the PCRF. After sending the report of the monitoring key to the PCRF, the monitoring key is put into this state. The state is changed based on the response received from the PCRF. • Total—Total volume (in octets) granted by the PCRF for the monitoring key. The broadband gateway sends a report to the PCRF after the volume of the input and output data packets exceed the total volume granted by the PCRF. • Input—Input volume (in octets) granted by the PCRF for the monitoring key. The broadband gateway sends a report to the PCRF after the volume of the input data packets exceed the input volume granted by the PCRF. • Output—Output volume (in octets) granted by the PCRF for the monitoring key. The broadband gateway sends a report to the PCRF after the volume of the output data packets exceed the output volume granted by the PCRF. <p>NOTE: This information is displayed only if the monitoring is enabled for a session. If more than one monitoring key is present, the usage information for each monitoring key is displayed sequentially.</p>	
Bearer:		
NSAPI/EBI	Network Service Access Point Identifier (NSAPI) or the Evolved Packet System Bearer ID (EBI) for the session.	detail extensive
Local Data IP	IP address of the broadband gateway to which the peer sends the data packets for the PDP context or bearer.	detail extensive
Remote Data IP	IP address of the peer to which the broadband gateway sends the data packets for the PDP context or bearer.	detail extensive
Local Data TEID	Data TEID allocated by the broadband gateway which identifies the data tunneling endpoint for all data packets coming in from the data peer. This is sent in the GTP header for all data packets coming from the peer GTP nodes (SGSN or S-GW).	detail extensive
Remote Data TEID	Data TEID allocated by the data plane peer for the session which identifies the data tunneling endpoint for all data packets sent from the broadband gateway to the remote peer.	detail extensive

Table 19: show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Bearer State	Represents the state of the subscriber in the forwarding or data plane. This parameter is used internally by the broadband gateway.	detail extensive
Substate	Represents the substate of the subscriber in the forwarding or data plane. This parameter is used internally by the broadband gateway.	extensive
Idle Timeout	Idle timeout for the session, in minutes.	detail extensive
AAA Interim Interval	Authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) interim account timer, in minutes.	detail extensive
QoS Parameters	<p>The following QoS parameters negotiated by the user equipment are displayed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For GTP version 1 subscribers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic Class—Conversational, streaming, interactive, or background. ARP—Allocation and retention priority (ARP). Traffic Handling Priority Transfer Delay—Transfer delay, in milliseconds. MBR Uplink—Maximum bit rate (MBR) in the uplink direction, in kbps. MBR Downlink—MBR in the downlink direction, in kbps. Signaling Indicator—Signaling indication sent by the user equipment in the QoS Information Element (IE); 1 indicates Yes and 0 indicates No. This field is valid only for the interactive traffic class. Forwarding Class Loss Priority—Packet loss priority For GTP version 2 subscribers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> QCI—QoS Class Identifier. ARP: (PL/PVI/PCI)—The following parameters related to ARP are displayed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority level (PL) Preemption Vulnerability Indicator (PVI) Preemption Capability Indicator (PCI) Forwarding Class Loss Priority—Packet loss priority 	detail extensive

Table 19: show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Charging information	<p>The following information related to charging is displayed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charging ID—Charging ID for the session. The charging ID is the unique bearer identity sent in accounting messages and in Charging Data Records (CDRs). • Transport Profile Name—Name of the transport profile associated with the bearer. • Charging Characteristics—Charging characteristics received from the SGSN or S-GW. • Profile ID—ID of the charging profile associated with the bearer. • Charging Profile Name—Name of the charging profile associated with the bearer. • State—Current charging state for the bearer. • Previous State—Previous charging state for the bearer. • Profile selection criteria—Selection source (home, visitor, roamer, and default) for the charging profile for the bearer. • Details—Displays the type of rating group: offline, online, or both offline and online. <p>The following information about the last statistics collected is displayed if statistics were collected; if not, an indication that no statistics were collected is displayed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offline charging information—(extensive only) The following details of offline charging information are displayed if offline charging is enabled; if not, an indication that offline charging is disabled is displayed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current service data container sequence number—Sequence number of the current local service data container. • Current partial record sequence number—Sequence number of the current partial record CDR. • Number of CDRs closed—Number of closed CDRs generated. • Number of containers closed—Number of containers closed. • Online charging information—(extensive only) The following details of online charging information are displayed if online charging is enabled; if not, an indication that online charging is disabled is displayed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of online rating groups—Number of online rating groups for which the online charging system (OCS) granted quota. • Next CC request number—Next Credit Control (CC) request number. • CC Failure Handling—Credit control failure handling attribute-value pair (AVP) received from the from the OCS. • Last CCR result code—Credit Control Request (CCR) result code sent by OCS in last Credit Control Answer (CCA) message. 	<p>detail</p> <p>extensive</p>

Table 19: show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Rating group information	The following information related to the rating group is displayed:	detail
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rating group—Default rating group associated with the bearer. • Service ID—Service identifier of the rating group. • State—Current state of the rating group. • RG Action ID—(extensive only) Action identifier of the rating group. • Trigger profile—(extensive only) Trigger profile number associated with the rating group. • Details—Displays the type of rating group: offline, online, or both offline and online. • Reporting Level—Indicates whether the reporting is done at the rating group level or at the service identifier level. • Volume Quota—The total, uplink, and downlink volume quotas for the rating group are displayed, based on what is provided by the OCS. • Time Quota—Total time quota for the rating group. • Mechanism—Type of time quota mechanism. Currently, Wall-clock is the only mechanism supported. • Last Quota Reporting Reason—Reason that the quota was last reported to the OCS <p>The following information about the last statistics collected from the Packet Forwarding Engine is displayed if statistics were collected; if not, an indication that no statistics were collected is displayed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection time—Time when the last control plane recorded statistics for the subscriber. • Uplink packets—Number of packets handled in the uplink direction. • Downlink packets—Number of packets handled in the downlink direction. • Uplink bytes—Number of bytes handled in the uplink direction. • Downlink bytes—Number of bytes handled in the downlink direction. 	extensive

Table 19: show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
PCC Rule Information	<p>The following information for each PCC rule is displayed per bearer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule Name—Name of the PCC rule. In addition, the following is displayed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type—PCC rule type: static or dynamic. • Associated Rule Base—PCC rule set with which the PCC rule is associated. • Precedence—PCC rule precedence, which defines the order in which the policy is applied for incoming or outgoing packets; the lower the number, the higher its precedence. • Status—PCC rule status: initialized or active. • QoS Attributes—The following QoS attributes are displayed for each PCC rule per bearer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QCI—QoS Class Identifier. • ARP: (PL/PVI/PCI)—PL, PVI, and PCI. • Uplink GBR (kbps)—Guaranteed bit rate (GBR), in kbps, in the uplink direction • Downlink GBR (kbps)—GBR, in kbps, in the downlink direction. • Uplink MBR (kbps)—MBR, in kbps, in the uplink direction. • Downlink MBR (kbps)—MBR, in kbps, in the downlink direction. • Charging Attributes—The following charging attributes are displayed for each PCC rule per bearer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rating Group—Rating group for the PCC rule. • Service Id—Service ID for the PCC rule. • Gating Status—Indicates whether the flow is enabled or not. One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable uplink flows • Enable downlink flows • Enable both uplink and downlink flows • Disable both uplink and downlink flows • AF Charging ID—Application function record information, which contains an octet string and the charging ID. • Charging Method—Charging method for the PCC rule (none, offline, offline-online, or online). • Metering Method—Charging metering method for the PCC rule: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time—Time based. • Volume—Volume based. • Volume-Time—Both volume and time based. • None—No metering. • Filter Attributes—The following filter attributes are displayed per filter in each PCC rule: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remote IP/Mask—Remote IP address and subnet mask of the filter. • Protocol—Protocol configured for the filter. For the explanation of what the numbers represent, refer to the 3GPP specifications. • Direction—Direction in which the filter is applicable (downlink, uplink, or both). • Local Ports—Destination ports or port range for the filter. • Remote Ports—Source ports or port range for the filter. • Send to UE—Indicates whether the filter was sent to the user equipment (Yes) or if the filter was installed on the user equipment (No). 	<p>detail</p> <p>extensive</p>

Sample Output

show unified-edge
ggsn-pgw subscribers

user@host> show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers

Gateway: PGW

IMSI	MSISDN	Subscriber Address	Peer Address	APN
111222330000007	444550000007	30.30.16.1	50.50.50.1	internet

show unified-edge
ggsn-pgw subscribers
detail

user@host> show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers detail

Gateway: gw1

Subscriber Information:

UE:

IMSI: 333335513543702

IMEI: 1122334455668328

RAT Type: E-UTRAN

PDN Session:

APN name: apn-v2

IPv4 Address: 10.10.0.1

IPv6 Address: None

GTP Version: 2

Address Assignment: Local

Local Control IP: 17.18.19.2

Remote Control IP: 200.7.8.2

Local Control TEID: 0xc000000

Remote Control TEID: 0x6f2

Session PIC: 2 /0 (FPC/PIC)

PFE: 1 /0 (FPC/PIC)

Service PIC: None/None (FPC/PIC)

Session State: Established

Session Duration: 16:32:28

Roaming Status: Visitor

Serving network: MCC: 123 MNC: 567

Direct Tunnel: None

HW Rule set Identifier: 0

Rule Map: 1

APN AMBR: Downlink: 6400 kbps

Uplink: 6400 kbps

PCRF Event Triggers: None

PCRF Origin Host: jpacket

PCRF Origin Realm: juniper.net

Bearer:

NSAPI/EBI: 5

Local Data IP: 17.18.19.2

Remote Data IP: 200.7.8.2

Local Data TEID: 0x140000

Remote Data TEID: 0x6f3

Bearer State: Established

Idle Timeout: 0 min

AAA Interim Interval: 0 min

QoS Parameters:

QCI: 5 ARP: 1 /0 /0 (PL/PVI/PCI)

Forwarding Class: None

Loss Priority: None

Charging information:

Charging ID: 0xc000000

Transport Profile Name: tsp8

Charging Characteristics: 0x2

Profile ID: 1

Charging Profile name: default-cp

State: Ready

Previous State: Updating RGs

Profile selection criteria: Static default

Details: Offline

Statistics information (PFE cleared and non-cleared): None collected

Rating group information:

Rating group: 0 Service id: 0 State: Ready

Details: Offline RG

Reporting Level: Service ID

PCC Rule Information:

Rule Name: __default_wc_rule__

Type: Static

Associated Rule Base: None

Precedence: 65535

Status: Active

QoS Attributes:

QCI: 5 ARP: 1 /0 /0 (PL/PVI/PCI)

Filter Attributes:

Remote IP/Mask: any/any Protocol: any Direction: Both
Local Ports: any
Remote Ports: any
Send to UE: No

`show unified-edge
ggsn-pgw subscribers`

`user@host> show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers extensive`
Gateway: gw1

extensive (GTP Version 1 Subscribers)

Subscriber Information:

UE:

IMSI: 111222330000008 IMEI: None
 MSISDN: 444550000008 Time Zone: GMT DST: None
 RAT Type: Unknown

User Location Information:

MCC: None MNC: None
 LAC: 0x0 CI: 0x0 SAC: 0x0 RAC: 0x0 TAC: 0x0 ECI: 0x0

User CSG Information:

MCC: 214 MNC: 652
 CSGID: 0x1121314 Access Mode: Closed

PDN Session:

APN name: internet123
 IPv4 Address: 200.1.40.64 IPv6 Address: None
 GTP Version: 1 Address Assignment: Local
 Local Control IP: 200.1.88.1 Remote Control IP: 50.50.50.1
 Local Control TEID: 0x22003002 Remote Control TEID: 0x8
 Selection mode: MS or network provided APN, subscription verified
 Session PIC: 5 /0 (FPC/PIC) PFE: 0 /0 (FPC/PIC)
 Service PIC: None/None (FPC/PIC)
 Session State: Established Session Duration: 25
 Roaming Status: Home Serving network: MCC: 123 MNC: 456
 Direct Tunnel: Disabled
 HW Rule set Identifier: 0 Rule Map: 0
 PCRF Event Triggers: None

Bearer:

NSAPI/EBI: 5
 Local Data IP: 200.1.88.1 Remote Data IP: 50.50.50.1
 Local Data TEID: 0x3c121802 Remote Data TEID: 0x1008
 Bearer State: Established
 Idle Timeout: 0 min AAA Interim Interval: 0 min

QoS Parameters:

Traffic Class: Interactive ARP: 1
 Traffic Handling Priority: 3 Transfer Delay: 10
 MBR Uplink: 64 kbps MBR Downlink: 64 kbps
 Signaling Indicator: 0
 Loss Priority: low

Forwarding Class: best-effort

Mapped V2 Parameters:

QCI: 8 ARP: 1 /1 /1 (PL/PVI/PCI)

Charging information:

Charging ID: 0x22001802 Transport Profile Name: tp1
 Charging Characteristics: 0x8
 Profile ID: 1 Charging Profile name: cp1
 State: Ready Previous State: Updating RGs
 Profile selection criteria: Static default
 Details: Offline
 Statistics information (PFE cleared and non-cleared): None collected

Offline charging information:

Current service data container sequence number: None
 Current partial record sequence number: 1
 Number of CDRs closed: 0
 Number of containers closed: 0

Online charging information: Disabled

Rating group information:

Rating group: 0 Service id: 0 State: Ready
 RG Action ID: 0x4070002 Trigger profile: tr1
 Details: Offline RG
 Reporting Level: Service ID
 Statistics information (PFE cleared): None collected

`show unified-edge
ggsn-pgw subscribers`

`user@host> show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers extensive`
`regress@forever> show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers extensive`

extensive (GTP Version 2 Subscribers)

Gateway: PGW

Subscriber Information:

UE:

IMSI: 111222330000005

IMEI: None

MSISDN: 444550000005

Time Zone: GMT DST: None

RAT Type: E-UTRAN

User Location Information:

MCC: 234 MNC: 567

LAC: 0x0 CI: 0x0 SAC: 0x0 RAC: 0x0 TAC: 0x4321 ECI: 0x1234567

User CSG Information:

MCC: 214

MNC: 652

CSGID: 0x1121314

Access Mode: Closed

PDN Session:

APN name: jnpr-gxgy

IPv4 Address: 30.30.28.1

IPv6 Address: None

GTP Version: 2

Address Assignment: Local

Local Control IP: 200.6.88.1

Remote Control IP: 70.70.70.1

Local Control TEID: 0x26000004

Remote Control TEID: 0x5

SGW CSID: 0

MME CSID: 0

PGW CSID: 15382

Selection mode: MS or network provided APN, subscription verified

Session PIC: 2 /0 (FPC/PIC)

PFE: 0 /0 (FPC/PIC)

Service PIC: None/None (FPC/PIC)

Session State: Established

Session Duration: 7:54

Roaming Status: Visitor

Serving network: MCC: 123 MNC: 456

Direct Tunnel: None

HW Rule set Identifier: 1

Rule Map: 3

APN AMBR: Downlink: 2000 kbps

Uplink: 2000 kbps

PCRF Event Triggers: SGSN

PCRF Origin Host: diameter1

PCRF Origin Realm: hitachi.com

Bearer:

NSAPI/EBI: 5

Local Data IP: 200.6.88.1

Remote Data IP: 70.70.70.1

Local Data TEID: 0x3c161400

Remote Data TEID: 0x1005

Bearer State: Established

Idle Timeout: 0 min

AAA Interim Interval: 0 min

QoS Parameters:

QCI: 5

ARP: 1 /0 /0

(PL/PVI/PCI)

Forwarding Class: None

Loss Priority: None

Charging information:

Charging ID: 0x26000004

Transport Profile Name: Gy

Charging Characteristics: 0x8

Profile ID: 2

Charging Profile name: online-charging

State: Ready

Previous State: Updating RGs

Profile selection criteria: Static default

Details: Offline, Online

Statistics information (PFE cleared and non-cleared): None collected

Offline charging information:

Current service data container sequence number: None

Current partial record sequence number: 4

Number of CDRs closed: 3

Number of containers closed: 18

Online charging information:

Number of online rating groups: 1 Next CC request number: 19

```


CC Failure Handling: Retry-and-Terminate Last CCR result code: 2001
Rating group information:
  Rating group: 10 Service id: 10 State: Ready
  RG Action ID: 0x4060000 Trigger profile: gy-trigger
  Details: Offline RG, Online RG
  Reporting Level: Service ID
  Volume Quota: Total: 1000 Threshold: 80%
  Last quota reporting reason: Quota exhausted
  Collection time: Thu Aug 9 13:41:01 2012
  Uplink packets: 41 Downlink packets : 40
  Uplink bytes: 4100 Downlink bytes : 4000
PCC Rule Information:
Rule Name: any_to_any
  Type: Dynamic Associated Rule Base: None
  Precedence: 1 Status: Active
QoS Attributes:
  QCI: 5 ARP: 1 /0 /0 (PL/PVI/PCI)
Charging Attributes:
  Rating Group: 10 Service ID: 10 Gating Status: enable-both
  AF Charging Id: None Charging Method: Online-Offline Metering Method:
None
  Filter Attributes:
    Remote IP/Mask: any/any Protocol: 1 Direction: Both
    Local Ports: any
    Remote Ports: any
    Send to UE: No
Bearer:
  NSAPI/EBI: 6
  LBI: 5
  Local Data IP: 200.6.88.1 Remote Data IP: 70.70.70.1
  Local Data TEID: 0x3c161401 Remote Data TEID: 0x1006
  Bearer State: Established
  Idle Timeout: 0 min AAA Interim Interval: 0 min
QoS Parameters:
  QCI: 8 ARP: 1 /0 /0 (PL/PVI/PCI)
  Forwarding Class: None Loss Priority: None
Charging information:
  Charging ID: 0x26000005 Transport Profile Name: Gy
  Charging Characteristics: 0x8
  Profile ID: 2 Charging Profile name: online-charging

  State: Ready Previous State: Updating RGs
  Profile selection criteria: Static default
  Details: Offline, Online
  Statistics information (PFE cleared and non-cleared): None collected
Offline charging information:
  Current service data container sequence number: None
  Current partial record sequence number: 1
  Number of CDRs closed: 0
  Number of containers closed: 3
Online charging information:
  Number of online rating groups: 1 Next CC request number: 4
  CC Failure Handling: Retry-and-Terminate Last CCR result code: 2001
Rating group information:
  Rating group: 20 Service id: 20 State: Ready
  RG Action ID: 0x4020001 Trigger profile: gy-trigger
  Details: Offline RG, Online RG
  Reporting Level: Service ID
  Volume Quota: Total: 1000 Threshold: 80%
  Last quota reporting reason: Quota exhausted

```

Collection time: Thu Aug 9 13:46:28 2012
Uplink packets: 8 Downlink packets : 8
Uplink bytes: 800 Downlink bytes : 800
PCC Rule Information:
Rule Name: rule1
Type: Dynamic Associated Rule Base: None
Precedence: 1 Status: Active
QoS Attributes:
QCI: 8 ARP: 1 /0 /0 (PL/PVI/PCI)
Charging Attributes:
Rating Group: 20 Service ID: 20 Gating Status: enable-both
AF Charging Id: None Charging Method: Online-Offline Metering Method:
None
Filter Attributes:
Remote IP/Mask: 200.6.1.3/32 Protocol: 1 Direction: Both
Local Ports: any
Remote Ports: any
Send to UE: Yes

show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers traffic-class

Syntax	show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers traffic-class (background conversational interactive streaming) <traffic-handling-priority <i>traffic-handling-priority</i> >
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Mobility Release 11.4W.
Description	Display the subscribers information for the specified traffic class one or more Gateway GPRS Support Nodes (GGSNs) or Packet Data Network Gateways (P-GWs).
Options	<p>traffic-class (background conversational interactive streaming)—Display the subscriber information for the specified traffic class.</p> <p>traffic-handling-priority <i>traffic-handling-priority</i>—(Optional) Display the subscriber information for the specified traffic handling priority. You can specify a traffic handling priority value of 1 through 3.</p>
	<div>  <p>NOTE: This field is applicable only if the traffic class is specified as interactive.</p> </div>
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers on page 191
List of Sample Output	show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers traffic-class conversational on page 211 show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers traffic-class interactive traffic-handling-priority 1 on page 212
Output Fields	The output fields for the show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers traffic-class command are a subset of the output fields for the show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers command. Refer to the explanation of the output fields for the show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers command.

Sample Output

```
show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers user@host> show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers traffic-class conversational
Gateway: PGW1
```

traffic-class conversational

```

Subscriber Information:
  UE:
    IMSI: 734444553453197      IMEI: 1122334455677796
    RAT Type: UTRAN
  PDN Session:
    APN name: internet123
    IPv4 Address: 20.1.0.1      IPv6 Address: None
    GTP Version: 1              Address Assignment: Local
    Local Control IP: 18.1.1.2   Remote Control IP: 30.1.1.2
    Local Control TEID: 0xb000000 Remote Control TEID: 0x5033
    Session PIC: 0 /0 (FPC/PIC)  PFE: 5 /0 (FPC/PIC)
    Service PIC: None/None (FPC/PIC)
    Session State: Established    Session Duration: 3:13
    Roaming Status: Visitor        Serving network: MCC: None MNC: None
    Direct Tunnel: Disabled
  Bearer:
    NSAPI/EBI: 5
    Local Data IP: 18.1.1.2      Remote Data IP: 30.1.1.2
    Local Data TEID: 0x130000    Remote Data TEID: 0x5032
    Bearer State: Established
    Idle Timeout: 0 min          AAA Interim Interval: 0 min
  Negotiated QoS Parameters:
    Traffic Class: Conversational ARP: 1
    Traffic Handling Priority: 0    Transfer Delay: 80
    MBR Uplink: 8640 kbps          MBR Downlink: 8640 kbps
    GBR Uplink: 4672 kbps          GBR Downlink: 4672 kbps
    Signaling Indicator: 0
    Forwarding Class: None         Loss Priority: None
  Requested QoS Parameters:
    Traffic Class: Conversational ARP: 1
    Traffic Handling Priority: 0    Transfer Delay: 10
    MBR Uplink : 8640 kbps         MBR Downlink: 8640 kbps
    GBR Uplink : 4672 kbps         GBR Downlink: 4672 kbps
    Signaling Indicator: 0
  Charging information:
    Charging ID: 0xb000000
    Profile ID: 0
  Rating group information:
    Rating group: 0 Service id: 0

```

show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers traffic-class interactive

```

user@host> show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers traffic-class interactive
traffic-handling-priority 1
Gateway: PGW1

```

traffic-handling-priority

1

Subscriber Information:

UE:

IMSI: 324213213134030 IMEI: 1122334455667790
 MSISDN: 1926737867 Time Zone: GMT DST: None
 RAT Type: E-UTRAN
 User Location Info:
 MCC: None MNC: 180
 LAC: 0x22 CI: 0x0 SAC: 0x2b RAC: 0x0 TAC: 0x4 ECI: 0x0

PDN Session:

APN name: internet123
 IPv4 Address: 20.1.0.1 IPv6 Address: None
 GTP Version: 2 Address Assignment: Local
 Local Control IP: 18.1.1.2 Remote Control IP: 30.1.1.2
 Local Control TEID: 0x14000000 Remote Control TEID: 0x113
 Peer CSID: 0 Remote CSID: 0
 Selection mode: MS or network provided APN, subscription verified
 Session PIC: 0 /0 (FPC/PIC) PFE: 5 /0 (FPC/PIC)
 Service PIC: None/None (FPC/PIC)
 Session State: Established Session Duration: 10
 Roaming Status: Visitor Serving network: MCC: 123 MNC: 567
 Direct Tunnel: None
 Negotiated APN AMBR: Downlink: 128 kbps Uplink: 128 kbps
 Requested APN AMBR: Downlink: 128 kbps Uplink: 128 kbps

Bearer:

NSAPI/EBI: 5
 Local Data IP: 18.1.1.2 Remote Data IP: 30.1.1.2
 Local Data TEID: 0x14140000 Remote Data TEID: 0x114
 Bearer State: Established Substate: None
 Idle Timeout: 0 min AAA Interim Interval: 0 min
 Negotiated QoS Parameters:
 QCI: 5 ARP: 2 /0 /0 (PL/PVI/PCI)
 Forwarding Class: None Loss Priority: None
 Requested QoS Parameters:
 QCI: 5 ARP: 2 /0 /0 (PL/PVI/PCI)

Charging information:

Charging ID: 0x14000000
 Profile ID: 0
 State: Init Previous State: Init
 Profile selection criteria: None

Offline charging information: Disabled

Rating group information:

Rating group: 0 Service id: 0
 Action ID: 0x0 Trigger profile: 0
 Change condition bitmask: 0x0 Action-id-bitmask: 0x0
 Signal bitmask: 0x0 Last signal bitmask: 0x0
 Last statistics info:
 Collection time: None collected

PART 4

Index

- [Index on page 217](#)

Index

Symbols

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

A

aggregate maximum bit rate <i>See</i> AMBR	
aggregated-qos-control statement	
CoS policy profiles.....	91
allocation and retention priority <i>See</i> ARP	
allocation-retention-priority statement	
CoS policy profiles.....	92
AMBR	
configuring	
downlink.....	31, 39
uplink.....	31, 39
overview.....	8, 12
ARP.....	9
in 3G networks.....	8
in 4G networks.....	8
overview.....	8
<i>See also</i> preemption	

B

background traffic class	
description.....	5, 6
bandwidth pools.....	10
configuring.....	24
APN level.....	10
downlink.....	44
system level.....	10, 44
uplink.....	44
<i>See also</i> overview	
bearer load	
configuring	
in 3G/4G networks.....	26

bearers

configuring maximum number	
APN level.....	23
system level.....	23
initial QoS level.....	4
managing load.....	11
maximum number, at system or APN level.....	11
preempting.....	11
rejecting based on	
maximum traffic class.....	12
upgrading based on	
AMBR.....	31, 39
MBR.....	34, 35, 40, 41
bearers-load statement	
resource threshold profiles.....	93
braces, in configuration statements.....	xiii
brackets	
angle, in syntax descriptions.....	xii
square, in configuration statements.....	xiii
Broadband Gateway	
configuring	
QoS, overview.....	18
broadband gateway	
QoS configuration example.....	49

C

CAC	
bandwidth pools.....	10
enforcing.....	10
maximum bearers.....	11
overview.....	10
preemption, enabling.....	25
resource thresholds.....	11
call admission control <i>See</i> CAC	
class-of-service statement.....	96
classifier profiles	
configuring	
for 3G and 4G networks.....	27
classifier-profile statement	
local policies.....	94
classifier-profiles statement	
CoS-CAC.....	95
QoS.....	95
clear unified-edge ggsn-pgw call-admission-control	
statistics command.....	164
comments, in configuration statements.....	xiii
configuration example	
for QoS.....	49

conventions	
text and syntax.....	xii
conversational traffic class	
description.....	5, 6
CoS policy profile	
AMBR in.....	12
configuring	
in 3G networks.....	32
in 3G/4G networks.....	37
in 4G networks.....	29
GBR in.....	13
maximum QCI in.....	12
maximum traffic class in.....	12
MBR in.....	12
overview.....	12
policer actions.....	13
cos-cac statement.....	98
cos-policy-profile statement	
local policies.....	101
cos-policy-profiles statement	
CoS-CAC.....	102
CPU	
managing load	11
CPU load	
configuring	
in 3G/4G networks.....	26
cpu statement	
resource threshold profiles.....	104
curly braces, in configuration statements.....	xiii
customer support.....	xiii
contacting JTAC.....	xiii
D	
default settings	
preemption.....	18
resource thresholds	11, 12
default-bearer-qci statement	
CoS policy profiles.....	105
description statement	
cos-classifier-profiles.....	106
cos-policy-profiles.....	106
local-policies.....	106
resource-threshold-profiles.....	106
diffserv model	
QoS support on broadband gateway.....	4
dl-bandwidth-pool statement	
local policies.....	108
documentation	
comments on.....	xiii
downgrade-gtp-v1-gbr-bearers statement	
guaranteed bit rate bandwidth pools.....	107
DSCP marking	
subscriber packets.....	46, 47
dscp statement	
egress rewrite rules	
class of service.....	111
ingress rewrite rules	
class of service.....	112
dscp-ipv6 statement	
egress rewrite rules	
class of service.....	109
ingress rewrite rules	
class of service.....	110
E	
edit unified-edge gateways statement	
hierarchy.....	88
egress rewrite rules	
configuring.....	45
overview	
overview.....	14
exceed-action policer	
overview.....	14
exceed-action statement	
QoS policer action	
CoS policy profiles.....	113
F	
font conventions.....	xii
forwarding-class statement	
QoS Class Identifier.....	114
G	
GBR	
overview.....	5, 13
GBR bearers.....	10
<i>See also</i> bandwidth pools	
gbr-bandwidth-pools statement	
CoS-CAC.....	115
QoS.....	115
gbr-bearer statement	
QoS policer action	
CoS policy profiles.....	116
guaranteed bit rate <i>See</i> GBR	
guaranteed-bit-rate-downlink statement	
PDP QoS control	
CoS policy profiles.....	117

guaranteed-bit-rate-uplink statement
 PDP QoS control
 CoS policy profiles.....119

H

high statement
 resource threshold profiles.....121

I

inet-precedence statement
 egress rewrite rules
 class of service.....122
 ingress rewrite rules
 class of service.....123
 information element (IE)
 initial QoS level.....4
 ingress rewrite rules
 configuring.....45
 overview.....14
 ingress-rewrite-rules statement
 class of service.....124
 interactive traffic class
 description.....5, 6
 interfaces
 mobile
 applying rewrite rules.....46, 47
 interfaces statement
 class of service.....125

L

local policies
 specifying
 bandwidth pools.....44
 classifier profiles.....43
 policy profiles.....43
 resource thresholds.....43
 local policies profile
 configuring.....43
 local policy
 applying
 system level.....44
 local-policies statement.....126
 local-policy-profile statement
 Broadband Gateway.....127
 loss-priority statement
 QoS Class Identifier.....128
 low statement
 resource threshold profiles.....129

LTE See networks

M

manuals
 comments on.....xiii
 maximum bearers
 configuring
 APN level.....23
 system level.....23
 maximum bit rate See MBR
 maximum QCI
 overview.....12
 maximum traffic class
 overview.....12
 maximum-bandwidth statement
 guaranteed bit rate bandwidth pools.....130
 maximum-bearers statement
 Broadband Gateway.....131
 maximum-bit-rate-downlink statement
 aggregated QoS control
 CoS policy profiles.....132
 PDP QoS control
 CoS policy profiles.....134
 maximum-bit-rate-uplink statement
 aggregated QoS control
 CoS policy profiles.....136
 PDP QoS control
 CoS policy profiles.....138
 MBR
 configuring
 downlink.....34, 35, 40, 41
 uplink.....34, 35, 40, 41
 configuring in traffic classes.....43
 overview.....5, 12
 memory
 managing load11
 memory load
 configuring
 in 3G/4G networks.....27
 memory statement
 resource threshold profiles.....139
 mif statement
 class of service.....140
 mobile interface
 applying rewrite rules.....14
 mobile interfaces
 applying egress rewrite rules.....47
 applying ingress rewrite rules.....46

N

networks

3G

ARP.....	4
classifying subscriber traffic.....	4
GBR.....	4
MBR.....	4
QoS parameters.....	4

4G

AMBR.....	7
ARP.....	7
classifying subscriber traffic.....	7
QoS parameters.....	7

non-gbr-bearer statement

QoS policer action	
CoS policy profiles.....	141

P

parentheses, in syntax descriptions.....	xiii
--	------

PCI flags.....	9
----------------	---

PDP contexts

GBR.....	5
initial QoS level.....	4
MBR.....	5

pdp-qos-control statement

CoS policy profiles.....	142
--------------------------	-----

policer action

configuring	
overview.....	13

policer configuration

exceed-action.....	14
overview.....	13
violate-action.....	13, 14

policer-action statement

CoS policy profiles.....	143
--------------------------	-----

preemption

capability.....	9
enabling.....	25
enabling.....	25
overview.....	9
PCI flags.....	9
PVI flags.....	9
vulnerability.....	9, 25

preemption statement

GGSN or P-GW.....	144
-------------------	-----

protocol statement

egress rewrite rules	
class of service.....	145

PVI flags.....	9
----------------	---

Q

QCI

overview.....	7
---------------	---

qci statement

PDP QoS control	
CoS policy profiles.....	146

QoS

class identifiers.....	7
configuration example.....	49
configuring	
local policies.....	43
configuring on Broadband Gateway	
overview.....	18
Differentiated Services model.....	4
initial level assigned to bearer.....	4
local policy	
applying at apn level.....	44
applying at system level.....	44
monitoring.....	161
NQN flags and upgrade behavior.....	17
overview.....	3
traffic classes.....	4
upgrade flags and upgrade behavior.....	17

QoS Class Identifier See QCI

QoS classifier profiles

configuring	
3G/4G networks.....	27

QoS profiles

configuring	
classifier profile.....	27
CoS policy profile.....	37
CoS policy profile, in 3G networks.....	29, 32
local policy.....	43
resource threshold profile.....	26

qos-class-identifier statement

classifier profiles.....	147
--------------------------	-----

Quality of service See QoS

R

rejecting

maximum active bearers.....	23
-----------------------------	----

resource threshold profiles

configuring	
in 3G/4G networks.....	26

- resource thresholds
 - default settings.....11
 - managing load
 - bearer.....11
 - CPU.....11
 - memory.....11
 - overview11
 - preempting bearers.....11
 - resource-threshold-profile statement
 - local policies.....149
 - resource-threshold-profiles statement
 - CoS-CAC.....148
 - QoS.....148
 - rewrite rules
 - default DSCP marking
 -46, 47
 - egress
 - applying to mobile interfaces.....47
 - configuring.....45
 - overview.....14
 - ingress
 - applying to mobile interfaces.....46
 - configuring.....45
 - overview.....14
 - overview.....14
 - rewrite-rules statement
 - class of service.....150
 - roamer-classifier-profile statement
 - local policies.....151
 - roamer-cos-policy-profile statement
 - local policies.....152
- S**
- show unified-edge ggsn-pgw
 - call-admission-control statistics command.....165
 - show unified-edge ggsn-pgw statistics traffic-class
 - command.....177
 - show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status
 - command.....179
 - show unified-edge ggsn-pgw status preemption-list
 - command.....187
 - show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers
 - command.....191
 - show unified-edge ggsn-pgw subscribers
 - traffic-class command.....211
 - streaming traffic class
 - description.....5, 6
 - subscriber packets
 - DSCP marking on.....46, 47
 - subscriber traffic
 - policing.....13
 - support, technical See technical support
 - syntax conventions.....xii
- T**
- technical support
 - contacting JTAC.....xiii
 - traffic classes
 - overview.....4
- U**
- ul-bandwidth-pool statement
 - local policies.....153
 - UMTS See networks
 - unit statement
 - mobile interface
 - class of service.....154
- V**
- violate-action policer
 - overview.....13, 14
 - violate-action statement
 - QoS policer action
 - CoS policy profiles.....155
 - visitor-classifier-profile statement
 - local policies.....156
 - visitor-cos-policy-profile statement
 - local policies.....157

