



SRC PE Software

Solutions Guide

Release

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Release 4.10.x

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Revision History

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

YEAR 2000 NOTICE

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

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Abbreviated Table of Contents

	About the Documentation	xvii
Part 1	Providing Specialized Services in an SRC Environment	
Chapter 1	Managing Tiered and Premium Services with QoS on JunosE Routers (SRC CLI)	3
Chapter 2	Managing Subscribers for a Wireless Roaming Environment	17
Chapter 3	Configuring VoIP Services in an SRC Network	25
Chapter 4	Providing Packet Mirroring in an SRC Network	29
Part 2	Managing Services in a PCMM Environment	
Chapter 5	Providing Premium Services in a PCMM Environment	41
Chapter 6	Configuring the SAE for a PCMM Environment (SRC CLI)	57
Chapter 7	Adding Objects for CMTS Devices (SRC CLI)	69
Chapter 8	Using the NIC Resolver in a PCMM Environment	73
Chapter 9	Using PCMM Policy Servers	75
Chapter 10	Configuring the JPS (SRC CLI)	79
Chapter 11	Monitoring the JPS (SRC CLI)	105
Chapter 12	Monitoring the JPS (C-Web Interface)	109
Part 3	Managing Services on RADIUS and Diameter Devices	
Chapter 13	Managing Services on Third-Party Devices in the SRC Network	119
Chapter 14	Managing the SRC Diameter Server	127
Chapter 15	Monitoring the SRC Diameter Server (SRC CLI)	137
Chapter 16	Managing Services with Diameter on MX Series Routers	141
Chapter 17	Managing Subscriber Sessions on MX Series Routers in an SRC Network	159
Chapter 18	Configuring Services for SRC-Managed Routers	177
Chapter 19	Configuring PCC or ePCC Rules for Router Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF	191
Part 4	Using SRC Configuration Wizards	
Chapter 20	SRC Configuration Wizards Overview (SRC CLI)	213
Chapter 21	SRC Configuration Wizards Overview (C-Web Interface)	217
Chapter 22	Using the Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration Wizard	221

Part 5

Index

Index 239

Table of Contents

	About the Documentation	xvii
	SRC Documentation and Release Notes	xvii
	Audience	xvii
	Documentation Conventions	xvii
	Documentation Feedback	xix
	Requesting Technical Support	xix
	Self-Help Online Tools and Resources	xx
	Opening a Case with JTAC	xx
Part 1	Providing Specialized Services in an SRC Environment	
Chapter 1	Managing Tiered and Premium Services with QoS on JunosE Routers (SRC CLI)	3
	QoS on JunosE Routers Overview	3
	Dynamically Managing QoS Profiles	4
	How QoS Profile Tracking Works	4
	Identifying QoS Services	4
	Determining the QoS Profile	5
	Setting Up Policy Groups	6
	Setting Up Services	7
	Reestablishing Default QoS Profile	7
	Example: How QTP Activates a QoS Service	7
	Configuring QoS Profile-Tracking Plug-Ins (SRC CLI)	9
	Configuring Search Filters for QoS Profile-Tracking Plug-Ins	10
	Updating QoS Profile Data in the Directory	12
	Query Fields	12
	Examples: Searching for QoS Information	13
Chapter 2	Managing Subscribers for a Wireless Roaming Environment	17
	Wireless Roaming Environment Overview	17
	Subscriber Access in a Wireless Roaming Environment	17
	Configuring Subscriber Access for a Wireless Location	18
	Configuring RADIUS Authentication	18
	Creating Subscriber Access to an ISP	21
	Creating Web Access	22
	Setting Idle Timeout Options for the SAE	23

Chapter 3	Configuring VoIP Services in an SRC Network	25
	Session Management for VoIP Services Overview	25
	Accounting and Tracking	25
	VoIP Call Setup	26
	Configuring Policies and Services for VoIP	26
	Activating VoIP Services for Assigned IP Subscribers	27
	Setting Timeouts for Assigned IP Subscriber Sessions	28
Chapter 4	Providing Packet Mirroring in an SRC Network	29
	Packet-Mirroring Services Overview	29
	Configuring Packet-Mirroring Support in an SRC Network	30
	Configuring the Script Service for Packet Mirroring	31
	Configuring Parameters for the Script Service for Packet Mirroring	32
	Specifying Maximum Number of RADIUS Peers (SRC CLI)	34
	Example: Using the Sample Packet-Mirroring Application	35
	Example: Packet Mirroring for PPP Subscribers	35
	Example: Packet Mirroring for DHCP Subscribers	36
	Configuring DHCP Subscriber Sessions	36
	Disabling RADIUS Authentication for DHCP Subscribers	36
	Defining RADIUS Attributes for Dynamic Authorization Requests with the SAE Core API	37
Part 2	Managing Services in a PCMM Environment	
Chapter 5	Providing Premium Services in a PCMM Environment	41
	PCMM Environment Overview	41
	PCMM Architecture	41
	DOCSIS Protocol	42
	Service Flows	43
	Client Types	43
	SRC Software in the PCMM Environment	45
	Traffic Profiles	45
	End-to-End QoS Architecture	46
	Extending QoS to the Subscriber Edge Domain	47
	Extending QoS to the Service Edge Domain	47
	Provisioning End-to-End Services	48
	Example for Videoconferencing Services	48
	Example for Video-on-Demand Services	49
	Using the SAE in a PCMM Environment	50
	Logging In Subscribers and Creating Sessions	50
	Assigned IP Subscribers	51
	Event Notification from an IP Address Manager	52
	SAE Communities	53
	Storing Session Data	54
	PCMM Record-Keeping Server Plug-In	54
Chapter 6	Configuring the SAE for a PCMM Environment (SRC CLI)	57
	Configuring the SAE for a Cable Network Environment (SRC CLI)	57
	Configuring the SAE to Manage PCMM Devices (SRC CLI)	58
	Setting Up SAE Communities (SRC CLI)	61

	Configuring the SAE Community Manager	61
	Configuring SAE Properties for the Event Notification API (SRC CLI)	62
	Configuring Record-Keeping Server Peers for Plug-Ins (SRC CLI)	63
	Configuring PCMM Record-Keeping Server Plug-Ins (SRC CLI)	64
	Configuring CMTS-Specific RKS Plug-Ins (SRC CLI)	66
Chapter 7	Adding Objects for CMTS Devices (SRC CLI)	69
	Adding Objects for CMTS Devices (SRC CLI)	69
	Creating Virtual Routers for the CMTS Device (SRC CLI)	70
Chapter 8	Using the NIC Resolver in a PCMM Environment	73
	Using the NIC Resolver in PCMM Environments	73
Chapter 9	Using PCMM Policy Servers	75
	JPS Overview	75
	JPS Framework	75
	JPS Interfaces	76
	Application Manager to Policy Server Interface	77
	Policy Server to RKS Interface	77
	Policy Server to CMTS Interface	77
Chapter 10	Configuring the JPS (SRC CLI)	79
	Configuration Statements for the JPS	79
	Configuring the JPS (SRC CLI)	81
	Modifying the JPS Configuration (SRC CLI)	82
	Configuring General Properties for the JPS (SRC CLI)	82
	Specifying Policy Server Identifiers in Messages (SRC CLI)	83
	Configuring Logging Destinations for the JPS (SRC CLI)	84
	Configuring JPS to Store Log Messages in a File (SRC CLI)	85
	Configuring JPS to Send Log Messages to System Logging Facility (SRC CLI)	85
	Specifying Connections to the Application Managers (SRC CLI)	86
	Configuring Connections to RKSs (SRC CLI)	88
	Specifying Connections to RKSs (SRC CLI)	88
	Configuring RKS Pairs (SRC CLI)	90
	Configuring RKS Pairs for Associated Application Managers (SRC CLI)	91
	Specifying Connections to CMTS Devices (SRC CLI)	92
	Modifying the Subscriber Configuration (SRC CLI)	95
	Configuring Subscriber IP Pools as IP Address Ranges (SRC CLI)	96
	Configuring Subscriber IP Pools as IP Subnets (SRC CLI)	96
	Configuring the SAE to Interact with the JPS (SRC CLI)	97
	Specifying Application Managers for the Policy Server (SRC CLI)	98
	Specifying Application Manager Identifiers for Policy Servers (SRC CLI)	99
	Adding Objects for Policy Servers to the Directory (SRC CLI)	100
	Configuring Initialization Scripts (SRC CLI)	101
	Enabling State Synchronization (SRC CLI)	101
	Using the NIC Resolver	102
	Managing the JPS	103
	Starting the JPS (SRC CLI)	103
	Restarting the JPS (SRC CLI)	103

	Stopping the JPS (SRC CLI)	104
	Displaying JPS Status (SRC CLI)	104
Chapter 11	Monitoring the JPS (SRC CLI)	105
	Monitoring the JPS	105
	Viewing Server Process Information	105
	Viewing JPS State	106
	Viewing Performance Statistics for the JPS Interfaces	106
	Viewing Network Connections for the Application Manager	106
	Viewing Network Connections for the CMTS Device	106
	Viewing Performance Statistics for the CMTS Locator	107
	Viewing Message Handler Information	107
Chapter 12	Monitoring the JPS (C-Web Interface)	109
	Viewing Information About the JPS Server Process (C-Web Interface)	109
	Viewing JPS AM Statistics (C-Web Interface)	110
	Viewing JPS AM Connections (C-Web Interface)	110
	Viewing JPS CMTS Statistics (C-Web Interface)	111
	Viewing JPS CMTS Connections (C-Web Interface)	112
	Viewing JPS CMTS Locator Statistics (C-Web Interface)	113
	Viewing JPS Message Handler Statistics (C-Web Interface)	113
	Viewing JPS Message Flow Statistics (C-Web Interface)	114
	Viewing JPS RKS Statistics (C-Web Interface)	115
Part 3	Managing Services on RADIUS and Diameter Devices	
Chapter 13	Managing Services on Third-Party Devices in the SRC Network	119
	COA Script Service Overview	119
	Configuring COA Script Services	120
	Configuring Monitoring Agent to Receive RADIUS Accounting Messages	120
	Creating the COA Script Service (SRC CLI)	121
	Configuring the COA Script Service (SRC CLI)	122
	Parameters for Sample COA Script Service	123
	Configuring Subscriptions to the COA Script Service	124
	Example: Using the Sample COA Script Service	124
	Defining RADIUS Attributes for COA Requests with the API	125
Chapter 14	Managing the SRC Diameter Server	127
	Configuring the Diameter Application (SRC CLI)	127
	Configuring the Diameter Application Properties	127
	Configuring the Diameter Client Properties	130
	Configuring the Diameter Server Properties	131
	Configuring Logging Destinations	131
	Configuring Diameter Peers (SRC CLI)	132
	SNMP Support for Diameter Component	134
Chapter 15	Monitoring the SRC Diameter Server (SRC CLI)	137
	SRC CLI Commands to Monitor the SRC Diameter Server	137
	Viewing Statistics for the SRC Diameter Server (SRC CLI)	138
	Viewing Message Handler Information for the SRC Diameter Server (SRC CLI)	138

	Viewing Server Process Information for the SRC Diameter Server (SRC CLI) . . .	138
	Viewing Information About SRC Diameter Server Requests (SRC CLI)	139
	Viewing SRC Diameter Server State (SRC CLI)	139
Chapter 16	Managing Services with Diameter on MX Series Routers	141
	SRC Peer Support on MX Series Routers Overview	141
	Managing Services on MX Series Routers Using the Diameter Application	142
	Configuring JSRC on the MX Series Router	143
	Configuring the Diameter Application (SRC CLI)	143
	Configuring the Diameter Application Properties	143
	Configuring the Diameter Client Properties	146
	Configuring the Diameter Server Properties	147
	Configuring Logging Destinations	147
	Adding Network Devices (SRC CLI)	148
	Configuring Diameter Peers (SRC CLI)	149
	Configuring the SAE to Manage Network Devices (SRC CLI)	152
	Specifying Initialization Scripts for the Intelligent-Service-Edge Device Driver (SRC CLI)	153
	Configuring JSRC Policies (SRC CLI)	154
	Configuring JSRC Policy Lists	154
	Configuring JSRC Policy Rules	154
	Configuring Dynamic Profile Actions	155
	Configuring Operation Script for Policy Provisioning (SRC CLI)	156
Chapter 17	Managing Subscriber Sessions on MX Series Routers in an SRC Network	159
	Subscriber Sessions on MX Series Routers Overview	159
	Managing Subscriber Sessions on MX Series Routers (SRC CLI)	160
	Configuring External Subscriber Monitor (SRC CLI)	160
	Configuring Pseudo-RADIUS Authorization Server Properties (SRC CLI) . . .	161
	Configuring the Pseudo-RADIUS Authorization Server (SRC CLI)	161
	Configuring the Directory Connection Properties for the Subscriber Data	163
	Configuring Directory Connection Properties for the Cached DHCP Profiles	164
	Configuring the NIC Proxy for the Pseudo-RADIUS Authorization Server (SRC CLI)	165
	Configuring Resolution Information for a NIC Proxy	166
	Changing the Configuration for the NIC Proxy Cache	166
	Configuring a NIC Proxy for NIC Replication	167
	Extracting RADIUS Attributes with the Pseudo-RADIUS Authorization Server (SRC CLI)	168
	Extracting Interface Name Attribute Values	169
	Extracting Virtual Router Name Attribute Values	169
	Enabling the Pseudo-RADIUS Authorization Server (SRC CLI)	171
	Disabling the Pseudo-RADIUS Authorization Server (SRC CLI)	171
	Setting Up MX Series Routers in the SRC Network (SRC CLI)	171
	Configuring the COA Script Service for MX Series Routers (SRC CLI)	172
	Configuring Parameters for the Script Service for MX Series Routers (SRC CLI)	173

	Configuring Subscriptions to the Script Service	175
	Viewing Statistics for the Pseudo–RADIUS Authorization Server (SRC CLI)	175
	Monitoring Statistics for the Pseudo–RADIUS Authorization Server (SRC CLI)	175
Chapter 18	Configuring Services for SRC-Managed Routers	177
	DPI Script Service Overview	177
	Creating the DPI Script Service (SRC CLI)	178
	Configuring Subscriptions to the DPI Script Service	179
	Parameters for DPI Script Service	180
	Creating a Configuration File	182
	Configuring Batch Parameters	183
	Substituting Parameters in Policy Templates	183
	Configuring Policy Templates	184
	Example: Using the DPI Script Service	189
Chapter 19	Configuring PCC or ePCC Rules for Router Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF	191
	Managing PCC or ePCC Rules on Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF	191
	Configuration Statements for Policies Used for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF (SRC CLI)	192
	Configuring Policies for Router Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF (SRC CLI)	194
	Configuring Policy Lists for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF (SRC CLI)	195
	Configuring Static PCC Rules for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF (SRC CLI)	197
	Configuring Substitutions for Gx Static PCC Rules	199
	Configuring Dynamic PCC Rules for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF (SRC CLI)	200
	Configuring Substitutions for Gx Dynamic PCC Rules	203
	Configuring the Dynamic PCC Rules Application Information for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF (SRC CLI)	204
	Configuring the Dynamic PCC Rules Flow Information for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF (SRC CLI)	205
	Configuring the Dynamic PCC Rules QoS Information for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF (SRC CLI)	207
	Configuring the Dynamic PCC Rules Steering Information for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF (SRC CLI)	208
	Configuring the Dynamic PCC Rules Redirect Information for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF (SRC CLI)	209
Part 4	Using SRC Configuration Wizards	
Chapter 20	SRC Configuration Wizards Overview (SRC CLI)	213
	SRC Configuration Wizards Overview (SRC CLI)	213
	How Configuration Wizards Work (SRC CLI)	213
	Navigating Screens in the Wizard (SRC CLI)	214
	Running a Configuration Wizard (SRC CLI)	215

Chapter 21	SRC Configuration Wizards Overview (C-Web Interface)	217
	SRC Configuration Wizards Overview (C-Web Interface)	217
	How the Configuration Wizards Work (C-Web Interface)	217
	Navigating Screens in the Wizard (C-Web Interface)	218
	Running a Configuration Wizard (C-Web Interface)	219
Chapter 22	Using the Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration Wizard	221
	Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration Wizard Overview	221
	Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration Wizard Configuration	
	Overview	222
	Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration Wizard Definition File	222
	Configuration Provided by the Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration	
	Wizard	229
	Required Input Parameters for the Fair Usage on MX Series Routers	
	Configuration Wizard	232
	Running the Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration Wizard (SRC	
	CLI)	233
Part 5	Index	
	Index	239

List of Figures

Part 1	Providing Specialized Services in an SRC Environment	
Chapter 1	Managing Tiered and Premium Services with QoS on JunosE Routers (SRC CLI)	3
	Figure 1: Searching for All QoS Profiles on a Router	13
	Figure 2: Searching for QoS Profiles in a Policy Group	14
	Figure 3: Searching for All Policy Groups on a Router	14
Chapter 2	Managing Subscribers for a Wireless Roaming Environment	17
	Figure 4: Subscriber Access to a Wireless Roaming Group	18
Part 2	Managing Services in a PCMM Environment	
Chapter 5	Providing Premium Services in a PCMM Environment	41
	Figure 5: PCMM Architectural Framework	42
	Figure 6: Client Type 1 Single-Phase Resource Reservation Model	44
	Figure 7: Client Type 2 Single-Phase Resource Reservation Model	45
	Figure 8: SRC Software in the PCMM Environment	45
	Figure 9: End-to-End QoS Architecture in a Cable Network	47
	Figure 10: Videoconferencing Example	48
	Figure 11: Video-on-Demand Example	49
	Figure 12: Login Interactions with Assigned IP Subscribers	51
	Figure 13: Login Interactions with Event Notification Application	52
	Figure 14: SAE Community	54
Chapter 9	Using PCMM Policy Servers	75
	Figure 15: PCMM Architectural Framework	76
Chapter 12	Monitoring the JPS (C-Web Interface)	109
	Figure 16: C-Web Interface for Monitoring JPS Server Process Information	109
	Figure 17: C-Web Interface for Monitoring Application Manager-to-Policy Server Interface Performance Statistics	110
	Figure 18: C-Web Interface for Monitoring AM Connection Statistics	111
	Figure 19: C-Web Interface for Monitoring Policy Server-to-CMTS Interface Performance Statistics	112
	Figure 20: C-Web Interface for Monitoring CMTS Connection Statistics	112
	Figure 21: C-Web Interface for Monitoring CMTS Locator Statistics	113
	Figure 22: C-Web Interface for Monitoring JPS Message Handler Statistics	114
	Figure 23: C-Web Interface for Monitoring Message Flow Statistics	114
	Figure 24: C-Web Interface for Monitoring Policy Server-to-RKS Interface Performance Statistics	115

Part 4	Using SRC Configuration Wizards	
Chapter 20	SRC Configuration Wizards Overview (SRC CLI)	213
	Figure 25: Sample SRC Configuration Wizard Screen (SRC CLI)	214
Chapter 21	SRC Configuration Wizards Overview (C-Web Interface)	217
	Figure 26: Sample SRC Configuration Wizard Screen (C-Web Interface)	218
Chapter 22	Using the Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration Wizard	221
	Figure 27: Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration Wizard Topology	221
	Figure 28: SRC Host Parameters Dialog Box	234
	Figure 29: SRC VTA Database Parameters Dialog Box	234
	Figure 30: Router Host Parameters Dialog Box	235

List of Tables

	About the Documentation	xvii
	Table 1: Notice Icons	xviii
	Table 2: Text Conventions	xviii
Part 1	Providing Specialized Services in an SRC Environment	
Chapter 1	Managing Tiered and Premium Services with QoS on JunosE Routers (SRC CLI)	3
	Table 3: Examples of Concatenated QoS Profile Input Values	5
	Table 4: Settings for Filter Strings	11
Chapter 2	Managing Subscribers for a Wireless Roaming Environment	17
	Table 5: Packet Types for RADIUS Attributes	20
Chapter 4	Providing Packet Mirroring in an SRC Network	29
	Table 6: Parameter Substitutions for Packet-Mirroring Services	32
Part 3	Managing Services on RADIUS and Diameter Devices	
Chapter 13	Managing Services on Third-Party Devices in the SRC Network	119
	Table 7: Parameter Substitutions for COA Services	123
Chapter 15	Monitoring the SRC Diameter Server (SRC CLI)	137
	Table 8: Commands to Monitor the Diameter Server	137
Chapter 17	Managing Subscriber Sessions on MX Series Routers in an SRC Network	159
	Table 9: Parameter Substitutions for MX Series Routers COA Services	173
Chapter 18	Configuring Services for SRC-Managed Routers	177
	Table 10: Parameter Substitutions for DPI Services	181
	Table 11: Policy Template Elements for Configuration File	185
Chapter 19	Configuring PCC or ePCC Rules for Router Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF	191
	Table 12: Substitutions for Gx Static PCC Rules	199
	Table 13: Substitutions for Gx Dynamic PCC Rules	203
Part 4	Using SRC Configuration Wizards	
Chapter 20	SRC Configuration Wizards Overview (SRC CLI)	213
	Table 14: Wizard Buttons (SRC CLI)	214
	Table 15: Wizard Navigation Keys	215

Chapter 21	SRC Configuration Wizards Overview (C-Web Interface)	217
	Table 16: Wizard Pop-up Buttons	218
Chapter 22	Using the Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration Wizard	221
	Table 17: SRC Configuration Parameters Supplied by the Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration Wizard	229
	Table 18: Input Parameters Required by the Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration Wizard	232

About the Documentation

- SRC Documentation and Release Notes on page xvii
- Audience on page xvii
- Documentation Conventions on page xvii
- Documentation Feedback on page xix
- Requesting Technical Support on page xix

SRC Documentation and Release Notes

For a list of related SRC documentation, see <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/>.

If the information in the latest *SRC Release Notes* differs from the information in the SRC guides, follow the *SRC Release Notes*.

Audience

This documentation is intended for experienced system and network specialists working with routers running Junos OS and JunosE software in an Internet access environment. We assume that readers know how to use the routers, directories, and RADIUS servers that they will deploy in their SRC networks. If you are using the SRC software in a cable network environment, we assume that you are familiar with the PacketCable Multimedia Specification (PCMM) as defined by Cable Television Laboratories, Inc. (CableLabs) and with the Data-over-Cable Service Interface Specifications (DOCSIS) 1.1 protocol. We also assume that you are familiar with operating a multiple service operator (MSO) multimedia-managed IP network.

Documentation Conventions

[Table 1 on page xviii](#) defines the notice icons used in this guide. [Table 2 on page xviii](#) defines text conventions used throughout this documentation.

Table 1: Notice Icons

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

Table 2: Text Conventions

Convention	Description	Examples
Bold text like this	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Represents keywords, scripts, and tools in text. Represents a GUI element that the user selects, clicks, checks, or clears. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specify the keyword exp-msg. Run the install.sh script. Use the pkgadd tool. To cancel the configuration, click Cancel.
Bold text like this	Represents text that the user must type.	user@host# set cache-entry-age cache-entry-age
Fixed-width text like this	Represents information as displayed on your terminal's screen, such as CLI commands in output displays.	<pre>nic-locators { login { resolution { resolver-name /realms/ login/A1; key-type LoginName; value-type SaeId; } } }</pre>
Regular sans serif typeface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Represents configuration statements. Indicates SRC CLI commands and options in text. Represents examples in procedures. Represents URLs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> system ldap server{ stand-alone; Use the request sae modify device failover command with the force option user@host# ... http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/software/management/src/api-index.html

Table 2: Text Conventions (*continued*)

<i>Italic sans serif typeface</i>	Represents variables in SRC CLI commands.	<code>user@host# set local-address local-address</code>
Angle brackets	In text descriptions, indicate optional keywords or variables.	Another runtime variable is <gfwif>.
Key name	Indicates the name of a key on the keyboard.	Press Enter.
Key names linked with a plus sign (+)	Indicates that you must press two or more keys simultaneously.	Press Ctrl + b.
<i>Italic typeface</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasizes words. Identifies book names. Identifies distinguished names. Identifies files, directories, and paths in text but not in command examples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are two levels of access: <i>user</i> and <i>privileged</i>. <i>SRC PE Getting Started Guide</i> <i>o=Users, o=UMC</i> The <i>/etc/default.properties</i> file.
Backslash	At the end of a line, indicates that the text wraps to the next line.	<code>Plugin.radiusAcct-1.class=\ net.juniper.smgmt.sae.plugin\ RadiusTrackingPluginEvent</code>
Words separated by the symbol	Represent a choice to select one keyword or variable to the left or right of this symbol. (The keyword or variable may be either optional or required.)	<code>diagnostic line</code>

Documentation Feedback

We encourage you to provide feedback, comments, and suggestions so that we can improve the documentation. You can provide feedback by using either of the following methods:

- Online feedback rating system—On any page of the Juniper Networks TechLibrary site at <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/index.html>, simply click the stars to rate the content, and use the pop-up form to provide us with information about your experience. Alternately, you can use the online feedback form at <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/feedback/>.
- E-mail—Send your comments to techpubs-comments@juniper.net. Include the document or topic name, URL or page number, and software version (if applicable).

Requesting Technical Support

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

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

Self-Help Online Tools and Resources

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

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

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

Opening a Case with JTAC

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

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

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

PART 1

Providing Specialized Services in an SRC Environment

- [Managing Tiered and Premium Services with QoS on JunosE Routers \(SRC CLI\) on page 3](#)
- [Managing Subscribers for a Wireless Roaming Environment on page 17](#)
- [Configuring VoIP Services in an SRC Network on page 25](#)
- [Providing Packet Mirroring in an SRC Network on page 29](#)

CHAPTER 1

Managing Tiered and Premium Services with QoS on JunosE Routers (SRC CLI)

- [QoS on JunosE Routers Overview on page 3](#)
- [Dynamically Managing QoS Profiles on page 4](#)
- [Configuring QoS Profile-Tracking Plug-Ins \(SRC CLI\) on page 9](#)
- [Configuring Search Filters for QoS Profile-Tracking Plug-Ins on page 10](#)
- [Updating QoS Profile Data in the Directory on page 12](#)
- [Query Fields on page 12](#)
- [Examples: Searching for QoS Information on page 13](#)

QoS on JunosE Routers Overview

Tiered Internet access and premium services such as video on demand, gaming, or videoconferencing require quality-of-service (QoS) profiles to be running on the subscriber interface on the router running JunosE Software. The router allows only one QoS profile to be attached to an interface at one time. Therefore, as a subscriber activates and deactivates different services, the QoS profile running on the interface needs to change. Also, as subscribers activate services, they may have multiple QoS services running at the same time; for example, internet-gold with videoconferencing.

With the SRC software, you can:

- Dynamically manage QoS profiles on the router running JunosE Software to control a combination of services that require QoS.
- Update the directory with a list of QoS profiles that are currently configured on a router running JunosE Software.
- Search the directory for QoS policy information.

Related Documentation

- [Dynamically Managing QoS Profiles on page 4](#)
- [*Delivering QoS Services in a Cable Environment*](#)
- [Configuring QoS Profile-Tracking Plug-Ins \(SRC CLI\) on page 9](#)
- [Updating QoS Profile Data in the Directory on page 12](#)

- [Examples: Searching for QoS Information on page 13](#)

Dynamically Managing QoS Profiles

The SAE provides a QoS-tracking plug-in (QTP) that you can use to ensure that, as a subscriber activates and deactivates services, the required QoS profile is attached to the subscriber interface. With the QTP, the QoS profile selected is based on the activation state of an aggregation of services, not just one service.

For example, a subscriber activates a QoS service on a subscriber interface that requires a QoS profile that supports 512 best effort. The subscriber then activates a faster service (for example, 1024 best effort), as well as video on demand, and now has two QoS services running on an interface. The subscriber now needs a QoS profile to be attached to the interface that supports both video on demand and 1024 best-effort service. The QTP can determine which QoS profile the subscriber needs, and can cause the existing QoS profile to be removed from the subscriber interface and the new QoS profile to be attached to the interface.

Note that if a profile is installed on a subscriber interface and the QTP installs a new profile, the new profile is based on QoS services that are currently active. The new profile does not combine the functionality of the previous profile with the new profile. For example, if a subscriber has a default policy with QoS profile be-512 installed on the subscriber interface, and the subscriber activates a video-on-demand service, the QTP does not combine the functionality of be-512 with the profile that supports video on demand.

How QoS Profile Tracking Works

The SAE manages policies on router interfaces through service sessions. Service session configurations contain the policy that needs to be installed on an interface when a service is activated. The policy definition can include the name of a QoS profile to attach to the interface when the policy is installed.

When you set up the QTP, you create a QoS profile attachment service. The purpose of this service is to attach the required QoS profile to an interface. This service is hidden from subscribers and is under only QTP control.

Because profiles need to be changed only when QoS services are activated or deactivated, the QTP tracks services and reacts to service state changes by adjusting the QoS profile attachment as needed by deactivating and activating the QoS profile attachment service.

Subscribers who need their services managed by the QTP are subscribed to the QoS profile attachment service.

Identifying QoS Services

When you set up a service, you identify the service as a QoS service in one of the fields in the service definition. For example, you can assign a service name or category to indicate that the service is a QoS service, or you could assign the QTP instance name in the Tracking Plugin field.

When the SAE notifies the QTP that a service has been activated or deactivated, the QTP determines whether it is a QoS service by searching attributes in the service object. The QTP uses a search filter that you set up to search an attribute for the information that you assigned to the service to indicate that it is a QoS service.

For example, suppose you enter myqtp in the tracking plug-in field of QoS services to indicate that the service is a QoS service. You would set up the search filter to search tracking plug-in attributes for any service that contains myqtp:

```
(attribute.trackPlug=*myqtp*)
```

Or you might configure the category to indicate that a service is a QoS service. The following filter searches service category attributes for any entry that contains ultra, video on demand, or video telephony:

```
((serviceCategory=*ultra*)((serviceCategory=*video on  
demand*)(serviceCategory=*video telephony*)))
```

To obtain a list of attribute names for the sspService object class, see the LDAP schema documentation in **SDK+AppSupport+Demos+Samples.tar.gz** file in the folder *SDK/doc/ldap* or on the Juniper Networks website at <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/software/management/src>.

Determining the QoS Profile

After the QTP determines that a service is a QoS service, it needs to obtain the name of the QoS profile for the service. The QTP generates a QoS profile name based on active QoS services as follows:

1. Obtains QoS profile input values.

The QTP obtains these values by taking the value of an attribute in the service definition. You specify which attribute that you want the QTP to use as the input value. For example, you can specify the service name, the category, or the contents of the design and graphics attribute.

2. Compiles a list of the QoS profile input values.
3. Removes duplicate values from the list.
4. Sorts the remaining list by using a case-sensitive alphanumeric comparison.
5. Concatenates the values with a separator. The default value for the separator is a hyphen (-). You can specify a different separator.

Table 3 on page 5 shows how lists of QoS profile input values are sorted and then concatenated.

Table 3: Examples of Concatenated QoS Profile Input Values

Input—QoS Profile Input Values	Output—Concatenated Name
be512, vod	be512-vod
game, be1024, vod	be1024-game-vod

Table 3: Examples of Concatenated QoS Profile Input Values (*continued*)

Input—QoS Profile Input Values	Output—Concatenated Name
be128	be128

6. Adds a prefix to the resulting name. The default prefix is qos-profile. (You can specify a different value.) The output from our examples now looks like this:

- qos-profile-be512-vod
- qos-profile-be1024-game-vod
- qos-profile-be128

The names that result from this process are the QoS profile names.

As you can see from this process, you need to design services and configure the QTP so that the resulting QoS profile names match the names of the QoS profiles configured on the router running JunosE Software.

Typically, a QoS designer creates a number of QoS profiles that support all the services that are expected to be used. This design results in various QoS profiles that need to be configured on each router. If a required QoS profile is not configured on the router, the hidden QoS profile attachment service cannot be activated. Services are still activated for the subscriber, but the services will not provide the expected traffic requirements. When this happens, the SAE logs the error but does not send an error message to the subscriber.

Setting Up Policy Groups

You need to create two types of policy groups in your QTP configuration. The QoS profile attachment service needs a policy group that attaches the required QoS profile to the subscriber interface when the attachment service is activated. QoS services need policy groups that classify traffic and specify the action to take on traffic that matches the classifier. (You can set up traffic classifiers to match any traffic.)

Policy Group for QoS Profile Attachment Service

The policy group for the hidden QoS profile attachment service must have an egress policy list with only one policy rule that contains a QoS profile attachment action. The QoS profile attachment action must have a variable parameter in the QoS profile field.



NOTE: The policy group for the QoS profile attachment service must contain only one egress policy list and must contain one and only one QoS profile attachment action. Otherwise, the SRC software will require a license for the hidden service.

When the profile attachment service is activated, the QTP substitutes the QoS profile attribute in the policy with the QoS profile name that it determined. The service then loads the policy.

The following example creates a policy group for the QoS profile attachment service. This policy group does not match any traffic.

1. Create a policy group called Pg-qos-attach, and add an egress policy list.
2. In the egress policy list, create a policy rule that has a QoS profile attachment action with QoS profile qpName.

By default, the QTP looks for qpName as the variable parameter.

When the QTP determines the required QoS profile name, it substitutes qpName with the value that it acquired.

Setting Up Services

You need to set up a QoS profile attachment service and QoS services. Both types of services are value-added (SSP) services.

In the QoS profile attachment service, assign the policy group that you configured for the service. For example, policyGroupName=Pg-qos-attach, ou=ent, o=Policies, o=umc.

In QoS services, assign the policy group that you configured for the service.

Subscribe subscribers to the QoS profile attachment service and to the appropriate QoS services.

Reestablishing Default QoS Profile

A default QoS profile may be installed on the subscriber interface before the QTP installs QoS profiles in response to the activation of QoS services. For example, a profile may have been attached to the subscriber interface when the default policy was installed. Once QoS services are no longer active on the interface, the QTP can reestablish the QoS profile that was installed on the interface before the QTP began tracking services and installing profiles on the interface.

Example: How QTP Activates a QoS Service

The following example shows the process that QTP uses when a subscriber activates a QoS service. In this example, QoS profile input values are taken from the service name attribute. The hidden QoS profile attachment service is named svc-qos-attach. The svc-qos-attach service contains a policy that has the variable parameter qpName assigned as the QoS profile name.

1. The subscriber does not have any active services.
2. The subscriber activates service be512, which is a QoS service.
 - a. The SAE sends a Service Session Start event to the QTP.
 - b. The QTP searches an attribute in the service definition and determines that the service is a QoS service.
 - c. Using the SAE Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA) remote application programming interface (API), the QTP gets a list of the subscriber's active QoS services.

The list contains only service be512 because that is the only service that the subscriber has activated.

- d. The QTP adds the default prefix to the QoS profile input value to obtain the QoS profile name. The result is:

qos-profile-be512

- e. The QTP deactivates the hidden svc-qos-attach service. Because this svc-qos-attach service was not active before, this operation does not have any effect.
- f. The QTP activates the hidden svc-qos-attach service, and it substitutes variable parameter qpName with '\$qos-profile-be512' as the QoS profile name in the policy.
- g. The policy loads qos-profile-be512 on the subscriber interface.

- 3. The subscriber activates service vod, which is a QoS service.

- a. The SAE sends a Service Session Start event to the QTP.
- b. QTP searches attributes in active service definitions and determines that the service is a QoS service.

- c. The QTP gets a list of the subscriber's active QoS services. The result is:

be512, vod

- d. The QTP sorts the list and concatenates the QoS profile input values with the separator. The result is:

be512-vod

- e. The QTP adds the default prefix to the concatenated name to obtain the QoS profile name. The result is:

qos-profile-be512-vod.

- f. The QTP deactivates the hidden svc-qos-attach service.
- g. The QTP activates the hidden svc-qos-attach service, and it substitutes variable parameter qpName with '\$qos-profile-be512-vod' as the QoS profile name in the policy.
- h. The policy loads qos-profile-be512-vod.

- 4. The subscriber deactivates service vod.

- a. The QTP follows the same procedure as in Step 2 above and determines that the QoS profile name is qos-profile-vod.
- b. The QTP deactivates the hidden svc-qos-attach service.
- c. The QTP reactivates the hidden svc-qos-attach service, and it substitutes variable parameter qpName with '\$qos-profile-be512' as the QoS profile name in the policy.
- d. The policy loads qos-profile-be512.

Related Documentation

- [QoS on JunosE Routers Overview on page 3](#)
- [Configuring QoS Profile-Tracking Plug-Ins \(SRC CLI\) on page 9](#)
- [Configuring QoS Profile Attachment Actions \(SRC CLI\)](#)
- [Configuring Search Filters for QoS Profile-Tracking Plug-Ins on page 10](#)
- [Updating QoS Profile Data in the Directory on page 12](#)

Configuring QoS Profile-Tracking Plug-Ins (SRC CLI)

Use the following configuration statements to configure the QoS profile tracking plug-in with the SRC CLI:

```
shared sae configuration plug-ins name name qos-profile-tracking {
  threads threads ;
  default-qos-profile default-qos-profile ;
  separator separator ;
  qos-profile-prefix qos-profile-prefix ;
  service-selection-attribute service-selection-attribute ;
  search-filter search-filter ;
  invisible-qos-service invisible-qos-service ;
  qos-profile-parameter-name qos-profile-parameter-name ;
}
```

1. From configuration mode for the QoS profile tracking plug-in.

```
user@host# edit shared sae configuration plug-ins name QosTracking
qos-profile-tracking
```

2. Configure the number of working threads that all QTP instances share when they process QTP events.

```
[edit shared sae configuration plug-ins name QosTracking qos-profile-tracking]
user@host# set threads threads
```

3. Configure the name of the QoS profile that is attached to the interface when QoS services have been deactivated.

See “Dynamically Managing QoS Profiles” on page 4.

```
[edit shared sae configuration plug-ins name QosTracking qos-profile-tracking]
user@host# set default-qos-profile default-qos-profile
```

4. Configure the character that is placed between QoS profile input values when the system concatenates the values during the process of creating QoS profile names.

```
[edit shared sae configuration plug-ins name QosTracking qos-profile-tracking]
user@host# set separator separator
```

5. Configure the prefix added to the QoS service name as part of the process to determine the name of the QoS profile that needs to be attached to an interface for a particular service.

```
[edit shared sae configuration plug-ins name QosTracking qos-profile-tracking]
user@host# set qos-profile-prefix qos-profile-prefix
```

6. Configure the name of the attribute in the service definition that you want the QTP to use as QoS profile input values.

```
[edit shared sae configuration plug-ins name QosTracking qos-profile-tracking]
user@host# set service-selection-attribute service-selection-attribute
```

7. Configure the search filter that the SAE uses to search service objects in the directory to find QoS services.

See [“Configuring Search Filters for QoS Profile-Tracking Plug-Ins” on page 10](#)

```
[edit shared sae configuration plug-ins name QosTracking qos-profile-tracking]
user@host# set search-filter search-filter
```

8. Configure the name of the hidden QoS profile attachment service that the QTP uses to attach QoS profiles to and remove QoS profiles from a router interface.

```
[edit shared sae configuration plug-ins name QosTracking qos-profile-tracking]
user@host# set invisible-qos-service invisible-qos-service
```

9. Configure the name of the variable parameter used in the QoS profile name field in the QoS profile attachment action of the policy group that is assigned to the hidden QoS service.

```
[edit shared sae configuration plug-ins name QosTracking qos-profile-tracking]
user@host# set qos-profile-parameter-name qos-profile-parameter-name
```

10. Verify your configuration.

```
[edit shared sae configuration plug-ins name QosTracking qos-profile-tracking]
user@host# show
threads 1;
default-qos-profile ;
separator -;
qos-profile-prefix qos-profile;
service-selection-attribute serviceName;
search-filter (attribute.trackPlug=);
invisible-qos-service svc-qos-attach;
qos-profile-parameter-name qpName;
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Updating QoS Profile Data in the Directory on page 12](#)
- [Query Fields on page 12](#)
- [Examples: Searching for QoS Information on page 13](#)
- [QoS on JunosE Routers Overview on page 3](#)

Configuring Search Filters for QoS Profile-Tracking Plug-Ins

The SAE uses a search filter to search service objects in the directory to find QoS services. You can set up the filter to search the values of any attribute in the service object, such

as service name, category, or tracking plug-in. The search is successful when a value matches the filter.

To configure the search:

- Create a filter in a format similar to the LDAP search filter. [Table 4 on page 11](#) lists the values that you can use for filters. Each filter string <filter> contains a simplified LDAP query.

Table 4: Settings for Filter Strings

Filter String	Action
()	Matches no objects
(*)	Matches all objects
<p>List of <attribute>= <value> pairs</p> <p><attribute>—Name of a property or attribute <ldapAttributeName></p> <p><value>—One of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • * (asterisk) • Explicit string • String that contains an * <p>Note: To define a special character (* & , ! \) in a string, precede it with the backslash symbol (\).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If <value> is *, checks for any value. • If <value> is an explicit string, checks whether any value of the property matches the string, regardless of case. • If <value> is a string that contains a *, checks whether any value of the property contains the string, regardless of case.
(&<filter><filter>...)	True if all filters match
(<filter><filter>...)	True if at least one filter matches
(!<filter>)	True if the filter does not match

The default is attribute.trackPlug=; note that you need to add a search value after the equal sign. For example:

- To search tracking plug-in attributes for any entry that contains qtp:

```
(attribute.trackPlug=*qtp*)
```

- To search service category attributes for any entry that contains ultra, video on demand, or video telephony:

```
(|(serviceCategory=*ultra*)|(serviceCategory=*video on demand*)(serviceCategory=*video telephony*))
```

For information about obtaining a list of attribute names for the sspService object class, see the documentation for the LDAP schema in **SDK+AppSupport+Demos+Samples.tar.gz** file in the folder *SDK/doc/ldap* or on the Juniper Networks website at

<http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/software/management/src>.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Dynamically Managing QoS Profiles on page 4](#)
- [Configuring QoS Profile-Tracking Plug-Ins \(SRC CLI\) on page 9](#)
- [Updating QoS Profile Data in the Directory on page 12](#)
- [Examples: Searching for QoS Information on page 13](#)

Updating QoS Profile Data in the Directory

You can update the directory with a list of QoS profiles that are currently configured on a router running JunosE Software.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Dynamically Managing QoS Profiles on page 4](#)
- [Configuring QoS Profile-Tracking Plug-Ins \(SRC CLI\) on page 9](#)
- [Configuring Search Filters for QoS Profile-Tracking Plug-Ins on page 10](#)
- [Query Fields on page 12](#)
- [QoS on JunosE Routers Overview on page 3](#)

Query Fields

The following fields appear in the Query dialog box of the Policy Editor.

Condition Type

- Object to be searched.
- Value—router, QoS profile, or policy group
- Default—No value

Condition Value

- Name of the QoS profile, router, or policy group that you want to search.
- Value—Name of the router, QoS profile, or policy group. If you selected router or policy group as a condition type, you can select a name from the drop-down menu. If the condition type is QoS profile, continue selecting entries in the drop-down menu until you reach the name of a policy group.
- Default—No value

Find

- Object that you want to find. The software searches for this object on the QoS profile, router, or policy group defined in condition type and condition value.
- Value—Name of the router, QoS profile, or policy group. If you selected router or policy group as a condition type, you can select a name from the drop-down menu. If the condition type is QoS profile, continue selecting entries in the drop-down menu until you reach the name of a policy group.
- Default—No value

Supported

- Whether or not to search for the condition type that exists or does not exist on the router, QoS profile, or policy group.
- Value—Checked or unchecked
 - Checked—Searches for the condition type that is on the router, QoS profile, or policy group
 - Unchecked—Searches for the condition type that is not on the router, QoS profile, or policy group
- Default—No value

Examples: Searching for QoS Information

The query example in [Figure 1 on page 13](#) searches for all QoS profiles on router chimera.

Figure 1: Searching for All QoS Profiles on a Router

The screenshot shows a 'Router Query' dialog box with the following configuration:

- Aspect: QoS Profile Configuration
- Condition Type: Router
- Condition Value: chimera
- Find: QoS Profile
- Supported: ☒

The results pane displays the following text:

```
The following QoS Profiles are supported by Router "chimera" for QoS Profile configuration:
aaqp
aaqp1
atm-default
ethernet-default
serial-default
server-default
```

At the bottom of the dialog are three buttons: Query, Clear, and Close.

The query in [Figure 2 on page 14](#) searches for QoS profiles in policy group DHCP.

Figure 2: Searching for QoS Profiles in a Policy Group

The screenshot shows the "Router Query" dialog box. The "Aspect" is set to "QoS Profile Configuration". The "Condition Type" is "Policy Group". The "Condition Value" is "DHCP". The "Find" dropdown is set to "QoS Profile". The "Supported" checkbox is checked. The results pane displays the text: "The following QoS Profile is supported by Policy Group 'DHCP' for QoS Profile Configuration: atm-default atm-vc atm-vp". At the bottom are buttons for "Query", "Clear", and "Close".

The query in [Figure 3 on page 14](#) searches for all policy groups that router bigfoot supports. For a policy group to be supported on a router, both the policy group and the router must contain the same QoS profile.

Figure 3: Searching for All Policy Groups on a Router

The screenshot shows the "Router Query" dialog box. The "Aspect" is set to "QoS Profile Configuration". The "Condition Type" is "Router". The "Condition Value" is "bigfoot". The "Find" dropdown is set to "Policy Group". The "Supported" checkbox is checked. The results pane displays a list of policy groups supported by Router "bigfoot":
 The following Policy Groups are supported by Router "bigfoot" for QoS Profile configuration:
 content-provider (policyGroupName=content-provider,o=Policies,o=UNC)
 content-provider-fast (policyGroupName=content-provider-fast,o=Policies,o=UNC)
 content-provider-medium (policyGroupName=content-provider-medium,o=Policies,o=UNC)
 content-provider-slow (policyGroupName=content-provider-slow,o=Policies,o=UNC)
 DHCP (policyGroupName=DHCP,o=Policies,o=UNC)
 eglimit (policyGroupName=eglimit,ou=ent,o=Policies,O=UNC)
 EntDefault (policyGroupName=EntDefault,ou=ent,o=Policies,O=UNC)
 internet-fast (policyGroupName=internet-fast,o=Policies,o=UNC)
 internet-medium (policyGroupName=internet-medium,o=Policies,o=UNC)
 internet-slow (policyGroupName=internet-slow,o=Policies,o=UNC)
 ISP (policyGroupName=ISP,o=Policies,o=UNC)
 PPP (policyGroupName=PPP,o=Policies,o=UNC)
 PPP-special (policyGroupName=PPP-special,o=Policies,o=UNC)
 redirect (policyGroupName=redirect,ou=ent,o=Policies,O=UNC)

- Related Documentation**
- [Dynamically Managing QoS Profiles on page 4](#)
 - *Policy Management Overview*
 - *Policy Components*
 - [QoS on JunosE Routers Overview on page 3](#)

CHAPTER 2

Managing Subscribers for a Wireless Roaming Environment

- [Wireless Roaming Environment Overview on page 17](#)
- [Subscriber Access in a Wireless Roaming Environment on page 17](#)
- [Configuring Subscriber Access for a Wireless Location on page 18](#)

Wireless Roaming Environment Overview

In a roaming wireless environment, subscribers can log in to a wireless access point at a variety of wireless locations owned by service providers that participate in a roaming network agreement. The wireless locations participating in the agreement can be owned by one or more service providers.

Typically, RADIUS manages information about subscribers between the wireless locations. A RADIUS server for an Internet service provider (ISP) manages authentication for its subscribers, and shares information with the other ISPs with which the service provider has a roaming agreement. Subscribers can log in to a service activation engine (SAE) from any supported site.

The SAE provides support for RADIUS vendor-specific attributes for wireless Internet service provider roaming (WISPr).

Related Documentation

- [Subscriber Access in a Wireless Roaming Environment on page 17](#)
- [Configuring Subscriber Access for a Wireless Location on page 18](#)

Subscriber Access in a Wireless Roaming Environment

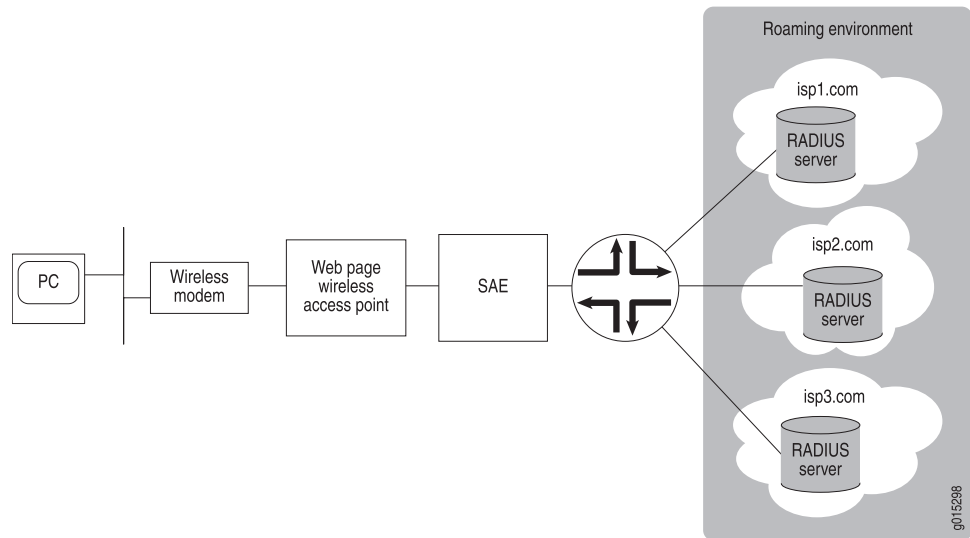
When subscribers log in to a wireless location that has a roaming agreement with other locations, the following sequence of events occurs:

1. Subscribers connect to the local wireless location and provide login information on a portal page that provides a universal access method. This login information is forwarded to the SAE.
2. Based on the login information, an access service starts.

3. The subscriber is authenticated by RADIUS; the authorization includes RADIUS vendor-specific attributes for WISPr.
4. Policies are activated for the subscriber on the router.
5. After successful start of the access service, the portal page redirects the subscriber to a specified start page.

Figure 4 on page 18 shows how subscribers interact with an SAE-managed wireless location that has a roaming agreement with wireless locations.

Figure 4: Subscriber Access to a Wireless Roaming Group



- Related Documentation**
- [Wireless Roaming Environment Overview on page 17](#)
 - [Configuring Subscriber Access for a Wireless Location on page 18](#)

Configuring Subscriber Access for a Wireless Location

Tasks to use the SAE to manage a wireless access point that participates in a roaming agreement are:

1. [Configuring RADIUS Authentication on page 18](#)
2. [Creating Subscriber Access to an ISP on page 21](#)
3. [Creating Web Access on page 22](#)
4. [Setting Idle Timeout Options for the SAE on page 23](#)

Configuring RADIUS Authentication

You configure RADIUS authentication for users who connect from a wireless location, and set up RADIUS authentication to support a roaming environment between wireless Internet service providers. You can use the Flexible RADIUS Authentication plug-in that is provided with the SRC software, or you can create a custom RADIUS authentication plug-in.

Configuring a Custom RADIUS Authentication Plug-In

If you create a custom plug-in, be sure that it supports the same RADIUS attributes as those configured for the flexible RADIUS authentication plug-in. See “[Configuring the Flexible RADIUS Authentication Plug-In](#)” on page 19.

For information about creating a custom plug-in, see *SAE CORBA Plug-In Service Provider Interface (SPI)* on the Juniper Networks website at:
<http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/software/management/src/api-index.html>.

Configuring the Flexible RADIUS Authentication Plug-In

The default flexible RADIUS authentication plug-in, flexRadiusAuth, provides support for RADIUS vendor-specific attributes for WISPr, which are listed in the following procedure. These attributes use the IANA private enterprise number 14122 assigned to the Wi-Fi Alliance. For more information about these attributes, see <http://www.wi-fi.org/section/opensection/wispr.asp>.

You should be familiar with the general procedure for configuring the flexible RADIUS authentication plug-in before configuring it to include the WISPr attributes. For information about configuring the flexible RADIUS authentication plug-in, see *Configuring Tracking Plug-Ins (SRC CLI)*.

When you configure the plug-in, you can use the following standard attribute values to set values in authentication response packets:

- setAcctInterimTime
- setSubstitution
- setTerminateTime

Examples in the following procedure show how you can use these attribute values.

To configure the plug-in to support a roaming environment:

1. Configure attributes.

- Required attributes:

- An identifier for the wireless location:

vendor-specific.WISPr.Location-ID=Identifier

This attribute can be an interface description (ifAlias) or other value that identifies the JunosE interface to which the wireless access point connects.

- The URL of the start page returned by the RADIUS server of the ISP:

vendor-specific.WISPr.Redirection-URL=Command to make the URL available to the SRC software

For example:

vendor-specific.WISPr.Redirection-URL=setProperty("startURL=%s" % ATTR)

The default configuration sets a session property named startURL.

- The URL of a page that a subscriber can use to log out of the network:

vendor-specific.WISPr.Logoff-URL=URL of a log out page

- Bandwidth attributes (recommended):

- The maximum transmission rate in bits per second:

`vendor-specific.WISPr.Bandwidth-Max-Up=Command to make the rate available to the SRC software`

For example:

`vendor-specific.WISPr.Bandwidth-Max-Up=setSubstitution(" max_up_rate=%s" % ATTR)`

- The maximum receive rate in bits per second:

`vendor-specific.WISPr.Bandwidth-Max-Down=Command to make the rate available to the SRC software`

For example:

`vendor-specific.WISPr.Bandwidth-Max-Down=setSubstitution(" max_down_rate=%s" % \ ATTR)`

- Optional attributes:

- The name of the wireless location:

`vendor-specific.WISPr.Location-Name=Name of the wireless location`

- The date and time that the subscriber session is to end:

`vendor-specific.WISPr.Session-Terminate-Time=Command to set the session terminate time`

For example:

`vendor-specific.WISPr.Session-Terminate-Time=setTerminateTime(ATTR)`

- The end of the subscriber session at the end of the billing day:

`vendor-specific.WISPr.Session-Terminate-End-Of-Day=ATTR or setTerminateTime("00:00:00")`

If the operator of the wireless location does not support daily billing, do not configure this attribute, and remove it if present.

- A service type for billing:

`vendor-specific.WISPr.Billing-Class-Of-Service=Service type`

2. For each attribute that you configure, configure the packet type to which the attribute applies. [Table 5 on page 20](#) shows the packet types associated with each attribute.

Table 5: Packet Types for RADIUS Attributes

RADIUS Attribute	Associated RADIUS Packet Definition
vendor-specific.WISPr.Location-ID	RadiusPacket.stdAuth.auth.vendor-specific.WISPr.Location-ID
vendor-specific.WISPr.Redirection-URL	RadiusPacket.stdAuth.auth.vendor-specific.WISPr.Redirection-URL
vendor-specific.WISPr.Logoff-URL	RadiusPacket.stdAuth.auth.vendor-specific.WISPr.Logoff-URL

Table 5: Packet Types for RADIUS Attributes (*continued*)

RADIUS Attribute	Associated RADIUS Packet Definition
vendor-specific.WISPr.Bandwidth-Max-Up	RadiusPacket.stdAuth.auth.vendor-specific.WISPr.Bandwidth-Max-Up
vendor-specific.WISPr.Maximum-Max-Down	RadiusPacket.stdAuth.auth.vendor-specific.WISPr.Maximum-Max-Down
vendor-specific.WISPr.Location-Name	RadiusPacket.stdAuth.auth.vendor-specific.WISPr.Location-Name
vendor-specific.WISPr.Session-Terminate-Time	RadiusPacket.stdAuth.auth.vendor-specific.WISPr.Session-Terminate-Time
vendor-specific.WISPr.Session-Terminate-End-Of-Day	RadiusPacket.stdAuth.auth.vendor-specific.WISPr.Session-Terminate-End-Of-Day
vendor-specific.WISPr.Billing-Class-Of-Service	RadiusPacket.stdAuth.auth.vendor-specific.WISPr.Billing-Class-Of-Service

Creating Subscriber Access to an ISP

Configure a service that lets subscribers connect to an ISP through a captive portal, a single webpage to which subscribers connect. The policies associated with the service should specify a Junos OS policing or JunosE rate-limiting policy to set the maximum bandwidth at which:

- A subscriber can send traffic.
- A subscriber can receive traffic.

When you configure the policies, define the bandwidth values as parameters so that the policies can be applied across a number of subscribers.

To configure a service to access the ISP:

1. Create the SRC service to use RADIUS authentication.

See *Adding a Normal Service (SRC CLI)*.

2. Create a policy group that sets the maximum bandwidth at which a subscriber can send traffic, and the maximum bandwidth at which a subscriber can receive traffic. Use parameters to set these values.

To configure policies, see:

- *Configuring Policy Groups (SRC CLI)*
- *Configuring Global Parameters (SRC CLI)*
- *Configuring Local Parameters (SRC CLI)*

For example, you can create a policy configuration that includes:

- A local parameter named `max_up_rate` that sets the maximum rate at which the subscriber can send data
- A local parameter named `max_down_rate` that sets the maximum rate at which the subscriber can receive data
- A policy group `Receive(Downstream)` that references `max_down_rate`
- A policy group `Send(Upstream)` that references `max_up_rate`

Substitutions for these parameters can then be referenced in the RADIUS attributes:

```
vendor-specific.WISPr.Bandwidth-Max-Up=setSubstitution(" max_up_rate=%s"% ATTR)  
vendor-specific.WISPr.Bandwidth-Max-Down=setSubstitution(" max_down_rate=%s"  
% ATTR)
```

Creating Web Access

When subscribers connect to and log in to a wireless access point, they are directed to a single webpage that is referred to as a captive portal page. This page is part of a service selection portal. A captive portal page receives and manages redirected Web requests. The SRC Application Library provides an unsupported, demonstration application for a residential service selection portal.

When creating a captive portal page for a wireless roaming environment, configure the page to:

- Start an access service that is configured to be authenticated by the RADIUS server of the ISP.
- After the access service starts, redirect the subscriber to the page specified by the `Redirect-URL` RADIUS attribute. This page is the start page for the subscriber's home ISP.

You can retrieve the URL of the start page from the service session property `startURL`. Note that `startURL` is the default name used for the flexible RADIUS authentication plug-in; you can assign a different name to this property.

You can use the `Subscriber.readSubscription()` method in the Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA) remote application programming interface (API) to retrieve the redirect URL.

Note that when you develop the portal, you can use the following methods in the SAE CORBA remote API to retrieve session data after the access service starts:

- `Subscriber.readSubscriber()`
- `Subscriber.readSubscription()`

For more information about these methods, see the SAE CORBA remote API documentation on the Juniper Networks website at

<http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/software/management/src/api-index.html>.

Setting Idle Timeout Options for the SAE

You can configure the following options to ensure that the timeout values are consistent with the requirements for your environment:

- Idle timeout—Defines how long a session is idle before the connection is closed.
- Adjust session time—Adjusts the session time reported in an accounting message by subtracting idle time from the time if the session times out.

To configure the timeout settings:

1. Configure the service activation authentication through a RADIUS server to return an idle timeout. This configuration requires that the RADIUS server returns the idle timeout vendor-specific attribute (VSA).

or

Configure the idle timeout in the SRC service definition. For example:

```
[edit services global service service1]
user@host# set idle-timeout 5
```

Although an interval up to 5 minutes is typically recommended, for the SRC software, we recommend a minimum of 15 minutes.

2. Configure the **adjust-session-time statement** for the SAE to ensure that session time is accurately reported for accounting purposes. For example:

```
[edit shared sae group wireless configuration]
user@host# set idle-timeout adjust-session-time
```

Related Documentation

- [Wireless Roaming Environment Overview on page 17](#)
- [Subscriber Access in a Wireless Roaming Environment on page 17](#)

CHAPTER 3

Configuring VoIP Services in an SRC Network

- [Session Management for VoIP Services Overview on page 25](#)
- [Configuring Policies and Services for VoIP on page 26](#)
- [Activating VoIP Services for Assigned IP Subscribers on page 27](#)
- [Setting Timeouts for Assigned IP Subscriber Sessions on page 28](#)

Session Management for VoIP Services Overview

When the service activation engine (SAE) activates a service session, it authorizes the session with authorization plug-ins; it may use the admission control plug-in (ACP) to perform call admission control and allocate bandwidth; and it installs the policy required for the service on a JunosE interface.

VoIP and multimedia service sessions are typically established in multiple phases that require changes to installed policies and authorized bandwidth while the service session remains active. To support VoIP sessions, the SAE allows changes to active service sessions. These changes include:

- **Controlled bandwidth.** If bandwidth demand increases, the authorization plug-in must authorize the change.
- **Policy parameters.** Only parameter substitution values can be changed. Policy parameters can include classifiers, such as destination address and port, and actions, such as rate-limit profiles.
- **Session and idle timeouts.** All attributes that can be set for initial service activation can be set for service session modifications.

Accounting and Tracking

Accounting information is preserved across service session changes. Accounting information for a complete service session includes the sum of counters for all service session segments.

When the ACP receives an interim update request, it compares the upstream and downstream bandwidth in the request with the current values. If the bandwidth has

changed, ACP modifies its counters based on the difference between the current and new values.

Tracking plug-ins are informed of service session changes through an interim update message. The interim update is sent even if regular interim updates are disabled. If the controlled bandwidth changes, the interim update message contains the new bandwidth settings.

VoIP Call Setup

Initial setup of a VoIP call requires changes to bandwidth and to the endpoint address during call setup. The setup sequence for a VoIP call can follow this pattern:

1. The subscriber attempts to establish a call.
2. The gatekeeper (or Session Initiation Protocol [SIP] proxy) performs local admission control.
3. The gatekeeper allocates a Codec for the call; for example, 64 kbps.
4. The gatekeeper activates the VoIP service on the SAE with 64 kbps bandwidth and a destination address of unknown.
5. The SAE performs admission control, activates a service session, and installs policies on the router.
6. The gatekeeper negotiates call parameters with the remote endpoint.
7. The gatekeeper modifies the VoIP service with negotiated parameters; for example, 32 kbps, destination address 10.10.3.4, and UDP port 5678.
8. The SAE creates new policies that reflect changes to the traffic classifier and rate-limit profile, and then removes the existing policies from the router and installs the new policies.
9. The SAE sends interim updates to the ACP and tracking plug-ins.

For information about configuring and managing policies, see the *SRC PE Services and Policies Guide*.

Related Documentation

- [Global and Local Parameters Overview](#)
- [Configuring Policies and Services for VoIP on page 26](#)
- [Activating VoIP Services for Assigned IP Subscribers on page 27](#)

Configuring Policies and Services for VoIP

When you set up a service that supports VoIP, you need to create a policy group for the VoIP service and assign the policy group to the VoIP service.

The SAE installs the policy on the router when the service is activated. When the service session is modified during VoIP call setup, the SAE replaces policy values with new values that were negotiated during call setup. The SAE then creates a new policy and installs it on the router.

When you set up a policy group for VoIP services, you need to assign variable parameters to fields that the SAE will need to modify. For example, source and destination addresses and UDP ports might be replaced with actual values. Upstream and downstream rate-limit parameters, such as committed rate and burst sizes, are likely to be modified.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Session Management for VoIP Services Overview on page 25](#)
- [Configuring Policy Groups \(SRC CLI\)](#)
- [Activating VoIP Services for Assigned IP Subscribers on page 27](#)

Activating VoIP Services for Assigned IP Subscribers

When the SAE activates VoIP services, signaling proxies must identify subscriber equipment based on the IP address of the equipment. In the enterprise model, an IT manager typically subscribes to a service at a particular level in the subscriber hierarchy, and then provides the service to all access lines and subscribers who are at lower levels in the hierarchy. In cases such as this, the SAE manages the router interface but not the subscriber. The SAE does not know the IP addresses of the subscribers and therefore cannot provide the IP address to the signaling proxies.

A type of subscriber session called assigned IP supports the case in which the SAE does not manage the subscriber but needs to provide the IP address to signaling proxies. The SAE dynamically creates an assigned IP session based on an API call. The VoIP gateway must provide the following information to the SAE before the SAE can create the assigned IP session:

- The subscriber's IP address
- The name of a managed interface (The SAE applies policies for service sessions to this interface.)
- The name of the virtual router in which the managed interface resides

The NIC maps the subscriber's IP address to the SAE reference of the managing SAE, the interface name, and the virtual router name and provides this information to the VoIP gateway.

The network information collector (NIC) keeps track of managed interfaces through a NIC SAE plug-in agent. When an interface start, stop, or interim update event occurs, the SAE sends the interface tracking events to the NIC SAE plug-in agent. The NIC uses this information as part of the process of creating these mappings.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Session Management for VoIP Services Overview on page 25](#)
- [Configuring the NIC \(SRC CLI\)](#)
- [Configuring Policies and Services for VoIP on page 26](#)
- [Setting Timeouts for Assigned IP Subscriber Sessions on page 28](#)

Setting Timeouts for Assigned IP Subscriber Sessions

To set timeouts for assigned IP subscriber sessions in the SAE configuration:

1. From configuration mode, access the SAE configuration statement that configures subscriber sessions.

```
[edit]  
user@host# edit shared sae configuration subscriber-sessions
```

2. Specify the interval after which assigned IP subscriber sessions are deactivated if no service session is active.

```
[edit shared sae configuration subscriber-sessions]  
user@host# set assigned-ip-idle-timeout assigned-ip-idle-timeout
```

Related Documentation

- [Session Management for VoIP Services Overview on page 25](#)
- [Tracking and Controlling Subscriber and Service Sessions with SAE APIs](#)
- [Configuring Access to Subscriber Data \(SRC CLI\)](#)
- [Activating VoIP Services for Assigned IP Subscribers on page 27](#)

CHAPTER 4

Providing Packet Mirroring in an SRC Network

- [Packet-Mirroring Services Overview on page 29](#)
- [Configuring Packet-Mirroring Support in an SRC Network on page 30](#)
- [Configuring the Script Service for Packet Mirroring on page 31](#)
- [Configuring Parameters for the Script Service for Packet Mirroring on page 32](#)
- [Specifying Maximum Number of RADIUS Peers \(SRC CLI\) on page 34](#)
- [Example: Using the Sample Packet-Mirroring Application on page 35](#)
- [Defining RADIUS Attributes for Dynamic Authorization Requests with the SAE Core API on page 37](#)

Packet-Mirroring Services Overview

Packet mirroring allows you to mirror subscriber traffic by configuring a script service with the SRC software that applies policies on a router running JunosE Software for RADIUS-based packet mirroring.

When the service activation engine (SAE) activates a packet-mirroring service session, the session sends dynamic RADIUS requests, such as change-of-authorization (COA) messages, to a RADIUS device such as a router running JunosE Software.

In RADIUS-based packet mirroring on a router running JunosE Software, a RADIUS administrator uses RADIUS attributes to configure packet mirroring of a particular subscriber's traffic. The router creates dynamic secure policies for the mirroring operation. The original traffic is sent to its intended destination, and the mirrored traffic is sent to an analyzer device (the mediation device). The mirroring operations are transparent to the subscriber whose traffic is being mirrored. This dynamic method uses RADIUS attributes and RADIUS vendor-specific attributes (VSAs) to identify a subscriber whose traffic is to be mirrored and to trigger the mirroring session. RADIUS-based mirroring uses dynamically created secure policies based on certain RADIUS VSAs. You attach the secure policies to the interface used by the mirrored subscriber. The packet-mirroring VSAs that the RADIUS server sends to the E Series router are MD5 salt-encrypted.

You must deploy RADIUS-based packet mirroring on routers running JunosE Software to monitor the subscriber traffic.

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring Packet-Mirroring Support in an SRC Network on page 30](#)
 - [Configuring the Script Service for Packet Mirroring on page 31](#)
 - [Configuring Parameters for the Script Service for Packet Mirroring on page 32](#)
 - [Example: Using the Sample Packet-Mirroring Application on page 35](#)

Configuring Packet-Mirroring Support in an SRC Network

To support packet mirroring in an SRC network, configure a script service that can be activated to set up RADIUS-based packet-mirroring policies on a router running JunosE Software. The script service defines the parameters needed to mirror subscriber traffic, such as the address of the subscriber or the analyzer device. This script service is activated for the subscriber whose traffic should be mirrored.

You must have preconfigured RADIUS-based packet mirroring on routers running JunosE Software. The JunosE software provides RADIUS-based packet mirroring, which allows the router to create dynamic secure policies for the mirroring operation. The RADIUS administrator can configure and manage interface mirroring services that are activated by means of COA.

To set up the SRC software for packet mirroring:

- Create a script service for packet mirroring.

The SRC software includes a sample script service that you can configure to send dynamic RADIUS requests to the router running JunosE Software. You can use the sample service definition and customize it for your environment by modifying the service substitutions.

See [“Configuring Parameters for the Script Service for Packet Mirroring” on page 32](#).

- Configure subscriptions to the packet-mirroring service.

You can set up the subscriptions to activate immediately on login.

See *Configuring Subscriptions (SRC CLI)*.

- (Optional) Configure the maximum number of RADIUS peers.

See [“Specifying Maximum Number of RADIUS Peers \(SRC CLI\)” on page 34](#).

For information about configuring RADIUS-based packet mirroring on the router running JunosE Software, see the *JunosE Policy Management Configuration Guide*.

For information about dynamic RADIUS requests, see RFC 3576—Dynamic Authorization Extensions to Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS) (July 2003).

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring the Script Service for Packet Mirroring on page 31](#)
 - [Example: Using the Sample Packet-Mirroring Application on page 35](#)
 - [Packet-Mirroring Services Overview on page 29](#)

Configuring the Script Service for Packet Mirroring

To configure the script service for packet mirroring:

1. Create a script service in the services global service **name** hierarchy or the services scope **name** service **name** hierarchy. For example:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit services global service packetMirroring
```

2. Set the type to script.

```
[edit services global service packetMirroring]
user@host# set type script
```

3. (Optional) Configure other properties as needed for your service.
4. Configure the script properties.

- a. Access the script hierarchy for the configured script service.

```
[edit services global service packetMirroring]
user@host# edit script
```

- b. Specify URL as the script type.

```
[edit services global service packetMirroring script]
user@host# set script-type url
```

- c. Specify the name of the Java class that implements the script service.

```
[edit services global service packetMirroring script]
user@host# set class-name net.juniper.smgmt.sae.packetMirroring.LiService
```

- d. Configure the URL of the script service or the path and filename of the service.

```
[edit services global service packetMirroring script]
user@host# set file file:///opt/UMC/sae/var/run/pm.jar
```

5. Verify the configuration.

```
[edit services global service packetMirroring script]
user@host# show
type script;
status active;
available;
script {
  script-type url;
  class-name net.juniper.smgmt.sae.packetMirroring.LiService;
  file file:///opt/UMC/sae/var/run/pm.jar;
}
```

6. Configure the parameters for the script service.

See “Configuring Parameters for the Script Service for Packet Mirroring” on page 32.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Packet-Mirroring Support in an SRC Network on page 30](#)
- [Adding a Normal Service \(SRC CLI\)](#)

- [Customizing Service Implementations](#)
- [Example: Using the Sample Packet-Mirroring Application on page 35](#)
- [SRC Script Services Overview](#)
- [Packet-Mirroring Services Overview on page 29](#)

Configuring Parameters for the Script Service for Packet Mirroring

Provide parameter substitutions with the values that are in the service definitions for the script service.

[Table 6 on page 32](#) lists the parameters specified by the sample packet-mirroring script service. In most cases, you can use the sample script service without modification.

Table 6: Parameter Substitutions for Packet-Mirroring Services

Parameter Name	Description
dynAnalyzerIPAddress	RADIUS VSA that is the IP address of the analyzer device. This attribute is required.
dynAnalyzerPortNumber	RADIUS VSA that is the UDP port number of the monitoring application in the analyzer device. If specified, dynMirrorIdentifier must also be specified.
dynMirrorIdentifier	RADIUS VSA in the form of a hexadecimal string. If specified, dynAnalyzerPortNumber must also be specified.
dynClientIp	IP address of the dynamic RADIUS client.
dynClientPort	UDP port number of the dynamic RADIUS client.
dynServerIp	IP address of the C Series Controller.
dynServerPort	UDP port number of the C Series Controller.
dynSecret	Shared secret.
dynRetry	Number of retries for sending dynamic RADIUS packet when no RADIUS response is received. The retry interval is 3 seconds.

Table 6: Parameter Substitutions for Packet-Mirroring Services
(continued)

Parameter Name	Description
dynConfig	<p>Content of dynamic RADIUS request packets in the format <action>. <radiusAttributeName>=<pluginEventAttribute>\n</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> action—Action that is executed on packet content (attribute) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> start stop start-stop radiusAttributeName—Valid RADIUS attribute specified as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard RADIUS attribute name or number. JunosE VSA in one of the following formats: vendor-specific.4874.<vsa#>[.salt] 26.4874.<vsa#>[.salt] where .salt indicates that the attribute is MD5 salt-encrypted in the RADIUS packet. pluginEventAttribute—Valid Python expression \n—New-line character included between the lines of a configuration containing multiple lines; the entire configuration must be enclosed in quotation marks <p>For example:</p> <pre>start-stop.Acct-Session-Id = ifSessionId " start-stop.Acct-Session-Id=ifSessionId\n start.vendor-specific.4874.58.salt=1\n start.vendor-specific.JUNIPER.Unisphere-Med-Dev-Handle.salt= custom['dynMirrorIdentifier'] \n start.vendor-specific. JUNIPER.Unisphere-Med-Ip-Address.salt = intip(custom['dynAnalyzerIpAddress'])\n start.vendor-specific. JUNIPER.Unisphere-Med-Port-Number.salt= int(custom ['dynAnalyzerPortNumber'])\n stop.vendor- specific.4874.58.salt=0"</pre>

To configure substitutions for the script parameters:

1. At the hierarchy for the script service, specify substitutions for the parameters. For example:

```
[edit services global service packetMirroring]
user@host# set parameter substitution [ dynAnalyzerIpAddress=10.227.6.221
dynAnalyzerPortNumber=9100 dynMirrorIdentifier=0x00000000100000001
dynSecret="\secret" dynRetry=2 dynClientIp=10.227.7.111 dynClientPort=9099
"dynConfig="\start-stop.Acct-Session-Id =
ifSessionId\nstart.vendor-specific.JUNIPER.Unisphere-LI-Action.salt=1\nstart
t.vendor-specific.JUNIPER.Unisphere-Med-Dev-Handle.salt=custom['dynMirrorIde
ntifier']\nstart.vendor-specific.JUNIPER.Unisphere-Med-Ip-Address.salt=intip(c
ustom['dynAnalyzerIpAddress'])\nstart.vendor-specific.JUNIPER.Unisphere-Me
d-Port-Number.salt =
int(custom['dynAnalyzerPortNumber'])\nstop.vendor-specific.JUNIPER.Unisph
ere-LI-Action.salt=0\""] ]
```

2. Verify the configuration.

```
[edit services global service packetMirroring]
user@host# show
type script;
status active;
parameter {
  substitution [ dynAnalyzerIPAddress=10.227.6.221 dynAnalyzerPortNumber=9100
dynMirrorIdentifier=0x0000000100000001 dynSecret=secret dynRetry=2
dynClientId=10.227.7.111 dynClientPort=9099 "dynConfig=\"start-stop.
Acct-Session-Id = ifSessionId\\nstart.vendor-specific.JUNIPER.
Unisphere-LI-Action.salt= 1\\nstart.vendor-specific.JUNIPER.
Unisphere-Med-Dev-Handle.salt= custom['dynMirrorIdentifier']
\\nstart.vendor-specific.JUNIPER.
Unisphere-Med-IP-Address.salt= intIp(custom['dynAnalyzerIPAddress'])
\\nstart.vendor-specific.JUNIPER.
Unisphere-Med-Port-Number.salt = int(custom['dynAnalyzerPortNumber'])
\\nstop.vendor-specific.JUNIPER.Unisphere-LI-Action.salt=0\"" ];
}
script {
  script-type url;
  class-name net.juniper.smgmt.scriptServices.packetMirroring.LiService;
  file file:///opt/UMC/sae/lib/pm.jar;
}
```

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Packet-Mirroring Support in an SRC Network on page 30](#)
- [Adding a Normal Service \(SRC CLI\)](#)
- [Setting Parameter Values for Services \(SRC CLI\)](#)
- [Customizing Service Implementations](#)
- [Defining RADIUS Attributes for Dynamic Authorization Requests with the SAE Core API on page 37](#)

Specifying Maximum Number of RADIUS Peers (SRC CLI)

The dynamic RADIUS server can maintain a certain number of peers.

To specify the maximum number of peers with the SRC CLI:

1. From configuration mode, access the SAE configuration statement that configures dynamic RADIUS options.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit shared sae configuration dynamic-radius-server
```

2. Specify the maximum number of peers maintained by the dynamic RADIUS server.

```
[edit shared sae configuration dynamic-radius-server]
user@host# set maximum-cached-peer maximum-cached-peer
```

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Packet-Mirroring Support in an SRC Network on page 30](#)
- [Defining RADIUS Attributes for Dynamic Authorization Requests with the SAE Core API on page 37](#)

- [Example: Using the Sample Packet-Mirroring Application on page 35](#)
- [Packet-Mirroring Services Overview on page 29](#)

Example: Using the Sample Packet-Mirroring Application

To use the sample packet-mirroring application:

1. Download the SRC sample applications to your system from the Juniper Networks website:
<http://www.juniper.net/support/downloads/?p=src#sw>
2. Locate the file that contains the service definition:
`/SDK/scriptServices/packetMirroring/ldif/service.ldif`
3. Import the sample service definition to the Juniper Networks Database on the C Series Controller. To load the sample data into the database, you can use an LDAP tool, such as **ldapadd**.

You can obtain **ldapadd** from the following website:

<http://www.openldap.org/>

To load data into the Juniper Networks database, you need the IP address of the database and the database credentials. The default bind distinguished name (DN) for the database is `cn=umcadmin,o=umc` and the password is `admin123`.

4. Copy the `/lib/pm.jar` file used by the script service to the `/opt/UMC/sae/var/run` directory on the C Series Controller.
5. Modify the service substitutions for your environment.

You can make these substitutions by defining the parameter substitutions in the packetMirroring service (`serviceName=packetMirroring, o=Services, o=umc`) with the SRC CLI or by passing the values through the SAE core API.

For information about parameter substitutions, see [“Configuring Parameters for the Script Service for Packet Mirroring” on page 32](#). For information about passing the values through the SAE core API, see [“Defining RADIUS Attributes for Dynamic Authorization Requests with the SAE Core API” on page 37](#).

6. Configure a subscription to the packetMirroring service that is activated on login.
For information about subscriptions, see [Subscriptions Overview](#).
7. If you are modifying the sample application, copy the `sae.jar` and `logger.jar` files from the `SKD/lib` directory, and add the `sae.jar` and `logger.jar` files to the class path when you compile your application.

Example: Packet Mirroring for PPP Subscribers

When a PPP subscriber is subscribed to the packet-mirroring service, configure the service as an activate-on-login service at user connection time. After the subscriber has logged in through the SAE remote API, the packet-mirroring service can be subscribed to the

PPP subscriber and activated. When the service is activated, a COA request is sent to the router running JunosE Software that includes the PPP subscriber's accounting session ID to start packet mirroring for this subscriber.

Example: Packet Mirroring for DHCP Subscribers

When a DHCP subscriber is subscribed to the packet-mirroring service, configure the service as an activate-on-login service at user connection time. After the subscriber has logged in through the SAE remote API, the packet-mirroring service can be subscribed to the DHCP subscriber and activated. When the service is activated, a COA request is sent to the router running JunosE Software that includes the DHCP subscriber's IP address and virtual router name for the router running JunosE Software to start packet mirroring for this subscriber.

Configuring DHCP Subscriber Sessions

You can use DHCP option 82 to identify the subscriber session. For example, if you set DHCP option 82 as the user login name, an external application can use this setting to search for the subscriber session. The following subscriber classification script illustrates this example:

```
[retailername=default,o=Users,o=UMC?loginName=<-dhcp[82].suboptions[1].string
->?sub?(interfaceName=<-dhcp[82].suboptions[1].string->)]
loginType = " ADDR"
[<-retailerDN->??sub?(uniqueID=<-userName->)]
retailerDN != " "
& userName != " "
[<-unauthenticatedUserDn->]
loginType == "ADDR"
loginType == "AUTHADDR"
```

Disabling RADIUS Authentication for DHCP Subscribers

Packet mirroring for DHCP subscribers does not involve RADIUS authentication, so you might have to configure authentication to grant all IP subscriber management interfaces access without authentication. For example, configure the router running JunosE Software with the following authentication:

```
aaa authentication ip default none
```

You can still configure other subscribers to use RADIUS authentication. For example, configure the router running JunosE Software with the following authentication for PPP subscribers:

```
aaa authentication ppp default radius
```

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Packet-Mirroring Support in an SRC Network on page 30](#)
- [Packet-Mirroring Services Overview on page 29](#)

Defining RADIUS Attributes for Dynamic Authorization Requests with the SAE Core API

The SRC software provides two ways to define RADIUS attributes for dynamic RADIUS authorization requests:

- Service definition
- SAE core API



NOTE: Parameters set in the API override parameters set by the service definition.

To send dynamic RADIUS authorization requests with the SAE core API, the script service uses the `sendDynamicRadius` and `getRouterDynRadiusAddr` methods in the `ServiceSessionInfo` interface to provide the content of the RADIUS packet for the dynamic authorization request to the router running JunosE Software that is attached to the service session.

For information about the `ServiceSessionInfo` interface, see the script service documentation in the SAE core API documentation on the Juniper Networks website at

<http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/software/management/src/api-index.html>

For a sample implementation, see the following file in the `SDK+AppSupport+Demos+Samples.tar.gz` file:

`SDK/scriptServices/packetMirroring/java/net/juniper/smgmt/scriptServices/packetMirroring/LiService.java`.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Parameters for the Script Service for Packet Mirroring on page 32](#)

PART 2

Managing Services in a PCMM Environment

- [Providing Premium Services in a PCMM Environment on page 41](#)
- [Configuring the SAE for a PCMM Environment \(SRC CLI\) on page 57](#)
- [Adding Objects for CMTS Devices \(SRC CLI\) on page 69](#)
- [Using the NIC Resolver in a PCMM Environment on page 73](#)
- [Using PCMM Policy Servers on page 75](#)
- [Configuring the JPS \(SRC CLI\) on page 79](#)
- [Monitoring the JPS \(SRC CLI\) on page 105](#)
- [Monitoring the JPS \(C-Web Interface\) on page 109](#)

CHAPTER 5

Providing Premium Services in a PCMM Environment

- [PCMM Environment Overview on page 41](#)
- [Using the SAE in a PCMM Environment on page 50](#)

PCMM Environment Overview

The PacketCable Multimedia (PCMM) specification defines a standards-based way to deliver premium quality of service (QoS)–enhanced services across the radio frequency (RF) portion of a cable network. The PCMM capabilities of the SRC software along with Juniper Networks routers provide an end-to-end solution that seamlessly links the cable operator’s RF domain with IP edge and core QoS services.

Key services supported in this environment include:

- Bandwidth on demand and variable bandwidth
- QoS-enabled streaming media, including video on demand and video telephony
- Residential voice over IP (VoIP)
- Multicast audio and video applications
- Videoconferencing
- Interactive gaming
- Peer-to-peer controls and protection services

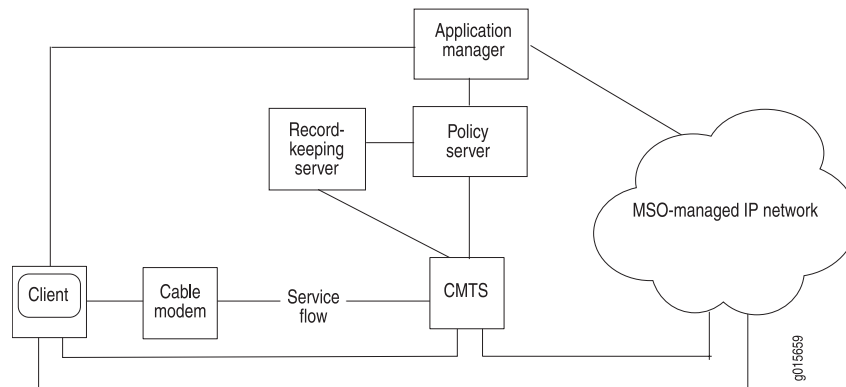
PCMM Architecture

[Figure 5 on page 42](#) depicts the PCMM architectural framework. The basic roles of the various PCMM components are:

- Application manager—Provides an interface to policy server(s) for the purpose of requesting QoS-based service on behalf of a subscriber or a network management system. It maps session requests to resource requests and creates policies.
- Policy server—Acts as a policy decision point and policy enforcement point and manages relationships between application managers and cable modem termination system (CMTS) devices.

- CMTS device—Cable modem termination system. Performs admission control and manages network resources through Data over Cable Service Interface Specifications (DOCSIS) service flows.
- Client—Represents endpoints, such as PC applications, that can send or receive data.
- Record-keeping server—Receives event messages from other network elements, such as the policy server or CMTS device, and acts as a short-term repository for the messages. It can also assemble event messages into coherent sets or call detail records, which are then made available to other back office systems, such as billing, fraud detection, and other systems.

Figure 5: PCMM Architectural Framework



In the PCMM architecture, a client requests a multimedia service from an application manager. The application manager relays the request to a policy server. The policy server is then responsible for provisioning the policies on a CMTS device. Based on the request, the policy server records an event that indicates the policy request. The request can include network resource records, and the policy server can provide the records to a record-keeping server, such as a RADIUS accounting server.

The policy server may also provide functions such as tracking resource usage and tracking the authorization of resources on a per-subscriber, per-service, or aggregate basis.

DOCSIS Protocol

The DOCSIS protocol is the standard for providing quality of service for traffic between the cable modem and CMTS devices. The CMTS device is the head-end in the DOCSIS architecture, and it controls the operations of many cable modems. Two channels carry signals between CMTS devices and cable modems:

- Downstream channels—Carry signals from the CMTS head-end to cable modems.
- Upstream channels—Carry signals from the cable modems to the CMTS head-end.

The DOCSIS protocol defines the physical layer and the Media Access Control (MAC) protocol layer that is used on these channels.

A cable modem usually uses one upstream channel and an associated downstream channel. Upstream channels are shared, and the CMTS device uses the MAC protocol to control the cable modem's access to the upstream channel.

Service Flows

The DOCSIS protocol uses the concept of service flows to support QoS on upstream and downstream channels. A service flow is a unidirectional flow of packets that provides a particular quality of service. Traffic is classified into a service flow, and each service flow has its own set of QoS parameters. The SRC software is compliant with the following upstream service flow scheduling types, as defined in the PacketCable Multimedia Specification PKT-SP-MM-I03-051221.

- Best effort—Used for standard Internet traffic such as Web browsing, e-mail, or instant messaging.
- Non-real-time polling service (NRTPS)—Used for standard Internet traffic that requires high throughput, and traffic that requires variable-sized data packets on a regular basis, such as high-bandwidth File Transfer Protocol (FTP).
- Real-time polling service (RTPS)—Used for applications such as Moving Pictures Experts Group (MPEG) video.
- Unsolicited grant service (UGS)—Used for real-time traffic that generates fixed-size data packets on a periodic basis. Applications include VoIP.
- Unsolicited grant service with activity detection (UGS-AD)—Used for applications such as voice activity detection, also known as silence suppression.

Downstream service flows are defined through a similar set of QoS parameters that are associated with the best-effort scheduling type on upstream service flows.

Client Types

The PCMM specification uses the concept of clients and defines a client as a logical entity that can send or receive data. The SRC software supports type 1 and type 2 clients.

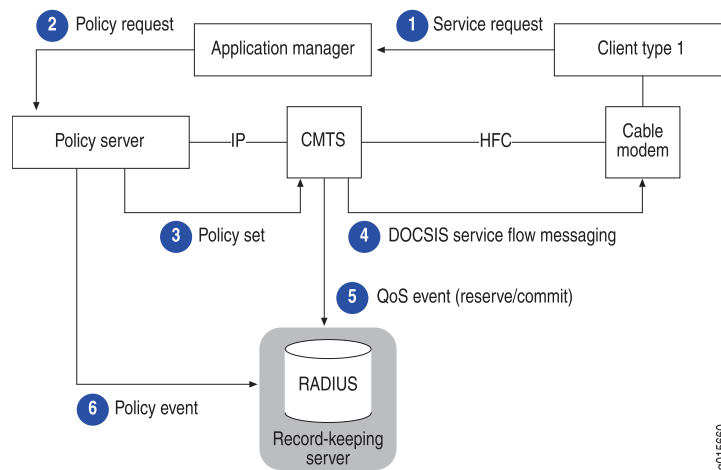
The PCMM specification defines two resource reservation models for each client type—a single phase and a dual phase. The SRC software supports the single-phase model.

Client Type 1 Single Phase Resource Reservation Model

Type 1 clients represent endpoints, such as PC applications or gaming consoles, that lack specific QoS awareness or signaling capabilities. Type 1 clients communicate with an application manager to request a service. They do not request QoS resources directly from the multiple service operator (MSO) network.

Client type 1 entities support the proxied-QoS with policy-push scenario of service delivery defined in PacketCable Multimedia Architecture Framework Technical Report (PKT-TR-MM-ARCH). In this scenario, the application manager requests QoS resources on behalf of the client, and the policy server pushes the request to the CMTS device. The CMTS device sets up and manages the DOCSIS service flow that the application requires, and might also set up and manage the cable modems.

Figure 6 on page 44 shows the message flow in an application scenario for the client type 1 single-phase resource reservation model.

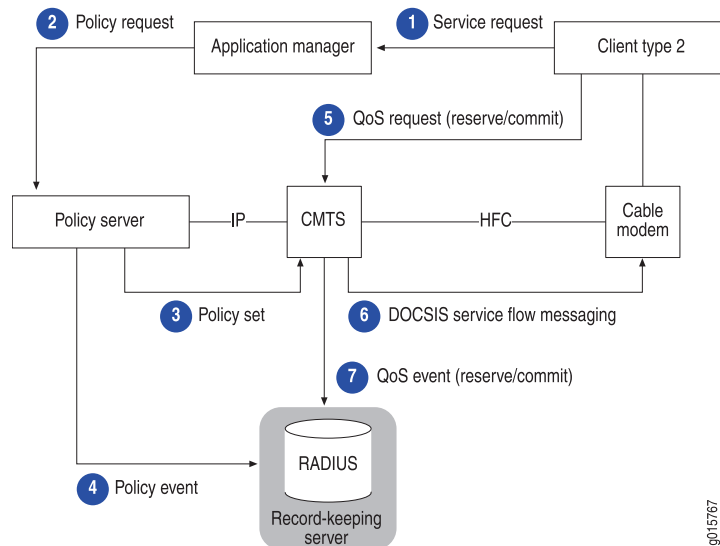
Figure 6: Client Type 1 Single-Phase Resource Reservation Model**Client Type 2 Single Phase Resource Reservation Model**

Type 2 clients represent endpoints that have QoS awareness or signaling capabilities. Type 2 clients communicate with an application manager to request a service and to obtain a token to present for requesting QoS resources directly from the MSO network.

Client type 2 entities support the client-requested QoS with policy-push scenario of service delivery defined in PacketCable Multimedia Architecture Framework Technical Report (PKT-TR-MM-ARCH). In this scenario, the application manager requests QoS resources on behalf of the client, and the policy server pushes the request to the CMTS device. The CMTS device sets up and manages the DOCSIS service flow that the application requires. After the CMTS device sets up the policy, the client can request QoS resources directly from the CMTS device as long as the request is authorized by the policy server.

Figure 7 on page 45 shows the message flow in an application scenario for the client type 2 single-phase resource reservation model.

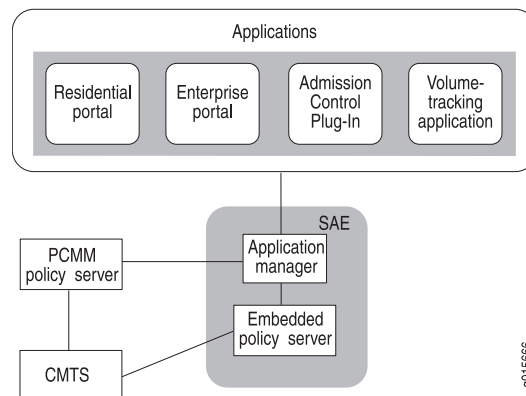
Figure 7: Client Type 2 Single-Phase Resource Reservation Model



SRC Software in the PCMM Environment

Figure 8 on page 45 shows the SRC software in the PCMM environment. The SAE is an application manager that can manage a PCMM-compliant policy server and/or a CMTS device on behalf of applications. The SAE has an embedded policy server that is not fully PCMM-compliant, but it can manage CMTS devices without requiring an external policy server. The Juniper Policy Server (JPS), a component of the SRC software that acts as a policy server, is a PCMM-compliant policy server. For more information about using the JPS, see “JPS Framework” on page 75.

Figure 8: SRC Software in the PCMM Environment



Traffic Profiles

The SRC software supports three types of policies that you can use to define traffic profiles between the CMTS device and the cable modem:

- DOCSIS parameters—Specifies the traffic profile through DOCSIS-specific parameters. You select the type of service flow that you want to offer, and then configure QoS parameters for the service flow.
- Service class name—Specifies the name of a service class that is configured on the CMTS device.
- FlowSpec—Defines the traffic profile through an Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)-like parameterization scheme. FlowSpecs support both controlled-load and guaranteed services.

You can also mark packets and then install policies that handle the marked packets in a certain way. The mark action sets the ToS byte in the IP header of IPv4 traffic or the traffic-class field in the IP header of IPv6 traffic.

For more information about traffic profiles, see *Delivering QoS Services in a Cable Environment*.

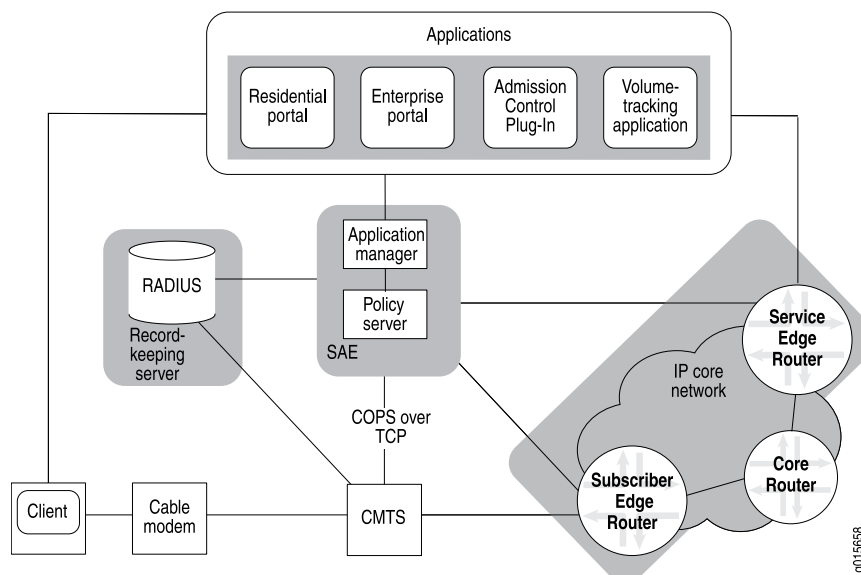
End-to-End QoS Architecture

The previous sections show how the SRC software supports QoS in the cable operator's RF domain, which encompasses the connection from the cable modem to the CMTS device. Using the SRC software along with Juniper Networks routers, you can link the RF domain to the subscriber and service edge domains.

- IP subscriber edge domain—Includes the IP network from the CMTS device to the edge router that typically connects to the cable operator's regional access network. (See [“Extending QoS to the Subscriber Edge Domain” on page 47.](#))
- IP service edge domain—Typically includes the IP network that connects the data center that houses service delivery applications to a backbone or directly to a cable head-on facility. (See [“Extending QoS to the Service Edge Domain” on page 47.](#))

By provisioning services across a network path, you can deliver a particular level of service for specified types of traffic. [Figure 9 on page 47](#) shows a typical high-level architecture of a cable operator and how the SRC software and Juniper Networks routers can be deployed to deliver end-to-end QoS services.

Figure 9: End-to-End QoS Architecture in a Cable Network



Extending QoS to the Subscriber Edge Domain

The subscriber edge domain includes subscriber edge routers that aggregate CMTS devices. To support QoS in subscriber edge domains, QoS must be enabled across the subscriber edge into the core or regional access network. When the SRC software receives a service request, it performs service authorization, which can include admission control. It then sends policies to the appropriate CMTS device and subscriber edge router interface.

In addition to the QoS services required in the RF domain, service policies in the subscriber edge domain that must be available for provisioning at this point include:

- Policy routing to best-of-breed appliances and premium paths
- Rate limiting, traffic shaping, and marking
- Admission control (edge resources and core resources)
- Captive portal and Web redirect capabilities
- Filtering and routers running Junos OS–based firewall services
- Routers running Junos OS virtual private network (VPN) services

Extending QoS to the Service Edge Domain

The service edge domain includes service edge routers that aggregate applications. To support QoS in service edge domains, the SRC software sends policies to a service edge router that provides for enhanced service delivery to the service origination edge for centralized or hosted services, such as multimedia or VoD.

In addition to the QoS services required in the RF domain, service policies in the service edge domain that must be capable of being provisioned at this point include:

- Policy routing to best-of-breed appliances and premium paths
- Rate limiting, traffic shaping (called hierarchical queuing in JunosE software), and marking
- Filtering and routers running Junos OS–based firewall services
- Routers running Junos OS VPN services

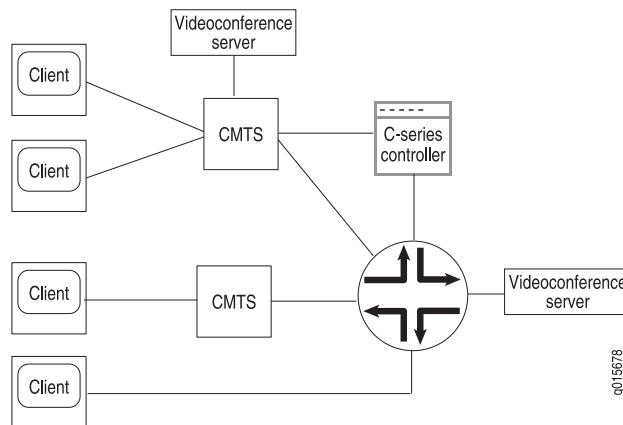
Provisioning End-to-End Services

The following sections provide examples of how you can use the SRC software to provision services for video applications. Although the examples show one SAE managing all the network devices, separate SAEs could manage each device and provide the same service.

Example for Videoconferencing Services

You can configure services to mark traffic forwarded from specified systems, and then apply an end-to-end service level for that traffic. [Figure 10 on page 48](#) shows a scenario in which videoconferencing is delivered in a PCMM environment.

Figure 10: Videoconferencing Example



To ensure a specified level of service from each client PC to the videoconference server and then to each client PC participating in the videoconference, you could configure the following types of services:

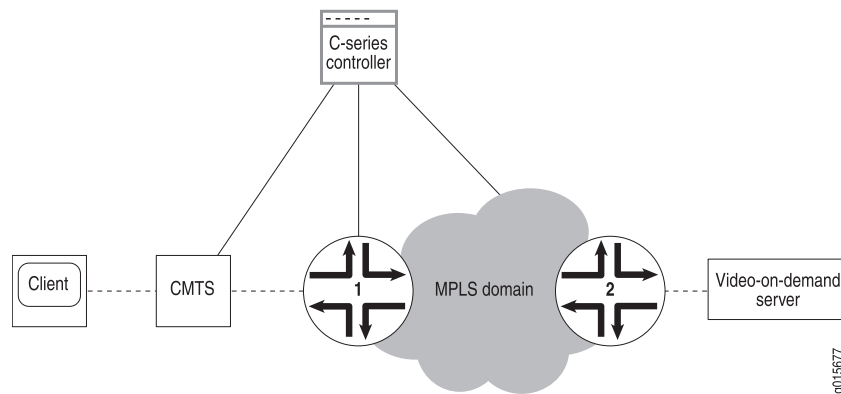
- Three services:
 - A service that provides policies to mark packets with a specified type of service for the videoconferencing software.
 - A service that provides policies for the type of service specified for CMTS device.
 - A service that provides policies for the type of service specified for the routers running Junos or JunosE Software.
- An infrastructure service for each service.
- An aggregate service that contains the three infrastructure services as fragment services.

This configuration marks packets that the CMTS device receives from both client and server, and applies forwarding policies on the CMTS device and on the routers running JunosE or Junos OS for packets sent to and received from the videoconferencing server.

Example for Video-on-Demand Services

You can configure services to provide server-to-client service for traffic sent from a video-on-demand server to client PCs. [Figure 11 on page 49](#) shows a scenario in which video on demand is delivered in a PCMM environment.

Figure 11: Video-on-Demand Example



To ensure a specified level of service from the video-on-demand server to the client PC, you could configure the following types of services:

- Services that provide bandwidth-on-demand (BoD) policies for traffic that is being forwarded from the video-on-demand server through:
 - Routers running Junos OS
 - CMTS devices
- A script service that sets up the Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) path and delivers the specified service level for traffic that is being forwarded from the video-on-demand server through the MPLS domain.
- An infrastructure service for each value-added and script service.
- An aggregate service that contains all the infrastructure services as fragment services.

This configuration applies BoD policies to routers running JunosE or Junos OS, the MPLS domain, and the CMTS device, and sets up the MPLS path from router running Junos OS (2) to router running Junos OS (1).

Related Documentation

- For more information about each scheduling type, see *Delivering QoS Services in a Cable Environment*
- For more information about PCMM, consult the following specifications provided by CableLabs:
 - PacketCable Multimedia Architecture Framework Technical Report (PKT-TR-MM-ARCH)

- [PacketCable Multimedia Specification PKT-SP-MM-I03-051221](#)
- [PacketCable Security Specifications \(PKT-SP-SEC\)](#)
- [Using the SAE in a PCMM Environment on page 50](#)
- [Using the NIC Resolver in PCMM Environments on page 73](#)
- *Example: Providing Premium Services*

Using the SAE in a PCMM Environment

The SAE uses the Common Open Policy Service (COPS) protocol as specified in the PacketCable Multimedia Specification PKT-SP-MM-I03-051221 to manage PCMM-compliant CMTS devices in a cable network environment. The SAE connects to the CMTS device by using a COPS over Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) connection. In cable environments, the SAE manages the connection to the CMTS device.

The CMTS device does not provide address requests or notify the SAE of new subscribers, subscriber IP addresses, or any other attributes. IP address detection and all other subscriber attributes are collected outside of the COPS connection to the CMTS device. The SAE uses COPS only to push policies to the CMTS device and to learn about the CMTS status and usage data.

Because the CMTS device does not have the concept of interfaces, the SRC software uses pseudointerfaces to model CMTS subscriber connections similar to subscriber connections for routers running Junos OS.

This section describes how the SAE is used in cable networks. It includes the following topics:

- [Logging In Subscribers and Creating Sessions on page 50](#)
- [SAE Communities on page 53](#)
- [Storing Session Data on page 54](#)

Logging In Subscribers and Creating Sessions

You can use two mechanisms to obtain subscriber address requests and other information and to set up a pseudointerface on the CMTS device. (You must choose one mechanism; you cannot mix them.):

1. **Assigned IP subscriber.** The SAE learns about a subscriber through subscriber-initiated activities, such as activating a service through the portal or through the Advanced Services Gateway (ASG).

With this method, you use the assigned IP subscriber login type along with the network interface collector (NIC) to map IP addresses to the SAE.

2. **Event notification from an IP address manager.** The SAE learns about subscribers through notifications from an external IP address manager, such as a DHCP server or a RADIUS server.

With this method, you use the event notification application programming interface (API). The API provides an interface to the IP address manager, and lets the IP address manager notify the SAE of events such as IP address assignments.

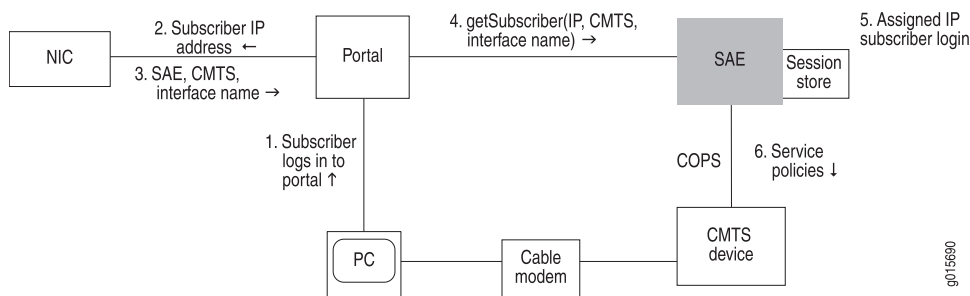
Assigned IP Subscribers

With the assigned IP subscriber method of logging in subscribers and creating sessions, the SRC software uses IP address pools along with NIC resolvers to provide mapping of IP addresses to SAEs. You configure the static address pools or dynamically discovered address pools in the virtual router configuration for a CMTS device. These pools are published in the NIC. The NIC maps subscriber IP addresses in requests received through the portal or Advanced Services Gateway to the SAE that currently manages that CMTS device.

Login Interactions with Assigned IP Subscribers

This section describes login interactions for assigned IP subscribers. In the example shown in [Figure 12 on page 51](#), the subscriber activates a service through a portal. You could also have the subscriber activate a service through the Advanced Services Gateway.

Figure 12: Login Interactions with Assigned IP Subscribers



The sequence of events for logging in and creating sessions for assigned IP subscribers is:

1. The subscriber logs in to the portal.
2. The portal sends the subscriber's IP address to the NIC.
3. Based on the IP address, the NIC looks up the subscriber's SAE, CMTS device, and interface name, and returns this information to the portal.
4. The portal sends a `getSubscriber` message to the SAE. The message includes the subscriber's IP address, CMTS device, and interface name.
5. The SAE creates an assigned IP subscriber and performs a subscriber login. Specifically, it:
 - a. Runs the interface classification script and creates a pseudointerface for the PCMM device driver.
 - If it finds a default policy, it pushes the policy to the CMTS device.

- If it does not find a default policy, it continues with the next steps.
 - b. Runs the subscriber classification script with the IP address of the subscriber. (Use the ASSIGNEDIP login type in subscriber classification scripts.)
 - c. Loads the subscriber profile.
 - d. Runs the subscriber authorization plug-ins.
 - e. Runs the subscriber tracking plug-ins.
 - f. Creates a subscriber session and stores the session data in the session store file.
6. The SAE pushes service policies for the subscriber session to the CMTS device.

Because the SAE is not notified when the subscriber logs out, the assigned IP idle timer begins when no service is active. The SAE removes the interface subscriber session when the timeout period ends.

Event Notification from an IP Address Manager

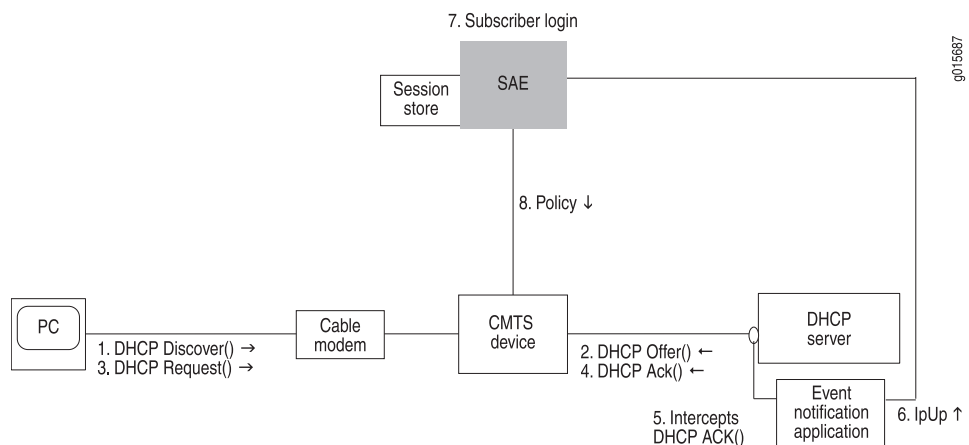
With the event notification method of logging in subscribers and creating subscriber sessions, the subscriber logs in to the CMTS device and obtains an IP address through an address server, usually a DHCP server. The SAE receives notifications about the subscriber, such as the subscriber's IP address, from an event notification application that is installed on the DHCP server.

To use this method of logging in subscribers, you can use the event notification API to create the application that notifies the SAE when events occur between the DHCP server and the CMTS device. You can also use Monitoring Agent, an application that was created with the event notification API, and that monitors DHCP or RADIUS messages for DHCP or RADIUS servers. See *SRC PE Sample Applications Guide*.

Login with Event Notification

This section describes login interactions using event notifications.

Figure 13: Login Interactions with Event Notification Application



The sequence of events for logging in subscribers and creating sessions is:

1. The DHCP client in the subscriber's computer sends a DHCP discover request to the DHCP server.
2. The DHCP server sends a DHCP offer to the subscriber's DHCP client.
3. The DHCP client sends a DHCP request to the DHCP server.
4. The DHCP server acknowledges the request by sending a DHCP Ack message to the DHCP client.
5. The event notification application that is running on the DHCP server intercepts the DHCP Ack message.
6. The event notification application sends an ipUp message to the SAE that notifies the SAE that an IP address is up.
7. The SAE performs a subscriber login. Specifically, it:
 - a. Runs the interface classification script and creates a pseudointerface for the PCMM device driver.
 - If it finds a default policy, it pushes the policy to the CMTS device.
 - If it does not find a default policy, it continues with the next steps.
 - b. Runs the subscriber classification script.
 - c. Loads the subscriber profile.
 - d. Runs the subscriber authorization plug-ins.
 - e. Runs the subscriber tracking plug-ins.
 - f. Creates a subscriber session and stores the session in the session store file.
8. The SAE provisions policies for the subscriber session on the CMTS device.

The ipUp event should be sent with a timeout set to the DHCP lease time. The event notification application or the Monitoring Agent that monitors DHCP traffic sends an ipUp event for each Ack message sent from the DHCP server to the client. The SAE restarts the timeout each time it receives an ipUp event.

If the client explicitly releases the DHCP address (that is, it sends a DHCP release event), the event notification application or the Monitoring Agent that monitors DHCP traffic sends an ipDown event. If the client does not renew the address, the lease expires on the DHCP server and the timeout expires on the SAE.



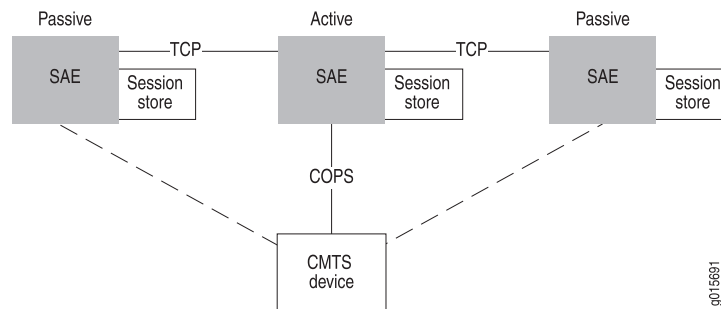
NOTE: To prefer the second user session for an existing address upon receiving an ipUp event, set the **prefer-second-user-session** option under the **[edit shared sae configuration driver third-party]** hierarchy.

SAE Communities

For SAE redundancy in a cable network, you can have a community of two or more SAEs. SAEs in a community are given the role of either active SAE or passive SAE. The active

SAE manages the connection to the CMTS device and keeps session data up to date within the community. [Figure 14 on page 54](#) shows a typical SAE community.

Figure 14: SAE Community



When an SAE opens a connection to the CMTS device, it negotiates with other SAEs to determine which SAE controls the CMTS device. The SAE community manager and members of the community select the active SAE.

A passive SAE needs to take over as active SAE in any of the following cases:

- The active SAE shuts down or the connection between the CMTS device and the active SAE goes down. In this case, the active SAE notifies the passive SAEs, and one of the passive SAEs takes over as active SAE.
- A passive SAE does not receive a keepalive message from the active SAE within the keepalive interval. In this case, the passive SAE attempts to become the active SAE.

Storing Session Data

To aid in recovering from an SAE failover, the SAE stores subscriber and service session data. When the SAE manages a CMTS device, session data is stored locally in the SAE host's file system. The SRC component that controls the storage of session data on the SAE is called the session store. The session store queues data and then writes the data to session store files on the SAE host's disk. Once the data is written to disk, it can survive a server reboot.

For more information, see *Fault Recovery*.

PCMM Record-Keeping Server Plug-In

To allow the SAE's embedded policy server to communicate with a record-keeping server (RKS) in a PCMM environment, you need to use the PCMM record-keeping server plug-in. This plug-in is similar to the RADIUS accounting plug-ins, but it works with any RKS that is compliant with the PCMM specification. The RKS plug-in supports additional attributes: Application-Manager-ID, Request-Type, and Update-Reason. The plug-in sends all requests to the RKS as Acct-Status-Type=Interim-Update.

Related Documentation

- [PCMM Environment Overview on page 41](#)
- [Using the NIC Resolver in PCMM Environments on page 73](#)

- [Configuring the SAE to Manage PCMM Devices \(SRC CLI\) on page 58](#)
- *Initially Configuring the SAE*
- *Storing Subscriber and Service Session Data*

CHAPTER 6

Configuring the SAE for a PCMM Environment (SRC CLI)

- [Configuring the SAE for a Cable Network Environment \(SRC CLI\)](#) on page 57
- [Configuring the SAE to Manage PCMM Devices \(SRC CLI\)](#) on page 58
- [Setting Up SAE Communities \(SRC CLI\)](#) on page 61
- [Configuring the SAE Community Manager](#) on page 61
- [Configuring SAE Properties for the Event Notification API \(SRC CLI\)](#) on page 62
- [Configuring Record-Keeping Server Peers for Plug-Ins \(SRC CLI\)](#) on page 63
- [Configuring PCMM Record-Keeping Server Plug-Ins \(SRC CLI\)](#) on page 64
- [Configuring CMTS-Specific RKS Plug-Ins \(SRC CLI\)](#) on page 66

Configuring the SAE for a Cable Network Environment (SRC CLI)

The tasks to configure the SAE for a cable network environment are:

1. Configure the SAE to manage PCMM devices.
[“Configuring the SAE to Manage PCMM Devices \(SRC CLI\)”](#) on page 58.
2. Configure the session store.
See [Configuring the Session Store Feature \(SRC CLI\)](#).
3. Set up SAE communities.
[See “Setting Up SAE Communities \(SRC CLI\)”](#) on page 61.
4. (Optional) Configure SAE properties for the event notification API.
[See “Configuring SAE Properties for the Event Notification API \(SRC CLI\)”](#) on page 62 (if you are using an external address manager).
5. (Optional) Configure record-keeping server peers for plug-ins.
[See “Configuring Record-Keeping Server Peers for Plug-Ins \(SRC CLI\)”](#) on page 63 (if you are using the RKS plug-in).
6. (Optional) Configure PCMM record-keeping server plug-ins.

See [“Configuring PCMM Record-Keeping Server Plug-Ins \(SRC CLI\)”](#) on page 64 (if you are using the SAE’s embedded policy server).

7. (Optional) Configure CMTS-specific RKS plug-ins.

See [“Configuring CMTS-Specific RKS Plug-Ins \(SRC CLI\)”](#) on page 66.

In addition to configuring the SAE, you need to:

1. Configure the CMTS device in the directory (if you are using the SAE’s embedded policy server).

See [“Adding Objects for CMTS Devices \(SRC CLI\)”](#) on page 69.

2. Configure the NIC (if you are using assigned IP subscribers).

See [“Using the NIC Resolver”](#) on page 102.

3. Enable the Common Open Policy Service (COPS) interface on the CMTS device. See the documentation for your CMTS device for information about how to do this.

**Related
Documentation**

- [PCMM Environment Overview on page 41](#)
- [Configuring the SAE for a Cable Network Environment \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
- [Configuring the SAE to Manage PCMM Devices \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
- [Configuring an SAE Group](#)

Configuring the SAE to Manage PCMM Devices (SRC CLI)

The SAE connects to the PCMM device by using a COPS over TCP connection. The PCMM device driver controls this connection.

Use the following configuration statements to configure the SAE to manage CMTS devices:

```
shared sae configuration driver pcmm {
    keepalive-interval keepalive-interval ;
    tcp-connection-timeout tcp-connection-timeout ;
    application-manager-id application-manager-id ;
    message-timeout message-timeout ;
    cops-message-maximum-length cops-message-maximum-length ;
    cops-message-read-buffer-size cops-message-read-buffer-size ;
    cops-message-write-buffer-size cops-message-write-buffer-size ;
    sae-community-manager sae-community-manager ;
    disable-full-sync disable-full-sync ;
    disable-pcmm-i03-policy disable-pcmm-i03-policy ;
    session-recovery-retry-interval session-recovery-retry-interval ;
    element-id element-id ;
    default-rks-plugin-in default-rks-plugin-in ;
}
```

To configure the SAE to manage CMTS devices:

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statement that configures the PCMM driver. In this sample procedure, the PCMM device driver is configured in the west-region group.

```
user@host# edit shared sae group west-region configuration driver pcmm
```

2. Configure the interval between keepalive messages sent from the COPS client (the PCMM device) to the COPS server (the SAE).

```
[edit shared sae group west-region configuration driver pcmm]
user@host# set keepalive-interval keepalive-interval
```

3. Configure the timeout for opening a TCP connection to the PCMM device.

```
[edit shared sae group west-region configuration driver pcmm]
user@host# set tcp-connection-timeout tcp-connection-timeout
```

4. When this SAE is configured as the application manager, configure the identifier of the application manager.

```
[edit shared sae group west-region configuration driver pcmm]
user@host# set application-manager-id application-manager-id
```

5. Configure the time that the COPS server (the SAE) waits for a response to COPS requests from the COPS client (the PCMM device). Change this value only if a high number of COPS timeout events appear in the error log.

```
[edit shared sae group west-region configuration driver pcmm]
user@host# set message-timeout message-timeout
```

6. Configure the maximum length of a COPS message.

```
[edit shared sae group west-region configuration driver pcmm]
user@host# set cops-message-maximum-length cops-message-maximum-length
```

7. Configure the buffer size for receiving COPS messages from the COPS client.

```
[edit shared sae group west-region configuration driver pcmm]
user@host# set cops-message-read-buffer-size cops-message-read-buffer-size
```

8. Configure the buffer size for sending COPS messages to the COPS client.

```
[edit shared sae group west-region configuration driver pcmm]
user@host# set cops-message-write-buffer-size cops-message-write-buffer-size
```

9. Configure the name of the community manager that manages PCMM driver communities. Active SAEs are selected from this community.

```
[edit shared sae group west-region configuration driver pcmm]
user@host# set sae-community-manager sae-community-manager
```

10. Enable or disable state synchronization with PCMM policy servers.

```
[edit shared sae group west-region configuration driver pcmm]
user@host# set disable-full-sync disable-full-sync
```

11. Enable or disable the SAE to send classifiers to the router that comply with PCMM IO3. Disable this option if your network deployment has CMTS devices that do not support PCMM IO3.

```
[edit shared sae group west-region configuration driver pcmm]
user@host# set disable-pcmm-io3-policy disable-pcmm-io3-policy
```

12. Configure the time between attempts by the SAE to restore service sessions that are being recovered in the background when state synchronization completes with a state-data-incomplete error.

```
[edit shared sae group west-region configuration driver pcmm]
user@host# set session-recovery-retry-interval session-recovery-retry-interval
```

13. (Optional) Configure the unique identifier that the SAE uses to identify itself when it originates in record-keeping server (RKS) events.

```
[edit shared sae group west-region configuration driver pcmm]
user@host# set element-id element-id
```

14. (Optional) Specify the name of the default RKS plug-in to which the SAE sends events for CMTS devices.

```
[edit shared sae group west-region configuration driver pcmm]
user@host# set default-rks-plugin default-rks-plugin
```

15. (Optional) Verify your PCMM driver configuration.

```
[edit shared sae group west-region configuration driver pcmm]
user@host# show
keepalive-interval 45;
tcp-connection-timeout 5;
application-manager-id 1;
message-timeout 120000;
cops-message-maximum-length 204800;
cops-message-read-buffer-size 3000;
cops-message-write-buffer-size 3000;
sae-community-manager PcmCommunityManager;
disable-full-sync true;
disable-pcmm-io3-policy true;
session-recovery-retry-interval 3600000;
element-id 1;
default-rks-plugin rksTracking;
```

Related Documentation

- [Using the SAE in a PCMM Environment on page 50](#)
- [Connections to Managed Devices](#)
- [Configuring the SAE to Manage PCMM Devices \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
- [Configuring CMTS-Specific RKS Plug-Ins \(SRC CLI\) on page 66](#)
- [Initially Configuring the SAE](#)

Setting Up SAE Communities (SRC CLI)

You can configure the following for SAE communities:

- Define the members of an SAE community by adding the IP addresses of SAEs in the community to the virtual router object of the network device in the directory.
See [“Creating Virtual Routers for the CMTS Device \(SRC CLI\)”](#) on page 70.
- Configure parameters for the SAE community manager.
See [“Configuring the SAE Community Manager”](#) on page 61.
- Specify the name of the community manager with the **set sae-community-manager** option in the PCMM driver configuration.
See [“Configuring the SAE to Manage PCMM Devices \(SRC CLI\)”](#) on page 58.
- If there is a firewall in the network, configure the firewall to allow SAE messages through.

Related Documentation

- [Using the SAE in a PCMM Environment on page 50](#)
- [Setting Up SAE Communities \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
- [Initially Configuring the SAE](#)
- [Configuring SAE Properties for the Event Notification API \(SRC CLI\) on page 62](#)

Configuring the SAE Community Manager

Use the following configuration statements to configure the SAE community manager that manages PCMM device communities:

```
shared sae configuration external-interface-features name CommunityManager {
  keepalive-interval keepalive-interval ;
  threads threads ;
  acquire-timeout acquire-timeout ;
  blackout-time blackout-time ;
}
```

To configure the community manager:

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statements for the community manager. In this sample procedure, *west_region* is the name of the SAE group, and *sae_mgr* is the name of the community manager.

```
user@host# edit shared sae group west-region configuration
external-interface-features sae_mgr CommunityManager
```

2. Specify the interval between keepalive messages sent from the active SAE to the passive members of the community.

```
[edit shared sae group west-region configuration external-interface-features sae_mgr
CommunityManager]
user@host# set keepalive-interval keepalive-interval
```

3. Specify the number of threads that are allocated to manage the community. You generally do not need to change this value.

```
[edit shared sae group west-region configuration external-interface-features sae_mgr
CommunityManager]
user@host# set threads threads
```

4. Specify the amount of time an SAE waits for a remote member of the community when it is acquiring a distributed lock. You generally do not need to change this value.

```
[edit shared sae group west-region configuration external-interface-features sae_mgr
CommunityManager]
user@host# set acquire-timeout acquire-timeout
```

5. Specify the amount of time that an active SAE must wait after it shuts down before it can try to become the active SAE of the community again.

```
[edit shared sae group west-region configuration external-interface-features sae_mgr
CommunityManager]
user@host# set blackout-time blackout-time
```

6. (Optional) Verify the configuration of the SAE community manager.

```
[edit shared sae group west-region configuration external-interface-features
sae_mgr CommunityManager]
user@host# show
CommunityManager {
  keepalive-interval 30;
  threads 5;
  acquire-timeout 15;
  blackout-time 30;
}
```

Related Documentation

- [Using the SAE in a PCMM Environment on page 50](#)
- [Configuring the SAE Community Manager \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
- [Setting Up SAE Communities \(SRC CLI\) on page 61](#)
- [Initially Configuring the SAE](#)

Configuring SAE Properties for the Event Notification API (SRC CLI)

Use the following configuration statements to configure properties for the Event Notification API:

```
shared sae configuration external-interface-features name EventAPI {
  retry-time retry-time ;
  retry-limit retry-limit ;
  threads threads ;
}
```

To configure properties for the Event Notification API:

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statements for the Event Notification API. In this sample procedure, *west-region* is the name of the SAE group, and *event_api* is the name of the Event API configuration.

```
user@host# edit shared sae group west-region configuration
external-interface-features event_api EventAPI
```

2. Specify the amount of time between attempts to send events that could not be delivered.

```
[edit shared sae group west-region configuration external-interface-features event_api
EventAPI]
user@host# set retry-time retry-time
```

3. Specify the number of times an event fails to be delivered before the event is discarded.

```
[edit shared sae group west-region configuration external-interface-features event_api
EventAPI]
user@host# set retry-limit retry-limit
```

4. Specify the number of threads allocated to process events.

```
[edit shared sae group west-region configuration external-interface-features event_api
EventAPI]
user@host# set threads threads
```

5. (Optional) Verify the configuration of the Event Notification API properties.

```
[edit shared sae group west-region configuration external-interface-features
event_api EventAPI]
user@host# show
EventAPI {
  retry-time 300;
  retry-limit 5;
  threads 5;
}
```

Related Documentation

- [Using the SAE in a PCMM Environment on page 50](#)
- [Configuring SAE Properties for the Event Notification API \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
- [Initially Configuring the SAE](#)
- [Configuring the SAE to Manage PCMM Devices \(SRC CLI\) on page 58](#)

Configuring Record-Keeping Server Peers for Plug-Ins (SRC CLI)

An RKS peer is an instance of an RKS. A PCMM environment has a primary RKS and optionally a secondary RKS. The primary RKS is mandatory, and you assign the RKS as primary by configuring it as the default peer in the RKS plug-in. The secondary RKS is optional, and it is an RKS peer that is not configured as the default peer. If you define multiple nondefault peers, one of them is randomly chosen to be the secondary RKS.

RKS peers are configured in the peer group for each PCMM RKS plug-in instance. To create an RKS peer group:

Use the following configuration statements to configure an RKS peer group.

```
shared sae configuration plug-ins name name pcmm-rks peer-group name {  
    server-address server-address ;  
    server-port server-port ;  
}
```

To configure an RKS peer group:

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statements for RKS plug-ins. In this sample procedure, west-region is the name of the SAE group, and rksPlugin is the name of the plug-in and rksPeer is the name of the peer group.

```
user@host# edit shared sae group west-region configuration plug-ins name rksPlugin  
pcmm-rks peer-group rksPeer
```

2. Specify the IP address of the RKS server to which the SAE sends accounting data.

```
[edit shared sae group west-region configuration plug-ins name rksPlugin pcmm-rks  
peer-group rksPeer]  
user@host# set server-address server-address
```

3. Specify the port used for sending accounting packets.

```
[edit shared sae group west-region configuration plug-ins name rksPlugin pcmm-rks  
peer-group rksPeer]  
user@host# set server-port server-port
```

4. (Optional) Verify your configuration.

```
[edit shared sae group west-region configuration plug-ins name rksPlugin  
pcmm-rks peer-group rksPeer]  
user@host# show  
server-address 10.10.3.60;  
server-port 1812;
```

Related Documentation

- [Using the SAE in a PCMM Environment on page 50](#)
- [Configuring Record-Keeping Server Peers for Plug-Ins \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
- [Configuring PCMM Record-Keeping Server Plug-Ins \(SRC CLI\) on page 64](#)
- [Configuring CMTS-Specific RKS Plug-Ins \(SRC CLI\) on page 66](#)
- [Initially Configuring the SAE](#)

Configuring PCMM Record-Keeping Server Plug-Ins (SRC CLI)

Use the following configuration statements to configure an RKS plug-in.

```
shared sae configuration plug-ins name name pcmm-rks {  
    load-balancing-mode (failover | roundRobin);  
    fallback-timer fallback-timer;
```

```

    retry-interval retry-interval ;
    maximum-queue-length maximum-queue-length ;
    bind-address bind-address ;
    udp-port udp-port ;
    feid-mso-data feid-mso-data ;
    feid-mso-domain-name feid-mso-domain-name ;
    trusted-element;
    default-peer default-peer ;
}

```

To configure an RKS plug-in:

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statements for RKS plug-ins. In this sample procedure, west-region is the name of the SAE group, and rksPlugin is the name of the plug-in.

```

user@host# edit shared sae group west-region configuration plug-ins name rksPlugin
pcmm-rks

```

2. Specify the mode for load-balancing RKSs.

```

[edit shared sae group west-region configuration plug-ins name rksPlugin pcmm-rks]
user@host# set load-balancing-mode (failover | roundRobin)

```

3. Specify if and when the SAE attempts to fail back to the default peer.

```

[edit shared sae group west-region configuration plug-ins name rksPlugin pcmm-rks]
user@host# set fallback-timer fallback-timer

```

4. Specify the time the SAE waits for a response from an RKS before it resends the packet.

```

[edit shared sae group west-region configuration plug-ins name rksPlugin pcmm-rks]
user@host# set retry-interval retry-interval

```

5. Specify the maximum number of unacknowledged messages that the plug-in receives from the RKS before it discards new messages.

```

[edit shared sae group west-region configuration plug-ins name rksPlugin pcmm-rks]
user@host# set maximum-queue-length maximum-queue-length

```

6. (Optional) Specify the source IP address that the plug-in uses to communicate with the RKS.

```

[edit shared sae group west-region configuration plug-ins name rksPlugin pcmm-rks]
user@host# set bind-address bind-address

```

7. (Optional) Specify the source UDP port or a pool of ports that the plug-in uses to communicate with the RKS.

```

[edit shared sae group west-region configuration plug-ins name rksPlugin pcmm-rks]
user@host# set udp-port udp-port

```

8. (Optional) Specify the multiple service operator (MSO)—defined data in the financial entity ID (FEID) attribute, which is included in event messages.

```
[edit shared sae group west-region configuration plug-ins name rksPlugin pcmm-rks]
user@host# set feid-mso-data feid-mso-data
```

9. (Optional) Specify the MSO domain name in the FEID attribute that uniquely identifies the MSO for billing and settlement purposes.

```
[edit shared sae group west-region configuration plug-ins name rksPlugin pcmm-rks]
user@host# set feid-mso-domain-name feid-mso-domain-name
```

10. (Optional) When the SAE is running as a policy server—which means that the SAE sends event messages directly to the RKS—enable the SAE as a trusted network element.

```
[edit shared sae group west-region configuration plug-ins name rksPlugin pcmm-rks]
user@host# set trusted-element
```

11. Specify the name of the primary RKS peer to which the SAE sends accounting packets.

See [“Configuring Record-Keeping Server Peers for Plug-Ins \(SRC CLI\)” on page 63](#).

```
[edit shared sae group west-region configuration plug-ins name rksPlugin pcmm-rks]
user@host# set default-peer default-peer
```

12. (Optional) Verify your RKS plug-in configuration.

```
[edit shared sae group west-region configuration plug-ins name rksPlugin
pcmm-rks]
user@host> show
load-balancing-mode failover;
failback-timer -1;
retry-interval 3000;
maximum-queue-length 10000;
feid-mso-domain-name abcd.com;
trusted-element;
default-peer radius01;
```

13. (Optional) Specify an RKS plug-in for specific CMTS devices.

See [“Configuring CMTS-Specific RKS Plug-Ins \(SRC CLI\)” on page 66](#).

Related Documentation

- [Using the SAE in a PCMM Environment on page 50](#)
- [PCMM Environment Overview on page 41](#)
- [Configuring PCMM Record-Keeping Server Plug-Ins \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
- [Initially Configuring the SAE](#)

Configuring CMTS-Specific RKS Plug-Ins (SRC CLI)

You can configure an RKS plug-in for specific CMTS devices. When there are events for the CMTS device, the SAE sends the events to the specified plug-in.

Use the following configuration statement to assign a CMTS-specific RKS plug-in.

```
shared sae configuration driver pcmm cmts-specific-rks-plug-ins name {
```

```

    rks-plugin rks-plugin ;
}

```

To configure a CMTS-specific RKS plug-in:

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statements for RKS plug-ins. In this sample procedure, *west-region* is the name of the SAE group, and *cmtsPlugin* is the name of the plug-in assignment.

```

user@host# edit shared sae group west-region configuration driver pcmm
cmts-specific-rks-plug-ins cmtsPlugin

```

2. Specify the name of the CMTS-specific RKS plug-in.

```

[edit shared sae group west-region configuration driver pcmm cmts-specific-rks-plug-ins
cmtsPlugin]
user@host# set rks-plugin rks-plugin

```

3. (Optional) Verify your configuration.

```

[edit shared sae group west-region configuration driver pcmm
cmts-specific-rks-plug-ins cmtsPlugin]
user@host# show
rks-plugin rksPlugin;

```

Related Documentation

- [Configuring CMTS-Specific RKS Plug-Ins \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
- [Configuring Record-Keeping Server Peers for Plug-Ins \(SRC CLI\) on page 63](#)
- [Configuring PCMM Record-Keeping Server Plug-Ins \(SRC CLI\) on page 64](#)
- [Adding Objects for CMTS Devices \(SRC CLI\) on page 69](#)
- [Initially Configuring the SAE](#)

CHAPTER 7

Adding Objects for CMTS Devices (SRC CLI)

- [Adding Objects for CMTS Devices \(SRC CLI\) on page 69](#)
- [Creating Virtual Routers for the CMTS Device \(SRC CLI\) on page 70](#)

Adding Objects for CMTS Devices (SRC CLI)

To manage CMTS devices, the SAE creates and manages pseudointerfaces that it associates with a virtual router object. Each CMTS device in the SRC network must appear in the configuration as a router object, and it must be associated with a virtual router object called default. The router and virtual router are not actually configured on the CMTS device; the router and virtual router provide a way for the SAE to manage the CMTS device by using the SAE's embedded policy server.

Use the following configuration statements to add a router object:

```
shared network device name {  
  description description ;  
  management-address management-address ;  
  device-type (junose | junos | pcmm | proxy);  
  qos-profile [ qos-profile ...];  
}
```

To add a router:

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statements that configure network devices. In this sample procedure, pcmm_dtr is the name of the object.

```
user@host# edit shared network device pcmm_dtr
```

2. (Optional) Add a description for the CMTS device.

```
[edit shared network device pcmm_dtr]  
user@host# set description description
```

3. Add the IP address of the CMTS device.

```
[edit shared network device pcmm_dtr]  
user@host# set management-address management-address
```

4. (Optional) Specify the type of device that you are adding.

```
[edit shared network device pcmm_dtr]
user@host# set device-type pcmm
```

5. (Optional) Verify your configuration.

```
[edit shared network device pcmm_dtr]
user@host# show
description "CMTS device";
management-address 192.168.3.5;
device-type pcmm;
interface-classifier {
  rule rule-0 {
    script #;
  }
}
```

Related Documentation

- [Connections to Managed Devices](#)
- [Configuring CMTS-Specific RKS Plug-Ins \(SRC CLI\) on page 66](#)
- [Creating Virtual Routers for the CMTS Device \(SRC CLI\) on page 70](#)

Creating Virtual Routers for the CMTS Device (SRC CLI)

You need to add a virtual router object called default to the CMTS device.

Use the following configuration statements to add a virtual router:

```
shared network device name virtual-router name {
  sae-connection [ sae-connection ...];
  snmp-read-community snmp-read-community ;
  snmp-write-community snmp-write-community ;
  scope [ scope ...];
  local-address-pools local-address-pools ;
  static-address-pools static-address-pools ;
  tracking-plugin-in [ tracking-plugin-in ...];
}
```

To add a virtual router:

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statements for virtual routers. In this sample procedure, pcmm_dtr is the name of the router and default is the name of the virtual router.

```
user@host# edit shared network device pcmm_dtr virtual-router default
```

2. Specify the addresses of SAEs that can manage this router. This step is required for the SAE to work with the router.

```
[edit shared network device pcmm_dtr virtual-router default]
user@host# set sae-connection [ sae-connection ...]
```

To specify the active SAE and the redundant SAE, enter an exclamation point (!) after the hostname or IP address of the connected SAE. For example:

```
[edit shared network device pcmm_dtr virtual-router default]
user@host# set sae-connection [sae1! sae2!]
```

3. (Optional) Specify an SNMP community name for SNMP read-only operations for this VR.

```
[edit shared network device pcmm_dtr virtual-router default]
user@host# set snmp-read-community snmp-read-community
```

4. (Optional) Specify an SNMP community name for SNMP write operations for this virtual router.

```
[edit shared network device pcmm_dtr virtual-router default]
user@host# set snmp-write-community snmp-write-community
```

5. (Optional) Specify service scopes assigned to this virtual router.

See *Configuring Service Scopes (SRC CLI)*.

```
[edit shared network device pcmm_dtr virtual-router default]
user@host# set scope [ scope ...]
```

6. (Optional) Specify the list of IP address pools that a CMTS virtual router currently manages and stores.

If you are using assigned IP subscribers along with the network information collector (NIC), you need to configure either a local or static address pool so that the NIC can resolve the IP-to-SAE mapping.

```
[edit shared network device pcmm_dtr virtual-router default]
user@host# set local-address-pools local-address-pools
```

7. (Optional) Specify the list of IP address pools that a CMTS VR manages but does not store.

If you are using assigned IP subscribers along with the NIC, you need to configure either a local or static address pool so that the NIC can resolve the IP-to-SAE mapping.

```
[edit shared network device pcmm_dtr virtual-router default]
user@host# set static-address-pools static-address-pools
```

8. (Optional) Specify the plug-ins that track interfaces that the SAE manages on this virtual router.

```
[edit shared network device pcmm_dtr virtual-router default]
user@host# tracking-plugin [ tracking-plugin ...]
```

9. (Optional) Verify your configuration.

```
[edit shared network device pcmm_dtr virtual-router default]
user@host# show
sae-connection [ 10.14.39.2 10.10.5.30 ];
snmp-read-community *****;
```

```
snmp-write-community *****;  
scope POP-Westford;  
local-address-pools "10.25.8.0 10.25.20.255";  
tracking-plugin rksPlugin;
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Adding Objects for CMTS Devices \(SRC CLI\) on page 69](#)
 - [Configuring CMTS-Specific RKS Plug-Ins \(SRC CLI\) on page 66](#)
 - *Associating Security Names with a Community (SRC CLI)*

CHAPTER 8

Using the NIC Resolver in a PCMM Environment

- [Using the NIC Resolver in PCMM Environments on page 73](#)

Using the NIC Resolver in PCMM Environments

If you are using the NIC to map the subscriber IP address to the SAE, you need to configure a NIC host. The NIC system uses IP address pools to map IP addresses to SAEs. You configure the local address pools in the application manager configuration for a policy server group. These pools are published in the NIC. The NIC maps subscriber IP addresses in requests received through the portal or Advanced Services Gateway to the policy server group that currently manages that CMTS device.

The OnePopPcmm sample configuration data supports this scenario for a PCMM environment in which you use the assigned IP subscriber method to log in subscribers and in which you use the NIC to determine the subscriber's SAE. The OnePopPcmm configuration supports one point of presence (POP). NIC replication can be used to provide high availability. The realm for this configuration accommodates the situation in which IP pools are configured locally on each application manager group object.

The resolution process takes a subscriber's IP address as the key and returns a reference to the SAE managing this subscriber as the value.

The following agents collect information for resolvers in this realm:

- Directory agent PoolVr collects and publishes information about the mappings of IP pools to the policy server group.
- Directory agent VrSaeld collects and publishes information about the mappings of policy server groups to SAEs.

Related Documentation

- [PCMM Environment Overview on page 41](#)
- [Using the SAE in a PCMM Environment on page 50](#)
- *Specifying Application Manager Identifiers for Policy Servers (C-Web Interface)*
- *Configuring the NIC (SRC CLI)*
- *OnePopPcmm Scenario*

CHAPTER 9

Using PCMM Policy Servers

- [JPS Overview on page 75](#)
- [JPS Framework on page 75](#)
- [JPS Interfaces on page 76](#)

JPS Overview

In a PacketCable Multimedia (PCMM) environment, the policy server acts as a policy decision point (PDP) and policy enforcement point (PEP) that manages the relationships between application managers and cable management termination system (CMTS) devices.

The Juniper Policy Server (JPS) is a PCMM-compliant policy server. The JPS must be deployed in an SRC environment that satisfies these conditions:

- Organizes PCMM devices into groups (for example, one or more per POP). For redundancy, a community of two or more JPSs will manage each group of PCMM devices.
- Achieves successful state synchronization by requiring an application manager (for example, a pair of redundant service activation engines [SAEs]) to talk to one JPS instance at a time.
- Uses IPSec connections for the network interfaces.

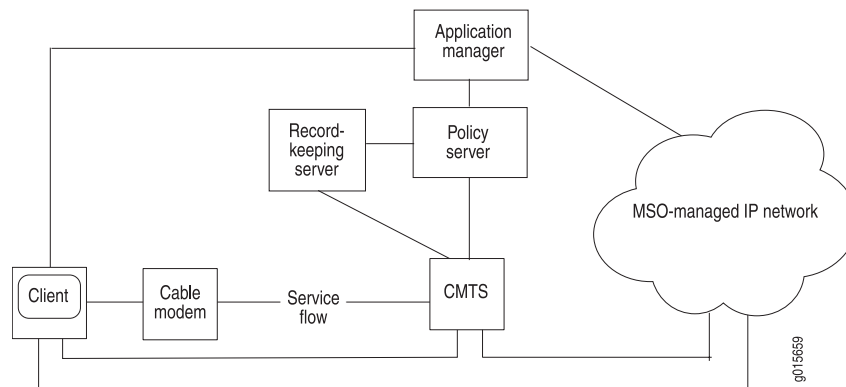
Related Documentation

- [JPS Framework on page 75](#)
- [JPS Interfaces on page 76](#)
- [Starting the JPS \(SRC CLI\) on page 103](#)
- [Configuring the JPS \(SRC CLI\) on page 81](#)
- [Monitoring the JPS on page 105](#)

JPS Framework

[Figure 15 on page 76](#) depicts the PCMM architectural framework. The JPS communicates with application managers, CMTS devices, and record-keeping servers.

Figure 15: PCMM Architectural Framework



The interactions between the various PCMM components are centered on the policy server. In the PCMM architecture, these basic interactions occur:

1. A client requests a multimedia service from an application manager.
2. Depending on the client type and its QoS signaling capabilities, the application manager relays the request to a policy server.
3. The policy server relays the request to the CMTS device and is responsible for provisioning the policies on a CMTS device.

Depending on the request, the policy server records an event for the policy request and provides that information to the record-keeping server (RKS).

4. The CMTS device performs admission control and manages network resources through Data over Cable Service Interface Specifications (DOCSIS) service flows based on the provisioned policies.
5. The RKS receives event messages from other network elements, such as the policy server or CMTS device, and acts as a short-term repository for the messages.

Related Documentation

- [JPS Overview on page 75](#)
- [JPS Interfaces on page 76](#)
- [Policy Information Model](#)
- [Configuring the JPS \(SRC CLI\) on page 81](#)

JPS Interfaces

The JPS has interfaces, implemented as plug-ins, to communicate with:

- Application managers, such as the SAE
- Record-keeping servers
- CMTS devices

The JPS is relatively stateless, but the individual plug-ins can be stateful.

The JPS uses the Common Open Policy Service (COPS) protocol as specified in the PacketCable Multimedia Specification PKT-SP-MM-I03-051221 for its interface connections. The JPS communicates with the CMTS device and the application manager by using a COPS over Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) connection.

Application Manager to Policy Server Interface

To allow the JPS to communicate with the application manager, this interface accepts and manages COPS over TCP connections from application managers, such as the SAE.

Policy Server to RKS Interface

To allow the JPS to communicate with a set of redundant record-keeping servers, this interface sends a policy event message to the RKS when receiving a PCMM-COPS gate control (request, delete, update) message. This interface also sends time change events to the RKS.

Policy Server to CMTS Interface

To allow the JPS to communicate with policy enforcement points (PCMM devices), this interface initiates and manages COPS over TCP connections with CMTS devices.

- Related Documentation**
- [JPS Overview on page 75](#)
 - [JPS Framework on page 75](#)
 - [Configuring the JPS \(SRC CLI\) on page 81](#)
 - [Connections to Managed Devices](#)
 - [Viewing JPS State on page 106](#)

CHAPTER 10

Configuring the JPS (SRC CLI)

- Configuration Statements for the JPS on page 79
- Configuring the JPS (SRC CLI) on page 81
- Modifying the JPS Configuration (SRC CLI) on page 82
- Configuring General Properties for the JPS (SRC CLI) on page 82
- Specifying Policy Server Identifiers in Messages (SRC CLI) on page 83
- Configuring Logging Destinations for the JPS (SRC CLI) on page 84
- Configuring JPS to Store Log Messages in a File (SRC CLI) on page 85
- Configuring JPS to Send Log Messages to System Logging Facility (SRC CLI) on page 85
- Specifying Connections to the Application Managers (SRC CLI) on page 86
- Configuring Connections to RKSs (SRC CLI) on page 88
- Configuring RKS Pairs for Associated Application Managers (SRC CLI) on page 91
- Specifying Connections to CMTS Devices (SRC CLI) on page 92
- Modifying the Subscriber Configuration (SRC CLI) on page 95
- Configuring Subscriber IP Pools as IP Address Ranges (SRC CLI) on page 96
- Configuring Subscriber IP Pools as IP Subnets (SRC CLI) on page 96
- Configuring the SAE to Interact with the JPS (SRC CLI) on page 97
- Specifying Application Managers for the Policy Server (SRC CLI) on page 98
- Specifying Application Manager Identifiers for Policy Servers (SRC CLI) on page 99
- Adding Objects for Policy Servers to the Directory (SRC CLI) on page 100
- Configuring Initialization Scripts (SRC CLI) on page 101
- Enabling State Synchronization (SRC CLI) on page 101
- Using the NIC Resolver on page 102
- Managing the JPS on page 103

Configuration Statements for the JPS

Use the following configuration statements to configure the JPS at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

```
slot number jps {
```

```
java-heap-size java-heap-size;  
snmp-agent;  
policy-server-id policy-server-id;  
use-psid-in-gate-commands;  
cmts-message-buffer-size cmts-message-buffer-size;  
am-message-buffer-size am-message-buffer-size;  
}  
slot number jps am-interface {  
    pep-id pep-id;  
    listening-address listening-address;  
    validate-pcmm-objects;  
    message-max-length message-max-length;  
    message-read-buffer-size message-read-buffer-size;  
    message-write-buffer-size message-write-buffer-size;  
    open-connection-timeout open-connection-timeout;  
}  
slot number jps cmts-interface {  
    cmts-addresses [cmts-addresses...];  
    keepalive-interval keepalive-interval;  
    synch-despite-unreachable-pep;  
    synch-despite-pre-i03-pep;  
    use-ssq-ssc-with-pre-i03-pep;  
    local-address local-address;  
    message-max-length message-max-length;  
    message-read-buffer-size message-read-buffer-size;  
    message-write-buffer-size message-write-buffer-size;  
    open-connection-timeout open-connection-timeout;  
    connection-open-retry-interval connection-open-retry-interval;  
    sent-message-timeout sent-message-timeout;  
    validate-pcmm-objects;  
}  
slot number jps cmts-registry cmts cmts-ip ...  
slot number jps cmts-registry cmts cmts-ip range-pool pool-index {  
    low low;  
    high high;  
}  
slot number jps cmts-registry cmts cmts-ip subnet-pool subnet {  
    exclude [exclude];  
}  
slot number jps logger name ...  
slot number jps logger name file {  
    filter filter;  
    filename filename;  
    rollover-filename rollover-filename;  
    maximum-file-size maximum-file-size;  
}  
slot number jps logger name syslog {  
    filter filter;  
    host host;  
    facility facility;  
    format format;  
}  
slot number jps rks-interface {  
    element-id element-id;  
    local-address local-address;  
    local-port local-port;
```

```

retry-interval retry-interval;
local-timeout local-timeout;
mso-data mso-data;
mso-domain-name mso-domain-name;
default-rks-pair default-rks-pair;
pending-rks-event-max-size pending-rks-event-max-size;
pending-rks-event-max-age pending-rks-event-max-age;
held-decs-max-size held-decs-max-size;
held-decs-max-age held-decs-max-age;
bcid-cache-size bcid-cache-size;
bcid-cache-age bcid-cache-age;
use-default-when-am-requests-unconfigured-rks;
}
slot number jps rks-interface am am-name {
    am-id am-id;
    rks-pair-name rks-pair-name;
    trusted;
}
slot number jps rks-interface rks-pair rks-pair-name {
    primary-address primary-address;
    primary-port primary-port;
    secondary-address secondary-address;
    secondary-port secondary-port;
}

```

For detailed information about each configuration statement, see the *SRC PE CLI Command Reference*.

- Related Documentation**
- [JPS Overview on page 75](#)
 - [JPS Interfaces on page 76](#)
 - [Configuring the JPS \(SRC CLI\) on page 81](#)

Configuring the JPS (SRC CLI)

You can modify the JPS configuration, which includes configuring the logging destinations and connections to the JPS interfaces. Any configuration changes will be applied within 15 seconds.

Before you configure the JPS, deploy an SRC-managed PCMM network. For more information about PCMM and the SRC software, see [“PCMM Environment Overview” on page 41](#).

You can configure the subscriber configuration, which maps a subscriber address to the CMTS address.

The tasks to configure the JPS for a cable network environment are:

- [Modifying the JPS Configuration \(SRC CLI\) on page 82](#)
- [Modifying the Subscriber Configuration \(SRC CLI\) on page 95](#)

In addition to configuring the JPS, you might need to perform these tasks:

- [Configuring the SAE to Interact with the JPS \(SRC CLI\) on page 97](#)
 - [Using the NIC Resolver on page 102](#)
- Related Documentation**
- [JPS Overview on page 75](#)
 - [Configuring the JPS \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
 - [Configuring General Properties for the JPS \(SRC CLI\) on page 82](#)
 - [Monitoring the JPS on page 105](#)
 - [Configuration Statements for the JPS on page 79](#)

Modifying the JPS Configuration (SRC CLI)

To modify the current JPS configuration:

1. Configure general properties for the JPS, including Java heap memory, maximum number of buffered messages for CMTS and application manager destinations, and policy server identifiers.
[See “Configuring General Properties for the JPS \(SRC CLI\)” on page 82.](#)
[See “Specifying Policy Server Identifiers in Messages \(SRC CLI\)” on page 83.](#)
2. Configure logging destinations for the JPS.
[See “Configuring Logging Destinations for the JPS \(SRC CLI\)” on page 84.](#)
3. Configure the connections to the JPS interfaces.
[See “Specifying Connections to the Application Managers \(SRC CLI\)” on page 86.](#)
[See “Specifying Connections to CMTS Devices \(SRC CLI\)” on page 92.](#)

- Related Documentation**
- [JPS Overview on page 75](#)
 - [Modifying the JPS Configuration \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
 - [Configuring the JPS \(SRC CLI\) on page 81](#)
 - [Viewing JPS State on page 106](#)

Configuring General Properties for the JPS (SRC CLI)

Use the following configuration statements to configure general properties for the JPS:

```
slot number jps {  
  java-heap-size java-heap-size;  
  snmp-agent;  
  cmts-message-buffer-size cmts-message-buffer-size;  
  am-message-buffer-size am-message-buffer-size;  
}
```

To configure general properties for the JPS:

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statement that configures the general properties.

```
user@host# edit slot 0 jps
```

2. (Optional) Specify the maximum amount of memory available to the Java Runtime Environment (JRE).

```
[edit slot 0 jps]
user@host# set java-heap-size java-heap-size
```

3. (Optional) Enable the JPS to communicate with the SNMP agent.

```
[edit slot 0 jps]
user@host# set snmp-agent
```

4. (Optional) Specify the maximum number of messages buffered for each CMTS destination.

```
[edit slot 0 jps]
user@host# set cmts-message-buffer-size cmts-message-buffer-size
```

5. (Optional) Specify the maximum number of messages buffered for each application manager destination.

```
[edit slot 0 jps]
user@host# set am-message-buffer-size am-message-buffer-size
```

6. (Optional) Verify your configuration.

```
[edit slot 0 jps]
user@host# show
```

Related Documentation

- [JPS Overview on page 75](#)
- [Modifying the JPS Configuration \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
- [Configuring the JPS \(SRC CLI\) on page 81](#)
- [Configuring Logging Destinations for the JPS \(SRC CLI\) on page 84](#)

Specifying Policy Server Identifiers in Messages (SRC CLI)

Use the following configuration statements to configure policy server identifiers for the JPS:

```
slot number jps {
  policy-server-id policy-server-id;
  use-psid-in-gate-commands;
}
```

To configure policy server identifiers for the JPS:

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statement that configures the policy server identifiers.

```
user@host# edit slot 0 jps
```

2. (Optional) Specify the policy server identifier so that the JPS can be identified in messages sent to CMTS devices.

```
[edit slot 0 jps]  
user@host# set policy-server-id policy-server-id
```

3. (Optional) Configure the JPS so that the policy server identifier is specified in messages sent to the RKS.

```
[edit slot 0 jps]  
user@host# set use-psid-in-gate-commands
```

When the JPS is communicating only with PCMM I03 CMTS devices, the value must be true. When the JPS is communicating with any pre-PCMM I03 CMTS devices, the value must be false.

4. (Optional) Verify your configuration.

```
[edit slot 0 jps]  
user@host# show
```

Related Documentation

- [Modifying the JPS Configuration \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
- [Specifying Application Manager Identifiers for Policy Servers \(SRC CLI\) on page 99](#)
- [Adding Objects for Policy Servers to the Directory \(SRC CLI\) on page 100](#)
- [Modifying the JPS Configuration \(SRC CLI\) on page 82](#)
- [Viewing Server Process Information on page 105](#)

Configuring Logging Destinations for the JPS (SRC CLI)

By default, the JPS has four logging destinations.

Use the following configuration statements to configure logging destinations for the JPS:

```
slot number jps logger name ...  
slot number jps logger name file {  
    filter filter;  
    filename filename;  
    rollover-filename rollover-filename;  
    maximum-file-size maximum-file-size;  
}  
slot number jps logger name syslog {  
    filter filter;  
    host host;  
    facility facility;  
    format format;  
}
```

Related Documentation

- [JPS Overview on page 75](#)

- [Modifying the JPS Configuration \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
- [Configuring JPS to Store Log Messages in a File \(SRC CLI\) on page 85](#)
- [Configuring JPS to Send Log Messages to System Logging Facility \(SRC CLI\) on page 85](#)

Configuring JPS to Store Log Messages in a File (SRC CLI)

To configure logging destinations to store log messages in a file:

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statement that configures the name and type of logging destination. In this sample procedure, the logging destination called log2 is configured.

```
user@host# edit slot 0 jps logger log2 file
```

2. Specify the properties for the logging destination.

```
[edit slot 0 jps logger log2 file]
user@host# set ?
```

For more information about configuring properties for the logging destination, see *Logging for SRC Components Overview*.

3. (Optional) Verify your configuration.

```
[edit slot 0 jps logger log2]
user@host# show
file {
  filter !NoAckRksEvent,/info-;
  filename var/log/jps_info.log;
  rollover-filename var/log/jps_info.alt;
  maximum-file-size 2000000;
}
```

Related Documentation

- [JPS Overview on page 75](#)
- [Configuring the JPS \(SRC CLI\) on page 81](#)
- [Configuring Logging Destinations for the JPS \(SRC CLI\) on page 84](#)
- [Configuring JPS to Send Log Messages to System Logging Facility \(SRC CLI\) on page 85](#)

Configuring JPS to Send Log Messages to System Logging Facility (SRC CLI)

To configure logging destinations to send log messages to the system logging facility:

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statement that configures the name and type of logging destination. In this sample procedure, the logging destination called log5 is configured.

```
user@host# edit slot 0 jps logger log5 syslog
```

2. Specify the properties for the logging destination.

```
[edit slot 0 jps logger log5 syslog]
user@host# set ?
```

For more information about configuring properties for the logging destination, see *Logging for SRC Components Overview*.

3. (Optional) Verify your configuration.

```
[edit slot 0 jps logger log5]
user@host# show
```

Related Documentation

- [JPS Overview on page 75](#)
- [Configuring the JPS \(SRC CLI\) on page 81](#)
- [Configuring Logging Destinations for the JPS \(SRC CLI\) on page 84](#)
- [Configuring JPS to Store Log Messages in a File \(SRC CLI\) on page 85](#)

Specifying Connections to the Application Managers (SRC CLI)

Use the following configuration statement to configure the application manager-to-policy server interface (PKT-MM3) so that the policy server can communicate with application managers:

```
slot number jps am-interface {
  pep-id pep-id;
  listening-address listening-address;
  validate-pcmm-objects;
  message-max-length message-max-length;
  message-read-buffer-size message-read-buffer-size;
  message-write-buffer-size message-write-buffer-size;
  open-connection-timeout open-connection-timeout;
}
```

To configure the connections to the application managers:

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statement that configures the application manager-to-policy server interface.

```
user@host# edit slot 0 jps am-interface
```

2. (Optional) Specify the network-wide unique identifier for this JPS instance.

```
[edit slot 0 jps am-interface]
user@host# set pep-id pep-id
```

Changes apply only to COPS connections that are established after you make the change.

3. (Optional) Specify the local IP address on which the JPS listens for incoming connections from application managers.

```
[edit slot 0 jps am-interface]
user@host# set listening-address listening-address
```

Changes take effect only after you restart the JPS (see [“Restarting the JPS \(SRC CLI\)” on page 103](#)).

4. (Optional) Specify whether to validate PCMM objects received from PDPs.

```
[edit slot 0 jps am-interface]
user@host# set validate-pcmm-objects
```

5. (Optional) Specify the maximum length of incoming messages.

```
[edit slot 0 jps am-interface]
user@host# set message-max-length message-max-length
```

6. (Optional) Specify the size of message read buffer.

```
[edit slot 0 jps am-interface]
user@host# set message-read-buffer-size message-read-buffer-size
```

7. (Optional) Specify the size of message write buffer.

```
[edit slot 0 jps am-interface]
user@host# set message-write-buffer-size message-write-buffer-size
```

8. (Optional) Specify the maximum time to wait for the initial PCMM messages to be exchanged after a TCP connection is established.

```
[edit slot 0 jps am-interface]
user@host# set open-connection-timeout open-connection-timeout
```

The connection is dropped when initial PCMM messages are not exchanged within this time period.

9. (Optional) Verify your configuration.

```
[edit slot 0 jps am-interface]
user@host# show
pep-id SDX-JPS;
listening-address ;
validate-pcmm-objects;
message-max-length 204800;
message-read-buffer-size 1000000;
message-write-buffer-size 1000000;
open-connection-timeout 5;
```

Related Documentation

- [Modifying the JPS Configuration \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
- [Specifying Connections to CMTS Devices \(SRC CLI\) on page 92](#)
- [Modifying the JPS Configuration \(SRC CLI\) on page 82](#)
- [Specifying Application Managers for the Policy Server \(SRC CLI\) on page 98](#)
- [Viewing JPS State on page 106](#)

Configuring Connections to RKSs (SRC CLI)

1. [Specifying Connections to RKSs \(SRC CLI\) on page 88](#)
2. [Configuring RKS Pairs \(SRC CLI\) on page 90](#)

Specifying Connections to RKSs (SRC CLI)

To configure the policy server-to-RKS interface (PKT-MM4) so that policy events can be sent to the RKS, you can configure RKS pairs (see [“Configuring RKS Pairs \(SRC CLI\)” on page 90](#)) and their associated application managers (see [“Configuring RKS Pairs for Associated Application Managers \(SRC CLI\)” on page 91](#)).

Use the following configuration statement to configure the policy server-to-RKS interface:

```
slot number jps rks-interface {  
  element-id element-id;  
  local-address local-address;  
  local-port local-port;  
  retry-interval retry-interval;  
  local-timeout local-timeout;  
  mso-data mso-data;  
  mso-domain-name mso-domain-name;  
  default-rks-pair default-rks-pair;  
  pending-rks-event-max-size pending-rks-event-max-size;  
  pending-rks-event-max-age pending-rks-event-max-age;  
  held-decs-max-size held-decs-max-size;  
  held-decs-max-age held-decs-max-age;  
  bcid-cache-size bcid-cache-size;  
  bcid-cache-age bcid-cache-age;  
  use-default-when-am-requests-unconfigured-rks;  
}
```

To configure the policy server-to-RKS interface:

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statement that configures the policy server-to-RKS interface.

```
user@host# edit slot 0 jps rks-interface
```

2. Enter the element ID for RKS event origin.

```
[edit slot 0 jps rks-interface]  
user@host# set element-id element-id
```

3. (Optional) Specify the source IP address that the plug-in uses to communicate with the RKS.

```
[edit slot 0 jps rks-interface]  
user@host# set local-address local-address
```

If no value is specified and there is more than one local address, the JPS randomly selects a local address to be used as the source address.

4. (Optional) Specify the source UDP port or a pool of ports that the plug-in uses to communicate with the RKS.

```
[edit slot 0 jps rks-interface]
user@host# set local-port local-port
```

5. (Optional) Specify the time the JPS waits for a response from an RKS before it resends the packet.

```
[edit slot 0 jps rks-interface]
user@host# set retry-interval retry-interval
```

The JPS keeps sending packets until either the RKS acknowledges the packet or the maximum timeout is reached.

6. (Optional) Specify the maximum time the JPS waits for a response from an RKS.

```
[edit slot 0 jps rks-interface]
user@host# set local-timeout local-timeout
```

7. (Optional) Specify the MSO-defined data in the financial entity ID (FEID) attribute, which is included in event messages.

```
[edit slot 0 jps rks-interface]
user@host# set mso-data mso-data
```

8. (Optional) Specify the MSO domain name in the FEID attribute that uniquely identifies the MSO for billing and settlement purposes.

```
[edit slot 0 jps rks-interface]
user@host# set mso-domain-name mso-domain-name
```

9. (Optional) Specify the default RKS pair that the JPS uses unless an RKS pair is configured for a given application manager.

```
[edit slot 0 jps rks-interface]
user@host# set default-rks-pair default-rks-pair
```

10. (Optional) Specify the maximum number of RKS events waiting for Gate-Set-Ack, Gate-Set-Err, Gate-Del-Ack, and Gate-Del-Err messages.

```
[edit slot 0 jps rks-interface]
user@host# set pending-rks-event-max-size pending-rks-event-max-size
```

11. (Optional) Specify the oldest age of RKS events waiting for Gate-Set-Ack, Gate-Set-Err, Gate-Del-Ack, and Gate-Del-Err messages.

```
[edit slot 0 jps rks-interface]
user@host# set pending-rks-event-max-age pending-rks-event-max-age
```

The maximum age must be greater than sent-message-timeout of the corresponding CMTS interface.

12. (Optional) Specify the maximum number of outstanding Gate-Info requests.

```
[edit slot 0 jps rks-interface]
user@host# set held-decs-max-size held-decs-max-size
```

13. (Optional) Specify the oldest age of outstanding Gate-Info requests.

```
[edit slot 0 jps rks-interface]
user@host# set held-decs-max-age held-decs-max-age
```

The maximum age must be greater than sent-message-timeout of the corresponding CMTS interface.

14. (Optional) Specify the size of billing correlation ID (BCID) cache.

```
[edit slot 0 jps rks-interface]
user@host# set bcid-cache-size bcid-cache-size
```

15. (Optional) Specify the oldest age of billing correlation ID (BCID) in cache.

```
[edit slot 0 jps rks-interface]
user@host# set bcid-cache-age bcid-cache-age
```

16. (Optional) Specify whether the default RKS pair is used when an application manager requests the use of an unconfigured RKS pair.

```
[edit slot 0 jps rks-interface]
user@host# set use-default-when-am-requests-unconfigured-rks
```

17. (Optional) Verify your configuration.

```
[edit slot 0 jps rks-interface]
user@host# show
```

Configuring RKS Pairs (SRC CLI)

By default, the JPS has four RKS pairs. All parameters that share the same RKS pair name configure the connection to that RKS pair. Any configured RKS pair can be used as the value for the default RKS pair or the RKS pair associated with a specific application manager.



NOTE: When running more than one JPS in a group to provide redundancy, all the JPSs in that group must have same RKS pair configuration (including the default RKS pair and any configured RKS pairs associated with a specific application manager).

Use the following configuration statement to configure the RKS pair:

```
slot number jps rks-interface rks-pair rks-pair-name {
  primary-address primary-address;
  primary-port primary-port;
  secondary-address secondary-address;
  secondary-port secondary-port;
}
```

To configure the RKS pair:

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statement that configures the RKS pair. In this sample procedure, the RKS pair called `pair1` is configured.

```
user@host# edit slot 0 jps rks-interface rks-pair pair1
```

2. Specify the IP address of the primary RKS for this RKS pair.

```
[edit slot 0 jps rks-interface rks-pair pair1]
user@host# set primary-address primary-address
```

If no value is specified, the RKS pair is not defined.

3. (Optional) Specify the UDP port on the primary RKS to which the JPS sends events.

```
[edit slot 0 jps rks-interface rks-pair pair1]
user@host# set primary-port primary-port
```

4. (Optional) Specify the IP address of the secondary RKS for this RKS pair.

```
[edit slot 0 jps rks-interface rks-pair pair1]
user@host# set secondary-address secondary-address
```

5. (Optional) Specify the UDP port on the secondary RKS to which the JPS sends events.

```
[edit slot 0 jps rks-interface rks-pair pair1]
user@host# set secondary-port secondary-port
```

6. (Optional) Verify your configuration.

```
[edit slot 0 jps rks-interface rks-pair pair1]
user@host# show
primary-address ;
primary-port 1813;
secondary-address ;
secondary-port 1813;
```

Related Documentation

- [Modifying the JPS Configuration \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
- [Configuring RKS Pairs \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
- [Specifying Connections to the Application Managers \(SRC CLI\) on page 86](#)
- [Viewing JPS RKS Statistics \(C-Web Interface\) on page 115](#)

Configuring RKS Pairs for Associated Application Managers (SRC CLI)

By default, the JPS has four associated application managers. All parameters that share the same application manager name configure the RKS pair to which events associated with a specific application manager are sent.

Use the following configuration statement to configure the associated application manager:

```
slot number jps rks-interface am am-name {
    am-id am-id;
```

```
rks-pair-name rks-pair-name;  
trusted;  
}
```

To configure the associated application manager:

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statement that configures the RKS pair for the associated application manager. In this sample procedure, the application manager name called 1 is configured.

```
user@host# edit slot 0 jps rks-interface am 1
```

2. Specify the identifier of the application manager.

```
[edit slot 0 jps rks-interface am 1]  
user@host# set am-id am-id
```

If no value is specified, the RKS pair configuration is not defined for this application manager. If you must set `trusted` to true without defining the RKS pair configuration, you must specify a value for `am-id` and not specify a value for `rks-pair-name`.

3. (Optional) Specify the RKS pair that the JPS will send events to when those events are triggered by gate transitions associated with the application manager specified by `am-id` with the same application manager name (`am-name`).

```
[edit slot 0 jps rks-interface am 1]  
user@host# set rks-pair rks-pair-name
```

If no value is specified, the RKS pair configuration is not defined for this application manager. Use when you must set `trusted` to true without defining the RKS pair configuration.

4. (Optional) Specify whether this application manager is a trusted network element to the JPS.

```
[edit slot 0 jps rks-interface am 1]  
user@host# set trusted
```

5. (Optional) Verify your configuration.

```
[edit slot 0 jps rks-interface am 1]  
user@host# show
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Configuring RKS Pairs \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
- [Configuring Connections to RKSs \(SRC CLI\) on page 88](#)

Specifying Connections to CMTS Devices (SRC CLI)

Use the following configuration statement to configure the policy server-to-CMTS interface (PKT-MM2) so that the policy server can communicate with CMTS devices:

```
slot number jps cmts-interface {  
  cmts-addresses [cmts-addresses...];
```



```

keepalive-interval keepalive-interval;
synch-despite-unreachable-pep;
synch-despite-pre-i03-pep;
use-ssq-ssc-with-pre-i03-pep;
local-address local-address;
message-max-length message-max-length;
message-read-buffer-size message-read-buffer-size;
message-write-buffer-size message-write-buffer-size;
open-connection-timeout open-connection-timeout;
connection-open-retry-interval connection-open-retry-interval;
sent-message-timeout sent-message-timeout;
validate-pcmm-objects;
}

```

To configure the policy server-to-CMTS interface:

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statement that configures the policy server-to-CMTS interface.

```
user@host# edit slot 0 jps cmts-interface
```

2. Specify the IP addresses of all the CMTS devices to which the JPS will try to connect.

```
[edit slot 0 jps cmts-interface]
user@host# set cmts-addresses [cmts-addresses...]
```

3. (Optional) Specify the interval between keepalive messages sent from the COPS client (CMTS device) to the COPS server (the JPS). Changes apply only to COPS connections that are established after you make the change.

```
[edit slot 0 jps cmts-interface]
user@host# set keepalive-interval keepalive-interval
```

A value of 0 means that no keepalive messages will be exchanged between the CMTS device and the JPS.

4. (Optional) Specify whether synchronization proceeds when the JPS receives a synchronization request from an application manager (such as the SAE) and the JPS is not connected to a CMTS device to which it should be connected.

```
[edit slot 0 jps cmts-interface]
user@host# set synch-despite-unreachable-pep
```

5. (Optional) Specify whether synchronization proceeds when the JPS receives a synchronization request from an application manager (such as the SAE) and the JPS is connected to a pre-PCMM I03 CMTS device.

```
[edit slot 0 jps cmts-interface]
user@host# set synch-despite-pre-i03-pep
```

6. (Optional) Specify whether synchronization includes both pre-PCMM I03 and PCMM I03 CMTS devices when the JPS receives a synchronization request from an application manager (such as the SAE) and the JPS is connected to a pre-PCMM I03 CMTS device.

Relevant only when at least one pre-PCMM IO3 CMTS device is connected and sync-despite-pre-i03-pep is specified as true.

```
[edit slot 0 jps cmts-interface]
user@host# set use-ssq-ssc-with-pre-i03-pep
```

7. (Optional) Specify the source IP address that the JPS uses to communicate with CMTS devices.

```
[edit slot 0 jps cmts-interface]
user@host# set local-address local-address
```

If no value is specified and there is more than one local address, a random local address is used as the source address.

8. (Optional) Specify the maximum length of incoming messages.

```
[edit slot 0 jps cmts-interface]
user@host# set message-max-length message-max-length
```

9. (Optional) Specify the size of message read buffer.

```
[edit slot 0 jps cmts-interface]
user@host# set message-read-buffer-size message-read-buffer-size
```

10. (Optional) Specify the size of message write buffer.

```
[edit slot 0 jps cmts-interface]
user@host# set message-write-buffer-size message-write-buffer-size
```

11. (Optional) Specify the maximum time to wait for the initial PCMM messages to be exchanged after a TCP connection is established.

```
[edit slot 0 jps cmts-interface]
user@host# set open-connection-timeout open-connection-timeout
```

The connection is dropped when initial PCMM messages are not exchanged within this time period.

12. (Optional) Specify the time to wait before the JPS tries to reconnect to CMTS devices.

```
[edit slot 0 jps cmts-interface]
user@host# set connection-open-retry-interval connection-open-retry-interval
```

13. (Optional) Specify the maximum time to wait for the sent messages to be exchanged after a TCP connection is established.

```
[edit slot 0 jps cmts-interface]
user@host# set sent-message-timeout sent-message-timeout
```

This value must be less than the held-decs-max-age and pending-rks-event-max-age values for the corresponding RKS interface.

14. (Optional) Specify whether to validate PCMM objects received from PDPs.

```
[edit slot 0 jps cmts-interface]
```

```
user@host# set validate-pcmm-objects
```

15. (Optional) Verify your configuration.

```
[edit slot 0 jps cmts-interface]
user@host# show
cmts-addresses ;
keepalive-interval 60;
synch-despite-unreachable-pep;
synch-despite-pre-i03-pep;
local-address ;
message-max-length 204800;
message-read-buffer-size 1000000;
message-write-buffer-size 1000000;
open-connection-timeout 5;
connection-open-retry-interval 60;
sent-message-timeout 60;
validate-pcmm-objects;
```

Related Documentation

- [Specifying Connections to CMTS Devices \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
- [Specifying Connections to the Application Managers \(SRC CLI\) on page 86](#)
- [Viewing JPS State on page 106](#)
- [Viewing JPS CMTS Connections \(C-Web Interface\) on page 112](#)

Modifying the Subscriber Configuration (SRC CLI)

To locate the CMTS device associated with a subscriber, the JPS maps the subscriber IP address in a message to the CMTS IP address to which the message must be delivered. This mapping specifies the subscriber IP pools associated with CMTS devices.

Use the following configuration statements to configure a CMTS device to which the JPS can connect and the pools of subscriber IP addresses that are managed by the CMTS device:

```
slot number jps cmts-registry cmts cmts-ip ...
slot number jps cmts-registry cmts cmts-ip range-pool pool-index {
    low low;
    high high;
}
slot number jps cmts-registry cmts cmts-ip subnet-pool subnet {
    exclude [exclude];
}
```

Tasks to modify subscriber configuration are:

1. [“Configuring Subscriber IP Pools as IP Address Ranges \(SRC CLI\)” on page 96](#)
2. [“Configuring Subscriber IP Pools as IP Subnets \(SRC CLI\)” on page 96](#)

- Related Documentation**
- [Modifying the Subscriber Configuration \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
 - [Specifying Connections to CMTS Devices \(SRC CLI\) on page 92](#)

Configuring Subscriber IP Pools as IP Address Ranges (SRC CLI)

To configure subscriber IP pools that are managed by the CMTS device as IP address ranges:

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statement that configures the CMTS device to which the JPS can connect.

```
user@host# edit slot 0 jps cmts-registry cmts cmts-ip range-pool pool-index
```

Specify the IP address of the CMTS device and the address range pool index.

2. Specify the first IP address in the IP range for the pool of subscriber IP addresses that are managed by the CMTS device.

```
[edit slot 0 jps cmts-registry cmts cmts-ip range-pool pool-index]  
user@host# set low low
```

3. Specify the last IP address in the IP range for the pool of subscriber IP addresses that are managed by the CMTS device.

```
[edit slot 0 jps cmts-registry cmts cmts-ip range-pool pool-index]  
user@host# set high high
```

4. (Optional) Verify your configuration.

```
[edit slot 0 jps cmts-registry]  
user@host# show
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring Subscriber IP Pools as IP Address Ranges \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
 - [Modifying the Subscriber Configuration \(SRC CLI\) on page 95](#)
 - [Configuring Subscriber IP Pools as IP Subnets \(SRC CLI\) on page 96](#)
 - [Specifying Connections to CMTS Devices \(SRC CLI\) on page 92](#)

Configuring Subscriber IP Pools as IP Subnets (SRC CLI)

To configure subscriber IP pools that are managed by the CMTS device as IP subnets:

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statement that configures the CMTS device to which the JPS can connect.

```
user@host# edit slot 0 jps cmts-registry cmts cmts-ip subnet-pool subnet
```

Specify the IP address of the CMTS device and the IP address and mask of the subnet for the pool of subscriber IP addresses.

2. (Optional) Specify the IP addresses of the subnet that are excluded from the subscriber IP pool managed by the CMTS device.

```
[edit slot 0 jps cmts-registry cmts cmts-ip subnet-pool subnet]
user@host# set exclude [exclude...]
```

3. (Optional) Verify your configuration.

```
[edit slot 0 jps cmts-registry]
user@host# show
```

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Subscriber IP Pools as IP Subnets \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
- [Modifying the Subscriber Configuration \(SRC CLI\) on page 95](#)
- [Configuring Subscriber IP Pools as IP Address Ranges \(SRC CLI\) on page 96](#)
- [Specifying Connections to CMTS Devices \(SRC CLI\) on page 92](#)

Configuring the SAE to Interact with the JPS (SRC CLI)

You must configure the SAE as an application manager to allow it to interact with PCMM-compliant policy servers. The policy server acts as a policy decision point that manages the relationships between application managers and CMTS devices. Policy servers that manage the same group of CMTS devices are grouped together and are simultaneously active. The policy server group provides a way for the SAE to communicate with any CMTS device that is managed by a policy server in the policy server group. To provide redundancy, the SAEs are grouped in an SAE community that connects to a policy server group. Only one of the SAEs in the SAE community is active. The active SAE establishes connections to all the policy servers in the policy server group. The active SAE will fail over to a redundant SAE only when it loses the connection to all the policy servers in the policy server group. State synchronization enables the SAE to synchronize its state with all the CMTS devices connected to a policy server group.

The tasks to configure the SAE as an application manager are:

- [“Specifying Application Managers for the Policy Server \(SRC CLI\)” on page 98](#)
- [“Specifying Application Manager Identifiers for Policy Servers \(SRC CLI\)” on page 99](#)
- [“Adding Objects for Policy Servers to the Directory \(SRC CLI\)” on page 100](#)
- [“Configuring Initialization Scripts \(SRC CLI\)” on page 101](#)
- [“Enabling State Synchronization \(SRC CLI\)” on page 101](#)

Related Documentation

- [JPS Overview on page 75](#)
- [Configuring the SAE to Interact with the JPS \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
- [Configuring the JPS \(SRC CLI\) on page 81](#)
- [Initially Configuring the SAE](#)

Specifying Application Managers for the Policy Server (SRC CLI)

To specify the SAE community that connects to a policy server group, you need to add an application manager group object to the directory.

Use the following configuration statements to specify the application manager for the policy server:

```
shared network application-manager-group name {  
  description description;  
  application-manager-id application-manager-id;  
  connected-sae [connected-sae...];  
  pdp-group pdp-group;  
  local-address-pools [local-address-pools...];  
  managing-sae-ior managing-sae-ior;  
}
```

To add an application manager group:

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statement that specifies the application managers.

```
user@host# edit shared network application-manager-group name
```

2. (Optional) Specify information about the SAE community.

```
[edit shared network application-manager-group name]  
user@host# set description description
```

3. (Optional) Specify the unique identifier within the domain of the service provider for the application manager that handles the service session (Application Manager Tag) as a 2-byte unsigned integer.

```
[edit shared network application-manager-group name]  
user@host# set application-manager-id application-manager-id
```

4. (Optional) Specify the SAEs that are connected to the specified policy server group. This list becomes the community of SAEs.

```
[edit shared network application-manager-group name]  
user@host# set connected-sae [connected-sae...]
```

When you modify a community, wait for passive session stores of the new community members to be updated before you shut down the current active SAE. Otherwise, a failover from the current active SAE to the new member is triggered immediately, and the new member's session store may not have received all data from the active SAE's session store.

5. (Optional) Specify the name of the policy server group associated with this SAE community.

```
[edit shared network application-manager-group name]  
user@host# set pdp-group pdp-group
```

6. (Optional) Specify the list of IP address pools that the specified PDP group currently manages and stores.

```
[edit shared network application-manager-group name]
user@host# set local-address-pools local-address-pools
```

You must configure a local address pool if you are using the NIC so that the NIC can resolve the IP-to-SAE mapping. See [“Using the NIC Resolver” on page 102](#).

7. (Optional) Specify the Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA) reference for the SAE managing this policy server group.

```
[edit shared network application-manager-group name]
user@host# set managing-sae-ior managing-sae-ior
```

The **amlorPublisher** script provides this information when the SAE connects to the policy server. If you do not select this script when configuring initialization scripts, enter a value. For information about configuring initialization scripts, see [“Configuring Initialization Scripts \(SRC CLI\)” on page 101](#).

Related Documentation

- [JPS Interfaces on page 76](#)
- [Specifying Application Managers for the Policy Server \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
- [Specifying Application Manager Identifiers for Policy Servers \(SRC CLI\) on page 99](#)
- [Viewing JPS State on page 106](#)
- [Viewing JPS AM Statistics \(C-Web Interface\) on page 110](#)

Specifying Application Manager Identifiers for Policy Servers (SRC CLI)

The application manager identifier (AMID) identifies the application manager (such as the SAE) in messages sent to and from the policy server. The SAE constructs the AMID value by concatenating two fields: Application Manager Tag and Application Type.

The Application Manager Tag value is obtained from the specification of application managers for policy servers. See [“Specifying Application Managers for the Policy Server \(SRC CLI\)” on page 98](#).

The Application Type value is obtained during service activation from the specification of the PCMM Application Type value when you configure normal services.

For more information about configuring services, see [Adding a Normal Service \(SRC CLI\)](#).

Related Documentation

- [JPS Interfaces on page 76](#)
- [Specifying Application Manager Identifiers for Policy Servers \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
- [Specifying Policy Server Identifiers in Messages \(SRC CLI\) on page 83](#)
- [Adding Objects for Policy Servers to the Directory \(SRC CLI\) on page 100](#)
- [Viewing JPS State on page 106](#)

Adding Objects for Policy Servers to the Directory (SRC CLI)

To communicate with policy servers, the SAE creates and manages pseudointerfaces that it associates with a policy decision point object in the directory. Each policy server in the SRC network must appear in the directory as a policy decision point object.

Use the following configuration statements to specify the policy server as a policy decision point:

```
shared network policy-decision-point name {  
  description description;  
  pdp-address pdp-address;  
  pdp-group pdp-group;  
}
```

To add a policy server to the directory with the SRC CLI:

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statement that configures the policy decision point.

```
user@host# edit shared network policy-decision-point name
```

2. (Optional) Specify information about the policy server.

```
[edit shared network policy-decision-point name]  
user@host# set description description
```

3. (Optional) Specify the IP address of the policy server. The SAE uses this address to establish a COPS connection with the policy server.

```
[edit shared network policy-decision-point name]  
user@host# set pdp-address pdp-address
```

4. (Optional) Specify the name of the policy server group.

```
[edit shared network policy-decision-point name]  
user@host# set pdp-group pdp-group
```

5. Create an SAE community for the policy servers. See [“Specifying Application Managers for the Policy Server \(SRC CLI\)” on page 98](#).

Related Documentation

- [Policy Components](#)
- [Adding Objects for Policy Servers to the Directory \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
- [Configuring Initialization Scripts \(SRC CLI\) on page 101](#)
- [Specifying Application Manager Identifiers for Policy Servers \(SRC CLI\) on page 99](#)
- [Enabling State Synchronization \(SRC CLI\) on page 101](#)

Configuring Initialization Scripts (SRC CLI)

When the SAE establishes a connection with a policy server, it runs an initialization script to customize the setup of the connection.

Use the following configuration statement to configure the initialization script:

```
shared sae configuration driver scripts {
  pcmm pcmm;
}
```

To configure initialization scripts for the SAE:

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statement that configures the initialization scripts.

```
user@host# edit shared sae configuration driver scripts
```

2. Specify the initialization script for a PCMM environment.

```
[edit shared sae configuration driver scripts]
user@host# set pcmm pcmm
```

The script is run when the connection between a policy server and the SAE is established and again when the connection is dropped. For the JPS, we recommend setting this value to `amlorPublisher`.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Initialization Scripts \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
- [Specifying Application Managers for the Policy Server \(SRC CLI\) on page 98](#)
- [Configuring the SAE to Interact with the JPS \(SRC CLI\) on page 97](#)
- [Specifying Initialization Scripts on the SAE \(SRC CLI\)](#)
- [Developing Router Initialization Scripts for Network Devices and Juniper Networks Routers](#)

Enabling State Synchronization (SRC CLI)

State synchronization is achieved when the SAE is required to communicate with the policy server over the COPS connection.

Use the following configuration statement to configure state synchronization:

```
shared sae configuration driver pcmm {
  disable-full-sync;
  disable-pcmm-i03-policy;
  session-recovery-retry-interval session-recovery-retry-interval;
}
```

To enable state synchronization with policy servers:

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statement that configures the PCMM device driver.

```
user@host# edit shared sae configuration driver pcmm
```

2. Specify whether state synchronization with the PCMM policy servers is disabled.

```
[edit shared sae configuration driver pcmm]  
user@host# set disable-full-sync
```

When using other PCMM-compliant policy servers (instead of the JPS), we recommend setting this value to true.

3. Specify whether PCMM I03 policies are disabled when the SAE is deployed with pre-PCMM I03 CMTS devices.

```
[edit shared sae configuration driver pcmm]  
user@host# set disable-pcmm-i03-policy
```

When there are pre-PCMM I03 CMTS devices in the network, you must set this value to true.

4. Specify the time interval between attempts by the SAE to restore service sessions that are still being recovered in the background when state synchronization completes with a state-data-incomplete error.

```
[edit shared sae configuration driver pcmm]  
user@host# set session-recovery-retry-interval session-recovery-retry-interval
```

We recommend setting this value to 3600000 (1 hour) or longer.

Related Documentation

- *Enabling State Synchronization (C-Web Interface)*
- [Configuring the SAE to Interact with the JPS \(SRC CLI\) on page 97](#)
- [Viewing JPS State on page 106](#)

Using the NIC Resolver

If you are using the NIC to map the subscriber IP address to the SAE, you need to configure a NIC host. The NIC system uses IP address pools to map IP addresses to SAEs. You configure the local address pools in the application manager configuration for a policy server group. These pools are published in the NIC. The NIC maps subscriber IP addresses in requests received through the portal or Advanced Services Gateway to the policy server group that currently manages that CMTS device. For information about configuring the SAE for policy servers, see [“Specifying Application Managers for the Policy Server \(SRC CLI\)” on page 98](#).

The OnePopPcmm sample configuration data supports this scenario for a PCMM environment in which you use the assigned IP subscriber method to log in subscribers and in which you use the NIC to determine the subscriber's SAE. The OnePopPcmm configuration supports one point of presence (POP). NIC replication can be used to provide high availability. The realm for this configuration accommodates the situation in which IP pools are configured locally on each application manager group object.

The resolution process takes a subscriber's IP address as the key and returns a reference to the SAE managing this subscriber as the value.

The following agents collect information for resolvers in this realm:

- Directory agent PoolVr collects and publishes information about the mappings of IP pools to the policy server group.
- Directory agent VrSaeld collects and publishes information about the mappings of policy server groups to SAEs.

For more information about configuring the NIC, see *Configuring the NIC (SRC CLI)*.

- Related Documentation**
- [PCMM Environment Overview on page 41](#)
 - [OnePopPcmm Scenario](#)

Managing the JPS

After you have installed the JPS and applied the local configuration of the JPS, you can perform these tasks:

- [Starting the JPS \(SRC CLI\) on page 103](#)
- [Restarting the JPS \(SRC CLI\) on page 103](#)
- [Stopping the JPS \(SRC CLI\) on page 104](#)
- [Displaying JPS Status \(SRC CLI\) on page 104](#)

Starting the JPS (SRC CLI)

You must start the JPS when you install the JPS without rebooting the JPS host.

To start the JPS:

```
user@host> enable component jps
```

The system responds with a start message. If the JPS is already running, the system responds with a warning message.

- Related Documentation**
- [Starting the JPS \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
 - [Stopping the JPS \(SRC CLI\) on page 104](#)
 - [Configuring the JPS \(SRC CLI\) on page 81](#)
 - [Monitoring the JPS on page 105](#)
 - [JPS Overview on page 75](#)

Restarting the JPS (SRC CLI)

To restart the JPS:

```
user@host> restart component jps
```

The system responds with a start message. If the JPS is already running, the system responds with a shutdown message and then a start message.

- Related Documentation**
- [Restarting the JPS \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
 - [Stopping the JPS \(SRC CLI\) on page 104](#)
 - [Configuring the JPS \(SRC CLI\) on page 81](#)
 - [Monitoring the JPS on page 105](#)
 - [JPS Overview on page 75](#)

Stopping the JPS (SRC CLI)

To stop the JPS:

```
user@host> disable component jps
```

The system responds with a shutdown message. If the JPS is not running when you issue the command, the system responds with the command prompt.

To start the JPS, see [“Starting the JPS \(SRC CLI\)” on page 103](#).

- Related Documentation**
- [Stopping the JPS \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
 - [Restarting the JPS \(SRC CLI\) on page 103](#)
 - [Monitoring the JPS on page 105](#)
 - [JPS Overview on page 75](#)

Displaying JPS Status (SRC CLI)

Purpose Display the JPS status.

Action

```
user@host> show component
```

The system responds with a status message.

- Related Documentation**
- [Displaying JPS Status \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
 - [Monitoring the JPS on page 105](#)
 - [Viewing JPS State on page 106](#)

CHAPTER 11

Monitoring the JPS (SRC CLI)

- [Monitoring the JPS on page 105](#)
- [Viewing Server Process Information on page 105](#)
- [Viewing JPS State on page 106](#)

Monitoring the JPS

Purpose Monitor the following JPS information:

- The basic health indicators for the server process
- The current state of the JPS, such as the current network connections or recent performance statistics

Action `user@host> show jps statistics`

- Related Documentation**
- [Displaying JPS Status \(SRC CLI\) on page 104](#)
 - [Viewing JPS State on page 106](#)
 - [Viewing Server Process Information on page 105](#)
 - [Configuring the JPS \(SRC CLI\) on page 81](#)
 - [JPS Overview on page 75](#)

Viewing Server Process Information

Purpose View information about the server process.

Action `user@host> show jps statistics process`

- Related Documentation**
- [Viewing Information About the JPS Server Process \(C-Web Interface\) on page 109](#)
 - [Monitoring the JPS on page 105](#)
 - [Viewing JPS State on page 106](#)
 - [JPS Overview on page 75](#)

Viewing JPS State

You can monitor the current state of the JPS by:

1. [Viewing Performance Statistics for the JPS Interfaces on page 106](#)
2. [Viewing Network Connections for the Application Manager on page 106](#)
3. [Viewing Network Connections for the CMTS Device on page 106](#)
4. [Viewing Performance Statistics for the CMTS Locator on page 107](#)
5. [Viewing Message Handler Information on page 107](#)

Viewing Performance Statistics for the JPS Interfaces

Purpose View performance statistics for JPS interfaces.

Action To view recent performance statistics for the application manager-to-policy server interface:

```
user@host> show jps statistics am
```

To view recent performance statistics for the policy server-to-CMTS interface:

```
user@host> show jps statistics cmts
```

To view recent performance statistics for the policy server-to-RKS interface:

```
user@host> show jps statistics rks
```

Viewing Network Connections for the Application Manager

Purpose View network connections for the application manager.

Action To view information about the current JPS network connections for all the application managers:

```
user@host> show jps statistics am connections
```

To view information about the current JPS network connections for a specific application manager:

```
user@host> show jps statistics am connections ip-address ip-address
```

Enter all or part of the IP address to list connections for all matching addresses.

Viewing Network Connections for the CMTS Device

Purpose View network connections for the CMTS Device.

Action To view information about the current JPS connections for all the CMTS devices:

```
user@host> show jps statistics cmts connections
```

To view information about the current JPS connections for a specific CMTS device:

```
user@host> show jps statistics cmts connections ip-address ip-address
```

Enter all or part of the IP address to list connections for all matching addresses.

Viewing Performance Statistics for the CMTS Locator

Purpose View information about the recent performance statistics for the CMTS locator.

Action `user@host> show jps statistics cmts-locator`

Viewing Message Handler Information

Purpose View message handler information.

Action To view information about the JPS message handler and message flows:

`user@host> show jps statistics message-handler`

`user@host> show jps statistics message-handler message-flow`

To view information about specific JPS message flows:

`user@host> show jps statistics message-handler message-flow id id`

Enter all or part of the message flow identifier to list all matching message flows.

- Related Documentation**
- [Displaying JPS Status \(SRC CLI\) on page 104](#)
 - [Monitoring the JPS on page 105](#)
 - [Viewing Server Process Information on page 105](#)
 - [JPS Overview on page 75](#)

CHAPTER 12

Monitoring the JPS (C-Web Interface)

- Viewing Information About the JPS Server Process (C-Web Interface) on page 109
- Viewing JPS AM Statistics (C-Web Interface) on page 110
- Viewing JPS AM Connections (C-Web Interface) on page 110
- Viewing JPS CMTS Statistics (C-Web Interface) on page 111
- Viewing JPS CMTS Connections (C-Web Interface) on page 112
- Viewing JPS CMTS Locator Statistics (C-Web Interface) on page 113
- Viewing JPS Message Handler Statistics (C-Web Interface) on page 113
- Viewing JPS Message Flow Statistics (C-Web Interface) on page 114
- Viewing JPS RKS Statistics (C-Web Interface) on page 115

Viewing Information About the JPS Server Process (C-Web Interface)

Purpose View information about the JPS server process.

Action Click **JPS >Statistics>Process**.

The Statistics/Process pane displays the JPS server process information.

Figure 16: C-Web Interface for Monitoring JPS Server Process Information



- Related Documentation**
- [Viewing Server Process Information on page 105](#)
 - [Configuring the JPS \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
 - [JPS Overview on page 75](#)

Viewing JPS AM Statistics (C-Web Interface)

Purpose View information about recent performance statistics for the application manager-to-policy server interface.

Action Click **JPS>Statistics>AM**.

The Statistics/AM pane displays performance statistics for the application manager-to-policy server interface.

Figure 17: C-Web Interface for Monitoring Application Manager-to-Policy Server Interface Performance Statistics



- Related Documentation**
- [Viewing JPS State on page 106](#)
 - [Modifying the JPS Configuration \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
 - [Viewing JPS AM Connections \(C-Web Interface\) on page 110](#)
 - [JPS Overview on page 75](#)

Viewing JPS AM Connections (C-Web Interface)

Purpose View information about the current JPS network connections for the application manager.

Action 1. Click **JPS>Statistics>AM>Connections**.

The Statistics/AM/Connections pane appears.

Figure 18: C-Web Interface for Monitoring AM Connection Statistics

2. In the IP Address box, enter the IP address, or leave the box blank to display all AM connections.
3. Click **OK**.

The Statistics/AM/Connections pane displays the AM connection statistics.

- Related Documentation**
- [Viewing JPS State on page 106](#)
 - [Modifying the JPS Configuration \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
 - [Viewing JPS AM Statistics \(C-Web Interface\) on page 110](#)
 - [JPS Overview on page 75](#)

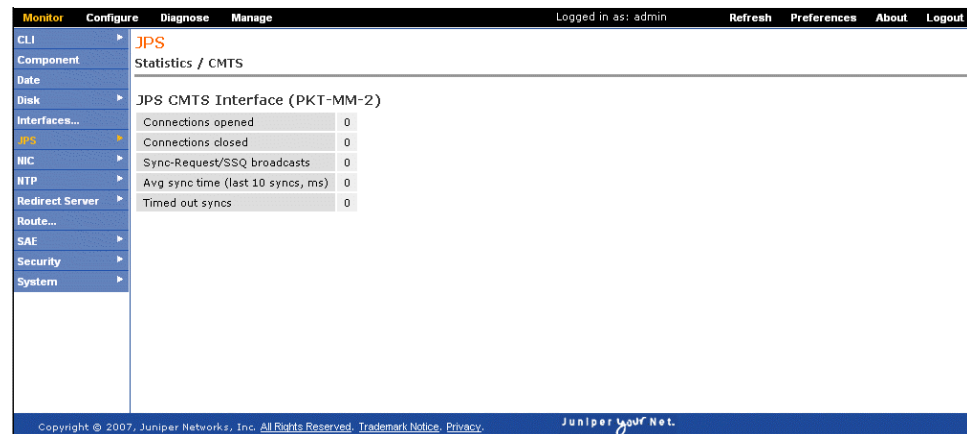
Viewing JPS CMTS Statistics (C-Web Interface)

Purpose View information about recent performance statistics for the policy server-to-CMTS interface.

Action Click **JPS>Statistics>CMTS**.

The Statistics/CMTS pane displays statistics for the policy server-to-CMTS interface.

Figure 19: C-Web Interface for Monitoring Policy Server-to-CMTS Interface Performance Statistics



Related Documentation

- [Viewing JPS State on page 106](#)
- [Specifying Connections to CMTS Devices \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
- [Viewing JPS CMTS Connections \(C-Web Interface\) on page 112](#)
- [Viewing JPS CMTS Locator Statistics \(C-Web Interface\) on page 113](#)
- [JPS Overview on page 75](#)

Viewing JPS CMTS Connections (C-Web Interface)

Purpose View information about the current JPS network connections for the CMTS device.

Action 1. Click **JPS>Statistics>CMTS>Connections**.

The Statistics/CMTS/Connections pane appears.

Figure 20: C-Web Interface for Monitoring CMTS Connection Statistics



2. In the IP Address box, enter the IP address, or leave the box blank to display all CMTS connections.

3. Click **OK**.

The Statistics/CMTS/Connections pane displays the CMTS connection statistics.

Related Documentation

- [Viewing JPS State on page 106](#)
- [Specifying Connections to CMTS Devices \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
- [Viewing JPS CMTS Statistics \(C-Web Interface\) on page 111](#)
- [Viewing JPS CMTS Locator Statistics \(C-Web Interface\) on page 113](#)
- [JPS Overview on page 75](#)

Viewing JPS CMTS Locator Statistics (C-Web Interface)

Purpose View information about the recent performance statistics for the CMTS locator.

Action Click **JPS>Statistics>CMTS Locator**.

The Statistics/CMTS Locator pane displays the CMTS locator statistics.

Figure 21: C-Web Interface for Monitoring CMTS Locator Statistics

The screenshot shows the Juniper C-Web Interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Monitor', 'Configure', 'Diagnose', and 'Manage'. The user is logged in as 'admin'. The left sidebar shows a tree view with 'JPS' selected. The main content area displays 'Statistics / CMTS Locator' with a table of performance metrics.

JPS CMTS Locator	
Number of lookups	0
Number of no-match lookups	0
Number of lookup errors	0
Minimum lookup time (ms)	0
Average lookup time (last 100 lookups, ms)	0
Maximum lookup time (ms)	0

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Related Documentation

- [Viewing JPS State on page 106](#)
- [Specifying Connections to CMTS Devices \(C-Web Interface\)](#)
- [Viewing JPS CMTS Statistics \(C-Web Interface\) on page 111](#)
- [Viewing JPS CMTS Connections \(C-Web Interface\) on page 112](#)
- [JPS Overview on page 75](#)

Viewing JPS Message Handler Statistics (C-Web Interface)

Purpose View information about the JPS message handler.

Action Click **JPS>Statistics>Message Handler**.

The Statistics/Message Handler pane displays the JPS message handler statistics.

Figure 22: C-Web Interface for Monitoring JPS Message Handler Statistics



Related Documentation

- Viewing JPS State on page 106
- Viewing JPS Message Flow Statistics (C-Web Interface) on page 114
- JPS Overview on page 75

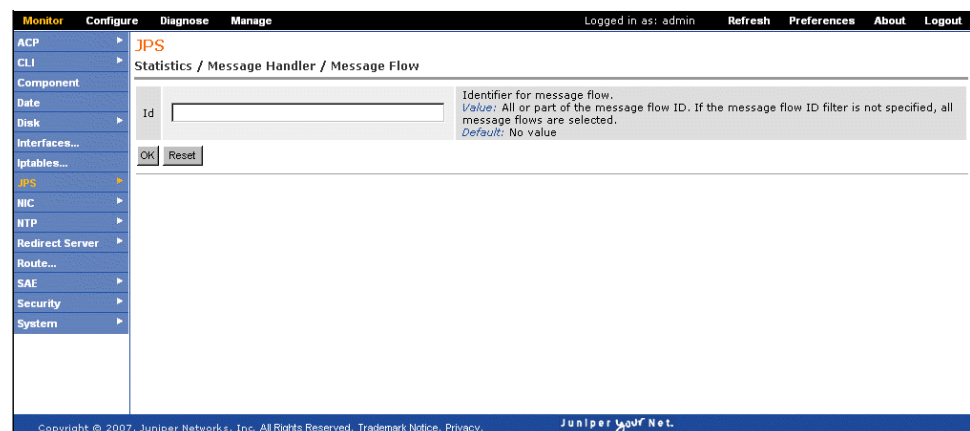
Viewing JPS Message Flow Statistics (C-Web Interface)

Purpose View information about JPS message flows.

Action 1. Click **JPS>Statistics>Message Handler>Message Flows**.

The Statistics/Message Handler/Message Flow pane appears.

Figure 23: C-Web Interface for Monitoring Message Flow Statistics



2. In the ID box, enter a message flow ID, or leave the box blank to display statistics for all message flows.
3. Click **OK**.

PART 3

Managing Services on RADIUS and Diameter Devices

- [Managing Services on Third-Party Devices in the SRC Network on page 119](#)
- [Managing the SRC Diameter Server on page 127](#)
- [Monitoring the SRC Diameter Server \(SRC CLI\) on page 137](#)
- [Managing Services with Diameter on MX Series Routers on page 141](#)
- [Managing Subscriber Sessions on MX Series Routers in an SRC Network on page 159](#)
- [Configuring Services for SRC-Managed Routers on page 177](#)
- [Configuring PCC or ePCC Rules for Router Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF on page 191](#)

CHAPTER 13

Managing Services on Third-Party Devices in the SRC Network

- [COA Script Service Overview on page 119](#)
- [Configuring COA Script Services on page 120](#)
- [Configuring Monitoring Agent to Receive RADIUS Accounting Messages on page 120](#)
- [Creating the COA Script Service \(SRC CLI\) on page 121](#)
- [Configuring the COA Script Service \(SRC CLI\) on page 122](#)
- [Parameters for Sample COA Script Service on page 123](#)
- [Configuring Subscriptions to the COA Script Service on page 124](#)
- [Example: Using the Sample COA Script Service on page 124](#)
- [Defining RADIUS Attributes for COA Requests with the API on page 125](#)

COA Script Service Overview

The service activation engine (SAE) can use change-of-authorization (COA) messages to manage services for a specific subscriber session. The COA script service allows the SAE to exchange COA messages with third-party devices that do not support Common Open Policy Service (COPS) protocol to activate or deactivate services for specific subscriber sessions. When the SAE activates a COA script service session, the session sends COA messages to a RADIUS-enabled device. This method uses RADIUS attributes and RADIUS vendor-specific attributes (VSAs) to identify a subscriber session whose services are to be activated or deactivated.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring COA Script Services on page 120](#)
- [Configuring Subscriptions to the COA Script Service on page 124](#)
- [Configuring Monitoring Agent to Receive RADIUS Accounting Messages on page 120](#)
- [Parameters for Sample COA Script Service on page 123](#)
- [Example: Using the Sample COA Script Service on page 124](#)

Configuring COA Script Services

To support COA message exchange in an SRC network, configure a script service that can be activated on a third-party device. The script service defines the parameters needed to activate or deactivate services for a subscriber session, such as the address of the third-party device. This script service is activated for the subscriber session whose services are activated or deactivated. For detailed information about configuring script services, see *Customizing Service Implementations*.

When you use the COA script service with third-party devices that do not notify the SAE about subscriber events, you must set up the Monitoring Agent application to handle RADIUS accounting request packets.

For information about configuring services on the third-party device, see the device's software documentation.

The tasks to set up the SRC software for COA message exchange are:

- [“Configuring Monitoring Agent to Receive RADIUS Accounting Messages” on page 120](#)
- [“Creating the COA Script Service \(SRC CLI\)” on page 121](#)
- [“Configuring the COA Script Service \(SRC CLI\)” on page 122](#)
- [“Configuring Subscriptions to the COA Script Service” on page 124](#)

The SRC software includes a sample script service that you can configure to exchange COA messages with the third-party device. You can use the sample service definition and customize it for your environment by modifying the service substitutions. For information about the sample COA script service, see [“Example: Using the Sample COA Script Service” on page 124](#).

Related Documentation

- [COA Script Service Overview on page 119](#)
- [Defining RADIUS Attributes for COA Requests with the API on page 125](#)
- [Setting Up Script Services](#)
- [Parameters for Sample COA Script Service on page 123](#)

Configuring Monitoring Agent to Receive RADIUS Accounting Messages

If you install the Monitoring Agent application on the same host as the RADIUS server, you must disable the MonAgent.radius.server property.

You can configure Monitoring Agent to act as a pseudo-RADIUS server that listens for RADIUS accounting packets sent to the RADIUS accounting port. To receive RADIUS packets from RADIUS clients:

- Make sure there is no other RADIUS server listening on the RADIUS accounting port, and enable the MonAgent.radius.server property.

- Configure the shared secret between the RADIUS server and the RADIUS client by specifying the `MonAgent.radius.secret.<IP address>` property.

For information about installing and using Monitoring Agent, see the *SRC Sample Applications Guide*.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring the COA Script Service \(SRC CLI\) on page 122](#)
- [Defining RADIUS Attributes for COA Requests with the API on page 125](#)

Creating the COA Script Service (SRC CLI)

To create the script service:

1. From configuration mode, enter the service configuration. In this sample procedure, the service is configured in the global service scope, and COAservice is the name of the service.

```
user@host# edit services global service COAservice
```

2. Configure the type of service.

```
[edit services global service COAservice]
user@host# set type script
```

3. (Optional) Specify whether the service is visible only to administrators who have permission to see secret information.

```
[edit services global service COAservice]
user@host# set secret
```

4. Configure URL as the type of script that the sample COA script service uses.

```
[edit services global service COAservice]
user@host# set script script-type url
```

5. Configure `net.juniper.smgmt.sae.coa.CoaService` as the name of the class that implements the script service.

```
[edit services global service COAservice]
user@host# set script class-name net.juniper.smgmt.sae.coa.CoaService
```

6. Configure the URL of the script service or the path and filename of the service. Copy the `/lib/coa.jar` file used by the script service to a location that is accessible by a URL (such as an FTP or HTTP server). In this sample procedure, the `coa.jar` file was copied to the `/opt/UMC/sae/var/run` directory.

```
[edit services global service COAservice]
user@host# set file file:///opt/UMC/sae/var/run/coa.jar
```

7. (Optional) Verify your configuration.

```
[edit services global service COAservice]
user@host# show
type script;
status active;
available;
script {
    script-type url;
    class-name net.juniper.smgmt.sae.coa.CoaService;
    file file:///opt/UMC/sae/var/run/coa.jar;
}
```

After you create the script service, you need to configure parameters for the script service. For more information about configuring script services and parameters, see *SRC Script Services Overview*.

**Related
Documentation**

- [COA Script Service Overview on page 119](#)
- [Configuring Subscriptions to the COA Script Service on page 124](#)
- [Configuring COA Script Services on page 120](#)
- [Configuring the COA Script Service \(SRC CLI\) on page 122](#)
- [Parameters for Sample COA Script Service on page 123](#)

Configuring the COA Script Service (SRC CLI)

To configure the script service, you provide parameter substitutions with the values that are in the service definitions.

To configure parameters:

1. From configuration mode, enter the service parameter configuration. In this sample procedure, the service called COAservice is configured in the global service scope.

```
user@host# edit services global service COAservice parameter
```

2. (Optional) Configure actual values for other parameters.

```
[edit services global service COAservice parameter]
user@host# set substitution [ substitution... ]
```

The script file `/SDK/scriptServices/coa/ldif/BOD1M.ldif` in the **SDK+AppSupport+Demos+Samples.tar.gz** file provides parameters specified by the sample COA script service. You can use the sample script service as a starting point. See [“Parameters for Sample COA Script Service” on page 123](#).

**Related
Documentation**

- [COA Script Service Overview on page 119](#)
- [Configuring Subscriptions to the COA Script Service on page 124](#)
- [Creating the COA Script Service \(SRC CLI\) on page 121](#)
- [Configuring COA Script Services on page 120](#)
- [Example: Using the Sample COA Script Service on page 124](#)

Parameters for Sample COA Script Service

Table 7 on page 123 lists the parameters specified by the sample COA script service, which is the `/SDK/scriptServices/coa/ldif/BOD1M.ldif` file in the **SDK+AppSupport+Demos+Samples.tar.gz** file. You can use the sample script service as a starting point.

Table 7: Parameter Substitutions for COA Services

Parameter Name	Description
dynClientIp	IP address of the third-party device.
dynClientPort	UDP port number of the third-party device.
dynServerIp	IP address of the C Series Controller.
dynServerPort	UDP port number of the C Series Controller.
dynSecret	Shared secret between RADIUS server and RADIUS client.
dynRetry	Number of retries for sending COA messages when no RADIUS response is received. The retry interval is 3 seconds.
dynConfig	<p>Content of service definition in the format <code><action>. <radiusAttributeName>=<pluginEventAttribute>\n</code></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action—Action that is executed on packet content (attribute): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • start • stop • start-stop • radiusAttributeName—Valid RADIUS attribute specified as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard RADIUS attribute name or number • Third-party VSA in the format vendor-specific.<vendor#>.<vsa#>.string • pluginEventAttribute—Valid expression in the format: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Python expression • <code><commandCode><serviceName></code>; the entire expression must be enclosed in single quotation marks and you must use three backslashes (<code>\\</code>) to escape the backslash that starts a <code><commandCode></code> For example: <code>\x0b</code> would be replaced by <code>\\\\x0b</code> • <code>\n</code>—New-line character included between the lines of a configuration containing multiple lines; the entire configuration must be enclosed in quotation marks. For example: start-stop.Acct-Session-Id = ifSessionId " start-stop.Acct-Session-Id=ifSessionId\nstart.vendor-specific.9.252.string=\\\\x0bBOD1M\nstop.vendor-specific.9.252.string=\\\\x0cBOD1M\n"

You can also configure dynamic RADIUS requests with the `sendDynamicRadius` method of the `ServiceSessionInfo` interface (see [“Defining RADIUS Attributes for COA Requests with the API” on page 125](#)).

Related Documentation

- [COA Script Service Overview on page 119](#)
- [Configuring Monitoring Agent to Receive RADIUS Accounting Messages on page 120](#)
- [Creating the COA Script Service \(SRC CLI\) on page 121](#)
- [Configuring COA Script Services on page 120](#)
- [Example: Using the Sample COA Script Service on page 124](#)

Configuring Subscriptions to the COA Script Service

You need to configure subscriptions to the COA script service. You can set up the subscriptions to activate immediately on login.

For more information, see *Adding Subscribers (SRC CLI)*.

Related Documentation

- [COA Script Service Overview on page 119](#)
- [Configuring COA Script Services on page 120](#)
- [Configuring the COA Script Service \(SRC CLI\) on page 122](#)
- [Example: Using the Sample COA Script Service on page 124](#)

Example: Using the Sample COA Script Service

To use the sample COA script service provided:

1. Import the sample script service using an LDAP browser.

The `/SDK/scriptServices/coa/ldif/BODIM.ldif` file (in the **SDK+AppSupport+Demos+Samples.tar.gz** file) is the sample service definition for exchanging COA messages with a Cisco 10000 Series router.

2. Copy the `/lib/coa.jar` file used by the script service to a location that is accessible to the SAE by a URL, such as an FTP or HTTP server. If you do not have multiple SAEs, it can be convenient to copy the file to the `/var/run` directory in the SAE installation directory (`/opt/UMC/sae` by default).

3. Modify the service substitutions for your device.

You can make these substitutions by defining the parameter substitutions in the BODIM service with the SRC CLI or by passing the values through the SAE core API.

For information about parameter substitutions, see [“Configuring the COA Script Service \(SRC CLI\)” on page 122](#). For information about passing the values through the SAE core API, see [“Defining RADIUS Attributes for COA Requests with the API” on page 125](#).

4. Configure a subscription to the BODIM service that is activated on login.

For more information about subscriptions, see *Subscriptions Overview*.

If you are modifying the sample application, add the *sae.jar* and *logger.jar* files to the class path when you compile your application. These two files can be found in the *lib* directory of the SAE installation directory.

Related Documentation

- [COA Script Service Overview on page 119](#)
- [Configuring Subscriptions to the COA Script Service on page 124](#)
- [Configuring COA Script Services on page 120](#)
- [Creating the COA Script Service \(SRC CLI\) on page 121](#)

Defining RADIUS Attributes for COA Requests with the API

The SRC software provides two ways to define RADIUS attributes for dynamic RADIUS authorization requests:

- Service definition (see “Configuring the COA Script Service (SRC CLI)” on page 122)
- SAE core API



NOTE: Parameters set in the API override parameters set by the service definition.

To send dynamic RADIUS authorization requests with the SAE core API, the script service uses the `sendDynamicRadius` and `getRouterDynRadiusAddr` methods in the `ServiceSessionInfo` interface to provide the content of the RADIUS packet for the dynamic authorization request to the router that is attached to the service session.

For information about the `ServiceSessionInfo` interface, see the script service documentation in the SAE core API documentation on the Juniper Networks website at <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/software/management/src/api-index.html>.

For a sample implementation, see the following file in the **SDK+AppSupport+Demos+Samples.tar.gz** file:

SDK/scriptServices/coa/java/net/juniper/smgmt/scriptServices/coa/CoaService.java.

Related Documentation

- [COA Script Service Overview on page 119](#)
- [Configuring COA Script Services on page 120](#)
- [Creating the COA Script Service \(SRC CLI\) on page 121](#)
- [Configuring Monitoring Agent to Receive RADIUS Accounting Messages on page 120](#)

Managing the SRC Diameter Server

- [Configuring the Diameter Application \(SRC CLI\) on page 127](#)
- [Configuring Diameter Peers \(SRC CLI\) on page 132](#)
- [SNMP Support for Diameter Component on page 134](#)

Configuring the Diameter Application (SRC CLI)

You can configure the properties of the application, client, server, and logging destination of the SRC Diameter application.

Perform the following tasks to configure these properties:

- [Configuring the Diameter Application Properties on page 127](#)
- [Configuring the Diameter Client Properties on page 130](#)
- [Configuring the Diameter Server Properties on page 131](#)
- [Configuring Logging Destinations on page 131](#)

Configuring the Diameter Application Properties

The SRC software supports Diameter application properties such as Juniper Networks Session Resource Control (JSRC) and southbound Gx interface. JSRC and southbound Gx interface communicate with the Service Activation Engine (SAE) (remote SRC peer).

Use the following configuration statements to configure the properties for the Diameter application:

```
system diameter {  
  java-heap-size java-heap-size;  
  java-new-size java-new-size;  
  java-garbage-collection-options java-garbage-collection-options;  
  protocol [(tcp | sctp)...];  
  local-address [local-address...];  
  port port;  
  origin-host origin-host;  
  origin-realm origin-realm;  
  diameter-server-timeout diameter-server-timeout;  
  active-peers;  
  debug-mode;  
  load-balancing-mode (failover | round-robin);
```

```
transaction-processing-log (log-no-messages | log-severe-messages |
    log-normal-messages | log-debug-messages);
packet-trace-log (log-no-messages | log-severe-messages | log-normal-messages |
    log-debug-messages);
peer-state-machine-log (log-no-messages | log-severe-messages | log-normal-messages
    | log-debug-messages);
configuration-log (log-no-messages | log-severe-messages | log-normal-messages |
    log-debug-messages);
}
```

To configure the Diameter application:

1. From configuration mode, access the statement for the Diameter application.

```
user@host# edit system diameter
```



NOTE: The `java-*` options have default values that should not be changed unless directed by Juniper Networks Technical Assistance Center (JTAC).

2. If you encounter problems caused by lack of memory, change the maximum memory size available to the Java Runtime Environment (JRE).

```
[edit system diameter]
user@host# set java-heap-size java-heap-size
```

3. Configure the amount of space available to the JRE when the Diameter server starts.

```
[edit system diameter]
user@host# set java-new-size java-new-size
```

4. Configure the garbage collection functionality of the Java Virtual Machine.

```
[edit system diameter]
user@host# set java-garbage-collection-options java-garbage-collection-options
```

5. Specify the protocol for the transport connection.

```
[edit system diameter]
user@host# set protocol [(tcp | sctp) ...]
```

6. (Optional) Specify the local IP addresses that remote peers can use to reach this server.

```
[edit system diameter]
user@host# set local-address [local-address...]
```

7. (Optional) Specify the port for the server.

```
[edit system diameter]
user@host# set port port
```

8. (Optional) Specify the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) used to identify this host to its Diameter peers.

```
[edit system diameter]
user@host# set origin-host origin-host
```

9. (Optional) Specify the realm used to identify this host to its Diameter peers.

```
[edit system diameter]
```

```
user@host# set origin-realm origin-realm
```

The Diameter realm should be configured to the domain name of the origin host. For example, if the FQDN of the host is host.juniper.net, then the realm should be juniper.net.

10. (Optional) Configure the timeout value until which the Diameter server holds unsolicited requests such as Point to Point Protocol (PPP) and Abort Session Request (ASR), and waits for a matching response such as Push Profile Answer (PPA) and Abort Session Answer (ASA). The server discards the responses received after the specified time. The value range is 1–65,565 seconds. The preferred value is 10–30 seconds. By default, the value is set to 25 seconds.

```
[edit system diameter]
```

```
user@host# set diameter-server-timeout diameter-server-timeout
```



NOTE: `diameter-server-timeout` and `reply-timeout` under the `[edit shared sae group configuration driver]` hierarchy should be configured with the same value.

11. (Optional) Specify whether the peer connection is in active mode.

```
[edit system diameter]
```

```
user@host# set active-peers
```



NOTE:

- Active mode means that the SRC software actively tries to connect to the peer. Make sure the peer you are connecting to supports active peers. The MX Series router does not support active peers. The SRC software can still be configured, but the connection attempts will not work.
- If the peer connection is configured to be in active mode, you must configure the remote peer address for all Diameter peers by using the `address` option under the `[edit shared network diameter peer name]` hierarchy.

12. (Optional) Specify whether the peer connection is in debug mode.

```
[edit system diameter]
```

```
user@host# set debug-mode
```

13. (Optional) Configure the load-balancing mode for peer selection when forwarding a request message.

```
[edit system diameter]
```

```
user@host# set load-balancing-mode (failover | round-robin)
```

14. (Optional) Configure the log level for the transaction processing log.

```
[edit system diameter]
```

```
user@host# set transaction-processing-log log-level
```

where *log-level* is one of the following:

- **log-no-messages**—Do not log any messages.
- **log-severe-messages**—Log only severe messages.
- **log-normal-messages**—Log only normal messages.
- **log-debug-messages**—Log only debug messages.

15. (Optional) Configure the log level for the packet tracing log.

```
[edit system diameter]
user@host# set packet-trace-log log-level
```

where *log-level* is one of the following:

- **log-no-messages**—Do not log any messages.
- **log-severe-messages**—Log only severe messages.
- **log-normal-messages**—Log only normal messages.
- **log-debug-messages**—Log only debug messages.

16. (Optional) Configure the log level for the peer state machine log.

```
[edit system diameter]
user@host# set peer-state-machine-log log-level
```

where *log-level* is one of the following:

- **log-no-messages**—Do not log any messages.
- **log-severe-messages**—Log only severe messages.
- **log-normal-messages**—Log only normal messages.
- **log-debug-messages**—Log only debug messages.

17. (Optional) Configure the log level for the configuration log.

```
[edit system diameter]
user@host# set configuration-log log-level
```

where *log-level* is one of the following:

- **log-no-messages**—Do not log any messages.
- **log-severe-messages**—Log only severe messages.
- **log-normal-messages**—Log only normal messages.
- **log-debug-messages**—Log only debug messages.

Configuring the Diameter Client Properties

This procedure configures the client-side adapter of the SRC Diameter server, which handles client connections. Configuration should be necessary only if you encounter performance problems.

Use the following statements to configure the properties for the Diameter client:

```
system diameter client {
  threads threads;
  keep-alive-time keep-alive-time;
}
```

To configure the Diameter client properties:

1. From configuration mode, access the statement for the Diameter client.

```
user@host# edit system diameter client
```

2. (Optional) Specify the number of threads to use.

```
[edit system diameter client]
user@host# set threads threads
```

3. (Optional) Specify the time to wait for new commands.

```
[edit system diameter client]
user@host# set keep-alive-time keep-alive-time
```

Configuring the Diameter Server Properties

Use the following statements to configure the properties for the Diameter server:

```
system diameter server {
  threads threads;
  keep-alive-time keep-alive-time;
}
```

To configure the Diameter server properties:

1. From configuration mode, access the statement for the Diameter server.

```
user@host# edit system diameter server
```

2. (Optional) Specify the minimum number of threads to use.

```
[edit system diameter server]
user@host# set threads threads
```

3. (Optional) Specify the time to wait for new commands.

```
[edit system diameter server]
user@host# set keep-alive-time keep-alive-time
```

Configuring Logging Destinations

Use the following configuration statements to configure logging destinations for Diameter:

```
system diameter logger name ...

system diameter logger name file {
  filter filter;
  filename filename;
}
```

```
    rollover-filename rollover-filename;  
    maximum-file-size maximum-file-size;  
}
```

To configure logging destinations to store log messages in a file:

1. From configuration mode, access the statement that configures the name and type of logging destination.

```
user@host# edit system diameter logger name file
```

2. Specify the properties for the logging destination.

```
[edit system diameter logger name file]  
user@host# set ?
```

For more information about configuring properties for the logging destination, see *Configuring Logging Destinations to Store Messages in a File (SRC CLI)*.

**Related
Documentation**

- [SRC CLI Commands to Monitor the SRC Diameter Server on page 137](#)
- To manage services for JSRC peers on MX Series routers, see [Managing Services on MX Series Routers Using the Diameter Application on page 142](#).

Configuring Diameter Peers (SRC CLI)

Use the following configuration statements to configure the Diameter peers:

```
shared network diameter peer name {  
    protocol [(tcp | sctp)...];  
    address [address...];  
    enforce-source-address;  
    local-address local-address;  
    connect-timeout connect-timeout;  
    watchdog-timeout watchdog-timeout;  
    state-machine-timeout state-machine-timeout;  
    reconnect-timeout reconnect-timeout;  
    port port;  
    origin-host origin-host;  
    incoming-queue-limit incoming-queue-limit;  
    active-peer;  
}
```




NOTE: When you commit the Diameter peer configuration, keep in mind the following conditions:

- The origin host, remote peer address, or both should be specified for the Diameter peer.
- If the enforce source address is configured for the Diameter peer, the remote peer address should be specified for the Diameter peer.
- If the peer connection is configured to be in active mode for a particular Diameter peer or globally for all Diameter peers by using the **active-peers** option under the **[edit system diameter]** hierarchy, the remote peer address should be specified for the Diameter peers.

To configure the Diameter peer:

1. From configuration mode, access the statements for the peer.

```
user@host# edit shared network diameter peer name
```

The peer name must be unique.

2. Specify the protocol for the transport connection.

```
[edit shared network diameter peer name]
```

```
user@host# set protocol [(tcp | sctp) ...]
```

3. (Optional) Specify the addresses of the remote peer. If SCTP is the transport protocol, you can specify multiple addresses. If TCP is the transport protocol, you can specify only a single address.

```
[edit shared network diameter peer name]
```

```
user@host# set address [address ...]
```

4. (Optional) Specify whether the remote peer must connect from one of the IP addresses listed by the **address** option.

```
[edit shared network diameter peer name]
```

```
user@host# set enforce-source-address
```

5. (Optional) Specify the local address of the peer.

```
[edit shared network diameter peer name]
```

```
user@host# set local-address local-address
```

6. (Optional) Specify the maximum amount of time allowed for the Diameter peer to respond to a connection request.

```
[edit shared network diameter peer name]
```

```
user@host# set connect-timeout connect-timeout
```

7. (Optional) Specify the watchdog timeout used for the connection to the remote peer.

```
[edit shared network diameter peer name]
```

```
user@host# set watchdog-timeout watchdog-timeout
```

8. (Optional) Specify the Diameter state machine timeout.

```
[edit shared network diameter peer name]
```

```
user@host# set state-machine-timeout state-machine-timeout
```

9. (Optional) Specify the time interval between connection attempts when the peer is in the disconnected state.

```
[edit shared network diameter peer name]  
user@host# set reconnect-timeout reconnect-timeout
```

10. (Optional) Specify the port for the client.

```
[edit shared network diameter peer name]  
user@host# set port port
```

11. (Optional) Specify the identifier for the endpoint that the peer presents during connection establishment.

```
[edit shared network diameter peer name]  
user@host# set origin-host origin-host
```

12. (Optional) Specify the number of messages allowed on the incoming message queue for a peer.

```
[edit shared network diameter peer name]  
user@host# set incoming-queue-limit incoming-queue-limit
```

13. (Optional) Specify whether the peer connection is in active mode.

```
[edit shared network diameter peer name]  
user@host# set active-peer
```



NOTE: Active mode means that the SRC software actively tries to connect to the peer. Make sure the peer you are connecting to supports active peers. The MX Series router does not support active peers. The SRC software can still be configured, but the connection attempts will not work.

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring the Diameter Application \(SRC CLI\) on page 127](#)
 - [Viewing SRC Diameter Server State \(SRC CLI\) on page 139](#)

SNMP Support for Diameter Component

You can monitor the statistics and status of Diameter components by using the Diameter MIB. The SNMP support is available for the Diameter component information which can be retrieved with SNMP commands. You can query the MIB through any of the SNMP commands.

The name of the MIB for Diameter component is Juniper-SDX-DIAMETER-MIB. You can access the MIBs on the Juniper website at

<http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/software/management/src>

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring the Diameter Application \(SRC CLI\) on page 127](#)
 - [Viewing SRC Diameter Server State \(SRC CLI\) on page 139](#)

- [Viewing Statistics for the SRC Diameter Server \(SRC CLI\) on page 138](#)

CHAPTER 15

Monitoring the SRC Diameter Server (SRC CLI)

- [SRC CLI Commands to Monitor the SRC Diameter Server on page 137](#)
- [Viewing Statistics for the SRC Diameter Server \(SRC CLI\) on page 138](#)
- [Viewing Message Handler Information for the SRC Diameter Server \(SRC CLI\) on page 138](#)
- [Viewing Server Process Information for the SRC Diameter Server \(SRC CLI\) on page 138](#)
- [Viewing Information About SRC Diameter Server Requests \(SRC CLI\) on page 139](#)
- [Viewing SRC Diameter Server State \(SRC CLI\) on page 139](#)

SRC CLI Commands to Monitor the SRC Diameter Server

You can view statistics and status for the SRC Diameter server. [Table 8 on page 137](#) lists the commands you use to monitor the SRC Diameter server

Table 8: Commands to Monitor the Diameter Server

Command	Output Displayed
<code>show diameter statistics</code>	Information about the server process and the current state of the Diameter server.
<code>show diameter statistics message-handler</code>	Information about the Diameter server message handler.
<code>show diameter statistics message-handler message-flow</code>	Information about the Diameter server message flows.
<code>show diameter statistics process</code>	Information about the Diameter server process.
<code>show diameter statistics requests</code>	Information about the Diameter server requests.
<code>show diameter status</code>	Status of the Diameter server.
<code>show diameter status clients</code>	Status of the Diameter clients.
<code>show diameter status peers</code>	Status of the Diameter peers.

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring the Diameter Application \(SRC CLI\) on page 127](#)
 - [Viewing Statistics for the SRC Diameter Server \(SRC CLI\) on page 138](#)
 - [Viewing Message Handler Information for the SRC Diameter Server \(SRC CLI\) on page 138](#)
 - [Viewing Server Process Information for the SRC Diameter Server \(SRC CLI\) on page 138](#)
 - [Viewing Information About SRC Diameter Server Requests \(SRC CLI\) on page 139](#)
 - [Viewing SRC Diameter Server State \(SRC CLI\) on page 139](#)

Viewing Statistics for the SRC Diameter Server (SRC CLI)

Purpose View information about the server process and the state of the Diameter server.

Action To display information about the server process and the state of the Diameter server:
user@host> **show diameter statistics**

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring the Diameter Application \(SRC CLI\) on page 127](#)
 - [SRC CLI Commands to Monitor the SRC Diameter Server on page 137](#)

Viewing Message Handler Information for the SRC Diameter Server (SRC CLI)

Purpose View information about the message handler and message flows for the Diameter server.

Action To display information about the message handler for the Diameter server:
user@host> **show diameter statistics message-handler**

To display information about message flows for the Diameter server:
user@host> **show diameter statistics message-handler message-flow**

To display information about a specific message flow:
user@host> **show diameter statistics message-handler message-flow id *id***

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring the Diameter Application \(SRC CLI\) on page 127](#)
 - [SRC CLI Commands to Monitor the SRC Diameter Server on page 137](#)

Viewing Server Process Information for the SRC Diameter Server (SRC CLI)

Purpose View information about the server process.

Action To display about the server process:
user@host> **show diameter statistics process**

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring the Diameter Application \(SRC CLI\) on page 127](#)
 - [SRC CLI Commands to Monitor the SRC Diameter Server on page 137](#)

Viewing Information About SRC Diameter Server Requests (SRC CLI)

Purpose View information about Diameter server requests.

Action To display information about Diameter server requests:
 user@host> **show diameter statistics requests**

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring the Diameter Application \(SRC CLI\) on page 127](#)
 - [SRC CLI Commands to Monitor the SRC Diameter Server on page 137](#)

Viewing SRC Diameter Server State (SRC CLI)

Purpose View status information about the Diameter server.

Action To display information about the status of the Diameter server:

user@host> **show diameter status**

To display information about the Diameter clients:

user@host> **show diameter status clients**

To display information about a specific client:

user@host> **show diameter status clients client-name** *client-name*

To display information about the Diameter peers:

user@host> **show diameter status peers**

To display information about a specific peer:

user@host> **show diameter status peers peer-name** *peer-name*

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring the Diameter Application \(SRC CLI\) on page 127](#)
 - [Configuring Diameter Peers \(SRC CLI\) on page 132](#)
 - [SRC CLI Commands to Monitor the SRC Diameter Server on page 137](#)

Managing Services with Diameter on MX Series Routers

- [SRC Peer Support on MX Series Routers Overview on page 141](#)
- [Managing Services on MX Series Routers Using the Diameter Application on page 142](#)
- [Configuring JSRC on the MX Series Router on page 143](#)
- [Configuring the Diameter Application \(SRC CLI\) on page 143](#)
- [Adding Network Devices \(SRC CLI\) on page 148](#)
- [Configuring Diameter Peers \(SRC CLI\) on page 149](#)
- [Configuring the SAE to Manage Network Devices \(SRC CLI\) on page 152](#)
- [Specifying Initialization Scripts for the Intelligent-Service-Edge Device Driver \(SRC CLI\) on page 153](#)
- [Configuring JSRC Policies \(SRC CLI\) on page 154](#)

SRC Peer Support on MX Series Routers Overview

When the Juniper Networks routing platform supports the use of the Diameter protocol to provide extended authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) functionality, the SRC software can dynamically manage services on these devices. The SRC software uses the Diameter protocol for communications between the local SRC peer on a Juniper Networks routing platform, such as the Juniper Networks MX Series Ethernet Services Router, and the service activation engine (SAE). The local SRC peer is known as Junos OS (JSRC) and is part of the AAA application.

JSRC has the following responsibilities:

- Request address authorization from the SAE.
- Request service activations from the SAE.
- Activate and deactivate services as specified by the SAE.
- Log out subscribers as specified by the SAE.
- Update the SAE with status of new service activations and deactivations.
- Synchronize subscriber state and service information with the SAE.
- Notify the SAE when subscribers log out.

The SRC software enables the SAE to activate and deactivate subscriber services and log out subscribers. The SAE can control only those resources that have been provisioned through the SAE. Therefore, the SAE receives information about only those subscribers for whom JSRC has requested provisioning from the SAE. Similarly, the SAE can control only the subscriber services that it has activated.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Managing Services on MX Series Routers Using the Diameter Application on page 142](#)
- [Configuring JSRC on the MX Series Router on page 143](#)
- [Configuring the SAE to Manage Network Devices \(SRC CLI\) on page 152](#)
- [Configuring Diameter Peers \(SRC CLI\) on page 132](#)

Managing Services on MX Series Routers Using the Diameter Application

You can use the SRC software to manage services on Juniper Networks routing platforms using the Diameter protocol. The SRC software communicates with the local SRC peer on the device using Diameter messages to dynamically manage services for a subscriber session.

The SRC software includes a Diameter server that forwards AAR, ACR, SRQ, and STR messages from JSRC to the device driver in the SAE and that forwards PPR and ASR messages from the device driver to JSRC. These Diameter messages perform these functions:

- AA-Request (AAR)—Attach subscriber to access network
- Accounting-Request (ACR)—Provide accounting information
- Abort-Session-Request (ASR)—Disconnect subscriber
- Push-Profile-Request (PPR)—Start, modify, or stop service session
- Session-Resource-Query (SRQ)—Initiate synchronization
- Session-Termination-Request (STR)—Detach subscriber from access network

You configure the Diameter peers and a device for each device managed by the SAE. The Diameter server searches all devices of type junos-ise for virtual routers that include the local host in their SAE connections. For these devices, the Diameter server establishes a connection with the peers referenced in the device configuration.

Tasks to set up the management of services on devices using Diameter protocol:

- [Configuring JSRC on the MX Series Router on page 143](#)
- [Configuring the Diameter Application \(SRC CLI\) on page 127](#)
- [Adding Network Devices \(SRC CLI\) on page 148](#)
- [Configuring Diameter Peers \(SRC CLI\) on page 132](#)
- [Configuring the SAE to Manage Network Devices \(SRC CLI\) on page 152](#)
- [Configuring JSRC Policies \(SRC CLI\) on page 154](#)

Configuring JSRC on the MX Series Router

Tasks to set up JSRC on the Juniper Networks routing platform are:

1. Configure the Diameter instance.
See [“Configuring the Diameter Application \(SRC CLI\)”](#) on page 127.
2. Set up the MX Series router so that it can be managed by the SAE.
See [“Adding Network Devices \(SRC CLI\)”](#) on page 148
3. Configure the Diameter peer.
See [“Configuring Diameter Peers \(SRC CLI\)”](#) on page 132.
4. Configure the SAE to manage the MX Series router.
See [“Configuring the SAE to Manage Network Devices \(SRC CLI\)”](#) on page 152.
5. Configure JSRC policies.
See [“Configuring JSRC Policies \(SRC CLI\)”](#) on page 154.

For more information about JSRC and subscriber access, see the *Junos OS Broadband Subscriber Management and Services Library*.

Configuring the Diameter Application (SRC CLI)

You can configure the properties of the application, client, server, and logging destination of the SRC Diameter application.

Perform the following tasks to configure these properties:

- [Configuring the Diameter Application Properties](#) on page 143
- [Configuring the Diameter Client Properties](#) on page 146
- [Configuring the Diameter Server Properties](#) on page 147
- [Configuring Logging Destinations](#) on page 147

Configuring the Diameter Application Properties

The SRC software supports Diameter application properties such as Juniper Networks Session Resource Control (JSRC) and southbound Gx interface. JSRC and southbound Gx interface communicate with the Service Activation Engine (SAE) (remote SRC peer).

Use the following configuration statements to configure the properties for the Diameter application:

```
system diameter {
  java-heap-size java-heap-size;
  java-new-size java-new-size;
  java-garbage-collection-options java-garbage-collection-options;
  protocol [(tcp | sctp)...];
  local-address [local-address...];
  port port;
```

```

origin-host origin-host;
origin-realm origin-realm;
diameter-server-timeout diameter-server-timeout;
active-peers;
debug-mode;
load-balancing-mode (failover | round-robin);
transaction-processing-log (log-no-messages | log-severe-messages |
    log-normal-messages | log-debug-messages);
packet-trace-log (log-no-messages | log-severe-messages | log-normal-messages |
    log-debug-messages);
peer-state-machine-log (log-no-messages | log-severe-messages | log-normal-messages
    | log-debug-messages);
configuration-log (log-no-messages | log-severe-messages | log-normal-messages |
    log-debug-messages);
}

```

To configure the Diameter application:

1. From configuration mode, access the statement for the Diameter application.

```
user@host# edit system diameter
```



NOTE: The java-* options have default values that should not be changed unless directed by Juniper Networks Technical Assistance Center (JTAC).

2. If you encounter problems caused by lack of memory, change the maximum memory size available to the Java Runtime Environment (JRE).

```
[edit system diameter]
user@host# set java-heap-size java-heap-size
```

3. Configure the amount of space available to the JRE when the Diameter server starts.

```
[edit system diameter]
user@host# set java-new-size java-new-size
```

4. Configure the garbage collection functionality of the Java Virtual Machine.

```
[edit system diameter]
user@host# set java-garbage-collection-options java-garbage-collection-options
```

5. Specify the protocol for the transport connection.

```
[edit system diameter]
user@host# set protocol [(tcp | sctp)...]
```

6. (Optional) Specify the local IP addresses that remote peers can use to reach this server.

```
[edit system diameter]
user@host# set local-address [local-address...]
```

7. (Optional) Specify the port for the server.

```
[edit system diameter]
user@host# set port port
```

8. (Optional) Specify the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) used to identify this host to its Diameter peers.

```
[edit system diameter]
user@host# set origin-host origin-host
```

9. (Optional) Specify the realm used to identify this host to its Diameter peers.

```
[edit system diameter]
user@host# set origin-realm origin-realm
```

The Diameter realm should be configured to the domain name of the origin host. For example, if the FQDN of the host is host.juniper.net, then the realm should be juniper.net.

10. (Optional) Configure the timeout value until which the Diameter server holds unsolicited requests such as Point to Point Protocol (PPP) and Abort Session Request (ASR), and waits for a matching response such as Push Profile Answer (PPA) and Abort Session Answer (ASA). The server discards the responses received after the specified time. The value range is 1–65,565 seconds. The preferred value is 10–30 seconds. By default, the value is set to 25 seconds.

```
[edit system diameter]
user@host# set diameter-server-timeout diameter-server-timeout
```



NOTE: `diameter-server-timeout` and `reply-timeout` under the `[edit shared sae group configuration driver]` hierarchy should be configured with the same value.

11. (Optional) Specify whether the peer connection is in active mode.

```
[edit system diameter]
user@host# set active-peers
```



NOTE:

- Active mode means that the SRC software actively tries to connect to the peer. Make sure the peer you are connecting to supports active peers. The MX Series router does not support active peers. The SRC software can still be configured, but the connection attempts will not work.
- If the peer connection is configured to be in active mode, you must configure the remote peer address for all Diameter peers by using the `address` option under the `[edit shared network diameter peer name]` hierarchy.

12. (Optional) Specify whether the peer connection is in debug mode.

```
[edit system diameter]
user@host# set debug-mode
```

13. (Optional) Configure the load-balancing mode for peer selection when forwarding a request message.

```
[edit system diameter]
user@host# set load-balancing-mode (failover | round-robin)
```

14. (Optional) Configure the log level for the transaction processing log.

```
[edit system diameter]
user@host# set transaction-processing-log log-level
```

where *log-level* is one of the following:

- **log-no-messages**—Do not log any messages.
- **log-severe-messages**—Log only severe messages.
- **log-normal-messages**—Log only normal messages.
- **log-debug-messages**—Log only debug messages.

15. (Optional) Configure the log level for the packet tracing log.

```
[edit system diameter]
user@host# set packet-trace-log log-level
```

where *log-level* is one of the following:

- **log-no-messages**—Do not log any messages.
- **log-severe-messages**—Log only severe messages.
- **log-normal-messages**—Log only normal messages.
- **log-debug-messages**—Log only debug messages.

16. (Optional) Configure the log level for the peer state machine log.

```
[edit system diameter]
user@host# set peer-state-machine-log log-level
```

where *log-level* is one of the following:

- **log-no-messages**—Do not log any messages.
- **log-severe-messages**—Log only severe messages.
- **log-normal-messages**—Log only normal messages.
- **log-debug-messages**—Log only debug messages.

17. (Optional) Configure the log level for the configuration log.

```
[edit system diameter]
user@host# set configuration-log log-level
```

where *log-level* is one of the following:

- **log-no-messages**—Do not log any messages.
- **log-severe-messages**—Log only severe messages.
- **log-normal-messages**—Log only normal messages.
- **log-debug-messages**—Log only debug messages.

Configuring the Diameter Client Properties

This procedure configures the client-side adapter of the SRC Diameter server, which handles client connections. Configuration should be necessary only if you encounter performance problems.

Use the following statements to configure the properties for the Diameter client:

```
system diameter client {
  threads threads;
  keep-alive-time keep-alive-time;
}
```

To configure the Diameter client properties:

1. From configuration mode, access the statement for the Diameter client.

```
user@host# edit system diameter client
```

2. (Optional) Specify the number of threads to use.

```
[edit system diameter client]
user@host# set threads threads
```

3. (Optional) Specify the time to wait for new commands.

```
[edit system diameter client]
user@host# set keep-alive-time keep-alive-time
```

Configuring the Diameter Server Properties

Use the following statements to configure the properties for the Diameter server:

```
system diameter server {
  threads threads;
  keep-alive-time keep-alive-time;
}
```

To configure the Diameter server properties:

1. From configuration mode, access the statement for the Diameter server.

```
user@host# edit system diameter server
```

2. (Optional) Specify the minimum number of threads to use.

```
[edit system diameter server]
user@host# set threads threads
```

3. (Optional) Specify the time to wait for new commands.

```
[edit system diameter server]
user@host# set keep-alive-time keep-alive-time
```

Configuring Logging Destinations

Use the following configuration statements to configure logging destinations for Diameter:

```
system diameter logger name ...
system diameter logger name file {
```

```
filter filter;  
filename filename;  
rollover-filename rollover-filename;  
maximum-file-size maximum-file-size;  
}
```

To configure logging destinations to store log messages in a file:

1. From configuration mode, access the statement that configures the name and type of logging destination.

```
user@host# edit system diameter logger name file
```

2. Specify the properties for the logging destination.

```
[edit system diameter logger name file]  
user@host# set ?
```

For more information about configuring properties for the logging destination, see *Configuring Logging Destinations to Store Messages in a File (SRC CLI)*.

Related Documentation

- [SRC CLI Commands to Monitor the SRC Diameter Server on page 137](#)
- To manage services for JSRC peers on MX Series routers, see [Managing Services on MX Series Routers Using the Diameter Application on page 142](#).

Adding Network Devices (SRC CLI)

To set up the MX Series router so that it can be managed by the SAE:

1. From configuration mode, access the statements that configure network devices. This sample procedure uses `mx1` as the name of the router.

```
user@host# edit shared network device mx1
```

2. Set the type of device to `junos-ise`.

```
[edit shared network device mx1]  
user@host# set device-type junos-ise
```

3. (Optional) Specify the origin hostname. This example procedure uses `mx1-origin-host` as the origin hostname. If the origin hostname is not configured, SAE uses the device name (`mx1` in the example) as the origin hostname. If configured, the mentioned origin hostname must match the origin hostname of the Diameter peer (for example, MX Series router).

```
[edit shared network device mx1]  
user@host# set origin-host mx1-origin-host
```



NOTE: If the origin hostname is configured under the `[edit shared network device name]` hierarchy, the device name does not need to be same as the origin hostname of the Diameter peer. Otherwise, the device name must match the origin hostname of the Diameter peer.

- Specify the configured peers associated with the device. See [“Configuring Diameter Peers \(SRC CLI\)” on page 132](#).

```
[edit shared network device mx1]
user@host# set peers [peers...]
```



NOTE: MX Series routers support only a single peer connection.

- From configuration mode, access the statements for virtual routers. The name must match the JSRC partition configured on the MX Series router, which is configured within the logical system:routing instance context. This sample procedure uses the name `*` for the virtual router.

```
[edit shared network device mx1]
user@host# edit virtual-router *
```

where `*` matches any JSRC partition. You can also specify that the JSRC partition be configured in a logical system or in a logical system and routing instance. By default, logical system **default** and routing instance **master** are used.

- Specify the SAEs that can manage this router.

```
[edit shared network device mx1 virtual-router default]
user@host# set sae-connection [sae-connection...]
```

- (Optional) Specify the VPN identifier used by this virtual router. You can specify VRF instead of a string to use the VRF instance reported by the device as the VPN identifier. In this case, the VPN identifier is the name of the routing instance.

```
[edit shared network device mx1 virtual-router default]
user@host# set vpn-id (vpn-id | VRF)
```

- (Optional) Verify your configuration.

```
[edit shared network device mx1]
user@host# show
device-type junos-ise;
origin-host mx1-origin-host;
peers bng-srcmx480b;
virtual-router * {
  sae-connection 10.212.10.2;
  vpn-id 123;
}
```

Related Documentation

- [Configuring the SAE to Manage Network Devices \(SRC CLI\) on page 152](#)
- [Configuring JSRC on the MX Series Router on page 143](#)

Configuring Diameter Peers (SRC CLI)

Use the following configuration statements to configure the Diameter peers:

```
shared network diameter peer name {
  protocol [(tcp | sctp)...];
  address [address...];
```

```
enforce-source-address;  
local-address local-address;  
connect-timeout connect-timeout;  
watchdog-timeout watchdog-timeout;  
state-machine-timeout state-machine-timeout;  
reconnect-timeout reconnect-timeout;  
port port;  
origin-host origin-host;  
incoming-queue-limit incoming-queue-limit;  
active-peer;  
}
```



NOTE: When you commit the Diameter peer configuration, keep in mind the following conditions:

- The origin host, remote peer address, or both should be specified for the Diameter peer.
- If the enforce source address is configured for the Diameter peer, the remote peer address should be specified for the Diameter peer.
- If the peer connection is configured to be in active mode for a particular Diameter peer or globally for all Diameter peers by using the **active-peers** option under the **[edit system diameter]** hierarchy, the remote peer address should be specified for the Diameter peers.

To configure the Diameter peer:

1. From configuration mode, access the statements for the peer.

```
user@host# edit shared network diameter peer name
```

The peer name must be unique.

2. Specify the protocol for the transport connection.

```
[edit shared network diameter peer name]  
user@host# set protocol [(tcp | sctp) ...]
```

3. (Optional) Specify the addresses of the remote peer. If SCTP is the transport protocol, you can specify multiple addresses. If TCP is the transport protocol, you can specify only a single address.

```
[edit shared network diameter peer name]  
user@host# set address [address ...]
```

4. (Optional) Specify whether the remote peer must connect from one of the IP addresses listed by the **address** option.

```
[edit shared network diameter peer name]  
user@host# set enforce-source-address
```

5. (Optional) Specify the local address of the peer.

```
[edit shared network diameter peer name]  
user@host# set local-address local-address
```

6. (Optional) Specify the maximum amount of time allowed for the Diameter peer to respond to a connection request.

```
[edit shared network diameter peer name]
user@host# set connect-timeout connect-timeout
```
7. (Optional) Specify the watchdog timeout used for the connection to the remote peer.

```
[edit shared network diameter peer name]
user@host# set watchdog-timeout watchdog-timeout
```
8. (Optional) Specify the Diameter state machine timeout.

```
[edit shared network diameter peer name]
user@host# set state-machine-timeout state-machine-timeout
```
9. (Optional) Specify the time interval between connection attempts when the peer is in the disconnected state.

```
[edit shared network diameter peer name]
user@host# set reconnect-timeout reconnect-timeout
```
10. (Optional) Specify the port for the client.

```
[edit shared network diameter peer name]
user@host# set port port
```
11. (Optional) Specify the identifier for the endpoint that the peer presents during connection establishment.

```
[edit shared network diameter peer name]
user@host# set origin-host origin-host
```
12. (Optional) Specify the number of messages allowed on the incoming message queue for a peer.

```
[edit shared network diameter peer name]
user@host# set incoming-queue-limit incoming-queue-limit
```
13. (Optional) Specify whether the peer connection is in active mode.

```
[edit shared network diameter peer name]
user@host# set active-peer
```



NOTE: Active mode means that the SRC software actively tries to connect to the peer. Make sure the peer you are connecting to supports active peers. The MX Series router does not support active peers. The SRC software can still be configured, but the connection attempts will not work.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring the Diameter Application \(SRC CLI\) on page 127](#)
- [Viewing SRC Diameter Server State \(SRC CLI\) on page 139](#)

Configuring the SAE to Manage Network Devices (SRC CLI)

Use the following configuration statements to configure the device driver for MX Series routers:

```
shared sae configuration driver junos-ise {  
  sae-community-manager sae-community-manager;  
  cached-driver-expiration cached-driver-expiration;  
  keep-alive-timeout keep-alive-timeout;  
  registry-retry-interval registry-retry-interval;  
  reply-timeout reply-timeout;  
  sequential-message-timeout sequential-message-timeout;  
  thread-pool-size thread-pool-size;  
  thread-idle-timeout thread-idle-timeout;  
}
```

To configure the device driver:

1. From configuration mode, access the statements for the device driver.

```
user@host# edit shared sae configuration driver junos-ise
```

2. Specify the name of the community manager.

```
[edit shared sae configuration driver junos-ise]  
user@host# set sae-community-manager sae-community-manager
```

3. (Optional) Specify the minimum amount of time to keep the state of a device driver after its Diameter connection is closed.

```
[edit shared sae configuration driver junos-ise]  
user@host# set cached-driver-expiration cached-driver-expiration
```

4. (Optional) Specify the keepalive timeout before the registry to a Diameter server expires.

```
[edit shared sae configuration driver junos-ise]  
user@host# set keep-alive-timeout keep-alive-timeout
```

5. (Optional) Specify the interval between retrying a failed registry to a Diameter server.

```
[edit shared sae configuration driver junos-ise]  
user@host# set registry-retry-interval registry-retry-interval
```

6. (Optional) Specify the timeout before a request sent to a Diameter server expires.

```
[edit shared sae configuration driver junos-ise]  
user@host# set reply-timeout reply-timeout
```

7. (Optional) Specify the timeout before an expected message expires.

```
[edit shared sae configuration driver junos-ise]  
user@host# set sequential-message-timeout sequential-message-timeout
```

8. (Optional) Specify the number of working threads that process requests.

```
[edit shared sae configuration driver junos-ise]  
user@host# set thread-pool-size thread-pool-size
```

9. (Optional) Specify the timeout for stopping working threads after they become idle.

```
[edit shared sae configuration driver junos-ise]
user@host# set thread-idle-timeout thread-idle-timeout
```

10. (Optional) Configure the session store parameters for the device driver.

From configuration mode, access the statement that configures the session store for the device driver.

```
user@host# edit shared sae configuration driver junos-ise session-store
```

For more information about configuring session store parameters, see *Configuring the Session Store Feature (SRC CLI)*.

Related Documentation

- [Adding Network Devices \(SRC CLI\) on page 148](#)
- [Configuring the Diameter Application \(SRC CLI\) on page 127](#)
- [Configuring Local Properties for the SAE \(SRC CLI\)](#)
- [SRC Peer Support on MX Series Routers Overview on page 141](#)

Specifying Initialization Scripts for the Intelligent-Service-Edge Device Driver (SRC CLI)

Use the following configuration statements to specify initialization scripts for the intelligent-service-edge device driver:

```
shared sae configuration driver scripts {
  extension-path extension-path;
  general general;
  junos-ise junos-ise;
}
```

To configure initialization scripts for the intelligent-service-edge device driver:

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statements that configure initialization scripts. In this sample procedure, the scripts are configured in the west-region group.

```
user@host# edit shared sae group west-region configuration driver scripts
```

2. Specify the initialization script for the intelligent-service-edge device driver.

```
[edit shared sae group west-region configuration driver scripts]
user@host# set junos-ise junos-ise
```

SAE runs the specified script when the intelligent-service-edge device driver is activated and again when the driver is deactivated.

3. Configure the initialization script that can be used for all other types of routers supported by the SRC module.

```
[edit shared sae group west-region configuration driver scripts]
user@host# set general general
```

4. Configure a path to initialization scripts that are not in the default location, `/opt/UMC/sae/lib`.

```
[edit shared sae group west-region configuration driver scripts]
user@host# set extension-path extension-path
```

5. (Optional) From operational mode, verify your initialization script configuration.

```
[edit shared sae group west-region configuration driver scripts]
user@host# show
junos-ise isePoolPublisher;
```

**Related
Documentation**

- *Copying Initialization Scripts to the C Series Controller*
- *Developing Router Initialization Scripts for Network Devices and Juniper Networks Routers*

Configuring JSRC Policies (SRC CLI)

Tasks to configure JSRC policies are:

- [Configuring JSRC Policy Lists on page 154](#)
- [Configuring JSRC Policy Rules on page 154](#)
- [Configuring Dynamic Profile Actions on page 155](#)
- [Configuring Operation Script for Policy Provisioning \(SRC CLI\) on page 156](#)

Configuring JSRC Policy Lists

To configure policy lists:

1. From configuration mode, create a policy list. For example, to create a policy list called l1 within a policy group called ise:

```
user@host# edit policies group ise list l1
```

2. Specify the type of policy list.

```
[edit policies group ise list l1]
user@host# set role junos-ise
```

3. Specify where the policy is applied on the device.

```
[edit policies group ise list l1]
user@host# set applicability both
```

Configuring JSRC Policy Rules

To configure policy rules:

1. From configuration mode, create a policy rule inside a policy list that has already been created and configured. For example, to create a policy rule called r1 within policy list l1:

```
user@host# edit policies group ise list l1 rule r1
```

2. Specify the type of policy rule.

```
[edit policies group ise list l1 rule r1]
user@host# set type junos-ise
```

Configuring Dynamic Profile Actions

Use this action to install existing dynamic profiles. You can configure dynamic profile actions for devices such as the MX Series routers.

The profile name must match a dynamic profile configured on the device and the variable name must match a variable configured for the dynamic profile.

Use the following configuration statements to configure a dynamic profile action:

```

policies group name list name rule name dynamic-profile name {
  profile-name profile-name;
  description description;
}

policies group name list name rule name dynamic-profile name variables name {
  value value;
  type type;
}

```

To configure a dynamic profile action:

1. From configuration mode, enter the dynamic profile action configuration. In this sample procedure, dp is the name of the dynamic profile action.

```
user@host# edit policies group ise list l1 rule r1 dynamic-profile dp
```

2. Enter the profile name to activate.

```
[edit policies group ise list l1 rule r1 dynamic-profile dp]
user@host# set profile-name profile-name
```

3. (Optional) Enter a description for the dynamic profile action.

```
[edit policies group ise list l1 rule r1 dynamic-profile dp]
user@host# set description description
```

4. From configuration mode, enter the parameters used by the profile.

```
user@host# edit policies group ise list l1 rule r1 dynamic-profile dp variables name
```

For example:

```
user@host# edit policies group ise list l1 rule r1 dynamic-profile dp variables
upstreamBandwidth
```

5. (Optional) Configure the value for the variable.

```
[edit policies group ise list l1 rule r1 dynamic-profile dp variables name]
user@host# set value value
```

For example:

```
[edit policies group ise list l1 rule r1 dynamic-profile dp variables upstreamBandwidth]
user@host# set value rateParameter
```

6. (Optional) Configure the variable type. Variable types are mapped to parameter types.

```
[edit policies group ise list l1 rule r1 dynamic-profile dp variables name]
user@host# set type type
```

For example:

```
[edit policies group ise list l1 rule r1 dynamic-profile dp variables upstreamBandwidth]
user@host# set type rate
```

For more information about dynamic profiles and subscriber access, see the *Junos OS Broadband Subscriber Management and Services Library*.

Configuring Operation Script for Policy Provisioning (SRC CLI)

You can use operation scripts to support the policy provisioning for JSRC policy rules. The SRC software passes the operation script values configured by using the **operation-script** option under the **[edit policies group *name* list *name* rule *name*]** hierarchy level to the Extensible Subscriber Services Manager Daemon on the MX Series router. You can assign the operation script only to the rules for which the role of the policy list is set as **junos-ise** and the **applicability** is set as **both**.



NOTE:

- AA-Answer message can have both dynamic profile and operation script in the policy rule, whereas the Push-Profile-Request can have either dynamic profile or operation script in the policy rule.
 - In the policy rule configuration, the **dynamic-profile** and **operation-script** options are mutually exclusive.
-

Use the following configuration statements to configure an operation script for JSRC policy rules:

```
policies group name list name rule name operation-script{
  description description;
  script-name script-name;
  script-args-format script-args-format ;
}
policies group name list name rule name operation-script variables name {
  value value;
  type type;
}
```

To configure an operation script for JSRC policy rules:

1. From configuration mode, enter the operation script configuration.

```
[edit policies group name list name rule name]
user@host# set operation-script
```

2. (Optional) Enter a description for the operation script.

```
[edit policies group name list name rule name operation-script]
user@host# set description description
```

3. Enter a name for the operation script.

```
[edit policies group name list name rule name operation-script]
user@host# set script-name script-name
```

4. Enter the operation script arguments.


```
[edit policies group name list name rule name operation-script]
user@host# set script-args-format script-args-format
```

Use the format '*\$(arg1);\$(arg2);\$(arg3)*'.

For example: '*\$(user_ipAddress);[vlan]*';



NOTE:

- You must enclose the arguments in quotation marks.
- The operation script argument name must match a variable name configured for policy provisioning.

5. From configuration mode, enter the parameters used by the operation script for policy provisioning.

```
[edit]
user@host# set policies group name list name rule name operation-script variables
name]
```

6. (Optional) Configure a value for the variable.

```
[edit policies group name list name rule name operation-script variables name]
user@host# set value value
```

7. (Optional) Configure the variable type. Variable types are mapped to parameter types.

```
[edit policies group name list name rule name operation-script variables name]
user@host# set type type
```

8. (Optional) Verify the operation script configuration.

```
[edit policies group name list name rule name
user@host# show
operation-script {
  script-args-format '$(user_ipAddress);[vlan]';
  script-name ngcoco;
  variables {
    var1 {
      type any;
      value user_ipAddress;
    }
    var2 {
      type any;
      value vlan;
    }
  }
}
type junos-ise;
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring JSRC on the MX Series Router on page 143](#)
 - [Policy Rules Overview](#)

CHAPTER 17

Managing Subscriber Sessions on MX Series Routers in an SRC Network

- [Subscriber Sessions on MX Series Routers Overview on page 159](#)
- [Managing Subscriber Sessions on MX Series Routers \(SRC CLI\) on page 160](#)
- [Viewing Statistics for the Pseudo–RADIUS Authorization Server \(SRC CLI\) on page 175](#)
- [Monitoring Statistics for the Pseudo–RADIUS Authorization Server \(SRC CLI\) on page 175](#)

Subscriber Sessions on MX Series Routers Overview

The SRC software can manage subscriber sessions on MX Series routers. Common types of subscriber sessions on MX Series routers include:

- One interface subscriber session for each statically configured virtual local area network (VLAN).
- One address subscriber session for each Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) address.

You can manage subscriber sessions with the External Subscriber Monitor application and the change-of-authorization (COA) script service. You can use External Subscriber Monitor to authorize access requests from the MX Series router and to log in or log out authorized subscribers. You can use the pseudo-RADIUS authorization server in External Subscriber Monitor to limit the number of DHCP leases for a subscriber by specifying the interface-name attribute in the subscriber profile and then setting a parameter substitution for the dhcpLeaseLimit parameter for that interface. You can configure the COA script service to dynamically activate or deactivate services on the MX Series router. This method uses RADIUS attributes and RADIUS vendor-specific attributes (VSAs) to identify a subscriber session whose services are to be activated or deactivated.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring External Subscriber Monitor \(SRC CLI\) on page 160](#)
- [Setting Up MX Series Routers in the SRC Network \(SRC CLI\) on page 171](#)

Managing Subscriber Sessions on MX Series Routers (SRC CLI)

The following topics provide procedures that allow you to manage subscriber sessions on MX Series routers with the SRC CLI:

- [Configuring External Subscriber Monitor \(SRC CLI\) on page 160](#)
- [Configuring Pseudo-RADIUS Authorization Server Properties \(SRC CLI\) on page 161](#)
- [Configuring the NIC Proxy for the Pseudo-RADIUS Authorization Server \(SRC CLI\) on page 165](#)
- [Extracting RADIUS Attributes with the Pseudo-RADIUS Authorization Server \(SRC CLI\) on page 168](#)
- [Enabling the Pseudo-RADIUS Authorization Server \(SRC CLI\) on page 171](#)
- [Disabling the Pseudo-RADIUS Authorization Server \(SRC CLI\) on page 171](#)
- [Setting Up MX Series Routers in the SRC Network \(SRC CLI\) on page 171](#)
- [Configuring the COA Script Service for MX Series Routers \(SRC CLI\) on page 172](#)
- [Configuring Parameters for the Script Service for MX Series Routers \(SRC CLI\) on page 173](#)
- [Configuring Subscriptions to the Script Service on page 175](#)

Configuring External Subscriber Monitor (SRC CLI)

Use External Subscriber Monitor to log in and log out authorized subscribers and to provide interim updates for authorized subscribers.

To configure External Subscriber Monitor as a pseudo-RADIUS accounting server:

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statement that configures the local properties.

```
user@host# edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor
```

2. Configure the local properties for External Subscriber Monitor.

If you are configuring the pseudo-RADIUS authorization server, specify the **include-mac-address** and **include-interface-name** options when configuring External Subscriber Monitor so that the MAC address and interface name attributes are included in the event notifications sent to the SAE.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor]  
user@host# set ?
```

For more information about configuring External Subscriber Monitor, see *Configuring External Subscriber Monitor (SRC CLI)*.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Pseudo-RADIUS Authorization Server Properties \(SRC CLI\) on page 161](#)
- [Configuring the NIC Proxy for the Pseudo-RADIUS Authorization Server \(SRC CLI\) on page 165](#)

- [Extracting RADIUS Attributes with the Pseudo–RADIUS Authorization Server \(SRC CLI\) on page 168](#)
- [Setting Up MX Series Routers in the SRC Network \(SRC CLI\) on page 171](#)

Configuring Pseudo–RADIUS Authorization Server Properties (SRC CLI)

Tasks to configure the pseudo–RADIUS authorization server are:

- [Configuring the Pseudo–RADIUS Authorization Server \(SRC CLI\) on page 161](#)
- [Configuring the Directory Connection Properties for the Subscriber Data on page 163](#)
- [Configuring Directory Connection Properties for the Cached DHCP Profiles on page 164](#)

Configuring the Pseudo–RADIUS Authorization Server (SRC CLI)

Use the following configuration statements to configure the pseudo–RADIUS authorization server:

```
slot number external-subscriber-monitor radius-authorization {
  port port;
  local-address local-address;
  check-lease-limit-with-sae;
  query-cached-dhcp-profile;
  default-lease-limit default-lease-limit;
  invalid-pool-name invalid-pool-name;
  lease-time-limit lease-time-limit;
  cleanup-interval cleanup-interval;
  maximum-age maximum-age;
  minimum-pool-size minimum-pool-size;
  maximum-queue-length maximum-queue-length;
  service-type (all | login | framed | callback-login | callback-framed | outbound |
    administrative | nas-prompt | authenticate-only | callback-nas-prompt | callback-check
    | callback-administrative);
}
slot number external-subscriber-monitor radius-authorization client client-address {
  secret secret;
}
```

To configure the pseudo–RADIUS authorization server:

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statement that configures the pseudo–RADIUS authorization server.

```
user@host# edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-authorization
```

2. Specify the listening port for RADIUS requests.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-authorization]
user@host# set port port
```

3. (Optional) Specify the host address to bind to the pseudo–RADIUS authorization server. Absence (or deletion) of this attribute means binding it to a wildcard (*) address.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-authorization]
user@host# set local-address local-address
```

4. (Optional) Specify whether to query the SAE for the number of active subscribers for a given interface. If set to true, the response to the RADIUS access request depends on the comparison between the number of active subscriber sessions and the lease limit for the interface. If the number of active subscriber sessions is less than the lease limit, the response is the RADIUS access accept message without the lease limit RADIUS attribute; otherwise, the response is the RADIUS access accept message where the subscriber is not assigned an address. If set to false, the response is the RADIUS access accept message with the lease limit RADIUS attribute. If the lease limit RADIUS vendor-specific attribute is returned, the MX Series router verifies the lease limit.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-authorization]
user@host# set check-lease-limit-with-sae
```

5. (Optional) Specify whether to search for a cached DHCP profile in the o=AuthCache directory based on the MAC address. If set to true, you must configure a directory connection to the cached DHCP profiles.

If set to true, the following conditions apply:

- If a cached DHCP profile is found, the RADIUS response message includes the RADIUS attribute values for framed IP address, pool name, service bundle, and RADIUS class attributes that are present in the cached DHCP profile.
- If the **check-lease-limit-with-sae** option is set to true and the number of active subscriber sessions is less than the lease limit, the RADIUS access accept message includes the cached DHCP profile.
- If the **check-lease-limit-with-sae** option is set to false, the RADIUS response includes the lease limit.

If set to false, the RADIUS response message does not include the cached DHCP profile information.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-authorization]
user@host# set query-cached-dhcp-profile
```

6. (Optional) Specify the default lease limit for all interfaces.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-authorization]
user@host# set default-lease-limit default-lease-limit
```

7. Specify the invalid pool name returned when the number of active subscriber sessions exceeds the lease limit.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-authorization]
user@host# set invalid-pool-name invalid-pool-name
```

8. (Optional) Specify the timeout of a cached authenticated request.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-authorization]
user@host# set lease-time-limit lease-time-limit
```

9. Specify the amount of time to wait before cleaning up cached RADIUS access requests that have been accepted.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-authorization]
user@host# set cleanup-interval cleanup-interval
```

10. Specify the maximum age of an unacknowledged RADIUS access request cached in memory. We recommend a value slightly greater than the RADIUS packets retry interval.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-authorization]
user@host# set maximum-age maximum-age
```

11. Specify the minimum number of concurrent threads processing RADIUS access messages subtasks.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-authorization]
user@host# set minimum-pool-size minimum-pool-size
```

12. Specify the maximum number of unacknowledged RADIUS messages to be received from the RADIUS server before it discards new messages.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-authorization]
user@host# set maximum-queue-length maximum-queue-length
```

13. Specify the service type of the RADIUS packets that will be forwarded.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-authorization]
user@host# set service-type service-type
```

14. (Optional) Verify your configuration.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-authorization]
user@host# show
```

15. Access the configuration statement that specifies the trusted RADIUS clients.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-authorization]
user@host# edit client client-address
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-authorization client client-address]
```

16. Specify the RADIUS shared secret for the client.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-authorization client client-address]
user@host# set secret secret
```

Configuring the Directory Connection Properties for the Subscriber Data

The subscriber data can be queried for information such as the interface's lease limit.

Use the following statements to configure the directory connection to the directory in which the subscriber data is stored:

```
slot number external-subscriber-monitor radius-authorization ldap subscriber-data {
  base base;
  base-dn base-dn;
}
slot number external-subscriber-monitor radius-authorization ldap subscriber-data
  directory-connection {
    url url;
    principal principal;
    credentials credentials;
    protocol (ldaps);
    backup-urls [backup-urls...];
    timeout timeout;
    check-interval check-interval;
```

```
    blacklist;  
    snmp-agent;  
    signature-dn signature-dn;  
}
```

To configure directory connection properties:

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statement that configures the directory connection.

```
user@host# edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-authorization ldap  
subscriber-data
```

2. Specify the top-level directory DN.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-authorization ldap subscriber-data]  
user@host# set base base
```

3. Specify the subtree in the directory in which the subscriber data is stored.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-authorization ldap subscriber-data]  
user@host# set base-dn base-dn
```

4. Access the configuration statement that configures the directory connection properties.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-authorization ldap subscriber-data]  
user@host# edit directory-connection
```

5. Specify the directory connection properties for the subscriber data.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-authorization ldap subscriber-data  
directory-connection]  
user@host# set ?
```

6. (Optional) Verify your configuration.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-authorization ldap subscriber-data]  
user@host# show
```

Configuring Directory Connection Properties for the Cached DHCP Profiles

The DHCP profiles can be queried by MAC address for the RADIUS framed IP address for authorized subscribers or invalid pool name for unauthorized subscribers.

Use the following statements to configure the directory connection to the directory in which the cached DHCP profiles are stored:

```
slot number external-subscriber-monitor radius-authorization ldap cached-dhcp-profile  
{  
    base base;  
    base-dn base-dn;  
}  
slot number external-subscriber-monitor radius-authorization ldap cached-dhcp-profile  
directory-connection {  
    url url;  
    principal principal;  
    credentials credentials;  
    protocol (ldaps);  
    backup-urls [backup-urls...];  
    timeout timeout;
```



```

check-interval check-interval;
blacklist;
snmp-agent;
signature-dn signature-dn;
}

```

To configure directory connection properties:

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statement that configures the directory connection.

```

user@host# edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-authorization ldap
cached-dhcp-profile

```

2. Specify the top-level directory DN.

```

[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-authorization ldap cached-dhcp-profile]
user@host# set base base

```

3. Specify the subtree in the directory in which the cached DHCP profiles are stored.

```

[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-authorization ldap cached-dhcp-profile]
user@host# set base-dn base-dn

```

4. Access the configuration statement that configures the directory connection properties.

```

[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-authorization ldap cached-dhcp-profile]
user@host# edit directory-connection

```

5. Specify the directory connection properties for the cached DHCP profiles.

```

[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-authorization ldap cached-dhcp-profile
directory-connection]
user@host# set ?

```

6. (Optional) Verify your configuration.

```

[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-authorization ldap cached-dhcp-profile]
user@host# show

```

Related Documentation

- [Configuring External Subscriber Monitor \(SRC CLI\) on page 160](#)
- [Configuring the NIC Proxy for the Pseudo-RADIUS Authorization Server \(SRC CLI\) on page 165](#)
- [Extracting RADIUS Attributes with the Pseudo-RADIUS Authorization Server \(SRC CLI\) on page 168](#)
- [Enabling the Pseudo-RADIUS Authorization Server \(SRC CLI\) on page 171](#)
- [Viewing Statistics for the Pseudo-RADIUS Authorization Server \(SRC CLI\) on page 175](#)
- [Monitoring Statistics for the Pseudo-RADIUS Authorization Server \(SRC CLI\) on page 175](#)

Configuring the NIC Proxy for the Pseudo-RADIUS Authorization Server (SRC CLI)

When the **check-lease-limit-with-sae** option is set to true, you must configure the NIC proxy so that the pseudo-RADIUS authorization server can find the SAE managing the interface and determine the number of subscriber sessions already established on the

interface (that is, the number of leases on the interface). The NIC proxy must be configured for a NIC scenario that maps VRs to SAEs.

Tasks to configure the NIC proxy are:

- [Configuring Resolution Information for a NIC Proxy on page 166](#)
- [Changing the Configuration for the NIC Proxy Cache on page 166](#)
- [Configuring a NIC Proxy for NIC Replication on page 167](#)

Configuring Resolution Information for a NIC Proxy

Use the following configuration statements to configure the NIC proxy:

```
slot number external-subscriber-monitor nic-proxy-configuration radius-authorization-nic
  resolution {
    resolver-name resolver-name;
    constraints constraints;
  }
```

To configure resolution information for a NIC proxy:

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statement that configures the NIC proxy configuration. In this sample procedure, the NIC proxy called radius-authorization-nic is configured.

```
user@host# edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor nic-proxy-configuration
radius-authorization-nic resolution
```

2. Specify the resolution information for this NIC proxy.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor nic-proxy-configuration radius-authorization-nic
resolution]
user@host# set ?
```

For more information about configuring resolution information for a NIC proxy, see *Configuring Resolution Information for a NIC Proxy (SRC CLI)*.

3. (Optional) Verify your configuration.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor nic-proxy-configuration radius-authorization-nic
resolution]
user@host# show
```

Changing the Configuration for the NIC Proxy Cache

You can modify cache properties for the NIC proxy to optimize the resolution performance for your network configuration and system resources. Typically, you can use the default settings for the cache properties. The configuration statements are available at the Advanced editing level.

Use the following configuration statements to change values for the NIC proxy cache:

```
slot number external-subscriber-monitor nic-proxy-configuration radius-authorization-nic
  cache {
    cache-size cache-size;
    cache-cleanup-interval cache-cleanup-interval;
    cache-entry-age cache-entry-age;
```

```
}
```

To configure the cache for a NIC proxy:

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statement that specifies the NIC proxy configuration. In this sample procedure, the NIC proxy called `radius-authorization-nic` is configured.

```
user@host# edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor nic-proxy-configuration
radius-authorization-nic cache
```

2. Specify the cache properties for the NIC proxy.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor nic-proxy-configuration radius-authorization-nic
cache]
user@host# set ?
```

For more information about configuring the cache for a NIC proxy, see *Changing the Configuration for the NIC Proxy Cache (SRC CLI)*.

3. (Optional) Verify your configuration.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor nic-proxy-configuration
radius-authorization-nic cache]
user@host# show
cache-size 10000;
cache-cleanup-interval 15;
```

Configuring a NIC Proxy for NIC Replication

Typically, you configure NIC replication to keep the NIC highly available. You configure NIC host selection to specify the groups of NIC hosts to be contacted to resolve a request, and to define how the NIC proxy handles NIC hosts that the proxy is unable to contact. The configuration statements are available at the Normal editing level.

Use the following configuration statements to configure NIC host selection for a NIC proxy:

```
slot number external-subscriber-monitor nic-proxy-configuration radius-authorization-nic
  nic-host-selection {
    groups groups;
    selection-criteria (roundRobin | randomPick | priorityList);
  }
slot number external-subscriber-monitor nic-proxy-configuration radius-authorization-nic
  nic-host-selection blacklisting {
    try-next-system-on-error;
    number-of-retries-before-blacklisting number-of-retries-before-blacklisting;
    blacklist-retry-interval blacklist-retry-interval;
  }
```

To configure a NIC proxy to use NIC replication:

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statement that specifies the NIC proxy configuration. In this sample procedure, the NIC proxy called `radius-authorization-nic` is configured.

```
user@host# edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor nic-proxy-configuration
radius-authorization-nic nic-host-selection
```

2. (Optional) Configure NIC host selection for a NIC proxy.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor nic-proxy-configuration radius-authorization-nic
  nic-host-selection]
user@host# set ?
```

For more information about configuring NIC host selection for a NIC proxy, see *Configuring a NIC Proxy for NIC Replication (SRC CLI)*.

3. (Optional) Verify your configuration.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor nic-proxy-configuration
  radius-authorization-nic nic-host-selection]
user@host# show
groups ;
selection-criteria roundRobin;
```

4. Access the configuration statement that specifies the NIC proxy configuration for blacklisting—the process of handling nonresponsive NIC hosts.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor nic-proxy-configuration radius-authorization-nic
  nic-host-selection]
user@host# edit blacklisting
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor nic-proxy-configuration radius-authorization-nic
  nic-host-selection blacklisting]
```

5. (Optional) Configure blacklisting for a NIC proxy.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor nic-proxy-configuration radius-authorization-nic
  nic-host-selection blacklisting]
user@host# set ?
```

For more information about configuring NIC host selection for a NIC proxy, see *Configuring a NIC Proxy for NIC Replication (SRC CLI)*.

6. (Optional) Verify your configuration.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor nic-proxy-configuration
  radius-authorization-nic nic-host-selection blacklisting]
user@host# show
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor nic-proxy-configuration
  radius-authorization-nic nic-host-selection blacklisting]
user@host# show
try-next-system-on-error;
number-of-retries-before-blacklisting 3;
blacklist-retry-interval 15;
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Configuring External Subscriber Monitor \(SRC CLI\) on page 160](#)
- [Configuring Pseudo-RADIUS Authorization Server Properties \(SRC CLI\) on page 161](#)
- [Extracting RADIUS Attributes with the Pseudo-RADIUS Authorization Server \(SRC CLI\) on page 168](#)
- [Enabling the Pseudo-RADIUS Authorization Server \(SRC CLI\) on page 171](#)

Extracting RADIUS Attributes with the Pseudo-RADIUS Authorization Server (SRC CLI)

The pseudo-RADIUS authorization server extracts RADIUS attribute values from the MX Series router for which it receives access requests.

Tasks to configure the RADIUS attribute value extraction are:

- [Extracting Interface Name Attribute Values on page 169](#)
- [Extracting Virtual Router Name Attribute Values on page 169](#)

Extracting Interface Name Attribute Values

The interface name value is the subscriber line interface. This value is extracted from the NAS-Port-ID attribute. The default settings for this configuration are sufficient for most applications.

Use the following configuration statements to extract the interface name value from the RADIUS access request:

```
slot number external-subscriber-monitor radius-attribute-extraction default interface-name
{
  regular-expression [regular-expression...];
}
```

To extract the interface name value:

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statement that configures RADIUS attribute extraction for the interface name value.

```
user@host# edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-attribute-extraction default
interface-name
```

2. (Optional) Specify the RADIUS attribute value format with a regular expression. You can group regular expressions by enclosing them in parentheses. The value for the interface is the part of the NAS-Port-ID matched by the first group in your regular expression. For more information about using regular expressions, see <http://docs.oracle.com/javase/1.5.0/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html>.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-attribute-extraction default
interface-name]
user@host# set regular-expression [regular-expression...]
```

For example, to specify that the extracted interface name value is ge-0/0/3.0 from the NAS-Port attribute value of ge-0/0/3.0[:0-0]:

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-attribute-extraction default
interface-name]
user@host# set regular-expression ([a-zA-Z0-9-/.]+)\[:.*
```

Extracting Virtual Router Name Attribute Values

In most cases, the virtual router name value is in the format default@<NAS-ID attribute>. The default settings extract a virtual router name in this format. If your environment is different, you can configure a different format for the extracted value.

Use the following configuration statements to extract the virtual router name value from the RADIUS access request:

```
slot number external-subscriber-monitor radius-attribute-extraction default
virtual-router-name {
  id id;
```

```
vsa;  
vsa-id vsa-id;  
regular-expression [regular-expression...];  
type (raw-byte | chars);  
prefix prefix;  
}
```

To extract the virtual router name value:

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statement that configures RADIUS attribute extraction for the virtual router name value.

```
user@host# edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-attribute-extraction default  
virtual-router-name
```

2. Specify the RADIUS attribute identifier.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-attribute-extraction default  
virtual-router-name]  
user@host# set id id
```

3. (Optional) Specify whether the RADIUS attribute is a vendor-specific attribute.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-attribute-extraction default  
virtual-router-name]  
user@host# set vsa
```

4. (Optional) Specify the RADIUS vendor-specific attribute identifier.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-attribute-extraction default  
virtual-router-name]  
user@host# set vsa-id vsa-id
```

5. (Optional) Specify the RADIUS attribute value format with a regular expression. You can group regular expressions by enclosing them in parentheses. The value for the interface is the part of the NAS-Port-ID matched by the first group in your regular expression. For more information about using regular expressions, see <http://docs.oracle.com/javase/1.5.0/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html>.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-attribute-extraction default  
virtual-router-name]  
user@host# set regular-expression [regular-expression...]
```

For example:

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-attribute-extraction default  
virtual-router-name]  
user@host# set regular-expression ([a-zA-Z0-9-/]+)\[:.*
```

6. (Optional) Specify the value type of this RADIUS attribute.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-attribute-extraction default  
virtual-router-name]  
user@host# set type (raw-byte | chars)
```

where:

- **raw-byte**—Raw bytes
- **chars**—Sequence of characters

7. (Optional) Specify the prefix that is prepended to the extracted RADIUS attribute value.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor radius-attribute-extraction default
virtual-router-name]
user@host# set prefix prefix
```

Related Documentation

- [Configuring External Subscriber Monitor \(SRC CLI\) on page 160](#)
- [Configuring Pseudo-RADIUS Authorization Server Properties \(SRC CLI\) on page 161](#)
- [Configuring the NIC Proxy for the Pseudo-RADIUS Authorization Server \(SRC CLI\) on page 165](#)
- [Enabling the Pseudo-RADIUS Authorization Server \(SRC CLI\) on page 171](#)

Enabling the Pseudo-RADIUS Authorization Server (SRC CLI)

To enable the pseudo-RADIUS authorization server, configure the pseudo-RADIUS authorization server and make sure the External Subscriber Monitor is running.

To start External Subscriber Monitor:

```
user@host> enable component extsubmon
```

Related Documentation

- [Configuring External Subscriber Monitor \(SRC CLI\) on page 160](#)
- [Configuring Pseudo-RADIUS Authorization Server Properties \(SRC CLI\) on page 161](#)
- [Disabling the Pseudo-RADIUS Authorization Server \(SRC CLI\) on page 171](#)
- [Viewing Statistics for the Pseudo-RADIUS Authorization Server \(SRC CLI\) on page 175](#)
- [Monitoring Statistics for the Pseudo-RADIUS Authorization Server \(SRC CLI\) on page 175](#)

Disabling the Pseudo-RADIUS Authorization Server (SRC CLI)

To disable the pseudo-RADIUS authorization server, delete the pseudo-RADIUS authorization server configuration for External Subscriber Monitor from configuration mode.

```
[edit slot 0 external-subscriber-monitor]
user@host# delete radius-authorization
```

Related Documentation

- [Enabling the Pseudo-RADIUS Authorization Server \(SRC CLI\) on page 171](#)

Setting Up MX Series Routers in the SRC Network (SRC CLI)

To set up the MX Series router so that the router can be managed by the SAE:

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statement that configures network devices. This sample procedure uses `mx_device` as the name of the router.

```
user@host# edit slot 0 shared network device mx_device
```

2. Set the type of device to third-party.

```
[edit shared network device mx_device]
user@host# set device-type third-party
```

3. From configuration mode, access the configuration statements for virtual routers. For MX Series routers, use the name default for the virtual router.

```
[edit shared network device mx_device]
user@host# edit virtual-router default
```

4. Specify the addresses of SAEs that can manage this router.

```
[edit shared network device mx_device virtual-router default]
user@host# set sae-connection [sae-connection...]
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Configuring External Subscriber Monitor \(SRC CLI\) on page 160](#)
- [Configuring Pseudo–RADIUS Authorization Server Properties \(SRC CLI\) on page 161](#)
- [Configuring the COA Script Service for MX Series Routers \(SRC CLI\) on page 172](#)
- [Configuring Subscriptions to the Script Service on page 175](#)

Configuring the COA Script Service for MX Series Routers (SRC CLI)

To configure the script service for the MX Series router:

1. Create a script service in the services global service name hierarchy or the services scope name service name hierarchy. For example:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit services global service cos-service
```

2. Set the type to script.

```
[edit services global service cos-service]
user@host# set type script
```

3. (Optional) Configure other properties as needed for your service.

4. Configure the script properties.

- a. Access the script hierarchy for the configured script service.

```
[edit services global service cos-service]
user@host# edit script
```

- b. Specify URL as the script type.

```
[edit services global service cos-service script]
user@host# set script-type url
```

- c. Specify the name of the Java class that implements the script service.

```
[edit services global service cos-service script]
user@host# set class-name net.juniper.smgmt.scriptServices.coa.CoaService
```

- d. Configure the URL of the script service or the path and filename of the service.

```
[edit services global service cos-service script]
user@host# set file file:///opt/UMC/sae/lib/coa.jar
```


If you specify a file URL, you must copy the file to the C Series Controller. If you specify an ftp or http URL, the file can reside on a centralized server. You can find the *coa.jar* file in the application and SDK distribution on the Juniper Networks website at:

<http://www.juniper.net/support/downloads/?p=src#sw>

in the *SDK+AppSupport+Demos+Samples.tar.gz* archive file with the pathname:

AppSupport+Demos+Samples/SDK/scriptServices/coa/lib/coa.jar

5. Verify the configuration.

```
[edit services global service cos-service script]
user@host# show
type script;
status active;
available;
script {
  script-type url;
  class-name net.juniper.smgmt.scriptServices.coa.CoaService;
  file file:///opt/UMC/sae/lib/coa.jar;
}
```

6. Configure the parameters for the script service.

See “Configuring Parameters for the Script Service for MX Series Routers (SRC CLI)” on page 173.

Related Documentation

- [Setting Up MX Series Routers in the SRC Network \(SRC CLI\) on page 171](#)
- [Configuring Parameters for the Script Service for MX Series Routers \(SRC CLI\) on page 173](#)
- [Configuring Subscriptions to the Script Service on page 175](#)

Configuring Parameters for the Script Service for MX Series Routers (SRC CLI)

Provide parameter substitutions with the values that are in the service definitions for the script service.

[Table 9 on page 173](#) lists the parameters specified by the sample script service.

Table 9: Parameter Substitutions for MX Series Routers COA Services

Parameter Name	Description
dynClientIp	IP address of the device.
dynClientPort	UDP port number of the device.
dynServerIp	IP address of the C Series Controller.
dynServerPort	UDP port number of the C Series Controller.
dynSecret	Shared secret between RADIUS server and RADIUS client.

Table 9: Parameter Substitutions for MX Series Routers COA Services (*continued*)

Parameter Name	Description
dynRetry	Number of retries for sending RADIUS packets when no RADIUS response is received. The retry interval is 3 seconds.
dynConfig	<p>Content of service definition in the format</p> <pre><action>.<radiusAttributeName>=<pluginEventAttribute>\n</pre> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> action—Action that is executed on packet content (attribute): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> start stop start-stop radiusAttributeName—Valid RADIUS attribute specified as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard RADIUS attribute name or number VSA in the format vendor-specific.<vendor#>.<vsa#>.string pluginEventAttribute—Valid Python expression \n—New-line character included between the lines of a configuration containing multiple lines; the entire configuration must be enclosed in quotation marks. <p>For example:</p> <pre>start-stop.Acct-Session-Id = ifSessionId</pre> <pre>"start-stop.Acct-Session-Id=ifSessionId\nstart.vendor-specific.4874.10.string='video'\nstop.vendor-specific.4874.10.string='default'\n"</pre>

To configure substitutions for the script parameters:

1. At the hierarchy for the script service, specify substitutions for the parameters. For example:

```
[edit services global service cos-service]
user@host# set parameter substitution [ dynSecret=\"secret\" dynRetry=2
dynClientIp=10.227.7.111 dynClientPort=9099
"dynConfig=\"start-stop.l.string=primaryUserName\nstart-stop.Acct-Session-id=ifSessionId
\nstart.vendor-specific.4874.108.string=['T01 3m', 'T04
consumer-scheduler-map']\nstop.vendor-specific.4874.108.string=['T01 1m', 'T04
data-scheduler-map']\nstart.vendor-specific.4874.10.string='video'
\nstop.vendor-specific.4874.10.string='default'\n\""]
```

2. Verify the configuration.

```
[edit services global service cos-service]
user@host# show
```

Related Documentation

- [Configuring the COA Script Service for MX Series Routers \(SRC CLI\) on page 172](#)
- [Configuring Subscriptions to the Script Service on page 175](#)

Configuring Subscriptions to the Script Service

You need to configure subscriptions to the script service. You can set up the subscriptions to activate immediately on login.

For more information, see *Adding Subscribers (SRC CLI)*.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring the COA Script Service for MX Series Routers \(SRC CLI\) on page 172](#)
- [Configuring Parameters for the Script Service for MX Series Routers \(SRC CLI\) on page 173](#)

Viewing Statistics for the Pseudo–RADIUS Authorization Server (SRC CLI)

Purpose View RADIUS statistics for the pseudo–RADIUS authorization server.

Action To display client statistics for the pseudo–RADIUS authorization server:

```
user@host> show external-subscriber-monitor statistics radius-authorization
Client Statistics
Client Address                               10.227.7.45
Number of received radius access-request    602524
Number of dropped radius access-request     0
Number of radius access-accept sent         602524
Number of radius access-reject sent         0
Number of dropped radius authentication response 0
Number of access request received per second 58
```

To display specific client statistics for the pseudo–RADIUS authorization server:

```
user@host> show external-subscriber-monitor statistics radius-authorization client-address
client-address
```

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Pseudo–RADIUS Authorization Server Properties \(SRC CLI\) on page 161](#)
- [Monitoring Statistics for the Pseudo–RADIUS Authorization Server \(SRC CLI\) on page 175](#)

Monitoring Statistics for the Pseudo–RADIUS Authorization Server (SRC CLI)

Purpose Display real-time RADIUS authorization statistics for the pseudo–RADIUS authorization server.

Action To display real-time client statistics for the pseudo–RADIUS authorization server:

```
user@host> monitor external-subscriber-monitor statistics radius-authorization client-address
client-address
```

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Pseudo–RADIUS Authorization Server Properties \(SRC CLI\) on page 161](#)
- [Viewing Statistics for the Pseudo–RADIUS Authorization Server \(SRC CLI\) on page 175](#)

CHAPTER 18

Configuring Services for SRC-Managed Routers

- [DPI Script Service Overview on page 177](#)
- [Creating the DPI Script Service \(SRC CLI\) on page 178](#)
- [Configuring Subscriptions to the DPI Script Service on page 179](#)
- [Parameters for DPI Script Service on page 180](#)
- [Creating a Configuration File on page 182](#)
- [Example: Using the DPI Script Service on page 189](#)

DPI Script Service Overview

The SRC software has a Deep Packet Inspection (DPI) script service that can be used to modify services on routers managed by the SRC software to provide resource management based on supported applications. The DPI script service allows the SRC software to manage services on Juniper Networks routers running Junos OS, such as the Juniper Networks MX Series Ethernet Services Router. When the service activation engine (SAE) activates the DPI script service, the session uses the command channel to manage policies on MX Series routers. The DPI script service can use the Junos XML management protocol to change the configuration on the MX Series router as well as send commands to third-party devices that support Telnet access.

The DPI script service activates services by applying policy rules to the managed interface on a network device. The DPI script service allows you to modify existing rules by parameter substitutions; that is, you can replace existing rules with new rules or delete existing rules. The DPI script service supports only default SRC subscriptions and default SAE service sessions. The script service supports policy rules to handle Junos XML management protocol requests for MX Series routers and Telnet commands for third-party routers.

Related Documentation

- For information about the Junos XML management protocol, see the *Junos XML Management Protocol Developer Guide*
- For information about service set configuration on routers running Junos OS, see the *Junos OS Services Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*
- For information about accessing and configuring the third-party device using Telnet, see the device's software documentation

Creating the DPI Script Service (SRC CLI)

To create the script service:

1. Create a script service in the **[edit services scope *name* service *name*]** hierarchy. In this sample procedure, the service is configured in the DPI service scope, and DPI is the name of the service.

```
user@host# edit services scope DPI service DPI
```

2. Set the type of service to script.

```
[edit services scope DPI service DPI]
user@host# set type script
```

3. (Optional) Configure other properties as needed for your service.

4. Configure the script properties.

```
[edit services scope DPI service DPI]
user@host# edit script
```

5. Configure *net.juniper.smgtpiscriptservice.DpiService* as the name of the class that implements the script service.

```
[edit services scope DPI service DPI script]
user@host# set class-name net.juniper.smgtpiscriptservice.DpiScriptService
```

6. Configure Java archive file as the type of script that the script service uses.

```
[edit services scope DPI service DPI script]
user@host# set script-type java-archive
```

7. Specify the filename of the script service implementation so that its contents will be loaded into the **file** option. Copy the *dpiss.jar* file to the C Series Controller before you specify the filename. In this sample procedure, the *dpiss.jar* file was copied from a location that is accessible by a URL (such as an FTP or HTTP server) to the */tmp* directory.

```
[edit services scope DPI service DPI script]
user@host# run file copy URL /tmp/dpiss.jar
user@host# set filename /tmp/dpiss.jar
```

8. (Optional) From configuration mode, enter the service parameter configuration and configure values for parameters.

```
user@host# edit services scope DPI service DPI parameter
```

```
[edit services scope DPI service DPI parameter]
user@host# set substitution [substitution...]
```

For example, to specify the configuration file that is used or to specify whether the configuration file is reloaded for each script service activation:

```
user@host# set substitution dpiConfig=\"resource/dpiConf.xml\"
user@host# set substitution dpiConfigDebug=\"off\"
```

9. (Optional) Verify your configuration.

```
[edit services scope DPI service DPI]
user@host# show
```

Related Documentation

- *SRC Script Services Overview*

Configuring Subscriptions to the DPI Script Service

You configure subscriptions to the DPI script service by adding subscribers. You can set up the subscription to activate immediately on login.

To add access subscribers:

1. From configuration mode, enter the `[edit subscribers retailer]` hierarchy. In this sample procedure, the retailer called DPI is configured in the DPI service scope.

```
user@host# edit subscribers retailer DPI
```

2. Specify the domain name associated with the retailer.

```
[edit subscribers retailer DPI]
user@host# set domain-name [domain-name...]
```

3. (Optional) Assign service scopes for the retailer.

```
[edit subscribers retailer DPI]
user@host# set scope [scope...]
```

4. Add a subscriber folder for the retailer. In this sample procedure, local is the name of the subscriber folder.

```
[edit subscribers retailer DPI]
user@host# edit subscriber-folder local
```

5. Add an enterprise subscriber. In this sample procedure, ENT is the name of the enterprise subscriber.

```
[edit subscribers retailer DPI subscriber-folder local]
user@host# edit enterprise ENT
```

6. (Optional) Configure values for parameters.

```
[edit subscribers retailer DPI subscriber-folder local enterprise ENT]
user@host# set substitution [substitution...]
```

For example, to specify the `dpiRules` or `dpiAdminState` parameter:

```
user@host# set substitution 'dpiRules=[{app="rtsp", action="accept",
fcl="expedited-forwarding"}, {app="bittorrent", action="discard"}]'
```

```
user@host# set substitution dpiAdminState=\"enabled\"
```

7. Configure accesses for the enterprise subscriber.

```
[edit subscribers retailer DPI subscriber-folder local enterprise ENT]  
user@host# edit access name
```

8. Specify the interface name associated with the access using the CLI syntax of the device.

```
[edit subscribers retailer DPI subscriber-folder local enterprise ENT access name]  
user@host# set interface-name interface-name
```

9. (Optional) Configure actual values for parameters.

```
[edit subscribers retailer DPI subscriber-folder local enterprise ENT access name]  
user@host# set substitution [substitution...]
```

For example, to specify the interface class:

```
user@host# set substitution 'dpiInterfaceClasses=["MXEnterprise"]'
```

10. From configuration mode, enter the subscription configuration. In this sample procedure, the service called DPI is configured for the enterprise.

```
user@host# edit subscribers retailer DPI subscriber-folder local enterprise ENT  
subscription DPI
```

11. Specify that the service is activated on login.

```
[edit subscribers retailer DPI subscriber-folder local enterprise ENT subscription DPI]  
user@host# set activation automatically-on-login
```

Related Documentation

- *Adding Subscribers (SRC CLI)*
- *Adding Retailers (SRC CLI)*
- *Adding Subscriber Folders (SRC CLI)*
- *Adding Enterprises (SRC CLI)*
- *Configuring Accesses (SRC CLI)*
- *Configuring Subscriptions (SRC CLI)*
- *Configuring Subscribers and Subscriptions Overview*

Parameters for DPI Script Service

Table 10 on page 181 lists the parameters specified by the DPI script service, which is implemented by the `/SDK/scriptServices/dpiScriptService/lib/dpiss.jar` file found in the `SDK+AppSupport+Demos+Samples.tar.gz` file. The value assigned to the parameter must be enclosed by quotation marks. For example, `dpiConfig="resource/dpiConf.xml"` specifies the pathname for the configuration file.

Table 10: Parameter Substitutions for DPI Services

Parameter Name	Description
dpiConfig	<p>Configuration file in the format of a URL or pathname. The script service handles each format as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> URL—String that starts with http:. The script service uses the value to download the configuration file. pathname—String that does not start with http:. The script service uses the value as a path to a resource in the <i>.jar</i> file that contains the script service. <p>We recommend using a pathname in a production environment.</p> <p>If you do not supply a value, the default value is "resource/dpiConf.xml".</p>
dpiConfigDebug	<p>Reloads the configuration file specified by dpiConfig for each script service activation. Specify "on" to perform the reload. The default value is "off", where the script service uses the configuration file that is accessed for the first service activation until the SAE is restarted.</p>
dpiAdminState	<p>Used by the application to activate the service. By default, the value is set to "enabled". Set the value to "disabled" to deactivate the service.</p> <p>NOTE: If you set the value to disabled, the service session continues to exist because the service is not deactivated. This behavior allows the application to monitor the operational state of the service so that the application knows when a configuration change has committed.</p>
dpiOprState	<p>Used by the application to determine the operational state of the service.</p> <p>When you activate, deactivate, or change the parameters of the DPI script service, the operational state is set to commit pending. Once the commit succeeds, the operational state changes to committed.</p> <p>NOTE: The dpiOprState parameter is reserved for the use of the DPI script service. Another application, such as an enterprise Web application, cannot use this parameter.</p>
dpiMaintMode	<p>Prevents the script service from making configuration changes. You can set this parameter in a service scope attached to a specific router so that it affects only that router. If you set this parameter in the service, the whole network is put in maintenance mode.</p> <p>Specify "off" (the default value) to turn off maintenance mode.</p> <p>You can specify "on" to allow the script service to continue recording configuration changes and to maintain the corresponding service sessions in the commit pending state until maintenance mode is set to "off".</p>

Table 10: Parameter Substitutions for DPI Services (*continued*)

Parameter Name	Description
dpiRules	<p>Defines application rules as a list of map expressions that the policy template can use to bind variables in the policy template to values in this list. See the <for-each-rule> element in the configuration file.</p> <p>The keys in the map expression must be valid identifiers for substitutions. For example, four or fewer hexadecimal digits are interpreted as parts of IPv6 addresses and cannot be used as identifiers.</p> <p>If you do not supply a value, the default value is an empty list.</p>
dpiInterfaceClasses	<p>Specifies the policy templates that should be applied to the interface. See the <target> element in the configuration file.</p> <p>This parameter lets you group your interfaces into classes so that you can specify for each interface which targets should be applied when the DPI script service is triggered. For example, you might have some interfaces with services provided entirely by an MX Series router and some interfaces that have a customer premises router. In your DPI script service configuration, you can have one target to configure the MX Series router with Junos XML management protocol commands and another target to configure the CPE router with Telnet commands.</p> <p>The interface is normally specified as a list of strings in the subscriber hierarchy to define the interfaces affected by the service activation. If you do not supply a value, the default value is an empty list.</p>

Related Documentation

- [Creating the DPI Script Service \(SRC CLI\) on page 178](#)
- [Configuring Subscriptions to the DPI Script Service on page 179](#)
- [Substituting Parameters in Policy Templates on page 183](#)
- [Configuring Policy Templates on page 184](#)

Creating a Configuration File

The `/SDK/scriptServices/dpiScriptService/resource/dpiConf.xml` file found in the `SDK+AppSupport+Demos+Samples.tar.gz` file contains a sample configuration file for the script service that demonstrates service activation and deactivation using Junos XML management protocol and Telnet commands.

The configuration file is in the form of an XML document with these sections:

- Optimization parameters—Optional section to optimize batch parameters for committing configuration changes
- Policy templates—Mandatory section for specifying the policy rules that will be added to or removed from network devices during service activation or deactivation

The configuration file has this basic structure:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE dpi-configuration SYSTEM "dpi-configuration.dtd" >
<configuration>
  <batch <!-- batch parameters specified as attributes --> />
  <policy-templates>
    <!-- policy template specification -->
  </policy-templates>
</configuration>
```

Tasks to create a configuration file are:

- [Configuring Batch Parameters on page 183](#)
- [Substituting Parameters in Policy Templates on page 183](#)
- [Configuring Policy Templates on page 184](#)

Configuring Batch Parameters

To avoid the overhead of individual commits for policy changes that occur close together, the script service groups the policy changes for a network device into a batch so that the commits can happen at the same time.

To optimize the batch parameters, you can specify these timing attributes for the **<batch/>** element:

- **wait-time**—Time to wait for the next command for each device before committing the configuration. The default value is 60 seconds.
- **max-commit-delay**—Maximum time to wait before committing the configuration. The default value is 120 seconds.

For example, to specify a **wait-time** of 15 seconds and **max-commit-delay** of 30 seconds:

```
<batch wait-time="15" max-commit-delay="30" />
```

Substituting Parameters in Policy Templates

The SRC software can substitute values for variables in the policy templates. The following variables are supported in the policy templates:

- Attributes of the ServiceSessionInfo object in the SAE script service API
- Variables from parameter acquisition
- Variables defined in the dpiRules parameter that are acquired in the context of a **<for-each-rule>** element



NOTE: If the same variable is defined in both the ServiceSessionInfo interface and parameter acquisition, the value in the ServiceSessionInfo interface is used. However, the value defined in the dpiRules parameter override the other values.

For information about the ServiceSessionInfo interface, see the script service documentation in the SAE core API documentation on the Juniper Networks website at <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/software/management/src/api-index.html>.

The value of the variable can be used in the policy templates as defined. You can also specify how to use the value of a variable by extracting part of the value from the variable or replacing nonalphanumeric characters in the value with underscores.

- To extract part of the value from the variable, follow the variable with a tilde (~) and a Java regular expression pattern. The regular expression is matched against the value of the variable, and the value of the last capture group is the result of instantiating the variable expression. For more information about using regular expressions, see <http://java.sun.com/javase/6/docs/api/java/util/regex/Pattern.html>.

For example: `[[[variable~[^\.]+\.(\\d+)]]]`

If we replace *variable* with *interfaceName* and the value of *interfaceName* is *ge-1/2/3.4*, then this expression would evaluate to *4*.

- To replace all nonalphanumeric characters in the value with underscores, follow the variable with an underscore (_).

For example: `[[[variable_]]]`

If we replace *variable* with *interfaceName* and the value of *interfaceName* is *ge-1/2/3.4*, then this expression would evaluate to *ge_1_2_3_4*.



NOTE: You can use the underscore and the tilde expressions together, but the underscore must precede the tilde in the expression.

Configuring Policy Templates

The policy templates are used to define the policy rules that are inserted or removed from network devices. Templates are combined with parameters from the service activation context to generate Junos XML management protocol and Telnet commands that add and remove service policies.

The policy templates section has this basic structure:

```
<policy-templates>
  <target interface-class="<!-- interface class name -->">
    <activation>
      <junoscript>
        <!-- JUNOScript API statements -->
        <for-each-rule>
          <!-- Can have multiple for-each-rule -->
          <if test="expression">
            <!-- Can have conditional expressions -->
          </if>
          </for-each-rule>
          <for-each-rule test="expression">
            <!-- Can have multiple for-each-rule -->
            <!-- For each single rule, can include test conditions -->
          </for-each-rule>
        </junoscript>
      </activation>
    </target>
  </policy-templates>
```

```
</for-each-rule>
</junoscript>
<telnet host="<!-- hostname -->">
  <prompt>login:</prompt>
  <command>joe</command>
  <prompt>password:</prompt>
  <command>abc123</command>
  <!-- Can have many prompt/command pairs -->
  <for-each-rule test="expression">
    <!-- For each single rule, can include conditions
    and have prompt/command pairs -->
  </for-each-rule>
</telnet>
</activation>
<deactivation>
  <!-- Structure same as for activation -->
</deactivation>
</target>
</policy-templates>
```

Table 11 on page 185 describes the policy template elements in the configuration file.

Table 11: Policy Template Elements for Configuration File

Element	Description
<target interface-class="interface-class-name">	Defines a single policy template, which is selected by matching the interface-class attribute with the value found in the dpiInterfaceClasses parameter. If the interface-class attribute is not provided or its value is "", the target applies to all interfaces. For example: <target interface-class="MXEnterprise">
<activation>	Defines what the script service should do when activating or modifying a session. This element is triggered when the dpiAdminState parameter changes from "disabled" to "enabled".
<deactivation>	Defines what the script service should do when deactivating a session. This element is triggered when the dpiAdminState parameter changes from "enabled" to "disabled".
<junoscript>	Contains a sequence of Junos XML management protocol commands to manage policies on routers running Junos OS. This element can contain <if> and <for-each-rule> elements, delimited variables, literal text, and XML elements, which are not interpreted.

Table 11: Policy Template Elements for Configuration File (*continued*)

Element	Description
<code><telnet host="hostname"></code>	<p>Contains a sequence of prompt and command pairs to match on the Telnet device, similar to an expect script. The host attribute is a variable that can include a regular expression to extract a part of the value from the variable. See the <variable> element.</p> <p>For example: <code><telnet host="deviceIP"></code></p> <p>This element can contain <if>, <for-each-rule>, <prompt>, and <command> elements. The <prompt> and <command> elements must alternate, and the sequence must start with the <prompt> element. This element can also contain delimited variables and literal text.</p>
<code><variable-delimiters start="delimiter" end="delimiter"></code>	<p>Specifies the delimiters for variables in the configuration file. The default delimiters enclose the variable within three square brackets (<code>[[[variable]]]</code>).</p> <p>If you want to specify a different delimiter, you must specify the <variable-delimiters> element immediately after the opening tag for the <junoscript> or <telnet> element. The delimiters apply to the contents of the <junoscript> or <telnet> element. Any other occurrences of the <variable-delimiters> element within that element are ignored.</p> <p>For example: <code><variable-delimiters start="(*" end="*)"></code></p>
<code><if test= "variableName~pattern"></code>	<p>Defines conditional expressions used to generate configuration commands.</p> <p>The test attribute is a variable expression without delimiters. The test is true if the variable has a value and if the optional regular expression matches the variable.</p> <p>For example, the forwarding-class statement would be added to the body only if the map expression contained the fcl key to satisfy the test condition:</p> <pre><if test="fcl"> forwarding-class [[[fcl]]]; </if></pre>
<code><for-each-rule></code>	<p>Creates the specified body in the policy template for instantiating each map expression found in the dpiRules parameter. For example, if you have two map expressions in the dpiRules parameter, the policy template would generate the body of the <for-each-rule> element once for each map expression.</p> <p>The <for-each-rule> element has a ruleNumber variable to sequentially track the processing of each map expression.</p> <p>You can use the test attribute to provide a condition for the rule; using this attribute would be the same as adding an <if> element.</p>



NOTE: When using special XML characters as part of the policy templates, they must be coded in XML. For example, the left angle bracket (<) must be coded as <.

The following example uses some elements to show a policy template that activates application-aware access list (ACL) services and service sets on an MX Series router by loading the configuration in text format using Junos XML management protocol.

```
<policy-templates>
  <target interface-class="MXEnterprise">
    <activation>
      <junoscript>
        <rpc>
          <load-configuration action="replace" format="text">
            <configuration-text>
services {
  acl {
    rule AACL_[[[ interfaceName_ ]]] {
      match-direction input-output;
      <for-each-rule>
        term [[[ ruleNumber ]]] {
          from {
            application junos:[[ app ]];
          }
          then {
            <if test="fcl">
              forwarding-class [[ fcl ]];
            </if>
            <if test="action~accept">
              count application;
            </if>
            [[ action ]];
          }
        }
      </for-each-rule>
    }
  }
  service-set SSET_[[[ interfaceName_ ]]] {
    acl-rules AACL_[[[ interfaceName_ ]]];
    interface-service {
      service-interface ms-1/[[[ interfaceName~[^.]+\d+(\d+\d+\d+) ]]];
    }
  }
}
interfaces {
  [[[ interfaceName~[^.]+\d+ ]]] {
    unit [[[ interfaceName~[^.]+\d+ ]]] {
      family inet {
        service {
          input {
            service-set SSET_[[[ interfaceName_ ]]]
          }
          output {
```

```
        service-set SSET_[[[ interfaceName_ ]]]
      }
    }
  }
}
</configuration-text>
</load-configuration>
</rpc>
</junoscript>
</activation>
</target>
</policy-templates>
```

If the example uses the following dpiRules substitution:

```
dpiRules=[{app="rtsp", action="accept", fcl="expedited-forwarding"},
          {app="bittorrent", action="discard"}]
```

The two map expressions in the dpiRules parameter might generate the following target configuration (with two terms) from the policy template example:

```
services {
  aacl {
    rule AACL_xe_8_3_0_1001 {
      match-direction input-output;
      term 1 {
        from {
          applications junos:rtsp;
        }
        then {
          forwarding-class expedited-forwarding;
          count application;
          accept;
        }
      }
      term 2 {
        from {
          applications junos:bittorrent;
        }
        then {
          discard;
        }
      }
    }
  }
  service-set SSET_xe_8_3_0_1001 {
    aacl-rules AACL_[[[ interfaceName_ ]]];
    interface-service {
      service-interface ms-1/3/0.1001;
    }
  }
}
interfaces {
  xe-8/3/0 {
```



```

unit 1001 {
  family inet {
    service {
      input {
        service-set SSET_xe_8_3_0_1001;
      }
      output {
        service-set SSET_xe_8_3_0_1001;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Related Documentation

- See *Junos XML Management Protocol Developer Guide*
- See *Junos OS Services Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*
- [Creating the DPI Script Service \(SRC CLI\) on page 178](#)

Example: Using the DPI Script Service

To use the DPI script service provided:

1. Download the DPI script service to your system from the Juniper Networks website:
<http://www.juniper.net/support/downloads/?p=src#sw>

The files for supporting the DPI script service can be found in the SRC Demo and Sample Application software (*SDK+AppSupport+Demos+Samples.tar.gz* file).

The */SDK/scriptServices/dpiScriptService/lib/dpiss.jar* file contains the DPI script service implementation. Copy the *dpiss.jar* file to a location that is accessible to the SAE by a URL.

The */SDK/scriptServices/dpiScriptService/resource/dpiConfig.xml* file contains the sample configuration file that is included in the *dpiss.jar* file.

2. Import the sample data for the DPI script service using an LDAP browser.

The */SDK/scriptServices/dpiScriptService/ldif/dpiService.ldif* and */SDK/scriptServices/dpiScriptService/ldif/dpiSubscriber.ldif* files contain the sample service definition and subscriber configuration for setting up the script service.

To load the sample data into the database, you can use an LDAP tool, such as **ldapmodify**. To load data into the Juniper Networks database, you need the IP address of the database and the database credentials. The default bind distinguished name (DN) for the database is *cn=umcadmin, o=umc* and the password is *admin123*.

3. Modify the service substitutions for your device.

You can make these substitutions by defining the parameter substitutions in the DPI service with the SRC CLI or by passing the values through the enterprise portal.

4. Configure a subscription to the DPI service that is activated on login.

**Related
Documentation**

- For information about defining parameter substitutions with the SRC CLI, see [Creating the DPI Script Service \(SRC CLI\) on page 178](#) or [Configuring Subscriptions to the DPI Script Service on page 179](#)
- For information about passing the values through the SAE core API, see [Substituting Parameters in Policy Templates on page 183](#)
- *Subscriptions Overview*

CHAPTER 19

Configuring PCC or ePCC Rules for Router Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF

- [Managing PCC or ePCC Rules on Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF on page 191](#)
- [Configuration Statements for Policies Used for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\) on page 192](#)
- [Configuring Policies for Router Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\) on page 194](#)
- [Configuring Policy Lists for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\) on page 195](#)
- [Configuring Static PCC Rules for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\) on page 197](#)
- [Configuring Substitutions for Gx Static PCC Rules on page 199](#)
- [Configuring Dynamic PCC Rules for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\) on page 200](#)
- [Configuring Substitutions for Gx Dynamic PCC Rules on page 203](#)
- [Configuring the Dynamic PCC Rules Application Information for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\) on page 204](#)
- [Configuring the Dynamic PCC Rules Flow Information for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\) on page 205](#)
- [Configuring the Dynamic PCC Rules QoS Information for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\) on page 207](#)
- [Configuring the Dynamic PCC Rules Steering Information for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\) on page 208](#)
- [Configuring the Dynamic PCC Rules Redirect Information for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\) on page 209](#)

Managing PCC or ePCC Rules on Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF

The SRC software acting as PCRF uses the Gx router driver to establish a southbound Gx interface between the SRC software and the MX Series router (that is, Services Control Gateway) acting as PCEF.

The Gx router driver has the following responsibilities:

- Manage subscriber sessions signaled by the Services Control Gateway.
- Activate or deactivate services as specified by the SAE.
- Log out subscribers as specified by the SAE.
- Update the SAE with status of new service activations and deactivations.
- Notify the SAE when subscribers log out.

The Gx router driver responds to requests from the Services Control Gateway, which signals subscribers logging in and logging out. The driver publishes interface tracking events, performs interface classification to determine any default policies, and initiates SAE subscriber session login and logout processing.

The SRC software provisions static PCC rules, dynamic PCC rules, and dynamic ePCC rules to the Services Control Gateway through the Gx router driver using the PULL or PUSH procedure based on subscriber profile configuration. The PCC and ePCC rules provide the policy control and applicable charging information for a service data flow.

In PUSH procedure (unsolicited provisioning of the rules), the SRC software provisions the rules in the RAR message to the Services Control Gateway without receiving any request from the Services Control Gateway.

In PULL procedure (solicited provisioning of the rules), the SRC software provisions the rules in the CCA message to the Services Control Gateway on receiving a request from the Services Control Gateway.

**Related
Documentation**

- *SAE Support for Gx Router Driver*
- *Managing MX Series Routers Acting as a PCEF Using the SRC Software Overview*
- [Configuring Policies for Router Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\) on page 194](#)
- [Configuration Statements for Policies Used for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\) on page 192](#)

Configuration Statements for Policies Used for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF (SRC CLI)

Use the following configuration statements to configure policies used for routers (Services Control Gateways) running Junos OS and acting as PCEF:

```
policies group name {  
    description description;  
}  
policies group name list name {  
    role junos-gx;  
    applicability both;  
    description description;  
}  
policies group name list name rule name {
```

```

    type type;
    precedence precedence;
    accounting;
}
policies group name list name rule name static-pcc-rule {
    charging-rule-name charging-rule-name;
    charging-rule-base-name charging-rule-base-name;
    description description;
}
policies group name list name rule name dynamic-pcc-rule {
    charging-rule-name charging-rule-name;
    mute-notification;
    flow-status (ENABLED-UPLINK | ENABLED-DOWNLINK | ENABLED | DISABLED |
        REMOVED);
    forwarding-class-name forwarding-class-name;
    LRF-profile-name LRF-profile-name;
    HCM-profile-name HCM-profile-name;
    online;
    reporting-level (SERVICE-IDENTIFIER-LEVEL | RATING-GROUP-LEVEL |
        SPONSORED-CONNECTIVITY-LEVEL);
    description description;
}
policies group name list name rule name dynamic-pcc-rule application-information {
    TDF-application-id TDF-application-id;
    TDF-application-id-base TDF-application-id-base;
}
policies group name list name rule name dynamic-pcc-rule gx-flows name {
    flow-description flow-description;
    tos-traffic-class tos-traffic-class;
    security-parameter-index security-parameter-index;
    flow-label flow-label;
    flow-direction (UNSPECIFIED | DOWNLINK | UPLINK | BIDIRECTIONAL);
}
policies group name list name rule name dynamic-pcc-rule qos-information {
    max-requested-bw-UL max-requested-bw-UL;
    max-requested-bw-DL max-requested-bw-DL;
}
policies group name list name rule name dynamic-pcc-rule steering-information {
    service-chain-identifier service-chain-identifier;
    steering-uplink-VRF steering-uplink-VRF;
    steering-downlink-VRF steering-downlink-VRF;
    steering-ip-address steering-ip-address;
    keep-existing-steering (STEERING-ENABLED | STEERING-DISABLED);
}
policies group name list name rule name dynamic-pcc-rule redirect-information {
    redirect-address-type (IPv4-Address | IPv6-Address | URL | SIP-URL);
    redirect-server-address redirect-server-address;
}

```

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Policies for Router Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\) on page 194](#)
- [Managing PCC or ePCC Rules on Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF on page 191](#)

Configuring Policies for Router Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF (SRC CLI)

The role of the policy list for the Services Control Gateway must be set to **junos-gx**. The policy list must be configured to contain the rule of type **gx-static-pcc-rule** or **gx-dynamic-pcc-rule**.

Before you configure policies for the Services Control Gateway, review the information about configuring and managing policies:

- *Policy Management Overview*
- *Policy Information Model*
- *Before You Configure SRC Policies*
- *Enabling the Policy Configuration on the SRC CLI*

To configure policies for Services Control Gateway:

1. Create a policy group.

For information about creating the policy group, see *Configuring Policy Groups (SRC CLI)*.

2. Configure the policy list and set the role of the list to **junos-gx** and the **applicability** option to **both**.

For information about configuring the policy list, see “Configuring Policy Lists for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF (SRC CLI)” on page 195.

3. Configure the policy rule and set the rule type to **gx-static-pcc-rule** or **gx-dynamic-pcc-rule**.

For information about configuring the policy rule, see “Configuring Static PCC Rules for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF (SRC CLI)” on page 197 and “Configuring Dynamic PCC Rules for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF (SRC CLI)” on page 200.

4. Configure the additional details for the dynamic PCC rule or dynamic ePCC rule.

For information about configuring additional details for the dynamic rules, see the following topics:

- *Configuring the Dynamic PCC Rules Application Information for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF (SRC CLI)* on page 204
- *Configuring the Dynamic PCC Rules Flow Information for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF (SRC CLI)* on page 205
- *Configuring the Dynamic PCC Rules QoS Information for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF (SRC CLI)* on page 207
- *Configuring the Dynamic PCC Rules Steering Information for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF (SRC CLI)* on page 208
- *Configuring the Dynamic PCC Rules Redirect Information for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF (SRC CLI)* on page 209



NOTE: If the ADC parameters (mute notification, redirect information, and TDF information) are configured for the dynamic PCC rule, then the rule is called as dynamic ePCC rule.

Related Documentation

- [Configuration Statements for Policies Used for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\) on page 192](#)
- [Managing PCC or ePCC Rules on Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF on page 191](#)

Configuring Policy Lists for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF (SRC CLI)

Use the following configuration statements to configure policy lists for routers (Services Control Gateways) running Junos OS and acting as PCEF.



NOTE: To configure policy lists for router (Services Control Gateway) acting as PCEF, you must:

- Set the role of the policy list to **junos-gx**
- Set the policy list rule type to **gx-static-pcc-rule** or **gx-dynamic-pcc-rule**
- Set the policy list **applicability** option to **both**

```
policies group name list name {
  role junos-gx;
  applicability both;
  description description;
}
```

To configure policy lists:

1. From configuration mode, create a policy list. For example, to create a policy list called **gx-list** within a policy group called **GXnew**:

```
user@host# edit policies group GXnew list gx-list
```

2. Set the role of the policy list to **junos-gx**.

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list]
user@host# set role junos-gx
```

3. Specify where the policy is applied on the device. The **applicability** option must be set to **both**.

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list]
user@host# set applicability both
```

4. (Optional) Specify the description for the policy list.

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list]
user@host# set description description
```

5. (Optional) Modify the policy substitutions for your Gx policies.

Gx policy attributes allow the value substitutions with parameters.

For information about configuring the substitutions for Gx static and dynamic PCC rules, see [“Configuring Substitutions for Gx Static PCC Rules” on page 199](#) and [“Configuring Substitutions for Gx Dynamic PCC Rules” on page 203](#).

6. (Optional) Verify your configuration.

```
[edit policies group GXnew list]
user@host# show
gx-list {
  applicability both;
  role junos-gx;
  rule dynpcc-rule-name {
    dynamic-pcc-rule {
      LRF-profile-name LRF-profile-name;
      application-information {
        TDF-application-id TDF-application-id;
        TDF-application-id-base TDF-application-id-base;
      }
      charging-rule-name Testnew;
      flow-status ENABLED;
      forwarding-class-name forwarding-class-name;
      gx-flows {
        flow1 {
          flow-description flow-description;
          flow-direction BIDIRECTIONAL;
          flow-label flow-label;
          security-parameter-index security-parameter-index;
          tos-traffic-class tos-traffic-class;
        }
        flow2 {
          flow-description flow-description;
          flow-direction UPLINK;
          flow-label flow-label;
          security-parameter-index security-parameter-index;
          tos-traffic-class tos-traffic-class;
        }
      }
    }
    mute-notification;
    online;
    qos-information {
      max-requested-bw-DL max-requested-bw-DL;
      max-requested-bw-UL max-requested-bw-UL;
    }
    redirect-information {
      redirect-address-type IPv4-Address;
      redirect-server-address redirect-server-address;
    }
    reporting-level RATING-GROUP-LEVEL;
    steering-information {
      keep-existing-steering STEERING-ENABLED;
      service-chain-identifier service-chain-identifier;
      steering-downlink-VRF steering-downlink-VRF;
      steering-ip-address steering-ip-address;
      steering-uplink-VRF steering-uplink-VRF;
    }
  }
  precedence precedence;
```



```

        type gx-dynamic-pcc-rule;
    }
    rule statpcc-rule-name {
        accounting;
        static-pcc-rule {
            charging-rule-name crname;
        }
        type gx-static-pcc-rule;
    }
}

```

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Policies for Router Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\) on page 194](#)
- [Configuration Statements for Policies Used for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\) on page 192](#)
- [Managing PCC or ePCC Rules on Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF on page 191](#)

Configuring Static PCC Rules for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF (SRC CLI)

Use the following configuration statements to configure static PCC rules, which enable the SRC software to provision policies (activated only using name) to the routers (Services Control Gateways) acting as PCEF and running Junos OS through the Gx interface by using the Gx router driver.



NOTE: You can create multiple static PCC rules. You can configure the usage monitoring information for the service having static PCC rules even though the SRC software does not support monitoring key association for the static PCC rules.

For creating a static PCC rule, you must:

- Set the role of the policy list to **junos-gx**
- Set the policy list rule type to **gx-static-pcc-rule**
- Set the policy list applicability option to **both**

```

policies group name list name rule name {
    type type;
    precedence precedence;
    accounting;
}
policies group name list name rule name static-pcc-rule {
    charging-rule-name charging-rule-name;
    charging-rule-base-name charging-rule-base-name;
    description description;
}

```



NOTE: Precedence mapping is not supported for the static PCC rule.

1. From configuration mode, create a static PCC rule inside a policy list that has already been created and configured. For example, to create a static PCC rule called statpcc-rul1-name within a policy list called gx-list:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule statpcc-rul1-name
```

2. Set the type of policy rule to **gx-static-pcc-rule**.

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule statpcc-rul1-name]
user@host# set type gx-static-pcc-rule
```

3. (Optional) Enable the accounting flag so that the SRC software requests the usage monitoring information from the Services Control Gateway.



NOTE: If you enable the accounting functionality for a rule in the policy group, the accounting functionality is enabled for all rules in the policy group.

When you enable the accounting functionality, you must configure the **USAGE_REPORT** event trigger for the subscriber profiles and configure the granted service unit for the subscribed services.

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule statpcc-rul1-name]
user@host# set accounting
```

4. From configuration mode, access the configuration statement that configures the static PCC rule.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule statpcc-rul1-name static-pcc-rule
```

5. (Optional) Specify a static PCC rule name.



NOTE: You must configure either rule name or rule base name for the static PCC rule. The rule name should be unique for each IP CAN session.

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule statpcc-rul1-name static-pcc-rule]
user@host# set charging-rule-name charging-rule-name
```

6. (Optional) Specify a name of a PCC rule group residing at the Services Control Gateway.



NOTE: You must configure either rule name or rule base name for the static PCC rule. The rule base name should be unique for each IP CAN session.

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule statpcc-rul1-name static-pcc-rule]
```

```
user@host# set charging-rule-base-name charging-rule-base-name
```

7. (Optional) Specify a description for the static PCC rule.

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule statpcc-rul1-name static-pcc-rule]
```

```
user@host# set description description
```

8. (Optional) Verify your configuration.

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule statpcc-rul1-name]
user@host# show
accounting;
precedence precedence;
static-pcc-rule {
    charging-rule-name cname;
}
type gx-static-pcc-rule;
```

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Policies for Router Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\) on page 194](#)
- [Configuration Statements for Policies Used for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\) on page 192](#)
- [Managing PCC or ePCC Rules on Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF on page 191](#)

Configuring Substitutions for Gx Static PCC Rules

Table 12 on page 199 lists the parameters qualified for configuring substitutions for Gx static PCC rules.

Table 12: Substitutions for Gx Static PCC Rules

Parameter Name	Description
charging-rule-name	Defines a name for the charging rule.
charging-rule-base-name	Defines a name for a predefined group of static PCC rules residing at the PCEF.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Policies for Router Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\) on page 194](#)
- [Configuration Statements for Policies Used for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\) on page 192](#)
- [Configuring Static PCC Rules for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\) on page 197](#)
- [Managing PCC or ePCC Rules on Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF on page 191](#)

Configuring Dynamic PCC Rules for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF (SRC CLI)

Use the following configuration statements to configure dynamic PCC rules, which enable the SRC software to provision dynamic policies to the routers (Services Control Gateways) acting as PCEF and running Junos OS through the Gx interface by using the Gx router driver.



NOTE: You can create multiple dynamic PCC rules. For creating a dynamic PCC rule, you must:

- Set the role of the policy list to `junos-gx`
- Set the policy list rule type to `gx-dynamic-pcc-rule`
- Set the policy list applicability option to `both`



NOTE: If the mute notification, application information, and redirect information are configured, then the rule is called as ePCC rule.

```

policies group name list name rule name {
    type type;
    precedence precedence;
    accounting;
}
policies group name list name rule name dynamic-pcc-rule {
    charging-rule-name charging-rule-name;
    mute-notification;
    flow-status (ENABLED-UPLINK | ENABLED-DOWNLINK | ENABLED | DISABLED |
        REMOVED);
    forwarding-class-name forwarding-class-name;
    LRF-profile-name LRF-profile-name;
    HCM-profile-name HCM-profile-name;
    online;
    reporting-level (SERVICE-IDENTIFIER-LEVEL | RATING-GROUP-LEVEL |
        SPONSORED-CONNECTIVITY-LEVEL);
    description description;
}

```

1. From configuration mode, create a dynamic PCC rule inside a policy list that has already been created and configured. For example, to create a dynamic PCC rule called `dynpcc-rul1-name` within a policy list called `gx-list`:

```

[edit]
user@host# edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name

```

2. Set the type of policy rule to `gx-dynamic-pcc-rule`.

```

[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name]
user@host# set type gx-dynamic-pcc-rule

```

3. (Optional) Specify the order in which the service data flow templates are applied when service data flow is detected at the Services Control Gateway. The value ranges from 1 through 65,535.



NOTE: The precedence value should be unique for each IP CAN session.

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name]
user@host# set precedence precedence
```

4. (Optional) Enable the accounting flag so that the SRC software requests the usage monitoring information from the Services Control Gateway.

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name]
user@host# set accounting
```

5. From configuration mode, access the configuration statement that configures the dynamic PCC rule.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name
dynamic-pcc-rule
```

6. Specify a dynamic PCC rule name.



NOTE: The rule name should be unique for each IP CAN session.

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name dynamic-pcc-rule]
user@host# set charging-rule-name charging-rule-name
```

7. (Optional) Disable sending the PCEF application start or stop notification to the SRC software.

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name dynamic-pcc-rule]
user@host# set mute-notification
```

By default, the PCEF application start or stop notification is sent to the SRC software.

8. (Optional) Specify the traffic flow status.

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name dynamic-pcc-rule]
user@host# set flow-status (ENABLED-UPLINK | ENABLED-DOWNLINK | ENABLED
| DISABLED | REMOVED)
```

9. (Optional) Specify the name of the forwarding class. This value is transmitted between the Services Control Gateway and SRC software through the Juniper Networks VSA (Forwarding-Class-Name).

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name dynamic-pcc-rule]
user@host# set forwarding-class-name forwarding-class-name
```

10. (Optional) Specify the name of the LRF profile. This value is transmitted between the Services Control Gateway and SRC software through the Juniper Networks VSA (LRF-Profile-Name).

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name dynamic-pcc-rule]
user@host# set LRF-profile-name LRF-profile-name
```

11. (Optional) Specify the name of the HCM profile. This value is transmitted between the Services Control Gateway and SRC software through the Juniper Networks VSA (HCM-Profile-Name).

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name dynamic-pcc-rule]
user@host# set HCM-profile-name HCM-profile-name
```

12. (Optional) Specify whether the online charging interface provided by the Services Control Gateway can be used for the dynamic PCC rule.

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name dynamic-pcc-rule]
user@host# set online
```

By default, the online charging interface configured at the Services Control Gateway is used.

13. (Optional) Specify a level at which the Services Control Gateway should report the usage information.

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name dynamic-pcc-rule]
user@host# set reporting-level (SERVICE-IDENTIFIER-LEVEL | RATING-GROUP-LEVEL
| SPONSORED-CONNECTIVITY-LEVEL)
```

14. (Optional) Specify a description for the dynamic PCC rule.

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name dynamic-pcc-rule]
user@host# set description description
```

15. (Optional) Verify your configuration.

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name dynamic-pcc-rule]
user@host# show
LRF-profile-name LRF-profile-name;
application-information {
    TDF-application-id TDF-application-id;
    TDF-application-id-base TDF-application-id-base;
}
charging-rule-name Testnew;
flow-status ENABLED;
forwarding-class-name forwarding-class-name;
gx-flows {
    flow1 {
        flow-description flow-description;
        flow-direction BIDIRECTIONAL;
        flow-label flow-label;
        security-parameter-index security-parameter-index;
        tos-traffic-class tos-traffic-class;
    }
    flow2 {
        flow-description flow-description;
        flow-direction UPLINK;
        flow-label flow-label;
        security-parameter-index security-parameter-index;
        tos-traffic-class tos-traffic-class;
    }
}
mute-notification;
online;
qos-information {
    max-requested-bw-DL max-requested-bw-DL;
    max-requested-bw-UL max-requested-bw-UL;
}
```

```

redirect-information {
  redirect-address-type IPv4-Address;
  redirect-server-address redirect-server-address;
}
reporting-level RATING-GROUP-LEVEL;
steering-information {
  keep-existing-steering STEERING-ENABLED;
  service-chain-identifier service-chain-identifier;
  steering-downlink-VRF steering-downlink-VRF;
  steering-ip-address steering-ip-address;
  steering-uplink-VRF steering-uplink-VRF;
}

```

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Policies for Router Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\) on page 194](#)
- [Configuration Statements for Policies Used for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\) on page 192](#)
- [Managing PCC or ePCC Rules on Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF on page 191](#)

Configuring Substitutions for Gx Dynamic PCC Rules

Table 13 on page 203 lists the parameters qualified for configuring substitutions for Gx dynamic PCC rules.

Table 13: Substitutions for Gx Dynamic PCC Rules

Parameter Name	Description
HCM-profile-name	Specifies the name of the HCM profile on the Services Control Gateway.
LRF-profile-name	Specifies the name of the LRF profile on the Services Control Gateway.
charging-rule-name	Defines a name for the dynamic PCC rule.
forwarding-class-name	Specifies the name of the forwarding class on the Services Control Gateway.
flow-description	Defines a packet filter for an IP flow.
flow-label	Specifies an IPv6 flow label header.
security-parameter-index	Specifies the security parameter index of an IPSec packet.
tos-traffic-class	Defines the IPv4 ToS and ToS mask or IPv6 traffic class and traffic class mask.
max-requested-bw-DL	Specifies a maximum bit rate for downlink.

Table 13: Substitutions for Gx Dynamic PCC Rules (*continued*)

Parameter Name	Description
max-requested-bw-UL	Specifies a maximum bit rate for uplink.
redirect-server-address	Specifies the address of the redirect server with which the end user should be connected when the account cannot cover the service cost on the Services Control Gateway.
service-chain-identifier	Identifies the service chain on the Services Control Gateway.
steering-downlink-VRF	Specifies the VRF information about the steering downlink on the Services Control Gateway.
steering-ip-address	Specifies the IP address of the steering interface on the Services Control Gateway.
steering-uplink-VRF	Specifies the VRF information about the steering uplink on the Services Control Gateway.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Dynamic PCC Rules for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\) on page 200](#)
- [Configuring Policies for Router Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\) on page 194](#)
- [Configuration Statements for Policies Used for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\) on page 192](#)
- [Managing PCC or ePCC Rules on Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF on page 191](#)

Configuring the Dynamic PCC Rules Application Information for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF (SRC CLI)

Use the following configuration statements to configure the application information for the dynamic PCC rules. For more information about creating a dynamic PCC rule, see [“Configuring Dynamic PCC Rules for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\)” on page 200](#).

```
policies group name list name rule name dynamic-pcc-rule application-information {
    TDF-application-id TDF-application-id;
    TDF-application-id-base TDF-application-id-base;
}
```

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statements that configure application information for the dynamic PCC rules. This procedure uses GXnew as the policy group, gx-list as the policy list, and dynpcc-rul1-name as the dynamic PCC rule.

[edit]


```
user@host# edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name
dynamic-pcc-rule application-information
```

2. (Optional) Specify the ID of the PCEF application for which the ADC rules are applied.

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name dynamic-pcc-rule
application-information]
user@host# set TDF-application-id TDF-application-id
```



NOTE: You must specify the application ID that is supported by the Services Control Gateway.

3. (Optional) Specify the name for a group of PCEF applications.

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name dynamic-pcc-rule
application-information]
user@host# set TDF-application-id-base TDF-application-id-base
```



NOTE: You must specify the application base name that is supported by the Services Control Gateway.

4. (Optional) Verify your configuration.

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name dynamic-pcc-rule
application-information]
user@host# show
TDF-application-id TDF-application-id;
TDF-application-id-base TDF-application-id-base;
```

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Policies for Router Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\) on page 194](#)
- [Configuration Statements for Policies Used for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\) on page 192](#)
- [Managing PCC or ePCC Rules on Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF on page 191](#)

Configuring the Dynamic PCC Rules Flow Information for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF (SRC CLI)

Use the following configuration statements to configure the flow information for the dynamic PCC rules. For more information about creating a dynamic PCC rule, see “Configuring Dynamic PCC Rules for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF (SRC CLI)” on page 200.

```
policies group name list name rule name dynamic-pcc-rule gx-flows name {
  flow-description flow-description;
  tos-traffic-class tos-traffic-class;
  security-parameter security-parameter;
  flow-label flow-label;
  flow-direction flow-direction;
```

```
}

```

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statements that configure flow information for the dynamic PCC rules. This procedure uses GXnew as the policy group, gx-list as the policy list, dynpcc-rul1-name as the dynamic PCC rule, and flow1 as the flow information name.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name
dynamic-pcc-rule gx-flows flow1

```

2. (Optional) Specify a packet filter for an IP flow.

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name dynamic-pcc-rule gx-flows
flow1]
user@host# set flow-description flow-description

```

3. (Optional) Specify the IPv4 ToS and ToS mask or the IPv6 traffic class and traffic class mask.

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name dynamic-pcc-rule gx-flows
flow1]
user@host# set tos-traffic-class tos-traffic-class

```

4. (Optional) Specify the security parameter index of a packet.

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name dynamic-pcc-rule gx-flows
flow1]
user@host# set security-parameter-index security-parameter-index

```

5. (Optional) Specify an IPv6 flow label header.

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name dynamic-pcc-rule gx-flows
flow1]
user@host# set flow-label flow-label

```

6. (Optional) Specify a direction for which the filter is applicable.

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name dynamic-pcc-rule gx-flows
flow1]
user@host# set flow-direction (UNSPECIFIED | DOWNLINK | UPLINK | BIDIRECTIONAL)

```

7. (Optional) Verify your configuration.

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name dynamic-pcc-rule
gx-flows]
user@host# show
flow1 {
    flow-description flow-description;
    flow-direction BIDIRECTIONAL;
    flow-label flow-label;
    security-parameter-index security-parameter-index;
    tos-traffic-class tos-traffic-class;
}
flow2 {
    flow-description flow-description;
    flow-direction UPLINK;
    flow-label flow-label;
    security-parameter-index security-parameter-index;
    tos-traffic-class tos-traffic-class;
}

```

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring Policies for Router Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\) on page 194](#)
 - [Configuration Statements for Policies Used for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\) on page 192](#)
 - [Managing PCC or ePCC Rules on Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF on page 191](#)

Configuring the Dynamic PCC Rules QoS Information for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF (SRC CLI)

Use the following configuration statements to configure the QoS information for the dynamic PCC rules. For more information about creating a dynamic PCC rule, see “Configuring Dynamic PCC Rules for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF (SRC CLI)” on page 200.

```
policies group name list name rule name dynamic-pcc-rule qos-information {
    max-requested-bw-UL max-requested-bw-UL;
    max-requested-bw-DL max-requested-bw-DL;
}
```

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statements that configure QoS information for the dynamic PCC rules. This procedure uses GXnew as the policy group, gx-list as the policy list, and dynpcc-rul1-name as the dynamic PCC rule.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name
dynamic-pcc-rule qos-information
```

2. (Optional) Specify a maximum bit rate for uplink. The value ranges from 1 through 256,000.

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name dynamic-pcc-rule
qos-information]
user@host# set max-requested-bw-UL max-requested-bw-UL
```

3. (Optional) Specify a maximum bit rate for downlink. The value ranges from 1 through 256,000.

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name dynamic-pcc-rule
qos-information]
user@host# set max-requested-bw-DL max-requested-bw-DL
```

4. (Optional) Verify your configuration.

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name dynamic-pcc-rule
qos-information]
user@host# show
max-requested-bw-DL max-requested-bw-DL;
max-requested-bw-UL max-requested-bw-UL;
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring Policies for Router Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\) on page 194](#)

- [Configuration Statements for Policies Used for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\)](#) on page 192
- [Managing PCC or ePCC Rules on Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF](#) on page 191

Configuring the Dynamic PCC Rules Steering Information for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF (SRC CLI)

Use the following configuration statements to configure the steering information for the dynamic PCC rules. These steering information are transmitted between the SRC software and Services Control Gateway through the Juniper Networks VSAs. For more information about creating a dynamic PCC rule, see [“Configuring Dynamic PCC Rules for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\)”](#) on page 200.

```
policies group name list name rule name dynamic-pcc-rule steering-information {  
  service-chain-identifier service-chain-identifier;  
  steering-uplink-VRF steering-uplink-VRF;  
  steering-downlink-VRF steering-downlink-VRF;  
  steering-ip-address steering-ip-address;  
  keep-existing-steering (STEERING-ENABLED | STEERING-DISABLED);  
}
```

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statements that configure PCEF steering information for the dynamic PCC rules. This procedure uses GXnew as the policy group, gx-list as the policy list, and dynpcc-rul1-name as the dynamic PCC rule.

```
[edit]  
user@host# edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name  
dynamic-pcc-rule steering-information
```

2. (Optional) Specify the service chain identifier. This value is transmitted between the Services Control Gateway and SRC software through the Juniper Networks VSA (Service-Chain-Identifier).

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name dynamic-pcc-rule  
steering-information]  
user@host# set service-chain-identifier service-chain-identifier
```

3. (Optional) Specify the VRF information about the steering uplink. This value is transmitted between the Services Control Gateway and SRC software through the Juniper Networks VSA (Steering-Uplink-VRF).

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name dynamic-pcc-rule  
steering-information]  
user@host# set steering-uplink-VRF steering-uplink-VRF
```

4. (Optional) Specify the VRF information about the steering downlink. This value is transmitted between the Services Control Gateway and SRC software through the Juniper Networks VSA (Steering-Downlink-VRF).

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name dynamic-pcc-rule  
steering-information]  
user@host# set steering-downlink-VRF steering-downlink-VRF
```

5. (Optional) Specify the IP address. This value is transmitted between the Services Control Gateway and SRC software through the Juniper Networks VSA (Steering-IP-Address).

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name dynamic-pcc-rule
steering-information]
user@host# set steering-ip-address steering-ip-address
```

6. (Optional) Specify whether to keep the existing steering information or not. This value is transmitted between the Services Control Gateway and SRC software through the Juniper Networks VSA (Keep-Existing-Steering).

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name dynamic-pcc-rule
steering-information]
user@host# set keep-existing-steering (STEERING-ENABLED | STEERING-DISABLED)
keep-existing-steering
```

7. (Optional) Verify your configuration.

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name dynamic-pcc-rule
steering-information]
user@host# show
keep-existing-steering STEERING-ENABLED;
service-chain-identifier service-chain-identifier;
steering-downlink-VRF steering-downlink-VRF;
steering-ip-address steering-ip-address;
steering-uplink-VRF steering-uplink-VRF;
```

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Policies for Router Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\) on page 194](#)
- [Configuration Statements for Policies Used for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\) on page 192](#)
- [Managing PCC or ePCC Rules on Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF on page 191](#)

Configuring the Dynamic PCC Rules Redirect Information for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF (SRC CLI)

Use the following configuration statements to configure the redirect information for the dynamic PCC rules. For more information about creating a dynamic PCC rule, see “Configuring Dynamic PCC Rules for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF (SRC CLI)” on page 200.

```
policies group name list name rule name dynamic-pcc-rule redirect-information {
  redirect-address-type (IPv4-Address | IPv6-Address | URL | SIP-URL);
  redirect-server-address redirect-server-address;
}
```

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statements that configure redirect information for the dynamic PCC rules. This procedure uses GXnew as the policy group, gx-list as the policy list, and dynpcc-rul1-name as the dynamic PCC rule.

```
[edit]
```

```
user@host# edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name  
dynamic-pcc-rule redirect-information
```

2. (Optional) Specify the address type.

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name dynamic-pcc-rule  
redirect-information]  
user@host# set redirect-address-type (IPv4-Address | IPv6-Address | URL | SIP-URL)
```

3. (Optional) Specify the address of the redirect server with which the end user should be connected when the account cannot cover the service cost.

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name dynamic-pcc-rule  
redirect-information]  
user@host# set redirect-server-address redirect-server-address
```

4. (Optional) Verify your configuration.

```
[edit policies group GXnew list gx-list rule dynpcc-rul1-name dynamic-pcc-rule  
redirect-information]  
user@host# show  
redirect-address-type IPv4-Address;  
redirect-server-address redirect-server-address;
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Configuring Policies for Router Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\) on page 194](#)
- [Configuration Statements for Policies Used for Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF \(SRC CLI\) on page 192](#)
- [Managing PCC or ePCC Rules on Routers Running Junos OS and Acting as PCEF on page 191](#)

PART 4

Using SRC Configuration Wizards

- [SRC Configuration Wizards Overview \(SRC CLI\) on page 213](#)
- [SRC Configuration Wizards Overview \(C-Web Interface\) on page 217](#)
- [Using the Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration Wizard on page 221](#)

CHAPTER 20

SRC Configuration Wizards Overview (SRC CLI)

- [SRC Configuration Wizards Overview \(SRC CLI\) on page 213](#)
- [Running a Configuration Wizard \(SRC CLI\) on page 215](#)

SRC Configuration Wizards Overview (SRC CLI)

The SRC software includes configuration *wizards* to simplify configuring the most common configuration scenarios. Each configuration wizard uses an XML definition file that generates a specific configuration scenario. Most of the configuration is predefined in the definition file. However, because each configuration scenario is unique, definition files cannot predefine all options, so the wizard prompts you for input specific to your implementation.

How Configuration Wizards Work (SRC CLI)

You can invoke a configuration wizard from the SRC CLI. At runtime, the configuration wizard processes the definition file and presents the corresponding configuration steps. The interface prompts you to enter information for any options specific to your configuration that are not predefined in the definition file. The values you enter are used for the respective parameters in the definition file. After you enter all required parameters, the interface displays a list of SRC CLI set commands corresponding to the parameters you entered. After you review the configuration, you can either select Commit to commit the configuration or you can select Back to make changes to the parameters.

While running a configuration wizard, if you close the wizard midway, the uncommitted configurations are saved to a temporary file called the *tag* file. The naming convention of a tag file is **<wizard definition filename>_<username>_CLItag_<timestamp>.tmp**.

Where:

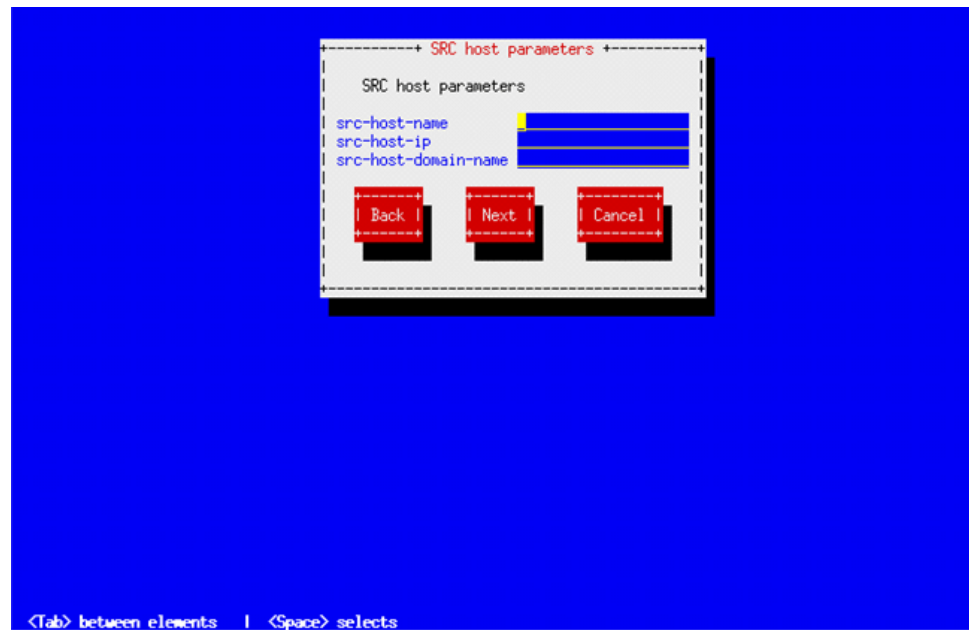
- *wizard definition filename*—Specifies the name of the wizard definition file.
- *username*—Specifies the name of the user.
- *timestamp*—Specifies the current system timestamp.

You can resume the configuration at any time later by using the **[configuration-wizard wizard-name tag tag-file-name]** command. When you commit the configuration changes, the saved tag file is automatically deleted.

Navigating Screens in the Wizard (SRC CLI)

The wizard interface consists of buttons, which you navigate using the keyboard. [Figure 25 on page 214](#) shows a sample screen for the configuration wizard. Because each wizard configures a different scenario, each wizard is unique.

Figure 25: Sample SRC Configuration Wizard Screen (SRC CLI)



[Table 14 on page 214](#) and [Table 15 on page 215](#) list the buttons and navigation keys for the configuration wizard.

Table 14: Wizard Buttons (SRC CLI)

Button	Description
Back	Go to the previous step.
Next	Go to the next step.
Cancel	Stop the execution of the command [configuration-wizard wizard-name tag tag-file-name] .
Finish	Select this button only after you configure all arguments.
Commit	Commit the wizard configuration.

Table 15: Wizard Navigation Keys

Key	Description
Tab	Move between buttons (elements) such as Back, Next, Cancel, Commit, Finish, and so on.
Space bar	Select the highlighted button.

- Related Documentation**
- [Running a Configuration Wizard \(SRC CLI\) on page 215](#)
 - [SRC Configuration Wizards Overview \(C-Web Interface\) on page 217](#)

Running a Configuration Wizard (SRC CLI)

To run a configuration wizard:

- From configuration mode, access the configuration statement that runs the configuration wizard.

```
user@host# configuration-wizard wizard-name wizard-name tag tag-file-name
```

Where:

- *wizard-name*—Specifies the name of the wizard you want to run.
- *tag-file-name*—Specifies the name of a tag file that is automatically generated when you save the uncommitted configurations.

- Related Documentation**
- [SRC Configuration Wizards Overview \(SRC CLI\) on page 213](#)
 - [Running a Configuration Wizard \(C-Web Interface\) on page 219](#)

CHAPTER 21

SRC Configuration Wizards Overview (C-Web Interface)

- [SRC Configuration Wizards Overview \(C-Web Interface\)](#) on page 217
- [Running a Configuration Wizard \(C-Web Interface\)](#) on page 219

SRC Configuration Wizards Overview (C-Web Interface)

The C-Web configuration wizard enables you to enter the most common configuration scenarios and prompts you for input specific to your configuration scenario. At the end of the wizard, you can either commit or discard the configuration changes that are displayed in a tree-like format.

How the Configuration Wizards Work (C-Web Interface)

You can invoke a configuration wizard from the SRC C-Web interface. The configuration wizard uses the standard or customized wizard definition file as input to group and present related configurations on a single page of the wizard. You can upload the customized definition file by navigating to the specific wizard definition file from your environment. You can also edit the wizard definition file, upload the modified file, and customize the configuration wizard display by using the C-Web interface. In the pop-up wizard, each configuration step is presented in the order in which it is defined in the wizard definition file. A step is composed of closely knit configuration inputs for the same component. A collection defines repetitive steps in the wizard, which enables you to use multiple instances of the configuration setup. Collections helps you easily configure multiple instances.

When you close the configuration wizard pop-up, a confirmation pop-up asks you if you want to save the uncommitted changes. On confirmation, the uncommitted changes are saved in a temporary file called the *tag* file. The naming convention of a tag file is **<wizard definition filename>_<username>_Cwebtag_<timestamp>.tmp**.

Where:

- *wizard definition filename*—Specifies the name of the wizard definition file.
- *username*—Specifies the name of the user.
- *timestamp*—Specifies the current system timestamp.

To resume configuration at a later time, you need to specify the tag filename and the wizard name. When you commit the configuration changes, the saved tag file is automatically deleted.

Navigating Screens in the Wizard (C-Web Interface)

You can navigate around the wizard pop-up using the **next** and **back** buttons. On each wizard pop-up, enter the configuration data. When you finish configuring the data on all wizard pop-ups, click **Finish** to view the modified configuration changes along with any validation errors. The commit button is unavailable if any validation error is displayed in the wizard. In this case, click << **Go Back** to navigate to the wizard pop-up for making changes in the configuration. When no validation errors are displayed in the modified configuration wizard, you can click **Commit** after checking the configuration to commit your changes. [Figure 26 on page 218](#) shows a sample screen for the C-Web configuration wizard.

Figure 26: Sample SRC Configuration Wizard Screen (C-Web Interface)

[Table 16 on page 218](#) lists the buttons for the configuration wizard pop-up.

Table 16: Wizard Pop-up Buttons

Button	Description
back	Go to the previous step.
next	Go to the next step.
Close	Close the wizard pop-up.

Table 16: Wizard Pop-up Buttons (*continued*)

Button	Description
Create New Instance	Create a new collection instance. NOTE: You can view this button only if the configuration inputs are part of a collection.
Commit	Commit the wizard configuration. NOTE: This button is displayed only in the final wizard pop-up containing the modified configuration tree.
<<Go Back	Navigate back to the configuration wizard pop-up. NOTE: This button is displayed only in the final wizard pop-up containing the modified configuration tree.
Finish	Display the modified configuration wizard in a tree-like format. NOTE: This button is displayed on the last page of the wizard pop-up.

Related Documentation

- [Running a Configuration Wizard \(C-Web Interface\) on page 219](#)
- [SRC Configuration Wizards Overview \(SRC CLI\) on page 213](#)

Running a Configuration Wizard (C-Web Interface)

The configuration wizard simplifies configuring the most common configuration scenarios.

To run a configuration wizard using the C-Web Interface:

1. Click **Configure > Configuration Wizard**.

The configuration wizard appears.



NOTE:

- You can access the configuration wizard only if your privilege is set as **superuser**.
- You are prompted to commit or roll back the configuration, if there are any previous uncommitted configuration changes.

2. Select an option button to locate the standard or custom wizard definition file.
 - To open the standard definition file, enter the name of the wizard definition file you want to run.
 - To upload the customized definition file, click the **Browse** button and navigate to the specific wizard definition file from your environment. Then click **Upload**.



NOTE: Incorrect changes to the wizard definition file can result in undesired configuration changes. Any customization of the wizard definition file must be approved by Juniper Networks.

3. In the **Tag File** text box, enter the name of the tag file.



NOTE:

- The naming convention of a tag file is *<wizard definition filename>_<username>_Cwebtag_<timestamp>.tmp*.

Where:

- *wizard definition filename*—Specifies the name of the wizard definition file.
- *username*—Specifies the name of the user.
- *timestamp*—Specifies the current system timestamp.
- You can access the configuration wizard along with the tag file when the tag file is compatible with the wizard definition file. These files are compatible only if the tag file is created from the corresponding wizard definition file.

4. Click **Open wizard**. The configuration wizard is displayed. On each wizard pop-up, enter the configuration data.
5. Click **Finish** on the final wizard pop-up. The modified CLI data tree is displayed.
6. Click **Commit** to commit your changes.

You can navigate back to the wizard and correct any validation errors by using the **<<Go Back** button.

**Related
Documentation**

- [SRC Configuration Wizards Overview \(C-Web Interface\) on page 217](#)
- [Running a Configuration Wizard \(SRC CLI\) on page 215](#)

CHAPTER 22

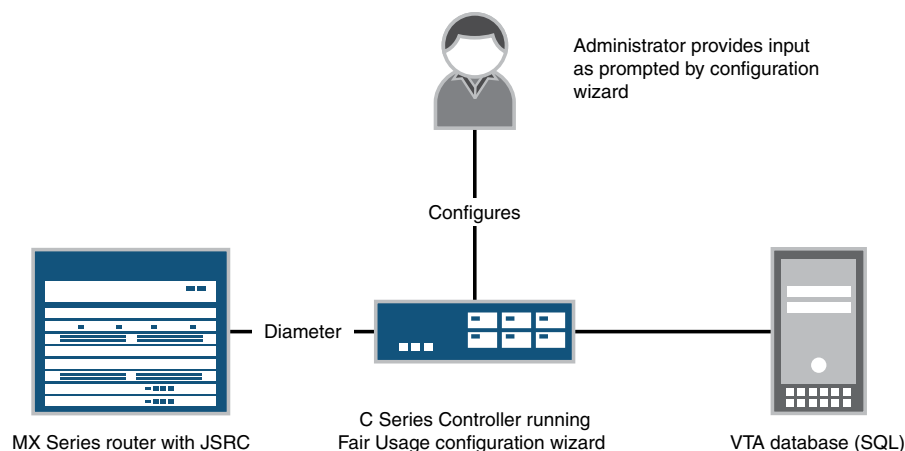
Using the Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration Wizard

- Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration Wizard Overview on page 221
- Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration Wizard Configuration Overview on page 222
- Running the Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration Wizard (SRC CLI) on page 233

Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration Wizard Overview

The fair usage on MX Series routers configuration wizard creates the SRC configuration shown in [Figure 27 on page 221](#). In the default configuration created by the wizard, each SRC VTA subscriber is initialized with a certain amount of periodic quota but no purchased quota. The SAE maps all subscribers to a single subscriber profile, which has both high-speed and low-speed service subscriptions. The high-speed service, called MXQuotaInternet, operates at 10 Mbps and is activated when the subscriber logs in. The MXQuotaInternet service continues to run until the subscriber's quota is exhausted. When the quota is exhausted, the subscriber is switched to the low-speed service called MXQuotaLowSpeed, which operates at 256 Kbps.

Figure 27: Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration Wizard Topology



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The fair usage on MX Series routers configuration wizard requires one C Series Controller, one SQL database, and one MX Series router. The wizard configures a single SRC host. The wizard does not configure the SQL database or the MX Series router; you must configure these separately in order for them to work with the configuration created by the wizard.

The SRC policies and service substitution configured by the wizard refer to certain Junos OS dynamic profile names and firewall filter names. You must configure these names on the MX Series router for the configuration to work properly. Alternatively, you can modify these names in the SRC CLI to match those configured on the MX Series router after you run the wizard and commit the SRC configuration.

The wizard configures the SRC VTA component to use a MySQL database. This database must be deployed on a separate host and you must create the database by using the "vta-database-mysql.sql" file, which is included with the SRC VTA component. The wizard requires you to enter the database host IP address, database username, and password.

The wizard also requires you to enter the SRC hostname, IP address, and domain name, as well as the router hostname, IP address, and domain name. These parameters are essential for the configuration of Diameter peers and SAE-managed devices.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration Wizard Configuration Overview on page 222](#)
- [Running the Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration Wizard \(SRC CLI\) on page 233](#)

Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration Wizard Configuration Overview

When you use the fair usage on MX Series routers configuration wizard, the wizard definition file specifies most of the SRC configuration. However, you must provide values for certain parameters in the configuration.

Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration Wizard Definition File

The fair usage on MX Series routers configuration wizard definition file is an .xml file that controls the parameters of the wizard.

The following sample shows the definition file for the fair usage on MX Series routers configuration wizard. The first part of the definition file defines the dialog boxes you use to enter values specific to your environment. The next part of the definition file lists the SRC CLI set commands the wizard invokes.

This file is shown only for reference purposes. Modification of definition files is not supported.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE cli SYSTEM "configuration-wizard.dtd">
<cli name="fair-usage-mx">
  <help>Configure SRC for fair usage MX scenario</help>
  <step name="src-config">
```

```

<step name="src-host-parameters">
  <caption>SRC host parameters</caption>
  <help>SRC host parameters</help>
  <description>
    This step collect SRC host parameters that will be used
    in configuration. The parameters are SRC host names, IP addresses
    and domain names.
  </description>
  <wiz-argument name="src-host-name" mandatory="true">
    <help>SRC host name</help>
    <description>SRC host name.</description>
  </wiz-argument>
  <wiz-argument name="src-host-ip" mandatory="true" type="inet">
    <help>SRC host IP address</help>
    <description>SRC host IP address used to communicate with diameter peers and
    VTA database.</description>
  </wiz-argument>
  <wiz-argument name="src-host-domain-name" mandatory="true">
    <help>SRC host domain name</help>
    <description>SRC host domain name used as origin-realm for
    diameter.</description>
  </wiz-argument>
</step>
<step name="vta-db-host-parameters">
  <caption>VTA database host and database parameters</caption>
  <help>VTA database host and database parameters</help>
  <description>
    This step collect VTA database host and database parameters that will be used
    in configuration. The parameters are VTA database host IP addresses, database
    connection user name and password.
  </description>
  <wiz-argument name="vta-database-ip" mandatory="true" type="inet">
    <help>VTA database IP address</help>
    <description>The IP address of the host where VTA database runs.</description>
  </wiz-argument>
  <wiz-argument name="vta-database-user" mandatory="true">
    <help>VTA database connection user name</help>
    <description>The user name for VTA to connect to VTA database.</description>
  </wiz-argument>
  <wiz-argument name="vta-database-passwd" mandatory="true" type="passwd">
    <help>VTA database connection password</help>
    <description>The password for VTA to connect to VTA database.</description>
  </wiz-argument>
</step>
<step name="router-host-parameters">
  <caption>Router host parameters</caption>
  <help>Router host parameters</help>
  <description>
    This step collect router host parameters that will be used
    in configuration. The parameters are router host names, IP addresses
    and domain names.
  </description>
  <wiz-argument name="mx-router-name" mandatory="true">

```

```
<help>Router host name</help>
<description>Router host name used as diameter peer origin-host and SRC network
device name.</description>
</wiz-argument>
<wiz-argument name="mx-router-ip" mandatory="true" type="inet">
  <help>Router IP address</help>
  <description>Router IP address used for diameter and SRC network device
address.</description>
</wiz-argument>
<wiz-argument name="mx-router-domain-name" mandatory="true">
  <help>Router domain name</help>
  <description>Router domain name used as diameter peer
origin-realm.</description>
</wiz-argument>
<configuration>
  set system diameter active-peers
  set system diameter local-address {src-config src-host-parameters src-host-ip}
  set system diameter origin-host {src-config src-host-parameters src-host-name}
  set system diameter origin-realm {src-config src-host-parameters
src-host-domain-name}
  set system diameter port 3868
  set system diameter protocol tcp

  set shared network diameter peer {src-config router-host-parameters
mx-router-name} active-peer
  set shared network diameter peer {src-config router-host-parameters
mx-router-name} address {src-config router-host-parameters mx-router-ip}
  set shared network diameter peer {src-config router-host-parameters
mx-router-name} connect-timeout 10
  set shared network diameter peer {src-config router-host-parameters
mx-router-name} origin-host {src-config router-host-parameters mx-router-name}
  set shared network diameter peer {src-config router-host-parameters
mx-router-name} port 3868
  set shared network diameter peer {src-config router-host-parameters
mx-router-name} protocol tcp

  set shared network device {src-config router-host-parameters mx-router-name}
description 'A MX fair usage device'
  set shared network device {src-config router-host-parameters mx-router-name}
device-type junos-ise
  set shared network device {src-config router-host-parameters mx-router-name}
management-address {src-config router-host-parameters mx-router-ip}
  set shared network device {src-config router-host-parameters mx-router-name}
origin-host {src-config router-host-parameters mx-router-name}
  set shared network device {src-config router-host-parameters mx-router-name}
peers {src-config router-host-parameters mx-router-name}
  set shared network device {src-config router-host-parameters mx-router-name}
virtual-router * sae-connection {src-config src-host-parameters src-host-ip}

  set policies folder fair-usage-ise group MXCaptivePolicy list captive-list applicability
both
  set policies folder fair-usage-ise group MXCaptivePolicy list captive-list role junos-ise

  set policies folder fair-usage-ise group MXCaptivePolicy list captive-list rule rule-1
type junos-ise
  set policies folder fair-usage-ise group MXCaptivePolicy list captive-list rule rule-1
```

```

dynamic-profile profile-name src_driven_captive_profile
    set policies folder fair-usage-ise group MXQuotaPolicy description 'Quota Policy'
    set policies folder fair-usage-ise group MXQuotaPolicy list quota_list applicability
both
    set policies folder fair-usage-ise group MXQuotaPolicy list quota_list role junos-ise
    set policies folder fair-usage-ise group MXQuotaPolicy list quota_list rule rule-1
accounting
    set policies folder fair-usage-ise group MXQuotaPolicy list quota_list rule rule-1 type
junos-ise
    set policies folder fair-usage-ise group MXQuotaPolicy list quota_list rule rule-1
dynamic-profile profile-name src_driven_quota_profile
    set policies folder fair-usage-ise group MXQuotaPolicy list quota_list rule rule-1
dynamic-profile variables input type any
    set policies folder fair-usage-ise group MXQuotaPolicy list quota_list rule rule-1
dynamic-profile variables input value ingress_filter_to_use
    set policies folder fair-usage-ise group MXQuotaPolicy list quota_list rule rule-1
dynamic-profile variables output type any
    set policies folder fair-usage-ise group MXQuotaPolicy list quota_list rule rule-1
dynamic-profile variables output value egress_filter_to_use
    set policies folder fair-usage-ise group MXQuotaPolicy local-parameters
egress_filter_to_use type any
    set policies folder fair-usage-ise group MXQuotaPolicy local-parameters
ingress_filter_to_use type any

    set services global service MXQuotaInternet accounting-interim-interval 600
    set services global service MXQuotaInternet available
    set services global service MXQuotaInternet category Internet
    set services global service MXQuotaInternet description 'MX quota high speed service,
supposed to be used as VTA behaving service'
    set services global service MXQuotaInternet policy-group
/fair-usage-ise/MXQuotaPolicy
    set services global service MXQuotaInternet radius-class MXQuotaInternet
    set services global service MXQuotaInternet status active
    set services global service MXQuotaInternet tracking-plug-in quotavta
    set services global service MXQuotaInternet type normal
    set services global service MXQuotaLowSpeed accounting-interim-interval 600
    set services global service MXQuotaLowSpeed available
    set services global service MXQuotaLowSpeed category Internet
    set services global service MXQuotaLowSpeed description 'MX quota low speed
service, supposed to be used as VTA misbehaving service'
    set services global service MXQuotaLowSpeed policy-group
/fair-usage-ise/MXQuotaPolicy
    set services global service MXQuotaLowSpeed radius-class MXQuotaInternet
    set services global service MXQuotaLowSpeed status active
    set services global service MXQuotaLowSpeed tracking-plug-in quotavta
    set services global service MXQuotaLowSpeed type normal
    set services global service MXCaptive available
    set services global service MXCaptive description 'MX captive service, supposed to
be used as VTA misbehaving service'
    set services global service MXCaptive policy-group /fair-usage-ise/MXCaptivePolicy

    set services global service MXCaptive radius-class MXCaptive
    set services global service MXCaptive status active
    set services global service MXCaptive tracking-plug-in quotavta
    set services global service MXCaptive type normal

```

```
set subscribers retailer fair-usage-mx domain-name fair-usage-mx.com
set subscribers retailer fair-usage-mx subscriber-folder local subscriber
quota-subscriber-1 common-name One
set subscribers retailer fair-usage-mx subscriber-folder local subscriber
quota-subscriber-1 surname Quotasubscriber
set subscribers retailer fair-usage-mx subscriber-folder local subscriber
quota-subscriber-1 subscription MXCaptive activation manual
set subscribers retailer fair-usage-mx subscriber-folder local subscriber
quota-subscriber-1 subscription MXCaptive status active
set subscribers retailer fair-usage-mx subscriber-folder local subscriber
quota-subscriber-1 subscription MXQuotaInternet activation automatically-on-login
set subscribers retailer fair-usage-mx subscriber-folder local subscriber
quota-subscriber-1 subscription MXQuotaInternet status active
set subscribers retailer fair-usage-mx subscriber-folder local subscriber
quota-subscriber-1 subscription MXQuotaInternet substitution [
'egress_filter_to_use=\"10m-service\"' 'ingress_filter_to_use=\"10m-service\"' ]
set subscribers retailer fair-usage-mx subscriber-folder local subscriber
quota-subscriber-1 subscription MXQuotaLowSpeed activation manual
set subscribers retailer fair-usage-mx subscriber-folder local subscriber
quota-subscriber-1 subscription MXQuotaLowSpeed status active
set subscribers retailer fair-usage-mx subscriber-folder local subscriber
quota-subscriber-1 subscription MXQuotaLowSpeed substitution [
'egress_filter_to_use=\"256k-service\"' 'ingress_filter_to_use=\"256k-service\"' ]

set slot 0 nic scenario-name OnePopLogin
set slot 0 nic snmp-agent

set slot 0 sae shared /SAE/fair-usage

set shared sae group fair-usage configuration plug-ins name quotavta ejb-adaptor
jndi-sae-event-listener vta-Quota/SAEEventListenerBean
set shared sae group fair-usage configuration plug-ins name quotavta ejb-adaptor
application-server-url {src-config src-host-parameters src-host-ip}:1099
set shared sae group fair-usage configuration plug-ins name quotavta ejb-adaptor
ejb-clustering-strategy EJBOBJECTClustering
set shared sae group fair-usage configuration plug-ins name quotavta ejb-adaptor
jndi-service-provider org.jnp.interfaces.NamingContextFactory
set shared sae group fair-usage configuration plug-ins name nic external
corba-object-reference corbaname::{src-config src-host-parameters
src-host-ip}:2809/NameService#nicsae/saePort
set shared sae group fair-usage configuration plug-ins event-publishers
subscriber-tracking [fileAcct quotavta nic ]
set shared sae group fair-usage configuration plug-ins event-publishers
service-tracking [fileAcct quotavta ]
set shared sae group fair-usage subscriber-classifier rule rule-mx target
uniqueID=quota-subscriber-1,ou=local,retailerName=fair-usage-mx,o=Users,o=umc
set shared sae group fair-usage subscriber-classifier rule rule-mx condition
nasPortId=ge-*
insert shared sae group fair-usage subscriber-classifier rule rule-mx before rule-1

set slot 0 application-server web virtual-host eth0 alias [ {src-config
src-host-parameters src-host-name} {src-config src-host-parameters src-host-ip} ]

set shared vta group Quota nic-proxy IdToSaeNicProxy
set shared vta group fairusage subscriber-id-solution login-name
set shared vta group fairusage action CalcUsage function db-engine-calculate-usage
```

```

    set shared vta group fairusage action CalculateInterim function
db-engine-calculate-interim
    set shared vta group fairusage action DebitAccounts function
db-engine-update-accounts
    set shared vta group fairusage action DebitAccounts parameter script-name
DebitQuotaUsage
    set shared vta group fairusage action GetAccountBalances function
db-engine-get-accounts
    set shared vta group fairusage action SetInterim function sae-set-interim-interval
    set shared vta group fairusage action SetInterim parameter current-subscriber-only

    set shared vta group fairusage action StartCaptiveService function sae-start-service

    set shared vta group fairusage action StartCaptiveService parameter
current-subscriber-only
    set shared vta group fairusage action StartCaptiveService parameter
subscription-name MXCaptive
    set shared vta group fairusage action StartQuotaInternetService function
sae-start-service
    set shared vta group fairusage action StartQuotaInternetService parameter
current-subscriber-only
    set shared vta group fairusage action StartQuotaInternetService parameter
subscription-name MXQuotaInternet
    set shared vta group fairusage action StartQuotaLowSpeedService function
sae-start-service
    set shared vta group fairusage action StartQuotaLowSpeedService parameter
current-subscriber-only
    set shared vta group fairusage action StartQuotaLowSpeedService parameter
subscription-name MXQuotaLowSpeed
    set shared vta group fairusage action StopQuotaInternetService function
sae-stop-service
    set shared vta group fairusage action StopQuotaInternetService parameter
current-subscriber-only
    set shared vta group fairusage action StopQuotaInternetService parameter
subscription-name MXQuotaInternet
    set shared vta group fairusage action StopQuotaLowSpeedService function
sae-stop-service
    set shared vta group fairusage action StopQuotaLowSpeedService parameter
current-subscriber-only
    set shared vta group fairusage action StopQuotaLowSpeedService parameter
subscription-name MXQuotaLowSpeed
    set shared vta group fairusage action TerminateSession function
db-engine-terminate-session
    set shared vta group fairusage database check-valid-connection-sql 'select 1'
    set shared vta group fairusage database connection-url jdbc:mysql://{src-config
vta-db-host-parameters vta-database-ip}:3306/quotavta
    set shared vta group fairusage database datasource-mapping mySQL
    set shared vta group fairusage database driver-class com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
    set shared vta group fairusage database max-pool-size 50
    set shared vta group fairusage database min-pool-size 5
    set shared vta group fairusage database password {src-config
vta-db-host-parameters vta-database-passwd}
    set shared vta group fairusage database user-name {src-config
vta-db-host-parameters vta-database-user}
    set shared vta group fairusage event-handler GetQuota actions GetAccountBalances

```

```
    set shared vta group fairusage event-handler GetQuota events [
service-start:MXQuotaInternet service-start:MXQuotaLowSpeed
service-interim:MXQuotaInternet service-interim:MXQuotaLowSpeed
service-stop:MXQuotaInternet service-stop:MXQuotaLowSpeed account-update ]
    set shared vta group fairusage event-handler GetQuota priority 1
    set shared vta group fairusage event-handler RecordUsage actions [ CalcUsage
DebitAccounts ]
    set shared vta group fairusage event-handler RecordUsage events [
service-interim:MXQuotaInternet service-interim:MXQuotaLowSpeed
service-stop:MXQuotaInternet service-stop:MXQuotaLowSpeed ]
    set shared vta group fairusage event-handler RecordUsage priority 5
    set shared vta group fairusage event-handler SetInterim actions [ CalculateInterim
SetInterim ]
    set shared vta group fairusage event-handler SetInterim condition 'return
<lt;balance_PeriodicQuota>>+<lt;balance_BoughtQuota>>&gt;0;'
    set shared vta group fairusage event-handler SetInterim events [
service-start:MXQuotaInternet service-start:MXQuotaLowSpeed
service-interim:MXQuotaInternet service-interim:MXQuotaLowSpeed ]
    set shared vta group fairusage event-handler SetInterim priority 10
    set shared vta group fairusage event-handler NoQuota actions [
StopQuotaInternetService StartQuotaLowSpeedService ]
    set shared vta group fairusage event-handler NoQuota condition 'return
<lt;balance_PeriodicQuota>>+<lt;balance_BoughtQuota>>&lt;lt;=0;'
    set shared vta group fairusage event-handler NoQuota events [
service-start:MXQuotaInternet service-interim:MXQuotaInternet ]
    set shared vta group fairusage event-handler NoQuota priority 15
    set shared vta group fairusage event-handler QuotaRefilled actions [
StopQuotaLowSpeedService StartQuotaInternetService ]
    set shared vta group fairusage event-handler QuotaRefilled condition 'var
newBalance=<lt;balance_BoughtQuota>>+<lt;balance_PeriodicQuota>>;\n
if(<lt;old_balance_PeriodicQuota>>==null)
<lt;old_balance_PeriodicQuota>>=<lt;balance_PeriodicQuota>>;\n
if(<lt;old_balance_BoughtQuota>>==null)
<lt;old_balance_BoughtQuota>>=<lt;balance_BoughtQuota>>;\n return
<lt;old_balance_PeriodicQuota>>+<lt;old_balance_BoughtQuota>>&lt;lt;=0&amp;
&amp;newBalance&gt;0;'
    set shared vta group fairusage event-handler QuotaRefilled events account-update

    set shared vta group fairusage event-handler QuotaRefilled priority 20
    set shared vta group fairusage event-handler EndofBilling actions TerminateSession

    set shared vta group fairusage event-handler EndofBilling events
callback:TERMINATESESSION
    set shared vta group fairusage event-handler EndofBilling priority 25
    set shared vta group fairusage processor db-engine record-balance-change
    set shared vta group fairusage processor db-engine account BoughtQuota
initial-balance 0
    set shared vta group fairusage processor db-engine account BoughtQuota initial-status
Inactive
    set shared vta group fairusage processor db-engine account PeriodicQuota
initial-balance 100000000000
    set shared vta group fairusage processor db-engine account PeriodicQuota
initial-status Active
    set shared vta group fairusage processor db-engine account-update-script
DebitQuotaUsage script ' var newPeriodicBalance=0;\n var newBoughtBalance=0;\n
```



```

if(<currentUsage>=<balance_PeriodicQuota>){\n
newPeriodicBalance=<balance_PeriodicQuota>-<currentUsage>;\n
newBoughtBalance=<balance_BoughtQuota>;\n } \n else
if(<currentUsage>&lt;(<balance_PeriodicQuota>+<balance_BoughtQuota>)){\n
    newBoughtBalance=<balance_BoughtQuota>-(<currentUsage>;
-<balance_PeriodicQuota>);\n    newPeriodicBalance=0;\n } \n
if(newPeriodicBalance!=<balance_PeriodicQuota>){\n
    <balance_PeriodicQuota>=newPeriodicBalance;\n
    <lastUpdateTime_PeriodicQuota>=<currentTime>;\n } \n
if(newBoughtBalance!=<balance_BoughtQuota>){\n
    <balance_BoughtQuota>=newBoughtBalance;\n
    <lastUpdateTime_BoughtQuota>=<currentTime>;\n }'
    set shared vta group fairusage processor db-engine service MXQuotaInternet
interim-interval-function 'return Math.min(7200,Math.max(900,
(<balance_PeriodicQuota>+<balance_BoughtQuota>)/250000));'
    set shared vta group fairusage processor db-engine service MXQuotaInternet
usage-metric-function 'return Math.min(7200,Math.max(900,
(<balance_PeriodicQuota>+<balance_BoughtQuota>)/250000));'
    set shared vta group fairusage processor db-engine service MXQuotaLowSpeed
interim-interval-function 'return Math.min(7200,Math.max(900,
(<balance_PeriodicQuota>+<balance_BoughtQuota>)/250000));'
    set shared vta group fairusage processor db-engine service MXQuotaLowSpeed
usage-metric-function 'return Math.min(7200,Math.max(900,
(<balance_PeriodicQuota>+<balance_BoughtQuota>)/250000));'
    set shared vta group fairusage queue max-concurrency 50
    set shared vta group fairusage queue max-queue-size 100000
</configuration>
</step>
</step>
</cli>

```

The following sections describe which parameters are predefined by the wizard and which parameters require your input.

Configuration Provided by the Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration Wizard

The fair usage on MX Series routers configuration wizard configures the SRC components and configuration trees described in [Table 17 on page 229](#). Most of the SRC configuration is defined by the wizard definition file. Some parameters are configured based on your inputs to the configuration wizard interface.

Table 17: SRC Configuration Parameters Supplied by the Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration Wizard

SRC Component or Configuration Tree	Description
Web application server (appsvr)	The wizard configures the Web application server, web virtual host eth0 alias, based on the input you provide for the src-host-name and src-host-ip parameters.

Table 17: SRC Configuration Parameters Supplied by the Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration Wizard (*continued*)

SRC Component or Configuration Tree	Description
Diameter application	<p>The wizard configures the Diameter application based on the values you enter for the following SRC host parameters in the wizard interface:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Origin-host—The wizard configures the Diameter origin-host based on the value you enter for the src-host-name parameter. Origin-realm—The wizard configures the Diameter origin-realm based on the value you enter for the src-host-domain-name parameter. Local-address—The wizard configures the Diameter local-address based on the value you enter for the src-host-ip parameter.
Diameter peer	<p>The wizard configures the Diameter peer parameters for the MX Series router based on the values you enter for the following router host parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diameter peer address—The wizard configures the IP address for the Diameter peer based on the value you enter for the mx-router-ip parameter. Diameter peer origin-host—The wizard configures the origin-host of the Diameter peer based on the value you enter for the mx-router-name. <p>For the connection to the Diameter peer, the wizard uses TCP, port 3868, and specifies the connection as active.</p>
NIC	The wizard configures the NIC to use the OnePopLogin scenario.
SAE	<p>The wizard uses the SAE group name "fair-usage", which must exist before invoking the wizard. If the group "fair-usage" does not exist, you must create it by committing set slot 0 sae shared /SAE/fair-usage. Because the wizard uses a single-step configuration commit process, it is not possible to commit the local and shared SAE configurations simultaneously. The wizard configures the following parameters for the SAE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SRC VTA ejb-adaptor plug-ins NIC plug-ins Plug-ins event publisher SAE logger Subscriber classifier. All subscribers are classified to a single SRC VTA user profile.

Table 17: SRC Configuration Parameters Supplied by the Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration Wizard (*continued*)

SRC Component or Configuration Tree	Description
VTA	<p><i>Services</i>—The wizard configures an SRC VTA group called “fair-usage” and two services. The high-speed service, called MXQuotaInternet, operates at 10 Mbps and is activated when the subscriber logs in. The MXQuotaInternet service continues to run until the subscriber’s quota is exhausted. When the quota is exhausted, the subscriber is switched to the low-speed service called MXQuotaLowSpeed, which operates at 256 Kbps. The real service behavior depends on the MX Series router firewall filter configuration.</p> <p><i>External MySQL database</i>—The wizard requires an external MySQL database, which you must configure. The wizard configures basic parameters for the external database based on the values you specify in the wizard VTA database host and database parameters dialog box. The database connection-url is based on the value you enter for the vta-database-ip parameter. The username and password are based on the values you enter for vta-database-user and vta-database-pass. If you want to use a database other than MySQL, you must customize the configuration using the SRC CLI after you commit the configuration using the wizard.</p> <p><i>SRC VTA NIC proxy</i>—The wizard uses the IdToSaeNicProxy NIC proxy, which uses the subscriber ID to locate the SAE when NIC resolution is needed. The wizard also configures the NIC to use the OnePopLogin scenario.</p> <p><i>Event Handlers</i>—The wizard configures event handlers so that when there is no quota left for a subscriber, its MXQuotaInternet service is stopped and the MXQuotaLowSpeed service is started. When the subscriber’s quota is refilled, the MXQuotaLowSpeed service is stopped and the MXQuotaInternet service is restarted.</p> <p><i>db-engine processor</i>—The wizard configures the db-engine processor with some initial balance in the PeriodQuota account. The SRC VTA quota account is debited according to the DebitQuotaUsage script.</p> <p><i>Actions</i>—The wizard configures actions to retrieve account balances, debit accounts, calculate usage, and start and stop services.</p>
Policies	<p>The wizard creates a policy folder named “fair-usage-ise” and two policies. The service policy named “MXQuotaPolicy” uses a dynamic profile named “src_driven_quota_profile”. The policy named “MXCaptivePolicy” uses a dynamic profile named “src_driven_captive_profile.”</p>
Services	<p>The wizard configures two services. The high-speed service, called MXQuotaInternet, operates at 10 Mbps and is activated when the subscriber logs in. The MXQuotaInternet service continues to run until the subscriber’s quota is exhausted. When the quota is exhausted, the subscriber is switched to the low-speed service called MXQuotaLowSpeed, which operates at 256 Kbps.</p> <p>Both of the services use quota as the tracking plug-in.</p>
Subscribers	<p>The wizard configures one subscriber named “quota-subscriber-1” that subscribes to both the MXQuotaInternet and the MXQuotaLowSpeed services.</p>

Table 17: SRC Configuration Parameters Supplied by the Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration Wizard (*continued*)

SRC Component or Configuration Tree	Description
shared network device (configuration tree)	<p>The shared network device configuration tree sets up the MX Series router so that it can be managed by the SAE. The wizard specifies the router as a junos-ise type device and adds “A MX fair usage device” as the device description.</p> <p>The management-address assigned by the wizard is based on the value you enter for the mx-router-ip parameter.</p> <p>The origin-host assigned by the wizard is based on the value you enter for the mx-router-name parameter.</p> <p>The wizard specifies the router as a peer to the SAE based on the value you enter for the mx-router-name.</p> <p>The wizard specifies the IP address of the SAE that manages the router based on the value you enter for the src-host-ip parameter.</p>

Required Input Parameters for the Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration Wizard

The fair usage on MX Series routers configuration wizard requires you to input certain parameters that are specific to your environment. When you run the wizard, you are prompted to enter these parameters. [Table 18 on page 232](#) describes these parameters in detail.

Table 18: Input Parameters Required by the Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration Wizard

Type of Parameters	Parameters
SRC host parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> src-host-name—The wizard uses the value you enter as the origin-host for the SRC Diameter application. src-host-ip—The wizard uses the value you enter as the local-address for the SRC Diameter application. src-host-domain-name—The wizard uses the value you enter as the origin-realm for the SRC Diameter application.
Database host and database parameters used by the SRC VTA	<p>The wizard configures the SRC VTA component to use an external MySQL database, but it does not configure the external database. You must deploy the database on a separate host and create the database by using the “vta-database-mysql.sql” file, which is included with the SRC software. The wizard requires you to enter the following parameters for the external database used by the SRC VTA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> vta-database-ip—The wizard uses the value you enter as the database connection-url. vta-database-user—The wizard uses the value you enter as the database username. vta-database-pass—The wizard uses the value you enter as the database password.

Table 18: Input Parameters Required by the Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration Wizard (*continued*)

Type of Parameters	Parameters
Router host parameters	<p>The wizard does not configure the MX Series router. The wizard prompts you to enter values to define the MX Series router as a Diameter peer. The wizard requires you to enter the following parameters for the router host:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> mx-router-name—The wizard uses the value you enter as the Diameter peer origin-hostname for the router. mx-router-ip—The wizard uses the value you enter as the Diameter peer IP address. mx-router-domain-name—The wizard uses the value you enter as the Diameter peer name. <p>You must manually configure the rest of the configuration for the MX Series router.</p> <p>Certain router configuration parameters, such as dynamic profiles, must be consistent between the SRC configuration and the router configuration. The MX Series router configuration described in this section is for reference only.</p> <p>A sample MX Series router configuration that can work with the SRC configuration created by the fair usage on MX Series routers configuration wizard is provided in a text file in the format of the Junos OS configuration. The sample configuration contains everything under the fair-usage group. The configuration configures IP dynamic interfaces for Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) access. You must edit the interface names that are used for DHCP access in this sample configuration. The sample configuration file is DemosAndSamplesApplications/wizard/fair-usage-mx.txt in SDK+AppSupport+Demos+Samples.tar.gz.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration Wizard Overview on page 221 Running the Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration Wizard (SRC CLI) on page 233

Running the Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration Wizard (SRC CLI)

The fair usage on MX Series routers configuration wizard uses the SAE group name “fair-usage”, which must exist before you invoke the wizard. If the group “fair-usage” does not exist, you must create it by committing **set slot 0 sae shared /SAE/fair-usage**. Because the wizard uses a single-step configuration commit process, it is not possible to commit the local and shared SAE configurations simultaneously.

Refer to “[Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration Wizard Configuration Overview](#)” on [page 222](#) for more information about the parameters you need to configure for this procedure.

The wizard definition file is located under `/opt/UMC/cli/ddl/`. To run the fair usage on MX Series routers configuration wizard:

- From configuration mode, access the configuration statement that runs the fair usage on MX Series routers configuration wizard.

```
[edit]
user@host# configuration-wizard wizard-name fair-usage-mx.wiz.xml
```

Most of the SRC configuration is predefined in the wizard definition file. However, you must enter the values for parameters specific to your environment in the following steps. Navigate through the dialog boxes by pressing the Tab key and the Space bar.

2. Enter the values for the SRC host parameters dialog box. [Figure 28 on page 234](#) shows a sample dialog box for these parameters.

Figure 28: SRC Host Parameters Dialog Box

```
+ SRC host parameters +
|
| This step collect SRC host parameters that
| will be used
|           in configuration. The parameters
| are SRC host names, IP addresses
|           and domain names.
|
| src-host-name      my-src
| src-host-ip        10.227.2.101
| src-host-domain-name my-src-domain
|
| [Back] [Next] [Cancel]
```

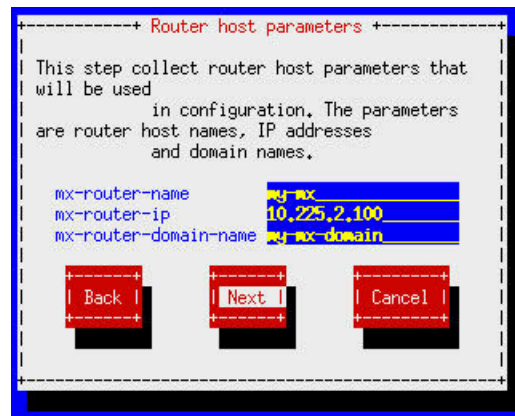
3. Press Tab to highlight Next and press the Space bar to navigate to the next screen.
4. Enter the values for the VTA database host and database parameters dialog box. [Figure 29 on page 234](#) shows a sample dialog box for these parameters.

Figure 29: SRC VTA Database Parameters Dialog Box

```
+ VTA database host and database parameters +
|
| This step collect VTA database host and database
| parameters that will be used
|           in configuration. The parameters are
| VTA database host IP addresses, database
|           connection user name and password.
|
| vta-database-ip    10.227.2.13
| vta-database-user   bla
| vta-database-pass   foo
|
| [Back] [Next] [Cancel]
```

5. Enter the values for the Router host parameters dialog box. [Figure 30 on page 235](#) shows a sample dialog box for these parameters.

Figure 30: Router Host Parameters Dialog Box



6. Press Tab to highlight Finish and then press the Space bar to select it. The wizard displays a list of corresponding SRC CLI set commands reflecting the values you entered. Review the corresponding SRC CLI set commands. If you want to make changes, use Back until you reach the dialog box you want to change.
7. After you complete the configuration, select Commit from the set commands dialog box. The wizard responds with:

```

user@host# configuration-wizard wizard-name fair-usage-mx.wiz.xml
Please wait, it may take some minutes ...
Committed

[edit]
user@host#

```

Related Documentation

- [Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration Wizard Overview on page 221](#)
- [Fair Usage on MX Series Routers Configuration Wizard Configuration Overview on page 222](#)

PART 5

Index

- [Index on page 239](#)

Index

A

address pools	
assigned IP subscribers	
configuring.....	98
address pools. <i>See</i> IP address pools	
application manager	
role, in PCMM environment.....	41
assigned IP subscribers	
PCMM network.....	50, 70
address pools.....	98
IP address pools.....	50
setting timeouts.....	28
voice over IP.....	27

C

cable modem termination system. <i>See</i> CMTS	
devices	
client type 1, PCMM.....	43
client type 2, PCMM.....	44
CMTS devices	
adding objects to directory	
SRC CLI.....	69
adding virtual router objects to directory	
SRC CLI.....	70
configuration statements.....	69, 70
role.....	41
CMTS locator	
monitoring	
C-Web interface.....	113
SRC CLI.....	107
COA script services, configuring.....	120
configuration wizard	
fair usage	
configuration overview.....	222
running.....	233
running.....	215, 219
configuration wizards	
fair usage	
overview.....	221
overview.....	213, 217

conventions	
notice icons.....	xvii
text.....	xvii
custom RADIUS authentication plug-ins.....	19
customer support.....	xix
contacting JTAC.....	xix

D

Data over Cable Service Interface Specifications.	
<i>See</i> DOCSIS protocol	
Diameter	
peers	
configuring.....	132, 149
SNMP support.....	134
Diameter server	
clients, viewing	
SRC CLI.....	139
message flows, viewing	
SRC CLI.....	138
message handler, viewing	
SRC CLI.....	138
monitoring	
SRC CLI.....	137
peers, viewing	
SRC CLI.....	139
server process, viewing	
SRC CLI.....	138
server requests, viewing	
SRC CLI.....	139
statistics, viewing	
SRC CLI.....	138
status, viewing	
SRC CLI.....	139
DOCSIS protocol.....	42
documentation	
comments on.....	xix
domains	
IP service edge.....	46
IP subscriber edge.....	46
radio frequency.....	46
dynamic RADIUS authorization requests	
RADIUS packets, defining.....	37, 125
E	
end-to-end services.....	46

event notification, PCMM network	
configuration statements.....	62
description.....	51
properties, configuring	
SRC CLI.....	62

F

flexible RADIUS authentication plug-ins	
configuring.....	19

G

Gx router driver	
application information, configuring	
SRC CLI.....	204
dynamic PCC rules, configuring	
SRC CLI.....	200
flow information, configuring	
SRC CLI.....	205
Gx policies for dynamic PCC rules, configuring	
SRC CLI.....	203
Gx policies for static PCC rules, configuring	
SRC CLI.....	199
overview.....	191
policies, configuration statements	
SRC CLI.....	192
policies, configuring	
SRC CLI.....	194
policy list, configuring	
SRC CLI.....	195
QoS information, configuring	
SRC CLI.....	207
redirect information, configuring	
SRC CLI.....	209
static PCC rules, configuring	
SRC CLI.....	197
steering information, configuring	
SRC CLI.....	208

I

intelligent-service-edge device driver	
configuring initialization scripts	
SRC CLI.....	153
IP address pools	
assigned IP subscribers.....	50
assigned IP subscribers, configuring	
SRC CLI.....	70

local address pools, configuring	
SRC CLI.....	70
static pools, configuring	
SRC CLI.....	70

J

JPS (Juniper Policy Server)	
application manager-to-policy server interface,	
configuring.....	86
application manager-to-policy server interface,	
monitoring	
C-Web interface.....	110
SRC CLI.....	106
architecture.....	75
CMTS devices, monitoring	
C-Web interface.....	112
CMTS locator, monitoring	
C-Web interface.....	113
SRC CLI.....	107
JPS state, monitoring.....	106
logging, configuring.....	84
logging, modifying.....	84
message flows, monitoring	
C-Web interface.....	114
SRC CLI.....	107
message handler, monitoring	
C-Web interface.....	113
SRC CLI.....	107
monitoring	
C-Web interface.....	109
SRC CLI.....	104, 105
operational status.....	104
overview.....	75
policy server-to-CMTS interface,	
configuring.....	92
policy server-to-CMTS interface, monitoring	
C-Web interface.....	111, 112
SRC CLI.....	106
policy server-to-RKS interface,	
configuring.....	88
policy server-to-RKS interface, monitoring	
C-Web interface.....	115
SRC CLI.....	106
server process, monitoring	
C-Web interface.....	109
SRC CLI.....	105
starting	
SRC CLI.....	103

- stopping
 - SRC CLI.....104
 - subscriber address mappings, configuring.....95
 - subscriber configuration, modifying.....95
- Juniper Policy Server. *See* JPS
- L**
- login process
 - assigned IP subscribers, PCMM.....50
- M**
- manuals
 - comments on.....xix
- N**
- NIC (network information collector)
 - IP address pools, configuring
 - SRC CLI.....70
- notice icons.....xvii
- P**
- packet mirroring, configuring.....30
- PCMM (PacketCable Multimedia)
 - application manager, role.....41
 - client type 1.....43
 - client type 2.....44
 - CMTS device, role.....41
 - configuring SAE
 - SRC CLI.....57
 - creating sessions.....50
 - description.....41
 - end-to-end QoS architecture.....46
 - end-to-end services.....46
 - integrating SRC software.....41
 - IP service edge domain.....46
 - IP subscriber edge domain.....46
 - logging in subscribers
 - assigned IP method.....50
 - overview.....50
 - overview.....41
 - policy server, role.....41
 - provisioning end-to-end services.....47
 - record-keeping server.....41
 - RF domain.....41
 - SAE.....50
 - SAE communities.....53
 - session store.....54
 - single-phase resource reservation model.....43
 - SRC software in
 - description.....45
 - traffic profiles.....45
 - video-on-demand example.....48
 - videoconferencing example.....47
 - PCMM device driver
 - configuration statements.....58
 - configuring
 - SRC CLI.....58
 - PCMM record-keeping server plug-in
 - configuration statements.....64
 - configuring
 - SRC CLI.....64
 - description.....54
 - plug-ins
 - PCMM record-keeping server plug-in.....54
 - policy servers
 - adding application manager groups
 - SRC CLI.....98
 - adding objects to directory
 - SRC CLI.....100
 - role, in PCMM architecture.....41
 - specifying application managers
 - SRC CLI.....98
 - specifying SAE communities
 - SRC CLI.....98
- Q**
- QoS (quality of service)
 - PCMM environments
 - end-to-end QoS architecture.....46
 - extending to service edge domain.....47
 - extending to subscriber edge domain.....47
 - searching for policies in directory.....14
 - QoS profile-tracking plug-in
 - description.....4
 - QoS profiles, routers running JunosE Software
 - how tracking works.....4
 - managing dynamically.....4
 - updating directory, using
 - qosProfilePublish.....12
- quality of service. *See* QoS
- R**
- RADIUS
 - vendor-specific attributes for wireless ISP
 - roaming.....19
- record-keeping server. *See* RKS

RKS (record-keeping server)	
peers, configuration statements.....	63
peers, configuring in plug-ins	
SRC CLI.....	63
plug-in.....	54
plug-in, configuration statements.....	66
plug-in, configuring	
SRC CLI.....	64
role in PCMM environment.....	41
roaming wireless environment.....	17

S

SAE (service activation engine)	
configuring as an application manager	
SRC CLI.....	97
PCMM environment.....	50
redundancy. See SAE communities	
SAE (service activation engine), configuring	
community manager	
SRC CLI.....	61
event notification API properties	
SRC CLI.....	62
PCMM device driver	
SRC CLI.....	58
SAE communities	
configuration overview	
SRC CLI.....	61
configuration statements.....	61
configuring manager	
SRC CLI.....	61
defining members	
SRC CLI.....	70
description.....	53
service flows.....	43
services	
voice over IP (VoIP).....	25
session store	
in PCMM environment.....	54
single phase resource reservation model,	
PCMM.....	43
subscriber	
wireless environment.....	17
support, technical See technical support	

T

technical support	
contacting JTAC.....	xix
text conventions defined.....	xvii
traffic policies, PCMM.....	45

W

wireless environment.....	17
---------------------------	----