

## Configuring Control and Data Cores

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There are eight cores in a PIC. Some cores, called *control cores*, are dedicated to running control functionality for the application. Cores dedicated to processing data for the application are called *data cores*.

To configure control and data cores, use the `control-cores` and `data-cores` statements, respectively, at the `[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number adaptive-services service-package extension-provider]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit chassis fpc slot-number pic pic-number adaptive-services service-package]
extension-provider {
  control-cores control-number;
  data-cores data-number;
}
```

You must designate at least one core as a control core. Although it is not mandatory to designate any cores as data cores, it is advisable to designate a minimum of five, depending on the nature of the application, to achieve good performance. The total number of cores, both control and data cores, that you can dedicate using the `extension-provider` statement ranges from one through eight. Any cores not configured as control or data cores are treated as *user cores*.



**NOTE:** When the `extension-provider` statement is first configured, the PIC reboots. When the number of control or data cores is changed, the PIC reboots.

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**NOTE:** For help with architecting their JUNOS SDK applications, providers should consult with JUNOS SDK Developer Support.

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- Related Topics**
- Configuring Flow Affinity on the Data Plane
  - Configuring Memory Settings
  - Configuring Packages on the PIC
  - Configuring System Log Messages

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