

VYATTA, INC.



Vyatta System

QoS

REFERENCE GUIDE

QoS



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Quick Reference to Commands

Use this section to help you quickly locate a command.

Quick List of Examples

Use this list to help you locate examples you'd like to try or look at.

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Preface

This guide describes quality of service (QoS) features supported on the Vyatta system.

This preface provides information about using this guide. The following topics are covered:

- Intended Audience
- Organization of This Guide
- Document Conventions
- Vyatta Publications

Intended Audience

This guide is intended for experienced system and network administrators. Depending on the functionality to be used, readers should have specific knowledge in the following areas:

- Networking and data communications
- TCP/IP protocols
- General router configuration
- Routing protocols
- Network administration
- Network security

Organization of This Guide

This guide has the following aid to help you find the information you are looking for:

- **Quick Reference to Commands**

Use this section to help you quickly locate a command.

- **Quick List of Examples**

Use this list to help you locate examples you'd like to try or look at.

This guide has the following chapters:

Chapter	Description	Page
Chapter 1: QoS Overview	This chapter provides a brief overview of quality of service (QoS) features on the Vyatta system.	1
Chapter 2: QoS Configuration Examples	This chapter provides a configuration example of implementing quality of service (QoS) on the Vyatta system.	5
Chapter 3: QoS Commands	This chapter describes commands for QoS features supported by the Vyatta system.	9
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Document Conventions

This guide contains advisory paragraphs and uses typographic conventions.

Advisory Paragraphs

This guide uses the following advisory paragraphs:

Warnings alert you to situations that may pose a threat to personal safety, as in the following example:



WARNING *Switch off power at the main breaker before attempting to connect the remote cable to the service power at the utility box.*

Cautions alert you to situations that might cause harm to your system or damage to equipment, or that may affect service, as in the following example:



CAUTION *Restarting a running system will interrupt service.*

Notes provide information you might need to avoid problems or configuration errors:

NOTE *You must create and configure network interfaces before enabling them for routing protocols.*

Typographic Conventions

This document uses the following typographic conventions:

<i>Monospace</i>	Examples, command-line output, and representations of configuration nodes.
bold Monospace	Your input: something you type at a command line.
bold	Commands, keywords, and file names, when mentioned inline. Objects in the user interface, such as tabs, buttons, screens, and panes.
<i>italics</i>	An argument or variable where you supply a value.
<key>	A key on your keyboard, such as <Enter>. Combinations of keys are joined by plus signs (“+”), as in <Ctrl>+c.
[<i>arg1</i> <i>arg2</i>]	Enumerated options for completing a syntax. An example is [enable disable].
<i>num1–numN</i>	A inclusive range of numbers. An example is 1–65535, which means 1 through 65535, inclusive.
<i>arg1..argN</i>	A range of enumerated values. An example is eth0..eth3, which means eth0, eth1, eth2, or eth3.
<i>arg</i> [<i>arg...</i>] <i>arg</i> [, <i>arg...</i>]	A value that can optionally represent a list of elements (a space-separated list in the first case and a comma-separated list in the second case).

Vyatta Publications

More information about the Vyatta system is available in the Vyatta technical library, and on www.vyatta.com and www.vyatta.org.

Full product documentation is provided in the Vyatta technical library. To see what documentation is available for your release, see the *Guide to Vyatta Documentation*. This guide is posted with every release of Vyatta software and provides a great starting point for finding the information you need.

Chapter 1: QoS Overview

This chapter provides a brief overview of quality of service (QoS) features on the Vyatta system.

This chapter presents the following topics:

- QoS Mechanisms
- Default Traffic Prioritization
- Mechanisms for Outbound Traffic
- Mechanisms for Inbound Traffic

QoS Mechanisms

Quality of service (QoS) is a feature that allows network administrators to identify different traffic flows and then treat them according to their individual requirements, rather than simply using the default mechanism.

On the Vyatta system the default QoS mechanism is based on queue prioritization. In addition to the default queuing mechanism, the Vyatta system provides a variety of QoS mechanisms for identifying and treating the various traffic flows that pass through an interface. In general, these can be categorized as mechanisms that apply to inbound traffic and mechanisms that apply to outbound traffic.

The general workflow for non-default QoS mechanisms is as follows:

- 1 Create a QoS policy. The policy identifies traffic flows and specifies how each flow is to be treated.
- 2 Apply the policy to an interface.

Default Traffic Prioritization

By default, all traffic sent out by the Vyatta system is prioritized based on the value in its Type of Service (ToS) field into one of three priority queues. The packets on the highest priority queue are sent out first, followed by those on the next-highest priority queue, followed by those on the lowest priority queue. Within each queue, all packets are sent on a First In First Out (FIFO) basis and receive “best effort” delivery. If traffic arrives on a queue faster than it can be delivered (for example, because of bandwidth limitations) it is buffered within the system. If more data arrives than the system can buffer, the excess is dropped.

Data traffic is divided in this way because providing equal levels of service for all traffic is not always desirable. Some types of traffic, by their nature, should be treated differently than others. For example, voice traffic is very sensitive to delay and, if it is not processed accordingly, may be unintelligible. Data, on the other hand, is sensitive not to delay but to corruption.

Mechanisms for Outbound Traffic

The Vyatta system supports the following QoS mechanisms for controlling outbound traffic:

- Drop-Tail
- Fair Queue
- Round-Robin
- Traffic-Shaper

- Rate Limiting
- Network Emulator
- Random Detect

Drop-Tail

The drop-tail mechanism is a scheduling algorithm. It provides pure FIFO (First In First Out) queuing; in other words, data packets are transmitted in the same order that they arrive. If the queue fills up, then the “tail” of the queue (that is, the set of packets just arriving in the queue) is dropped. With drop-tail queuing, there is a single queue and all traffic is treated equally; traffic is not prioritized as it is in the default case.

Fair Queue

The fair queue mechanism is a scheduling algorithm. It provides queuing based on the Stochastic Fairness Queuing algorithm. In this queuing algorithm, traffic flows are identified by IP protocol, source address, and/or destination address. Flows thus identified receive fair access to network resources such that no one flow is permitted to use the majority of the bandwidth.

Round-Robin

The **round-robin** mechanism is a simple scheduling algorithm. In round-robin queuing, classes of traffic are identified and bandwidth is divided equally among the defined classes.

Traffic-Shaper

The **traffic shaper** mechanism provides queuing based on the Token Bucket shaping algorithm. This algorithm allows for bursting if a “bucket” has tokens to “spend.” The difference between the **traffic-shaper** and **round-robin** algorithms is that the **traffic-shaper** algorithm limits bandwidth usage by class and then allocates any leftover bandwidth. **Round-robin**, on the other hand, attempts to divide all available bandwidth equally between the defined classes.

Rate Limiting

The **rate limit** mechanism is a scheduling algorithm. It provides queuing based on the Token Bucket Filter algorithm. This algorithm only passes packets arriving at a rate which does not exceed an administratively set rate. It is possible, however, for short bursts of traffic to occur in excess of this rate.

Random Detect

The **random detect** mechanism is a congestion avoidance mechanism that includes Random Early Detection (RED) and Weighted Random Early Detection (WRED).

Congestion occurs when output buffers are allowed to fill such that packets must be dropped. Congestion can cause global resynchronization of TCP hosts as multiple hosts reduce their transmission rates to try to clear the congestion; this can significantly affect network performance. As congestion clears, the network increases transmission rates again until the point where congestion reoccurs. This cycle of congestion and clearing does not make the best use of the available bandwidth.

RED reduces the chance that network congestion will occur by randomly dropping packets when the output interface begins to show signs of congestion. The packet-dropping acts as a signal to the source to decrease its transmission rate which, in turn, helps avoid conditions of congestion and reduces the chance of global synchronization, making better use of network bandwidth.

WRED takes RED one step further by providing a way to attach precedence to different traffic streams. Differential quality of service can then be provided to different traffic streams by dropping more packets from some streams than from others.

Network Emulator

The **network emulator** mechanism provides a way to emulate WAN traffic. It is typically used for system testing.

Mechanisms for Inbound Traffic

The Vyatta system supports the following QoS mechanism for inbound traffic:

- Traffic Limiting

Traffic Limiting

The **traffic limiter** mechanism can be used to throttle incoming traffic. The mechanism assigns each traffic flow a bandwidth limit. All arriving traffic within a flow in excess of the bandwidth limit is dropped.

Chapter 2: QoS Configuration Examples

This chapter provides a configuration example of implementing quality of service (QoS) on the Vyatta system.

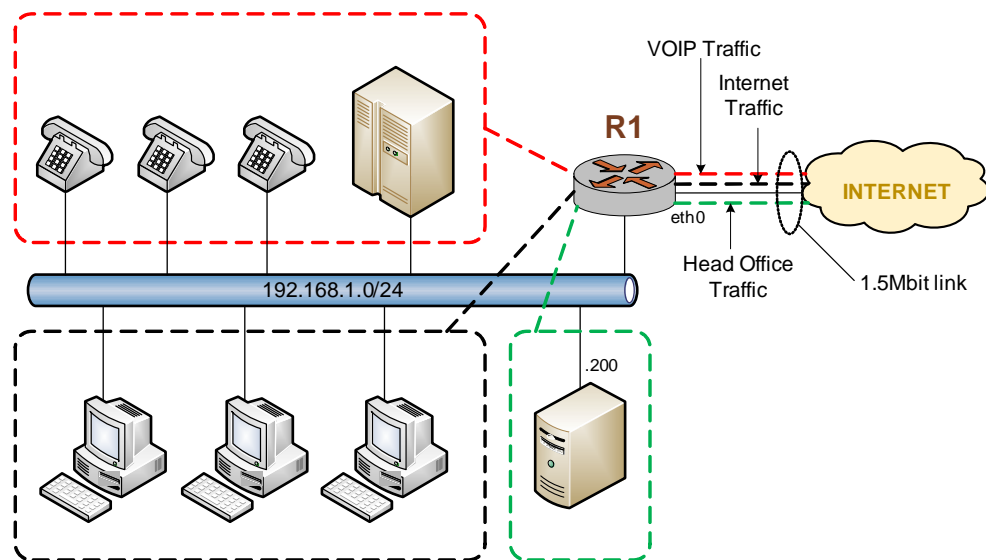
Figure 2-1 shows a simple site using QoS on the Vyatta system (R1) to treat three distinct traffic flows in different ways. This scenario represents a single branch office with a Voice over IP (VoIP) phone system, users that connect to the Internet, and a server that requires a relatively high-speed connection to head office. In this example:

- All traffic flows through a 1.5 Mbit link to the Internet Service Provider (ISP).
- A minimum 50% of this bandwidth is to be set aside for the VoIP traffic, 35% for the head office traffic, and 15% for all other traffic.
- All traffic flows will use available bandwidth beyond their minimum configured rates.
- In addition, the VoIP traffic is to be categorized into two distinct flows:
 - 5% of bandwidth is to be used for control traffic (in the example, Session Initiation Protocol [SIP] signals for setting up calls).
 - 45% of bandwidth is to be used for Real Time Protocol (RTP) media.

The different flows are identified by their Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) values: SIP traffic is assigned a DSCP value of 26 and RTP traffic is assigned a DSCP value of 46.)

- The head office traffic arrives from a single server at IP address 192.168.1.200.

Figure 2-1 Example VoIP site using QoS



To configure this scenario, perform the following steps in configuration mode.

Example 2-1 QoS example

Step	Command
Create the configuration node for the QoS policy.	vyatta@R1# set qos-policy traffic-shaper OFFICE [edit]
Add a description.	vyatta@R1# set qos-policy traffic-shaper OFFICE description "QoS policy for office WAN" [edit]
Set the overall link bandwidth.	vyatta@R1# set qos-policy traffic-shaper OFFICE bandwidth 1500kbit [edit]
Add a description for the first traffic class - VOIP data traffic.	vyatta@R1# set qos-policy traffic-shaper OFFICE class 10 description "VOIP - RTP traffic" [edit]
Assign bandwidth to the VOIP data traffic.	vyatta@R1# set qos-policy traffic-shaper OFFICE class 10 bandwidth 45% [edit]
Allow the VOIP data traffic to use all available bandwidth.	vyatta@R1# set qos-policy traffic-shaper OFFICE class 10 ceiling 100% [edit]
Identify the VOIP data traffic (DSCP=46).	vyatta@R1# set qos-policy traffic-shaper OFFICE class 10 match VOIP-RTP ip dscp 46 [edit]
Add a description for the second traffic class - VOIP control traffic.	vyatta@R1# set qos-policy traffic-shaper OFFICE class 20 description "VOIP -SIP traffic" [edit]
Assign bandwidth to the VOIP control traffic.	vyatta@R1# set qos-policy traffic-shaper OFFICE class 20 bandwidth 5% [edit]
Allow the VOIP control traffic to use all available bandwidth.	vyatta@R1# set qos-policy traffic-shaper OFFICE class 20 ceiling 100% [edit]
Identify the VOIP control traffic (DSCP=26).	vyatta@R1# set qos-policy traffic-shaper OFFICE class 20 match VOIP-SIP ip dscp 26 [edit]
Add a description for the third traffic class - head office traffic.	vyatta@R1# set qos-policy traffic-shaper OFFICE class 30 description "Head office traffic" [edit]

Example 2-1 QoS example

Assign bandwidth to the head office traffic.	<pre>vyatta@R1# set qos-policy traffic-shaper OFFICE class 30 bandwidth 35% [edit]</pre>
Allow the head office traffic to use all available bandwidth.	<pre>vyatta@R1# set qos-policy traffic-shaper OFFICE class 30 ceiling 100% [edit]</pre>
Identify the head office traffic (IP address=192.168.1.200/24).	<pre>vyatta@R1# set qos-policy traffic-shaper OFFICE class 30 match HO-TRAFFIC ip source address 192.168.1.200/24 [edit]</pre>
Assign bandwidth to the remainder of the traffic.	<pre>vyatta@R1# set qos-policy traffic-shaper OFFICE default bandwidth 15% [edit]</pre>
Allow the default traffic to use all available bandwidth.	<pre>vyatta@R1# set qos-policy traffic-shaper OFFICE default ceiling 100% [edit]</pre>
Commit the change.	<pre>vyatta@R1# commit [edit]</pre>

Example 2-1 QoS example

Show the qos-policy configuration.

```
vyatta@R1# show qos-policy
traffic-shaper OFFICE {
  bandwidth 1500kbit
  class 10 {
    bandwidth 45%
    ceiling 100%
    description "VOIP - RTP traffic"
    match VOIP-RTP {
      ip {
        dscp 46
      }
    }
  }
  class 20 {
    bandwidth 5%
    ceiling 100%
    description "VOIP - SIP traffic"
    match VOIP-SIP {
      ip {
        dscp 26
      }
    }
  }
  class 30 {
    bandwidth 35%
    ceiling 100%
    description "Head office traffic"
    match HO-TRAFFIC {
      ip {
        source {
          address 192.168.1.200/24
        }
      }
    }
  }
  default {
    bandwidth 15%
    ceiling 100%
  }
  description "QoS policy for office WAN"
}
[edit]
```

Assign the QoS policy to the WAN interface.

```
vyatta@R1# set interfaces ethernet eth0 qos-policy out
OFFICE
[edit]
```

Chapter 3: QoS Commands

This chapter describes commands for QoS features supported by the Vyatta system.

This chapter contains the following commands.

Configuration Commands	
Applying QoS Policies to Interfaces	
interfaces <interface> qos-policy	Applies QoS policy to the specified interface.
Drop Tail Policies	
qos-policy drop-tail <policy-name>	Defines a drop tail (pure FIFO) QoS policy.
qos-policy drop-tail <policy-name> queue-limit <limit>	Sets an upper bound for the number of packets allowed in the queue for a drop queue policy.
Fair Queue Policies	
qos-policy fair-queue <policy-name>	Defines a fair queue QoS policy.
qos-policy fair-queue <policy-name> description <desc>	Sets a description for a fair queue policy.
qos-policy fair-queue <policy-name> hash-interval <seconds>	Specifies the interval between flow hash function updates for a fair queue policy.
qos-policy fair-queue <policy-name> queue-limit <limit>	Sets an upper bound for the number of packets allowed in the queue for a fair queue policy.
Network Emulator Policies	
qos-policy network-emulator <policy-name>	Defines a network emulator QoS policy.
qos-policy network-emulator <policy-name> bandwidth	Specifies the bandwidth limit for all combined traffic constrained by this policy.
qos-policy network-emulator <policy-name> burst	Sets the burst size for a network emulation QoS policy.
qos-policy network-emulator <policy-name> description <desc>	Sets a description for a network emulator policy.
qos-policy network-emulator <policy-name> network-delay	Sets the amount of delay between packets for a network emulation QoS policy.
qos-policy network-emulator <policy-name> packet-corruption <percent>	Sets the percentage of packets to corrupt in a network emulation QoS policy.
qos-policy network-emulator <policy-name> packet-loss <percent>	Sets the percentage of packets to drop in a network emulation QoS policy.
qos-policy network-emulator <policy-name> packet-reordering <percent>	Sets the percentage of packets to reorder in a network emulation QoS policy.
qos-policy network-emulator <policy-name> queue-limit <limit>	Sets an upper bound for the number of packets allowed in the queue for a network emulation QoS policy.

Random Detect Policies

qos-policy random-detect <policy-name>	Defines a Weighted Random Early Detection (WRED) QoS policy.
qos-policy random-detect <policy-name> bandwidth	Specifies the bandwidth limit for all combined traffic constrained by this policy.
qos-policy random-detect <policy-name> description <desc>	Sets a description for a random-detect policy.
qos-policy random-detect <policy-name> precedence <precedence>	Sets parameters for dropping packets based on precedence for a random-detect policy.

Rate Limit Policies

qos-policy rate-limit <policy-name>	Defines a rate limiting QoS policy.
qos-policy rate-limit <policy-name> bandwidth	Specifies the bandwidth limit for all combined traffic constrained by this policy.
qos-policy rate-limit <policy-name> burst	Sets the burst size for a rate limiting QoS policy.
qos-policy rate-limit <policy-name> description <desc>	Sets a description for a rate limiting policy.
qos-policy rate-limit <policy-name> latency	Sets the limit on queue size based on latency for a rate limiting QoS policy.

Round Robin Policies

qos-policy round-robin <policy-name>	Defines a round robin QoS policy.
qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> description <desc>	Specifies a description for a round-robin QoS policy.
qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> quantum <packets>	Specifies the number of packets that can be sent per scheduling quantum.

Round Robin Policy Classes

qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class>	Defines a traffic class for a round robin QoS policy.
qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class> description <desc>	Sets a description for a traffic class.
qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name>	Defines a traffic class matching rule.
qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> description <desc>	Sets a description for a match rule.
qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ether destination <mac-addr>	Specifies a match criterion based on Ethernet destination (MAC) address.
qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ether protocol <num>	Specifies a match criterion based on Ethernet packet type.

<code>qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ether source <mac-addr></code>	Specifies a match criterion based on Ethernet source (MAC) address.
<code>qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> interface <interface></code>	Specifies a match criterion based on incoming interface.
<code>qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ip destination</code>	Specifies a match criterion based on IP destination information.
<code>qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ip dscp <value></code>	Specifies a match criterion based on the value of the DSCP field.
<code>qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ip protocol <proto></code>	Specifies a match criterion based on the IP protocol.
<code>qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ip source</code>	Specifies a match criterion based on source IP information.
<code>qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ipv6 destination</code>	Specifies a match criterion based on IPv6 destination information.
<code>qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ipv6 dscp <value></code>	Specifies a match criterion based on the value of the DSCP field.
<code>qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ipv6 protocol <proto></code>	Specifies a match criterion based on the IPv6 protocol.
<code>qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ipv6 source</code>	Specifies a match criterion based on source IPv6 information.
<code>qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> vif <vlan-id></code>	Specifies a match criterion based on VLAN ID.
<code>qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class> queue-limit <limit></code>	Specifies the maximum queue size for a traffic class.
<code>qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class> queue-type <type></code>	Specifies the type of queuing to use for a traffic class.
Round Robin Policy Default Class	
<code>qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> default</code>	Defines a default round robin QoS policy.
<code>qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> default queue-limit <limit></code>	Specifies the maximum queue size for the default traffic class.
<code>qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> default queue-type <type></code>	Specifies the type of queuing to use for the default traffic class.
Traffic Limiter Policies	
<code>qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name></code>	Defines a traffic limiting QoS policy.
<code>qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> description <desc></code>	Specifies a description for a traffic limiter QoS policy.

Traffic Limiter Policy Classes

<code>qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class></code>	Defines a traffic class for a traffic limiter QoS policy.
<code>qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class> bandwidth</code>	Specifies the bandwidth rate cap for a traffic class.
<code>qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class> burst</code>	Sets the burst size for a traffic class.
<code>qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class> description <desc></code>	Sets a description for a traffic class.
<code>qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name></code>	Defines a traffic class matching rule.
<code>qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> description <desc></code>	Sets a description for a match rule.
<code>qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ether destination <mac-addr></code>	Specifies a match criterion based on Ethernet destination (MAC) address.
<code>qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ether protocol <num></code>	Specifies a match criterion based on Ethernet packet type.
<code>qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ether source <mac-addr></code>	Specifies a match criterion based on Ethernet source (MAC) address.
<code>qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ip destination</code>	Specifies a match criterion based on IP destination information.
<code>qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ip dscp <value></code>	Specifies a match criterion based on the value of the DSCP field.
<code>qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ip protocol <proto></code>	Specifies a match criterion based on the IP protocol.
<code>qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ip source</code>	Specifies a match criterion based on source IP information.
<code>qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ipv6 destination</code>	Specifies a match criterion based on IPv6 destination information.
<code>qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ipv6 dscp <value></code>	Specifies a match criterion based on the value of the DSCP field.
<code>qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ipv6 protocol <proto></code>	Specifies a match criterion based on the IPv6 protocol.
<code>qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ipv6 source</code>	Specifies a match criterion based on source IPv6 information.
<code>qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> vif <vlan-id></code>	Specifies a match criterion based on VLAN ID.

<code>qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class> priority <priority></code>	Specifies the order of evaluation of matching rules..
---	---

Traffic Shaper Policies

<code>qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name></code>	Defines a traffic shaping QoS policy.
--	---------------------------------------

<code>qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> bandwidth</code>	Specifies the bandwidth available for all combined traffic constrained by this policy.
--	--

<code>qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> description <desc></code>	Specifies a description for a traffic shaper QoS policy.
---	--

Traffic Shaper Policy Classes

<code>qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class></code>	Defines a traffic class for a traffic shaper QoS policy.
--	--

<code>qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> bandwidth</code>	Specifies the base guaranteed bandwidth rate for a traffic class.
--	---

<code>qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> burst</code>	Sets the burst size for a traffic class.
--	--

<code>qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> ceiling</code>	Sets a bandwidth ceiling for a traffic class.
--	---

<code>qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> description <desc></code>	Sets a description for a traffic class.
---	---

<code>qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name></code>	Defines a traffic class matching rule.
---	--

<code>qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> description <desc></code>	Sets a description for a match rule.
--	--------------------------------------

<code>qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ether destination <mac-addr></code>	Specifies a match criterion based on Ethernet destination (MAC) address.
--	--

<code>qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ether protocol <num></code>	Specifies a match criterion based on Ethernet packet type.
--	--

<code>qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ether source <mac-addr></code>	Specifies a match criterion based on Ethernet source (MAC) address.
---	---

<code>qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> interface <interface></code>	Specifies a match criterion based on incoming interface.
---	--

<code>qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ip destination</code>	Specifies a match criterion based on IP destination information.
--	--

<code>qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ip dscp <value></code>	Specifies a match criterion based on the value of the DSCP field.
---	---

<code>qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ip protocol <proto></code>	Specifies a match criterion based on the IP protocol.
---	---

qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ip source	Specifies a match criterion based on source IP information.
qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ipv6 destination	Specifies a match criterion based on IPv6 destination information.
qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ipv6 dscp <value>	Specifies a match criterion based on the value of the DSCP field.
qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ipv6 protocol <proto>	Specifies a match criterion based on the IPv6 protocol.
qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ipv6 source	Specifies a match criterion based on source IPv6 information.
qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> vif <vlan-id>	Specifies a match criterion based on VLAN ID.
qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> priority <priority>	Specifies the priority of a traffic class for allocation of extra bandwidth.
qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> queue-limit <limit>	Specifies the maximum queue size for a traffic class.
qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> queue-type <type>	Specifies the type of queuing to use for a traffic class.
qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> set-dscp <value>	Rewrites the DSCP field in packets in this traffic class to the specified value.
Traffic Shaper Policy Default Class	
qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> default	Defines a default traffic shaper QoS policy.
qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> default bandwidth	Specifies the base guaranteed bandwidth rate for the default traffic class.
qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> default burst	Sets the burst size for the default traffic class.
qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> default ceiling	Sets a bandwidth ceiling for the default traffic class.
qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> default priority <priority>	Specifies the priority of the default traffic class for allocation of extra bandwidth.
qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> default queue-limit <limit>	Specifies the maximum queue size for the default traffic class.
qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> default queue-type <type>	Specifies the type of queuing to use for the default traffic class.
qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> default set-dscp <value>	Rewrites the DSCP field in packets in the default traffic class to the specified value.

Operational Commands

`show queueing`Displays current QoS policies.

interfaces <interface> qos-policy

Applies QoS policy to the specified interface.

Syntax

```
set interfaces interface qos-policy {in in-policy-name | out out-policy-name}
```

```
delete interfaces interface qos-policy {in | out}
```

```
show interfaces interface qos-policy {in | out}
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
interfaces text {  
    qos-policy {  
        in text  
        out text  
    }  
}
```

Parameters

<i>interface</i>	Mandatory. The type of interface. For detailed keywords and arguments that can be specified as interface types, see the table in the Usage Guidelines below.
<i>in-policy-name</i>	The name of the inbound QoS policy to apply to this interface.
<i>out-policy-name</i>	The name of the outbound QoS policy to apply to this interface.

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to apply a QoS policy to an interface.

The following table shows the syntax and parameters for supported interface types.

Interface Type	Syntax	Parameters
ADSL Bridged Ethernet	adsl <i>adslx</i> pvc <i>pvc-id</i> bridged-ethernet	<i>adslx</i> The name of a Bridged Ethernet- encapsulated DSL interface. <i>pvc-id</i> The identifier for the PVC. It can either be the <i>vpi/vci</i> pair or the keyword auto , where <i>vpi</i> is a Virtual Path Index from 0 to 255, <i>vci</i> is a Virtual Circuit Index from from 0 to 65535, and auto directs the system to detect the Virtual Path Index and Virtual Circuit Index automatically.
ADSL Classical IPOA	adsl <i>adslx</i> pvc <i>pvc-id</i> classical-ipoa	<i>adslx</i> The name of a Classical IPoA- encapsulated DSL interface. <i>pvc-id</i> The identifier for the PVC. It can either be the <i>vpi/vci</i> pair or the keyword auto , where <i>vpi</i> is a Virtual Path Index from 0 to 255, <i>vci</i> is a Virtual Circuit Index from from 0 to 65535, and auto directs the system to detect the Virtual Path Index and Virtual Circuit Index automatically.
ADSL PPPoA	adsl <i>adslx</i> pvc <i>pvc-id</i> pppoa <i>num</i>	<i>adslx</i> The name of a Classical IPoA- encapsulated DSL interface. <i>pvc-id</i> The identifier for the PVC. It can either be the <i>vpi/vci</i> pair or the keyword auto , where <i>vpi</i> is a Virtual Path Index from 0 to 255, <i>vci</i> is a Virtual Circuit Index from from 0 to 65535, and auto directs the system to detect the Virtual Path Index and Virtual Circuit Index automatically. <i>num</i> The PPPoA unit number. This number must be unique across all PPPoA interfaces. In addition, only one PPPoA instance can be configured on a PVC. PPPoA units range from 0 to 15 and the resulting interfaces are named pppoa0 to pppoa15.
ADSL PPPoE	adsl <i>adslx</i> pvc <i>pvc-id</i> pppoe <i>num</i>	<i>adslx</i> The name of a Classical IPoA- encapsulated DSL interface. <i>pvc-id</i> The identifier for the PVC. It can either be the <i>vpi/vci</i> pair or the keyword auto , where <i>vpi</i> is a Virtual Path Index from 0 to 255, <i>vci</i> is a Virtual Circuit Index from from 0 to 65535, and auto directs the system to detect the Virtual Path Index and Virtual Circuit Index automatically. <i>num</i> The name of a defined PPPoE unit. The range is 0 to 15.
Bonding	bonding <i>bondx</i>	<i>bondx</i> The identifier for the bonding interface. Supported values are bond0 through bond99 .

Interface Type	Syntax	Parameters
Bonding Vif	bonding <i>bondx</i> vif <i>vlan-id</i>	<i>bondx</i> The identifier for the bonding interface. Supported values are bond0 through bond99 . <i>vlan-id</i> The VLAN ID for the vif. The range is 0 to 4094.
Bridge	bridge <i>brx</i>	<i>brx</i> The name of a Bridge group. The range is br0 through br999 .
Ethernet	ethernet <i>ethx</i>	<i>ethx</i> The name of an Ethernet interface. The range is eth0 through eth23 , depending on the physical interfaces available on your system.
Ethernet PPPoE	ethernet <i>ethx</i> pppoe <i>num</i>	<i>ethx</i> The name of an Ethernet interface. The range is eth0 through eth23 , depending on the physical interfaces available on your system. <i>num</i> The name of a defined PPPoE unit. The range is 0 to 15.
Ethernet Vif	ethernet <i>ethx</i> vif <i>vlan-id</i>	<i>ethx</i> The name of an Ethernet interface. The range is eth0 through eth23 , depending on the physical interfaces available on your system. <i>vlan-id</i> The VLAN ID for the vif. The range is 0 to 4094.
Ethernet Vif PPPoE	ethernet <i>ethx</i> vif <i>vlan-id</i> pppoe <i>num</i>	<i>ethx</i> The name of an Ethernet interface. The range is eth0 through eth23 , depending on the physical interfaces available on your system. <i>vlan-id</i> The VLAN ID for the vif. The range is 0 to 4094. <i>num</i> The name of a defined PPPoE unit. The range is 0 to 15.
Loopback	loopback <i>lo</i>	<i>lo</i> The name of the loopback interface.
Multilink	multilink <i>mlx</i> vif <i>1</i>	<i>mlx</i> The identifier of the multilink bundle. You can create up to two multilink bundles. Supported values are ml0 ("em ell zero") through ml23 ("em ell twenty-three"). <i>1</i> The identifier of the virtual interface. Currently, only one vif is supported for multilink interfaces, and the identifier must be 1. The vif must already have been defined.
OpenVPN	openvpn <i>vtunx</i>	<i>vtunx</i> The identifier for the OpenVPN interface. This may be vtun0 to vtunx , where x is a non-negative integer.
Pseudo-Ethernet	pseudo-ethernet <i>pethx</i>	<i>pethx</i> The name of a pseudo-Ethernet interface. The range is peth0 through peth999 .
Serial Cisco HDLC	serial <i>wanx</i> cisco-hdlc vif <i>1</i>	<i>wanx</i> The serial interface you are configuring: one of wan0 through wan23 . The interface must already have been defined. <i>1</i> The identifier of the virtual interface. Currently, only one vif is supported for Cisco HDLC interfaces, and the identifier must be 1. The vif must already have been defined.

Interface Type	Syntax	Parameters
Serial Frame Relay	serial <i>wanx</i> frame-relay vif <i>dcli</i>	<i>wanx</i> The serial interface you are configuring: one of wan0 through wan23 . The interface must already have been defined. <i>dcli</i> The identifier of the virtual interface. For Frame Relay interfaces, this is the DLCI number for the interface. the range is 16 to 991. The vif must already have been defined.
Serial PPP	serial <i>wanx</i> ppp vif <i>1</i>	<i>wanx</i> The serial interface you are configuring: one of wan0 through wan23 . The interface must already have been defined. <i>1</i> The identifier of the virtual interface. Currently, only one vif is supported for point-to-point interfaces, and the identifier must be 1. The vif must already have been defined.
Tunnel	tunnel <i>tunx</i>	<i>tunx</i> An identifier for the tunnel interface you are defining. The range is tun0 to tun23 .
Wireless	wireless <i>wlanx</i>	<i>wlanx</i> The identifier for the wireless interface you are using. This may be wlan0 to wlan999 .
Wireless Modem	wirelessmodem <i>wlmx</i>	<i>wlmx</i> The identifier for the wirelessmodem interface you are using. This may be wlm0 to wlm999 .

Use the **set** form of this command to apply the QoS policy to the interface.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove the QoS policy from the interface.

Use the **show** form of this command to display QoS policy configuration for an interface.

qos-policy drop-tail <policy-name>

Defines a drop tail (pure FIFO) QoS policy.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy drop-tail policy-name  
delete qos-policy drop-tail policy-name  
show qos-policy drop-tail policy-name
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {  
    drop-tail text {  
    }  
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the drop tail policy.
--------------------	--

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a drop tail QoS policy. The drop tail policy acts on outbound traffic only. The policy name must be unique and not used with other QoS policy commands.

The drop tail policy provides a pure First In First Out (FIFO) queuing mechanism.

Use the **set** form of this command to create a drop tail policy.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove a drop tail policy.

Use the **show** form of this command to display drop tail policy configuration.

qos-policy drop-tail <policy-name> queue-limit <limit>

Sets an upper bound for the number of packets allowed in the queue for a drop queue policy.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy drop-tail policy-name queue-limit limit
delete qos-policy drop-tail policy-name queue-limit
show qos-policy drop-tail policy-name queue-limit
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  drop-tail text {
    queue-limit u32
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the drop tail policy.
<i>limit</i>	Optional. The maximum queue size, in packets. The range is 0 to 4294967295. The default is the same as the underlying hardware transmit queue length. For Ethernet this is typically 1000 packets.

Default

For Ethernet the queue limit is typically 1000 packets.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the maximum number of packets that can wait in a queue for this queuing policy. If maximum queue size is reached, the system begins dropping packets.

Use the **set** form of this command to set the queue limit.

Use the **delete** form of this command to restore the default queue limit.

Use the **show** form of this command to display queue limit configuration.

qos-policy fair-queue <policy-name>

Defines a fair queue QoS policy.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy fair-queue policy-name
delete qos-policy fair-queue policy-name
show qos-policy fair-queue policy-name
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
    fair-queue text {
    }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the fair queue policy.
--------------------	---

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a fair queue (FQ) QoS policy. The FQ policy acts on outbound traffic only. The policy name must be unique and not used with other QoS policy commands.

The Vyatta system uses Stochastic Fair Queuing, which is one of a number of FQ algorithms aiming to provide per-flow-based fairness. The FQ algorithm attempts to provide fair access to network resources and prevent any one flow from consuming an inordinate amount of output port bandwidth.

In Stochastic Fair Queuing, bandwidth is divided into separate hash buckets based on the combination of IP protocol, source, and destination address such that no single flow receives an unfair portion of bandwidth.

Use the **set** form of this command to create an FQ policy.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove an FQ policy.

Use the **show** form of this command to display FQ policy configuration.

qos-policy fair-queue <policy-name> description <desc>

Sets a description for a fair queue policy.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy fair-queue policy-name description desc  
delete qos-policy fair-queue policy-name description  
show qos-policy fair-queue policy-name description
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {  
    fair-queue text {  
        description text  
    }  
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the fair queue policy.
<i>desc</i>	Mandatory. The description for this fair queue policy.

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to record a description for a fair queue policy.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify a description.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove a description.

Use the **show** form of this command to display description configuration.

qos-policy fair-queue <policy-name> hash-interval <seconds>

Specifies the interval between flow hash function updates for a fair queue policy.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy fair-queue policy-name hash-interval seconds
delete qos-policy fair-queue policy-name hash-interval
show qos-policy fair-queue policy-name hash-interval
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  fair-queue text {
    hash-interval u32
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the fair queue policy.
<i>seconds</i>	Mandatory. The rehash interval, in seconds. The range is 0 to 4294967295, where 0 means the hash function is never updated.

Default

The hash function is never updated.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the interval at which the flow hash function is updated.

Updating the hash function at intervals increases security and prevents attacks based on an attacker determining the hash bucket for traffic flows and sending spoofed packets based on that information.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify a flow hash update interval.

Use the **delete** form of this command to restore the default hash interval.

Use the **show** form of this command to display hash interval configuration.

qos-policy fair-queue <policy-name> queue-limit <limit>

Sets an upper bound for the number of packets allowed in the queue for a fair queue policy.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy fair-queue policy-name queue-limit limit
delete qos-policy fair-queue policy-name queue-limit
show qos-policy fair-queue policy-name queue-limit
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  fair-queue text {
    queue-limit u32
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the fair queue policy.
<i>limit</i>	Mandatory. The maximum queue size, in packets. The range is 0 to 4294967295. The default is 127.

Default

A queue is not permitted to exceed 127 packets.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the maximum number of packets that can wait in a queue for this queuing policy. If maximum queue size is reached, the system begins dropping packets.

Use the **set** form of this command to set the queue limit.

Use the **delete** form of this command to restore the default queue limit.

Use the **show** form of this command to display queue limit configuration.

qos-policy network-emulator <policy-name>

Defines a network emulator QoS policy.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy network-emulator policy-name
delete qos-policy network-emulator policy-name
show qos-policy network-emulator policy-name
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  network-emulator text {
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the network emulator policy.
--------------------	---

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a network emulation QoS policy used to emulate WAN networks. The policy name must be unique and not used with other QoS policy commands.

Use the **set** form of this command to create a network emulator QoS policy.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove a network emulator QoS policy.

Use the **show** form of this command to display network emulator QoS policy configuration.

qos-policy network-emulator <policy-name> bandwidth

Specifies the bandwidth limit for all combined traffic constrained by this policy.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy network-emulator policy-name bandwidth [rate | rate-suffix]
```

```
delete qos-policy network-emulator policy-name bandwidth
```

```
show qos-policy network-emulator policy-name bandwidth
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {  
    network-emulator text {  
        bandwidth text  
    }  
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the network emulator policy.
<i>rate</i>	Optional. The bandwidth, specified in kilobits per second.
<i>rate-suffix</i>	The bandwidth, specified as a number and a scaling suffix (for example, 10mbit). The following suffixes are supported: kbit : Kilobits per second. mbit : Megabits per second. gbit : Gigabits per second. kbps : Kilobytes per second. mbps : Megabytes per second. gbps : Gigabytes per second.

Default

Traffic flows at maximum speed.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set bandwidth constraints for a network emulator QoS policy. This is the maximum bandwidth available to the network emulator policy.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify bandwidth constraints for the policy.

Use the **delete** form of this command to restore default bandwidth constraints for the policy.

Use the **show** form of this command to display policy bandwidth configuration.

qos-policy network-emulator <policy-name> burst

Sets the burst size for a network emulation QoS policy.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy network-emulator policy-name burst [num | num-suffix]  
delete qos-policy network-emulator policy-name burst  
show qos-policy network-emulator policy-name burst
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {  
    network-emulator text {  
        burst text  
    }  
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the network emulator policy.
<i>num</i>	The burst size, specified in bytes.
<i>num-suffix</i>	The burst size, specified as a number and a scaling suffix (for example, 10mb). The following suffixes are supported: kb : Kilobytes. mb : Megabytes. gb : Gigabytes.

Default

The default burst size is 15 kilobytes.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the burst size for a network emulator QoS policy. This is the maximum amount of traffic that may be sent at a given time and is only used with the **bandwidth** parameter.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify the burst size for a network emulator QoS policy.

Use the **delete** form of this command to restore the default burst size for a network emulator QoS policy.

Use the **show** form of this command to display network emulator burst size configuration.

qos-policy network-emulator <policy-name> description <desc>

Sets a description for a network emulator policy.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy network-emulator policy-name description desc  
delete qos-policy network-emulator policy-name description  
show qos-policy network-emulator policy-name description
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {  
    network-emulator text {  
        description text  
    }  
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the network emulator policy.
<i>desc</i>	Mandatory. The description for this network emulator policy.

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to record a description for a network emulator policy.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify a description.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove a description.

Use the **show** form of this command to display description configuration.

qos-policy network-emulator <policy-name> network-delay

Sets the amount of delay between packets for a network emulation QoS policy.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy network-emulator policy-name network-delay [num | num-suffix]  
delete qos-policy network-emulator policy-name network-delay  
show qos-policy network-emulator policy-name network-delay
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {  
    network-emulator text {  
        network-delay text  
    }  
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the network emulator policy.
<i>num</i>	The latency, specified in milliseconds.
<i>num-suffix</i>	The latency, specified as a time and a scaling suffix (for example, 10ms). The following suffixes are supported: secs : Seconds. ms : Milliseconds. us : Microseconds.

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the network delay for a network emulator QoS policy. This is the amount of delay that will be added between packets.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify the network delay for a network emulator QoS policy.

Use the **delete** form of this command to restore the default network delay for a network emulator QoS policy.

Use the **show** form of this command to display network delay configuration.

qos-policy network-emulator <policy-name> packet-corruption <percent>

Sets the percentage of packets to corrupt in a network emulation QoS policy.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy network-emulator policy-name packet-corruption percent[%]  
delete qos-policy network-emulator policy-name packet-corruption  
show qos-policy network-emulator policy-name packet-corruption
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {  
    network-emulator text {  
        packet-corruption text  
    }  
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the network emulator policy.
<i>percent</i>	The percentage of packets to corrupt on a random basis.

Default

No packets will be corrupted (i.e. 0%).

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the percentage of packets to corrupt in a network emulator QoS policy. This emulates link problems which cause packet corruption by flipping one random bit in the packet and not modifying the checksum.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify the percentage of packets to randomly corrupt for a network emulator QoS policy.

Use the **delete** form of this command to restore the default percentage of packets to corrupt for a network emulator QoS policy.

Use the **show** form of this command to display packet corruption configuration.

qos-policy network-emulator <policy-name> packet-loss <percent>

Sets the percentage of packets to drop in a network emulation QoS policy.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy network-emulator policy-name packet-loss percent[%]  
delete qos-policy network-emulator policy-name packet-loss  
show qos-policy network-emulator policy-name packet-loss
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {  
    network-emulator text {  
        packet-loss text  
    }  
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the network emulator policy.
<i>percent</i>	The percentage of packets to drop on a random basis.

Default

No packets will be dropped (i.e. 0%).

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the percentage of packets to drop in a network emulator QoS policy. This emulates link problems which cause packet loss.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify the percentage of packets to randomly drop for a network emulator QoS policy.

Use the **delete** form of this command to restore the default percentage of packets to drop for a network emulator QoS policy.

Use the **show** form of this command to display packet loss configuration.

qos-policy network-emulator <policy-name> packet-reordering <percent>

Sets the percentage of packets to reorder in a network emulation QoS policy.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy network-emulator policy-name packet-reordering percent[%]  
delete qos-policy network-emulator policy-name packet-reordering  
show qos-policy network-emulator policy-name packet-reordering
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {  
    network-emulator text {  
        packet-reordering text  
    }  
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the network emulator policy.
<i>percent</i>	The percentage of packets to reorder on a random basis.

Default

No packets will be reordered (i.e. 0%).

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the percentage of packets to reorder in a network emulator QoS policy. This emulates network issues which cause packet reordering. This mechanism will only have an impact when more than one packet is in the queue.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify the percentage of packets to randomly reorder for a network emulator QoS policy.

Use the **delete** form of this command to restore the default percentage of packets to reorder for a network emulator QoS policy.

Use the **show** form of this command to display packet reordering configuration.

qos-policy network-emulator <policy-name> queue-limit <limit>

Sets an upper bound for the number of packets allowed in the queue for a network emulation QoS policy.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy network-emulator policy-name queue-limit limit  
delete qos-policy network-emulator policy-name queue-limit  
show qos-policy network-emulator policy-name queue-limit
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {  
    network-emulator text {  
        queue-limit u32  
    }  
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the network emulator policy.
<i>limit</i>	Mandatory. The maximum queue size, in packets. The range is 0 to 4294967295. The default is 127.

Default

A queue is not permitted to exceed 127 packets.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the maximum number of packets that can wait in a queue for this queuing policy. If maximum queue size is reached, the system begins dropping packets.

Use the **set** form of this command to set the queue limit.

Use the **delete** form of this command to restore the default queue limit.

Use the **show** form of this command to display queue limit configuration.

qos-policy random-detect <policy-name>

Defines a Weighted Random Early Detection (WRED) QoS policy.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy random-detect policy-name
delete qos-policy random-detect policy-name
show qos-policy random-detect policy-name
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
    random-detect text {
    }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the random detect policy.
--------------------	--

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a random detect QoS policy based on the Weighted Random Early Detection (WRED) congestion avoidance mechanism. Random detect policy acts on outbound traffic only. The policy name must be unique and not used with other QoS policy commands.

The Random Early Detection (RED) mechanism randomly drops packets prior to periods of high congestion in order to signal the source to decrease its transmission rate. This helps avoid the condition where output buffers fill and packets at the tail of the buffer (as well as newly arriving packets to the buffer) are dropped. This can cause global resynchronization of TCP hosts as multiple hosts reduce their transmission rates. Then, as the congestion clears, the transmission rates are increased to the point where congestion reoccurs. This cycle of congestion and congestion clearing does not make the best use of the available bandwidth. RED reduces the chance that this issue will occur by selectively dropping packets when the output interface shows signs of congestion. This in turn reduces the chance of global synchronization and makes better use of available bandwidth.

WRED takes RED one step further by providing a way to attach precedence to different traffic streams and hence provide different quality of service to different traffic by dropping more packets from certain traffic streams than from others.

Use the **set** form of this command to create a random detect QoS policy.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove a random detect QoS policy.

Use the **show** form of this command to display random detect QoS policy configuration.

qos-policy random-detect <policy-name> bandwidth

Specifies the bandwidth limit for all combined traffic constrained by this policy.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy random-detect policy-name bandwidth [auto | rate | rate-suffix]  
delete qos-policy random-detect policy-name bandwidth  
show qos-policy random-detect policy-name bandwidth
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {  
    random-detect text {  
        bandwidth text  
    }  
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the random detect policy.
<i>auto</i>	The bandwidth is based on the speed of the interface. This is the default.
<i>rate</i>	The bandwidth, specified in kilobits per second.
<i>rate-suffix</i>	The bandwidth, specified as a number and a scaling suffix (for example, 10mbit). The following suffixes are supported: kbit : Kilobits per second. mbit : Megabits per second. gbit : Gigabits per second. kbps : Kilobytes per second. mbps : Megabytes per second. gbps : Gigabytes per second.

Default

The bandwidth is based on the interface that the policy is applied to.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set bandwidth constraints for a random detect QoS policy. This is the maximum bandwidth available for all classes.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify bandwidth constraints for the policy.

Use the **delete** form of this command to restore default bandwidth constraints for the policy.

Use the **show** form of this command to display policy bandwidth configuration.

qos-policy random-detect <policy-name> description <desc>

Sets a description for a random-detect policy.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy random-detect policy-name description desc
delete qos-policy random-detect policy-name description
show qos-policy random-detect policy-name description
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  random-detect text {
    description text
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the random detect policy.
<i>desc</i>	Mandatory. The description for this random detect policy.

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to record a description for a random detect policy.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify a description.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove a description.

Use the **show** form of this command to display description configuration.

qos-policy random-detect <policy-name> precedence <precedence>

Sets parameters for dropping packets based on precedence for a random-detect policy.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy random-detect policy-name precedence precedence [average-packet
bytes | mark-probability probability / max-threshold max / min-probability min /
queue-limit packets]
```

```
delete qos-policy random-detect policy-name precedence precedence [average-packet |
mark-probability / max-threshold / min-probability | queue-limit]
```

```
show qos-policy random-detect policy-name precedence precedence [average-packet |
mark-probability / max-threshold / min-probability | queue-limit]
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  random-detect text {
    precedence 0-7 {
      average-packet u32
      mark-probability u32
      max-threshold 0-4096
      min-threshold 0-4096
      queue-limit u32
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the random detect policy.
<i>bytes</i>	The average packet size in bytes. The default is 1024.
<i>precedence</i>	The IP precedence (the first three bits of the TOS field) of the packet.
<i>probability</i>	The fraction of packets (i.e. 1/probability) dropped when the average queue depth reaches the maximum threshold. The default is 10.
<i>max</i>	All packets are dropped when the average queue depth goes above this threshold. The range is 0 to 4096 packets. The default is 18.

<i>min</i>	<p>Packets begin to be dropped when the average queue depth reaches this threshold. The range is 0 to 4096 packets. The default depends on the <i>precedence</i>:</p> <p>Precedence 0 -> min-threshold = 9</p> <p>Precedence 1-> min-threshold = 10</p> <p>Precedence 2 -> min-threshold = 11</p> <p>Precedence 3 -> min-threshold = 12</p> <p>Precedence 4 -> min-threshold = 13</p> <p>Precedence 5 -> min-threshold = 14</p> <p>Precedence 6 -> min-threshold = 15</p> <p>Precedence 7 -> min-threshold = 16</p>
<i>packets</i>	<p>All packets are dropped when the instantaneous queue depth reaches this threshold. The default is 4 * max-threshold.</p>

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

This feature uses the first three bits of the Type of Service (TOS) field to categorize data streams. Within each of these streams parameters can be set to adjust the rate that packets are dropped when congestion occurs. Each time a packet arrives and is to be sent out the interface a decision is made based on the packet precedence and the parameters set for the specified precedence. If the average output queue size is less than the **min-threshold** then the packet is placed on the output queue. If the average output queue size is between the **min-threshold** and the **max-threshold** the packet may be queued or dropped based on the **probability**. When the average output queue size is larger than **max-threshold** all packets are dropped. When the instantaneous queue size is larger than **queue-limit** all packets are dropped.

If **max-threshold** is set and **min-threshold** is not set then **min-threshold** is automatically scaled to 1/2 **max-threshold**. In addition, the system enforces the constraint that: **min-threshold** < **max-threshold** < **queue-limit**.

NOTE *Non IP packets are treated as precedence 0.*

Use this command to specify the packet dropping parameters for a random detect policy.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify the packet dropping parameters for a random detect policy.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove the packet dropping parameters for a random detect policy.

Use the **show** form of this command to display the packet dropping parameters for a random detect policy.

qos-policy rate-limit <policy-name>

Defines a rate limiting QoS policy.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy rate-limit policy-name
delete qos-policy rate-limit policy-name
show qos-policy rate-limit policy-name
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
    rate-limit text {
    }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the rate limiting policy.
--------------------	--

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a rate limiting QoS policy. Rate limit policy acts on outbound traffic only. The policy name must be unique and not used with other QoS policy commands.

The Vyatta system uses a version of the Token Bucket Filter (TBF) algorithm. TBF is a classless queuing discipline that only passes packets arriving at a rate which is not exceeding some administratively set rate, but with the possibility to allow short bursts in excess of this rate.

Use the **set** form of this command to create a rate limiting QoS policy.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove a rate limiting QoS policy.

Use the **show** form of this command to display rate limiting QoS policy configuration.

qos-policy rate-limit <policy-name> bandwidth

Specifies the bandwidth limit for all combined traffic constrained by this policy.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy rate-limit policy-name bandwidth [rate | rate-suffix]  
delete qos-policy rate-limit policy-name bandwidth  
show qos-policy rate-limit policy-name bandwidth
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {  
    rate-limit text {  
        bandwidth text  
    }  
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the rate limiting policy.
<i>rate</i>	The bandwidth, specified in kilobits per second.
<i>rate-suffix</i>	The bandwidth, specified as a number and a scaling suffix (for example, 10mbit). The following suffixes are supported: kbit : Kilobits per second. mbit : Megabits per second. gbit : Gigabits per second. kbps : Kilobytes per second. mbps : Megabytes per second. gbps : Gigabytes per second.

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set bandwidth constraints for a rate limiting QoS policy. This is the maximum bandwidth available for all classes and must be set.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify bandwidth constraints for the policy.

Use the **delete** form of this command to restore default bandwidth constraints for the policy.

Use the **show** form of this command to display policy bandwidth configuration.

qos-policy rate-limit <policy-name> burst

Sets the burst size for a rate limiting QoS policy.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy rate-limit policy-name burst [num | num-suffix]  
delete qos-policy rate-limit policy-name burst  
show qos-policy rate-limit policy-name burst
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {  
    rate-limit text {  
        burst text  
    }  
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the rate limiting policy.
<i>num</i>	The burst size, specified in bytes.
<i>num-suffix</i>	The burst size, specified as a number and a scaling suffix (for example, 10mb). The following suffixes are supported: kb : Kilobytes. mb : Megabytes. gb : Gigabytes.

Default

The default burst size is 15 kilobytes.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the burst size for a rate limiting QoS policy. This is the maximum amount of traffic that may be sent at a given time.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify the burst size for a rate limiting QoS policy.

Use the **delete** form of this command to restore the default burst size for a rate limiting QoS policy.

Use the **show** form of this command to display rate limit burst size configuration.

qos-policy rate-limit <policy-name> description <desc>

Sets a description for a rate limiting policy.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy rate-limit policy-name description desc  
delete qos-policy rate-limit policy-name description  
show qos-policy rate-limit policy-name description
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {  
    rate-limit text {  
        description text  
    }  
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the rate limit policy.
<i>desc</i>	Mandatory. The description for this rate limit policy.

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to record a description for a rate limit policy.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify a description.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove a description.

Use the **show** form of this command to display description configuration.

qos-policy rate-limit <policy-name> latency

Sets the limit on queue size based on latency for a rate limiting QoS policy.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy rate-limit policy-name latency [num | num-suffix]  
delete qos-policy rate-limit policy-name latency  
show qos-policy rate-limit policy-name latency
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {  
    rate-limit text {  
        latency text  
    }  
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the rate limiting policy.
<i>num</i>	The latency, specified in milliseconds.
<i>num-suffix</i>	The latency, specified as a time and a scaling suffix (for example, 10ms). The following suffixes are supported: secs : Seconds. ms : Milliseconds. us : Microseconds.

Default

The default latency is 50 milliseconds.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the latency for a rate limiting QoS policy. This is the maximum amount of time a packet can sit in the Token Bucket Filter.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify the latency for a rate limiting QoS policy.

Use the **delete** form of this command to restore the default latency for a rate limiting QoS policy.

Use the **show** form of this command to display rate limit latency configuration.

qos-policy round-robin <policy-name>

Defines a round robin QoS policy.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy round-robin policy-name
delete qos-policy round-robin policy-name
show qos-policy round-robin policy-name
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
    round-robin text {
    }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the round robin policy.
--------------------	--

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a round robin QoS policy. Round robin policy acts on outbound traffic only. The policy name must be unique and not used with other QoS policy commands. The round robin policy provides round-robin fairness to all classes. The difference between **traffic-shaper** and **round-robin** is that **traffic-shaper** limits bandwidth usage by class and then allocates any leftover bandwidth. **Round-robin**, on the other hand, attempts to divide all available bandwidth between the defined classes.

Use the **set** form of this command to create a round robin QoS policy.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove a round robin QoS policy.

Use the **show** form of this command to display round robin QoS policy configuration.

qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class>

Defines a traffic class for a round robin QoS policy.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class  
delete qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class  
show qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {  
    round-robin text {  
        class 2-4095 {  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the round robin policy.
--------------------	--

<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
--------------	--

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a traffic class for a round robin QoS policy. This allows packets to be grouped into various traffic classes, which can be treated with different levels of service.

Use the **set** form of this command to create a traffic class in a round robin QoS policy.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove a traffic class from a round robin QoS policy.

Use the **show** form of this command to display traffic class configuration within a round robin QoS policy.

qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class> description <desc>

Sets a description for a traffic class.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class description desc
delete qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class description
show qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class description
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  round-robin text {
    class 2-4095 {
      description text
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the round robin policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>desc</i>	Mandatory. The description for this traffic class.

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to record a description for a traffic class.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify a description.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove a description.

Use the **show** form of this command to display description configuration.

qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name>

Defines a traffic class matching rule.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class match match-name
delete qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class match match-name
show qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class match match-name
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  round-robin text {
    class 2-4095 {
      match text {
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the round robin policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a rule setting out the match conditions for membership in a traffic class.

Use the **set** form of this command to create the traffic class matching rule.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove the traffic class matching rule configuration node.

Use the **show** form of this command to display traffic class matching rule configuration.

qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> description <desc>

Sets a description for a match rule.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class match match-name description desc
delete qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class match match-name description
show qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class match match-name description
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  round-robin text {
    class 2-4095 {
      match text {
        description text
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the round robin policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>desc</i>	Mandatory. The description for this match.

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to record a description for a traffic class matching rule.

Use the **set** form of this command to set the description.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove the description.

Use the **show** form of this command to display description configuration.

qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ether destination <mac-addr>

Specifies a match criterion based on Ethernet destination (MAC) address.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class match match-name ether destination
mac-addr
```

```
delete qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class match match-name ether
destination
```

```
show qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class match match-name ether
destination
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  round-robin text {
    class 2-4095 {
      match text {
        ether {
          destination mac-addr
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the round robin policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>mac-addr</i>	Performs a match based on the destination MAC address. The format is 6 colon-separated 8-bit numbers in hexadecimal; for example, 00:0a:59:9a:f2:ba.

Default

If not set, packets are not matched against the destination MAC address.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a match condition based on destination MAC address for a traffic class.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify a destination to be matched.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove destination as a match condition.

Use the **show** form of this command to display destination match condition configuration.

qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ether protocol <num>

Specifies a match criterion based on Ethernet packet type.

Syntax

set qos-policy round-robin *policy-name* **class** *class* **match** *match-name* **ether protocol**
num

delete qos-policy round-robin *policy-name* **class** *class* **match** *match-name* **ether**
protocol

show qos-policy round-robin *policy-name* **class** *class* **match** *match-name* **ether protocol**

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  round-robin text {
    class 2-4095 {
      match text {
        ether {
          protocol num
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the round robin policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>num</i>	Performs a match based on the Ethernet packet type (i.e. protocol number). The range is 0 to 65535.

Default

If not set, packets are not matched against the Ethernet packet type.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a match condition based on Ethernet packet type for a traffic class.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify the packet type to be matched.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove packet type as a match condition.

Use the **show** form of this command to display packet type match condition configuration.

qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ether source <mac-addr>

Specifies a match criterion based on Ethernet source (MAC) address.

Syntax

set qos-policy round-robin *policy-name* **class** *class* **match** *match-name* **ether source**
mac-addr

delete qos-policy round-robin *policy-name* **class** *class* **match** *match-name* **ether source**

show qos-policy round-robin *policy-name* **class** *class* **match** *match-name* **ether source**

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  round-robin text {
    class 2-4095 {
      match text {
        ether {
          source mac-addr
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the round robin policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>mac-addr</i>	Performs a match based on the source MAC address. The format is 6 colon-separated 8-bit numbers in hexadecimal; for example, 00:0a:59:9a:f2:ba.

Default

If not set, packets are not matched against the source MAC address.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a match condition based on source MAC address for a traffic class.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify a source to be matched.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove source as a match condition.

Use the **show** form of this command to display source match condition configuration.

qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> interface <interface>

Specifies a match criterion based on incoming interface.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class match match-name interface
interface
```

```
delete qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class match match-name interface
```

```
show qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class match match-name interface
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  round-robin text {
    class 2-4095 {
      match text {
        interface text
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the round robin policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>interface</i>	Performs a match based on the specified Ethernet interface name. The ingress interface for incoming traffic will be compared with this value.

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set a match condition for a traffic class based on incoming interface.

If incoming packets ingress through the interface specified by this command, the traffic is a member of this traffic class (provided other match conditions are satisfied).

Note that you are not able to match on both “ip” and “vif” (or “interface”) inside the same round robin configuration.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify an interface to be matched by incoming packets.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove the match interface.

Use the **show** form of this command to display interface match configuration.

qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ip destination

Specifies a match criterion based on IP destination information.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class match match-name ip destination
{address ipv4net / port port}
```

```
delete qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class match match-name ip destination
[address / port]
```

```
show qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class match match-name ip destination
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  round-robin text {
    class 2-4095 {
      match text {
        ip {
          destination {
            address ipv4net
            port text
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the round robin policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>ipv4net</i>	Performs a match based on the destination IP subnet address.

<i>port</i>	Performs a match based on destination port. The port may be specified as a lower-case name (for example ssh) or as a number. The range for port numbers is 0 to 65535.
-------------	--

Default

If not set, packets are not matched against destination information.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a match condition based on destination subnet address and/or port for a traffic class.

You can match packets based on a destination represented by either or both of IP subnet address and destination port(s).

Note that you are not able to match on both “ip” and “vif” (or “interface”) inside the same round robin configuration.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify a destination to be matched.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove destination as a match condition.

Use the **show** form of this command to display destination match condition configuration.

qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ip dscp <value>

Specifies a match criterion based on the value of the DSCP field.

Syntax

set qos-policy round-robin *policy-name* **class** *class* **match** *match-name* **ip dscp** *value*

delete qos-policy round-robin *policy-name* **class** *class* **match** *match-name* **ip dscp**

show qos-policy round-robin *policy-name* **class** *class* **match** *match-name* **ip dscp**

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  round-robin text {
    class 2-4095 {
      match text {
        ip {
          dscp text
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the round robin policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>value</i>	Performs a match based on the specified value. This value is compared with the value in the DSCP field of the ToS byte in the IP header. The DSCP value can be specified as a decimal number (for example, 12), as a hexadecimal number (for example 0x1D), or as a standard name from <i>/etc/iproute2/rt_dsfield</i> (for example, lowdelay).

Default

If not set, packets are not matched against DSCP value.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a match condition based on the Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) field.

The DSCP field is a 6-bit field in the Type of Service (ToS) byte of the IP header. It provides a way of marking packets in order to allow classification of traffic into service classes, and traffic conditioning such as metering, policing, and shaping.

Note that you are not able to match on both “ip” and “vif” (or “interface”) inside the same round robin configuration.

Use the **set** form of this command to set a match condition based on DSCP value.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove DSCP as a match condition.

Use the **show** form of this command to display DSCP value configuration.

qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ip protocol <proto>

Specifies a match criterion based on the IP protocol.

Syntax

set qos-policy round-robin *policy-name* **class** *class* **match** *match-name* **ip protocol** *proto*

delete qos-policy round-robin *policy-name* **class** *class* **match** *match-name* **ip protocol**

show qos-policy round-robin *policy-name* **class** *class* **match** *match-name* **ip protocol**

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  round-robin text {
    class 2-4095 {
      match text {
        ip {
          protocol text
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the round robin policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>proto</i>	Performs a match based on the protocol name (for example, icmp) or number, as assigned by the IANA.

Default

If not set, packets are not matched against IP protocol.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a match condition for a traffic class based on protocol.

Note that you are not able to match on both “ip” and “vif” (or “interface”) inside the same round robin configuration.

Use the **set** form of this command to set a match condition based on protocol.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove protocol value as a match condition.

Use the **show** form of this command to match condition protocol configuration.

qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ip source

Specifies a match criterion based on source IP information.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class match match-name ip source
{address ipv4net | port port}
```

```
delete qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class match match-name ip source
{address | port}
```

```
show qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class match match-name ip source
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  round-robin text {
    class 2-4095 {
      match text {
        ip {
          source {
            address ipv4net
            port text
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the round robin policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>ipv4net</i>	The source IP subnet address to match for this rule.
<i>port</i>	The source port to match for this rule. The port may be specified as a lower-case name (for example ssh) or as a number. The range for port numbers is 0 to 65535.

Default

If not set, packets are not matched against IP source information.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a match condition based on source subnet address and/or port for a traffic class.

You can match packets based on a source represented by either or both of IP subnet address and destination port(s).

Note that you are not able to match on both “ip” and “vif” (or “interface”) inside the same round robin configuration.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify a source to be matched.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove source as a match condition.

Use the **show** form of this command to display source match condition configuration.

qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ipv6 destination

Specifies a match criterion based on IPv6 destination information.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class match match-name ipv6 destination
{address ipv6net / port port}
```

```
delete qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class match match-name ipv6
destination [address / port]
```

```
show qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class match match-name ipv6
destination
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  round-robin text {
    class 2-4095 {
      match text {
        ipv6 {
          destination {
            address ipv6net
            port text
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the round-robin policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>ipv6net</i>	Performs a match based on the destination IPv6 subnet address.

<i>port</i>	Performs a match based on destination port. The port may be specified as a lower-case name (for example ssh) or as a number. The range for port numbers is 0 to 65535.
-------------	--

Default

If not set, packets are not matched against destination information.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a match condition based on destination subnet address and/or port for a traffic class.

You can match packets based on a destination represented by either or both of IPv6 subnet address and destination port(s).

Note that you are not able to match on both “**ipv6**” and “**vif**” (or “**interface**”) inside the same round robin configuration.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify a destination to be matched.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove destination as a match condition.

Use the **show** form of this command to display destination match condition configuration.

qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ipv6 dscp <value>

Specifies a match criterion based on the value of the DSCP field.

Syntax

set qos-policy round-robin *policy-name* **class** *class* **match** *match-name* **ipv6 dscp** *value*

delete qos-policy round-robin *policy-name* **class** *class* **match** *match-name* **ipv6 dscp**

show qos-policy round-robin *policy-name* **class** *class* **match** *match-name* **ipv6 dscp**

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  round-robin text {
    class 2-4095 {
      match text {
        ipv6 {
          dscp text
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the round robin policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>value</i>	Performs a match based on the specified value. This value is compared with the value in the DSCP field of the ToS byte in the IP header. The DSCP value can be specified as a decimal number (for example, 12), as a hexadecimal number (for example 0x1D), or as a standard name from <i>/etc/iproute2/rt_dsfield</i> (for example, lowdelay).

Default

If not set, packets are not matched against DSCP value.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a match condition based on the Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) field.

The DSCP field is a 6-bit field in the Type of Service (ToS) byte of the IP header. It provides a way of marking packets in order to allow classification of traffic into service classes, and traffic conditioning such as metering, policing, and shaping.

Note that you are not able to match on both “ipv6” and “vif” (or “interface”) inside the same round robin configuration.

Use the **set** form of this command to set a match condition based on DSCP value.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove DSCP as a match condition.

Use the **show** form of this command to display DSCP value configuration.

qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ipv6 protocol <proto>

Specifies a match criterion based on the IPv6 protocol.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class match match-name ipv6 protocol
proto
```

```
delete qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class match match-name ipv6 protocol
```

```
show qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class match match-name ipv6 protocol
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  round-robin text {
    class 2-4095 {
      match text {
        ipv6 {
          protocol text
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the round robin policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>proto</i>	Performs a match based on the protocol name (for example, icmp) or number, as assigned by the IANA.

Default

If not set, packets are not matched against IP protocol.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a match condition for a traffic class based on protocol.

Note that you are not able to match on both “ipv6” and “vif” (or “interface”) inside the same round robin configuration.

Use the **set** form of this command to set a match condition based on protocol.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove protocol value as a match condition.

Use the **show** form of this command to match condition protocol configuration.

qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ipv6 source

Specifies a match criterion based on source IPv6 information.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class match match-name ipv6 source
{address ipv6net | port port}
```

```
delete qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class match match-name ipv6 source
{address | port}
```

```
show qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class match match-name ipv6 source
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  round-robin text {
    class 2-4095 {
      match text {
        ipv6 {
          source {
            address ipv6net
            port text
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic shaping policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 3 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>ipv6net</i>	The source IPv6 subnet address to match for this rule.
<i>port</i>	The source port to match for this rule. The port may be specified as a lower-case name (for example ssh) or as a number. The range for port numbers is 0 to 65535.

Default

If not set, packets are not matched against IPv6 source information.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a match condition based on source subnet address and/or port for a traffic class.

You can match packets based on a source represented by either or both of IPv6 subnet address and destination port(s).

Note that you are not able to match on both “ipv6” and “vif” (or “interface”) inside the same round robin configuration.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify a source to be matched.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove source as a match condition.

Use the **show** form of this command to display source match condition configuration.

qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> vif <vlan-id>

Specifies a match criterion based on VLAN ID.

Syntax

set qos-policy round-robin *policy-name* **class** *class* **match** *match-name* **vif** *vlan-id*

delete qos-policy round-robin *policy-name* **class** *class* **match** *match-name* **vif**

show qos-policy round-robin *policy-name* **class** *class* **match** *match-name* **vif**

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  round-robin text {
    class 2-4095 {
      match text {
        vif 1-4096
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the round-robin policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>vlan-id</i>	Performs a match based on VLAN ID. The range is 1 to 4096.

Default

If not set, packets are not matched against VLAN ID.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a match condition based on VLAN ID for a traffic class.

Note that you are not able to match on both “ip” and “vif” (or “interface”) inside the same round robin configuration.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify a VLAN ID to be matched.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove VLAN ID as a match condition.

Use the **show** form of this command to display VLAN ID match condition configuration.

qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class> queue-limit <limit>

Specifies the maximum queue size for a traffic class.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class queue-limit limit
delete qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class queue-limit
show qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class queue-limit
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  round-robin text {
    class 2-4095 {
      queue-limit u32
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the round robin policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>limit</i>	The maximum queue size in packets.

Default

The default limit is 127.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the maximum queue size (in packets) for a traffic class.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify the queue limit.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove queue limit.

Use the **show** form of this command to display queue limit configuration.

qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> class <class> queue-type <type>

Specifies the type of queuing to use for a traffic class.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class queue-type type
delete qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class queue-type
show qos-policy round-robin policy-name class class queue-type
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  round-robin text {
    class 2-4095 {
      queue-type [fair-queue|drop-tail|priority]
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the round robin policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>type</i>	The queuing method to use. Supported values are as follows: fair-queue: Uses a Stochastic Fair Queue (SFQ) queue. drop-tail: Uses a First In First Out (FIFO) queue. priority: Sets queue priority based on the Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) values in the Type of Service (ToS) byte of the IP header.

Default

The default is **drop-tail**.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the type of queuing mechanism to use for a traffic class.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify the queue type.

Use the **delete** form of this command to restore the default queue type.

Use the **show** form of this command to display queue type configuration.

qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> default

Defines a default round robin QoS policy.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy round-robin policy-name default
delete qos-policy round-robin policy-name default
show qos-policy round-robin policy-name default
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  round-robin text {
    default {
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the round-robin policy.
--------------------	--

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a default round robin policy. This policy will be applied to all traffic that does not match any other defined class.

Use the **set** form of this command to create the default class configuration node.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove the default class configuration node.

Use the **show** form of this command to display the default class configuration node.

qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> default queue-limit <limit>

Specifies the maximum queue size for the default traffic class.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy round-robin policy-name default queue-limit limit  
delete qos-policy round-robin policy-name default queue-limit  
show qos-policy round-robin policy-name default queue-limit
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {  
  round-robin text {  
    default {  
      queue-limit u32  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the round robin policy.
<i>limit</i>	The maximum queue size in packets.

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the maximum queue size (in packets) for the default class.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify the queue limit.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove queue limit.

Use the **show** form of this command to display queue limit configuration.

qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> default queue-type <type>

Specifies the type of queuing to use for the default traffic class.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy round-robin policy-name default queue-type type
delete qos-policy round-robin policy-name default queue-type
show qos-policy round-robin policy-name default queue-type
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  round-robin text {
    default {
      queue-type [fair-queue|drop-tail|priority]
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the round-robin policy.
<i>type</i>	The queuing method to use. Supported values are as follows: fair-queue: Uses a Stochastic Fair Queue (SFQ) queue. drop-tail: Uses a First In First Out (FIFO) queue. priority: Sets queue priority based on the Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) values in the Type of Service (ToS) byte of the IP header.

Default

The default is **fair-queue**.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the type of queuing mechanism to use for the default traffic class.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify the queue type.

Use the **delete** form of this command to restore the default queue type.

Use the **show** form of this command to display queue type configuration.

qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> description <desc>

Specifies a description for a round-robin QoS policy.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy round-robin policy-name description desc  
delete qos-policy round-robin policy-name description  
show qos-policy round-robin policy-name description
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {  
  round-robin text {  
    description text  
  }  
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the round robin policy.
<i>desc</i>	The description for this round robin policy.

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to record a description for a round robin policy.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify a description for a round robin policy.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove a description from a round robin policy.

Use the **show** form of this command to display description configuration for a round robin policy.

qos-policy round-robin <policy-name> quantum <packets>

Specifies the number of packets that can be sent per scheduling quantum.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy round-robin policy-name quantum packets
delete qos-policy round-robin policy-name quantum
show qos-policy round-robin policy-name quantum
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  round-robin text {
    quantum u32
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the round robin policy.
<i>packets</i>	Optional. The number of packets that can be sent per scheduling quantum.

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the number of packets that can be sent per scheduling quantum for a round robin QoS policy.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify the number of packets that can be sent per scheduling quantum.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove the quantum configuration.

Use the **show** form of this command to display the quantum configuration.

qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name>

Defines a traffic limiting QoS policy.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name
delete qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name
show qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
    traffic-limiter text {
    }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic limiting policy.
--------------------	---

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a traffic limiter QoS policy. Traffic limiter policy acts on inbound traffic only. The policy name must be unique and not used with other QoS policy commands.

Traffic is evaluated against the matching rules which are similar to outbound traffic shaper. Any traffic that matches no rules is let through unrestricted. Any traffic that exceeds the bandwidth limits is dropped.

Use the **set** form of this command to create a traffic limiter QoS policy.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove a traffic limiter QoS policy.

Use the **show** form of this command to display traffic limiter QoS policy configuration.

qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class>

Defines a traffic class for a traffic limiter QoS policy.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class  
delete qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class  
show qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {  
    traffic-limiter text {  
        class 1-4095 {  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic limiting policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 1 to 4095.

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a traffic class for a traffic limiter QoS policy. This allows packets to be grouped into various traffic classes, which can be treated with different levels of service.

Use the **set** form of this command to create a traffic class in a traffic limiter QoS policy.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove a traffic class from a traffic limiter QoS policy.

Use the **show** form of this command to display traffic class configuration within a traffic limiter QoS policy.

qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class> bandwidth

Specifies the bandwidth rate cap for a traffic class.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class bandwidth [rate | rate-suffix]
```

```
delete qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class bandwidth
```

```
show qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class bandwidth
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-limiter text {
    class 1-4095 {
      bandwidth text
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic limiting policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 1 to 4095.
<i>rate</i>	The bandwidth, specified in kilobits per second.
<i>rate-suffix</i>	The bandwidth, specified as a number and a scaling suffix (for example, 10mbit). The following suffixes are supported: kbit : Kilobits per second. mbit : Megabits per second. gbit : Gigabits per second. kbps : Kilobytes per second. mbps : Megabytes per second. gbps : Gigabytes per second.

Default

None. This value must be set.

Usage Guidelines

Use **this** command to set a bandwidth cap for a traffic class.

Use the **set** form of this command to set the available bandwidth for the traffic class.

Use the **delete** form of this command to restore the default available bandwidth for the traffic class.

Use the **show** form of this command to display class bandwidth configuration.

qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class> burst

Sets the burst size for a traffic class.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class burst [num | num-suffix]
```

```
delete qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class burst
```

```
show qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class burst
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-limiter text {
    class 1-4095 {
      burst text
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic limiting policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 1 to 4095.
<i>num</i>	The burst size, specified in bytes.
<i>num-suffix</i>	The burst size, specified as a number and a scaling suffix (for example, 10mb). The following suffixes are supported: kb : Kilobytes. mb : Megabytes. gb : Gigabytes.

Default

The burst size is 15 kilobytes.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the burst size for the traffic class. This is the maximum amount of traffic that may be sent at a given time.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify the burst size for a traffic class.

Use the **delete** form of this command to restore the default burst size for a traffic class.

Use the **show** form of this command to display traffic class burst size configuration.

qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class> description <desc>

Sets a description for a traffic class.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class description desc
delete qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class description
show qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class description
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-limiter text {
    class 1-4095 {
      description text
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic limiting policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 1 to 4095.
<i>desc</i>	Mandatory. The description for this traffic class.

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to record a description for a traffic class.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify a description.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove a description.

Use the **show** form of this command to display description configuration.

qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name>

Defines a traffic class matching rule.

Syntax

set qos-policy traffic-limiter *policy-name* **class** *class* **match** *match-name*

delete qos-policy traffic-limiter *policy-name* **class** *class* **match** *match-name*

show qos-policy traffic-limiter *policy-name* **class** *class* **match** *match-name*

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-limiter text {
    class 1-4095 {
      match text {
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic limiting policy.
--------------------	---

<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 1 to 4095.
--------------	--

<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
-------------------	--------------------------------------

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a rule setting out the match conditions for membership in a traffic class.

Use the **set** form of this command to create the traffic class matching rule. Note that you cannot use **set** to change the name of an existing traffic class matching rule. To change the rule, delete it and re-create it.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove the traffic class matching rule configuration node.

Use the **show** form of this command to display traffic class matching rule configuration.

qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> description <desc>

Sets a description for a match rule.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class match match-name description
desc
```

```
delete qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class match match-name description
```

```
show qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class match match-name description
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-limiter text {
    class 1-4095 {
      match text {
        description text
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic limiting policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 1 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>desc</i>	Mandatory. The description for this match.

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to record a description for a traffic class matching rule.

Use the **set** form of this command to set the description.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove the description.

Use the **show** form of this command to display description configuration.

qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ether destination <mac-addr>

Specifies a match criterion based on Ethernet destination (MAC) address.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class match match-name ether
destination mac-addr

delete qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class match match-name ether
destination

show qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class match match-name ether
destination
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-limiter text {
    class 1-4095 {
      match text {
        ether {
          destination mac-addr
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic limiting policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 1 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>mac-addr</i>	Performs a match based on the destination MAC address. The format is 6 colon-separated 8-bit numbers in hexadecimal; for example, 00:0a:59:9a:f2:ba.

Default

If not set, packets are not matched against the destination MAC address.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a match condition based on destination MAC address for a traffic class.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify a destination to be matched.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove destination as a match condition.

Use the **show** form of this command to display destination match condition configuration.

qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ether protocol <num>

Specifies a match criterion based on Ethernet packet type.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class match match-name ether protocol
num
```

```
delete qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class match match-name ether
protocol
```

```
show qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class match match-name ether
protocol
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-limiter text {
    class 1-4095 {
      match text {
        ether {
          protocol num
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic limiting policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 1 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>num</i>	Performs a match based on the Ethernet packet type (i.e. protocol number). The range is 0 to 65535.

Default

If not set, packets are not matched against the Ethernet packet type.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a match condition based on Ethernet packet type for a traffic class.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify the packet type to be matched.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove packet type as a match condition.

Use the **show** form of this command to display packet type match condition configuration.

qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ether source <mac-addr>

Specifies a match criterion based on Ethernet source (MAC) address.

Syntax

set qos-policy traffic-limiter *policy-name* **class** *class* **match** *match-name* **ether source** *mac-addr*

delete qos-policy traffic-limiter *policy-name* **class** *class* **match** *match-name* **ether source**

show qos-policy traffic-limiter *policy-name* **class** *class* **match** *match-name* **ether source**

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-limiter text {
    class 1-4095 {
      match text {
        ether {
          source mac-addr
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic limiting policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 1 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>mac-addr</i>	Performs a match based on the source MAC address. The format is 6 colon-separated 8-bit numbers in hexadecimal; for example, 00:0a:59:9a:f2:ba.

Default

If not set, packets are not matched against the source MAC address.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a match condition based on source MAC address for a traffic class.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify a source to be matched.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove source as a match condition.

Use the **show** form of this command to display source match condition configuration.

qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ip destination

Specifies a match criterion based on IP destination information.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class match match-name ip destination
{address ipv4net / port port}
```

```
delete qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class match match-name ip
destination [address / port]
```

```
show qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class match match-name ip
destination
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-limiter text {
    class 1-4095 {
      match text {
        ip {
          destination {
            address ipv4net
            port text
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic limiting policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 1 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>ipv4net</i>	Performs a match based on the destination IP subnet address.

<i>port</i>	Performs a match based on destination port. The port may be specified as a lower-case name (for example ssh) or as a number. The range for port numbers is 0 to 65535.
-------------	--

Default

If not set, packets are not matched against destination information.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a match condition based on destination subnet address and/or port for a traffic class.

You can match packets based on a destination represented by either or both of IP subnet address and destination port(s).

Note that you are not able to match on both “ip” and “vif” (or “interface”) inside the same traffic limiter configuration.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify a destination to be matched.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove destination as a match condition.

Use the **show** form of this command to display destination match condition configuration.

qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ip dscp <value>

Specifies a match criterion based on the value of the DSCP field.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class match match-name ip dscp value
delete qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class match match-name ip dscp
show qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class match match-name ip dscp
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-limiter text {
    class 1-4095 {
      match text {
        ip {
          dscp text
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic limiting policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 1 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>value</i>	Performs a match based on the specified value. This value is compared with the value in the DSCP field of the ToS byte in the IP header. The DSCP value can be specified as a decimal number (for example, 12), as a hexadecimal number (for example 0x1D), or as a standard name from <i>/etc/iproute2/rt_dsfield</i> (for example, lowdelay).

Default

If not set, packets are not matched against DSCP value.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a match condition based on the Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) field.

The DSCP field is a 6-bit field in the Type of Service (ToS) byte of the IP header. It provides a way of marking packets in order to allow classification of traffic into service classes, and traffic conditioning such as metering, policing, and shaping.

Note that you are not able to match on both “ip” and “vif” (or “interface”) inside the same traffic limiter configuration.

Use the **set** form of this command to set a match condition based on DSCP value.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove DSCP as a match condition.

Use the **show** form of this command to display DSCP value configuration.

qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ip protocol <proto>

Specifies a match criterion based on the IP protocol.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class match match-name ip protocol
proto
```

```
delete qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class match match-name ip protocol
```

```
show qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class match match-name ip protocol
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-limiter text {
    class 1-4095 {
      match text {
        ip {
          protocol text
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic limiting policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 1 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>proto</i>	Performs a match based on the protocol name (for example, icmp) or number, as assigned by the IANA.

Default

If not set, packets are not matched against IP protocol.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a match condition for a traffic class based on protocol.

Note that you are not able to match on both “ip” and “vif” (or “interface”) inside the same traffic limiter configuration.

Use the **set** form of this command to set a match condition based on protocol.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove protocol value as a match condition.

Use the **show** form of this command to match condition protocol configuration.

qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ip source

Specifies a match criterion based on source IP information.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class match match-name ip source
{address ipv4net | port port}
```

```
delete qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class match match-name ip source
{address | port}
```

```
show qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class match match-name ip source
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-limiter text {
    class 1-4095 {
      match text {
        ip {
          source {
            address ipv4net
            port text
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic limiting policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 1 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>ipv4net</i>	The source IP subnet address to match for this rule.
<i>port</i>	The source port to match for this rule. The port may be specified as a lower-case name (for example ssh) or as a number. The range for port numbers is 0 to 65535.

Default

If not set, packets are not matched against IP source information.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a match condition based on source subnet address and/or port for a traffic class.

You can match packets based on a source represented by either or both of IP subnet address and destination port(s).

Note that you are not able to match on both “ip” and “vif” (or “interface”) inside the same traffic limiter configuration.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify a source to be matched.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove source as a match condition.

Use the **show** form of this command to display source match condition configuration.

qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ipv6 destination

Specifies a match criterion based on IPv6 destination information.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class match match-name ipv6
destination
```

```
{address ipv6net / port port}
```

```
delete qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class match match-name ipv6
destination [address / port]
```

```
show qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class match match-name ipv6
destination
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-limiter text {
    class 1-4095 {
      match text {
        ipv6 {
          destination {
            address ipv6net
            port text
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic limiting policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 1 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>ipv6net</i>	Performs a match based on the destination IPv6 subnet address.

<i>port</i>	Performs a match based on destination port. The port may be specified as a lower-case name (for example ssh) or as a number. The range for port numbers is 0 to 65535.
-------------	--

Default

If not set, packets are not matched against destination information.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a match condition based on destination subnet address and/or port for a traffic class.

You can match packets based on a destination represented by either or both of IPv6 subnet address and destination port(s).

Note that you are not able to match on both “**ipv6**” and “**vif**” (or “**interface**”) inside the same traffic limiter configuration.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify a destination to be matched.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove destination as a match condition.

Use the **show** form of this command to display destination match condition configuration.

qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ipv6 dscp <value>

Specifies a match criterion based on the value of the DSCP field.

Syntax

set qos-policy traffic-limiter *policy-name* **class** *class* **match** *match-name* **ipv6 dscp** *value*

delete qos-policy traffic-limiter *policy-name* **class** *class* **match** *match-name* **ipv6 dscp**

show qos-policy traffic-limiter *policy-name* **class** *class* **match** *match-name* **ipv6 dscp**

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-limiter text {
    class 1-4095 {
      match text {
        ipv6 {
          dscp text
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic limiting policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 1 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>value</i>	Performs a match based on the specified value. This value is compared with the value in the DSCP field of the ToS byte in the IP header. The DSCP value can be specified as a decimal number (for example, 12), as a hexadecimal number (for example 0x1D), or as a standard name from <i>/etc/iproute2/rt_dsfield</i> (for example, lowdelay).

Default

If not set, packets are not matched against DSCP value.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a match condition based on the Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) field.

The DSCP field is a 6-bit field in the Type of Service (ToS) byte of the IP header. It provides a way of marking packets in order to allow classification of traffic into service classes, and traffic conditioning such as metering, policing, and shaping.

Note that you are not able to match on both “ipv6” and “vif” (or “interface”) inside the same traffic limiter configuration.

Use the **set** form of this command to set a match condition based on DSCP value.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove DSCP as a match condition.

Use the **show** form of this command to display DSCP value configuration.

qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ipv6 protocol <proto>

Specifies a match criterion based on the IPv6 protocol.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class match match-name ipv6 protocol
proto
```

```
delete qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class match match-name ipv6
protocol
```

```
show qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class match match-name ipv6 protocol
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-limiter text {
    class 1-4095 {
      match text {
        ipv6 {
          protocol text
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic limiting policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 1 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>proto</i>	Performs a match based on the protocol name (for example, icmp) or number, as assigned by the IANA.

Default

If not set, packets are not matched against IP protocol.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a match condition for a traffic class based on protocol.

Note that you are not able to match on both “ipv6” and “vif” (or “interface”) inside the same traffic limiter configuration.

Use the **set** form of this command to set a match condition based on protocol.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove protocol value as a match condition.

Use the **show** form of this command to match condition protocol configuration.

qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ipv6 source

Specifies a match criterion based on source IPv6 information.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class match match-name ipv6 source
{address ipv6net | port port}
```

```
delete qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class match match-name ipv6 source
{address | port}
```

```
show qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class match match-name ipv6 source
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-limiter text {
    class 1-4095 {
      match text {
        ipv6 {
          source {
            address ipv6net
            port text
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic limiting policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 1 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>ipv6net</i>	The source IPv6 subnet address to match for this rule.
<i>port</i>	The source port to match for this rule. The port may be specified as a lower-case name (for example ssh) or as a number. The range for port numbers is 0 to 65535.

Default

If not set, packets are not matched against IP source information.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a match condition based on source subnet address and/or port for a traffic class.

You can match packets based on a source represented by either or both of IPv6 subnet address and destination port(s).

Note that you are not able to match on both “ipv6” and “vif” (or “interface”) inside the same traffic limiter configuration.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify a source to be matched.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove source as a match condition.

Use the **show** form of this command to display source match condition configuration.

qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> vif <vlan-id>

Specifies a match criterion based on VLAN ID.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class match match-name vif vlan-id
delete qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class match match-name vif
show qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name class class match match-name vif
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-limiter text {
    class 1-4095 {
      match text {
        vif 1-4096
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic limiting policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 1 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>vlan-id</i>	Performs a match based on VLAN ID. The range is 1 to 4096.

Default

If not set, packets are not matched against VLAN ID.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a match condition based on VLAN ID for a traffic class.

Note that you are not able to match on both “ip” and “vif” (or “interface”) inside the same traffic limiter configuration.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify a VLAN ID to be matched.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove VLAN ID as a match condition.

Use the **show** form of this command to display VLAN ID match condition configuration.

qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> class <class> priority <priority>

Specifies the order of evaluation of matching rules..

Syntax

set qos-policy traffic-limiter *policy-name* **class** *class* **priority** *priority*

delete qos-policy traffic-limiter *policy-name* **class** *class* **priority**

show qos-policy traffic-limiter *policy-name* **class** *class* **priority**

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-limiter text {
    class 1-4095 {
      priority u32
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic limiting policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 1 to 4095.
<i>priority</i>	The priority with which matching rules are evaluated. The range is 0 to 20, where the higher the number the lower the priority. The default is 20.

Default

Traffic classes are assigned a priority of 20.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the priority with which matching rules are evaluated.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify priority for a traffic class.

Use the **delete** form of this command to restore the default priority for a traffic class.

Use the **show** form of this command to display traffic class priority configuration.

qos-policy traffic-limiter <policy-name> description <desc>

Specifies a description for a traffic limiter QoS policy.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name description desc  
delete qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name description  
show qos-policy traffic-limiter policy-name description
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {  
    traffic-limiter text {  
        description text  
    }  
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic limiting policy.
<i>desc</i>	The description for this traffic limiter policy.

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to record a description for a traffic limiter policy.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify a description for a traffic limiter policy.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove a description from a traffic limiter policy.

Use the **show** form of this command to display description configuration for a traffic limiter policy.

qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name>

Defines a traffic shaping QoS policy.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name
delete qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name
show qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
    traffic-shaper text {
    }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic shaping policy.
--------------------	--

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a traffic shaper QoS policy. Traffic shaper policy acts on outbound traffic only. The policy name must be unique and not used with other QoS policy commands.

The Vyatta system uses a version of the Token Bucket traffic shaping algorithm. The Token Bucket algorithm places a limit on the average traffic transmission rate, but allows controlled bursting on the network. The Token Bucket algorithm provides the ability to control bandwidth for VoIP, or limit bandwidth consumption for peer-to-peer applications.

In the Token Bucket algorithm, each flow has a certain number of tokens in its “bucket,” and transmitting traffic “spends” these tokens. If the token bucket is empty, the flow is not permitted to send packets.

This method allows a network administrator to control the amount of bandwidth allocated to different types of traffic. This method also allows a flow to burst traffic, provided it has enough tokens in its bucket.

The difference between **traffic-shaper** and **round-robin** is that **traffic-shaper** limits bandwidth usage by class and then allocates any leftover bandwidth. **Round-robin**, on the other hand, attempts to divide all available bandwidth between the defined classes.

Use the **set** form of this command to create a traffic shaper QoS policy.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove a traffic shaper QoS policy.

Use the **show** form of this command to display traffic shaper QoS policy configuration.

qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> bandwidth

Specifies the bandwidth available for all combined traffic constrained by this policy.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name bandwidth [auto | rate | rate-suffix]  
delete qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name bandwidth  
show qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name bandwidth
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {  
    traffic-shaper text {  
        bandwidth text  
    }  
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic shaping policy.
auto	Automatically bases the bandwidth on the interface speed.
<i>rate</i>	The bandwidth, specified in kilobits per second.
<i>rate-suffix</i>	The bandwidth, specified as a number and a scaling suffix (for example, 10mbit). The following suffixes are supported: kbit : Kilobits per second. mbit : Megabits per second. gbit : Gigabits per second. kbps : Kilobytes per second. mbps : Megabytes per second. gbps : Gigabytes per second.

Default

The default is **auto**.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set bandwidth constraints for a traffic shaper QoS policy. This is the maximum bandwidth available for all classes.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify bandwidth constraints for the policy.

Use the **delete** form of this command to restore default bandwidth constraints for the policy.

Use the **show** form of this command to display policy bandwidth configuration.

qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class>

Defines a traffic class for a traffic shaper QoS policy.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class  
delete qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class  
show qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {  
    traffic-shaper text {  
        class 2-4095 {  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic shaping policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a traffic class for a traffic shaper QoS policy. This allows packets to be grouped into various traffic classes, which can be treated with different levels of service.

Use the **set** form of this command to create a traffic class in a traffic shaper QoS policy.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove a traffic class from a traffic shaper QoS policy.

Use the **show** form of this command to display traffic class configuration within a traffic shaper QoS policy.

qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> bandwidth

Specifies the base guaranteed bandwidth rate for a traffic class.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class bandwidth [rate | rate-pct | rate-suffix]
```

```
delete qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class bandwidth
```

```
show qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class bandwidth
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-shaper text {
    class 2-4095 {
      bandwidth text
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic shaping policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>rate</i>	The bandwidth, specified in kilobits per second.
<i>rate-pct</i>	The bandwidth, specified as a percentage of the overall bandwidth rate. The format is <i>num%</i> (for example, 85%).

<i>rate-suffix</i>	The bandwidth, specified as a number and a scaling suffix (for example, 10mbit). The following suffixes are supported: kbit : Kilobits per second. mbit : Megabits per second. gbit : Gigabits per second. kbps : Kilobytes per second. mbps : Megabytes per second. gbps : Gigabytes per second.
--------------------	---

Default

100% bandwidth usage is available.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set a base level of guaranteed bandwidth for a traffic class.

Use the **set** form of this command to set the available bandwidth for the traffic class.

Use the **delete** form of this command to restore the default available bandwidth for the traffic class.

Use the **show** form of this command to display class bandwidth configuration.

qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> burst

Sets the burst size for a traffic class.

Syntax

set qos-policy traffic-shaper *policy-name* **class** *class* **burst** [*num* | *num-suffix*]

delete qos-policy traffic-shaper *policy-name* **class** *class* **burst**

show qos-policy traffic-shaper *policy-name* **class** *class* **burst**

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-shaper text {
    class 2-4095 {
      burst text
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic shaping policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>num</i>	The burst size, specified in bytes.
<i>num-suffix</i>	The burst size, specified as a number and a scaling suffix (for example, 10mb). The following suffixes are supported: kb : Kilobytes. mb : Megabytes. gb : Gigabytes.

Default

The burst size is 15 kilobytes.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the burst size for the traffic class. This is the maximum amount of traffic that may be sent at a given time.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify the burst size for a traffic class.

Use the **delete** form of this command to restore the default burst size for a traffic class.

Use the **show** form of this command to display traffic class burst size configuration.

qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> ceiling

Sets a bandwidth ceiling for a traffic class.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class ceiling [rate | rate-pct | rate-suffix]
delete qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class ceiling
show qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class ceiling
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-shaper text {
    class 2-4095 {
      ceiling text
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic shaping policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>rate</i>	The maximum bandwidth, specified in kilobits per second.
<i>rate-pct</i>	The maximum bandwidth, specified as a percentage of the interface speed. The format is <i>num%</i> (for example, 85%).
<i>rate-suffix</i>	The bandwidth, specified as a number and a scaling suffix (for example, 10mbit). The following suffixes are supported: kbit : Kilobits per second. mbit : Megabits per second. gbit : Gigabits per second.

Default

The default is the specified bandwidth for the class.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the maximum amount of bandwidth a traffic class may consume when excess bandwidth is available.

Use the **set** form of this command to set the bandwidth ceiling for a traffic class.

Use the **delete** form of this command to restore the default bandwidth ceiling for a traffic class.

Use the **show** form of this command to display traffic class bandwidth ceiling configuration.

qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> description <desc>

Sets a description for a traffic class.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class description desc
delete qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class description
show qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class description
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-shaper text {
    class 2-4095 {
      description text
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic shaping policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>desc</i>	Mandatory. The description for this traffic class.

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to record a description for a traffic class.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify a description.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove a description.

Use the **show** form of this command to display description configuration.

qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name>

Defines a traffic class matching rule.

Syntax

set qos-policy traffic-shaper *policy-name* **class** *class* **match** *match-name*

delete qos-policy traffic-shaper *policy-name* **class** *class* **match** *match-name*

show qos-policy traffic-shaper *policy-name* **class** *class* **match** *match-name*

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-shaper text {
    class 2-4095 {
      match text {
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic shaping policy.
--------------------	--

<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
--------------	--

<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
-------------------	--------------------------------------

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a rule setting out the match conditions for membership in a traffic class.

Use the **set** form of this comm and to create the traffic class matching rule. Note that you cannot use **set** to change the name of an existing traffic class matching rule. To change the rule, delete it and re-create it.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove the traffic class matching rule configuration node.

Use the **show** form of this command to display traffic class matching rule configuration.

qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> description <desc>

Sets a description for a match rule.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name description
desc
```

```
delete qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name description
```

```
show qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name description
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-shaper text {
    class 2-4095 {
      match text {
        description text
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic shaping policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>desc</i>	Mandatory. The description for this match.

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to record a description for a traffic class matching rule.

Use the **set** form of this command to set the description.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove the description.

Use the **show** form of this command to display description configuration.

qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ether destination <mac-addr>

Specifies a match criterion based on Ethernet destination (MAC) address.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name ether
destination mac-addr

delete qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name ether
destination

show qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name ether
destination
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-shaper text {
    class 2-4095 {
      match text {
        ether {
          destination mac-addr
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic shaping policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>mac-addr</i>	Performs a match based on the destination MAC address. The format is 6 colon-separated 8-bit numbers in hexadecimal; for example, 00:0a:59:9a:f2:ba.

Default

If not set, packets are not matched against the destination MAC address.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a match condition based on destination MAC address for a traffic class.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify a destination to be matched.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove destination as a match condition.

Use the **show** form of this command to display destination match condition configuration.

qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ether protocol <num>

Specifies a match criterion based on Ethernet packet type.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name ether protocol
num
```

```
delete qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name ether
protocol
```

```
show qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name ether
protocol
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-shaper text {
    class 2-4095 {
      match text {
        ether {
          protocol num
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic shaping policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>num</i>	Performs a match based on the Ethernet packet type (i.e. protocol number). The range is 0 to 65535.

Default

If not set, packets are not matched against the Ethernet packet type.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a match condition based on Ethernet packet type for a traffic class.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify the packet type to be matched.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove packet type as a match condition.

Use the **show** form of this command to display packet type match condition configuration.

qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ether source <mac-addr>

Specifies a match criterion based on Ethernet source (MAC) address.

Syntax

set qos-policy traffic-shaper *policy-name* **class** *class* **match** *match-name* **ether source** *mac-addr*

delete qos-policy traffic-shaper *policy-name* **class** *class* **match** *match-name* **ether source**

show qos-policy traffic-shaper *policy-name* **class** *class* **match** *match-name* **ether source**

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-shaper text {
    class 2-4095 {
      match text {
        ether {
          source mac-addr
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic shaping policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>mac-addr</i>	Performs a match based on the source MAC address. The format is 6 colon-separated 8-bit numbers in hexadecimal; for example, 00:0a:59:9a:f2:ba.

Default

If not set, packets are not matched against the source MAC address.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a match condition based on source MAC address for a traffic class.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify a source to be matched.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove source as a match condition.

Use the **show** form of this command to display source match condition configuration.

qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> interface <interface>

Specifies a match criterion based on incoming interface.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name interface
interface
```

```
delete qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name interface
```

```
show qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name interface
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-shaper text {
    class 2-4095 {
      match text {
        interface text
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic shaping policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>interface</i>	Performs a match based on the specified Ethernet interface name. The ingress interface for incoming traffic will be compared with this value.

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set a match condition for a traffic class based on incoming interface.

If incoming packets ingress through the interface specified by this command, the traffic is a member of this traffic class (provided other match conditions are satisfied).

Note that you are not able to match on both “ip” and “vif” (or “interface”) inside the same traffic shaper configuration.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify an interface to be matched by incoming packets.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove the match interface.

Use the **show** form of this command to display interface match configuration.

qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ip destination

Specifies a match criterion based on IP destination information.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name ip destination
{address ipv4net / port port}
```

```
delete qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name ip
destination [address / port]
```

```
show qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name ip
destination
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-shaper text {
    class 2-4095 {
      match text {
        ip {
          destination {
            address ipv4net
            port text
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic shaping policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>ipv4net</i>	Performs a match based on the destination IP subnet address.

<i>port</i>	Performs a match based on destination port. The port may be specified as a lower-case name (for example ssh) or as a number. The range for port numbers is 0 to 65535.
-------------	--

Default

If not set, packets are not matched against destination information.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a match condition based on destination subnet address and/or port for a traffic class.

You can match packets based on a destination represented by either or both of IP subnet address and destination port(s).

Note that you are not able to match on both “ip” and “vif” (or “interface”) inside the same traffic shaper configuration.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify a destination to be matched.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove destination as a match condition.

Use the **show** form of this command to display destination match condition configuration.

qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ip dscp <value>

Specifies a match criterion based on the value of the DSCP field.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name ip dscp value
delete qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name ip dscp
show qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name ip dscp
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-shaper text {
    class 2-4095 {
      match text {
        ip {
          dscp text
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic shaping policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>value</i>	Performs a match based on the specified value. This value is compared with the value in the DSCP field of the ToS byte in the IP header. The DSCP value can be specified as a decimal number (for example, 12), as a hexadecimal number (for example 0x1D), or as a standard name from <code>/etc/iproute2/rt_dsfield</code> (for example, <code>lowdelay</code>).

Default

If not set, packets are not matched against DSCP value.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a match condition based on the Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) field.

The DSCP field is a 6-bit field in the Type of Service (ToS) byte of the IP header. It provides a way of marking packets in order to allow classification of traffic into service classes, and traffic conditioning such as metering, policing, and shaping.

Note that you are not able to match on both “ip” and “vif” (or “interface”) inside the same traffic shaper configuration.

Use the **set** form of this command to set a match condition based on DSCP value.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove DSCP as a match condition.

Use the **show** form of this command to display DSCP value configuration.

qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ip protocol <proto>

Specifies a match criterion based on the IP protocol.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name ip protocol
proto
```

```
delete qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name ip protocol
```

```
show qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name ip protocol
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-shaper text {
    class 2-4095 {
      match text {
        ip {
          protocol text
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic shaping policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>proto</i>	Performs a match based on the protocol name (for example, icmp) or number, as assigned by the IANA.

Default

If not set, packets are not matched against IP protocol.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a match condition for a traffic class based on protocol.

Note that you are not able to match on both “ip” and “vif” (or “interface”) inside the same traffic shaper configuration.

Use the **set** form of this command to set a match condition based on protocol.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove protocol value as a match condition.

Use the **show** form of this command to match condition protocol configuration.

qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ip source

Specifies a match criterion based on source IP information.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name ip source
{address ipv4net | port port}
```

```
delete qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name ip source
{address | port}
```

```
show qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name ip source
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-shaper text {
    class 2-4095 {
      match text {
        ip {
          source {
            address ipv4net
            port text
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic shaping policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>ipv4net</i>	The source IP subnet address to match for this rule.
<i>port</i>	The source port to match for this rule. The port may be specified as a lower-case name (for example ssh) or as a number. The range for port numbers is 0 to 65535.

Default

If not set, packets are not matched against IP source information.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a match condition based on source subnet address and/or port for a traffic class.

You can match packets based on a source represented by either or both of IP subnet address and destination port(s).

Note that you are not able to match on both “ip” and “vif” (or “interface”) inside the same traffic shaper configuration.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify a source to be matched.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove source as a match condition.

Use the **show** form of this command to display source match condition configuration.

qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ipv6 destination

Specifies a match criterion based on IPv6 destination information.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name ipv6
destination { address ipv6net / port port }
```

```
delete qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name ipv6
destination [address / port]
```

```
show qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name ipv6
destination
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-shaper text {
    class 2-4095 {
      match text {
        ipv6 {
          destination {
            address ipv6net
            port text
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic shaping policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>ipv6net</i>	Performs a match based on the destination IPv6 subnet address.

<i>port</i>	Performs a match based on destination port. The port may be specified as a lower-case name (for example ssh) or as a number. The range for port numbers is 0 to 65535.
-------------	--

Default

If not set, packets are not matched against destination information.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a match condition based on destination subnet address and/or port for a traffic class.

You can match packets based on a destination represented by either or both of IPv6 subnet address and destination port(s).

Note that you are not able to match on both “ipv6” and “vif” (or “interface”) inside the same traffic shaper configuration.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify a destination to be matched.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove destination as a match condition.

Use the **show** form of this command to display destination match condition configuration.

qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ipv6 dscp <value>

Specifies a match criterion based on the value of the DSCP field.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name ipv6 dscp value
delete qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name ipv6 dscp
show qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name ipv6 dscp
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-shaper text {
    class 2-4095 {
      match text {
        ipv6 {
          dscp text
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic shaping policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>value</i>	Performs a match based on the specified value. This value is compared with the value in the DSCP field of the ToS byte in the IP header. The DSCP value can be specified as a decimal number (for example, 12), as a hexadecimal number (for example 0x1D), or as a standard name from <i>/etc/iproute2/rt_dsfield</i> (for example, lowdelay).

Default

If not set, packets are not matched against DSCP value.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a match condition based on the Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) field.

The DSCP field is a 6-bit field in the Type of Service (ToS) byte of the IP header. It provides a way of marking packets in order to allow classification of traffic into service classes, and traffic conditioning such as metering, policing, and shaping.

Note that you are not able to match on both “ipv6” and “vif” (or “interface”) inside the same traffic shaper configuration.

Use the **set** form of this command to set a match condition based on DSCP value.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove DSCP as a match condition.

Use the **show** form of this command to display DSCP value configuration.

qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ipv6 protocol <proto>

Specifies a match criterion based on the IPv6 protocol.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name ipv6 protocol
proto
```

```
delete qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name ipv6
protocol
```

```
show qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name ipv6 protocol
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-shaper text {
    class 2-4095 {
      match text {
        ipv6 {
          protocol text
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic shaping policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>proto</i>	Performs a match based on the protocol name (for example, icmp) or number, as assigned by the IANA.

Default

If not set, packets are not matched against IP protocol.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a match condition for a traffic class based on protocol.

Note that you are not able to match on both “ipv6” and “vif” (or “interface”) inside the same traffic shaper configuration.

Use the **set** form of this command to set a match condition based on protocol.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove protocol value as a match condition.

Use the **show** form of this command to match condition protocol configuration.

qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> ipv6 source

Specifies a match criterion based on source IPv6 information.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name ipv6 source
{address ipv6net | port port}
```

```
delete qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name ipv6 source
{address | port}
```

```
show qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name ipv6 source
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-shaper text {
    class 2-4095 {
      match text {
        ipv6 {
          source {
            address ipv6net
            port text
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic shaping policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>ipv6net</i>	The source IPv6 subnet address to match for this rule.
<i>port</i>	The source port to match for this rule. The port may be specified as a lower-case name (for example ssh) or as a number. The range for port numbers is 0 to 65535.

Default

If not set, packets are not matched against IPv6 source information.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a match condition based on source subnet address and/or port for a traffic class.

You can match packets based on a source represented by either or both of IPv6 subnet address and destination port(s).

Note that you are not able to match on both “ipv6” and “vif” (or “interface”) inside the same traffic shaper configuration.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify a source to be matched.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove source as a match condition.

Use the **show** form of this command to display source match condition configuration.

qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> match <match-name> vif <vlan-id>

Specifies a match criterion based on VLAN ID.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name vif vlan-id
delete qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name vif
show qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class match match-name vif
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-shaper text {
    class 2-4095 {
      match text {
        vif 1-4096
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic shaping policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>match-name</i>	Mandatory. Class matching rule name.
<i>vlan-id</i>	Performs a match based on VLAN ID. The range is 1 to 4096.

Default

If not set, packets are not matched against VLAN ID.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a match condition based on VLAN ID for a traffic class.

Note that you are not able to match on both “ip” and “vif” (or “interface”) inside the same traffic shaper configuration.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify a VLAN ID to be matched.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove VLAN ID as a match condition.

Use the **show** form of this command to display VLAN ID match condition configuration.

qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> priority <priority>

Specifies the priority of a traffic class for allocation of extra bandwidth.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class priority priority
delete qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class priority
show qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class priority
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-shaper text {
    class 2-4095 {
      priority u32
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic shaping policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>priority</i>	The priority with which this traffic class should be allocated extra bandwidth. The range is 0 to 7, where the lower the number the lower the priority. The default is 0.

Default

Traffic classes are assigned a priority of 1000.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the priority with which a traffic class is to be awarded extra bandwidth when excess is available.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify priority for a traffic class.

Use the **delete** form of this command to restore the default priority for a traffic class.

Use the **show** form of this command to display traffic class priority configuration.

qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> queue-limit <limit>

Specifies the maximum queue size for a traffic class.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class queue-limit limit  
delete qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class queue-limit  
show qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class queue-limit
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {  
  traffic-shaper text {  
    class 2-4095 {  
      queue-limit u32  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic shaping policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>limit</i>	The maximum queue size in packets.

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the maximum queue size (in packets) for a traffic class.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify the queue limit.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove queue limit.

Use the **show** form of this command to display queue limit configuration.

qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> queue-type <type>

Specifies the type of queuing to use for a traffic class.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class queue-type type
delete qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class queue-type
show qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class queue-type
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-shaper text {
    class 2-4095 {
      queue-type [fair-queue|drop-tail|priority|random-detect]
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic shaping policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>type</i>	The queuing method to use. Supported values are as follows: fair-queue: Uses a Stochastic Fair Queue (SFQ) queue. drop-tail: Uses a First In First Out (FIFO) queue. priority: Sets queue priority based on the Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) values in the Type of Service (ToS) byte of the IP header. random-detect: Uses a Random Early Detection (RED) queue.

Default

The default is **fair-queue**.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the type of queuing mechanism to use for a traffic class.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify the queue type.

Use the **delete** form of this command to restore the default queue type.

Use the **show** form of this command to display queue type configuration.

qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> class <class> set-dscp <value>

Rewrites the DSCP field in packets in this traffic class to the specified value.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class set-dscp value
delete qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class set-dscp
show qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name class class set-dscp
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-shaper text {
    class 2-4095 {
      set-dscp text
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic shaping policy.
<i>class</i>	Mandatory. The class ID. The range is 2 to 4095.
<i>value</i>	The value to write into the DSCP field of packets in this traffic class. The DSCP value can be specified as a decimal number (for example, 12), as a hexadecimal number (for example 0x1D), or as a standard name from <code>/etc/iproute2/rt_dsfield</code> (for example, <code>lowdelay</code>). By default, the DSCP field is not rewritten.

Default

If not set, the DSCP byte is not rewritten.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to direct the system to rewrite the Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) field of packets in a traffic class to a specific value.

Rewriting the DSCP field can be a way to specify forwarding behavior of a network for packets to allow classification of traffic into service classes, and traffic conditioning such as metering, policing, and shaping.

The following table shows the standard semantics for DSCP values, as specified by RFC 2474.

Table 3-1 RFC 2474 DSCP Values

Binary Value	Configured Value	Drop Rate	Meaning
101 110	46	N/A	Expedited forwarding (EF)
000 000	0	N/A	Default: Best-effort traffic
001 010	10	Low	Assured forwarding (AF) 11
001 100	12	Medium	Assured forwarding (AF) 12
001 110	14	High	Assured forwarding (AF) 13
010 010	18	Low	Assured forwarding (AF) 21
010 100	20	Medium	Assured forwarding (AF) 22
010 110	22	High	Assured forwarding (AF) 23
011 010	26	Low	Assured forwarding (AF) 31
011 100	28	Medium	Assured forwarding (AF) 32
011 110	30	High	Assured forwarding (AF) 33
100 010	34	Low	Assured forwarding (AF) 41
100 100	36	Medium	Assured forwarding (AF) 42
100 110	38	High	Assured forwarding (AF) 43

Use the **set** form of this command to rewrite DSCP values of packets in a traffic class.

Use the **delete** form of this command to stop DSCP values from being rewritten.

Use the **show** form of this command to display DSCP rewrite configuration.

qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> default

Defines a default traffic shaper QoS policy.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name default
delete qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name default
show qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name default
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-shaper text {
    default {
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic shaping policy.
--------------------	--

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to define a default traffic shaping policy. This policy will be applied to all traffic that does not match any other defined class.

Use the **set** form of this command to create the default class configuration node.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove the default class configuration node.

Use the **show** form of this command to display the default class configuration node.

qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> default bandwidth

Specifies the base guaranteed bandwidth rate for the default traffic class.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name default bandwidth [rate | rate-pct | rate-suffix]
delete qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name default bandwidth
show qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name default bandwidth
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-shaper text {
    default {
      bandwidth text
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic shaping policy.
<i>rate</i>	Bandwidth in kbps.
<i>rate-pct</i>	The bandwidth, specified as a percentage of the interface speed. The format is <i>num%</i> (for example, 85%).
<i>rate-suffix</i>	The bandwidth, specified as a number and a scaling suffix (for example, 10mbit). The following suffixes are supported: kbit : Kilobits per second. mbit : Megabits per second. gbit : Gigabits per second. kbps : Kilobytes per second. mbps : Megabytes per second. gbps : Gigabytes per second.

Default

100% bandwidth usage is available.

Usage Guidelines

Use **this** command to set a base level of guaranteed bandwidth for the default traffic class.

Use the **set** form of this command to set the available bandwidth for the default traffic class.

Use the **delete** form of this command to restore the default available bandwidth for the default traffic class.

Use the **show** form of this command to display bandwidth configuration for the default traffic class.

qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> default burst

Sets the burst size for the default traffic class.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name default burst [num | num-suffix]
delete qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name default burst
show qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name default burst
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-shaper text {
    default {
      burst text
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic shaping policy.
<i>num</i>	Burst size in bytes.
<i>num-suffix</i>	The burst size, specified as a number and a scaling suffix (for example, 10mb). The following suffixes are supported: kb : Kilobytes. mb : Megabytes. gb : Gigabytes.

Default

The burst size is 15kb.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the burst size for the default traffic class. This is the maximum amount of traffic that may be sent at a given time.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify the burst size for the default traffic class.

Use the **delete** form of this command to restore the default burst size for the default traffic class.

Use the **show** form of this command to display burst size configuration for the default traffic class.

qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> default ceiling

Sets a bandwidth ceiling for the default traffic class.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name default ceiling [rate | rate-pct | rate-suffix]
delete qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name default ceiling
show qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name default ceiling
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-shaper text {
    default {
      ceiling text
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic shaping policy.
<i>rate</i>	The limit in kbps.
<i>rate-pct</i>	The bandwidth, specified as a percentage of the overall bandwidth rate. The format is <i>num%</i> (for example, 85%).
<i>rate-suffix</i>	The bandwidth, specified as a number and a scaling suffix (for example, 10mbit). The following suffixes are supported: kbit : Kilobits per second. mbit : Megabits per second. gbit : Gigabits per second.

Default

The default is the full bandwidth.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the maximum amount of bandwidth the default traffic class may consume when excess bandwidth is available.

Use the **set** form of this command to set the bandwidth ceiling for the default traffic class.

Use the **delete** form of this command to restore the default bandwidth ceiling for the default traffic class.

Use the **show** form of this command to display bandwidth ceiling configuration for the default traffic class.

qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> default priority <priority>

Specifies the priority of the default traffic class for allocation of extra bandwidth.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name default priority priority
delete qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name default priority
show qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name default priority
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-shaper text {
    default {
      priority 0-7
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic shaping policy.
<i>priority</i>	The priority with which this traffic class should be allocated extra bandwidth. The range is 0 to 7, where the higher the number the lower the priority. The default is 0.

Default

The default priority is assigned a value of 0.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the priority with which the default traffic class is to be awarded extra bandwidth when excess is available.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify priority for the default traffic class.

Use the **delete** form of this command to restore the default priority for the default traffic class.

Use the **show** form of this command to display priority configuration for the default traffic class.

qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> default queue-limit <limit>

Specifies the maximum queue size for the default traffic class.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name default queue-limit limit  
delete qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name default queue-limit  
show qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name default queue-limit
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {  
  traffic-shaper text {  
    default {  
      queue-limit u32  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic shaping policy.
<i>limit</i>	The maximum queue size in packets.

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the maximum queue size (in packets) for the default class.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify the queue limit.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove queue limit.

Use the **show** form of this command to display queue limit configuration.

qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> default queue-type <type>

Specifies the type of queuing to use for the default traffic class.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name default queue-type type
delete qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name default queue-type
show qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name default queue-type
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-shaper text {
    default {
      queue-type [fair-queue|drop-tail|priority|random-detect]
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic shaping policy.
<i>type</i>	The queuing method to use. Supported values are as follows: fair-queue: Uses a Stochastic Fair Queue (SFQ) queue. drop-tail: Uses a First In First Out (FIFO) queue. priority: Sets queue priority based on the Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) values in the Type of Service (ToS) byte of the IP header. random-detect: Uses a Random Early Detection (RED) queue.

Default

The default is **fair-queue**.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the type of queuing mechanism to use for the default traffic class.
 Use the **set** form of this command to specify the queue type.

Use the **delete** form of this command to restore the default queue type.

Use the **show** form of this command to display queue type configuration.

qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> default set-dscp <value>

Rewrites the DSCP field in packets in the default traffic class to the specified value.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name default set-dscp value
delete qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name default set-dscp
show qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name default set-dscp
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {
  traffic-shaper text {
    default {
      set-dscp text
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic shaping policy.
<i>value</i>	The value to write into the DSCP field of packets in the default traffic class. The DSCP value can be specified as a decimal number (for example, 12), as a hexadecimal number (for example 0x1D), or as a standard name from <code>/etc/iproute2/rt_dsfield</code> (for example, <code>lowdelay</code>). By default, the DSCP field is not rewritten.

Default

If not set, the DSCP byte is not rewritten.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to direct the system to rewrite the Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) field of packets in the default traffic class to a specific value.

Rewriting the DSCP field can be a way to specify forwarding behavior of a network for packets to allow classification of traffic into service classes, and traffic conditioning such as metering, policing, and shaping.

The following table shows the standard semantics for DSCP values, as specified by RFC 2474.

Table 3-2 RFC 2474 DSCP Values

Binary Value	Configured Value	Drop Rate	Meaning
101 110	46	N/A	Expedited forwarding (EF)
000 000	0	N/A	Default: Best-effort traffic
001 010	10	Low	Assured forwarding (AF) 11
001 100	12	Medium	Assured forwarding (AF) 12
001 110	14	High	Assured forwarding (AF) 13
010 010	18	Low	Assured forwarding (AF) 21
010 100	20	Medium	Assured forwarding (AF) 22
010 110	22	High	Assured forwarding (AF) 23
011 010	26	Low	Assured forwarding (AF) 31
011 100	28	Medium	Assured forwarding (AF) 32
011 110	30	High	Assured forwarding (AF) 33
100 010	34	Low	Assured forwarding (AF) 41
100 100	36	Medium	Assured forwarding (AF) 42
100 110	38	High	Assured forwarding (AF) 43

Use the **set** form of this command to rewrite DSCP values of packets in the default traffic class.

Use the **delete** form of this command to stop DSCP values in the default traffic class from being rewritten.

Use the **show** form of this command to display DSCP rewrite configuration for the default traffic class.

qos-policy traffic-shaper <policy-name> description <desc>

Specifies a description for a traffic shaper QoS policy.

Syntax

```
set qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name description desc  
delete qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name description  
show qos-policy traffic-shaper policy-name description
```

Command Mode

Configuration mode.

Configuration Statement

```
qos-policy {  
    traffic-shaper text {  
        description text  
    }  
}
```

Parameters

<i>policy-name</i>	Mandatory. The name of the traffic shaping policy.
<i>desc</i>	The description for this traffic shaper policy.

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to record a description for a traffic shaper policy.

Use the **set** form of this command to specify a description for a traffic shaper policy.

Use the **delete** form of this command to remove a description from a traffic shaper policy.

Use the **show** form of this command to display description configuration for a traffic shaper policy.

show queueing

Displays current QoS policies.

Syntax

```
show queueing [interface-type [interface]]
```

Command Mode

Operational mode.

Parameters

<i>interface-type</i>	Optional. The type of interface whose QoS policies you wish to see. Possible values include ethernet , adsl , and serial .
-----------------------	---

<i>interface</i>	Optional. The specific interface (e.g. eth0).
------------------	---

Default

None.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display current QoS policies.

Examples

Example 3-1 shows all QoS policies.

Example 3-1 “show queueing”: Displaying all QoS policies.

```
vyatta@vyatta:~$ show queueing
Output queues:
Interface  Qos-Policy          Sent      Dropped  Overlimit
eth0       traffic-shaper       99277     0         0

vyatta@vyatta:~$
```

Example 3-2 shows specific QoS policies.

Example 3-2 “show queueing ethernet eth0”: Displaying QoS policies on a specific interface.

```
vyatta@vyatta:~$ show queueing ethernet eth0
eth0 Output queue:
```

Class	Qos-Policy	Sent	Dropped	Overlimit
1	traffic-shaper	106384	0	0
8001	fair-queue	48286	0	0
8002	fair-queue	58098	0	0
8003	drop-tail	0	0	0

vyatta@vyatta:~\$

Glossary of Acronyms

ACL	access control list
ADSL	Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line
API	Application Programming Interface
AS	autonomous system
ARP	Address Resolution Protocol
BGP	Border Gateway Protocol
BIOS	Basic Input Output System
BPDU	Bridge Protocol Data Unit
CA	certificate authority
CHAP	Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol
CLI	command-line interface
DDNS	dynamic DNS
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
DHCPv6	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol version 6
DLCI	data-link connection identifier
DMI	desktop management interface
DMZ	demilitarized zone
DN	distinguished name
DNS	Domain Name System

DSCP	Differentiated Services Code Point
DSL	Digital Subscriber Line
eBGP	external BGP
EGP	Exterior Gateway Protocol
ECMP	equal-cost multipath
ESP	Encapsulating Security Payload
FIB	Forwarding Information Base
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
GRE	Generic Routing Encapsulation
HDLC	High-Level Data Link Control
I/O	Input/Output
ICMP	Internet Control Message Protocol
IDS	Intrusion Detection System
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IGP	Interior Gateway Protocol
IPS	Intrusion Protection System
IKE	Internet Key Exchange
IP	Internet Protocol
IPOA	IP over ATM
IPsec	IP security
IPv4	IP Version 4
IPv6	IP Version 6
ISP	Internet Service Provider
L2TP	Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol
LACP	Link Aggregation Control Protocol
LAN	local area network
LDAP	Lightweight Directory Access Protocol

MAC	medium access control
MIB	Management Information Base
MLPPP	multilink PPP
MRRU	maximum received reconstructed unit
MTU	maximum transmission unit
NAT	Network Address Translation
ND	Neighbor Discovery
NIC	network interface card
NTP	Network Time Protocol
OSPF	Open Shortest Path First
OSPFv2	OSPF Version 2
OSPFv3	OSPF Version 3
PAM	Pluggable Authentication Module
PAP	Password Authentication Protocol
PAT	Port Address Translation
PCI	peripheral component interconnect
PKI	Public Key Infrastructure
PPP	Point-to-Point Protocol
PPPoA	PPP over ATM
PPPoE	PPP over Ethernet
PPTP	Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol
PVC	permanent virtual circuit
QoS	quality of service
RADIUS	Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service
RA	router advertisement
RIB	Routing Information Base
RIP	Routing Information Protocol

RIPng	RIP next generation
RS	router solicitation
Rx	receive
SLAAC	Stateless address auto-configuration
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol
SMTP	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
SONET	Synchronous Optical Network
SSH	Secure Shell
STP	Spanning Tree Protocol
TACACS+	Terminal Access Controller Access Control System Plus
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
ToS	Type of Service
Tx	transmit
UDP	User Datagram Protocol
vif	virtual interface
VLAN	virtual LAN
VPN	Virtual Private Network
VRRP	Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol
WAN	wide area network
