

Chapter 15: QOS



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Chapter 15 QOS

15.1 QOS Overview

In traditional IP networks, packets are treated equally. That is, the FIFO (first in first out) policy is adopted for packet processing. Network resources required for packet forwarding is determined by the order in which packets arrive. All the packets share the resources of the network. Network resources available to the packets completely depend on the time they arrive. This service policy is known as Best-effort, which delivers the packets to their destination with the best effort, with no assurance and guarantee for delivery delay, jitter, packet loss ratio, reliability, and so on.

With the fast development of computer networks, more and more networks are connected into Internet. Users hope to get better services, such as dedicated bandwidth, transfer delay, jitter voice, image, important data which enrich network service resources and always face network congestion. Internet users bring forward higher requirements for QoS. Ethernet technology is the widest network technology in the world recently. Now, Ethernet becomes the leading technology in every independent LAN, and many LAN in the form of Ethernet have become a part of internet.

With the development of Ethernet technology, Ethernet connecting will become one of main connecting for internet users. To execute end-to-end QoS solution has to consider the service guarantee of Ethernet QoS, which needs Ethernet device applies to

Ethernet technology to provide different levels of QoS guarantee for different types of serviceflow, especially the service flow highly requiring delay and jitter.

15.1.1 Traffic

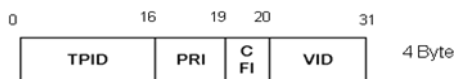
Traffic means all packets through GPON.

15.1.2 Traffic Classification

Traffic classification is to identify packets conforming to certain characters according to certain rules. It is the basis and prerequisite for providing differentiated services. A traffic classification rule can use the precedence bits in the type of service (ToS) field of the IP packet header to identify traffic with different precedence characteristics. A traffic classification rule can also classify traffic according to the traffic classification policy set by the network administrator, such as the combination of source address, destination address, MAC address, IP protocol, or the port numbers of the application. Traffic classification is generally based on the information in the packet header and rarely based on the content of the packet.

15.1.3 Priority

1) 802.1p priority lies in Layer 2 packet headers and is applicable to occasions where the Layer 3 packet header does not need analysis but QoS must be assured at Layer 2. As shown in the chapter of VLAN configuration. Each host supported 802.1Q protocol forwards packets which are from Ethernet frame source address add a 4-byte tag header.

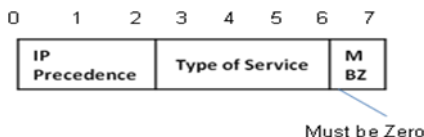


As shown in the figure above, PRI segment is 802.1p priority. It consists of 3bits whose range from 0~7. The three bits point the frame priority. The tag including 8 formats gives the precedence to forward the packets.

cos (decimal)	cos (binary)	Description
0	000	spare
1	001	background
2	010	best-effort
3	011	excellent-effort
4	100	controlled-load
5	101	video
6	110	voice
7	111	network-management

2) IP precedence, TOS precedence, and DSCP values

The TOS field in the IP header contains eight bits: the first three bits represent IP precedence;the subsequent four bits represent a ToS value and 1 bit with currently unused defaults 0. Thefour bits of TOS packets are grouped into four classes: the smallest time delay, maximum rate,highly reliability, minimum cost. Only 1 bit can be set, if the DSCP values equal 0, that means normal service.



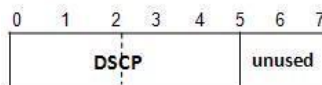
IP precedence contains 8 formats.

IP Precedence (decimal)	IP Precedence (binary)	Description
0	000	routine
1	001	priority
2	010	immediate
3	011	flash
4	100	flash-override
5	101	critical
6	110	internet
7	111	network

TOS precedence contains 5 formats.

TOS (decimal)	TOS (binary)	Description
0	0000	normal
1	0001	min-monetary-cost
2	0010	max-reliability
4	0100	max-throughput
8	1000	min-delay

According to RFC 2474, the ToS field is redefined as the differentiated services (DS) field, where a DSCP value is represented by the first six bits (0 to 5) and ranges from 0 to 63. The remaining two bits (6 and 7) are reserved.



In a network in the Diff-Serve model, traffic is grouped into the following classes, and packets are processed according to their DSCP values

Expedited forwarding (EF) class: In this class, packets are forwarded regardless of link share of other traffic. The class is suitable for preferential services requiring low delay, low

packet loss, low jitter, and high bandwidth.

Assured forwarding (AF) class: This class is divided into four subclasses (AF 1 to AF 4), each containing three drop priorities for more granular classification. The QoS level of the AF class is lower than that of the EF class.

Class selector (CS) class: This class is derived from the IP ToS field and includes eight subclasses.

Best effort (BE) class: This class is a special CS class that does not provide any assurance. AF traffic exceeding the limit is degraded to the BE class. All IP network traffic belongs to this class by default.

DSCP (decimal)	DSCP (binary)	keys
0	000000	be
46	101110	ef
10	001010	af1
18	010010	af2
26	011010	af3
34	100010	af4
8	001000	cs1
16	010000	cs2
24	011000	cs3
32	100000	cs4
40	101000	cs5
48	110000	cs6
56	111000	cs7

15.1.4 Access Control List

To classify flow is to provide service distinctively which must be connected resource distributing. To adopt which kind of flow control is related to the stage it is in and the current load of the network. For example: monitor packet according to the promised average speed rate when the packet is in the network and queue scheduling manage the packet before it is out of the node.

15.1.5 Packet Filtration

Packet filtration is to filtrate service flow, such as deny, that is, deny the service flow which is matching the traffic classification, and permit other flows to pass. System adopts complicated flow classification to filtrate all kinds of information of service layer 2 packets to deny useless, unreliable, and doubtful service flow to strengthen network security.

Two key points of realizing packet filtration:

Step 1: Classify ingress flows according to some regulation;

Step 2: Filtrate distinct flow by denying. Deny is default accessing control.

15.1.6 Flow Monitor

In order to serve customers better with the limited network resources, QoS can monitor serviceflow of specified user in ingress interface, which can adapt to the distributed network resources.

15.1.7 Interface Speed Limitation

Interface speed limitation is the speed limit based on interface which limits the total speed rate of interface outputting packet.

15.1.8 Redirection

User can re-specify the packet transmission interface based on the need of its own QoS strategies.

15.1.9 Priority Mark

Ethernet GPON can provide priority mark service for specified packet, which includes: TOS, DSCP, 802.1p. These priority marks can adapt different QoS model and can be defined in these different models.

15.1.10 Choose Interface Outputting Queue for Packet

Ethernet GPON can choose corresponding outputting queue for specified packets.

15.1.11 Queue Scheduler

It adopts queue scheduler to solve the problem of resource contention of many packets when network congestion. There are three queue scheduler matchings: Strict-Priority Queue (PQ), Weighted Round Robin (WRR) and WRR with maximum delay.

1) *PQ*

PQ (Priority Queuing) is designed for key service application. Key service possesses an important feature, that is, require the precedent service to reduce the response delay when

network congestion. Priority queue divides all packets into 4 levels, that is, superior priority, middle priority, normal priority and inferior priority (3, 2, 1, 0), and their priority levels reduce inturn.

When queue scheduler, PQ precedently transmits the packets in superior priority according to the priority level. Transmit packet in inferior priority when the superior one is empty. Put the key service in the superior one, and non-key service (such as email) in inferior one to guarantee the packets in superior group can be first transmitted and non-key service can be transmitted in the spare time.

The shortage of PQ is: when there is network congestion, there are more packets in superior group for a long time, the packets in inferior priority will wait longer.

2) *WRR*

WRR queue scheduler divides a port into 4 or 8 outputting queues (S2926V-O has 4 queues, that is, 3, 2, 1, 0) and each scheduler is in turn to guarantee the service time for each queue. WRR can configure a weighted value (that is, w_3, w_2, w_1, w_0 in turn) which means the percentage of obtaining the resources. For example: There is a port of 100M. Configure its WRR queue scheduler value to be 50, 30, 10, 10 (corresponding w_3, w_2, w_1, w_0 in turn) to guarantee the inferior priority queue to gain at least 10Mbit/s bandwidth, to avoid the shortage of PQ queue scheduler in which packets may not gain the service.

WRR possesses another advantage. The scheduler of many queues is in turn, but the time for service is not fixed-if some queue is free, it will change to the next queue scheduler to make full use of bandwidth resources.

3) *SP+ WRR*

Superior priority or less priority use SP algorithm, others use WRR algorithm.

15.1.12 Cos-map Relationship of Hardware Priority Queue and Priority of IEEE802.1p Protocol

System will map between 802.1p protocol priority of packet and hardware queue priority. For each packet, system will map it to specified hardware queue priority according to 802.1p protocol priority of packet.

15.1.13 Flow Mirror

Flow mirror means coping specified data packet to monitor interface to detect network and exclude failure.

15.1.14 Statistics Based on Flow

Statistics based on flow can statistic and analyze the packets customer interested in.

15.1.15 Copy Packet to CPU

User can copy specified packet to CPU according to the need of its QoS strategies.

System realizes QoS function according to accessing control list, which includes: flow monitor, interface speed limit, packet redirection, priority mark, queue scheduler, flow mirror, flow statistics, and coping packet to CPU.

15.2 Configure QoS

15.2.1 QoS Configuration List

Configuration Task	Description	Detailed Configuration
Configure Flow Monitor	Required	15.2.2
Configure Two Rate Three Color Marker	Required	15.2.3
Configure Interface Line Rate	Required	15.2.4
Configure Packet Redirection	Required	15.2.5
Configure Traffic Copy to CPU	Required	15.2.6
Configure Traffic Priority	Required	15.2.7
Configure Queue-Scheduler	Optional	15.2.8
Configure Cos-map Relationship of Hardware Priority Queue and Priority of IEEE802.1p Protocol	Optional	15.2.9
Configure Mapping Relationship between DSCP and 8 Priority in IEEE 802.1p	Optional	15.2.10
Configure Flow Statistic	Required	15.2.11
Configure Flow Mirror	Required	15.2.12
Display and Maintain QoS	Optional	15.2.13

15.2.2 Configure Flow Monitor

Flow monitor is restriction to flow rate which can monitor the speed of a flow entering GPON. If the flow is beyond specified specification, it will take actions, such as dropping packet or reconfigure their priority.

Operation	Command	Remarks
Enter globally configuration mode	system-view	
Configure flow rate	rate-limit { input output } { [ip-group { num name } [subitem subitem]] [link-group { num name } [subitem subitem]] } target-rate	

15.2.3 Configure Two Rate Three Color Marker

Two Rate Three Color Marker is defined in RFC 2698. There is 4 parameter for it: CIR, CBS, PIR and PBS.

Operation	Command	Remarks
Enter globally configuration mode	system-view	
Configure Two Rate Three Color Mode	two-rate-policer mode { color-aware color-blind }	
Configure Two Rate Three Color pre-color	two-rate-policer set-pre-color dscp-value { green red yellow }	
Configure Two Rate Three Color Marker	rate-limit input { [ip-group { acl-number acl-name } [subitem subitem]] [link-group { acl-number acl-name } [subitem subitem]] } target-rate two-rate-policer cir cbs cbs pir pir pbs pbs conform-action { copy-to-cpu drop set_dscp_value dscp transmit exceed-action { copy-to-cpu drop set_dscp_value dscp transmit } }	

	violate-action { copy-to-cpu drop set_dscp_value <i>dscp</i> transmit }	
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15.2.4 Configure Interface Line Rate

Line-limit is the speed limit based on interface which restricts the total speed of packet outputting.

Operation	Command	Remarks
Enter globally configuration mode	system-view	
Enter port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	
Configure egress rate	bandwidth egress kbps <i>target-rate</i>	
Configure ingress rate	bandwidth ingress kbps <i>target-rate</i>	

15.2.5 Configure Packet Redirection

Packet redirection configuration is redirecting packet to be transmitted to some egress.

Operation	Command	Remarks
Enter globally configuration mode	system-view	
Configure packet redirection	traffic-redirect { [ip-group { <i>num</i> <i>name</i> } [subitem <i>subitem</i>]] [link-group { <i>num</i> <i>name</i> } [subitem <i>subitem</i>]] } { [interface <i>interface-num</i> cpu] }	

15.2.6 Configure Traffic Copy to CPU

GPON automatically copies to CPU after Configure traffic copy to CPU.

Operation	Command	Remarks
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Enter globally configuration mode	system-view	
Configure traffic copy to CPU	traffic-copy-to-cpu { [ip-group { <i>num</i> <i>name</i> } [subitem <i>subitem</i>]] [link-group { <i>num</i> <i>name</i> } [subitem <i>subitem</i>]] }	

15.2.7 Configure Traffic Priority

Traffic priority configuration is the strategy of remark priority for matching packet in ACL, and the marked priority can be filled in the domain which reflects priority in packet head.

Operation	Command	Remarks
Enter globally configuration mode	system-view	
Configure traffic priority	traffic-priority { [ip-group { <i>num</i> <i>name</i> } [subitem <i>subitem</i>]] [link-group { <i>num</i> <i>name</i> } [subitem <i>subitem</i>]] } { [dscp <i>dscp-value</i>] [cos { <i>pre-value</i> from-ipprec }] [local-precedence <i>pre-value</i>] }	

15.2.8 Configure Queue-Scheduler

When network congestion, it must use queue-scheduler to solve the problem of resource competition. System supports 3 kinds of queue-scheduler, that is SP, WRR and full SP+WRR.

By default is SP in system.

Operation	Command	Remarks
Enter globally configuration mode	system-view	
Configure SP	queue-scheduler <i>group-number</i> strict-priority	

Configure WRR	queue-scheduler <i>group-number wrr</i> <i>queue1-weight queue2-weight</i> <i>queue3-weight queue4-weight</i> <i>queue5-weight queue6-weight</i> <i>queue7-weight queue8-weight</i>	
Configure SP+WRR	queue-scheduler <i>group-number sp-wrr</i> <i>queue1-weight queue2-weight</i> <i>queue3-weight queue4-weight</i> <i>queue5-weight queue6-weight</i> <i>queue7-weight queue8-weight</i>	
Enter port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	
Configure queue-scheduler on interface	queue-scheduler <i>group-number</i>	

15.2.9 Configure Cos-map Relationship of Hardware Priority Queue and Priority of IEEE802.1p Protocol

The cos-map relationship of hardware priority queue and priority of IEEE802.1p protocol is one - to - one correspondence. Administrators change the cos-map relationship of hardware priority queue and priority of IEEE802.1p protocol timely when the one-to-one correspondenceshifting.

By default, the cos-map relationship of hardware priority queue and priority of IEEE802.1p protocol as below:

802.1p	hardware priority queue
0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7

Administrators also change the cos-map relationship of hardware priority queue and priority of IEEE802.1p protocol according to the actual network.

Operation	Command	Remarks
Enter globally configuration mode	system-view	
Modify 802.1p and cos-map relationship of hardware priority queue	queue-scheduler cos-map <i>cos-map-group</i> <i>queue-number 802.1p-priority</i>	
Enter port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	
Configure cos-map on interface	queue-scheduler cos-map <i>cos-map-group</i>	

15.2.10 Configure Mapping Relationship between DSCP and 8 Priority in IEEE 802.1p

The same situation as 1.2.7, by default, the relation between DSCP and 8 priority in IEEE802.1p as below:

SCP	hardware priority queue	DSCP	hardware priority queue	DSCP	hardware priority queue	DSCP	hardware priority queue
0	0	16	2	32	4	48	6
1	0	17	2	33	4	49	6
2	0	18	2	34	4	50	6
3	0	19	2	35	4	51	6
4	0	20	2	36	4	52	6
5	0	21	2	37	4	53	6
6	0	22	2	38	4	54	6
7	0	23	2	39	4	55	6
8	1	24	3	40	5	56	7
9	1	25	3	41	5	57	7
10	1	26	3	42	5	58	7
11	1	27	3	43	5	59	7
12	1	28	3	44	5	60	7
13	1	29	3	45	5	61	7
14	1	30	3	46	5	62	7
15	1	31	3	47	5	63	7

Administrators also change the mapping relationship between DSCP and 8 priority in IEEE802.1p according to the actual network.

Operation	Command	Remarks
Enter globally configuration mode	system-view	
save the relation between DSCP and 8 priority in IEEE 802.1p	queue-scheduler dscp-map	
Modify the relation between DSCP and 8 priority in IEEE 802.1p	queue-scheduler dscp-map <i>dscp-map-group dscp-value queue-number</i>	
Enter port configuration mode	interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>	
Configure cos-map on interface	queue-scheduler dscp-map <i>dscp-map-group</i>	

15.2.11 Configure Flow Statistic

Flow statistic configuration is used to statistic specified service flow packet. The statistic is accumulated value and reset to zero when re-Configure.

Operation	Command	Remarks
Enter globally configuration mode	system-view	
Configure flow statistic	traffic-statistic { [ip-group { <i>num</i> <i>name</i> } [subitem <i>subitem</i>]] [link-group { <i>num</i> <i>name</i> } [subitem <i>subitem</i>]] }	
reset to Zero	clear traffic-statistic { [all] [ip-group { <i>num</i> <i>name</i> } [subitem <i>subitem</i>]] [link-group { <i>num</i> <i>name</i> } [subitem <i>subitem</i>]]] }	

15.2.12 Configure Flow Mirror

Flow mirror is copying the service flow which matches ACL rules to specified monitor interface to analyze and monitor packet.

Operation	Command	Remarks
Enter globally configuration mode	system-view	
Configure flow mirror	mirrored-to { [ip-group { <i>num</i> <i>name</i> } [subitem <i>subitem</i>]] [link-group { <i>num</i> <i>name</i> } [subitem <i>subitem</i>]] } interface <i>interface-num</i>	

15.2.13 Display and Maintain QoS

After finishing above configuration, please use below commands to display the configuration.

Operation	Command	Remarks
Display all the information of QoS	display qos-info all	
Display QoS statistic	display qos-info statistic	
Display queue-scheduler mode and parameters	display queue-scheduler	
Display the cos-map relationship of hardware priority queue and priority of IEEE802.1p protocol	display queue-scheduler cos-map [<i>cos-map-group</i>]	
Display the dscp-map relationship of hardware priority queue and priority of IEEE802.1p protocol	display queue-scheduler dscp-map [<i>dscp-map-group</i>]	
Display all QoS port configuration	display qos-interface [interface ethernet	

	<i>interface-num</i>] all	
Display rate-limit parameters	display qos-interface [interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>] rate-limit	
Display interface line rate parameters	display bandwidth [interface ethernet <i>interface-num</i>]	
Display QoS interface statistic parameters	display qos-interface statistic	
Display traffic-priority parameters	display qos-info traffic-priority	
Display traffic-redirect parameters	display qos-info traffic-redirect	
Display packet redirection	display qos-info traffic-statistic	
Display information of traffic copy to CPU	display qos-info traffic-copy-to-cpu	