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# Multicast Management Configuration Commands

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## Generic Commands

### description

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>description</b> <i>description-string</i> <b>no description</b>
<b>Context</b>	config>card>mda>ingress>mcast-mgmt config>card>mda>ingress>mcast-path-management config>mcast-management>bandwidth-policy config>mcast-management>multicast-info-policy config>mcast-management>multicast-info-policy>bundle config>mcast-mgmt>mcast-rprt-dest config>mcast-mgmt>mcast-info-plcy>bundle config>mcast-mgmt>mcast-info-plcy config>card>fp>ingress>mcast-mgmt config>card>mda>ingress
<b>Description</b>	This command creates a text description stored in the configuration file for a configuration context. The <b>description</b> command associates a text string with a configuration context to help identify the context in the configuration file.  The <b>no</b> form of this command removes any description string from the context.
<b>Default</b>	No description is associated with the configuration context.
<b>Parameters</b>	<i>description-string</i> — A text string describing the entity. Allowed values are any string up to 80 characters long composed of printable, 7-bit ASCII characters excluding double quotes. If the string contains special characters (#, \$, spaces, etc.), the entire string must be enclosed within double quotes.

### shutdown

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>[no] shutdown</b>
<b>Context</b>	config>card>mda>ingress>mcast-mgmt config>card>mda>ingress>mcast-path-management config>mcast-mgmt>mcast-rprt-dest
<b>Description</b>	The shutdown command is used to disable ingress multicast path management for a forwarding plane or MDA. The default state is shutdown. When the no shutdown command is executed, ingress multicast path management is enabled and the system will evaluate all multicast channels on the MDA or forwarding plane based on the default or explicit bandwidth policy applied and multicast information policies associated with the channels.

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The **no** form of the command is used to enable ingress multicast path management on the MDA or forwarding plane.

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## Multicast Management Commands

### mcast-management

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>mcast-management</b>
<b>Context</b>	config
<b>Description</b>	<p>The mcast-management CLI node contains the bandwidth-policy and multicast-info-policy definitions. The bandwidth-policy is used to manage the ingress multicast paths into the switch fabric. The multicast-info-policy defines how each multicast channel is handled by the system. The policy may be used by the ingress multicast bandwidth manager, the ECMP path manager and the egress multicast CAC manager.</p> <p>The mcast-management node always exists and contains the default bandwidth-policy and the default multicast-info-policy. Enter the mcast-management node when editing, deleting or creating a bandwidth-policy or multicast-info-policy. The default bandwidth-policy and multicast-info-policy cannot be edited or deleted.</p> <p>A chassis-level node within multicast-management is used to control the switch fabric multicast planes replication limits. The switch fabric multicast planes are the individual multicast spatial replication contexts available in the system.</p>

### mcast-reporting-dest

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>mcast-reporting-dest</b> <i>dest-name</i> [create] <b>no mcast-reporting-dest</b> <i>dest-name</i>
<b>Context</b>	configure>mcast-management>
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command will create a Multicast Reporting Destination hierarchy in CLI under which parameters defining this destination can be specified. The destination refers to an external node that will collect and analyze IGMP events.</p> <p>The Multicast Reporting Destination is associated with a name that each subscriber can reference in order to send the IGMP related events.</p> <p>It can be also referenced in the Host Tracking Policy in case that IGMP events are related to Host Tracking feature.</p>
<b>Default</b>	No mcast-reporting-dest is defined.
<b>Parameters</b>	<i>dest-name</i> — Name of the Multicast Reporting Destination.

### dest-ip-address

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>dest-ip-address</b> <i>ip-addr</i> <b>no dest-ip-address</b>
<b>Context</b>	configure>mcast-management>mcast-reporting-dest>
<b>Description</b>	This command specifies the IP address of the external node to which IGMP events will be exported. The destination IP address can only be reachable from the global routing table (no vrf access).
<b>Default</b>	No IP address is configured.
<b>Parameters</b>	<i>ip-addr</i> — Specifies the IP address of the external node.

### max-tx-delay

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>max-tx-delay</b> <i>deci-seconds</i> <b>no max-tx-delay</b>
<b>Context</b>	configure>mcast-management> mcast-reporting-dest>
<b>Description</b>	This command specifies the time interval before the packet starts transmitting towards the destination. When an IGMP event is encoded and ready to be transported, a buffer for the packet will be allocated (if not already existent). The events will be written into this buffer. Along with the initial buffer creation, a timer is started. The trigger for the transmission of the packet is either the TX buffer being filled up to 1400B, or the timer expiry, whichever comes first.
<b>Default</b>	no max-tx-delay. This indicates there is no delay. Events are transported immediately.
<b>Parameters</b>	<i>deci-seconds</i> — interval in deciseconds <b>Values</b> 0 — 100

### udp-dst-port

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>udp-dst-port</b> <i>port</i> <b>no udp-dst-port</b>
<b>Context</b>	configure>mcast-management>mcast-reporting-dest
<b>Description</b>	This command specifies the UDP destination port of the external node to which IGMP events will be exported.
<b>Default</b>	No UDP port is configured.
<b>Parameters</b>	<i>port</i> — Specifies the destination UDP port. <b>Values</b> 1 — 65535

## Bandwidth Policy Commands

### bandwidth-policy

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>bandwidth-policy</b> <i>policy-name</i> [ <b>create</b> ] <b>no bandwidth-policy</b> <i>policy-name</i>
<b>Context</b>	config>mcast-mgmt
<b>Description</b>	This command creates a multicast bandwidth policy. Bandwidth policies are used to manage the ingress multicast path bandwidth. Each forwarding plane supports multicast forwarding paths into the switch fabric. By default, two paths are available; the multicast high priority path and the multicast low priority path. Multicast packets are forwarded on either path based on the expedited or non-expedited (best-effort) nature of the queue the packets are scheduled from. The ingress forwarding plane uses the classification rules to determine the forwarding class of each multicast packet and uses the forwarding class to queue mapping to decide which ingress multipoint queue will forward the packet. When multicast path management has been enabled on an ingress forwarding plane, the multicast bandwidth manager adds a third path for ingress multicast forwarding (ancillary path) and changes the way multicast packets are mapped to the three paths. This new forwarding plane behavior only applies to Layer 2 snooped or Layer 3 routed IP multicast forwarding. VPLS broadcast and unknown or non-snooped flooding is not affected.

When multicast path management is enabled, the ingress forwarding plane allows IP multicast snooped or routed packets to be placed on to the three multicast paths independently of the ingress classification rules. The high priority multicast path is treated as the primary path and the low priority multicast path is treated as the secondary path. The ancillary path is the point-to-point bandwidth unused by switch fabric point-to-point traffic. The ingress bandwidth manager evaluates each multicast FIB (M-FIB) record to determine which path is best based on ingress bandwidth, number of switch fabric destinations and the fill level of each path. Explicit path association is also supported.

#### Dynamic Bandwidth Activity Monitoring

When ingress multicast path management is enabled on an MDA, the system monitors the in-use bandwidth associated with each Layer 2 and Layer 3 ingress multicast record. When records are first populated by static, snooping or routing protocols, they are first assumed to be inactive. An inactive record is not considered to be currently consuming ingress multicast path bandwidth.

Within the multicast-info-policy, the bandwidth activity of the new record was configured to be either managed based on an administrative bandwidth, or based on the dynamic bandwidth rate table. The bandwidth-policy associated with ingress MDA contains the configuration parameters for creating the dynamic bandwidth rate table. The purpose of the table is to allow for the system to monitor the bandwidth activity associated with a multicast record and compare the current rate against a number of rate thresholds. Rate thresholds are used to allow a multicast streams rate to fluctuate between a given range while keeping the managed rate at a certain level. Multiple dynamic managed rates are supported in the table to allow monitoring of different types of multicast traffic. Each rate threshold is associated with a rising and falling threshold that defines when the specified rate should be used and when the next lower rate should be used.

Once a record's monitored current rate rises to the first dynamic rising threshold, the record is considered to be active and the system will then manage the bandwidth the record represents based on the parameters associated with the record in the records multicast-info-policy and the configured path information in the MDAs associated bandwidth-policy.

## Multicast Management Configuration Commands

### Ingress Multicast Path Parameters

The bandwidth-policy also contains the configuration parameters for each of the managed ingress multicast paths. Each path may be configured with a path-limit rate used to override a specific paths default rate. Also, forwarding on each path is managed though an ingress path queue. The queue default parameters may be overridden for each path.

### Default Bandwidth Policy

A bandwidth policy with the name 'default' always exists and is used as the default bandwidth policy when ingress multicast path management is enabled without an explicit bandwidth policy defined on an MDA. The default policy cannot be deleted or edited.

The **no** form of the command removes the specified bandwidth policy from the system. The bandwidth policy associations must be removed from MDA configurations before it can be removed.

### Parameters

*policy-name* — Specifies the name of the bandwidth policy, up to 32 characters in length. Each bandwidth policy must be uniquely named within the system. 32 policies can be configured per system.

**create** — The create keyword is required if creating a new bandwidth policy when the system is configured to require the explicit use of the keyword to prevent accidental object creation. Objects may be accidentally created when this protection is disabled and an object name is mistyped when attempting to edit the object. This keyword is not required when the protection is disabled. The keyword is ignored when the bandwidth policy name already exists.

## admin-bw-threshold

**Syntax** **admin-bw-threshold** *kilo-bits-per-second*  
**no admin-bw-threshold**

**Context** config>mcast-management>bandwidth-policy

**Description** This command defines at which bandwidth rate a multicast channel configured to use an administrative rate will start and stop using that rate as the in-use ingress bandwidth when managing ingress multicast paths. This parameter only applies to channels that are configured to use the admin-bw rate with the bw-activity use-admin-bw command (both are configured in the multicast-info-policy associated with the channel context).

To be effective, the admin-bw-threshold must be less than the channels configured admin-bw. If the administrative bandwidth configured on the channel is less than the administrative bandwidth threshold defined in the bandwidth policy, the admin-bw value is ignored for ingress multicast path management and the system continually uses the dynamic ingress bandwidth associated with the channel. Since the admin-bw-threshold is defined in the bandwidth-policy and the channel admin-bw value is defined in the multicast-info-policy, it is not possible to pre-determine that a given administrative bandwidth value is less than an administrative bandwidth threshold. Since a typical administrative bandwidth threshold will be set significantly lower than any administrative bandwidth values, this corner case is not expected to be prevalent. However, if the case does arise in a production environment, no ill behavior is expected as the threshold is simply a tuning parameter used to detect when the bandwidth associated with a channel has risen above any OAM or background type traffic.

While a channel that is configured to use-admin-bw (in the bw-activity command) current bandwidth is less than the admin-bw-threshold, the system treats the channel as a dynamic type channel. Once the threshold is crossed, the system immediately allocates the full admin-bw value to the channel and manages the ingress multicast path accordingly. If the bandwidth monitored on the channel rises

above the admin-bw value, the system reverts to dynamic bandwidth management operation. If the bandwidth drops below the admin-bw value, but is above the admin-bw-threshold, the system uses the admin-bw value. If the bandwidth drops below the admin-bw-threshold, the system goes back to dynamic bandwidth management operation.

This command has no effect on multicast ECMP or egress CAC management operations.

The no form of the command restores the default threshold value of 10 Kbps.

*kilobits-per-second* — The kilobits-per-second parameter must follow the admin-bw-threshold command and defines rate at which channels configured to use administrative bandwidths change from dynamic bandwidth management to using the channels configured administrative bandwidth. The parameter is expressed as an integer value and represents multiples of 1,000 bits per second. A value of 3000 indicates 3,000,000 bits per second.

**Values** 1 — 40,000,000

**Default** 10

## primary-path

**Syntax** **primary-path**

**Context** config>mcast-mgmt>bandwidth-policy

**Description** This command enables the context to configure primary path parameters.

## ancillary-path

**Syntax** **ancillary-path**

**Context** config>mcast-mgmt>bandwidth-policy

**Description** This command overrides the default path limit for the ancillary path, which is one of the three ingress multicast paths into the switch fabric.

## t2-paths

**Syntax** **t2-paths**

**Context** config>mcast-management>bandwidth-policy

**Description** The t2-paths CLI node contains the primary and secondary path CLI nodes for IOM-3s. The commands within this context are ignored when the policy is applied to an IOM-1 or IOM-2.

### secondary-path

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>secondary-path</b>
<b>Context</b>	config>mcast-mgmt>bandwidth-policy config>mcast-mgmt>bw-plcy>t2-paths
<b>Description</b>	This command overrides the default path limit for the secondary path, which is one of the three ingress multicast paths into the switch fabric.

### number-paths

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>number-paths</b> <i>number-of-paths</i> [ <b>dual-sfm</b> <i>number-of-paths</i> ] config>mcast-management>bandwidth-policy>t2-paths>secondary-paths>queue-parameters
<b>Description</b>	This command is used to explicitly provision the number of secondary paths (and imply the number of primary paths) supported by the T2 TChip based forwarding plane the bandwidth policy is managing. The default (and minimum) number of secondary paths is 1 and the maximum configurable is 15. The reciprocal number of primary paths is 15 to 1 resulting in a total of 16 multicast paths.

Secondary paths are used by:

- Expedited VPLS, IES and VPRN service ingress multipoint queues
- Expedited network ingress multipoint queues
- Managed multicast explicit path primary channels (using the primary paths managed multipoint queue)
- All managed multicast dynamic path channels when the primary paths or multicast planes are not at their limit (using the primary paths managed multipoint queue)
- Highest preference managed multicast dynamic path channels when the primary paths or multicast planes are at their limit (using the primary paths managed multipoint queue)

Secondary paths are used by:

- Best-Effort VPLS, IES and VPRN service ingress multipoint queues
- Best-Effort network ingress multipoint queues
- Managed multicast explicit path secondary channels (using the secondary paths managed multipoint queue)
- Lower preference managed multicast dynamic path channels when the primary paths or multicast planes are at their limit (using the secondary paths managed multipoint queue)

The number of secondary paths should be increased from the default value of 1 when a single secondary path is insufficient for the amount of explicit secondary path managed traffic or the amount of best-effort multipoint non-managed queue traffic.

The no form of the command restores the default high priority only percentage value.

<b>Parameters</b>	<i>number-of-paths</i> — The number-of-paths parameter is required when specifying hi-priority-only and is expressed as an integer between 0 and 100. The value 0 specifies that the MBS and LP-MBS
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thresholds will be set to the same value resulting in high and low congestion priority packets being treated equally. A value of 100 specifies that the LP-MBS threshold will be set to 0, resulting in a discard of all low congestion priority packets.

**Values** 0 — 100

**Default** 10

## path-limit

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>path-limit</b> <i>megabits-per-second</i> <b>no path-limit</b>
<b>Context</b>	config>card>mda>ingress>mcast-mgmt>prim-override config>card>mda>ingress>mcast-mgmt>sec-override config>card>mda>ingress>mcast-mgmt>anc-override config>mcast-mgmt>bandwidth-policy >primary-path config>mcast-mgmt>bandwidth-policy >secondary-path config>mcast-mgmt>bandwidth-policy >ancillary-path
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command is used to individually override the default path limit for each of the three ingress multicast paths into the switch fabric on an IOM-1 or IOM-2. When the bandwidth policy is applied to an IOM-3, the path-limit commands are ignored. The configured path limit may be less than, equal to or greater than the terminating switch fabric multicast plane limit.</p> <p>The system will not violate the configured path limit or the multicast plane limits. The system uses all bandwidth limits and record preferences when determining which records should be allowed on which path, which records should be moved and which records should be placed in the black-hole state.</p> <p>Changing a paths bandwidth limit causes the system to immediately reevaluate each record on the path. For dynamic path records, this could cause records to be moved to other paths and records on other paths to be placed in the black-hole state.</p> <p>Changing a path-limit value within the bandwidth policy affects all MDAs where the policy is applied. The policy derived path limit may be overridden on each MDA using the primary-override, secondary-override or ancillary-override nodes in the MDA context.</p> <p>The <b>no</b> form of the command returns the default path bandwidth limit for the ingress multicast path. The command has no effect for MDAs with a path override in effect for the given path.</p>
<b>Default</b>	no path-limit
<b>Parameters</b>	<i>megabits-per-second</i> — Specifies the primary path limit in megabits per seconds.
<b>Values</b>	1 — 5000
<b>Default</b>	primary-path: 2,000 secondary-path 1,500 ancillary-path: 5,000

### queue-parameters

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>queue-parameters</b>
<b>Context</b>	config>mcast-management>bandwidth-policy>primary-path config>mcast-management>bandwidth-policy>secondary-path config>mcast-management>bandwidth-policy>ancillary-path config>mcast-management>bandwidth-policy>t2-paths
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command defines the individual parameters for the queues through which multicast packets are forwarded into the switch fabric on each path.</p> <p>The individual path queues may be viewed as shared queues. All multicast packets forwarded through the switch fabric associated with one of the paths traverses bypass the normal queuing behavior. Instead of being forwarded through the normal service or network multicast queue, a single queue associated with the multicast path is used. In order to retain billing and diagnostic information, the forwarding and discard statistics for the service or network queue the packet would have traversed without ingress multicast management is used to account for each packets behavior.</p> <p>Note that any ingress scheduling policy functions attempting to manage the service or network multicast queues will only be able to read the statistics of the multicast queues and will not be able to manage the queues dynamic rate since the packets are flowing through different, non-managed queues. Since this is the case, multicast queues parented to a scheduling policy should be parented to the root scheduler at the highest priority without any rate limitation. Any ingress rate limiting for multicast traffic will be preformed by the multicast path bandwidth manger based on each records priority and a possible “black-hole” rate threshold.</p> <p>All queues created for ingress multicast path management are automatically created by the system out of the system reserved queue space. Each queue is created as an expedited queue.</p> <p>When forwarding through the queues, each packets forwarding class is ignored. However, the forwarding class is retained for proper egress processing. The packets expressed or implied profile is also ignored within the ingress path queues. A packets congestion priority is derived from the records cong-priority-theshold evaluation result as indicated by the multicast-info-policy. The cong-priority-theshold sets the high or low congestion priority of a record based on the records preference value. Within each multicast information policy bundle the cong-priority-theshold is set with a value from 0 to 7 and defines the threshold at which all records with a preference equal to or higher than the defined preference will be treated as congestion priority high. Multicast records with a preference lower than the defined class threshold will be treated as congestion priority low. Low priority packets use the low priority MBS threshold of the queue while high priority packets use the standard MBS value. In the event of path congestion, low priority packets are discarded first, leaving room for the higher priority packets.</p> <p>For the primary and secondary paths, a single queue exists for each path and every packet forwarded through the path by the bandwidth manager uses that queue. For the ancillary path, a single queue exists for each switch fabric destination. Ancillary path packets are replicated to each switch fabric destination. The replication process places a copy of the packet in the correct ancillary path queue that forwards to that destination.</p>

## cbs

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>cbs</b> <i>percent-of-resv-cbs</i> <b>no cbs</b>
<b>Context</b>	config>mcast-management>bandwidth-policy>primary-path>queue-parameters config>mcast-management>bandwidth-policy>secondary-path>queue-parameters config>mcast-management>bandwidth-policy>ancillary-path>queue-parameters>ancillary-path config>mcast-management>bandwidth-policy>t2-paths>primary-paths>queue-parameters config>mcast-management>bandwidth-policy>t2-paths>secondary-paths>queue-parameters
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command overrides the default Committed Buffer Size (CBS) for each individual path's queue. The queue's CBS threshold is used when requesting buffers from the system's ingress buffer pool to indicate whether the requested buffer should be removed from the reserved portion of the buffer pool or the shared portion. When the queue's fill depth is below or equal to the CBS threshold, the requested buffer comes from the reserved portion. Once the queue's depth exceeds the CBS threshold, buffers come from the shared portion.</p> <p>The <b>cbs percent-of-resv-cbs</b> parameter is defined as a percentage of the reserved portion of the pool. The system allows the sum of all CBS values to equal more than 100% allowing for oversubscription of the reserved portion of the pool. If the reserved portion is oversubscribed and the queues are currently using more reserved space than provisioned in the pool, the pool automatically starts using the shared portion of the pool for within-CBS buffer allocation. On the shared early detection slopes could assume more buffers exist within the shared portion than actually do which may cause the early detection function to fail.</p> <p>For the primary-path and secondary-path queues, the percentage is applied to a single queue for each path. For the ancillary-path, multiple queues are required. The <b>cbs percent-of-resv-cbs</b> is divided between all ancillary path queues. For example, if primary is given 10 percent, the primary path queue's CBS is set to 10% of the reserved portion of the buffer pool. If ancillary is given 50 percent and 10 ancillary path queues exist, each ancillary queue gets 5%. The number of path queues required depends on the available chassis slots and the provisioned IOM types. 7450 ESS-6 chassis have 4 slots, 7450 ESS-7 and 7750 SR-7 have 5 and the 7450 ESS-12 and 7750 SR-12 have 10. An IOM-1 or IOM-2 on a slot has two switch fabric destinations.</p> <p>The <b>no</b> form of the command restores the path queues' default CBS value.</p>
<b>Parameters</b>	<p><i>percent-of-resv-cbs</i> — The percent of buffers reserved from the total buffer pool space, expressed as a decimal integer. If 10 MB is the total buffers in the buffer pool, a value of 10 would reserve 1MB (10%) of buffer space for the forwarding class queue. The value 0 specifies that no reserved buffers are required by the queue (a minimal reserved size can be applied for scheduling purposes).</p> <p><b>Values</b>      0 — 100</p> <p><b>Default</b>    <b>Primary:</b>      5                   <b>Secondary:</b>    30                   <b>Ancillary:</b>    65</p>

### hi-priority-only

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>hi-priority-only</b> <i>percent-of-mbs</i> <b>no hi-priority-only</b>
<b>Context</b>	config>mcast-management>bandwidth-policy>primary-path>queue-parameters config>mcast-management>bandwidth-policy>secondary-path>queue-parameters config>mcast-management>bandwidth-policy>ancillary-path>queue-parameters>ancillary-path config>mcast-management>bandwidth-policy>t2-paths>primary-paths>queue-parameters config>mcast-management>bandwidth-policy>t2-paths>secondary-paths>queue-parameters
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command overrides the default percentage value used to determine the low priority MBS value for the queue. By default, 10 percent of the queue depth is reserved for high congestion priority traffic. When specified, the high-prior-only percentage value is applied to the queues MBS threshold. The resulting value is subtracted from the MBS to derive the low priority MBS threshold maintained by the queue. The low priority MBS threshold defines the point at which all low congestion priority packets destined for the queue will be discarded based on queue depth. Low and high congestion priority is derived from the multicast records preference value compared to the record's bundle priority-threshold.</p> <p>The <b>no</b> form of this command restores the default value.</p>
<b>Parameters</b>	<p><i>percent-of-mbs</i> — The percentage parameter is required when specifying high-prior-only.</p> <p><b>Values</b>      0 — 100</p> <p>0 specifies that the MBS and LP-MBS thresholds will be set to the same value resulting in high and low congestion priority packets being treated equally.</p> <p>100 specifies that the LP-MBS threshold will be set to 0, resulting in a discarded of all low congestion priority packets.</p> <p>Values in between 0 and 100 result in a corresponding differential between the MBS and LP-MBS threshold values.</p>

### mbs

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>mbs</b> <i>percent-of-pool</i> <b>no mbs</b>
<b>Context</b>	config>mcast-management>bandwidth-policy>primary-path>queue-parameters config>mcast-management>bandwidth-policy>secondary-path>queue-parameters config>mcast-management>bandwidth-policy>ancillary-path>queue-parameters>ancillary-path config>mcast-management>bandwidth-policy>t2-paths>primary-paths>queue-parameters config>mcast-management>bandwidth-policy>t2-paths>secondary-paths>queue-parameters
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command is used to override the default Maximum Buffer Size (MBS) for each individual path's queue. The queues MBS threshold defines the point at which all packets destined for the queue will be discarded based on queue depth. The defined threshold also provides context for the queues high-prior-only parameter.</p>

The *mbs percent-of-pool* parameter is defined as a percentage of the total pool size. The system allows the sum of all MBS values to equal more than 100% allowing for oversubscription of the pool.

For the primary-path and secondary-path queues, the mbs percent is applied to a single queue for each path. For the ancillary-path, multiple queues are required. The mbs percentage is divided between all ancillary path queues. For example, if primary is given 10 percent, the primary path queues MBS is set to 10% of the buffer pool. If ancillary is given 50 percent and 10 ancillary path queues exist, each ancillary queue gets 5%. The number of path queues required depends on the available chassis slots and the provisioned IOM types. ESS-6 chassis have 4 slots, ESS/SR-7 have 5 and ESS/SR-12 have 10. An IOM-1 or IOM-2 on a slot has two switch fabric destinations while an IOM-3 has one.

The **no** form of the command is used to restore the path queues default MBS value.

**Parameters**

*percent-of-pool* — The percent of buffers from the total buffer pool space for the maximum amount of buffers, expressed as a decimal integer. If 10 MB is the total buffers in the buffer pool, a value of 10 would limit the maximum queue size to 1MB (10%) of buffer space for the forwarding class queue. If the total size is increased to 20MB, the existing value of 10 would automatically increase the maximum size of the queue to 2MB.

<b>Values</b>	0 — 100	
<b>Default</b>	<b>Primary Default:</b>	7
	<b>Secondary Default:</b>	40
	<b>Ancillary Default:</b>	80
<b>Default</b>	10	

## falling-percent-reset

**Syntax** **falling-percent-reset** *percent-of-highest*  
**no falling-percent-reset**

**Context** config>mcast-mgmt>bw-plcy

**Description** The falling-percent-reset command is used to configure the percentage of bandwidth decrease that must occur to reset the dynamic bandwidth monitoring function for a multicast channel. When a channel is configured to use the ingress dynamic bandwidth as the in-use bandwidth for ingress multicast path management, the system maintains a sliding window in time that defines how long the last highest bandwidth value associated with the channel should be used. The sliding window duration is derived from the channels bw-activity dynamic falling-delay parameter within the multicast information policy. Each time the system detects a current bandwidth for a channel that is equal to or greater than the current highest bandwidth for the channel, the sliding window is reset and the highest value is used when managing the ingress multicast paths. If the system does not detect a higher or equal bandwidth value for the channel within the window period, the system resets the sliding window and uses the next highest rate seen during the duration of the window period. In this way, the system delays relinquishing bandwidth for a dynamic bandwidth channel for a configurable period of time. If a momentary fluctuation (decrease) in ingress bandwidth occurs, the system ignores the bandwidth change.

While this is useful for momentary fluctuations in bandwidth, it may be desirable to react faster when the current bandwidth monitored for a channel drops significantly relative to the currently in-use bandwidth. When the bandwidth decrease is equal to or greater than the falling-percent-reset value, the system immediately stops using the highest bandwidth and starts using the current bandwidth while resetting the sliding window.

If falling-percent-reset is set to 50%, when the current ingress dynamic bandwidth is 50% of the current in-use highest bandwidth, the system will immediately use the current dynamic ingress bandwidth as the highest bandwidth for the channel.

By default falling-percent-reset is 50% when a new bandwidth policy is created. The default bandwidth policy also has a hard configured value of 50%. Setting falling-percent-reset to 100 is equivalent to specifying no falling-percent-reset.

The **no** form of the command restores the default value of 50%.

**Parameters** *percent-of-highest* — The percent-of-highest parameter is required and defines the percentage of decline between the current ingress dynamic bandwidth and the current in-use highest bandwidth at which the system will reset the dynamic ingress bandwidth monitoring for the channel. When reset in this case, the system uses the current ingress dynamic bandwidth as the highest rate and continues monitoring. The parameter must be defined as an integer value representing a percentage.

**Values** 1 — 100 percent

**Default** 100

### Sample Output

The following output displays an example of bandwidth policy defaults.

```
*A:PE-1# configure mcast-management bandwidth-policy test create
```

```

*A:PE-1>config>mcast-mgmt>bw-plcy$ exit all
*A:PE-1# show mcast-management bandwidth-policy "test" detail
=====
Bandwidth Policy Details
=====
-----
Policy                : test
-----
Admin BW Thd          : 10 kbps                Falling Percent RST: 50
Mcast Pool Total      : 10                    Mcast Pool Resv Cbs: 50
Slope Policy          : default
Primary
Limit                 : 2000 mbps                Cbs                : 5.00
Mbs                   : 7.00                    High Priority       : 10
Secondary
Limit                 : 1500 mbps                Cbs                : 30.00
Mbs                   : 40.00                    High Priority       : 10
Ancillary
Limit                 : 5000 mbps                Cbs                : 65.00
Mbs                   : 80.00                    High Priority       : 10
T2-Primary
Cbs                   : 5.00                    Mbs                : 7.00
High Priority          : 10
T2-Secondary
Cbs                   : 30.00                    Mbs                : 40.00
High Priority          : 10                    Paths (Single/Dual) : 1/1
=====
Bandwidth Policies : 1
=====
*A:PE-1#

```

## mcast-pool

- Syntax** **mcast-pool percent-of-total percent-of-buffers resv-cbs percent-of-pool slope-policy policy-name**  
**no mcast-pool**
- Context** config>mcast-mgmt>bw-plcy
- Description** This command configures the ingress multicast path management buffer pool. The pool is used by the primary, secondary and ancillary path queues through which all ingress managed multicast traffic must flow. The parameters may be used to configure the size of the pool relative to the total ingress buffer space, the amount of reserved CBS buffers within the pool and the slope policy used to manage early congestion detection functions in the shared portion of the pool.

Care should be taken when managing the buffer pool space as changes to the systems buffer pool behavior can have negative effects on multicast and unicast forwarding.

### Sizing the Pool

The percent-of-total command defines how much of the total ingress buffer pool space for the MDA is dedicated for multicast channels managed by the bandwidth policy. Since multicast typically has a higher scheduling priority through the switch fabric, the buffer pool does not need to be large. By default, the system reserves 10% of the buffers on the ingress side of the MDA once multicast path management is enabled.

### Reserved CBS Portion of the Pool

## Multicast Management Configuration Commands

The multicast pool is divided into two portions; reserved and shared. The reserved portion is used by the multicast path queues until they cross their individual CBS thresholds. Since the CBS thresholds are configured as percents and the percents are allowed to oversubscribe the reserved portion of the pool, it is possible for some of the queues CBS buffer allocation to be met by the shared portion of the pool. By default, 50% of the pool is defined as reserved. This may be changed using the `resv-cbs percentage` parameter.

### Shared Portion WRED Slopes

The shared portion of the buffer pool is used by queues that have crossed over their CBS thresholds. Since the total MBS values for the multicast path queues may oversubscribe the pool size, a buffer congestion control mechanism is supported within the pool in the form of two WRED slopes. The `slope-policy` parameter defines how the slopes are configured and whether they are activated. Each packet entering a path queue is defined as high or low priority within the queue based on the channels preference value relative to the `cong-priority-threshold` command. When getting a shared buffer of a high priority packet, the high WRED slope is used. Low priority packets use the low WRED slope.

The `no` form of the command returns the managed multicast path pool to its default settings.

### Parameters

**percent-of-total** *percent-of-buffers* — The `percent-of-total` keyword is required when executing the `mcast-pool` command and must be followed by a `percent-of-buffers` parameter expressed as an integer and representing the percentage of ingress buffers that will be allocated to the multicast pool.

**Values** 1 — 50

**Default** 10

**resv-cbs** *percent-of-pool* — The `resv-cbs` keyword is required when executing the `mcast-pool` command and must be followed by a `percent-of-pool` parameter expressed as an integer and representing the percentage of the pool that will be reserved for multicast path queues within their CBS threshold.

**Values** 1 — 100

**Default** 50

**slope-policy** *slope-policy-name* — The `slope-policy` keyword is required when executing the `mcast-pool` command and must be followed by a valid `slope-policy-name`. The named policy will be used to configure the WRED slopes within the multicast pool. Once a slope policy is associated with a buffer pool, it cannot be deleted.

**Default** default



## Multicast Info Policy Commands

### multicast-info-policy

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>multicast-info-policy</b> <i>policy-name</i> [ <b>create</b> ] <b>no multicast-info-policy</b>
<b>Context</b>	config>mcast-management
<b>Description</b>	This command configures a multicast information policy. Multicast information policies are used to manage parameters associated with Layer 2 and Layer 3 multicast records. Multiple features use the configured information within the policy. The multicast ingress path manager uses the policy to decide the inactive and active state behavior for each multicast record using the ingress paths to the switch fabric. The system's multicast ECMP join decisions are influenced by the channel information contained within the policy.

#### Multicast Bundles:

A multicast information policy consists of one or multiple named bundles. Multicast streams are mapped to a bundle based on matching the destination address of the multicast stream to configured channel ranges defined within the bundles. Each policy has a bundle named 'default' that is used when a destination address does not fall within any of the configured channel ranges.

Each bundle has a set of default parameters used as the starting point for multicast channels matching the bundle. The default parameters may be overridden by optional exception parameters defined under each channel range. Further optional parameter overrides are possible under explicit source address contexts within each channel range.

#### Default Multicast Information Policy

A multicast information policy always exists with the name 'default' and cannot be edited or deleted. The following parameters are contained in the default multicast information policy:

Policy Description: Default policy, cannot be edited or deleted.  
 Bundle: default  
 Bundle Description: Default Bundle, cannot be edited or deleted.  
 Congestion-Priority-Threshold: 4  
 ECMP-Optimization-Limit-Threshold: 7

#### Bundle Defaults:

Administrative Bandwidth: 0 (undefined)  
 Preference: 0  
 CAC-Type: Optional  
 Bandwidth Activity: Dynamic with no black-hole rate  
 Explicit Ingress SF Path: None (undefined)  
 Configured Channel Ranges: None

The default multicast information policy is applied to all VPLS and VPRN services and all routing contexts until an explicitly defined multicast information policy has been mapped.

#### Explicit Multicast Information Policy Associations

Each VPLS service and each routing context (including VPRN routing contexts) supports an explicit association with an pre-existing multicast information policy. The policy may need to be unique per service or routing context due to the fact that each context has its own multicast

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address space. The same multicast channels may be and most likely will be used for completely different multicast streams and applications in each forwarding context.

### Interaction with Ingress Multicast Path Management

When ingress multicast path management is enabled on an MDA, the system automatically creates a bandwidth manager context that manages the multicast path bandwidth into the switch fabric used by the ingress ports on the MDA. As routing or snooping protocols generate L2 or L3 multicast FIB records that will be populated on the MDA's forwarding plane, they are processed through the multicast information policy that is associated with the service or routing context associated with the record. The policy will return the following information for the record to be used by the ingress bandwidth manager:

- The records administrative bandwidth ('0' if undefined)
- Preference level (0 to 7 with 7 being highest)
- Bandwidth activity monitoring setting (use admin bw or dynamic monitoring)  
If admin bw is indicated, will also return active and inactive thresholds
- Initial switch fabric multicast path (primary, secondary or ancillary)  
If ancillary path is indicated, will also return an SF destination threshold
- Explicit switch fabric multicast path (primary, secondary, ancillary or none)

### Interaction with Multicast ECMP Optimization

The multicast information policy is used by the multicast ECMP optimization function to derive each channels administrative bandwidth. The ECMP function tallies all bandwidth information for channels joined and attempts to equalize the load between the various paths to the sender. The multicast information policy returns the following information to the ECMP path manager:

3. Administrative bandwidth ('0' if undefined)
4. Preference (0 to 7 with 7 the highest preference value)

**Parameters** *policy-name* — Identifies the name of the policy to be either created or edited. Each multicast information policy must be uniquely named within the system. Names of up to 32 ASCII characters are supported with the normal character restrictions.

**create** — The create keyword is required if creating a new multicast information policy when the system is configured to require the explicit use of the keyword to prevent accidental object creation. Objects may be accidentally created when this protection is disabled and an object name is mistyped when attempting to edit the object. This keyword is not required when the protection is disabled. The keyword is ignored when the multicast information policy name already exists.

## multicast-info-policy

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>multicast-info-policy</b> <i>policy-name</i> <b>no multicast-info-policy</b>
<b>Context</b>	config>service>vpls config>router
<b>Description</b>	This command overrides the default multicast information policy on a VPLS or routing context. When the policy association is changed, all multicast channels in the service or routing context must be reevaluated.

If a multicast information policy is not explicitly associated with the VPLS service or routing context, the default multicast information policy is used when ingress multicast path management is enabled.

While a multicast information policy is associated with a service or routing context, the policy cannot be deleted from the system.

The `no` form of the command removes an explicit multicast information policy from the VPLS or routing context and restores the default multicast information policy.

**Parameters** *policy-name* — The *policy-name* parameter is required and specifies an existing multicast information policy that should be associated with the VPLS service or routing context.

**Default** default

## bundle

**Syntax** **bundle** *bundle-name* [**create**]  
**no bundle** *bundle-name*

**Context** config>mcast-mgmt>mcast-info-plcy

**Description** The `bundle` command is used to create or edit channel bundles within a multicast information policy. Bundles are used for two main purposes. First, bundles are used by the multicast CAC function to group multicast channels into a common bandwidth context. The CAC function limits the ability for downstream nodes to join multicast channels based on the egress interfaces ability to handle the multicast traffic. Bundling allows multicast channels with common preference or application to be managed into a certain percentage of the available bandwidth.

The second function of bundles is to provide a simple provisioning mechanism. Each bundle within a multicast information policy has a set of default channel parameters. If each channel provisioned in to the bundle is able to use the default parameters for the bundle, the provisioning and configuration storage requirements are minimized.

Up to 31 explicit bundles may be defined within a multicast information policy (32 including the default bundle).

Once a bundle is created, the default channel parameters should be configured and the individual channel ranges should be defined. Within each channel range, override parameters may be defined that override the default channel parameters. Further overrides are supported within the channel range based on explicit source overrides.

A bundle may be deleted at anytime (except for the default bundle). When a bundle is deleted, all configuration information within the bundle is removed including multicast channel ranges. Any multicast records using the bundle should be reevaluated. Multicast CAC and ECMP managers should also be updated.

### Default Bundle

Each multicast information policy contains a bundle named **default**. The default bundle cannot be deleted. Any multicast channel that fails to match a channel range within an explicit bundle is automatically associated with the default bundle.

The `no` form of the command removes a bundle from the multicast information policy. The default bundle cannot be removed from the policy.

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**Default** default

*bundle-name* — Specifies bundle expressed as an ASCII string with up to 16 characters and must follow normal naming conventions. If *bundle-name* already exists, the system will enter the bundle context for editing purposes. If *bundle-name* does not exist, the system will create the defined bundle in the policy and enter the bundle context for editing purposes.

**create** — The **create** keyword is required if creating a new multicast information policy bundle when the system is configured to require the explicit use of the keyword to prevent accidental object creation. Objects may be accidentally created when this protection is disabled and an object name is mistyped when attempting to edit the object. This keyword is not required when the protection is disabled. The keyword is ignored when the bundle name already exists.

## channel

**Syntax** **channel** *ip-address* [*ip-address*] [**create**]  
**no channel** *ip-address* [*ip-address*]

**Context** config>mcast-mgmt>mcast-info-plcy>bundle

**Description** This command defines explicit channels or channel ranges that are associated with the containing bundle. A channel or channel range is defined by their destination IP addresses. A channel may be defined using either IPv4 or IPv6 addresses. If a channel range is being defined, both the start and ending addresses must be the same type.

A specific channel may only be defined within a single channel or channel range within the multicast information policy. A defined channel range cannot overlap with an existing channel range.

If a channel range is to be shortened, extended, split or moved to another bundle, it must first be removed from its existing bundle.

Each specified channel range creates a containing context for any override parameters for the channel range. By default, no override parameters exist.

The **no** form of the command removes the specified multicast channel from the containing bundle.

**Parameters** **start-channel-ip-address** [**end-channel-ip-address**] — The **start-channel-ip-address** parameter and optional **end-channel-ip-address** parameters define the starting and ending destination IP addresses for a channel range.

If only the **start-channel-ip-address** is given, the channel ranges comprises of a single multicast channel.

If both the starting and ending address are specified, all addresses within the range including the specified address are part of the channel range.

IPv4 or IPv6 addresses may be defined. All specified addresses must be valid multicast destination addresses. The starting IP address must be numerically lower than the ending IP address.

**Values** Any valid IP multicast destination address

**Default** None

**create** — The **create** keyword is required if creating a new multicast channel range when the system is configured to require the explicit use of the keyword to prevent accidental object creation.

Objects may be accidentally created when this protection is disabled and an object name is mistyped when attempting to edit the object. This keyword is not required when the protection is disabled. The keyword is ignored when the specified channel range already exists.

## admin-bw

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>admin-bw</b> <i>kbps</i> <b>no admin-bw</b>
<b>Context</b>	config>mcast-mgmt>mcast-info-plcy>bundle>channel config>mcast-mgmt>mcast-info-plcy>bundle>source-override
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command specifies an administrative bandwidth for multicast channels.</p> <p>The specified bandwidth rate may be used by the multicast ingress path manger, multicast CAC manager or multicast ECMP manager.</p> <p>The admin-bw value is closely tied to the bw-activity command. When the bw-activity command is set to use-admin-bw, the multicast ingress path manager uses the configured administrative bandwidth value as the managed ingress bandwidth. The admin-bw value must be defined for the <b>bw-activity use-admin-bw</b> command to succeed. Once the bw-activity command is set to use the admin-bw value, the value cannot be set to 0 and the no admin-bw command will fail. Setting the bw-activity command to dynamic (the default setting), breaks the association between the commands.</p> <p>The <b>no</b> form of the command restores the default value for admin-bw. If the command is executed in the <b>channel</b> context, the channels administrative bandwidth value is set to null. If the command is executed in the <b>source-override</b> context, the source override administrative bandwidth value is set to null.</p>
<b>Default</b>	none
<b>Parameters</b>	<p><i>kbps</i> — Specifies the administrative bandwidth for multicast channels.</p> <p><b>Values</b>      1 — 40000000 kbps</p> <p>Bundle default:                      0</p> <p>Channel default:                      Null (undefined)</p> <p>Source-override default:            Null (undefined)</p> <p>Override sequence — The channel setting overrides the bundle setting. The source-override setting overrides the channel and bundle settings.</p>

## bw-activity

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>bw-activity</b> { <b>use-admin-bw</b>   <b>dynamic</b> [ <b>falling-delay</b> <i>seconds</i> ]} [ <b>black-hole-rate</b> <i>kbps</i> ] <b>no bw-activity</b>
<b>Context</b>	config>mcast-mgmt>mcast-info-plcy>bundle>channel config>mcast-mgmt>mcast-info-plcy>bundle>source-override
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command defines how the multicast ingress path manager determines the amount of bandwidth required by a multicast channel. The default setting is dynamic which causes the bandwidth manager to use the bandwidth policies dynamic rate table entries to determine the current rate. The alternative setting is use-admin-bw which causes the bandwidth manager to use the configured admin-bw</p>

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associated with the channel. The `use-admin-bw` setting also requires an active and inactive threshold to be defined which allows the bandwidth manager to determine when the channel is actively using ingress path bandwidth and when the channel is idle.

The `use-admin-bw` setting requires that the channel be configured with an `admin-bw` value that is not equal to 0 in the same context as the `bw-activity` command using the setting. Once a context has `use-admin-bw` configured, the context's `admin-bw` value cannot be set to 0 and the `no admin-bw` command will fail.

This command also supports an optional `black-hole-rate` *kbps* command that defines at which current rate a channel should be placed in the black-hole state. This is intended to provide a protection mechanism against multicast channels that exceed a reasonable rate and cause outages in other channels.

The `no` form of the command restores the default bandwidth activity monitoring setting (dynamic or null depending on the context).

<b>Default</b>	no bw-activity
<b>Parameters</b>	<p><code>use-admin-bw</code>   <code>dynamic</code> — The <code>use-admin-bw</code> and <code>dynamic</code> keywords are mutually exclusive and one must be specified when executing the <code>bw-activity</code> command. The <code>use-admin-bw</code> keyword indicates the channels current ingress bandwidth should be derived from the <code>admin-bw</code> setting. The <code>admin-bw</code> setting must not currently be set to 0 for the <code>use-admin-bw</code> setting to succeed. The <code>dynamic</code> keyword indicates that the multicast ingress path manager should use the dynamic rate table (as defined in the bandwidth-policy) to derive the channels current ingress rate.</p> <p><code>falling-delay</code> <i>seconds</i> — specifies the value the bandwidth manager uses the falling-delay threshold to hold on to the previous highest bandwidth until the delay time has expired while operating in dynamic bandwidth mode. This allows the bandwidth manager to ignore momentary drops in channel bandwidth.</p> <p><b>Values</b> 10 — 3600</p> <p><b>Default</b> 30</p> <p>Bundle default: dynamic Channel default: Null (undefined) Source-override default: Null (undefined)</p> <p><code>black-hole-rate</code> <i>kbps</i> — Specifies a rate at which a channel will be placed in the black-hole state. The kilobits-per-second parameter is expressed as an integer and represents multiples of 1,000 bits per second.</p> <p><b>Values</b> 0 — 40000000</p> <p><b>Default</b> None</p>

### cac-type

<b>Syntax</b>	<code>cac-type</code> { <code>mandatory</code>   <code>optional</code> }
<b>Context</b>	<code>config&gt;mcast-mgmt&gt;mcast-info-plcy&gt;bundle</code> <code>config&gt;mcast-mgmt&gt;mcast-info-plcy&gt;bundle&gt;channel</code> <code>config&gt;mcast-mgmt&gt;mcast-info-plcy&gt;bundle&gt;channel&gt;source-override</code>
<b>Description</b>	This command defines the channels multicast CAC channel type, either <b>mandatory</b> or <b>optional</b> . The <code>cac-type</code> command is supported for future interaction with the egress multicast CAC manager policy.

The multicast CAC manager always reserves egress bandwidth for mandatory channels within a bundle, while optional channels are only given bandwidth when a join is received.

- Parameters**
- mandatory** — This keyword is mutually exclusive with the **optional** keyword and specifies the the channels multicast CAC channel type.
  - optional** — This keyword is mutually exclusive with the **mandatory** keyword and specifies the the channels multicast CAC channel type.

## explicit-sf-path

- Syntax** `explicit-sf-path {primary|secondary|ancillary}`  
`no explicit-sf-path`
- Context** `config>mcast-mgmt>mcast-info-plcy>bundle>channel`  
`config>mcast-mgmt>mcast-info-plcy>bundle>source-override`
- Description** This command defines an explicit ingress switch fabric multicast path assigned to a multicast channel. When defined, the channel is setup with the explicit path as its inactive path. When an explicit path is not defined, all multicast channels are initialized on the secondary path and when they start to consume bandwidth, they are moved to the appropriate path based on the channel attributes and path limitations. Explicit path channels are not allowed to move from their defined path.
- The **explicit-sf-path** command in the bundle context defines the initial path for all channels associated with the bundle unless the channel has an overriding explicit-sw-path defined in the channel context. The channel context may also be overridden by the explicit-sf-path command in the source-override context. The channel and source-override explicit-sf-path settings default to null (undefined) and have no effect unless explicitly set.
- The **no** form of the command restores default path association behavior (dynamic or null depending on the context).
- Default** `no explicit-sf-path`
- primary** — The primary, secondary and ancillary keywords are mutually exclusive to one another. One keyword must be specified when executing the explicit-sf-path command. The primary keyword specifies that the primary ingress multicast path should be used as the explicit path for the channel.
- secondary** — The primary, secondary and ancillary keywords are mutually exclusive to one another. One keyword must be specified when executing the explicit-sf-path command. The secondary keyword specifies that the secondary ingress multicast path should be used as the explicit path for the channel.
- ancillary** — The primary, secondary and ancillary keywords are mutually exclusive to one another. One keyword must be specified when executing the explicit-sf-path command. The ancillary keyword specifies that the ancillary ingress multicast path should be used as the explicit path for the channel.
- |                |                 |                            |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Default</b> | Bundle :        | None (no explicit-sf-path) |
|                | channel:        | Null (undefined)           |
|                | Source-override | Null (undefined)           |
- Override sequence — The channel setting overrides the bundle setting. The source-override setting overrides the channel and bundle settings.

### keepalive-override

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>keepalive-override</b> <i>keepalive-timer</i> <b>no keepalive-override</b>
<b>Context</b>	config>mcast-mgmt>mcast-info-policy>bundle config>mcast-mgmt>mcast-info-policy>bundle>channel config>mcast-mgmt>mcast-info-policy>bundle>channel>source-override
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command configures the keepalive timer override. The PIM (S,G) Keepalive Timer (KAT) is used to maintain the (S,G) state when (S,G) join is not received. Expiry of the KAT causes the (S,G) entry to be removed.</p> <p>The KAT override configuration is performed with an multicast information policy, which must be applied to the related PIM routing instance. When a KAT override is configured under a channel (a group or a group range), it applies to all (S,G) entries that fall under it, except when the source-override is configured and a KAT override is also configured under the source-override. In this scenario, the specific KAT override must be used for the (S,G) entries that fall under the source-override, while other (S,G) entries under the bundle use the KAT override configured under the channel.</p>
<b>Parameters</b>	<i>keepalive-timer</i> — Specifies the keepalive timer override, in seconds.
<b>Values</b>	10 — 300

### preference

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>preference</b> <i>preference-level</i> <b>no preference</b>
<b>Context</b>	config>mcast-mgmt>mcast-info-plcy>bundle config>mcast-mgmt>mcast-info-plcy>bundle>channel config>mcast-mgmt>mcast-info-plcy>bundle>channel>source-override
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command sets the relative preference level for multicast channels. The preference of a channel specifies its relative importance over other multicast channels. Eight levels of preference are supported; 0 through 7. Preference value 7 indicates the highest preference level.</p> <p>When the multicast ingress path manager is congested on one or more of the switch fabric multicast paths, it uses the preference values associated with each multicast record to determine which records will be allowed on the path and which records should be placed in a black-hole state.</p> <p>The preference value is also compared to the bundles cong-priority-threshold setting to determine the congestion priority of the channel. The result also dictates the channels multicast CAC class level (high or low). When the channels preference value is less than the congestion priority threshold, it is considered to have a congestion priority and CAC class value equal to low. When the channels preference value is equal to or greater than the threshold, it is considered to have a congestion priority and a CAC class value equal to high.</p> <p>The preference value is also compared to the bundles ecmp-opt-threshold setting to determine whether the channel is eligible for ECMP path dynamic optimization. If the preference value is equal to or less than the threshold, the channel may be optimized. If the preference value is greater than the threshold, the channel will not be dynamically optimized.</p>



The preference command may be executed in three contexts; bundle, channel and source-override. The bundle default preference value is 0. The channel and source-override preference settings are considered overrides to the bundle setting and have a default value of null (undefined).

The **no** form of the command restores the default preference value (0 or null depending on the context).

**Parameters** *preference-level* — The preference-level parameter is required and defines the preference value of the channel. It is represented by an integer value between 0 and 7.

**Values** 0 — 7

Bundle default: 0  
 Channel default: Null (undefined)  
 Source-override default: Null (undefined)

Override sequence — The channel setting overrides the bundle setting. The source-override setting overrides the channel and bundle settings.

**Values**

## primary-tunnel-interface

**Syntax** **primary-tunnel-interface** {**rsvp-p2mp** *lsp-name* | **ldp-p2mp** *p2mp-id*} **sender** *ip-address*  
**no primary-tunnel-interface**

**Context** config>mcast-mgmt>mcast-info-plcy>bundle  
 config>mcast-mgmt>mcast-info-plcy>bundle>channel  
 config>mcast-mgmt>mcast-info-plcy>bundle>channel>source-override

**Description** This command allows the user to define a bundle in the multicast-info-policy and specify channels in the bundle that must be received from the primary tunnel interface associated with an RSVP P2MP LSP. The multicast info policy is applied to the base router instance.

The egress LER will be able to accept multicast packets via two different methods. The regular RPF check on unlabelled IP multicast packets, which is based on routing table lookup. The static assignment which specifies the receiving of a multicast group <\*,G> or a specific <S,G> from a primary tunnel-interface associated with an RSVP P2MP LSP.

One or more primary tunnel interfaces in the base router instance can be configured. That is, the user will be able to specify to receive different multicast groups, <\*,G> or specific <S,G>, from different P2MP LSPs. This assumes that there are static joins configured for the same multicast groups at the ingress LER to forward over a tunnel interface associated with the same P2MP LSP.

At any given time, packets of the same multicast group can be accepted from either the primary tunnel interface associated with a P2MP LSP or from a PIM interface. These are mutually exclusive options. As soon as a multicast group is configured against a primary tunnel interface in the multicast info policy, it is blocked from other PIM interfaces.

A multicast packet received on a tunnel interface associated with a P2MP LSP can be forwarded over a PIM or IGMP interface which can be an IES interface, a spoke SDP terminated IES interface, or a network interface.

The **no** form of the command removes the static RPF check.

**Default** none

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**Parameters** **rsvp-p2mp** *lsp-name* — Specifies a string of up to 32 characters identifying the LSP name as configured at the ingress LER.

**sender** *ip-address* — Specifies a string of 15 characters representing the IP address of the ingress LER for the LSP.

*p2mp-id* — Identifier used for signaling mLDP P2MP LSP.

**Values** 1 - 4294967296

### source-override

**Syntax** **source-override** *ip-address* [**create**]  
**no source-override** *ip-address*

**Context** config>mcast-mgmt>mcast-info-plcy>bundle>channel

**Description** This command defines a multicast channel parameter override context for a specific multicast sender within the channel range. The specified senders IP address must be of the same type (IPv4 or IPv6) as the containing channel range.

The **no** form of the command removes the specified sender override context from the channel range.

**Default** none

**Parameters** *ip-address* — Specifies either an IPv4 or IPv6 address and it must be the same type as the containing channel range.

**Values**

ipv4-address	a.b.c.d
ipv6-address	x:x:x:x:x:x:x (eight 16-bit pieces)
	x:x:x:x:x:d.d.d.d
	x - [0..FFFF]H
	d - [0..255]D

**create** — The create keyword is required if creating a new source override when the system is configured to require the explicit use of the keyword to prevent accidental object creation. Objects may be accidentally created when this protection is disabled and an object name is mistyped when attempting to edit the object. This keyword is not required when the protection is disabled. The keyword is ignored when the specified source override IP address already exists.

### cong-priority-threshold

**Syntax** **cong-priority-threshold** *preference-level*  
**no cong-priority-threshold**

**Context** config>mcast-mgmt>mcast-info-plcy>bundle

**Description** This command defines the preference level threshold where records change from low congestion priority to high congestion priority. Congestion priority is used by the ingress multicast path queues to map packets entering the queue to either the low priority MBS (LP-MBS) or the MBS tail-drop threshold. In the event that congestion happens on the queue, the queue depth increases. As the queue depth increases beyond the low priority MBS, packets with low priority congestion priority are discarded. This leaves room in the queue for packets with high congestion priority until the queue reaches the MBS threshold.

The default congestion priority threshold is 4. This means that multicast channels with a preference level of 0 to 3 will be treated as having low congestion priority and channels with preference level of 4 to 7 will be treated as having a high congestion priority. The **cong-priority-threshold** command can be used to change the default threshold. Any multicast channel with a preference equal to or higher than the configured threshold will be treated with high congestion priority.

The **cong-priority-threshold** value is also used by the multicast CAC manager to derive the class of a channel matched by the multicast information policy. Channels with a preference less than the configured threshold will be treated as 'low' class and channels with a preference equal to or greater than the threshold will be treated as 'high' class.

Changing the **cong-priority-threshold** value causes all channels congestion priority to be reevaluated. Both the ingress multicast path managers and multicast CAC managers must be updated.

The **no** form of the command restores the default congestion priority preference threshold value.

<b>Default</b>	4
<b>Parameters</b>	<i>preference-level</i> — The preference-level parameter is required when specifying the cong-priority-threshold.
<b>Values</b>	0 — 7
<b>Default</b>	4

## ecmp-opt-threshold

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>ecmp-opt-threshold</b> <i>preference-level</i> <b>no ecmp-opt-threshold</b>
<b>Context</b>	config>mcast-mgmt>mcast-info-plcy>bundle
<b>Description</b>	This command defines the preference level threshold where multicast ECMP path management is allowed to dynamically optimize channels based on topology or bandwidth events. If the channels preference is equal to or less than the ecmp-opt-threshold, ECMP is allowed to move the channel between ECMP paths when bandwidth distribution events happen. Channels with a preference level higher than the threshold will not be moved during these events.  The default ECMP optimization limit threshold is 7. This means that multicast channels with a preference level of 0 to 7 (all channels) will be allowed to move between ECMP paths. The ecmp-opt-threshold command can be used to change the default threshold.  Changing the threshold causes all channels ECMP optimization eligibility to be reevaluated.  The <b>no</b> form of the command restores the default ECMP optimization preference threshold value.
<b>Parameters</b>	<i>preference-level</i> — The preference-level parameter is required when specifying the ecmp-opt-threshold. An integer value from 0 to 7 must be specified.
<b>Values</b>	0 — 7
<b>Default</b>	7

### mc-ecmp-balance

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>[no] mc-ecmp-balance</b>
<b>Context</b>	config>router>pim
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command enables multicast balancing of traffic over ECMP links considering multicast bandwidth. When enabled, every multicast stream that needs to be forwarded over an ECMP link will be evaluated for the sum total multicast utilization currently using the ECMP interface in question.</p> <p>Note that a given interface can be shared between multiple (partially overlapping) ECMP sets. This is taken into consideration and a complete balance is attempted.</p> <p>ECMP load balancing helps to avoid loss of unicast traffic over ECMP links as it will load balance over ECMP links and if multicast is not balanced then it is possible that a given link does not have sufficient bandwidth to pass its allotted unicast traffic portion.</p> <p>In order to achieve a proper balance, multicast groups and their bandwidth should be configured in the config <b>mcast-management</b> context.</p> <p>If the bandwidth is not configured, then the default value applies, and for the purpose of ECMP load balancing, the net effect will be that the balance achieved reflects a balance of the number of multicast groups traversing over the ECMP link. The bandwidth used in this policy is the configured value, not the actual bandwidth.</p> <p>If <b>mc-ecmp-balance</b> is enabled, a redistribution may be triggered whenever a interface is added to an ECMP link.</p> <p>If <b>mc-ecmp-balance</b> is enabled, a period re-balance may be configured that re-optimizes the distribution as some multicast streams may have been removed from the ECMP link.</p> <p>If mc-ecmp-balance is enabled, then a threshold (ecmp-opt-threshold) can be configured to avoid moving multicast streams where interruption should be avoided.</p> <p>The ecmp-opt-threshold is used to define the preference level threshold where multicast ECMP path management is allowed to dynamically optimize channels based on topology or bandwidth events. If the channels preference is equal to or less than the ecmp-opt-threshold, ECMP is allowed to move the channel between ECMP paths when bandwidth distribution events happen. Channels with a preference level higher than the threshold will not be moved during these events.</p> <p>Changing the ecmp-opt-threshold causes all channels ECMP optimization eligibility to be reevaluated. The <b>no</b> form of the command removes the re-balancing capability from the configuration.</p>

### mc-ecmp-balance-hold

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>mc-ecmp-balance-hold <i>minutes</i></b> <b>no mc-ecmp-balance-hold</b>
<b>Context</b>	config>router>pim
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command defines a hold period that applies after an interface has been added to the ECMP link. It is also used periodically to rebalance if channels have been removed from the ECMP link.</p> <p>If the ECMP interface has not changed in the hold period and if no multicast streams have been removed, then no action will be taken when the timer triggers.</p> <p>This parameter should be used to avoid excessive changes to the multicast distribution.</p>

A rebalance will not occur to multicast streams that have a priority greater than the configured `ecmp-opt-threshold`.

The **no** form of the command reverts to default.

**Parameters** *minutes* — Specifies the hold down time in minutes.

**Values** 2 — 600

## mc-ecmp-rebalance

**Syntax** `mc-ecmp-rebalance [ecmp-opt-threshold]`

**Context** `tools>perform>router>pim`

**Description** This command triggers an immediate rebalance, regardless if the hold timer has triggered or if any changes have occurred.

**Parameters** **ecmp-opt-treshold** — Forces a rebalance of all multicast streams with a priority equal or less than the specified value.

Specifying the value of 7 will force all multicast streams to be re-balanced regardless of the configured **ecmp-opt-threshold** value.

**Values** 1 — 7

## Chassis Level Commands

### chassis-level

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>chassis-level</b>
<b>Context</b>	config>mcast-management
<b>Description</b>	<p>The chassis-level CLI node contains the multicast plane replication limit for each switch fabric multicast plane.</p> <p>The chassis-level node always exists and contains the configuration command to define the total replication rates for primary and secondary associated ingress paths for each switch fabric multicast plane.</p>

### mmp-imp-override

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>[no] mmp-imp-override</b>
<b>Context</b>	config>mcast-mgmt>chassis-level
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command enables ingress Multicast Path Management (IMPM) from monitoring PIM and IGMP.</p> <p>The <b>no</b> form of the command disables the IMPM monitoring.</p>
<b>Default</b>	no mmp-imp-override

### per-mcast-plane-capacity

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>[no] per-mcast-plane-capacity</b>
<b>Context</b>	config>mcast-mgmt>chassis-level
<b>Description</b>	This CLI node contains the configuration of the overall multicast (primary plus secondary) and specific secondary rate limits for each switch fabric multicast plane.

### mcast-capacity

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>mcast-capacity <i>primary-percentage secondary secondary-percentage</i></b> <b>no mcast-capacity</b>
<b>Context</b>	config>mcast-mgmt>chassis-level>plane-capacity
<b>Description</b>	This command configures the primary and secondary multicast plane capacities used when the full complement of possible switch fabrics in the system is not up (at least one possible switch fabric is not provisioned or is down). The rates are defined as a percentage of the total multicast plane capacity which is configured using the total-capacity command.

The **no** form of the command reverts to the default values.

```
SR/ESS:      primary-percentage 100.00
              secondary-percentage 90.00
```

- Parameters** *primary-percentage* — Specifies the percentage of the total multicast plane capacity to be used for primary multicast planes.
- secondary** *secondary-percentage* — Specifies the percentage of the total multicast plane capacity to be used for secondary multicast planes.
- Values** 0.01 — 100

## redundant-mcast-capacity

- Syntax** **redundant-mcast-capacity** *primary-percentage* **secondary** *secondary-percentage*  
**no redundant-mcast-capacity**
- Context** config>mcast-mgmt>chassis-level>plane-capacity
- Description** This command configures the primary and secondary multicast plane capacities used when the full complement of possible switch fabrics in the system are up. The rates are defined as a percentage of the total multicast plane capacity which is configured using the total-capacity command.
- The **no** form of the command reverts to the default values.
- Default** SR/ESS primary-percentage 100.00  
secondary-percentage 90.00
- Parameters** *primary-percentage* — Specifies the percentage of the total multicast plane capacity to be used for primary multicast planes.
- Values** 0.01 — 100
- secondary** *secondary-percentage* — Specifies the percentage of the total multicast plane capacity to be used for secondary multicast planes.
- Values** 0.01 — 100

### total-capacity

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>total-capacity</b> <i>capacity</i> <b>no total-capacity</b>
<b>Context</b>	config>mcast-mgmt>chassis-level>plane-capacity
<b>Description</b>	This command configures the total multicast plane capacity supported individually by all switch fabric multicast planes. The <b>no</b> form of the command reverts to the default.
<b>Default</b>	SR/ESS: 2000 SR12e/XRS: dynamic
<b>Parameters</b>	<i>capacity</i> — Specifies the multicast plane capacity in Mbps. <b>Values</b> <b>2000, 4000, 5250, 8250, dynamic</b> (Specifies that multicast plane capacity will be determined based on provisioned line cards and switch fabrics in the chassis.)

### round-robin-inactive-records

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>[no] round-robin-inactive-records</b>
<b>Context</b>	config>mcast-mgmt>chassis-level
<b>Description</b>	This command specifies whether initially inactive multicast records use the IOM default secondary multicast path or not. When enabled, the system redistributes newly populated inactive records among all available IOM multicast paths and multicast switch fabric planes. When disabled, the system continues to set all initially inactive multicast records to use the IOM default secondary multicast path.
<b>Default</b>	no round-robin-inactive-records



## Forwarding Plane Commands

### fp

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>fp</b> [ <i>fp-number</i> ]
<b>Context</b>	config>card
<b>Description</b>	<p>The fp CLI node contains the multicast path management configuration commands for IOM-3 ingress multicast management. Ingress multicast management manages multicast switch fabric paths which are forwarding plane specific. On IOM-1 and IOM-2, each MDA has a dedicated forwarding plane and so have dedicated multicast paths to the switch fabric allowing the multicast management to be defined per MDA. IOM-3 has a single forwarding plane shared by two MDAs making the previous model of managing multicast at the MDA level problematic. The fp node has been added to simplify ingress multicast management on IOM-3.</p> <p>In subsequent releases, the fp node will be moved to IOM-1 and IOM-2 and the multicast path management commands will be consistent for all IOM types. Other forwarding plane resource configuration commands (i.e. buffer pool management) are expected to also move to the fp node.</p> <p>While IOM-3 only has a single forwarding plane, other IOMs that will use the node in the future will have multiple (i.e. IOM-1 and IOM-2). To accommodate multiple forwarding planes, each forwarding plane is assigned a number. The default forwarding plane is 1. When entering the fp node, if the forwarding plane number is omitted, the system will assume forwarding plane number 1. All show and save configuration output must include the forwarding plane number.</p>
<b>Parameters</b>	<p><i>fp-number</i> — The fp-number parameter is optional following the fp command. If omitted, the system assumes forwarding plane number 1. More than a single forwarding plane will be supported in the future when IOMs other than IOM-3 are supported.</p>
<b>Values</b>	1
<b>Default</b>	1

### ingress

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>ingress</b>
<b>Context</b>	config>card>fp
<b>Description</b>	<p>The ingress CLI node within the fp node contains the multicast path management configuration commands for IOM-3 ingress multicast management. For this release, on the bandwidth-policy command is supported within the ingress node.</p>

### multicast-path-management

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>multicast-path-management</b>
<b>Context</b>	config>card>fp>ingress config>card>mda>ingress
<b>Description</b>	The multicast-path-management CLI node contains the forwarding plane or MDA settings for ingress multicast path management. Enter the node to configure the bandwidth-policy, the individual path bandwidth overrides and the administrative state of ingress multicast path management.

### bandwidth-policy

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>bandwidth-policy</b> <i>policy-name</i> <b>no bandwidth-policy</b>
<b>Context</b>	config>card>fp>ingress>mcast-path-management config>card>mda>ingress>mcast-path-management
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command is used to explicitly associate a bandwidth policy to a forwarding plane or MDA. The bandwidth policy defines the dynamic rate table and the multicast paths bandwidth and queuing parameters.</p> <p>If a bandwidth policy is not explicitly associated with a forwarding plane or MDA, the default bandwidth policy is used when ingress multicast path management is enabled.</p> <p>The <b>no</b> form of the command removes an explicit bandwidth policy from a forwarding plane or MDA and restores the default bandwidth policy.</p>
<b>Parameters</b>	<p><i>policy-name</i> — The policy-name parameter is required and defines the bandwidth policy that should be associated with the MDA or forwarding plane for ingress multicast path management. If the policy name does not exist, the bandwidth-policy command will fail.</p> <p><b>Values</b> Any existing bandwidth policy name</p> <p><b>Default</b> default</p>

### primary-override

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>primary-override</b>
<b>Context</b>	config>card>mda>ingress>mcast-mgmt
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command enables the context to configure MDA ingress multicast path-limit overrides.</p> <p>The path override CLI nodes are not supported on IOM-3.</p>

## secondary-override

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>secondary-override</b>
<b>Context</b>	config>card>mda>ingress>mcast-mgmt
<b>Description</b>	This command enables the context to configure MDA ingress multicast path-limit overrides. The path override CLI nodes are not supported on IOM-3.

## ancillary-override

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>ancillary-override</b>
<b>Context</b>	config>card>mda>ingress>mcast-mgmt
<b>Description</b>	This command enables the context to configure MDA ingress multicast path-limit overrides.

## path-limit

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>path-limit</b> <i>megabits-per-second</i> <b>no path-limit</b>
<b>Context</b>	config>card>mda>ingress>mcast-mgmt>primary-override config>card>mda>ingress>mcast-mgmt>secondary-override config>card>mda>ingress>mcast-mgmt>ancillary-override
<b>Description</b>	The path-limit command is used to override the path limits contained in the bandwidth policy associated with the MDA. The path limits are used to give the upper limit that multicast channels may use on each path.  The path-limit commands are not supported on IOM-3.  The no form of the command removes a path limit override from an ingress multicast path and restore the path limit defined in the bandwidth policy associated with the MDA.
<b>Parameters</b>	<i>megabits-per-second</i> — The megabits-per-second parameter is required when executing the path-limit command and is expressed as an integer representing multiples of 1,000,000 bits per second.
<b>Values</b>	Primary-override: 1 to 2000 Secondary-override: 1 to 2000 Ancillary-override: 1 to 5000
<b>Default</b>	None

