

S12500-X交换机PBR部署优化经验案例

一、组网图:

无

二、组网需求:

在12500-X交换机EA、EB、EC类业务单板上部署PBR功能。如果PBR需要部署到大量虚接口时，受单板ACL规格数限制，可能存在资源不足，导致PBR无法正常生效问题。

下面通过“传统PBR”部署方式与“优化PBR”部署方式的举例，了解不同部署方式对于ACL资源数量占用情况。

三、关键配置:

“传统PBR”部署方式配置：

创建匹配PBR动作的5条数据流

```
#  
acl number 3001 name For_PBR  
rule 10 permit ip source 10.1.1.1 0 destination 172.16.1.1 0  
rule 20 permit ip source 10.1.1.2 0 destination 172.16.1.1 0  
rule 30 permit ip source 10.1.1.3 0 destination 172.16.1.1 0  
rule 40 permit ip source 10.1.1.4 0 destination 172.16.1.1 0  
rule 50 permit ip source 10.1.1.5 0 destination 172.16.1.1 0
```

#

创建“传统PBR”

```
#  
policy-based-route TRADITION-PBR permit node 10  
if-match acl 3001  
apply next-hop 11.32.232.238 direct  
#
```

将TRADITION-PBR部署在5个SVI虚接口上

```
#  
interface Vlan-interface10  
ip address x.x.x.x 255.255.255.252  
ip policy-based-route TRADITION-PBR  
#
```

```
interface Vlan-interface20  
ip address x.x.x.x 255.255.255.252  
ip policy-based-route TRADITION-PBR  
#
```

```
interface Vlan-interface30  
ip address x.x.x.x 255.255.255.252  
ip policy-based-route TRADITION-PBR  
#
```

```
interface Vlan-interface40  
ip address x.x.x.x 255.255.255.252  
ip policy-based-route TRADITION-PBR
```

```

#
interface Vlan-interface50
ip address x.x.x.x 255.255.255.252
ip policy-based-route TRADITION-PBR
#
通过display qos-acl resource命令观察，此时设备对于TRADITION-PBR占用的资源为25条，如下：
-----
```

Type	Total	Reserved	Configured	Remaining	Usage
VFP ACL	2048	1024	0	1024	50%
IFP ACL	8192	2048	25	6119	26%
IFP Meter	4096	1024	0	3072	25%
IFP Counter	4096	1024	0	3072	25%
EFP ACL	1024	0	0	1024	0%
EFP Meter	512	0	0	512	0%
EFP Counter	512	0	0	512	0%

PBR部署在SVI接口后，对于进入接口的流量进行重定向动作，因此将占用IFP资源（入方向资源）。12500-X设备ACL资源定义，对于“传统PBR”占用IFP公式为，IFP占用数 = SVI接口数 * RULE数量。因此上面举例中RULE数量等于5条，下发到了5个SVI接口上，IFP占用数= 5*5 =25条。

“优化PBR”部署方式配置：

创建匹配PBR动作的5条数据流

```

#
acl number 3001 name For_PBR
rule 10 permit ip source 10.1.1.1 0 destination 172.16.1.1 0
rule 20 permit ip source 10.1.1.2 0 destination 172.16.1.1 0
rule 30 permit ip source 10.1.1.3 0 destination 172.16.1.1 0
rule 40 permit ip source 10.1.1.4 0 destination 172.16.1.1 0
rule 50 permit ip source 10.1.1.5 0 destination 172.16.1.1 0
#
```

创建QOS_Local，将ACL与Local-id进行关联。

```
#
```

```
traffic classifier QOS_Local operator and
```

```
if-match acl 3001
```

```
#
```

```
traffic behavior QOS_Local
```

```
remark qos-local-id 3001
```

```
#
```

```
qos policy QOS_Local
```

```
classifier QOS_Local behavior QOS_Local
```

```
#
```

在全局下，使能QOS_Local

```
#
```

```
qos apply policy QOS-Local global inbound
```

```
#
```

此时通过display qos-acl resource命令观察，当下发QOS-Local规格后，将占用全局VFP资源为5条，IFP资源没有被占用。如下：

Type	Total	Reserved	Configured	Remaining	Usage
------	-------	----------	------------	-----------	-------

VFP ACL	2048	1024	5	1019	50%
IFP ACL	8192	2048	0	6144	25%
IFP Meter	4096	1024	0	3072	25%
IFP Counter	4096	1024	0	3072	25%
EFP ACL	1024	0	0	1024	0%
EFP Meter	512	0	0	512	0%
EFP Counter	512	0	0	512	0%

创建“优化PBR”，该PBR根据qos-local-id执行重定向动作

```
#
```

```
policy-based-route PBR-NEW permit node 10
```

```
if-match qos-local-id 3001
```

```
apply next-hop 11.32.232.238 direct
```

```
#
```

将PBR-NEW部署在5个SVI虚接口上

```
#
```

```
interface Vlan-interface10
```

```
ip address x.x.x.x 255.255.255.252
```

```
ip policy-based-route PBR-NEW
```

```
#
```

```
interface Vlan-interface20
```

```
ip address x.x.x.x 255.255.255.252
```

```
ip policy-based-route PBR-NEW
```

```
#
```

```
interface Vlan-interface30
```

```
ip address x.x.x.x 255.255.255.252
```

```
ip policy-based-route PBR-NEW
```

```
#
```

```
interface Vlan-interface40
```

```
ip address x.x.x.x 255.255.255.252
```

```
ip policy-based-route PBR-NEW
```

```
#
```

```
interface Vlan-interface50
```

```
ip address x.x.x.x 255.255.255.252
```

```
ip policy-based-route PBR-NEW
```

```
#
```

通过display qos-acl resource命令观察，此时设备对于PBR-NEW占用的资源为5条，如下：

Type	Total	Reserved	Configured	Remaining	Usage
------	-------	----------	------------	-----------	-------

VFP ACL	2048	1024	5	1019	50%
IFP ACL	8192	2048	5	6139	25%
IFP Meter	4096	1024	0	3072	25%
IFP Counter	4096	1024	0	3072	25%

EFP ACL	1024	0	0	1024	0%
EFP Meter	512	0	0	512	0%
EFP Counter	512	0	0	512	0%

12500-X设备对于ACL资源定义，对于“优化PBR”占用IFP公式为， IFP占用数 = SVI接口数 * node数量。因此上面举例中node数量等于1条（node 10），下发到了5个SVI接口上， IFP占用数= 1*5 = 5条。

四、总结

12500-X交换机，对数量相同的流进行PBR操作时：当采用“传统PBR”部署模式时，其占用设备ACL IFP资源为SVI接口数 * RULE数量；当采用“优化PBR”部署模式时，其占用设备ACL IFP资源为SVI接口数 * PBR Node数量。

对于在12500-X交换机大量interface vlan虚接口上，下发PBR，如果出现ACL IFP资源数量不足，建议调整为“优化PBR”部署方式。

12500-X ACL IFP可使用资源位2048条。

注意：

当使用“优化PBR”部署模式时，与全局QOS-Local队列关联的ACL RULE数量不能超过1024条。（受VFP队列条目数限制）

对于存在多个PBR，同时都使用“优化PBR”部署模式时，请规划好QOS-Local中C/B队列顺序。其匹配顺序为根据配置C/B对的先后顺序，先配置先匹配检查原则。