



Implementing LPTS

Local Packet Transport Services (LPTS) maintains tables describing all packet flows destined for the secure domain router (SDR), making sure that packets are delivered to their intended destinations.

For a complete description of the LPTS commands listed in this module, refer to the LPTS Commands module of *IP Addresses and Services Command Reference for Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers*.

Feature History for Implementing LPTS

Release	Modification
Release 7.3.2	Monitor LPTS host path drops via YANG data model was introduced.
Release 5.3.2	NP LPTS Based Policer was introduced.
Release 3.9.0	LPTS was introduced.

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Prerequisites for Implementing LPTS

The following prerequisites are required to implement LPTS:

You must be in a user group associated with a task group that includes the proper task IDs. The command reference guides include the task IDs required for each command. If you suspect user group assignment is preventing you from using a command, contact your AAA administrator for assistance.

Information About Implementing LPTS

To implement LPTS features mentioned in this document you must understand the following concepts:

LPTS Overview

LPTS uses two components to accomplish this task: the port arbitrator and flow managers. The port arbitrator and flow managers are processes that maintain the tables that describe packet flows for a logical router, known as the Internal Forwarding Information Base (IFIB). The IFIB is used to route received packets to the correct Route Processor or line card for processing.

LPTS interfaces internally with all applications that receive packets from outside the router. LPTS functions without any need for customer configuration. However, LPTS **show** commands are provided that allow customers to monitor the activity and performance of LPTS flow managers and the port arbitrator.

LPTS Policers

Table 1: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Monitor LPTS Host Path Drops via YANG Data Model	Release 7.3.2	This feature allows you to use the <code>Cisco-IOS-XR-lpts-pre-ifib-oper.yang</code> data model to monitor the policer action for Local Packet Transport Services (LPTS) flow type for all IOS XR platforms. To access this data model, see the Github repository.

In Cisco IOS XR, the control packets, which are destined to the Route Processor (RP), are policed using a set of ingress policers in the incoming line cards. These policers are programmed statically during bootup by LPTS components. The policers are applied based on the flow type of the incoming control traffic. The flow type is determined by looking at the packet headers. The policer rates for these static ingress policers are defined in a configuration file, which are programmed on the line card during bootup.

You can change the policer values based on the flow types of these set of ingress policers. You are able to configure the rate per policer per node (locally) and globally using the command-line interface (CLI); therefore, overwriting the static policer values.



Note If two different ACLs with same ACEs are applied to an LPTS Policer, only the first ACL applied takes effect. When the first ACL is removed, the second ACL does not take effect on the LPTS Policer. If you want the second ACL to take effect on the LPTS Policer, reconfigure it on the LPTS Policer.

IP TOS Precedence

By default, router allows all packets into the network. The IP table of service (TOS) precedence feature allows you to classify packets by IP precedence value. The IP precedence value can be configured for every flow. Once configured for a flow type, only packets that match the defined IP precedence value are allowed, and others are rejected.

The precedence value can either be a number or name. This table lists configurable precedence values:

Table 2: Precedence Values

Precedence Number	Precedence Name	Description
0	routine	Matches packets with routine precedence.
1	priority	Matches packets with priority precedence.
2	immediate	Matches packets with immediate precedence.
3	flash	Matches packets with flash precedence.
4	flash-override	Matches packets with flash override precedence.
5	critical	Matches packets with critical precedence.
6	internet	Matches packets with internetwork control precedence.
7	network	Matches packets with network control precedence.

ACL Based Policer

ACL based policer is a session based policer that provides secure network access based on session.



Note

- The ACL based policer feature is supported only on ASR 9000 Enhanced Ethernet Line Cards, ASR 9000 3rd Generation Line Cards, and ASR 9000 4th Generation Line Cards.
- SNMP is not supported on ASR 9000 4th Generation Line Cards. Therefore, the ACL entries configured based on LPTS are not displayed if the ACLs are configured on ASR 9000 4th Generation Line Cards.
- When multiple ACLs are configured for an LPTS policier, only the first ACL details are displayed in the LPTS statistics command output.

Benefits

These are the benefits of ACL based policer:

- Rate limit incoming packets based on session.
- Modify policer rate depending on traffic load.

- Block entire traffic based on a specific session without impacting other sessions with same flow.

Configuring LPTS Policers

This task allows you to configure the LPTS policers.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **lpts pifib hardware police** [location *node-id*]
3. **flow** *flow_type* {rate *rate*}
4. **commit**
5. **show lpts pifib hardware police** [location {all | *node_id*}]

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure	
Step 2	<p>lpts pifib hardware police [location <i>node-id</i>]</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# lpts pifib hardware police location 0/2/CPU0 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pifib-policer-per-node)#</pre> <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# lpts pifib hardware police RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pifib-policer-global)#</pre>	<p>Configures the ingress policers and enters pifib policer global configuration mode or pifib policer per node configuration mode.</p> <p>The example shows pifib policer per node configuration mode and global.</p>
Step 3	<p>flow <i>flow_type</i> {rate <i>rate</i>}</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pifib-policer-per-node)# flow ospf unicast default rate 20000</pre>	<p>Configures the policer for the LPTS flow type. The example shows how to configure the policer for the ospf flow type.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the <i>flow_type</i> argument to select the applicable flow type. For information about the flow types, see <i>IP Addresses and Services Command Reference for Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers</i>. • Use the rate keyword to specify the rate in packets per seconds (PPS). The range is from 0 to 4294967295.

	Command or Action	Purpose
		<p>Note LPTS policy for ntp-default flow type, supports a flow rate of 100 pps on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Router.</p> <p>Starting with Cisco IOS XR Release 6.1.3, LPTS policy for ntp-default flow type, supports a flow rate higher than 100 pps on Cisco ASR 9000 Series Router.</p> <p>Based on the number of NTP client scale requirement, you can increase the flow rate value to allow higher packets per second (PPS). For example,</p> <pre>lpts pifib hardware police location 0/0/CPU0 flow ntp default rate 1000 flow ntp known rate 1000</pre>
Step 4	commit	
Step 5	<p>show lpts pifib hardware police [location {all node_id}]</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show lpts pifib hardware police location 0/2/cpu0</pre>	<p>Displays the policer configuration value set.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Optional) Use the location keyword to display pre-Internal Forwarding Information Base (IFIB) information for the designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation. • Use the all keyword to specify all locations. <p>Starting Cisco IOS XR Software Release 7.3.2, you can use Cisco-IOS-XR-lpts-pre-ifib-oper YANG data model across all IOS XR platforms to retrieve the policer statistics of the flow type. The following example shows the sample RPC request:</p> <pre>===== RPC request ===== <rpc message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0"> <get> <filter> <lpts-pifib xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XR-lpts-pre-ifib-oper"> <nodes> <node> <node-name>0/0/CPU0</node-name> <pifib-hw-flow-policer-stats/> </node> </nodes> </lpts-pifib> </filter> </get> </rpc> ##</pre>

	Command or Action	Purpose
		The policer stats of each flow type is the aggregate of all the NPU counters. In the example, the NPU ID of 255 indicates that the value is an aggregate of all NPU stats and provides a simplified view of policer stats per flow type.

Configuring LPTS Policer with IP TOS Precedence

This task allows you to configure the LPTS policers with IP table of service (TOS) precedence:

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **lpts pifib hardware police** [location *node-id*]
3. **flow** *flow_type*
4. **precedence** {*number* | *name*}
5. **commit**
6. **show lpts pifib hardware police** [location {**all** | *node_id*}]

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure	
Step 2	lpts pifib hardware police [location <i>node-id</i>] Example: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# lpts pifib hardware police location 0/2/CPU0</pre> or <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# lpts pifib hardware police</pre>	Configures the ingress policers. You can configure per node or all locations. The example shows configuration of pifib policer on an individual node and globally for all nodes respectively.
Step 3	flow <i>flow_type</i> Example: <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pifib-policer-per-node)# flow telnet default</pre> or <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pifib-policer-global)# flow telnet default</pre>	Configures the policer for the LPTS flow type. The example shows how to configure the policer for the telnet flow type per node or global mode (all locations). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the <i>flow_type</i> argument to select the applicable flow type. For information about the flow types, see <i>IP Addresses and Services Command Reference for Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers</i>.
Step 4	precedence { <i>number</i> <i>name</i> }	Configures IP TOS precedence against a flow type. You can specify either a precedence number or name. For more information about precedence , use the question mark (?) online help function.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	<pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pifib-policer-per-node)# precedence 5 6 7 or RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pifib-policer-global)# precedence 5 6 7</pre>	The example shows how to configure IP TOS precedence 5, 6, and 7 per node or global mode.
Step 5	commit	
Step 6	<p>show lpts pifib hardware police [location {all node_id}]</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show lpts pifib hardware police location 0/2/cpu0</pre>	<p>Displays the policer configuration value set.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Optional) Use the location keyword to display policer value for the designated node. The <i>node-id</i> argument is entered in the <i>rack/slot/module</i> notation. • Use the all keyword to specify all locations.

Mapping the LPTS Policer with an ACL

This task allows you to map the LPTS policer with an ACL.



- Note**
- LPTS to ACL map supports only the following values:
 - Source Destination Address
 - Source and destination port
 - Protocol number
 - Object Groups (both network and port groups)
 - When multiple ACLs are configured for an LPTS policier, only the first ACL details are displayed in the LPTS statistics command output.
 - When you are applying an ACL on an LPTS entry, LPTS entry filters and ACL should be defined in the same order. So, if you want to limit incoming traffic from the host 10.10.10.10 to any router ip address you need to define LPTS ACL as permit ip from any to 10.10.10.10.

For example, assume that 10.10.10.10 is the remote address from which traffic should be filtered. The LPTS and ACL should be defined as shown in the following table.

LPTS (local address, port, remote address, port)	ACL
(any,23, 10.10.10.10,65248)	ipv4 access-list lpts 10 permit ipv4 any host 10.10.10.10

- You can configure a maximum of 50 ACLs per LPTS policier.
- You can use the following commands to view the LPTS ACL Policer information:
 - `show lpts pifib hardware entry acl name statistics location`
 - `show lpts pifib hardware police location`
 - `show lpts pifib hardware entry statistics location`



Note The A9K-20HG-FLEX-SE, A9K-20HG-FLEX-TR, A99-32X100GE-X-SE, A99-32X100GE-X-TR, A9K-8HG-FLEX-SE, and A9K-8HG-FLEX-TR line cards do not include LPTS ACL. Use the `show lpts pifib hardware police location` and `show lpts pifib hardware entry statistics location` commands to verify.

SUMMARY STEPS

- configure
- `lpts pifib hardware police acl acl-name1 rate 100 vrf vrf1`
- commit

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure	

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	<p>lpts pifib hardware police acl <i>acl-name1</i> rate 100 vrf <i>vrf1</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# lpts pifib hardware police acl acl-name1 rate 100 vrf vrf1</pre>	Maps the LPTS policer with the ACL by name <i>acl-name1</i> .
Step 3	commit	

NP Based Policer

Network processor (NP) based policers in LPTS allow rate limit packets based on a specific NP with specific rate.

Benefits of NP based policer

- Rate limit incoming packets based on a specific NP with specific rate.
- Provides secure network access based on the context of a user or a device.
For example, if a user does not require specific traffic on a particular NP, then the rate limit can be set to 0.
- Modify policer rate depending on traffic load.
- Full utilization of traffic through each NP depending on traffic.
- Stop or block complete traffic based on a specific NP without impacting other NPs with same flow.

Supported Features of NP Based Policer

- Supports Cisco ASR 9000 High Density 100GE Ethernet line cards (such as A9K-8x100G-LB-SE and A9K-8x100G-LB-TR) only.
- Supports ACL, global, local, NP based and static policers.
For sample configurations, see [Configuring ACL, NP, LPTS Local, LPTS Global, and LPTS Static Policers: Example, on page 10](#).
- Supports existing LPTS and LPTS ACL policer features.
- Supports existing scale limits of all protocols.

Configuring NP Based Policer in LPTS

This task allows you to configure NP based policer in LPTS.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **lpts pifib hardware police [location *node-id*] np *np-number***

3. `flow flow_type {default | known} {rate rate}`
4. `commit`
5. `show lpts pifib hardware entry np np-number statistics [location {all | node_id}]`

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<code>configure</code>	
Step 2	<p><code>lpts pifib hardware police [location node-id]np np-number</code></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# lpts pifib hardware police location 0/1/CPU0 np np3 RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pifib-policer-per-node)#</pre>	Configures the NP based ingress policers and enters pifib policer per node configuration mode.
Step 3	<p><code>flow flow_type {default known} {rate rate}</code></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-pifib-policer-per-node)# flow ospf multicast known rate 100</pre>	<p>Configures the NP based policer for the LPTS flow type. The example shows how to configure the policer for the OSPF flow type.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the <code>flow_type</code> argument to select the applicable flow type. • Use the rate keyword to specify the rate in packets per seconds (PPS). The range is from 0 to 4294967295.
Step 4	<code>commit</code>	
Step 5	<p><code>show lpts pifib hardware entry np np-number statistics [location {all node_id}]</code></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show lpts pifib hardware entry np np3 statistics location 0/1/cpu0</pre>	<p>Displays statistics of NP based policer in LPTS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Optional) Use the location keyword to display pre-Internal Forwarding Information Base (IFIB) information for the designated node. The <code>node-id</code> argument is entered in the <code>rack/slot/module</code> notation. • Use the all keyword to specify all locations.

Configuring ACL, NP, LPTS Local, LPTS Global, and LPTS Static Policers: Example

This topic contains sample configurations and output examples of ACL, NP based, LPTS local, LPTS global, and LPTS static policers.

ACL Based Policer

The following is a sample ACL based policer configuration. In this example, the ACL is applied to a BGP session.

```
RP/0/RSP1/CPU0:router(config)# ipv4 access-list lpts_acl_1
RP/0/RSP1/CPU0:router(config-ipv4-acl)# 10 permit tcp any host 200.0.0.1
```

```
RP/0/RSP1/CPU0:router(config-ipv4-acl)# 20 deny ipv4 any any
RP/0/RSP1/CPU0:router(config-ipv4-acl)# commit
RP/0/RSP1/CPU0:router(config-ipv4-acl)# end
RP/0/RSP1/CPU0:router(config)# lpts pifib hardware police acl lpts_acl_1 rate 1000
RP/0/RSP1/CPU0:router(config)# commit
```

The following is a show command and its sample output for the preceding policer configuration:

```
RP/0/RSP1/CPU0:router# show lpts pifib hardware entry brief location 0/1/cpu0

Node: 0/1/CPU0:
-----
L3 - L3 Protocol;L4 - Layer4 Protocol; Intf - Interface;
Dest - Destination Node; V - Virtual;
na - Not Applicable or Not Available;
LU - Local chassis fabric unicast;
LM - Local chassis fabric multicast;
RU - Multi chassis fabric unicast;
RM - Multi chassis fabric multicast;
def - default

Offset L3  VRF id      L4    Intf      Dest      laddr,Port raddr,Port
acl name
-----
8      IPV4 *           any   any       Local     any,any any,any
9      CLNS *          -     any       LU(30)    - -
10     IPV4 *          ICMP  any       Local     any,any any,ECHO
11     IPV4 *          OSPF  Optimized LM[6]     224.0.0.5,any any,any
12     IPV4 *          OSPF  Optimized LM[6]     224.0.0.6,any any,any
13     IPV4 *          OSPF  Optimized LM[6]     any,any any,any
14     IPV4 default   TCP  any      LU(30)  any,65145 200.0.0.1,179
lpts_acl_1
15     IPV4 default   TCP  any      LU(30)  any,179 200.0.0.1,any
lpts_acl_1
16     IPV4 default    TCP   any       LU(30)    any,23 any,any
17     IPV4 default    UDP   any       LU(30)    any,161 any,any
18     IPV4 **nVSatellite UDP   any       LU(30)    any,161 any,any
19     IPV4 default    UDP   any       LU(30)    any,162 any,any
20     IPV4 **nVSatellite UDP   any       LU(30)    any,162 any,any
21     IPV4 default    L2TPV3 any      LU(30)    any,any any,any
22     IPV4 *          OSPF  any       LM[2]     224.0.0.5,any any,any
23     IPV4 *          OSPF  any       LM[2]     224.0.0.6,any any,any
24     IPV4 *          TCP   any       LU(30)    any,any any,179
25     IPV4 *          UDP   any       LU(30)    any,1701 any,any
26     IPV4 *          TCP   any       LU(30)    any,179 any,any
27     IPV4 *          ICMP  any       LU(30)    any,any any,ECHOREPLY
```

28	IPV4 *	ICMP	any	Local	any, any any, UNREACH
29	IPV4 *	ICMP	any	Local	any, any any, TIMXCEED
30	IPV4 *	ICMP	any	Local	any, any any, PARAMPROB
31	IPV4 *	ICMP	any	Local	any, any any, SRCQUENCH
32	IPV4 *	ICMP	any	Local	any, any any, REDIRECT
33	IPV4 *	ICMP	any	Local	any, any any, TSTAMP
34	IPV4 *	ICMP	any	Local	any, any any, MASKREQ
35	IPV4 *	TCP	any	LU(30)	any, any any, any
36	IPV4 *	UDP	any	LU(30)	any, any any, any
37	IPV4 *	RSVP	any	Local	any, any any, any
38	IPV4 *	OSPF	any	LM[2]	any, any any, any
39	IPV4 *	any	any	LU(30)	any, any any, any
40	IPV4 *	UDP	any	Local	any, any any, any
4	IPV6 *	any	any	Local	any, any any, any
5	IPV6 *	ICMP6	any	Local	any, any any, NDRTRSLCT
6	IPV6 *	ICMP6	any	Local	any, any any, NDRTRADV
7	IPV6 *	ICMP6	any	Local	any, any any, NDNBRSLCT
8	IPV6 *	ICMP6	any	Local	any, any any, NDNBRADV
9	IPV6 *	ICMP6	any	Local	any, any any, ECHOREQ
10	IPV6 default	UDP	any	LU(30)	any, 161 any, any
11	IPV6 **nVSatellite	UDP	any	LU(30)	any, 161 any, any
12	IPV6 default	UDP	any	LU(30)	any, 162 any, any
13	IPV6 **nVSatellite	UDP	any	LU(30)	any, 162 any, any
14	IPV6 default	ICMP6	any	LM[6]	any, any any, MLDLQUERY
15	IPV6 default	ICMP6	any	LM[6]	any, any any, LSTNRREPORT
16	IPV6 default	ICMP6	any	LM[6]	any, any any, MLDLSTNRDN
17	IPV6 default	ICMP6	any	LM[6]	any, any any, LSTNRREPORTv2
18	IPV6 *	OSPF	any	LU(30)	ff02::5, any any, any
19	IPV6 *	OSPF	any	LU(30)	ff02::6, any any, any
20	IPV6 *	TCP	any	LU(30)	any, any any, 179
21	IPV6 *	TCP	any	LU(30)	any, 179 any, any
22	IPV6 *	ICMP6	any	LU(30)	any, any any, ECHOREPLY

```

23    IPV6 *          ICMP6 any          Local    any,any any,UNREACH
24    IPV6 *          ICMP6 any          Local    any,any any,PAK2BIG
25    IPV6 *          ICMP6 any          Local    any,any any,TIMXCEED
26    IPV6 *          ICMP6 any          Local    any,any any,HDRBAD
27    IPV6 *          OSPF  any          LU(30)   any,any any,any
28    IPV6 *          TCP   any          LU(30)   any,any any,any
29    IPV6 *          UDP   any          LU(30)   any,any any,any
30    IPV6 *          any   any          LU(30)   any,any any,any

```

The following is another show command and its sample output:

```

RP/0/RSP1/CPU0:router# show lpts pifib hardware entry stat location 0/1/cpu0 | i IPV4 default
| i TCP

14    IPV4 default    TCP   any          LM[6]    6/0      any,65145
200.0.0.1,179      lpts_acl_1
15    IPV4 default    TCP   any          LU(30)   0/0      any,179
200.0.0.1,any      lpts_acl_1
16    IPV4 default    TCP   any          LU(30)   0/0      any,23 any,any

```

NP Based Policer

The following is a sample NP based policer configuration:

```

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:vkg1-lpts# lpts pifib hardware police location 0/1/CPU0
np np2 flow bgp known rate 50
np np3 flow ospf multicast known rate 100
!
lpts pifib hardware police
!

```

The following is a show command and its sample output for the preceding policer configuration:

```

RP/0/RSP1/CPU0:router# show lpts pifib hardware entry np 3 statistics location 0/1/CPU0

Node: 0/1/CPU0:
-----
L3 - L3 Protocol;L4 - Layer4 Protocol; Intf - Interface;
Dest - Destination Node;
LU - Local chassis fabric unicast;
LM - Local chassis fabric multicast;
RU - Multi chassis fabric unicast;
RM - Multi chassis fabric multicast;
na - Not Applicable or Not Available

Offset L3   VRD id      L4   Intf      Dest      Pkts/Drops      laddr,Port
raddr,Port          acl name
-----
8      IPV4 *          any   any       Local     0/0              any,any any,any
9      CLNS *          -     any       LU(30)   0/0              - -

```

```

10    IPV4 *          ICMP  any          Local      0/0          any,any any,ECHO
11    IPV4 *          OSPF  Optimized   LU(30)     0/0          224.0.0.5,any
any,any
12    IPV4 *          OSPF  Optimized   LU(30)     0/0          224.0.0.6,any
any,any
13    IPV4 *          OSPF  Optimized   LU(30)     0/0          any,any any,any
14    IPV4 default    TCP   any          LU(30)     0/0          any,23 any,any
15    IPV4 default    L2TPV3 any        LU(30)     0/0          any,any any,any
16    IPV4 *          OSPF  any          LU(30)     0/0          224.0.0.5,any
any,any
17    IPV4 *          OSPF  any          LU(30)     0/0          224.0.0.6,any
any,any

```

The following is another show command and its sample output:

```
RP/0/RSP1/CPU0:router# show lpts pifib hardware police np np3 location 0/1/CPU0
```

```
Fri Mar 27 09:32:21.500 UTC
```

```
-----
Node 0/1/CPU0:
-----
```

```
Burst = 100ms for all flow types
-----
```

FlowType	TOS Value	Policer Type	Cur. Rate	Def. Rate	Accepted	Dropped
unconfigured-default	100	Static	2500	2500	0	0
01234567						
L2TPV2-fragment	185	Static	10000	10000	0	0
01234567						
Fragment	101	Static	2500	2500	0	0
01234567						
OSPF-mc-known	102	np 100	2000	0	0	0
01234567						
OSPF-mc-default	103	Static	1500	1500	0	0
01234567						
OSPF-uc-known	104	Static	2000	2000	0	0
01234567						
OSPF-uc-default	105	Static	1000	1000	0	0
01234567						
ISIS-known	143	Static	2000	2000	0	0
01234567						
ISIS-default	144	Static	1500	1500	0	0
01234567						
BFD-known	150	Static	9600	9600	0	0
01234567						
BFD-default	160	Static	45340	9600	0	0
01234567						
BFD-MP-known	178	Static	11520	11520	0	0
01234567						
BFD-MP-0	179	Static	128	128	0	0
01234567						
BFD-BLB-known	183	Static	11520	11520	0	0
01234567						
BFD-BLB-0	184	Static	128	128	0	0
01234567						
BFD-SP-0	182	Static	512	512	0	0
01234567						

LPTS Policer Applied for LC (Local)

The following is a sample configuration for LPTS policer applied for a line card (local):

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# lpts pifib hardware police location 0/7/CPU0
  flow ospf unicast known rate 30
!
```

The following is a show command and its sample output for the preceding policer configuration:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show lpts pifib hardware police location 0/7/CPU0 | i OSPF

Fri Aug 21 03:51:36.105 UTC
OSPF-mc-known          102      Static  2000      2000      5095      0
      01234567
OSPF-mc-default        103      Static  1500      1500      0          0
      01234567
OSPF-uc-known          104      Local   30        2000      36        0
      01234567
OSPF-uc-default        105      Static  1000      1000      0          0
      01234567
```

LPTS Policer (Global)

The following is a sample configuration for LPTS policer applied globally:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# lpts pifib hardware police location 0/7/CPU0
  flow ospf unicast known rate 30
!
lpts pifib hardware police
  flow ospf multicast known rate 50
!
```

The following is a show command and its sample output for the preceding policer configuration:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show lpts pifib hardware police location 0/7/CPU0 | i OSPF

Fri Aug 21 03:54:06.678 UTC
OSPF-mc-known          102      Global  50        2000      5111      0
      01234567
OSPF-mc-default        103      Static  1500      1500      0          0
      01234567
OSPF-uc-known          104      Local   30        2000      36        0
      01234567
OSPF-uc-default        105      Static  1000      1000      0          0
      01234567
```

LPTS Static Policer

The following is a sample output for LPTS static policer:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show lpts pifib hardware police location 0/7/CPU0 | i OSPF

Fri Aug 21 03:54:06.678 UTC
OSPF-mc-known          102      Global  50        2000      5111      0
      01234567
OSPF-mc-default        103      Static  1500      1500      0          0
```

```

                                01234567
OSPF-uc-known 104 Local 30 2000 36 0
                                01234567
OSPF-uc-default 105 Static 1000 1000 0 0
                                01234567

```

Configuration Examples for Implementing LPTS Policers

This section provides the following configuration example:

Configuring LPTS Policers: Example

The following example shows how to configure LPTS policers:

```

configure
lpts pifib hardware police
  flow ospf unicast default rate 200
  flow bgp configured rate 200
  flow bgp default rate 100
!
lpts pifib hardware police location 0/2/CPU0
  flow ospf unicast default rate 100
  flow bgp configured rate 300
!

```

The following is the show command and the sample output:

```

show lpts pifib hardware police location 0/2/CPU0

RP/0/RSP1/CPU0:rtr1#
RP/0/RSP1/CPU0:rtr1# show lpts pifib hardware police location 0/2/CPU0
-----
Node 0/2/CPU0:
-----
Burst = 100ms for all flow types
-----
FlowType          Policer  Type    Cur. Rate  Def. Rate  Accepted
Dropped          TOS Value
-----
unconfigured-default 0      Static  2500      2500      0
  0 01234567
L2TPv2-fragment    85     Static  10000     10000     0
  0 01234567
Fragment           1      Static  3000      3000      0
  0 01234567
OSPF-mc-known      2      Static  2000      2000      0
  0 01234567
OSPF-mc-default    3      Static  1500      1500      0
  0 01234567
.                  .      .      .         .         .
.                  .      .      .         .         .
.                  .      .      .         .         .
.                  .      .      .         .         .
.                  .      .      .         .         .
.                  .      .      .         .         .
.                  .      .      .         .         .
.                  .      .      .         .         .
DHCPv4             92     Static  4000      4000      0
  0 01234567

```



```

DHCPv6          93   Static   4000   4000   0
  0             01234567
ONEPK           95   Static   2500   2500   0
  0             01234567
TPA             96   Static   2500   2500   0
  0             01234567
IETF-BOB       97   Static   9600   9600   0
  0             01234567
-----
statistics:
Packets accepted by deleted entries: 0
Packets dropped by deleted entries: 0
Run out of statistics counter errors: 0

RP/0/RSP1/CPU0:rtr1#

```

Configuring LPTS policers with IP TOS Precedence: Example

- The following example shows how to configure IP TOS to telnet default flow and allow packets with precedence 3 or 4 at node 0/0/CPU0:

```

configure
lpts pifib hardware police location 0/0/CPU0
flow telnet default
precedence 3 4

```

- The following example shows how to configure IP TOS to telnet known flow to only allow packets with precedence 5 or 6 or 7 at all nodes

```

configure
lpts pifib hardware police
flow telnet known
precedence 5 6 7

```

- The following example shows how to configure IP TOS to telnet known flow to only allow packets with routine and network precedence at all nodes

```

configure
lpts pifib hardware police
flow telnet known
precedence routine network

```

Additional References

The following sections provide references related to implementing LPTS.

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
Cisco IOS XR LPTS commands: complete command syntax, command modes, command history, defaults, usage guidelines, and examples	<i>Cisco LPTS Commands</i> module in the <i>IP Addresses and Services Command Reference for Cisco ASR 9000 Series Routers</i>

Standards

Standards	Title
No new or modified standards are supported by this feature, and support for existing standards has not been modified by this feature.	—

MIBs

MIBs	MIBs Link
—	To locate and download MIBs, use the Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL and choose a platform under the Cisco Access Products menu: https://mibs.cloudapps.cisco.com/ITDIT/MIBS/servlet/index

RFCs

RFCs	Title
No new or modified RFCs are supported by this feature, and support for existing RFCs has not been modified by this feature.	—

Technical Assistance

Description	Link
The Cisco Technical Support website contains thousands of pages of searchable technical content, including links to products, technologies, solutions, technical tips, and tools. Registered Cisco.com users can log in from this page to access even more content.	http://www.cisco.com/techsupport