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The bandwidth control for subscribers is similar to [the overall bandwidth control](#). All options are available:

1. Bandwidth limitation by the traffic classes (for example: limit torrents)
2. Traffic's prioritization within the subscriber's bandwidth with borrowing (HTB) or as "pipes" (TBF)

Protocols are divided into 8 classes. This number is limited by number of priorities set up by the option "[Protocol dependent prioritizing of traffic](#)". Placing of a particular protocol into its class is controlled by the same option: ([class <-> priority](#)).

The assignment of traffic control policies for subscribers is supported by [Subscriber Management, SM](#).

Application of tariff plans per subscriber is possible using the [PUSH method](#) or via RADIUS for [BRAS L3](#) and [BRAS L2](#).

General description

Subscriber traffic is defined by a list of IP addresses or CIDR. Subscriber traffic can have [Subscribers channel policing for IPv4 and IPV6](#) applied, but it is also subject to the policing of the General or Virtual channel in which the Subscriber resides. For more details, see [General description of policing](#).

Policing is applied to 8 traffic classes, configured via [Traffic prioritization depending on protocols and directions](#).



The mapping of a protocol to its class is also regulated by the option ([class <-> priority](#)). This approach makes it possible to combine external and internal policers in a compatible way.

Two policing mechanisms are available to choose from:

1. TBF without hierarchy ([Token Bucket Function](#)), used to limit/block a specific policing class. Bandwidth limitation with burst support.
2. HTB with hierarchy for 8 classes ([Hierarchical Token Bucket](#)), used for prioritization by traffic classes. Bandwidth limitation with borrowing.

Creation and assignment of policing (tariff plan) is performed via [Subscriber Management \(SM\) commands](#).

Applying tariff plans to a subscriber is possible either [using the PUSH method](#) or [through RADIUS for BRAS](#).