

Содержание

General description 3

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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](#).