

Application Assurance — Usage Monitoring and Policy Control via Diameter Gx Protocol

In This Chapter

This section provides information about the diameter (Gx) control feature.

Topics in this section include:

- [Applicability on page 1326](#)
- [Overview on page 1327](#)
- [Configuration on page 1338](#)
- [Conclusion on page 1355](#)

Applicability

This configuration note is applicable to all 7750 SR/SR-c and 7450 ESS chassis supporting Application Assurance (AA).

The configuration was tested on release 12.0.R3.

Overview

The Gx reference point is defined in the Policy and Charging Control (PCC) architecture within the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) standardization body. The Gx reference point is used for policy and charging control. The PCC architecture is defined in the 23.203 3GPP technical specification, while the Gx functionality is defined in the 29.212 3GPP technical specification. The SR OS implementation of Gx is based on Release 11 of the specification. Gx is an application of the Diameter protocol (RFC 6733). The Diameter protocol in SR OS is based on RFC 3588, *Diameter Base Protocol*.

As shown in [Figure 188](#), Gx is placed between a policy server Policy and Charging Rule Function (PCRF) and a traffic forwarding node Policy and Charging Enforcement Function (PCEF) that enforces rules set by the policy server.

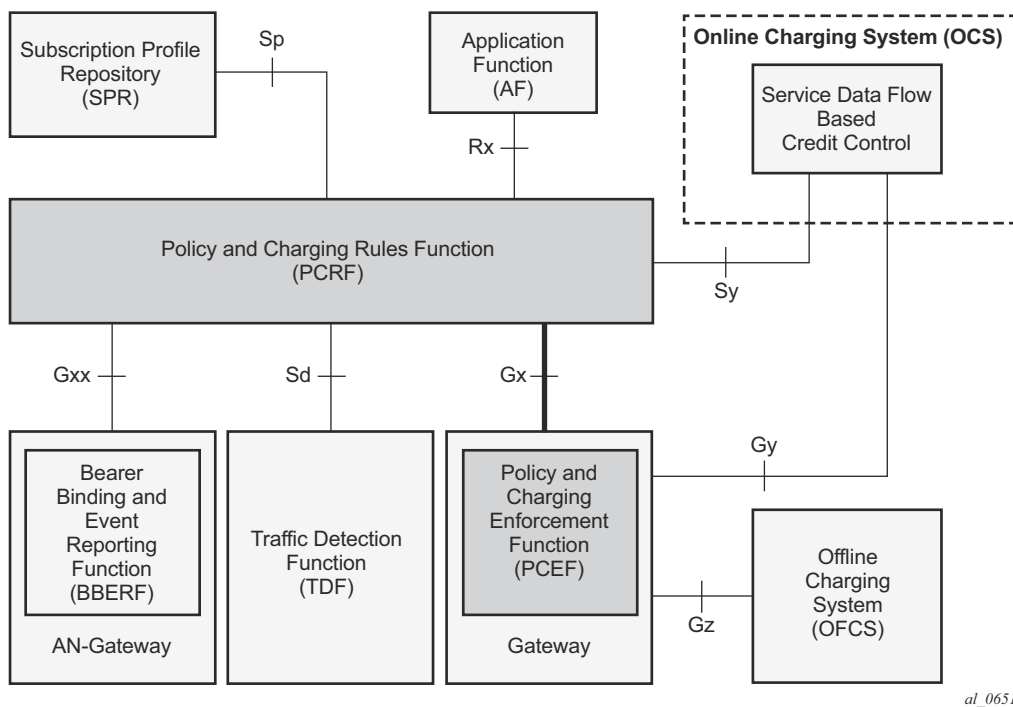


Figure 188: Gx Reference Point

Although the Gx reference point is defined within the 3GPP standardization body, its applicability has also spread to wire-line operations to achieve mobile–fixed convergence gains by streamlining policy management functions into a single Gx based infrastructure, see [Figure 189](#).

Overview

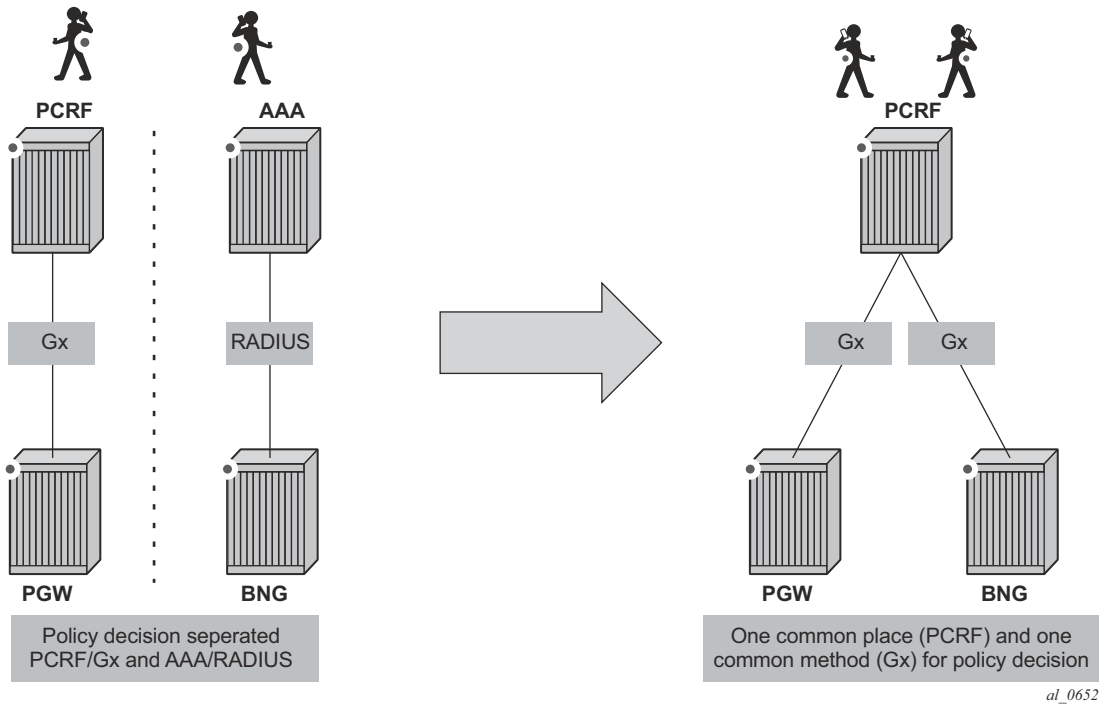


Figure 189: Convergence

Gx support on SR OS is applicable to Enhanced Subscriber Management (ESM) functions, including the Application Assurance (AA) functions. The focus of this example is on the AA aspects of Gx.

The SR OS based Gx interface offers the following functionalities:

- ESM subscriber based policy decision providing
 - ☞ QoS attributes
 - ☞ charging attributes
 - ☞ subscriber identification
- Usage management
 - ☞ usage reporting from PCEF to PCRF

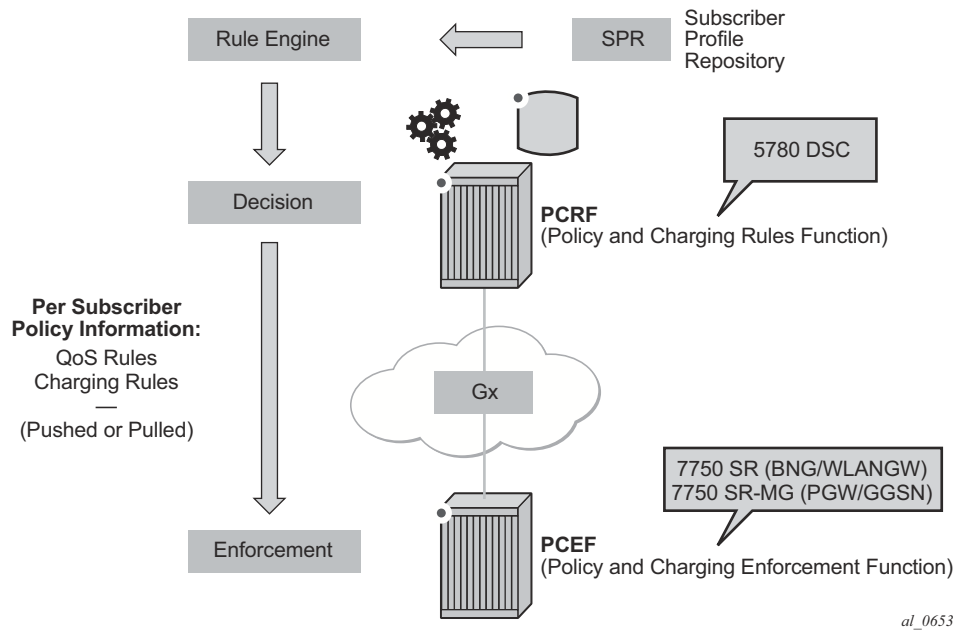


Figure 190: Gx Reference Point

Note that Gx does not provide subscriber authentication or subscriber IP address assignment.

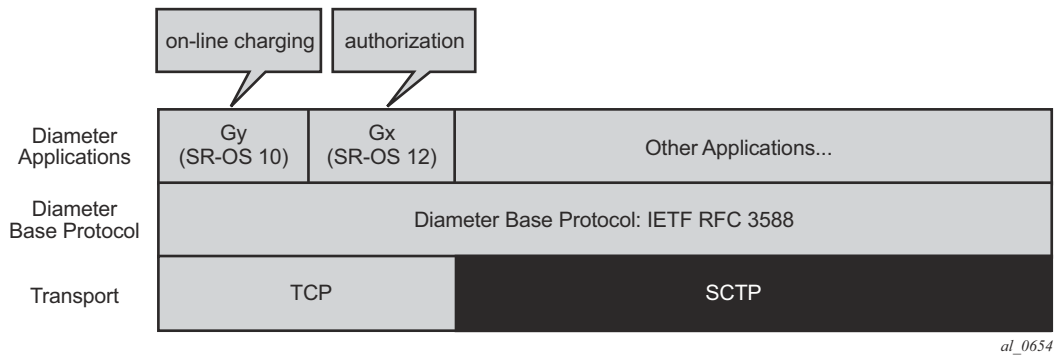


Figure 191: Diameter Protocol Stack

Policy Assignment Use Case

The SR OS accepts the following policy information from PCRF using Gx:

- Subscriber Profile strings and SLA Profile strings.
- Subscriber-QoS-Overrides.
- Application Profile strings.
- Application Subscriber Options (ASOs) related to AA.

Gx operates at subscriber host level and creates an “IP-CAN Session” (IP Connectivity Access Network) for every subscriber host. However, as AA operates at the subscriber level, AA related policies apply to all of the hosts belonging to that subscriber.

The scope of this example covers AA related functionalities, namely: application profile and ASO assignments and override. These functionalities are defined in what 3GPP calls Application Detection and Control (ADC) rules.

- **Application Profile** Alc-AA-Profile-Name Attribute-Value-Pair (AVP)
 - ☞ Radius equivalent is Alc-App-Prof-Str Vendor-Specific-Attribute (VSA)
- **ASO overrides** Alc-AA-Service-Options AVP
 - ☞ RADIUS equivalent is Alc-AA-App-Service-Options VSA

Details of the ADC rules and related ALU defined AVPs defined for use by AA are shown in [Figure 192](#).

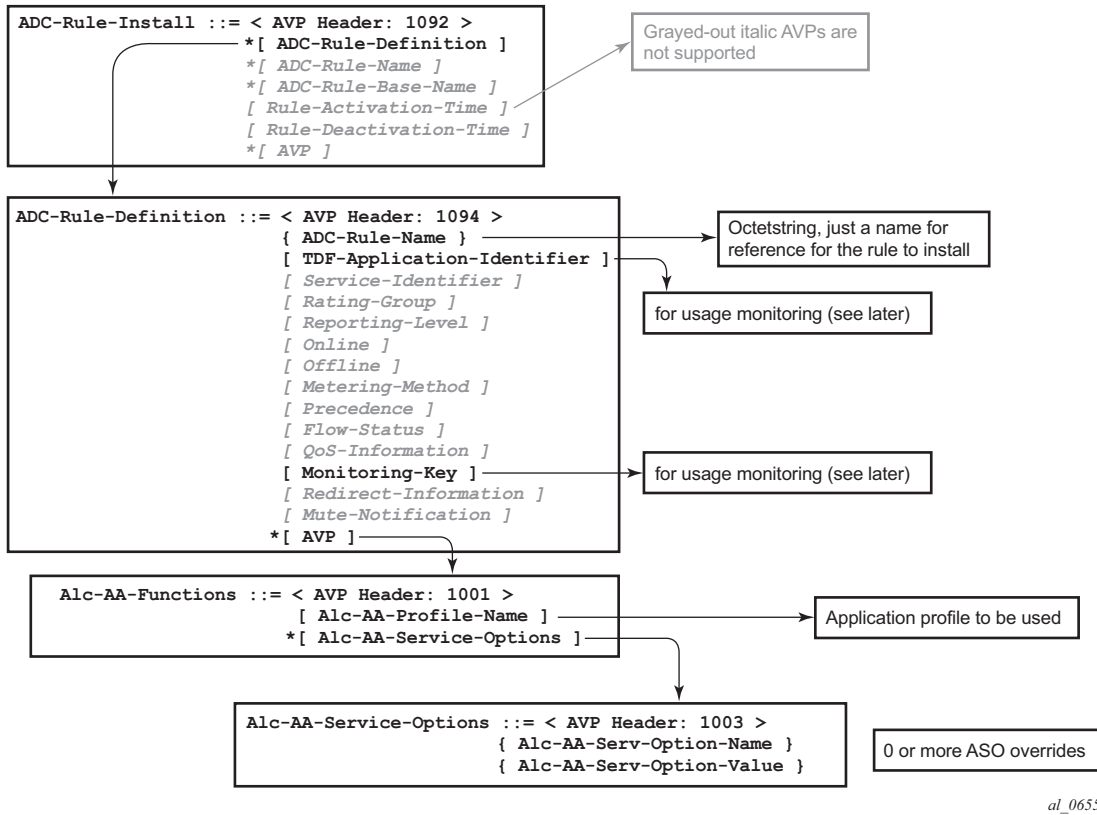


Figure 192: ADC Rules and Related ALU Defined AVPs Defined for Use by AA

The ADC-Rule-Install is at the root level of the GX message.

An example of the AVPs to install the “gold_level” application profile is shown in Figure 193.

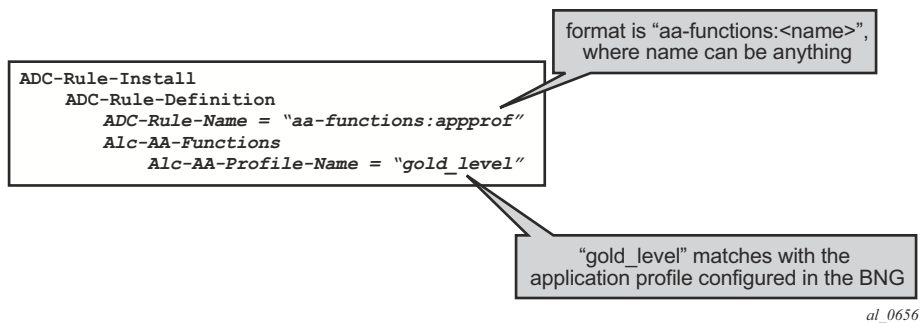


Figure 193: Example of AVPs to Install the “gold_level” Application Profile

NOTE: An ADC-Rule-Name has to start with “**aa-functions**” when it contains an Alc-AA-Functions AVP.

The assignment of the “gold_level” appProfile is shown in another format in [Figure 194](#).

```

adc-rule-install (1092) V----- [184]
  vendor-id TGPP
  data [172] (Grouped)
    adc-rule-definition (1094) V----- [172]
      vendor-id TGPP
      data [160] (Grouped)
        adc-rule-name (1096) V----- [32]
          vendore-id TGPP
          data [20] (UTF8String) : aa-functions:appprof
        AA-Functions (1001) V----- [128]
          vendor-id ALU
          data [116] (Grouped)
            AA-Profile-Name (1002) V----- [17]
              vendor-id ALU
              data [5] (UTF8String) : gold level
            AA-App-Service-Options (1003) V----- [48]
              vendor-id ALU
              data [36] (Grouped)
                AA-App-Service-Options-Name (1004) V----- [17]
                  vendor-id ALU
                  data [5] (UTF8String) : level
                AA-App-Serv-Options-Value (1005) V----- [16]
                  vendor-id ALU
                  data [4] (UTF8String) : high
            AA-App-Service-Options (1003) V----- [48]
              vendor-id ALU
              data [36] (Grouped)
                AA-App-Serv-Options-Name (1004) V----- [18]
                  vendor-id ALU
                  data [6] (UTF8String) : p2p
                AA-App-Serv-Options-Value (1005) V----- [14]
                  vendor-id ALU
                  data [2] (UTF8String) : unlimited

```

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Figure 194: Capture of the Assignment of the “gold_level” appProfile

Application profiles and ASO overrides can be changed on-the-fly with a Re-Authentication-Request (RAR) message according to these rules:

- If an Application profile is present in the Gx message it is applied first. Then ASO AVPs are applied when present (in the Gx message) In other words:
 - ☞ If an RAR message only contains the same application profile and no ASO overrides, then all previous ASO overrides are removed.
 - ☞ When an RAR message contains the same application profile and new ASO overrides, then the new ASO overrides are applied, and the previous ASO overrides are removed.
 - ☞ When an RAR message contains a new application profile, all previous ASO overrides are removed and replaced with the ASOs in the RAR if present.

- ç When an RAR message does not contain an application profile but only ASO overrides, then the new ASO overrides are added to the existing ASO overrides.

Note that a single Gx ADC rule cannot contain both AA subscriber policies (appProfile/ASO) and AA Usage monitoring (as outlined later). These have to be in separate ADC rules.

Usage Management/Monitoring Use-Case

The AA-ISA can monitor application usage at the subscriber level and report back to the PCRF whenever the usage exceeds the threshold(s) set by the PCRF when receiving requests from the PCRF over the Gx interface.

Usage monitoring can be used by operators to report to PCRF when:

- The AA-ISA detects the start of a subscriber application by setting the usage threshold to a very low value.
- A pre-set usage volume per subscriber application is exceeded.

AA can monitor subscriber's traffic for any defined:

- Application,
- Application group, and/or
- Charging group.

The AA-ISA reports the accumulated usage when:

- A usage threshold is reached.
- The PCRF explicitly disables the usage monitoring.
- The PCRF requests a report.
- The ADC rule associated with the monitoring instance is removed or deactivated.
- A session is terminated.

An AA defined application, application group and/or charging group is automatically allowed to be referenced by an ADC rule for the purpose of usage monitoring only if:

{It is already selected for either XML or RADIUS per subscriber accounting

OR

It is explicitly enabled by the operator for per subscriber statistics collection}

AND

Usage monitoring is enabled for the given AA group:partition

[Figure 195](#) illustrates the different messaging/call flows involved in application level usage monitoring. Details of the different supported AVPs used in these messages are illustrated later.

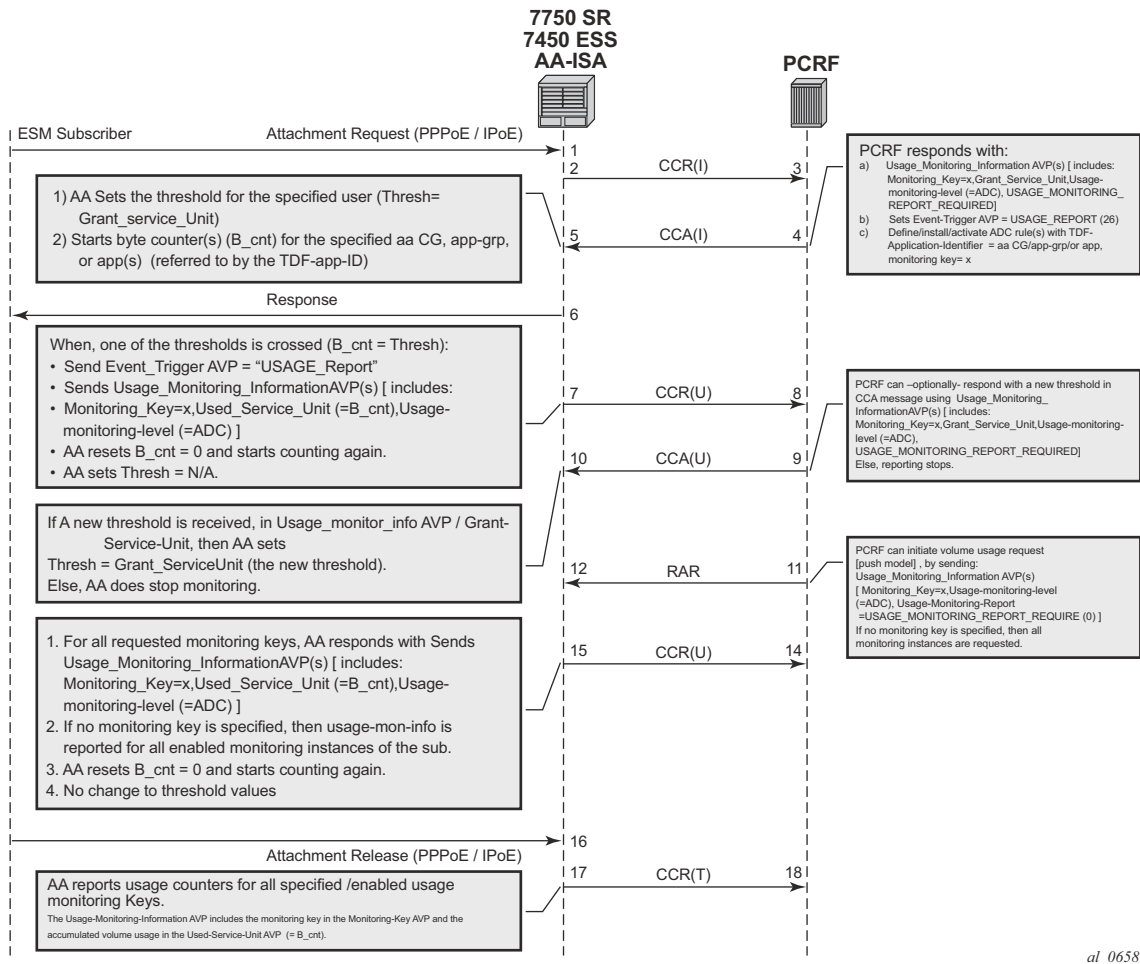


Figure 195: Call Flow Diagram

The AA-ISA/PCEF supports Usage-Thresholds AVPs that refer to the thresholds (in bytes) at which point an event needs to be sent back to the PCRF, (see Figure 195).

Time based thresholds are not supported.

AA supports the “grant-service-unit” AVP using the following possible values (AVP):

- CC-Input-Octets AVP (code 412) : From Subscriber total byte count threshold.
- CC-Output-Octet AVP (code 414): To subscriber total byte count threshold.
- CC-Total-octets AVP (code 421): Threshold of aggregate traffic (Input and Output byte counters).

Usage Management/Monitoring Use-Case

As shown in [Figure 195](#), (T=7), AA sends a Credit Control Request (CCR_ message) with a "USAGE_REPORT" Event-Trigger AVP to the PCRF when the usage counter reaches the configured usage monitoring threshold for a given subscriber (and given application group). AA counters are reset (to zero) when the monitoring threshold is reached (and an event is sent back to the PCRF). The counter(s) however does not stop counting newly arriving traffic. AA counters only include "admitted" packets. Any packets that were discarded by AA due to, for example, policing actions are not counted for usage-monitoring purposes.

The TDF-Application-Identifier AVP (within the ADC rule) refers to an AA Charging group, an AA application group or to an AA application. TDF-Application-Identifiers (for example, charging-groups) have to be manually entered at the PCRF to match the AA charging groups defined in the AA. If the TDF-Application-Identifier refers to a name that is used for both a charging group and an application (or an application group), AA monitors the charging group. In other words, the AA charging group has a higher precedence than the AA application group.

Gx Usage Monitoring AVP Summary

The Vendor-Specific-Application-Id AVPs shown below indicates the manufacturer (ALU=6527) of the Diameter node as per RFC 3588.

```

ADC-Rule-Install ::= < AVP Header: 1092 >
  * [ ADC-Rule-Definition ]
  * [ ADC-Rule-Name ]

ADC-Rule-Definition ::= < AVP Header: 1094 >
  { ADC-Rule-Name }
  [ TDF-Application-Identifier ]; AA app/app-grp/chrg-grp
  [ Monitoring-Key ] ];

  * [ AVP ]
  [AA-specific_attributes; vnd=ALU] Vendor-specific AVP of type 'group'
  [AA-profile-name; vnd=ALU]//application assurance profile
  [AA-Characteristic; vnd=ALU] ; < type group - optional >
  [Name; vnd=ALU] ; type string
  [Value; vnd=ALU] ; type string

Usage-Monitoring-Information ::= < AVP Header: 1067 >
  [ Monitoring-Key ]
  0,2 [ Granted-Service-Unit ]
    Granted-Service-Unit ::= < AVP Header: 431 >
      [ CC-Total-Octets ]
      [ CC-Input-Octets ]
      [ CC-Output-Octets ]
  0,2 [ Used-Service-Unit ]
    Used-Service-Unit ::= < AVP Header: 446 >
      [ CC-Total-Octets ] ;
      [ CC-Input-Octets ]
      [ CC-Output-Octets ]

  [ Usage-Monitoring-Level ]
    ; ADC_RULE_LEVEL (2)

  [ Usage-Monitoring-Report ]
    ; immediate report -- USAGE_MONITORING_REPORT_REQUIRED (0)

  [ Usage-Monitoring-Support ]
    ; to disable : USAGE_MONITORING_DISABLED (0)

```

Configuration

This configuration example highlights the commands illustrating how Gx can be used to:

- Override AppProfile and ASO characteristics.
- Set and retrieve AA level usage monitoring metrics.

While the configuration associated with setting up the Gx interface towards the PCRF is shown for the sake of completeness, that aspect of the configuration is not explored in detail. Similarly, the Gx policies and usage monitoring associated with ESM host policies (non-AA aspects) are out of the scope of this example.

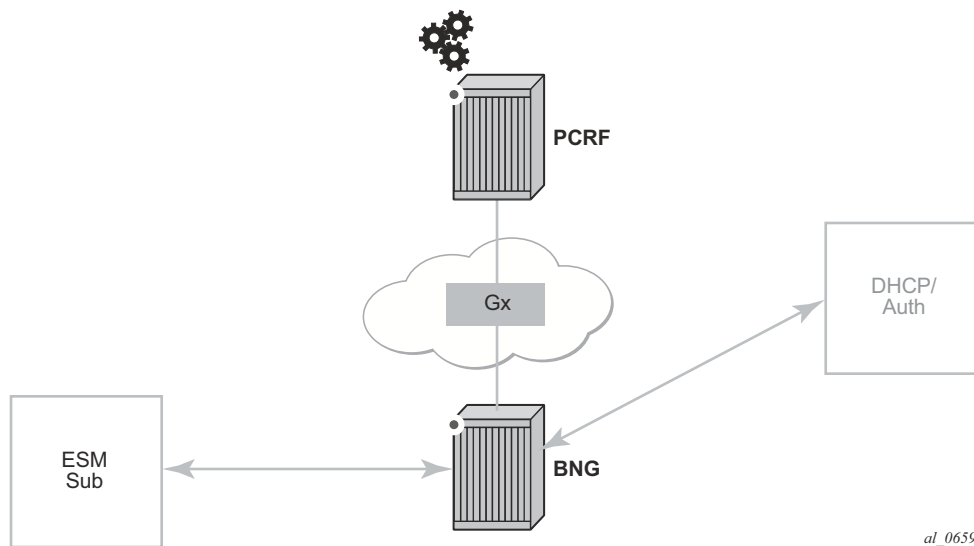


Figure 196: Example Configuration Setup

The BNG is set up with at least one IOM and one MS-ISA mda configured as ISA-AA.

```
configure
card 1
  card-type iom3-xp
  mda 1
    mda-type m20-1gb-xp-sfp
    no shutdown
  exit
  mda 2
    mda-type isa-aa
    no shutdown
  exit
no shutdown
exit
```

```
card 3
  card-type iom3-xp
  mda 1
    mda-type isa-aa
    no shutdown
  exit
  mda 2
    mda-type isa-aa
    no shutdown
  exit
no shutdown
exit
```

The configurations in this example are broken down into 4 main steps:

- Step 1.** Configuring the Gx interface (high-level)
- Step 2.** Configuring AA application profiles and ASOs (high-level)
- Step 3.** Configuring AA applications filters (high-level)
- Step 4.** Configuring AA usage-monitoring

The focus of this configuration example is on Step 4 and the updated show routines related to AA ESM subscriber state are shown at the end of Step 2.

Step 1. Configuring the Gx interface (high-level)

These commands bring up the Gx diameter controller channel between the Gx Controller(/Server), also known as PCRF, and the PCEF(/BNG).

```
configure
aaa
  diameter-peer-policy "ppol" create
  applications gx
  connection-timer 5
  origin-host "router.workstation"
  origin-realm "alcatel-lucent.com"
  transaction-timer 5
  watchdog-timer 10
  peer "ppeer0" create
  address 10.1.0.10
  destination-host "primary-pcrf.alcatel-lucent.com"
  destination-realm "alcatel-lucent.com"
  no shutdown
  exit
exit
exit
```

The diameter peer policy “**ppol**” is then referenced under subscriber management.

```
configure
subscriber-mgmt
  diameter-application-policy "diamAppPly" create
  application gx
  diameter-peer-policy "ppol"
  exit
```

Then the created subscriber management policy “**diamAppPly**” is applied to the subscriber interface.

```
configure
service
  customer 1 create
  description "Default customer"
  exit
  ies 1 customer 1 vpn 1 create
  description "Default Ies description for service id 1"
  subscriber-interface "ies-1-172.16.0.0" create
  address 172.16.0.0/12
  group-interface "grp-1-35782656-1" create
  dhcp
  server 172.16.200.200
  trusted
  lease-populate 2000
  gi-address 172.16.0.0
  no shutdown
  exit
  diameter-application-policy "diamAppPly"
  sap 1/1/4:1 create
```



```

description "sap-grp-1"
sub-sla-mgmt
  def-sub-profile "sub_prof"
  def-sla-profile "sla_prof"
  def-app-profile "app_prof_1"
  sub-ident-policy "sub_ident_A_1"
  multi-sub-sap 2
  no shutdown
exit
exit
exit
service-name "ACG Ies 1"
no shutdown
exit

```

Now verify the configuration and connectivity towards the PCRF by running the following command:

```

*A:BNG-1# show aaa diameter-peer-policy "ppol"
=====
Diameter Peer Policy : ppol
=====
Last Mgmt Change      : 05/30/2014 18:53:38
=====
Diameter Config Values
=====
Origin Host           : router.workstation.be
Origin Realm          : lucent.com
Connection Timer      : 5                      Source Address       : 0.0.0.0
Transaction Timer     : 5                      Router               : Base
Watchdog Timer        : 10
Vendor Support        : 3GPP (default)
Python Policy         : N/A
=====
Peer Name             Oper  PSM State   Susp  Cooldown  Pref  Order  Pri/Sec
=====
ppeer0                Yes  I-Open     No    -         50   1      Primary
=====
*A:BNG-1#

```

The Peer-State-Machine State (PSM), as per RFC 3588, has the value I-OPEN indicating that the peer is operational. The “I-” stands for Initiator state, in this case the BNG is the initiator.

A detailed look into the traffic statistics between the PCEF and the PCRF (Gx controller) can be viewed using a show statistics command (see below). These statistics provide a breakdown of the messages exchanged:

```

*A:BNG-1# show aaa diameter-peer-policy "ppol" peer "ppeer0" statistics
=====
Diameter Peer Policy : ppol (statistics)
=====
Diameter Peer        : ppeer0
time statistics cleared : 05/30/2014 18:53:38
=====

```

Configuration

```
Client initiated tx/rx                               Server initiated tx/rx
-----
TCP Send Failed      : 0                          TCP Send Failed      : 0
Diam Rx Drop Count (Resps) : 0                    Diam Rx Drop Count (Reqs) : 0
Diam Tx Requests     : 313                        Diam Rx Requests     : 204
Diam Rx Responses    : 313                        Diam Tx Responses    : 204
Pending Messages     : 0
Request Timeouts     : 0
-----
Diameter message breakdown
-----
CCR initial Tx       : 111                        CCA initial Rx      : 111
CCR update Tx        : 88                          CCA update Rx       : 88
CCR terminate Tx     : 11                          CCA terminate Rx    : 11
CER Tx               : 1                           CEA Rx              : 1
DWR Tx               : 102                         DWA Rx              : 102
DWR Rx               : 0                           DWA Tx              : 0
ASR Rx               : 0                           ASA Tx              : 0
RAR Rx               : 204                         RAA Tx              : 204
DPR Tx               : 0                           DPA Rx              : 0
DPR Rx               : 0                           DPA Tx              : 0
=====
*A:BNG-1#
```

Step 2. Configuring AA application profiles and ASOs (high-level)

To illustrate the use of application profiles and ASO overrides using Gx RAR messages, four ASOs and 2 appProfiles are defined, see below.

“app_prof_1“ is the default app-profile used when a subscriber is created on AA.

```

configure
  application-assurance
    group 129:34883 create
      policy
        begin
          app-service-options
            characteristic "permitDNS" persist-id 1 create
              value "no"
              value "yes"
              default-value "yes"
            exit
            characteristic "permitRDP" persist-id 2 create
              value "no"
              value "yes"
              default-value "yes"
            exit
            characteristic "permitHTTP" persist-id 3 create
              value "no"
              value "yes"
              default-value "yes"
            exit
          exit
          app-profile "app_prof_1" create
            description "Application Profile Id app_prof_1"
            divert
          exit
          app-profile "app_prof_2" create
            description "Application Profile Id app_prof_2"
            divert
          exit
        end
      end
    end
  end

```

Step 3. Configuring AA applications filters (high-level)

First create the application group, as follows.

```
configure isa
  application-assurance-group 129 create
    primary 3/2
    backup 1/2
    partitions
    divert-fc be
    no shutdown
  exit
```

Then create the partition and associated charging groups, application groups, applications, etc.

```
configure
  application-assurance
    group 129:34883 create
      policy
        begin
          charging-group "0_rated" create
            export-id 1
          exit
          charging-group "default_charge_group" create
            export-id 255
          exit
          default-charging-group "default_charge_group"
          app-group "Other" create
            export-id 8
          exit
          app-group "Peer to Peer" create
            export-id 3
          exit
          app-group "Remote Connectivity" create
            export-id 4
          exit
          app-group "Unknown"
            charging-group "0_rated"
            export-id 1
          exit
          app-group "Web" create
            export-id 10
          exit
          application "DNS" create
            description "default-description for application DNS"
            app-group "Other"
            export-id 12
          exit
          application "BitTorrent" create
            app-group "Peer to Peer"
            export-id 3
          exit
          application "HTTP" create
            description "default-description for application HTTP"
            app-group "Web"
```

```

        export-id 26
    exit
    application "RDP" create
        description "default-description for application RDP"
        app-group "Remote Connectivity"
        export-id 61
    exit
    application "Unknown"
        charging-group "0_rated"
        export-id 1
    exit
exit
commit
exit
exit
exit

```

Example app-filter definitions defining HTTP, DNS, Bittorrent and RDP applications are show below.

```

configure
  application-assurance
    group 129:34883
      policy
        begin
          app-filter
            entry 6 create
              description "default-description for AppFilter entry 6"
              protocol eq "rdp"
              ip-protocol-num eq tcp
              application "RDP"
              no shutdown
            exit
            entry 9 create
              description "default-description for AppFilter entry 9"
              protocol eq "dns"
              ip-protocol-num eq udp
              server-port eq range 53 55
              application "DNS"
              no shutdown
            exit
            entry 20 create
              description "default-description for AppFilter entry 20"
              protocol eq "bittorrent"
              ip-protocol-num eq tcp
              application "BitTorrent"
              no shutdown
            exit
            entry 38 create
              description "default-description for AppFilter entry 38"
              protocol eq "http"
              ip-protocol-num eq tcp
              server-port gt 8738
              application "HTTP"
              no shutdown
            exit
          exit
        exit
      exit

```

Configuration

```
        commit
    exit
exit
exit
```

Note: The focus of this example is on the definition of app-filters and/or AQPs. These are listed above (and below) for illustration purposes. The “sample” AQP configurations and app-filters shown here should not be used in a real-life configuration. Their configuration should follow the information in [Application Assurance — Application Identification and User-Defined Applications on page 1375](#).

Example AQP configurations for blocking DNS, RDP and HTTP traffic are listed below.

```
configure
  application-assurance
    group 129:34883
      policy
        begin
          app-qos-policy
            entry 2 create
            match
              application eq "DNS"
              characteristic "permitDNS" eq "no"
            exit
            action
              drop
            exit
            no shutdown
          exit
          entry 3 create
          match
            application eq "HTTP"
            characteristic "permitHTTP" eq "no"
            ip-protocol-num neq 0
          exit
          action
            drop
          exit
          no shutdown
        exit
        entry 4 create
        match
          application eq "RDP"
          app-group eq "Remote Connectivity"
          characteristic "permitRDP" eq "no"
          ip-protocol-num neq udp
        exit
        action
          drop
        exit
        no shutdown
      exit
    exit
  commit
exit
exit
```

```
exit
```

When an ESM subscriber is created, it is associated with the default AA app-profile, as seen using the show command below.

```
*A:BNG-1>show>app-assure>group# aa-sub esm "sub_172.16.0.2" summary
=====
Application-Assurance Subscriber Summary (realtime)
=====
AA-Subscriber       : sub_172.16.0.2 (esm)
ISA assigned        : 3/2
App-Profile       : app_prof_1
App-Profile divert  : Yes
Capacity cost       : 1
Aarp Instance Id    : N/A
HTTP URL Parameters : (Not Specified)
Last HTTP Notified Time : N/A

-----
Traffic              Octets              Packets              Flows
-----
From subscriber:
  Admitted            0                   0                   0
  Denied              0                   0                   0
  Active flows
To subscriber:
  Admitted            0                   0                   0
  Denied              0                   0                   0
  Active flows
Flow counts:
  Terminated
  Short duration
  Med duration
  Long duration
Total flow duration : 0 seconds

-----
Top App-Groups              Octets              Packets              Flows
-----
None

-----
Application Service Options (ASO)
-----
Characteristic              Value                Derived from
-----
permitDNS                    yes                  default
permitRDP                    yes                  default
permitHTTP                   yes                  default
=====
*A:BNG-1>show>app-assure>group#
```

After the PCRF sends out AppProfile and ASO override AVPs in RAR messages (as shown below) it can be seen that the new parameters (new profile and new values for permitDNS and permitHTTP ASOs) are updated for that ESM subscriber.

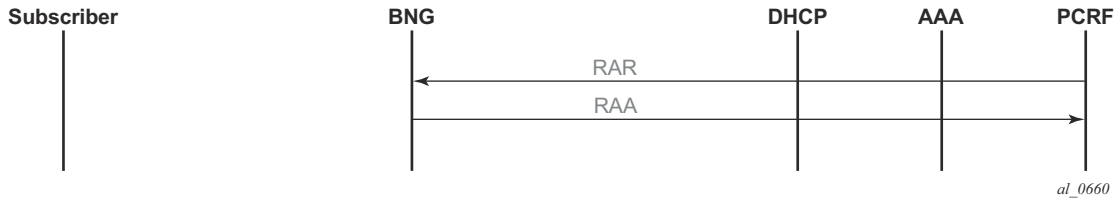


Figure 197: PCRF AVPs Override Call Flow Diagram

```

adc-rule-install (1092) V----- [184]
  vendor-id TGPP
  data [172] (Grouped)
    adc-rule-definition (1094) V----- [172]
      vendor-id TGPP
      data [160] (Grouped)
        adc-rule-name (1096) V----- [32]
          vendor-id TGPP
          data [20] (UTF8String) : aa-functions:appprof
        AA-Functions (1001) V----- [128]
          vendor-id ALU
          data [116] (Grouped)
            AA-Profile-Name (1002) V----- [17]
              vendor-id ALU
              data [5] (UTF8String) : app_prof 2
            AA-App-Service-Options (1003) V----- [48]
              vendor-id ALU
              data [36] (Grouped)
                AA-App-Serv-Options-Name (1004) V----- [17]
                  vendor-id ALU
                  data [5] (UTF8String) : permitDNS
                AA-App-Serv-Options-Value (1005) V----- [16]
                  vendor-id ALU
                  data [4] (UTF8String) : no
            AA-App-Service-Options (1003) V----- [48]
              vendor-id ALU
              data [36] (Grouped)
                AA-App-Serv-Options-Name (1004) V----- [18]
                  vendor-id ALU
                  data [6] (UTF8String) : permitHTTP
                AA-App-Serv-Options-Value (1005) V----- [14]
                  vendor-id ALU
                  data [2] (UTF8String) : no
          
```

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Figure 198: RAR Containing ASOs and AppProfile Override AVPs Example

```

*A:BNG-1>show>app-assure>group# aa-sub esm "sub_172.16.0.2" summary
=====
Application-Assurance Subscriber Summary (realtime)
=====
AA-Subscriber          : sub_172.16.0.2 (esm)
ISA assigned           : 3/2
App-Profile            : app_prof_2
App-Profile divert     : Yes
Capacity cost          : 1
Aarp Instance Id       : N/A
HTTP URL Parameters    : (Not Specified)

```


Last HTTP Notified Time : N/A

Traffic	Octets	Packets	Flows
From subscriber:			
Admitted	0	0	0
Denied	0	0	0
Active flows			0
To subscriber:			
Admitted	0	0	0
Denied	0	0	0
Active flows			0
Flow counts:			
Terminated			0
Short duration			0
Med duration			0
Long duration			0
Total flow duration : 0 seconds			

Top App-Groups	Octets	Packets	Flows
None			

Application Service Options (ASO)

Characteristic	Value	Derived from
permitDNS	no	dyn-override
permitRDP	yes	default
permitHTTP	no	dyn-override

Step 4. Configuring AA Usage Monitoring

Once the applications, application groups and/or charging groups are defined and configured (see previous steps), the operator needs:

- to enable the collection of per-subscriber statistics so they can be used for Gx based usage-monitoring. This step is not needed for any app/appgrp or charging group that is already enabled for per-subscriber statistics. In other words, if XML or RADIUS accounting is enabled for a given app/appgrp or charging group, then Gx usage-monitoring is also automatically enabled.
- to enable usage-monitoring for the given AA group:partition.

```
config
  application-assurance
    group 129:34883
      statistics
        aa-sub
          usage-monitoring
            app-group "Unknown" export-using accounting-policy
                                     radius-accounting-policy
            charging-group "0_rated" export-using accounting-policy
                                     radius-accounting-policy
            charging-group "default_charge_group" export-using
                                     accounting-policy
            radius-accounting-policy
            application "BitTorrent" no-export
          exit
```

In the example above:

- The usage-monitoring command is used to enable Gx usage monitoring for the specified AA partition.
- The aa-group and charging-group commands specify which charging groups and AA groups are selected for export. In this case *0-rated*, *Unknown*, and *default-charging-group* are selected for RADIUS accounting and they automatically qualify for Gx-usage monitoring.
- The BitTorrent application however needs to be explicitly configured as “no-export” as it needs to be enabled for Gx-usage monitoring.

The operator can display the number of usage monitoring rules for a given subscriber. This is shown below after the ESM subscriber is created but before any ADC rules are installed for usage-monitoring by PCRF, so AA reports that no rules apply (“0”).

```
*A:BNG-1>show>app-assure>group# aa-sub esm "alcatel_A_1" usage-monitor status
=====
Application-Assurance Subscriber "alcatel_A_1" (esm)
Usage Monitor Status
=====
Type                Name                Oper Status
```

```
-----
-----
No. of rules: 0
=====
```

```
*A:BNG-1>show>app-assure>group#
```

The PCRF then sends a RAR message with a usage monitoring ADC rule for the BitTorrent application to set the usage thresholds for BitTorrent for the ESM subscriber “alcatel_A_1” to (in bytes):

```
Input (from sub)           1378168
Output (to sub)           1381148
Total traffic (up and down) 18446744073709551614
```

```
adc-rule-install (1092) V----- [96]
  vendor-id TGPP
  data [84] (Grouped)
    adc-rule-definition (1094) V----- [84]
      vendor-id TGPP
      data [72] (Grouped)
        adc-rule-name (1096) V----- [20]
          vendore-id TGPP
          data [8] (UTF8String) whatever
          tdf-application-id (1088) V-----[22]
            vendor-id ALU
            data [10] (UTF8String) : BitTorrent
            monitoring-key (1066) V----- [25]
              vendor-id TGPP
              data [13] (UTF8String) : torrentmonkey

usage-monitoring-information (1067) V----- [80]
  vendor-id TGPP
  data [68] (Grouped)
    monitoring-key (1066) V----- [25]
      vendor-id TGPP
      data [13] (UTF8String) : torrentmonkey
    granted-service-units (431) ----- [24]
      data [16] (Grouped)
        cc-input-octets (412) ----- [16]
          data [8] (Unsigned64) : 1378168
        cc-output-octets (414) ----- [16]
          data [8] (Unsigned64) : 1378168
        cc-total-octets (421) ----- [16]
          data [8] (Unsigned64) : 18446744073709551614
    monitoring-key (1068) V----- [16]
      vendor-id TGPP
      data [4] (Enumerated) : 2 : ADC RULE LEVEL
```

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Figure 199: RAR Containing Usage Monitoring ADC Rules Example

This is then reflected on the AA-ISA:

```
*A:BNG-1>show>app-assure>group# aa-sub esm "alcatel_A_1" usage-monitor status
=====
Application-Assurance Subscriber "alcatel_A_1" (esm)
Usage Monitor Status
=====
Type                Name                Oper Status
-----
application         BitTorrent          active
-----
No. of rules: 1
=====
*A:BNG-1>show>app-assure>group#
```

Note the “active” oper status is set since there is at least one usage monitoring threshold associated with this application.

Given that there is no traffic flowing yet to or from the subscriber the counters currently are “0”:

```
*A:BNG-1>show>app-assure>group# aa-sub esm "alcatel_A_1" usage-monitor count
=====
Application-Assurance Subscriber "alcatel_A_1" (esm)
Usage Monitor Credit Statistics
=====
Application: "BitTorrent"
Direction      Status                Granted                Used      % Used
-----
to sub         valid                1378168                0         0%
from sub       valid                1381148                0         0%
both           valid                18446744073709551614 0         0%
=====
*A:BNG-1>show>app-assure>group#
```

The status is set to “valid” since a threshold (or Grant) is received.

When, at a later stage, traffic starts flowing again usage-monitor subscriber statistics are updated as shown below.

```
*A:BNG-1>show>app-assure>group# aa-sub esm "alcatel_A_1" usage-monitor count
=====
Application-Assurance Subscriber "alcatel_A_1" (esm)
Usage Monitor Credit Statistics
=====
Application: "BitTorrent"
Direction      Status                Granted                Used      % Used
-----
to sub         valid                1378168                137816    10%
from sub       valid                1381148                13781     1%
both           valid                18446744073709551614 151597    5%
=====
*A:BNG-1>show>app-assure>group#
```

The PCRf can also at the same time set ADC rules for other applications (such as the *0_rated* and the *default_charging_group* charging groups).

In the following case, the PCRf installs an ADC usage monitoring rule for:

- Charging group: “0-rated”, but without usage thresholds
- Charging group: “default_charge_group”, and sets only a threshold for “to sub” traffic.

This results in having a usage policy for the “0-rated” charging group installed but this is not active since there are no grants associated with it:

```
*A:BNG-1>show>app-assure>group# aa-sub esm "alcatel_A_1" usage-monitor status
=====
Application-Assurance Subscriber "alcatel_A_1" (esm)
Usage Monitor Status
=====
Type                Name                Oper Status
-----
application         BitTorrent          active
charging-group     0_rated             inactive
charging-group     default_charge_group active
-----
No. of rules: 3
=====
*A:BNG-1>show>app-assure>group#
```

Note that the “inactive” status for the “0-rated” charging group is due to no grants being received.

Moreover, detailed counters show:

```
*A:BNG-1>show>app-assure>group# aa-sub esm "alcatel_A_1" usage-monitor count
=====
Application-Assurance Subscriber "alcatel_A_1" (esm)
Usage Monitor Credit Statistics
=====
Application: "BitTorrent"
Direction  Status      Granted      Used      % Used
-----
to sub     valid       1378168      137816    10%
from sub   valid       1381148      13781     1%
both      valid       18446744073709551614 151597    5%
-----
Charging-Group: "0_rated"
Direction  Status      Granted      Used      % Used
-----
to sub     invalid     n/a          0         n/a
from sub   invalid     n/a          0         n/a
both      invalid     n/a          0         n/a
-----
Charging-Group: "default_charge_group"
Direction  Status      Granted      Used      % Used
-----
to sub     valid       1000000      1378084   100%
from sub   invalid     n/a          1574     n/a
```

Configuration

```
both          invalid          n/a          1379658      n/a
=====
*A:BNG-1>show>app-assure>group#
```

Again, the “invalid” status above reflects the fact that no grants have been received.

Conclusion

The introduction of the diameter (/Gx) control feature on the 7x50 BNG enables operators to consolidate policy management systems used in wire-line and wireless environments into a single system. This provides an increase in operational efficiency as mobile and fixed networks convergence gains more traction.

This example illustrates how policy control and usage monitoring of the 7x50 BNG Application Assurance services can be achieved over standard 3GPP Diameter Gx protocol.

Conclusion