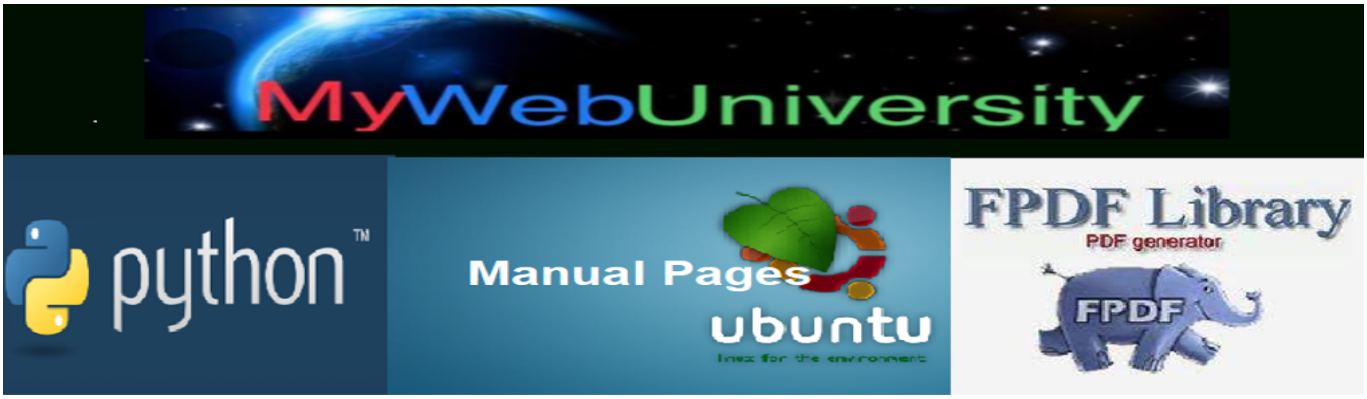

Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'tc-hfsc.8'

$ man tc-hfsc.8

HFSC(8) Linux HFSC(8)

NAME

HFSC - Hierarchical Fair Service Curve's control under linux

SYNOPSIS

tc qdisc add ... hfsc [default CLASSID]

tc class add ... hfsc [[rt SC] [ls SC] | [sc SC]] [ul SC]

rt : realtime service curve

ls : linkshare service curve

sc : rt+ls service curve

ul : upperlimit service curve

? at least one of rt, ls or sc must be specified

? ul can only be specified with ls or sc

SC := [[m1 BPS] d SEC] m2 BPS

m1 : slope of the first segment

d : x-coordinate of intersection

m2 : slope of the second segment

SC := [[umax BYTE] dmax SEC] rate BPS

umax : maximum unit of work

dmax : maximum delay

rate : rate

For description of BYTE, BPS and SEC - please see UNITS section of tc(8).

DESCRIPTION (qdisc)

HFSC qdisc has only one optional parameter - default. CLASSID specifies the minor part of

the default classid, where packets not classified by other means (e.g. u32 filter, CLAS? SIFY target of iptables) will be enqueued. If default is not specified, unclassified pack? ets will be dropped.

DESCRIPTION (class)

HFSC class is used to create a class hierarchy for HFSC scheduler. For explanation of the algorithm, and the meaning behind rt, ls, sc and ul service curves - please refer to tc-hfsc(7).

As you can see in SYNOPSIS, service curve (SC) can be specified in two ways. Either as maximum delay for certain amount of work, or as a bandwidth assigned for certain amount of time. Obviously, m1 is simply umax/dmax.

Both m2 and rate are mandatory. If you omit other parameters, you will specify linear ser? vice curve.

SEE ALSO

tc(8), tc-hfsc(7), tc-stab(8)

Please direct bugreports and patches to: <netdev@vger.kernel.org>

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iproute2 31 October 2011 HFSC(8)