
tcconfig Documentation

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TCCONFIG

1.1 Summary

tcconfig is a tc command wrapper. Make it easy to set up traffic control of network bandwidth/latency/packet-loss/packet-corruption/etc. to a network-interface/Docker-container(veth).

1.2 Traffic control

1.2.1 Setup traffic shaping rules

Easy to apply traffic shaping rules to specific network:

- Outgoing/Incoming packets
- Source/Destination IP-address/network (IPv4/IPv6)
- Source/Destination ports

1.2.2 Available parameters

The following parameters can be set to network interfaces:

- Network bandwidth rate [G/M/K bps]
- Network latency [microseconds/milliseconds/seconds/minutes]
- Packet loss rate [%]
- Packet corruption rate [%]
- Packet duplicate rate [%]
- Packet reordering rate [%]

1.2.3 Targets

- Network interfaces: e.g. `eth0`
- Docker container (veth corresponding with a container)

INSTALLATION

2.1 Installation: pip

tcconfig can be installed from [PyPI](#) via [pip](#) (Python package manager) command.

```
sudo pip install tcconfig
```

2.2 Installation: dpkg (Debian/Ubuntu)

```
curl -sSL https://raw.githubusercontent.com/thombashi/tcconfig/master/scripts/installer.  
↪sh | sudo bash
```


DEPENDENCIES

- Python 3.6+
- Python package dependencies (automatically installed)

3.1 Linux packages

- **mandatory: required for tc command:**
 - *Ubuntu/Debian*: iproute2
 - *Fedora/RHEL*: iproute-tc
- **optional: required to when you use --iptables option:**
 - iptables

3.2 Linux kernel module

- sch_netem

3.3 Optional Python packages

- Pygments

USAGE

4.1 Set traffic control (tcset command)

tcset is a command to add traffic control rule to a network interface (device).

You can delete rule(s) from a network interface by *Delete traffic control (tcdel command)*.

4.1.1 tcset command help

```
usage: tcset [-h] [-V] [--tc-command | --tc-script] [--debug | --quiet]
            [--debug-query] [--stacktrace] [--import-setting]
            [--overwrite | --change | --add] [--rate BANDWIDTH_RATE]
            [--delay LATENCY_TIME] [--delay-distro LATENCY_DISTRO_TIME]
            [--delay-distribution {normal,pareto,paretonormal}]
            [--loss PACKET_LOSS_RATE] [--duplicate PACKET_DUPLICATE_RATE]
            [--corrupt CORRUPTION_RATE] [--reordering REORDERING_RATE]
            [--shaping-algo {htb,tbf}] [--iptables]
            [--direction {outgoing,incoming}] [--network DST_NETWORK]
            [--src-network SRC_NETWORK] [--port DST_PORT]
            [--src-port SRC_PORT] [--ipv6]
            [--exclude-dst-network EXCLUDE_DST_NETWORK]
            [--exclude-src-network EXCLUDE_SRC_NETWORK]
            [--exclude-dst-port EXCLUDE_DST_PORT]
            [--exclude-src-port EXCLUDE_SRC_PORT] [--docker]
            [--src-container SRC_CONTAINER] [--dst-container DST_CONTAINER]
            device

positional arguments:
  device                target name: network-interface/config-file (e.g. eth0)

optional arguments:
  -h, --help            show this help message and exit
  -V, --version         show program's version number and exit
  --tc-command          display tc commands to be executed and exit. these
                        commands are not actually executed.
  --tc-script           generate a shell script file that described tc
                        commands. this tc script execution result nearly
                        equivalent with the tcconfig command. the script can
                        be executed without tcconfig package installation.
  --debug              for debug print.
```

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```

--quiet          suppress execution log messages.
--import-setting  import traffic control settings from a configuration
                  file.
--overwrite      overwrite existing traffic shaping rules.
--change         change existing traffic shaping rules to the new one.
                  this option is effective to reduce the time between
                  the shaping rule switching compared to --overwrite
                  option. note: just adds a shaping rule if there are no
                  existing shaping rules.
--add           add a traffic shaping rule in addition to existing
                  rules.

```

Debug:

```

--debug-query    for debug print.
--stacktrace     print stack trace for debug information. --debug
                  option required to see the debug print.

```

Traffic Control Parameters:

```

--rate BANDWIDTH_RATE, --bandwidth-rate BANDWIDTH_RATE
    network bandwidth rate [bit per second]. the minimum
    bandwidth rate is 8 bps. valid units are either:
    [kK]bps, [kK]bit/s, [kK]ibps, [kK]ibit/s, [mM]bps,
    [mM]bit/s, [mM]ibps, [mM]ibit/s, [gG]bps, [gG]bit/s,
    [gG]ibps, [gG]ibit/s, [tT]bps, [tT]bit/s, [tT]ibps,
    [tT]ibit/s, bps, bit/s. e.g. tcset eth0 --rate 10Mbps
--delay LATENCY_TIME round trip network delay. the valid range is from 0ms
    to 60min. valid time units are: d/day/days,
    h/hour/hours, m/min/mins/minute/minutes,
    s/sec/secs/second/seconds,
    ms/msec/msecs/millisecond/milliseconds,
    us/usec/usecs/microsecond/microseconds. if no unit
    string found, considered milliseconds as the time
    unit. (default=0ms)
--delay-distro LATENCY_DISTRO_TIME
    distribution of network latency becomes X +- Y (normal
    distribution). Here X is the value of --delay option
    and Y is the value of --delay-dist option). network
    latency distribution is uniform, without this option.
    valid time units are: d/day/days, h/hour/hours,
    m/min/mins/minute/minutes, s/sec/secs/second/seconds,
    ms/msec/msecs/millisecond/milliseconds,
    us/usec/usecs/microsecond/microseconds. if no unit
    string found, considered milliseconds as the time
    unit.
--delay-distribution {normal,pareto,paretonormal}
    choose the delay distribution. (default=normal)",
    [limitation] this parameter can not be shown by
    tcshow, and export/import as config.
--loss PACKET_LOSS_RATE
    round trip packet loss rate [%]. the valid range is
    from 0 to 100. (default=0)
--duplicate PACKET_DUPLICATE_RATE

```

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	round trip packet duplicate rate [%]. the valid range is from 0 to 100. (default=0)
--corrupt CORRUPTION_RATE	packet corruption rate [%]. the valid range is from 0 to 100. packet corruption means single bit error at a random offset in the packet. (default=0)
--reordering REORDERING_RATE	packet reordering rate [%]. the valid range is from 0 to 100. (default=0)
--shaping-algo {htb,tbf}	shaping algorithm. defaults to htb (recommended).
--iptables	use iptables to traffic control.
Routing:	
--direction {outgoing,incoming}	the direction of network communication that imposes traffic control. 'incoming' requires ifb kernel module and Linux kernel 2.6.20 or later. (default = outgoing)
--network DST_NETWORK, --dst-network DST_NETWORK	specify destination IP-address/network that applies traffic control. defaults to any.
--src-network SRC_NETWORK	specify source IP-address/network that applies traffic control. defaults to any. this option has no effect when executing with "--direction incoming" option. note: this option required to execute with the --iptables option when using tbf algorithm.
--port DST_PORT, --dst-port DST_PORT	specify destination port number that applies traffic control. defaults to any.
--src-port SRC_PORT	specify source port number that applies traffic control. defaults to any.
--ipv6	apply traffic control to IPv6 packets rather than IPv4.
--exclude-dst-network EXCLUDE_DST_NETWORK	exclude a specific destination IP-address/network from a shaping rule.
--exclude-src-network EXCLUDE_SRC_NETWORK	exclude a specific source IP-address/network from a shaping rule.
--exclude-dst-port EXCLUDE_DST_PORT	exclude a specific destination port from a shaping rule.
--exclude-src-port EXCLUDE_SRC_PORT	exclude a specific source port from a shaping rule.
Docker:	
--docker	apply traffic control to a docker container. to use this option, you will need to specify a container id as 'device' as follows: tcset --container <container id>
--src-container SRC_CONTAINER	

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```
        specify source container id or name.  
--dst-container DST_CONTAINER  
        specify destination container id or name.
```

Documentation: <https://tcconfig.rtfld.io/>Issue tracker: <https://github.com/thombashi/tcconfig/issues>

4.1.2 Basic usage

Examples of outgoing packet traffic control settings are as follows.

4.1.2.1 e.g. Set a limit on bandwidth up to 100Kbps

```
# tcset eth0 --rate 100Kbps
```

4.1.2.2 e.g. Set network latency

You can use time units (such as us/sec/min/etc.) to designate delay time.

Set 100 milliseconds network latency

```
# tcset eth0 --delay 100ms
```

Set 10 seconds network latency

```
# tcset eth0 --delay 10sec
```

Set 0.5 minutes (30 seconds) network latency

```
# tcset eth0 --delay 0.5min
```

You can also use the following time units:

Unit	Available specifiers (str)
hours	h/hour/hours
minutes	m/min/mins/minute/minutes
seconds	s/sec/secs/second/seconds
milliseconds	ms/msec/msecs/millisecond/milliseconds
microseconds	us/usec/usecs/microsecond/microseconds

4.1.2.3 e.g. Set 0.1% packet loss

```
# tcset eth0 --loss 0.1%
```

4.1.2.4 e.g. All of the above settings at once

```
# tcset eth0 --rate 100Kbps --delay 100ms --loss 0.1%
```

4.1.2.5 e.g. Specify the IP address of traffic control

```
# tcset eth0 --delay 100ms --network 192.168.0.10
```

4.1.2.6 e.g. Specify the IP network and port of traffic control

```
# tcset eth0 --delay 100ms --network 192.168.0.0/24 --port 80
```

4.1.3 Advanced usage

4.1.3.1 Traffic control of incoming packets

You can set traffic shaping rules to incoming packets by executing `tcset` command with `--direction incoming` option. Other options are the same as in the case of the basic usage.

e.g. Set traffic control for both incoming and outgoing network

```
# tcset eth0 --direction outgoing --rate 200Kbps --network 192.168.0.0/24
# tcset eth0 --direction incoming --rate 1Mbps --network 192.168.0.0/24
```

Requirements

To set incoming packet traffic control requires an additional kernel module named `ifb`, which need to the following conditions:

- Equal or later than Linux kernel version **2.6.20**
- Equal or later than `iproute2` package version **20070313**

4.1.3.2 Set latency distribution

Network latency setting by `--delay` option is a uniform distribution. If you are using `--delay-distro` option, latency decided by a normal distribution.

e.g. Set 100ms +- 20ms network latency with normal distribution

```
# tcset eth0 --delay 100ms --delay-distro 20
```

4.1.3.3 Set multiple traffic shaping rules to an interface

You can set multiple shaping rules to a network interface with `--add` option.

```
tcset eth0 --rate 500Mbps --network 192.168.2.1/32
tcset eth0 --rate 100Mbps --network 192.168.2.2/32 --add
```

4.1.3.4 Using IPv6

IPv6 addresses can be used at `tcset/tcshow` commands with `--ipv6` option.

```
# tcset eth0 --delay 100ms --network 2001:db00::0/24 --ipv6
# tcshow eth0 --ipv6
{
  "eth0": {
    "outgoing": {
      "dst-network=2001:db00::/24, protocol=ipv6": {
        "filter_id": "800::800",
        "delay": "100.0ms",
        "rate": "1Gbps"
      }
    },
    "incoming": {}
  }
}
```

4.1.3.5 Get tc commands

You can get `tc` commands to be executed by `tcconfig` commands by executing with `--tc-command` option (Execution of `tcconfig` commands with `--tc-command` option does not affect the traffic rules to the server).

Example

```
$ tcset eth0 --delay 10ms --tc-command
/sbin/tc qdisc add dev eth0 root handle 1a1a: htb default 1
/sbin/tc class add dev eth0 parent 1a1a: classid 1a1a:1 htb rate_
↳ 1000000kbit
/sbin/tc class add dev eth0 parent 1a1a: classid 1a1a:254 htb rate_
↳ 1000000Kbit ceil 1000000Kbit
/sbin/tc qdisc add dev eth0 parent 1a1a:254 handle 2873: netem delay 10ms
/sbin/tc filter add dev eth0 protocol ip parent 1a1a: prio 2 u32 match ip_
↳ dst 0.0.0.0/0 match ip src 0.0.0.0/0 flowid 1a1a:254 (continues on next page)
```


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4.1.3.6 Generate a tc script file

--tc-script option generates an executable script which includes tc commands to be executed by tcconfig commands. The created script can execute at other servers where tcconfig not installed (however, you need the tc command to run the script).

Example

```
$ tcset eth0 --delay 10ms --tc-script
[INFO] tcconfig: written a tc script to 'tcset_eth0_delay10ms.sh'

(copy the script to a remote server)
$ sudo ./tcset_eth0_delay10ms.sh
```

4.1.3.7 Set a shaping rule for multiple destinations

Example Environment

Multiple hosts (A, B, C, D) are on the same network.

```
A (192.168.0.100)  --+--B (192.168.0.2)
                   |
                   +--C (192.168.0.3)
                   |
                   +--D (192.168.0.4)
```

Set a shaping rule to multiple hosts

--dst-network/--src-network option can specify not only a host but also network. The following command executed at host A will set a shaping rule that incurs 100 msec network latency to packets from A (192.168.0.100) to specific network (192.168.0.0/28 which include B/C/D).

Example

```
# tcset eth0 --dst-network 192.168.0.0/28 --exclude-dst-network 192.168.0.
↪3 --delay 100ms
```

You can exclude hosts from shaping rules by --exclude-dst-network/--exclude-src-network option. The following command executed at host A will set a shaping rule that incurs 100 msec network latency to packets from host A (192.168.0.100) to host B (192.168.0.2)/D (192.168.0.4).

Example

```
# tcset eth0 --dst-network 192.168.0.0/28 --exclude-dst-network 192.168.0.
↪3 --delay 100ms
```

4.1.3.8 Shaping rules for between multiple hosts

Example Environment

Existed multiple networks (192.168.0.0/24, 192.168.1.0/24). Host A (192.168.0.100) and host C (192.168.1.10) belong to a different network. Host B (192.168.0.2/192.168.1.2) belong to both networks.

```
A (192.168.0.100) -- (192.168.0.2) B (192.168.1.2) -- C (192.168.1.10)
```

Set a shaping rule to multiple hosts

The following command executed at host B will set a shaping rule that incurs 100 msec network latency to packets only from host A (192.168.0.100) to host C (192.168.1.10).

Example

```
# tcset eth0 --dst-network 192.168.0.2 --dst-network 192.168.1.2 --delay 100ms
```

4.1.4 Docker container

4.1.4.1 Set traffic control to a docker container

Execute tcconfig with --docker option on a Docker host:

```
# tcset <container name or ID> --docker ...
```

You could use --src-container/--dst-container options to specify source/destination container.

4.1.4.2 Set traffic control within a docker container

You need to run a container with --cap-add NET_ADMIN option if you would like to set a tc rule within a container:

```
docker run -d --cap-add NET_ADMIN -t <docker image>
```

A container image that builtin tcconfig can be available at <https://hub.docker.com/r/thombashi/tcconfig/>

4.2 Delete traffic control (tcdel command)

tcdel is a command to delete traffic shaping rules from a network interface (device).

Note: tcdel delete mangle tables in iptables. (any other tables are not affected).

4.2.1 tcctl command help

```
usage: tcctl [-h] [-V] [--tc-command | --tc-script] [--debug | --quiet]
            [--debug-query] [--stacktrace] [-a] [--id FILTER_ID]
            [--direction {outgoing,incoming}] [--network DST_NETWORK]
            [--src-network SRC_NETWORK] [--port DST_PORT]
            [--src-port SRC_PORT] [--ipv6] [--docker]
            [--src-container SRC_CONTAINER] [--dst-container DST_CONTAINER]
            device
```

optional arguments:

- h, --help show this help message and exit
- V, --version show program's version number and exit
- tc-command display tc commands to be executed and exit. these commands are **not** actually executed.
- tc-script generate a shell script file that described tc commands. this tc script execution result nearly equivalent **with** the tcconfig command. the script can be executed without tcconfig package installation.
- debug **for** debug **print**.
- quiet suppress execution log messages.

Debug:

- debug-query **for** debug **print**.
- stacktrace **print** stack trace **for** debug information. --debug option required to see the debug **print**.

Traffic Control:

- device network device name (e.g. eth0)
- a, --all delete **all** of the shaping rules.
- id FILTER_ID delete a shaping rule which has a specific **id**. you can get an **id** (filter_id) by tcshow command output. e.g. **"filter_id": "800::801"**

Routing:

- direction {outgoing,incoming} the direction of network communication that imposes traffic control. **'incoming'** requires ifb kernel module **and** Linux kernel **2.6.20 or** later. (default = outgoing)
- network DST_NETWORK, --dst-network DST_NETWORK specify destination IP-address/network that applies traffic control. defaults to **any**.
- src-network SRC_NETWORK specify source IP-address/network that applies traffic control. defaults to **any**. this option has no effect when executing **with** **"--direction incoming"** option. note: this option required to execute **with** the --iptables option when using tbf algorithm.
- port DST_PORT, --dst-port DST_PORT specify destination port number that applies traffic control. defaults to **any**.
- src-port SRC_PORT specify source port number that applies traffic control. defaults to **any**.

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```

--ipv6                apply traffic control to IPv6 packets rather than
                        IPv4.

Docker:
--docker              apply traffic control to a docker container. to use
                        this option, you will need to specify a container id
                        as 'device' as follows: tcset --container <container
                        id>
--src-container SRC_CONTAINER
                        specify source container id or name.
--dst-container DST_CONTAINER
                        specify destination container id or name.

Documentation: https://tcconfig.rtfld.io/
Issue tracker: https://github.com/thombashi/tcconfig/issues

```

4.2.1.1 e.g. Delete traffic control of eth0

You can delete all of the shaping rules for the eth0 with -a/--all option:

```
# tcdel eth0 --all
```

4.2.2 Advanced usage

You can delete a specific shaping rule by either network specifier or filter_id.

```

# tcset eth0 --delay 10ms --rate 10Kbps --network 192.168.1.2 --overwrite
# tcset eth0 --delay 100ms --rate 50Kbps --network 192.168.1.3 --add
# tcset eth0 --delay 200ms --rate 100Kbps --network 192.168.0.0/24 --add
# tcshow eth0
{
  "eth0": {
    "outgoing": {
      "dst-network=192.168.1.2/32, protocol=ip": {
        "filter_id": "800::800",
        "delay": "10.0ms",
        "rate": "10Kbps"
      },
      "dst-network=192.168.1.3/32, protocol=ip": {
        "filter_id": "800::801",
        "delay": "100.0ms",
        "rate": "50Kbps"
      },
      "dst-network=192.168.0.0/24, protocol=ip": {
        "filter_id": "800::802",
        "delay": "200.0ms",
        "rate": "100Kbps"
      }
    },
    "incoming": {}
  }
}

```

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```
}  
}
```

e.g. Delete a shaping rule with network specifier:

```
# tcdel eth0 --dst-network 192.168.1.2  
# tcshow eth0  
{  
  "eth0": {  
    "outgoing": {  
      "dst-network=192.168.1.3/32, protocol=ip": {  
        "filter_id": "800::801",  
        "delay": "100.0ms",  
        "rate": "50Kbps"  
      },  
      "dst-network=192.168.0.0/24, protocol=ip": {  
        "filter_id": "800::802",  
        "delay": "200.0ms",  
        "rate": "100Kbps"  
      }  
    },  
    "incoming": {}  
  }  
}
```

e.g. Delete a shaping rule with filter id:

```
# tcdel eth0 --id 800::801  
# tcshow eth0  
{  
  "eth0": {  
    "outgoing": {  
      "dst-network=192.168.0.0/24, protocol=ip": {  
        "filter_id": "800::802",  
        "delay": "200.0ms",  
        "rate": "100Kbps"  
      }  
    },  
    "incoming": {}  
  }  
}
```

4.3 Display traffic control configurations (tcshow command)

tcshow is a command to display the current traffic control settings for network interface(s).

4.3.1 tcshow command help

```
usage: tcshow [-h] [-V] [--tc-command | --tc-script] [--debug | --quiet]
              [--debug-query] [--stacktrace] [--ipv6] [--docker] [--color]
              [--export EXPORT_PATH] [--exclude-filter-id]
              [--dump-db DUMP_DB_PATH]
              device [device ...]
```

optional arguments:

- h, --help show this help message and exit
- V, --version show program's version number and exit
- tc-command display tc commands to be executed and exit. these commands are **not** actually executed.
- tc-script generate a shell script file that described tc commands. this tc script execution result nearly equivalent **with** the tcconfig command. the script can be executed without tcconfig package installation.
- debug **for** debug **print**.
- quiet suppress execution log messages.
- color colorize the output. require Pygments package.
- export EXPORT_PATH [experimental]
- exclude-filter-id [experimental] **not** display filter_id.
- dump-db DUMP_DB_PATH [experimental] dump parsed results to a SQLite database file

Debug:

- debug-query **for** debug **print**.
- stacktrace **print** stack trace **for** debug information. --debug option required to see the debug **print**.

Traffic Control:

- device network device name (e.g. eth0)
- ipv6 Display IPv6 shaping rules. Defaults to show IPv4 shaping rules.

Docker:

- docker apply traffic control to a docker container. to use this option, you will need to specify a container **id** as 'device' as follows: tcset --container <container id>

Documentation: <https://tcconfig.rtfld.io/>
 Issue tracker: <https://github.com/thombashi/tcconfig/issues>

4.3.1.1 Example

```
# tcset eth0 --delay 10ms --delay-distro 2 --loss 0.01% --rate 0.25Mbps --network 192.
↪168.0.10 --port 8080
# tcset eth0 --delay 1ms --loss 0.02% --rate 500Kbps --direction incoming
# tcshow eth0
{
  "eth0": {
    "outgoing": {
      "dst-network=192.168.0.10/32, dst-port=8080, protocol=ip": {
        "filter_id": "800::800",
        "delay": "10.0ms",
        "delay-distro": "2.0ms",
        "loss": "0.01%",
        "rate": "250Kbps"
      }
    },
    "incoming": {
      "protocol=ip": {
        "filter_id": "800::800",
        "delay": "1.0ms",
        "loss": "0.02%",
        "rate": "500Kbps"
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Note: Scope of tcshow command is limited to parameters that can be set with tcset (i.e. tcshow is not a general purpose tool to display all of the parameters of the tc command).

Note: tcshow may output improper values when using tbf.

4.4 Backup and restore traffic control configurations

tcshow command output can be used as a backup, and tcset command can restore configurations from a backup.

4.4.1 e.g. Backup configurations

```
# tcset eth0 --delay 10ms --delay-distro 2 --loss 0.01% --rate 0.25Mbps --network 192.
↪168.0.10 --port 8080
# tcset eth0 --delay 1ms --loss 0.02% --rate 500Kbps --direction incoming
# tcset eth1 --delay 2.5ms --delay-distro 1.2 --loss 0.01% --rate 0.25Mbps --port 80
# tcset eth1 --corrupt 0.02% --rate 1.5Mbps --direction incoming --network 192.168.10.0/
↪24
```

Redirect configurations to the tcconfig.json file.

```
# tcshow eth0 eth1 > tcconfig.json
```

4.4.2 e.g. Restore configurations

Before restore

```
# tcshow eth0 eth1
{
  "eth1": {
    "outgoing": {},
    "incoming": {}
  },
  "eth0": {
    "outgoing": {},
    "incoming": {}
  }
}
```

Restore from a configuration file (tcconfig.json).

```
# tcset tcconfig.json --import-setting
```

After restore

```
# tcshow eth0 eth1
{
  "eth1": {
    "outgoing": {
      "dst-port=80, protocol=ip": {
        "filter_id": "800::800",
        "delay": "2.5ms",
        "delay-distro": "1.2ms",
        "loss": "0.01%",
        "rate": "250Kbps"
      }
    },
    "incoming": {
      "dst-network=192.168.10.0/24, protocol=ip": {
        "filter_id": "800::800",
        "corrupt": "0.02%",
        "rate": "1500Kbps"
      }
    }
  },
  "eth0": {
    "outgoing": {
      "dst-network=192.168.0.10/32, dst-port=8080, protocol=ip": {
        "filter_id": "800::800",
        "delay": "10.0ms",
        "delay-distro": "2.0ms",
        "loss": "0.01%",
        "rate": "250Kbps"
      }
    }
  }
}
```

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```

    }
  },
  "incoming": {
    "protocol=ip": {
      "filter_id": "800::800",
      "delay": "1.0ms",
      "loss": "0.02%",
      "rate": "500Kbps"
    }
  }
}
}

```

4.5 Execute with not a super-user

You can execute tcconfig commands with not super-user by using Linux capabilities. Setup Linux capabilities as follows:

```

# the following execution binary paths may different for each environment:
TC_BIN_PATH=/sbin/tc
IP_BIN_PATH=/bin/ip
IPTABLES_BIN_PATH=/sbin/iptables-multi

sudo setcap cap_net_admin+ep $TC_BIN_PATH # mandatory
sudo setcap cap_net_raw,cap_net_admin+ep $IP_BIN_PATH # optional: required to use --
↳direction incoming option
sudo setcap cap_net_raw,cap_net_admin+ep $IPTABLES_BIN_PATH # optional: required to use,
↳--iptables option

```

See also:

[capabilities\(7\)](#) - Linux manual page

TROUBLESHOOTING

5.1 RTNETLINK answers: No such file or directory

5.1.1 Phenomenon

tcset command failed with an error message:

- RTNETLINK answers: No such file or directory
- Error: Specified qdisc not found

Example

```
$ sudo tcset eth0 --rate 1Mbps
[ERROR] tcconfig: command execution failed
        command=/usr/sbin/tc qdisc add dev eth0 parent 1a1a:2 handle 2873: netem
        ↪ delay 10ms
        stderr=Error: Specified qdisc not found.
```

5.1.2 Solution

Execute the following command to load `sch_netem` module. The cause of the error is `sch_netem` kernel module not loaded in your system which required to set up traffic control.

```
$ sudo modprobe sch_netem
```

If the command failed with the below message, you need to install additional kernel module.

Example - Fedora

```
$ sudo modprobe sch_netem
modprobe: FATAL: Module sch_netem not found in directory /lib/modules/4.20.
↪ 11-200.fc29.x86_64
```

In that case, install `kernel-modules-extra` package. This package includes the `sch_netem` module.

Example - Fedora

```
$ sudo dnf install -y kernel-modules-extra
```

Load `sch_netem` module after the package installation.

```
$ sudo modprobe sch_netem
$
```

5.2 RTNETLINK answers: Operation not supported

5.2.1 Phenomenon

tcset command with `--direction incoming` failed with an error message `RTNETLINK answers: Operation not supported`.

5.2.2 Solutions

Checking Linux kernel configurations and reconfigure it if required configurations are disabled.

The cause may be some mandatory kernel configurations are disabled. Following configurations are needed to be enabled to use `--direction incoming` option.

- CONFIG_IP_ADVANCED_ROUTER
- CONFIG_IP_MULTIPLE_TABLES
- CONFIG_NETFILTER_NETLINK
- CONFIG_NETFILTER_NETLINK_QUEUE
- CONFIG_NETFILTER_NETLINK_LOG
- CONFIG_NF_CT_NETLINK
- CONFIG_NETFILTER_XT_TARGET_MARK
- CONFIG_NET_SCHED
- CONFIG_NET_SCH_INGRESS
- CONFIG_SCSI_NETLINK

e.g. Kernel configurations that enabled the above configurations (Debian)

```
$ cat /boot/config-3.16.0-4-amd64 | egrep "NETFILTER_NETLINK=|NETFILTER_NETLINK_
↳ QUEUE=|NETFILTER_NETLINK_LOG=|NF_CT_NETLINK=|SCSI_NETLINK=|IP_ADVANCED_ROUTER=|NET_SCH_
↳ INGRESS=|NET_SCHED=|IP_MULTIPLE_TABLES=|NETFILTER_XT_TARGET_MARK="
CONFIG_IP_ADVANCED_ROUTER=y
CONFIG_IP_MULTIPLE_TABLES=y
CONFIG_NETFILTER_NETLINK=m
CONFIG_NETFILTER_NETLINK_QUEUE=m
CONFIG_NETFILTER_NETLINK_LOG=m
CONFIG_NF_CT_NETLINK=m
CONFIG_NETFILTER_XT_TARGET_MARK=m
CONFIG_NET_SCHED=y
CONFIG_NET_SCH_INGRESS=m
CONFIG_SCSI_NETLINK=y
```

These configurations need to either `y` or `m`. If some of the configurations are disabled, you need to:

1. enable the kernel configurations

2. build kernel
3. using the compiled kernel image as boot kernel

Note: Name of the kernel configuration file (`/boot/config-3.16.0-4-amd64`) different depends on the environment.

CHANGELOG

<https://github.com/thombashi/tcconfig/releases>

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LINKS

- [GitHub repository](#)
- [Issue tracker](#)
- [pip](#): A tool for installing python packages

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