



Configuring QoS

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Information About Quality of Service, page 1](#)
- [QoS Configuration Guidelines and Limitations, page 9](#)
- [Configuring System Classes, page 10](#)
- [Configuring QoS on Interfaces, page 27](#)
- [Configuring Buffers and Queues, page 27](#)
- [Verifying the QoS Configuration, page 29](#)

Information About Quality of Service

The configurable Cisco NX-OS quality of service (QoS) features allow you to classify the network traffic, prioritize the traffic flow, and provide congestion avoidance.

The default QoS configuration on the device provides best-effort service for Ethernet traffic. QoS can be configured to provide additional classes of service for Ethernet traffic. Cisco NX-OS QoS features are configured using Cisco Modular QoS CLI (MQC).

In the event of congestion or collisions, Ethernet will drop packets. The higher level protocols detect the missing data and retransmit the dropped packets.

Modular QoS CLI

The Cisco Modular QoS CLI (MQC) provides a standard set of commands for configuring QoS.

You can use MQC to define additional traffic classes and to configure QoS policies for the whole system and for individual interfaces. Configuring a QoS policy with MQC consists of the following steps:

- 1 Define traffic classes.
- 2 Associate policies and actions with each traffic class.
- 3 Attach policies to logical or physical interfaces as well as at the global system level.

MQC provides two command types to define traffic classes and policies:

class-map

Defines a class map that represents a class of traffic based on packet-matching criteria. Class maps are referenced in policy maps.

The class map classifies incoming packets based on matching criteria, such as the IEEE 802.1p class of service (CoS) value. Unicast and multicast packets are classified.

policy-map

Defines a policy map that represents a set of policies to be applied on a class-by-class basis to class maps.

The policy map defines a set of actions to take on the associated traffic class, such as limiting the bandwidth or dropping packets.

You define the following class-map and policy-map object types when you create them:

network-qos

Defines MQC objects that you can use for system level related actions.

qos

Defines MQC objects that you can use for classification.

queuing

Defines MQC objects that you can use for queuing and scheduling.

**Note**

The qos type is the default for the **class-map** and **policy-map** commands, but not for the **service-policy** which requires that you specify an explicit type.

You can attach policies to interfaces or EtherChannels as well as at the global system level by using the **service-policy** command.

You can view all or individual values for MQC objects by using the **show class-map** and **show policy-map** commands.

An MQC target is an entity (such as an Ethernet interface) that represents a flow of packets. A service policy associates a policy map with an MQC target and specifies whether to apply the policy on incoming or outgoing packets. This mapping enables the configuration of QoS policies such as marking, bandwidth allocation, buffer allocation, and so on.

System Classes

The system qos is a type of MQC target. You use a service policy to associate a policy map with the system qos target. A system qos policy applies to all interfaces on the switch unless a specific interface has an overriding service-policy configuration. The system qos policies are used to define system classes, the classes of traffic across the entire switch, and their attributes.

If service policies are configured at the interface level, the interface-level policy always takes precedence over system class configuration or defaults.

On the Cisco Nexus device, a system class is uniquely identified by a qos-group value. A total of eight system classes are supported. The device supports one default class which is always present on the switch. Up to seven additional system classes can be created by the administrator.

Default System Classes

The device provides the drop system class.

By default, the software classifies all unicast and multicast Ethernet traffic into the default drop system class. This class is identified by qos-group 0.

This class is created automatically when the system starts up (the class is named **class-default** in the CLI). You cannot delete this class and you cannot change the match criteria associated with the default class.

Information About Policy Types

The device supports a number of policy types. You create class maps in the policy types.

There are three policy types

- Network-qos
- Queuing
- QoS

The following QoS parameters can be specified for each type of class:

- Type network-qos—A network-qos policy is used to instantiate system classes and associate parameters with those classes that are of system-wide scope.
 - Classification—The traffic that matches this class are as follows:
 - QoS Group—A class map of type network-qos identifies a system class and is matched by its associated qos-group.
 - Policy—The actions that are performed on the matching traffic are as follows:



Note A network-qos policy can only be attached to the system QoS target.

- MTU—The MTU that needs to be enforced for the traffic that is mapped to a system class.



Note The Cisco Nexus device supports one MTU for all classes for all ports.

- Set CoS value—This configuration is used to mark 802.1p values for all traffic mapped to this system class.
- Congestion Control ECN—Data Center TCP (DCTCP) is an enhancement to the TCP congestion control algorithm for data center networks. It leverages Explicit Congestion Notification (ECN) feature, to mark all the packets when the queue length exceeds a configured

ECN threshold value. The routers and end hosts use this marking as a signal that the network is congested to slow down sending packets. To enable an ECN, use the **congestion-control dctcp ecn** command in the network-qos policy map mode.



Note Enabling ECN on a class on a network-qos policy implies that ECN is enabled for all ports in the system.

- Type queuing—A type queuing policy is used to define the scheduling characteristics of the queues associated with system classes.

The Cisco Nexus device supports type queuing in the egress direction.



Note Some configuration parameters when applied to an EtherChannel are not reflected on the configuration of the member ports.

- Classification—The traffic that matches this class are as follows:
 - QoS Group—A class map of type queuing identifies a system class and is matched by its associated QoS group.
- Policy—The actions that are performed on the matching traffic are as follows:



Note These policies can be attached to the system qos target or to any interface. The output queuing policy is used to configure output queues on the device associated with system classes.

- Bandwidth—Sets the guaranteed scheduling deficit weighted round robin (DWRR) percentage for the system class.
 - Priority—Sets a system class for strict-priority scheduling. Only one system class can be configured for priority in a given queuing policy.
- Type qos—A type QoS policy is used to classify traffic that is based on various Layer 2, Layer 3, and Layer 4 fields in the frame and to map it to system classes.



Note Some configuration parameters when applied to an EtherChannel are not reflected on the configuration of the member ports.

- Classification—The traffic that matches this class are as follows:
 - Access Control Lists—Classifies traffic based on the criteria in existing ACLs.
 - Class of Service—Matches traffic based on the CoS field in the frame header.

- DSCP—Classifies traffic based on the Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) value in the DiffServ field of the IP header.
- IP Real Time Protocol—Classifies traffic on the port numbers used by real-time applications.
- Precedence—Classifies traffic based on the precedence value in the type of service (ToS) field of the IP header.
- Policy—The actions that are performed on the matching traffic are as follows:



Note This policy can be attached to the system or to any interface. It applies to input traffic only.

- QoS Group—Sets the QoS group that corresponds to the system class this traffic flow is mapped to.
 - Cisco Nexus device supports the following:
 - Five QoS groups
 - Five queues for unicast
 - Five queues for multicast

Network QoS Policy Type

A network-qos policy is used to instantiate system classes and associate parameters with those classes that are of system-wide scope.

- Classification—The traffic that matches this class are as follows:
 - QoS Group—A class map of type network-qos identifies a system class and is matched by its associated qos-group.
- Policy—The actions that are performed on the matching traffic are as follows:



Note A network-qos policy can only be attached to the system QoS target.

- MTU—The MTU that needs to be enforced for the traffic that is mapped to a system class.



Note The Cisco Nexus device supports one MTU for all classes for all ports.

- Set CoS value—This configuration is used to mark 802.1p values for all traffic mapped to this system class.

- Congestion Control DCTCP and ECN—Data Center TCP (DCTCP) is an enhancement to the TCP congestion control algorithm for data center networks. It leverages Explicit Congestion Notification (ECN) feature, to mark all the packets when the queue length exceeds a configured DCTCP threshold value. The routers and end hosts use this marking as a signal that the network is congested to slow down sending packets. To enable an DCTCP/ECN, use the "congestion-control dctcp ecn" command in the network-qos policy map mode.



Note Enabling DCTCP and ECN on a class on a network-qos policy implies that DCTCP and ECN is enabled for all ports in the system.

The following example shows how to enable DCTCP and ECN and verify the configuration on the network QoS policy maps:

```
switch# configuration terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
switch(config)# policy-map type network-qos system_network_policy
switch(config-pmap-nq)# class type network-qos nc1
switch(config-pmap-nq-c)# set cos 2
switch(config-pmap-nq-c)# class type network-qos nc2
switch(config-pmap-nq-c)# congestion-control dctcp ecn-threshold 30000 bytes
switch(config-pmap-nq-c)#
switch(config-pmap-nq-c)# system qos
switch(config-sys-qos)# service-policy type network-qos system_network_policy
switch(config-sys-qos)# end
switch#
switch# show policy-map system
```

```
Type network-qos policy-maps
=====

policy-map type network-qos system_network_policy
class type network-qos nc1
match qos-group 1

mtu 1500
set cos 2
class type network-qos nc2
match qos-group 2

mtu 1500
congestion-control dctcp ecn-threshold 30000 bytes
class type network-qos class-default
match qos-group 0

mtu 1500
```

Queuing Policy Type

A queuing policy type is used to define the scheduling characteristics of the queues associated with system classes.

The Cisco Nexus device supports type queuing in the egress direction.



Note Some configuration parameters when applied to a Port Channel are not reflected on the configuration of the member ports.

- Classification—The traffic that matches this class are as follows:
 - QoS Group—A class map of type queuing identifies a system class and is matched by its associated QoS group.
- Policy—The actions that are performed on the matching traffic are as follows:



Note These policies can be attached to the system qos target or to any interface. The output queuing policy is used to configure output queues on the device associated with system classes.

- Bandwidth—Sets the guaranteed scheduling deficit weighted round robin (DWRR) percentage for the system class.
- Priority—Sets a system class for strict-priority scheduling. Only one system class can be configured for priority in a given queuing policy.

QoS Policy Type

A QoS policy type is used to classify traffic that is based on various Layer 2, Layer 3, and Layer 4 fields in the frame and to map it to system classes.



Note Some configuration parameters when applied to a Port Channel are not reflected on the configuration of the member ports.

- Classification—The traffic that matches this class are as follows:
 - Access Control Lists—Classifies traffic based on the criteria in existing ACLs.
 - Class of Service—Matches traffic based on the CoS field in the frame header.
 - DSCP—Classifies traffic based on the Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) value in the DiffServ field of the IP header.
 - IP Real Time Protocol—Classifies traffic on the port numbers used by real-time applications.
 - Precedence—Classifies traffic based on the precedence value in the type of service (ToS) field of the IP header.
- Policy—The actions that are performed on the matching traffic are as follows:



Note This policy can be attached to the system or to any interface. It applies to input traffic only.

- QoS Group—Sets the QoS group that corresponds to the system class this traffic flow is mapped to.

- Cisco Nexus device supports the following:
 - Five QoS groups
 - Five queues for unicast
 - Five queues for multicast

MTU

The Cisco Nexus device supports one MTU for all classes for all ports.

When configuring MTU, follow these guidelines:

- For the Cisco Nexus device, the MTU is controlled by the value configured on the class default.
- Enter the **system jumbomtu** command to define the upper bound of any MTU in the system. The system jumbo MTU has a default value of 9216 bytes. The minimum MTU is 1500 bytes and the maximum MTU is 9216 bytes.
- The system class MTU sets the MTU for all packets in the class. The system class MTU cannot be configured larger than the global jumbo MTU.
- The default system class has a default MTU of 1500 bytes. You can configure this value.
- You can specify the MTU value for either a single Layer 3 interface or a range of Layer 3 interfaces. When you change the Layer 3 interface MTU value to the jumbo MTU value (1500 bytes or greater), you must also change the network QoS MTU value to 1500 bytes or greater. The device generates a syslog message to inform you of this requirement.

Trust Boundaries

The trust boundary is enforced by the incoming interface as follows:

- By default, all Ethernet interfaces are trusted interfaces. The 802.1p CoS and DSCP are preserved unless the marking is configured. There is no default CoS to queue and DSCP to queue mapping. You can define and apply a policy to create these mappings. By default, without a user defined policy, all traffic is assigned to the default queue.
- Any packet that is not tagged with an 802.1p CoS value is classified into the default drop system class. If the untagged packet is sent over a trunk, it is tagged with the default untagged CoS value, which is zero.
- You can override the default untagged CoS value for an Ethernet interface or port channel.
- You can override the default untagged CoS value for an Ethernet interface or a port channel interface using the **untagged cos *cos-value*** command.
- You can override the default untagged Cos value for an Ethernet or a Layer 3 interface or a port channel interface using the **untagged cos *cos-value*** command.

After the system applies the untagged CoS value, QoS functions the same as for a packet that entered the system tagged with the CoS value.

Ingress Classification Policies

You use classification to partition traffic into classes. You classify the traffic based on the packet property (CoS field) or the packet header fields that include IP precedence, Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP), and Layer 2 to Layer 4 parameters. The values used to classify traffic are called match criteria.

Traffic that fails to match any class is assigned to a default class of traffic called class-default.

Egress Queuing Policies

You can associate an egress policy map with an Ethernet interface to guarantee the bandwidth for the specified traffic class or to configure the egress queues.

Each Ethernet interface supports up to five queues, one for each system class. The queues have the following default configuration:

- In addition to these queues, control traffic that is destined for the CPU uses strict priority queues. These queues are not accessible for user configuration.
- Standard Ethernet traffic in the default drop system class is assigned a queue. This queue uses WRR scheduling with 100 percent of the bandwidth.

If you add a system class, a queue is assigned to the class. You must reconfigure the bandwidth allocation on all affected interfaces. Bandwidth is not dedicated automatically to user-defined system classes.

You can configure one strict priority queue. This queue is serviced before all other queues except the control traffic queue (which carries control rather than data traffic).

QoS for Traffic Directed to the CPU

The device automatically applies QoS policies to traffic that is directed to the CPU to ensure that the CPU is not flooded with packets. Control traffic, such as bridge protocol data units (BPDU) frames, is given higher priority to ensure delivery.

QoS Configuration Guidelines and Limitations

To maintain optimal switch performance, follow these guidelines when configuring system classes and policies:

- Switch resources (such as buffers, virtual output queues, and egress queues) are partitioned based on the default and user-defined system classes. Cisco NX-OS automatically adjusts the resource allocation to accommodate the configured system classes.
- When configuring Port Channels, the service policy configured on a Port Channel applies to all member interfaces.
- By default, queues 6 and 7 are reserved for control plane traffic and queue 5 for SPAN traffic. So you can configure four classes along with the default class.
- On Cisco Nexus N3548 Series switches, the bandwidth percentage that is configured under the queuing policy is not honored under the following conditions:

- When there is an egress port that is experiencing congestion due to an input/output rate mismatch.
- When there are multiple traffic classes using different UC/MC queues.
- If all streams are competing for the buffers because the input rate of all streams is more than the output rate.

Some streams experience buffer crunch as the competing streams use up all the system buffers. There is no fair distribution of the shared buffers on Cisco Nexus N3548 Series switches, due to which the streams that can not be buffered are dropped aggressively. This results in the output rates that are less than the configured bandwidth for that stream and the other streams that exceed the configured bandwidth.

To work around this issue, you have to configure the CLI command **hardware profile buffer qos-group X threshold Y** where X is the qos-group number of the traffic that is exceeding the configured bandwidth and Y is the percentage of the shared buffers that can be used by the stream. The threshold value Y should be a small value, for example, 10 or 20. It can be fine tuned based on the burst absorption rate that is required at the same time honoring the bandwidth. The default threshold is 95%.

Configuring System Classes

Configuring Class Maps

You can create or modify a class map with the **class-map** command. The class map is a named object that represents a class of traffic. In the class map, you specify a set of match criteria for classifying the packets. You can then reference class maps in policy maps.



Note

The class map type default is type qos and its match criteria default is match-all.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	switch(config)# class-map [type { network-qos qos queuing }] <i>class-map name</i>	Creates or accesses a named object that represents the specified class of traffic. Class-map names can contain alphabetic, hyphen, or underscore characters, are case sensitive, and can be up to 40 characters. The three class-map configuration modes are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • network-qos—Network-wide (global) mode. CLI prompt: switch(config-cmap-nq)# • qos—Classification mode; this is the default mode. CLI prompt: switch(config-cmap-qos)# • queuing—Queuing mode. CLI prompt: switch(config-cmap-que)#

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	switch(config)# class-map [type qos] [match-all match-any] <i>class-map name</i>	(Optional) Specifies that packets must match any or all criteria that is defined for a class map. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • match-all—Classifies traffic if packets match all criteria that is defined for a specified class map (for example, if both the defined CoS and the ACL criteria match). • match-any—Classifies traffic if packets match any criteria that is defined for a specified class map (for example, if either the CoS or the ACL criteria matches). Class-map names can contain alphabetic, hyphen, or underscore characters, are case sensitive, and can be up to 40 characters.
Step 4	switch(config)# no class-map [type {network-qos qos queuing}] <i>class-name</i>	(Optional) Deletes the specified class map. Note You cannot delete the system-defined class map: class-default. Class-map names can contain alphabetic, hyphen, or underscore characters, are case sensitive, and can be up to 40 characters.

Configuring ACL Classification

You can classify traffic by matching packets based on an existing access control list (ACL). Traffic is classified by the criteria defined in the ACL. The **permit** and **deny** ACL keywords are ignored in the matching; even if a match criteria in the access-list has a **deny** action, it is still used for matching for this class.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	switch(config)# class-map type qos <i>class-name</i>	Creates a named object that represents a class of traffic. Class-map names can contain alphabetic, hyphen, or underscore characters, are case sensitive, and can be up to 40 characters.
Step 3	switch(config-cmap-qos)# match access-group name acl-name	Configures a traffic class by matching packets based on the <i>acl-name</i> . The permit and deny ACL keywords are ignored in the matching. Note You can only define a single ACL in a class map. You cannot add any other match criteria to a class with a match access-group defined.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	switch(config-cmap-qos)# no match access-group name <i>acl-name</i>	(Optional) Removes the match from the traffic class.

This example shows how to classify traffic by matching packets based on existing ACLs:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# class-map type qos class_acl
switch(config-cmap-qos)# match access-group name acl-01
```

Use the **show class-map** command to display the ACL class-map configuration:

```
switch# show class-map class_acl
```

Configuring CoS Classification

You can classify traffic based on the class of service (CoS) in the IEEE 802.1Q header. This 3-bit field is defined in IEEE 802.1p to support QoS traffic classes. CoS is encoded in the high order 3 bits of the VLAN ID Tag field and is referred to as *user_priority*.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	switch(config)# class-map type qos <i>class-name</i>	Creates a named object that represents a class of traffic. Class-map names can contain alphabetic, hyphen, or underscore characters, are case sensitive, and can be up to 40 characters.
Step 3	switch(config-cmap-qos)# match cos <i>cos-value</i>	Specifies the CoS value to match for classifying packets into this class. You can configure a CoS value in the range of 0 to 7.
Step 4	switch(config-cmap-qos)# no match cos <i>cos-value</i>	(Optional) Removes the match from the traffic class.

This example shows how to classify traffic by matching packets based on a defined CoS value:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# class-map type qos match-any class_cos
switch(config-cmap-qos)# match cos 4, 5-6
```

Use the **show class-map** command to display the CoS value class-map configuration:

```
switch# show class-map class_cos
```

Configuring DSCP Classification

You can classify traffic based on the Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) value in the DiffServ field of the IP header.

Table 1: Standard DSCP Values

Value	List of DSCP Values
af11	AF11 dscp (001010)—decimal value 10
af12	AF12 dscp (001100)—decimal value 12
af13	AF13 dscp (001110)—decimal value 14
af21	AF21 dscp (010010)—decimal value 18
af22	AF22 dscp (010100)—decimal value 20
af23	AF23 dscp (010110)—decimal value 22
af31	AF31 dscp (011010)—decimal value 26
af32	AF32 dscp (011100)—decimal value 28
af33	AF33 dscp (011110)—decimal value 30
af41	AF41 dscp (100010)—decimal value 34
af42	AF42 dscp (100100)—decimal value 36
af43	AF43 dscp (100110)—decimal value 38
cs1	CS1 (precedence 1) dscp (001000)—decimal value 8
cs2	CS2 (precedence 2) dscp (010000)—decimal value 16
cs3	CS3 (precedence 3) dscp (011000)—decimal value 24
cs4	CS4 (precedence 4) dscp (100000)—decimal value 32
cs5	CS5 (precedence 5) dscp (101000)—decimal value 40
cs6	CS6 (precedence 6) dscp (110000)—decimal value 48

Value	List of DSCP Values
cs7	CS7 (precedence 7) dscp (111000)—decimal value 56
default	Default dscp (000000)—decimal value 0
ef	EF dscp (101110)—decimal value 46

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	switch(config)# class-map type qos <i>class-name</i>	Creates a named object that represents a class of traffic. Class-map names can contain alphabetic, hyphen, or underscore characters, are case sensitive, and can be up to 40 characters.
Step 3	switch(config-cmap-qos)# match dscp <i>dscp-list</i>	Configures the traffic class by matching packets based on the values in the <i>dscp-list</i> variable. For a list of DSCP values, see the Standard DSCP Values table.
Step 4	switch(config-cmap-qos)# no match dscp <i>dscp-list</i>	(Optional) Removes the match from the traffic class. For a list of DSCP values, see the Standard DSCP Values table.

This example shows how to classify traffic by matching packets based on the DSCP value in the DiffServ field of the IP header:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# class-map type qos match-any class_dscp
switch(config-cmap-qos)# match dscp af21, af32
```

Use the **show class-map** command to display the DSCP class-map configuration:

```
switch# show class-map class_dscp
```

Configuring IP RTP Classification

The IP Real-time Transport Protocol (RTP) is a transport protocol for real-time applications that transmits data such as audio or video and is defined by RFC 3550. Although RTP does not use a common TCP or UDP port, you typically configure RTP to use ports 16384 to 32767. UDP communications use an even port and the next higher odd port is used for RTP Control Protocol (RTCP) communications.

You can classify based on UDP port ranges, which are likely to target applications using RTP.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	switch(config)# class-map type qos <i>class-name</i>	Creates a named object that represents a class of traffic. Class-map names can contain alphabetic, hyphen, or underscore characters, are case sensitive, and can be up to 40 characters.
Step 3	switch(config-cmap-qos)# match ip rtp <i>port-number</i>	Configures the traffic class by matching packets based on a range of lower and upper UDP port numbers, which is likely to target applications using RTP. Values can range from 2000 to 65535.
Step 4	switch(config-cmap-qos)# no match ip rtp <i>port-number</i>	(Optional) Removes the match from the traffic class.

The following example shows how to classify traffic by matching packets based on UDP port ranges that are typically used by RTP applications:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# class-map type qos match-any class_rtp
switch(config-cmap-qos)# match ip rtp 2000-2100, 4000-4100
```

Use the **show class-map** command to display the RTP class-map configuration:

```
switch# show class-map class_rtp
```

Configuring Precedence Classification

You can classify traffic based on the precedence value in the type of service (ToS) byte field of the IP header. The following table shows the precedence values:

Table 2: Precedence Values

Value	List of Precedence Values
<0-7>	IP precedence value
critical	Critical precedence (5)
flash	Flash precedence (3)
flash-override	Flash override precedence (4)
immediate	Immediate precedence (2)
internet	Internetwork control precedence (6)

Value	List of Precedence Values
network	Network control precedence (7)
priority	Priority precedence (1)
routine	Routine precedence (0)

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<code>switch# configure terminal</code>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	<code>switch(config)# class-map type qos match-any class-name</code>	Creates a named object that represents a class of traffic. Class-map names can contain alphabetic, hyphen, or underscore characters, are case sensitive, and can be up to 40 characters.
Step 3	<code>switch(config-cmap-qos)# match precedence precedence-values</code>	Configures the traffic class by matching packets based on precedence values. For a list of precedence values, see the Precedence Values table.
Step 4	<code>switch((config-cmap-qos)# no match precedence precedence-values</code>	(Optional) Removes the match from the traffic class. For a list of precedence values, see the Precedence Values table.

This example shows how to classify traffic by matching packets based on the precedence value in the ToS byte field of the IP header:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# class-map type qos match-any class_precedence
switch(config-cmap-qos)# match precedence 1-2, critical
```

Use the **show class-map** command to display the IP precedence value class-map configuration:

```
switch# show class-map class_precedence
```

Creating Policy Maps

The **policy-map** command is used to create a named object that represents a set of policies that are to be applied to a set of traffic classes.

The device provides one default system class: a drop class for best-effort service (class-default). You can define up to four additional system classes for Ethernet traffic.

The following predefined policy maps are used as default service policies:

- network-qos: default-nq-policy
- Input qos: default-in-policy
- Output queuing: default-out-policy

You need to create a policy map to specify the policies for any user-defined class. In the policy map, you can configure the QoS parameters for each class. You can use the same policy map to modify the configuration of the default classes.

The device distributes all the policy-map configuration values to the attached network adapters.

Before You Begin

Before creating the policy map, define a class map for each new system class.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	switch(config)# policy-map [type { network-qos qos queuing }] <i>policy-name</i>	Creates a named object representing a set of policies that are to be applied to a set of traffic classes. Policy-map names can contain alphabetic, hyphen, or underscore characters, are case sensitive, and can be up to 40 characters. The three policy-map configuration modes are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • network-qos—Network-wide (global) mode. CLI prompt: switch(config-pmap-nq)# • qos—Classification mode; this is the default mode. CLI prompt: switch(config-pmap-qos)# • queuing—Queuing mode. CLI prompt: switch(config-pmap-que)#
Step 3	switch(config)# no policy-map [type { network-qos qos queuing }] <i>policy-name</i>	(Optional) Deletes the specified policy map.
Step 4	switch(config-pmap)# class [type { network-qos qos queuing }] <i>class-name</i>	Associates a class map with the policy map, and enters configuration mode for the specified system class. The three class-map configuration modes are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • network-qos—Network-wide (global) mode. CLI prompt: switch(config-pmap-c-nq)# • qos—Classification mode; this is the default mode. CLI prompt: switch(config-pmap-c-qos)# • queuing—Queuing mode. CLI prompt: switch(config-pmap-c-que)# <p>Note The associated class map must be the same type as the policy-map type.</p>
Step 5	switch(config-pmap)# no class [type { network-qos qos queuing }] <i>class-name</i>	(Optional) Deletes the class map association.

Configuring Type QoS Policies

Type qos policies are used for classifying the traffic of a specific system class identified by a unique qos-group value. A type qos policy can be attached to the system or to individual interfaces for ingress traffic only.

You can set a maximum of five QoS groups for ingress traffic.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	switch(config)# policy-map type qos <i>policy-name</i>	Creates a named object that represents a set of policies that are to be applied to a set of traffic classes. Policy-map names can contain alphabetic, hyphen, or underscore characters, are case sensitive, and can be up to 40 characters.
Step 3	switch(config-pmap-qos)# [class class-default] type qos <i>class-name</i>	Associates a class map with the policy map, and enters configuration mode for the specified system class. Note The associated class map must be the same type as the policy map type.
Step 4	switch(config-pmap-c-qos)# set qos-group <i>qos-group-value</i>	Configures one or more qos-group values to match on for classification of traffic into this class map. The list below identifies the ranges of the <i>qos-group-value</i> . There is no default value. Note The switch can only support a maximum of five QoS groups within this range.
Step 5	switch(config-pmap-c-qos)# no set qos-group <i>qos-group-value</i>	(Optional) Removes the qos-group values from this class.

This example shows how to define a type qos policy map:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# policy-map type qos policy-s1
switch(config-pmap-qos)# class type qos class-s1
switch(config-pmap-c-qos)# set qos-group 2
```

Configuring Type Network QoS Policies

Type network qos policies can only be configured on the system qos attachment point. They are applied to the entire switch for a particular class.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# configure terminal	Enters configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	switch(config)# policy-map type network-qos <i>policy-name</i>	Creates a named object that represents a set of policies that are to be applied to a set of traffic classes. Policy-map names can contain alphabetic, hyphen, or underscore characters, are case sensitive, and can be up to 40 characters.
Step 3	switch(config-pmap-nq)# class type network-qos <i>class-name</i>	Associates a class map with the policy map, and enters configuration mode for the specified system class. Note The associated class map must be the same type as the policy map type.
Step 4	switch(config-pmap-c-nq)# mtu <i>mtu-value</i>	Specifies the MTU value in bytes. Note The <i>mtu-value</i> that you configure must be less than the value set by the system jumbomtu command.
Step 5	switch(config-pmap-c-nq)# no mtu	(Optional) Resets the MTU value in this class.
Step 6	switch(config-pmap-c-nq)# set cos <i>cos-value</i>	Specifies a 802.1Q CoS value which is used to mark packets on this interface. The value range is from 0 to 7.
Step 7	switch(config-pmap-c-nq)# no set cos <i>cos-value</i>	(Optional) Disables the marking operation in this class.

This example shows how to define a type network-qos policy map:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# policy-map type network-qos policy-que1
switch(config-pmap-nq)# class type network-qos class-que1
switch(config-pmap-c-nq)# mtu 5000
switch(config-pmap-c-nq)# set cos 4
```

Configuring Type Queuing Policies

Type queuing policies are used for scheduling and buffering the traffic of a specific system class. A type queuing policy is identified by its QoS group and can be attached to the system or to individual interfaces for input or output traffic.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	switch(config)# policy-map type queuing <i>policy-name</i>	Creates a named object that represents a set of policies that are to be applied to a set of traffic classes. Policy-map names can contain alphabetic, hyphen, or underscore characters, are case sensitive, and can be up to 40 characters.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	switch(config-pmap-que)# class type queuing <i>class-name</i>	Associates a class map with the policy map, and enters configuration mode for the specified system class.
Step 4	switch(config-pmap-c-que)# priority	Specifies that traffic in this class is mapped to a strict priority queue. Note
Step 5	switch(config-pmap-c-que)# no priority	(Optional) Removes the strict priority queuing from the traffic in this class.
Step 6	switch(config-pmap-c-que)# bandwidth percent <i>percentage</i>	Note Before you can successfully allocate bandwidth to the class, you must first reduce the default bandwidth configuration on class-default.
Step 7	switch(config-pmap-c-que)# no bandwidth percent <i>percentage</i>	(Optional) Removes the bandwidth specification from this class.

```
(config-pmap-c-que)# queue-limit 0 bytes
class type queuing cos-dscp-6
queue-limit 0 bytes
class type queuing cos-dscp-7
```

Information About Marking

Marking is a method that you use to modify the QoS fields of the incoming and outgoing packets.

You can use marking commands in traffic classes that are referenced in a policy map. The marking features that you can configure are listed below:

- DSCP
- IP precedence
- CoS

Configuring CoS Marking

The value of the CoS field is recorded in the high-order three bits of the VLAN ID Tag field in the IEEE 802.1Q header.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	switch(config) # policy-map [type network-qos] <i>policy-map name</i>	Creates or accesses the policy map named <i>policy-map-name</i> and enters policy-map mode. The policy-map name can contain alphabetic, hyphen, or underscore characters, is case sensitive, and can be up to 40 characters.
Step 3	switch(config-pmap-nq) # class [type network-qos] { <i>class-map name</i> class-default }	Creates a reference to the <i>class-map-name</i> and enters policy-map class configuration mode. Use the class-default keyword to select all traffic that is not currently matched by classes in the policy map.
Step 4	switch(config-pmap-c-nq) # set cos <i>cos-value</i>	Specifies the CoS value to <i>cos-value</i> . The <i>cos-value</i> can range from 0 to 7. Note This command is supported only for egress policies.

Configuring DSCP Marking

You can set the DSCP value in the six most significant bits of the DiffServ field of the IP header to a specified value. You can enter numeric values from 0 to 60, in addition to the standard DSCP values shown in the table below:


Note

You can set DSCP or IP precedence but you cannot set both values because they modify the same field in the IP packet.

Table 3: Standard DSCP Values

Value	List of DSCP Values
af11	AF11 dscp (001010)—decimal value 10
af12	AF12 dscp (001100)—decimal value 12
af13	AF13 dscp (001110)—decimal value 14
af21	AF21 dscp (010010)—decimal value 18
af22	AF22 dscp (010100)—decimal value 20
af23	AF23 dscp (010110)—decimal value 22
af31	AF31 dscp (011010)—decimal value 26

Value	List of DSCP Values
af32	AF40 dscp (011100)—decimal value 28
af33	AF33 dscp (011110)—decimal value 30
af41	AF41 dscp (100010)—decimal value 34
af42	AF42 dscp (100100)—decimal value 36
af43	AF43 dscp (100110)—decimal value 38
cs1	CS1 (precedence 1) dscp (001000)—decimal value 8
cs2	CS2 (precedence 2) dscp (010000)—decimal value 16
cs3	CS3 (precedence 3) dscp (011000)—decimal value 24
cs4	CS4 (precedence 4) dscp (100000)—decimal value 32
cs5	CS5 (precedence 5) dscp (101000)—decimal value 40
cs6	CS6 (precedence 6) dscp (110000)—decimal value 48
cs7	CS7 (precedence 7) dscp (111000)—decimal value 56
default	Default dscp (000000)—decimal value 0
ef	EF dscp (101110)—decimal value 46

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	policy-map type qos <i>qos-policy-map-name</i>	Creates or accesses the policy map named qos-policy-map-name, and then enters policy-map mode. The policy-map name can contain alphabetic, hyphen, or underscore characters, is case sensitive, and can be up to 40 characters.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	<code>class [type qos] {class-map-name class-default}</code>	Creates a reference to class-map-name, and enters policy-map class configuration mode. Use the class-default keyword to select all traffic that is not currently matched by classes in the policy map.
Step 4	<code>set dscp dscp-value</code>	Sets the DSCP value to dscp-value. See the Standards DSCP Values table.

This example shows how to display the policy-map configuration as shown below:

```
switch# show policy-map policy1
```

Configuring IP Precedence Marking

You can set the value of the IP precedence field in bits 0 to 2 of the IPv4 type of service (ToS) field. The following table shows the precedence values:



Note

You can set IP precedence or DSCP but you cannot set both values because they modify the same field in the IP packet.

Table 4: Precedence Values

Value	List of Precedence Values
0-7	IP precedence value
critical	Critical precedence (5)
flash	Flash precedence (3)
flash-override	Flash override precedence (4)
immediate	Immediate precedence (2)
internet	Internetwork control precedence (6)
network	Network control precedence (7)
priority	Priority precedence (1)
routine	Routine precedence (0)

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# config terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	switch(config) # policy-map [type qos] qos-policy-map-name	Creates or accesses the policy map named <i>policy-map-name</i> , and then enters policy-map mode. The policy-map name can contain alphabetic, hyphen, or underscore characters, is case sensitive, and can be up to 40 characters.
Step 3	switch(config-pmap-nq) # class [type qos] {class-map-name class-default}	Creates a reference to class-map-name, and enters policy-map class configuration mode. Use the class-default keyword to select all traffic that is not currently matched by classes in the policy map.
Step 4	switch(config-pmap-c-nq) # set precedence precedence-value	Sets the IP precedence value to precedence-value. You can enter one of the values shown in the Precedence Values table.

This example shows how to set the precedence marking to 5:

```
switch(config)# policy-map type qos my_policy
switch(config-pmap-qos)# class type qos my_class
switch(config-pmap-c-qos)# set precedence 5
switch(config-pmap-c-qos)#
```

Attaching the System Service Policy

The **service-policy** command specifies the system class policy map as the service policy for the system.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	switch(config)# system qos	Enters system class configuration mode.
Step 3	switch(config-sys-qos)# service-policy type {network-qos qos input [queuing [input output]] policy-name	Specifies the policy map to use as the service policy for the system. There are three policy-map configuration modes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • network-qos—Network-wide (system qos) mode. • qos—Classification mode (system qos input or interface input only). • queuing—Queuing mode (output at system qos and interface).

	Command or Action	Purpose
		Note There is no default policy-map configuration mode; you must specify the type . The input keyword specifies that this policy map should be applied to traffic received on an interface. The output keyword specifies that this policy map should be applied to traffic transmitted from an interface. You can only apply input to a qos policy; you can only apply output to a queuing policy.

Restoring the Default System Service Policies

If you have created and attached new policies to the system QoS configuration, enter the **no** form of the command to reapply the default policies.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	switch(config)# system qos	Enters system class configuration mode.
Step 3	switch(config-sys-qos)# no service-policy type qos input <i>policy-map name</i>	Resets the classification mode policy map. This policy-map configuration is for system QoS input or interface input only:
Step 4	switch(config-sys-qos)# no service-policy type network-qos <i>policy-map name</i>	Resets the network-wide policy map.
Step 5	switch(config-sys-qos)# no service-policy type queuing [input output] <i>policy-map name</i>	Resets the output queuing mode policy map.

Enabling the Jumbo MTU

You can enable the jumbo Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) for the whole switch by setting the MTU to its maximum size (9216 bytes) in the policy map for the default Ethernet system class (class-default).

When you configure jumbo MTU on a port-channel subinterface you must first enable MTU 9216 on the base interface and then configure it again on the subinterface. If you enable the jumbo MTU on the subinterface before you enable it on the base interface then the following error will be displayed on the console:

```
switch(config)# int po 502.4
switch(config-subif)# mtu 9216
ERROR: Incompatible MTU values
```

**Note**

The Cisco Nexus device supports 1 MTU for all classes for all ports.

To use FCoE on switch, add class-fcoe in the custom network-qos policy. If already using FCoE, make sure to add the below lines in the config so that the FCoE does not go down on the switch after enabling the jumbo qos policy.

```
switch# conf t
switch(config)# policy-map type network-qos jumbo
switch(config-pmap-nq)# class type network-qos class-fcoe
switch(config-pmap-nq-c)# end
```

This example shows how to change qos to enable the jumbo MTU:

```
switch# conf t
switch(config)# policy-map type network-qos jumbo
switch(config-pmap-nq)# class type network-qos class-default
switch(config-pmap-c-nq)# mtu 9216
```

**Note**

The **system jumbomtu** command defines the maximum MTU size for the switch. However, jumbo MTU is supported only for system classes that have MTU configured.

Verifying the Jumbo MTU

On the Cisco Nexus device, traffic is classified into one of eight QoS groups. The MTU is configured at the QoS group level. By default, all Ethernet traffic is in QoS group 0. To verify the jumbo MTU for Ethernet traffic, use the **show queuing interface ethernet slot/chassis_number** command and find "HW MTU" in the command output to check the MTU for QoS group 0. The value should be 9216.

The **show interface** command always displays 1500 as the MTU. Because the Cisco Nexus device supports different MTUs for different QoS groups, it is not possible to represent the MTU as one value on a per interface level.

This example shows how to display jumbo MTU information for Ethernet 1/19:

```
switch(config)# show queuing interface ethernet 1/19
Ethernet1/19 queuing information:
  TX Queuing
    qos-group  sched-type  oper-bandwidth
      0         WRR        100

  RX Queuing
  Multicast statistics:
    Mcast pkts dropped           : 0
  Unicast statistics:
    qos-group 0
    HW MTU: 9216 (9216 configured)
    drop-type: drop, xon: 0, xoff: 0
  Statistics:
    Ucast pkts dropped           : 0
```

Configuring QoS on Interfaces

Configuring Untagged CoS

Any incoming packet not tagged with an 802.1p CoS value is assigned the default untagged CoS value of zero (which maps to the default Ethernet drop system class). You can override the default untagged CoS value for an Ethernet or EtherChannel interface.

You can configure flow control on a Layer 2 or Layer 3 interface. Use the **no switchport** command to configure a Layer 3 interface

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	switch(config)# interface { ethernet [<i>chassis</i>]/ <i>slot/port</i> port-channel <i>channel-number</i> }	Enters the configuration mode for the specified interface or port channel.
Step 3	switch(config-if)# no switchport	(Optional) Selects a Layer 3 interface.
Step 4	switch(config-if)# untagged cos <i>cos-value</i>	Configures the untagged CoS value. Values can be from 1 to 7.

The following example shows how to set the CoS value to 4 for untagged frames received on an interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/2
switch(config-if)# untagged cos 4
```

The following example shows how to set the CoS value to 3 for untagged frames received on a Layer 3 interface:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# interface ethernet 1/5
switch(config-if) no switchport
switch(config-if)# untagged cos 3
switch(config-if)#
```

Configuring Buffers and Queues

Configuring a Multicast Slow Receiver Port

When you have a combination of 10-gigabyte and 1-gigabyte ports, you can use this command on the 1-gigabyte port to reduce the effects of the 1-gigabyte port blocking the 10-gigabyte port. Use this command on the 1-gigabyte port only when there is Head-of-Line Blocking (HOLB) on the 10-gigabyte port due to a slow receiver on the 1-gigabyte port.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	switch(config)# hardware profile multicast slow-receiver port port <i>port-number</i> }	Configures a specific 1-Gigabyte port as a slow-receiver port so that it does not block the 10-Gigabyte port. Note You can use this configuration on only one of the four ports of a port-group.
Step 3	switch(config)# copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Saves the change persistently through reboots and restarts by copying the running configuration to the startup configuration.

The following example shows how to configure port 46 as the multicast slow-receiver port:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# hardware profile multicast slow-receiver port 46
switch(config)# copy running-config startup-config
```

Configuring the Percentage of Buffer Used for a Specific QoS Group or Virtual Lane

You can configure the percentage of shared buffer used for a specific QoS group or virtual lane (VL)

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	switch# hardware profile buffer qosgroup number threshold <i>percentage</i>	Configures the buffer for the specified QoS group. The <i>number</i> argument specifies the QoS group number. The range is from 0 to 4. The <i>percentage</i> argument specified the percentage of maximum usages. The range is from 1 to 100.
Step 3	switch(config)# copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Saves the change persistently through reboots and restarts by copying the running configuration to the startup configuration.

The following example shows how to configure the shared buffer for QoS group 1 to a maximum of 40 percent usage:

```
switch# configure terminal
```

```
switch(config)# hardware profile buffer qosgroup 1 threshold 40
switch(config)# copy running-config startup-config
```

Configuring the Percentage of Buffer Used for SPAN Traffic

You can configure the percentage of shared buffer used for SPAN traffic.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	switch# hardware buffer span-threshold <i>percentage</i>	Configures the percentage of maximum usage of the hardware buffer for SPAN traffic. The <i>percentage</i> range is from 0 to 100.
Step 3	switch(config)# copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Saves the change persistently through reboots and restarts by copying the running configuration to the startup configuration.

The following example shows how to configure 30 percent of the hardware buffer for SPAN traffic:

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# hardware buffer span-threshold 30
switch(config)# copy running-config startup-config
```

Verifying the Qos Configuration

To verify the QoS configurations, perform one of these tasks:

Command	Purpose
switch# show class-map	Displays the class maps defined on the device.
switch# show policy-map [<i>name</i>]	Displays the policy maps defined on the device. Optionally, you can display the named policy only.
switch# show policy-map interface [<i>interface number</i>]	Displays the policy map settings for an interface or all interfaces.
switch# show policy-map system	Displays the policy map settings attached to the system qos.
switch# show policy-map type { network-qos qos queuing } [<i>name</i>]	Displays the policy map settings for a specific policy type. Optionally, you can display the named policy only.

Command	Purpose
switch# show interface untagged-cos [module number]	Displays the untagged CoS values for all interfaces.
switch# show wrp-queue cos-map [var]	Displays the mapped CoS values to egress queues.
switch# running-config ipqos	Displays information about the running configuration for QoS.
switch# startup-config ipqos	Displays information about the startup configuration for QoS.
switch# show queuing interface ethernet slot-no/port-no	Displays the queuing information on interfaces.

This example shows how to configure a network QoS policy:

```
switch(config)# class-map type network-qos cnq1
switch(config-cmap-nq)# match qos-group 1
switch(config-cmap-nq)# exit
switch(config)# class-map type network-qos cnq6
switch(config-cmap-nq)# match qos-group 6
switch(config-cmap-nq)# exit
switch(config)# policy-map type network-qos pnqos
switch(config-pmap-nq)# class type network-qos cnq1
switch(config-pmap-nq-c)# set cos 4
switch(config-pmap-nq-c)# exit
switch(config-pmap-nq)# class type network-qos cnq6
switch(config-pmap-nq-c)# set cos 5
switch(config-pmap-nq-c)# congestion-control random-detect ecn
switch(config-pmap-nq-c)# exit
switch(config-pmap-nq)# class type network-qos class-default
switch(config-pmap-nq-c)# mtu 9216
switch(config-pmap-nq-c)# exit
switch(config-pmap-nq)# exit
switch(config)# system qos
switch(config-sys-qos)# service-policy type network-qos pnqos
switch(config-sys-qos)#
```

This example shows how to configure a queuing policy:

```
switch(config)# class-map type queuing cq1
switch(config-cmap-que)# match qos-group 1
switch(config-cmap-que)# exit
switch(config)# class-map type queuing cq6
switch(config-cmap-que)# match qos-group 6
switch(config-cmap-que)# exit
switch(config)# policy-map type queuing pqu
switch(config-pmap-que)# class type queuing class-default
switch(config-pmap-c-que)# bandwidth percent 70
switch(config-pmap-c-que)# exit
switch(config-pmap-que)# class type queuing cq1
switch(config-pmap-c-que)# bandwidth percent 10
switch(config-pmap-c-que)# exit
switch(config-pmap-que)# class type queuing cq6
switch(config-pmap-c-que)# bandwidth percent 20
switch(config-pmap-c-que)# exit
switch(config-pmap-que)# exit
switch(config)# system qos
switch(config-sys-qos)# service-policy type queuing output pqu
switch(config-sys-qos)#
```

This example shows how to configure a QoS policy:

```
switch(config)# class-map type qos cqos1
switch(config-cmap-qos)# match cos 1
switch(config-cmap-qos)# exit
switch(config)# class-map type qos cqos6
switch(config-cmap-qos)# match cos 6
switch(config-cmap-qos)# exit
switch(config)# policy-map type qos pqos
switch(config-pmap-qos)# class type qos cqos1
switch(config-pmap-c-qos)# set qos-group 1
switch(config-pmap-c-qos)# exit
switch(config-pmap-qos)# class type qos cqos6
switch(config-pmap-c-qos)# set qos-group 6
switch(config-pmap-c-qos)# exit
switch(config-pmap-qos)# exit
switch(config)# system qos
switch(config-sys-qos)# service-policy type qos input pqos
switch(config-sys-qos)#
```

This example shows how to verify the untagged-cos configuration on interfaces:

```
switch(config-if)# show interface untagged-cos
=====
```

Interface	Untagged-CoS
Ethernet1/1	4
Ethernet1/2	
Ethernet1/3	5
Ethernet1/4	
Ethernet1/5	
Ethernet1/6	
Ethernet1/7	
Ethernet1/8	
Ethernet1/9	
Ethernet1/10	
Ethernet1/11	
Ethernet1/12	
Ethernet1/13	
Ethernet1/14	
Ethernet1/15	
Ethernet1/16	
Ethernet1/17	

This example shows how to display the QoS running configuration:

```
switch(config)# show running-config ipqos

!Command: show running-config ipqos
!Time: Mon Mar 15 08:24:12 2010

version 5.0(3)U1(1)
class-map type qos match-all cqos1
  match cos 1
class-map type qos match-all cqos6
  match cos 6
class-map type queuing cqul
  match qos-group 1
class-map type queuing cqu6
  match qos-group 6
policy-map type qos pqos
  class cqos1
    set qos-group 1
  class cqos6
    set qos-group 6
policy-map type queuing pqu
  class type queuing cqul
    bandwidth percent 10
  class type queuing cqu6
    bandwidth percent 20
  class type queuing class-default
    bandwidth percent 70
```

```

class-map type network-qos cnq1
  match qos-group 1
class-map type network-qos cnq6
  match qos-group 6
policy-map type network-qos pnqos
  class type network-qos cnq1
    set cos 4
  class type network-qos cnq6
    set cos 5
    congestion-control random-detect ecn
  class type network-qos class-default
    mtu 9216
system qos
  service-policy type qos input pqos
  service-policy type network-qos pnqos
  service-policy type queuing output pqu

```

```

interface Ethernet1/1
  untagged cos 4

```

```

interface Ethernet1/3
  untagged cos 5

```

```

switch(config)#

```

This example shows how to display the class map configuration:

```

switch(config)# show class-map

```

```

Type qos class-maps
=====

```

```

  class-map type qos match-all cqos1
    match cos 1

  class-map type qos match-all cqos6
    match cos 6

  class-map type qos match-any class-default
    match any

```

```

Type queuing class-maps
=====

```

```

  class-map type queuing cqul
    match qos-group 1

  class-map type queuing cqu6
    match qos-group 6

  class-map type queuing class-default
    match qos-group 0

```

```

Type network-qos class-maps
=====

```

```

  class-map type network-qos cnq1
    match qos-group 1

  class-map type network-qos cnq6
    match qos-group 6

  class-map type network-qos class-default
    match qos-group 0

```

```

switch(config)#

```


This example shows how to display the policy map configuration:

```
switch(config)# show policy-map

Type qos policy-maps
=====

policy-map type qos pqos
  class type qos cqos1
    set qos-group 1
  class type qos cqos6
    set qos-group 6
  class type qos class-default
    set qos-group 0
policy-map type qos default-in-policy
  class type qos class-default
    set qos-group 0

Type queuing policy-maps
=====

policy-map type queuing pqu
  class type queuing cqul
    bandwidth percent 10
  class type queuing cqu6
    bandwidth percent 20
  class type queuing class-default
    bandwidth percent 70
policy-map type queuing default-out-policy
  class type queuing class-default
    bandwidth percent 100

Type network-qos policy-maps
=====

policy-map type network-qos pnqos
  class type network-qos cnq1
    mtu 1500
    set cos 4
  class type network-qos cnq6
    mtu 1500
    set cos 5
    congestion-control random-detect ecn
  class type network-qos class-default
    mtu 9216
policy-map type network-qos default-nq-policy
  class type network-qos class-default
    mtu 1500
switch(config)#
```

This example shows how to display all active policy maps in the system:

```
switch(config)# show policy-map system

Type network-qos policy-maps
=====

policy-map type network-qos pnqos
  class type network-qos cnq1      match qos-group 1
    mtu 1500
    set cos 4
  class type network-qos cnq6      match qos-group 6
    mtu 1500
    set cos 5
    congestion-control random-detect ecn
  class type network-qos class-default      match qos-group 0
    mtu 9216
```

```

Service-policy (qos) input:  pqos
  policy statistics status:  disabled

Class-map (qos):  cqos1 (match-all)
  Match: cos 1
  set qos-group 1

Class-map (qos):  cqos6 (match-all)
  Match: cos 6
  set qos-group 6

Class-map (qos):  class-default (match-any)
  Match: any
  set qos-group 0

Service-policy (queuing) output:  pqu
  policy statistics status:  disabled

Class-map (queuing):  cqul (match-any)
  Match: qos-group 1
  bandwidth percent 10

Class-map (queuing):  cqu6 (match-any)
  Match: qos-group 6
  bandwidth percent 20

Class-map (queuing):  class-default (match-any)
  Match: qos-group 0
  bandwidth percent 70

```

```
switch(config)#
```

This example shows how to display the service policy maps configured on the interfaces:

```
switch(config)# show policy-map interface ethernet 1/1
```

```

Global statistics status :  disabled

Ethernet1/1

Service-policy (qos) input:  pqos
  policy statistics status:  disabled

Class-map (qos):  cqos1 (match-all)
  Match: cos 1
  set qos-group 1

Class-map (qos):  cqos6 (match-all)
  Match: cos 6
  set qos-group 6

Class-map (qos):  class-default (match-any)
  Match: any
  set qos-group 0

Service-policy (queuing) output:  pqu
  policy statistics status:  disabled

Class-map (queuing):  cqul (match-any)
  Match: qos-group 1
  bandwidth percent 10

Class-map (queuing):  cqu6 (match-any)
  Match: qos-group 6
  bandwidth percent 20

Class-map (queuing):  class-default (match-any)
  Match: qos-group 0
  bandwidth percent 70

switch(config)#

```

This example shows how to display the queuing information for a specific interface:

```
switch(config)# show queuing interface ethernet 1/1
Ethernet1/1 queuing information:
  TX Queuing
    qos-group  sched-type  oper-bandwidth
      0         WRR        20
      1         WRR        10
      2         WRR        10
      3         WRR        10
      4         WRR        10

  RX Queuing
    Multicast statistics:
      Mcast pkts dropped           : 0
    Unicast statistics:
      qos-group 0
      HW MTU: 1500 (1500 configured)
      drop-type: drop, xon: 0, xoff: 0
      Statistics:
        Ucast pkts dropped           : 0
      qos-group 1
      HW MTU: 1500 (1500 configured)
      drop-type: drop, xon: 0, xoff: 0
      Statistics:
        Ucast pkts dropped           : 0
      qos-group 2
      HW MTU: 1500 (1500 configured)
      drop-type: drop, xon: 0, xoff: 0
      Statistics:
        Ucast pkts dropped           : 0
      qos-group 3
      HW MTU: 1500 (1500 configured)
      drop-type: drop, xon: 0, xoff: 0
      Statistics:
        Ucast pkts dropped           : 0
      qos-group 4
      HW MTU: 1500 (1500 configured)
      drop-type: drop, xon: 0, xoff: 0
      Statistics:
        Ucast pkts dropped           : 0
```

