



Configuring iSCSI TLV

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Information about iSCSI TLV, on page 1](#)
- [iSCSI TLV Configuration, on page 1](#)
- [iSCSI TLV and FCoE Configuration, on page 5](#)

Information about iSCSI TLV

NICs and converged network adapters connected to a Cisco Nexus 5000 or a Cisco Nexus 6000 Series switch by utilizing iSCSI as a storage protocol can be programmed to accept the configuration values sent by the switch leveraging DCBX or data center bridging exchange protocol. DCBX negotiates configuration and settings between the switch and the adapter through a variety of type-length-value (TLV) and sub-TLVs. This allows the switch to distribute configuration values to all attached adapters from a centralized location instead of having to manually program CoS markings on each individual server and adapter. For flexibility, Enhanced Transmission Selection (ETS) and Priority Flow Control (PFC) parameters are coded in TLV format. However, the use of PFC or ETS for lossy and lossless protocol behavior is not a requirement for iSCSI TLV operations - the TLV can be leveraged for both traditional TCP or drop behavior iSCSI networks as well as for a complete end-to-end lossless iSCSI fabric. Enabling ETS and PFC will separate storage traffic from other IP traffic and allow for accurate and error-free configuration information to be transmitted from the switch to the adapter.



Note The adapter management application must ensure that the Willing mode is set to enable to accept the CoS values from the switch.

iSCSI TLV Configuration

Identifying iSCSI Traffic

You can define a class map for each class of traffic to be used in QoS policies.

If the packet matches any of the criteria configured for this class map with the match command, then this class map is applied to the packet. If no execution strategy is specified (match-any or match-all), then the default value of match-any is applied to the traffic class.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	switch(config)# class-map [type qos] [match-all match-any] <i>class-map-name</i>	Creates a named object that represents a class of traffic, and enters class-map mode. 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 protocol [fcoe iscsi tcp]	Specifies the CoS value to match and specifies which protocol has to be mapped to a given CoS value. Important You are enabling the TLV by typing match protocol iscsi.
Step 4	switch(config-cmap-qos)# match cos <i>cos value</i>	Specifies the CoS value to match. The range is from 0 to 7.

Example

This example shows how to identify iSCSI traffic.

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# class-map type qos match-all c1
switch(config-cmap-qos)# match protocol iscsi
switch(config-cmap-qos)# match cos 5
```

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 (including Fabric Extender host interfaces) for input traffic only.

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 <i>class-name</i>	To add a reference to the system class that matches a traffic class, use this command.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	switch(config-pmap-c-qos)# set qos-group <i>qos-group-value</i>	Configures one or more qos-group values to match for classification of traffic into this class map. The range of qos-group-values is from 2 to 5. There is no default value. Note The Cisco Nexus 5000 Series switch can only support a maximum of five qos-groups within this range.
Step 5	switch(config-pmap-c-qos)# exit	Exits qos configuration mode and enters policy-map mode.
Step 6	switch(config-pmap-qos)# class class-default	To add a reference to the system default class that does not match any traffic class, use the class class-default command.

Example

This example shows how to define a QoS policy map.

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# policy-map type qos c1
switch(config-pmap-qos)# class c1
switch(config-pmap-c-qos)# set qos-group 2
switch(config-pmap-c-qos)# exit
switch(config-pmap-qos)# class class-default
```

Configuring No-Drop Policy Maps

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	switch(config)# class-map type {network-qos queuing} class-name	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-nq)# match qos-group <i>qos-group-value</i>	Configures the traffic class by matching packets based on a list of QoS group values. Values can range from 0 to 5. QoS group 0 is equivalent to class-default and QoS group 1 is equivalent to class-fcoe. Note qos-groups 0 and 1 are reserved for default classes and cannot be configured.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	switch(config-cmap-nq)# exit	Exits class-map mode and enters global configuration mode.
Step 5	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 6	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 7	switch(config-pmap-c-nq)# pause no-drop [pfc-cos <i>pfc-cos-value</i>]	Configures a no-drop class. If you do not specify this command, the default policy is drop. Note The operation for the drop policy is a simple tail drop, where arriving packets will be dropped if the queue increases to its allocated size. The pfc-cos-value range is from 0 to 7. This option is supported only for a ACL-based system class (which filters traffic using criteria other than cos-based matches). Caution The list of CoS values can potentially include the CoS value that is used for FCoE traffic in class-fcoe. You must determine if this is desired behavior for your topology.
Step 8	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 9	switch(config-pmap-c-nq)# mtu 9216	Enables the jumbo MTU for the whole switch by setting the MTU to its maximum size (9216

	Command or Action	Purpose
		bytes) in the policy map for the default system class (class-default).

Example

This example shows how to configure a no-drop policy map.

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# class-map type network-qos c1
switch(config-cmap-nq)# match qos-group 2
switch(config-cmap-nq)# exit
switch(config)# policy-map type network-qos p1
switch(config-pmap-nq)# class type network-qos c1
switch(config-pmap-c-nq)# pause no-drop
switch(config-pmap-nq)# class type network-qos class-default
switch(config-pmap-c-nq)# mtu 9216
```

Applying System Service 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)# service-policy {type {qos input}} policy-map-name	Attaches a policy map of type qos to an interface.
Step 4	switch(config-sys-qos)# service-policy {type {network-qos}} policy-map-name	Attaches a policy map of type network-qos to an interface.

Example

This example shows how to apply system service policies.

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# system qos
switch(config-sys-qos)# service-policy type qos input c1
switch(config-sys-qos)# service-policy type network-qos p1
```

iSCSI TLV and FCoE Configuration

Identifying iSCSI and FCoE Traffic

You can define a class map for each class of traffic to be used in QoS policies.

If the packet matches any of the criteria configured for this class map with the match command, then this class map is applied to the packet. If no execution strategy is specified (match-any or match-all), then the default value of match-any is applied to the traffic 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-map-name</i>	Creates a named object that represents a class of traffic, and enters class-map mode. 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)# exit	Exits class-map configuration mode and enters global configuration mode.
Step 4	switch(config)# class-map type qos [match-all match-any] <i>class-map-name</i>	Creates a class map, provides conditions for applying this class map to a packet, and enters the class-map configuration mode.
Step 5	switch(config-cmap-qos)# match protocol [fcoe iscsi tcp]	Specifies the CoS value to match and specifies which protocol has to be mapped to a given CoS value. Important You are enabling the TLV by typing match protocol iscsi.
Step 6	switch(config-cmap-qos)# match cos <i>cos value</i>	Specifies the CoS value to match. The range is from 0 to 7.
Step 7	switch(config-cmap-qos)# exit	Exits class-map configuration mode and enters global configuration mode.
Step 8	switch(config)# class-map type queuing <i>class-map-name</i>	Creates a class map that defines a queuing class of traffic and enters the class-map configuration mode.
Step 9	switch(config-cmap-que)# match qos-group <i>qos-group-list</i>	Configures a traffic class that matches the QoS group values.

Example

This example shows how to identify iSCSI and FCoE traffic.

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# class-map type qos class-fcoe
switch(config-cmap-qos)# exit
switch(config)# class-map type qos match-all c1
switch(config-cmap-qos)# match protocol iscsi
switch(config-cmap-qos)# match cos 6
switch(config-cmap-qos)# exit
```

```
switch(config)# class-map type queuing class-fcoe
switch(config-cmap-que)# match qos-group 1
```

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 (including Fabric Extender host interfaces) for input traffic only.

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 <i>class-name</i>	Specifies a class map for a policy map.
Step 4	switch(config-pmap-c-qos)# set qos-group <i>qos-group-value</i>	Configures one or more qos-group values to match for classification of traffic into this class map. The range of qos-group-values is from 2 to 5. There is no default value. Note The Cisco Nexus 5000 Series switch can only support a maximum of five qos-groups within this range.
Step 5	switch(config-pmap-c-qos)# exit	Exits qos configuration mode and enters policy-map mode.
Step 6	switch(config-pmap-qos)# class <i>class-name</i>	Specifies a class map for a policy map.
Step 7	switch(config-pmap-c-qos)# set qos-group <i>qos-group-value</i>	Configures one or more qos-group values to match for classification of traffic into this class map. The range of qos-group-values is from 2 to 5. There is no default value. Note The Cisco Nexus 5000 Series switch can only support a maximum of five qos-groups within this range.
Step 8	switch(config-pmap-c-qos)# exit	Exits qos configuration mode and enters policy-map mode.
Step 9	switch(config-pmap-qos)# class class-default	Adds a reference to the system default class that does not match any traffic class.

Example

This example shows how to define a QoS policy map.

```
switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# policy-map type qos c1
switch(config-pmap-qos)# class c1
switch(config-pmap-c-qos)# set qos-group 2
switch(config-pmap-c-qos)# exit
switch(config-pmap-qos)# class class-fcoe
switch(config-pmap-c-qos)# set qos-group 1
switch(config-pmap-c-qos)# exit
switch(config-pmap-qos)# class class-default
```

Configuring No-Drop Policy Maps

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	switch# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	switch(config)# class-map type <i>{network-qos} 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-nq)# match qos-group <i>qos-group-value</i>	Configures the traffic class by matching packets based on a list of QoS group values. Values can range from 0 to 5. QoS group 0 is equivalent to class-default and QoS group 1 is equivalent to class-fcoe. Note qos-groups 0 and 1 are reserved for default classes and cannot be configured.
Step 4	switch(config-cmap-nq)# exit	Exits class-map mode and enters global configuration mode.
Step 5	switch(config)# class-map type <i>{network-qos} 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 6	switch(config-cmap-nq)# match qos-group <i>qos-group-value</i>	Configures the traffic class by matching packets based on a list of QoS group values. Values can range from 0 to 5. QoS group 0 is equivalent to class-default and QoS group 1 is equivalent to class-fcoe.

	Command or Action	Purpose
		<p>Note qos-groups 0 and 1 are reserved for default classes and cannot be configured.</p>
Step 7	switch(config-cmap-nq)# exit	Exits class-map mode and enters global configuration mode.
Step 8	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 9	switch(config-pmap-nq)# class type network-qos <i>class-name</i>	<p>Associates a class map with the policy map, and enters configuration mode for the specified system class.</p> <p>Note The associated class map must be the same type as the policy map type.</p>
Step 10	switch(config-pmap-c-nq)# pause no-drop [pfc-cos <i>pfc-cos-value</i>]	<p>Configures a no-drop class. If you do not specify this command, the default policy is drop.</p> <p>Note The operation for the drop policy is a simple tail drop, where arriving packets will be dropped if the queue increases to its allocated size.</p> <p>The pfc-cos-value range is from 0 to 7. This option is supported only for a ACL-based system class (which filters traffic using criteria other than cos-based matches).</p> <p>Caution The list of CoS values can potentially include the CoS value that is used for FCoE traffic in class-fcoe. You must determine if this is desired behavior for your topology.</p>

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 11	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 12	switch(config-pmap-c-nq)# mtu 2158	Sets the MTU to 2158 bytes in the policy map for class-fcoe.
Step 13	switch(config-pmap-c-nq)# pause no-drop [pfc-cos <i>pfc-cos-value</i>]	Configures a no-drop class. If you do not specify this command, the default policy is drop. Note The operation for the drop policy is a simple tail drop, where arriving packets will be dropped if the queue increases to its allocated size. The pfc-cos-value range is from 0 to 7. This option is supported only for a ACL-based system class (which filters traffic using criteria other than cos-based matches). Caution The list of CoS values can potentially include the CoS value that is used for FCoE traffic in class-fcoe. You must determine if this is desired behavior for your topology.
Step 14	switch(config-pmap-nq)# class type network-qos <i>class-name</i>	Associates the default system class (class-default) 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 15	switch(config-pmap-c-nq)# mtu 9216	Enables the jumbo MTU for the whole switch by setting the MTU to its maximum size (9216 bytes) in the policy map for the default system class (class-default).

Example

This example shows how to configure a no-drop policy map.

```

switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# class-map type network-qos c1
switch(config-cmap-nq)# match qos-group 2
switch(config-cmap-nq)# exit
switch(config)# class-map type network-qos class-fcoe
switch(config-cmap-nq)# match qos-group 1
switch(config-cmap-nq)# exit
switch(config)# policy-map type network-qos p1
switch(config-pmap-nq)# class type network-qos c1
switch(config-pmap-c-nq)# pause no-drop
switch(config-pmap-nq)# class type network-qos class-fcoe
switch(config-pmap-c-nq)# mtu 2158
switch(config-pmap-c-nq)# pause no-drop
switch(config-pmap-nq)# class type network-qos class-default
switch(config-pmap-c-nq)# mtu 9216

```

Applying System Service 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)# service-policy type queuing input fcoe-default-in-policy	Applies the input queuing FCoE policy map to an interface.
Step 4	switch(config-sys-qos)# service-policy type queuing output fcoe-default-out-policy	Applies the output queuing FCoE policy map to an interface.
Step 5	switch(config-sys-qos)# service-policy {type {qos input}} policy-map-name	Attaches a policy map of type qos to an interface.
Step 6	switch(config-sys-qos)# service-policy {type {network-qos}} policy-map-name	Attaches a policy map of type network-qos to an interface.

Example

This example shows how to apply system service policies.

```

switch# configure terminal
switch(config)# system qos
switch(config-sys-qos)# service-policy type queuing input fcoe-default-in-policy
switch(config-sys-qos)# service-policy type queuing output fcoe-default-out-policy
switch(config-sys-qos)# service-policy type qos input c1
switch(config-sys-qos)# service-policy type network-qos p1

```

