



Per-Session QoS

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The Per-Session QoS feature is one of two features bundled with the QoS: Broadband Aggregation Enhancements—Phase 1 feature. The Per-Session QoS feature provides the ability to apply quality of service (QoS) features (such as traffic classification, shaping, queueing, and policing) on a per-session basis. The Per-Session QoS feature can be configured either using a RADIUS server or using the framework available on the Intelligent Service Gateway (ISG).



Note

The Per-Session QoS feature can also be configured using a virtual template (for PPP sessions only). Using a virtual template is considered a “legacy” method but is still an available option for those familiar with virtual templates. For more information about using virtual templates to configure this feature, see the [“Per-Session QoS and Virtual Templates” section on page 6](#).

Finding Feature Information in This Module

Your Cisco IOS software release may not support all of the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your Cisco IOS software release. To reach links to specific feature documentation in this module and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, use the [“Feature Information for Per-Session QoS” section on page 20](#).

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Americas Headquarters:
Cisco Systems, Inc., 170 West Tasman Drive, San Jose, CA 95134-1706 USA

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Prerequisites for Per-Session QoS

- The PPP or IP sessions are enabled.



Note

This document uses the generic term PPP to cover all protocol types. Examples of protocols include PPP over Ethernet (PPPoE) and PPP over ATM (PPPoA). The specific protocol supported varies by platform. For example, the Cisco 7600 series router does not support PPPoA or PPP over Ethernet over ATM (PPPoEoA). For information about the Cisco 7600 series router, see the [Cisco 7600 Series Cisco IOS Configuration Guide](#) for the Cisco IOS release you are using.

- Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) resequencing is disabled.



Note

This prerequisite does not apply to the Cisco 7600 series router. L2TP is not supported on the Cisco 7600 series router.

- Traffic classes and policy maps have been configured with the QoS feature (for example, traffic policing or traffic shaping) to be applied to the network traffic. Depending on the needs of your network, multiple traffic classes and policy maps may be required.

RADIUS-Server-Specific Prerequisites

Only if you are using a RADIUS server the following prerequisites apply:

- Authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) must be enabled.
- The RADIUS server must be configured.
- The service profile on the RADIUS server must be created.

Restrictions for Per-Session QoS

This feature does not support the following:

- L2TP sequencing.
- Packet dropping (packet discarding). That is, this feature does not allow you to discard packets using the **drop** command.

- The Multilink PPP (MLPPP) protocol. That is, multilink bundles are not supported in either a PPP Termination and Aggregation (PTA) configuration or an L2TP configuration.



Note MLPPP is supported on the Cisco 7600 series router.

- ATM interfaces (that is, PPPoA sessions) for Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRC.

Restrictions for Per-Session QoS (Cisco 7600 Series Routers)

The following restrictions apply to the Cisco 7600 series router only.

QoS Features Supported

- Queuing features are not supported in the ingress (incoming) direction of a router in an IP session. This means that traffic shaping, priority queuing such as low latency queuing (LLQ), class-based weighted fair queuing (CBWFQ), and weighted random early detection (WRED) are not supported. Features that can be configured are traffic policing and traffic marking in either the class-default class or any of the user-defined classes, as shown in the following example:

```
policy-map sess_ingress
  class c1
    police 2000000
    set ip precedence 4
  class class-default
    police 5000000
    set ip precedence 1
```



Note This restriction does not apply at the subinterface level in the ingress direction. That is, LLQ and traffic shaping are supported in the ingress direction. CBWFQ and WRED are not supported. For more information, see the [“IP Subscriber Awareness over Ethernet”](#) module.

Functionality Supported in Egress Policy Maps

- A policy map (in the egress direction) used in an IP session can have *only* packet marking enabled in the user-defined class. No other QoS features (for instance, traffic policing, LLQ, WRED, or traffic shaping) can be enabled. This means that the simplified configuration shown below would not be supported.

```
policy-map sess_egress
  class c1
    police/priority/bandwidth/wred/shape
```

The simplified configuration shown below would be supported.

```
policy-map sess_egress
  class c1
    set <name> <value>
```

However, all QoS features *can* be configured in the class-default class, as illustrated below.

```
policy-map sess_egress
  class class-default
    police/priority/bandwidth/wred/shape/set
```

- A hierarchical policy map (in the egress direction) on a IP session is supported, but the child policy map must be attached to the class class-default of the parent policy map as illustrated in the simplified configuration below.

```
policy-map sess_egress
  class class-default
    <Queueing feature like traffic shaping or bandwidth remaining ratio>
  service-policy child
```



Note None of the restrictions that apply to a “flat” policy map (that is, a policy map not in a hierarchical policy map structure) in the egress or outgoing direction on a session apply to the child policy map. A simplified configuration illustrating this point is shown below.

```
policy-map child
  class voip
    police 9000
    priority level 1
  class iptv
    police 4193000
    priority level 2
    set cos 4
  class gaming
    bandwidth 1000 (kbps)
  class class-default
    set cos 1
```

Fields Used for Classifying Traffic (Ingress and Egress Direction)

Traffic in both the ingress and egress direction can be classified (matched) on the basis of characteristics or attributes such as the following:

- Ip precedence value
- Differentiated services code point (DSCP) value
- Class of service (CoS) value and CoS-inner value (of a Layer 2 QinQ packet)
- Access control list (ACL) number
- VLAN and inner-VLAN numbers

Combinations of these characteristics or attributes are allowed with the following restrictions:

- A combination of the CoS-inner setting and ACL number is not supported.
- While the command-line interface (CLI) does allow a configuration that contains two **match cos** commands, the **match-any** keyword must be used with the **class-map** command to make such a configuration meaningful.
- The **match vlan** and **match vlan-inner** commands are supported at the main interface level only.

Fields Used for Marking Traffic (Ingress and Egress Direction)

Traffic in both the ingress and egress direction can be marked on the basis of characteristics or attributes such as the following:

- Ip precedence value
- DSCP value
- CoS value
- CoS-inner value (in the egress direction *only*)

If a **set** command is specified, note the following points:

- Specifying both **set cos 4** and **set cos 5** in the same traffic class causes the **show policy-map** command to display only **set cos 5** in the show command output.
- Specifying both the **set ip prec 5** command and the **set dscp cs6** command in the same class causes the **show policy-map** command to display only **set dscp cs6** in the **show** command output.

Information About Per-Session QoS

To configure the Per-Session QoS feature, you should understand the following concepts:

- [Benefits of Per-Session QoS, page 5](#)
- [Policy Maps and QoS Features, page 5](#)
- [Per-Session QoS and Virtual Templates, page 6](#)
- [Per-Session QoS and the ISG Framework, page 6](#)

Benefits of Per-Session QoS

The ability to apply QoS features on a per-session basis helps the Internet service provider (ISP) to adhere to the Service Level Agreement (SLA) established for handling traffic. Applying QoS on a per-session basis provides a higher degree of granularity for managing traffic on the network.

Policy Maps and QoS Features

A policy map specifies the QoS feature to be applied to network traffic. Examples of QoS features that can be specified in a policy map include traffic classification, shaping, queueing, and policing, among others. Each QoS feature is configured using the appropriate QoS commands.

Policy maps (including hierarchical policy maps) are created using the Modular Quality of Service (QoS) Command-Line Interface (CLI) (MQC).

Hierarchical Policy Maps

Policy maps can be configured in a hierarchical structure. That is, policy maps can be configured in levels subordinate to one another. The policy map at the highest level is referred to as the “parent” policy map. A subordinate policy map is referred to as a “child” policy map.

A typical hierarchical policy map structure consists of a parent policy map and one child policy map. Configure the child policy map first; then configure the parent policy map. Both types of policy maps are configured in the same manner.

The parent policy map typically contains one class—the class called class-default. The child policy map can contain multiple classes.



Note

Before configuring the policy map, create the traffic classes and specify the match criteria used to classify traffic. To create traffic classes and specify match criteria, use the MQC.

The following restrictions apply to hierarchical policy maps:

- Specify CBWFQ in the child policy map *only*. CBWFQ cannot be specified in the parent policy map.
- Traffic shaping can be specified in *either* the parent policy map *or* the child policy map.

However, for this feature, you *must* specify traffic shaping in the parent policy map. Specifying traffic shaping in the child policy map is optional.



Note

The restrictions related to policy maps and the Cisco 7600 series router are different from those listed above. For more information about the restrictions specific to the Cisco 7600 series router, see the [“Restrictions for Per-Session QoS \(Cisco 7600 Series Routers\)”](#) section on page 3.

Per-Session QoS and Virtual Templates

As mentioned earlier, you can configure the Per-Session QoS feature using a virtual template.



Note

Using virtual templates to configure the Per-Session QoS feature applies to PPP sessions only.

A virtual template is a logical interface that is configured with generic configuration information for a specific purpose or with configuration information common to specific users, plus router-dependent information. The template takes the form of a list of Cisco IOS interface commands that are applied to virtual access interfaces, as needed.

A virtual template is configured (defined) on an interface. When a session is enabled (that is, when a packet arrives at the interface), the virtual template inherits the QoS features specified in the policy map for use during the session.

First, you configure the policy map (using the MQC) and then associate the policy map with the virtual template. For more information about policy maps and the MQC, see the [“Applying QoS Features Using the MQC”](#) module.

After configuring the policy maps (as many as needed) and associating the policy maps with the virtual template on the interface, you may want to verify the configuration. To verify the per-session QoS configuration, use the **show policy-map session [uid *uid-number*]** command. This command allows you to see whether the policy maps are configured the way that you intended.

Per-Session QoS and the ISG Framework

QoS features can be applied on a per-session basis using the ISG framework in a number of ways, including the following:

- Enabling the QoS feature when it is triggered by specific events configured in the ISG policy map (for instance, at the start of a session or at a predetermined expiration interval).
- Using the Change of Authorization (CoA).
- Using the Transparent Auto Logon (TAL).
- Downloading the service profile at the time of authentication.

This feature module documents the procedure for applying per-session QoS when it is triggered at the start of a session (the first method listed above). For information about the other methods listed, see the [“ISG RADIUS Interface”](#) chapter of the *Cisco IOS ISG RADIUS CoA Interface Guide*, Release 12.2SB.

How to Configure Per-Session QoS

The tasks for configuring per-session QoS vary according to the configuration method that you are using. You can choose to configure the feature either using a RADIUS server or using the ISG framework.

Choose one of the following:

- To configure the feature using a RADIUS server, see the [“Configuring Per-Session QoS Using a RADIUS Server”](#) section on page 7.
- To configure per-session QoS using the ISG framework, see the [“Configuring Per-Session QoS Using the ISG Framework”](#) section on page 10.

**Note**

For information about configuring the feature using a virtual template, see the [“Per-Session QoS and Virtual Templates”](#) section on page 6.

Configuring Per-Session QoS Using a RADIUS Server

This section contains the following tasks:

- [Adding the Cisco QoS AV Pairs to the Service Profile on the RADIUS Server, page 7](#)
- [Defining an ISG Policy Map to Start the QoS Service on the RADIUS Server, page 8](#)
- [Reviewing Session Statistics and Verifying the Policy Map Configuration, page 9](#)

Adding the Cisco QoS AV Pairs to the Service Profile on the RADIUS Server

To configure per-session QoS on the RADIUS server, you must add two Cisco QoS AV pairs to the service profile on the RADIUS server. To add the Cisco QoS AV pairs to the service profile, complete the following steps on the RADIUS server.

Cisco AV Pairs and VSAs

Cisco AV pairs are part of vendor-specific attributes (VSAs) that allow a policy map to be applied to the router. Cisco AV pairs are a combination of an attribute and a value. The purpose of the Cisco VSA (attribute 26) is to communicate vendor-specific information between the router and the RADIUS server. The Cisco VSA encapsulates vendor-specific attributes that allow vendors such as Cisco to support their own extended attributes.

For this configuration, one of two Cisco AV pairs can be used (formatted as shown below):

- `lcp:interface-config=service-policy output/input <policy name>`

This Cisco AV pair is considered a “legacy” AV pair. It is of earlier origin but is still an available choice.

- `ip:sub-qos-policy-in/out=<policy name>`

This Cisco AV pair takes advantage of more recent technology and is the recommended choice. This Cisco AV pair is the one shown in the configuration task and example.

The Cisco AV pair is added to the service profile on the RADIUS server. Each entry establishes an attribute that the user can access.

In a user file, the data to the left of the equal sign (=) is an attribute defined in the dictionary file, and the data to the right of the equal sign is the configuration data.

The Cisco AV pair identifies the policy map that was used to configure the specific QoS features. When the router requests the policy map name (specified in the Cisco AV pair), the policy map is pulled to the router from the RADIUS server when the session is established. The Cisco AV pair applies the appropriate policy map (and, therefore, the QoS feature) directly to the router from the RADIUS server.

Prerequisites

Before adding the Cisco QoS AV pairs to the service profile, you must create traffic classes and configure policy maps used to enable the QoS feature you want to use. To create traffic classes and policy maps, use the MQC. For more information about the MQC, see the [“Applying QoS Features Using the MQC”](#) module.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. `ip:sub-qos-policy-in/out=<policy name>`

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<code>ip:sub-qos-policy-in/out=<policy name></code> Example: <pre>cisco-avpair="ip:sub-qos-policy-in=res_ingress" cisco-avpair="ip:sub-qos-policy-out=res_hsi_voip_ parent1"</pre>	Enter the Cisco QoS AV pair for policy maps on the RADIUS server in the service profile. When the router requests the service definition from the RADIUS server, the information in the service profile is used. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add the Cisco QoS AV pairs to the service profile.

Defining an ISG Policy Map to Start the QoS Service on the RADIUS Server

Next, you need to define the ISG policy map to start the QoS service at the start of the session when the service profile is defined on the RADIUS server. To perform this task, complete the following steps.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. `enable`
2. `configure terminal`
3. `policy-map type control policy-map-name`
4. `class type control always event session-start`
5. `action-number service-policy type service name service-name`
6. `end`

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Router> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	policy-map type control <i>policy-map-name</i> Example: Router(config)# policy-map type control TEST	Creates or modifies a policy map that can be attached to one or more interfaces to specify a service policy. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Enter the type and control keywords and the name of the policy map. Note Using the control keyword enters control policy-map configuration mode.
Step 4	class type control always event session-start Example: Router(config-control-policymap)# class type control always event session-start	Specifies a control class (or event) for which actions may be configured in policy map. Enters control policy-map class control configuration mode.
Step 5	<i>action-number</i> service-policy type service name <i>service-name</i> Example: Router(config-control-policymap-class-control)# 1 service-policy type service name QoS_Service	Applies the specified service at the start of the session. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Enter the action number, the name keyword, and the name of the service.
Step 6	end Example: Router(config-control-policymap-class-control)# end	(Optional) Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Reviewing Session Statistics and Verifying the Policy Map Configuration

The last task is to review the output of the **show subscriber session** command and/or the output of the **show policy-map session** command. These two show commands allow you to review the statistics of the session and verify the policy map configuration.

SUMMARY STEPS

- enable**
- show subscriber session uid** *uid-number*
- show policy-map session uid** *uid-number*
- exit**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Router> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	show subscriber session uid <i>uid-number</i> Example: Router# show subscriber session uid 401	Displays information about subscriber sessions on an ISG by the unique ID. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter the uid keyword and unique identifier.
Step 3	show policy-map session uid <i>uid-number</i> Example: Router# show policy-map session uid 401	Displays the information about the session identified by the unique ID. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter the uid keyword and unique identifier.
Step 4	exit Example: Router# exit	(Optional) Exits privileged EXEC mode.

What to Do Next

Proceed to the [“Configuration Examples for Per-Session QoS”](#) section on page 14.

Configuring Per-Session QoS Using the ISG Framework

This section contains the following tasks:

- [Configuring a Local Service Profile, page 10](#)
- [Defining an ISG Policy Map to Start the QoS Service, page 12](#)
- [Starting the Session and Verifying the Policy Map Configuration, page 13](#)

Configuring a Local Service Profile

The first task is to configure and define a local service profile for use with the policy map. To configure a local service profile for use with the policy map, complete the following steps.

Prerequisites

Before configuring the local service profile, you must create traffic classes and configure policy maps used to enable the QoS feature that you want to use. To create traffic classes and policy maps, use the MQC. For more information about the MQC, see the [“Applying QoS Features Using the MQC”](#) module.

SUMMARY STEPS

- enable**
- configure terminal**

3. **policy-map type service** *policy-map-name*
4. **service-policy input** *policy-map-name*
5. **service-policy output** *policy-map-name*
6. **exit**
7. **aaa authorization subscriber-service default local group** *name*
8. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Router> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	policy-map type service <i>policy-map-name</i> Example: Router(config)# policy-map type service QoS_Service	Creates or modifies a policy map that can be attached to one or more interfaces to specify a service policy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter the type and service keywords and the name of the policy map. Note Using the service keyword enters service policy-map configuration mode.
Step 4	service-policy input <i>policy-map-name</i> Example: Router(config-service-policymap)# service-policy input res_ingress	Attaches the specified policy map to the input interface or input VC. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter the name of the policy map.
Step 5	service-policy output <i>policy-map-name</i> Example: Router(config-service-policymap)# service-policy output res_hsi_voip IPTV_parent1	Attaches the specified policy map to the output interface or output VC. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter the name of the policy map.
Step 6	exit Example: Router(config-service-policymap)# exit	Returns to global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 7	<pre>aaa authorization subscriber-service default local group name</pre> <p>Example: Router(config)# aaa authorization subscriber-service default local group group1</p>	<p>Specifies one or more authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) authorization methods for ISG to use in providing subscriber service.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter the default keyword, the local keyword, the group keyword, and the group name. <p>Note The local keyword must be entered after the default keyword.</p>
Step 8	<pre>end</pre> <p>Example: Router(config)# end</p>	<p>(Optional) Returns to privileged EXEC mode.</p>

Defining an ISG Policy Map to Start the QoS Service

Next, you need to define the ISG policy map to initiate the QoS service at the start of the session. To perform this task, complete the following steps.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **policy-map type control** *policy-map-name*
4. **class type control always event session-start**
5. *action-number* **service-policy type service name** *service-name*
6. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<pre>enable</pre> <p>Example: Router> enable</p>	<p>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	<pre>configure terminal</pre> <p>Example: Router# configure terminal</p>	<p>Enters global configuration mode.</p>
Step 3	<pre>policy-map type control policy-map-name</pre> <p>Example: Router(config)# policy-map type control TEST</p>	<p>Creates or modifies a policy map that can be attached to one or more interfaces to specify a service policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter the type and control keywords and the name of the policy map. <p>Note Using the control keyword enters control policy-map configuration mode.</p>

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	class type control always event session-start Example: Router(config-control-policymap)# class type control always event session-start	Specifies a control class (or event) for which actions may be configured in an ISG control policy. Enters control policy-map class control configuration mode.
Step 5	<i>action-number</i> service-policy type service name <i>service-name</i> Example: Router(config-control-policymap-class-control)# 1 service-policy type service name QoS_Service	Activates an ISG service. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter the action number, the name keyword, and the name of the service.
Step 6	end Example: Router(config-control-policymap-class-control)# end	(Optional) Returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Starting the Session and Verifying the Policy Map Configuration

The last task is to start a session by sending traffic in the ingress (incoming) direction and then reviewing the output of the **show subscriber session** command and/or the output of the **show policy-map session** command.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **show subscriber session uid** *uid-number*
3. **show policy-map session uid** *uid-number*
4. **exit**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Router> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	show subscriber session uid <i>uid-number</i> Example: Router# show subscriber session uid 401	(Optional) Displays information about subscriber sessions on an ISG by the unique ID. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter the uid keyword and unique identifier.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Router> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter your password if prompted.
Step 3	show policy-map session uid <i>uid-number</i> Example: Router# show policy-map session uid 401	(Optional) Displays information about the session identified by the unique ID. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter the uid keyword and unique identifier.
Step 4	exit Example: Router# exit	(Optional) Exits privileged EXEC mode.

Configuration Examples for Per-Session QoS

This section contains the following examples:

- [Adding the Cisco QoS AV Pairs to the Service Profile on the RADIUS Server: Example, page 14](#)
- [Configuring a Local Service Profile: Example, page 14](#)
- [Defining an ISG Policy Map to Start the QoS Service: Example, page 15](#)
- [Verifying the Per-Session QoS Configuration: Examples, page 15](#)

Adding the Cisco QoS AV Pairs to the Service Profile on the RADIUS Server: Example

The following is an example of a service profile in which the Cisco QoS AV pairs have been added. Cisco AV pairs are needed only if you are configuring the Per-Session QoS feature using a RADIUS server.

```
cisco-avpair = "ip:sub-qos-policy-in=res_ingress"
cisco-avpair = "ip:sub-qos-policy-out=res_hsi_voip_iptv_parent1"
```

Configuring a Local Service Profile: Example

The following is an example of a local service profile configuration. Configuring a local service profile is needed only if you are configuring the Per-Session QoS feature using the ISG framework.

```
Router> enable
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# policy-map type service QoS_Service
Router(config-service-policymap)# service-policy input res_ingress
Router(config-service-policymap)# service-policy output res_hsi_voip_iptv_parent1
Router(config-service-policymap)# exit
Router(config)# aaa authorization subscriber-service default local group group1
Router(config)# end
```

Defining an ISG Policy Map to Start the QoS Service: Example

The following is an example an ISG policy map configured to initiate the QoS service at the start of a session.

```
Router> enable
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# policy-map type control TEST
Router(config-control-policymap)# class type control always event session-start
Router(config-control-policymap-class-control)# 1 service-policy type service name
QoS_Service
Router(config-control-policymap-class-control)# end
```

Verifying the Per-Session QoS Configuration: Examples

The following is an example of the output of the **show subscriber session** command.

```
Router# show subscriber session uid 2

Unique Session ID: 2
Identifier:
SIP subscriber access type(s): IP
Current SIP options: Req Fwding/Req Fwded
Session Up-time: 00:00:20, Last Changed: 00:00:20

Policy information:
  Authentication status: unauthen
  Active services associated with session:
    name "QoS_Service", applied before account logon
  Rules, actions and conditions executed:
    subscriber rule-map TEST
    condition always event session-start
    1 service-policy type service name QoS_Service

Session inbound features:
  Feature: QoS Policy Map
  Input Policy Map: res_ingress

Session outbound features:
  Feature: QoS Policy Map
  Output Policy Map: res_hsi_voip_iptv_parent1

Configuration sources associated with this session:
Service: QoS_Service, Active Time = 00:00:22
Interface: GigabitEthernet3/1/3.100, Active Time = 00:00:22
```

The following is an example of the output of the **show policy-map session** command.

```
Router# show policy-map session uid 2

SSS session identifier 2 -

  Service-policy input: res_ingress

  Counters last updated 00:00:00 ago
```

```

Class-map: voip (match-all)
  126126 packets, 9585576 bytes
  30 second offered rate 1114000 bps, drop rate 1114000 bps
  Match: ip precedence 5
  police:
    cir 9000 bps, bc 1500 bytes
    conformed 40 packets, 3040 bytes; actions:
      transmit
    exceeded 126086 packets, 9582536 bytes; actions:
      drop
  conformed 0 bps, exceed 1114000 bps
  QoS Set
  cos 5
  Packets marked 126126

Class-map: class-default (match-any)

  262772 packets, 133488176 bytes
  30 second offered rate 15550000 bps, drop rate 15502000 bps
  Match: any
  police:
    cir 2000000 bps, bc 62500 bytes
    conformed 784 packets, 398272 bytes; actions:
      transmit
    exceeded 261988 packets, 133089904 bytes; actions:
      drop
  conformed 44000 bps, exceed 15502000 bps
  QoS Set
  cos 1
  Packets marked 262772
SSS session identifier 2 -

Service-policy output: res_hsi_voip_iptv_parent1

Class-map: class-default (match-any)
  0 packets, 0 bytes
  30 second offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
  Match: any
  Queueing
  queue limit 2000 packets
  (queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
  (pkts output/bytes output) 0/0
  bandwidth remaining ratio 5
  bandwidth remaining 0%
  shape (average) cir 8000000, bc 32000, be 32000
  target shape rate 8000000

Service-policy : hsi_voip_iptv

  queue stats for all priority classes:

    priority level 1

      queue limit 2 packets
      (queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
      (pkts output/bytes output) 0/0

  queue stats for all priority classes:

    priority level 2
    queue limit 1048 packets
    (queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
    (pkts output/bytes output) 0/0

```

```
Class-map: voip (match-all)
  0 packets, 0 bytes
  30 second offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
  Match: ip precedence 5
  Priority: Strict, b/w exceed drops: 0

  Priority Level: 1
  police:
    cir 9000 bps, bc 1500 bytes
    conformed 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
      transmit

    exceeded 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
      drop
    conformed 0 bps, exceed 0 bps
  QoS Set
  cos 5
  Packets marked 0

Class-map: iptv (match-all)
  0 packets, 0 bytes
  30 second offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
  Match: ip precedence 6
  Priority: Strict, b/w exceed drops: 0

  Priority Level: 2
  police:
    cir 4193000 bps, bc 131031 bytes
    conformed 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
      transmit
    exceeded 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
      drop
    conformed 0 bps, exceed 0 bps
  QoS Set

  cos 4
  Packets marked 0

Class-map: class-default (match-any)
  0 packets, 0 bytes
  30 second offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
  Match: any

  queue limit 949 packets
  (queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
  (pkts output/bytes output) 0/0
  QoS Set
  cos 1
  Packets marked 0
```

Additional References

The following sections provide references related to the Per-Session QoS feature.

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
QoS commands: complete command syntax, command modes, command history, defaults, usage guidelines, and examples	Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Command Reference
QoS features such as traffic classification and traffic policing	“Quality of Service Overview” module
Class maps, policy maps, hierarchical policy maps, and MQC	“Applying QoS Features Using the MQC” module
RADIUS servers and AAA	“Configuring Authentication” module
RADIUS accounting	“Configuring Accounting” module
ISG policies and session maintenance	“Configuring ISG Policies for Session Maintenance” module
Classification, policing, and marking on Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) access concentrator (LAC)	“QoS: Classification, Policing, and Marking on LAC” module
LLQ, traffic shaping, CBWFQ, and WRED support on a 7600 series router	“IP Subscriber Awareness over Ethernet” module

Standards

Standard	Title
No new or modified standards are supported by this feature, and support for existing standards has not been modified by this feature.	—

MIBs

MIB	MIBs Link
No new or modified MIBs are supported by this feature, and support for existing MIBs has not been modified by this feature.	To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs

RFCs

RFC	Title
No new or modified RFCs are supported by this feature, and support for existing RFCs has not been modified by this feature.	—

Technical Assistance

Description	Link
<p>The Cisco Support website provides extensive online resources, including documentation and tools for troubleshooting and resolving technical issues with Cisco products and technologies.</p> <p>To receive security and technical information about your products, you can subscribe to various services, such as the Product Alert Tool (accessed from Field Notices), the Cisco Technical Services Newsletter, and Really Simple Syndication (RSS) Feeds.</p> <p>Access to most tools on the Cisco Support website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.</p>	http://www.cisco.com/techsupport

Command Reference

This feature uses no new or modified commands.

Feature Information for Per-Session QoS

Table 1 lists the release history for this feature.

Not all commands may be available in your Cisco IOS software release. For release information about a specific command, see the command reference documentation.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which Cisco IOS and Catalyst OS software images support a specific software release, feature set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to <http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn>. An account on Cisco.com is not required.


Note

Table 1 lists only the Cisco IOS software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given Cisco IOS software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that Cisco IOS software release train also support that feature.

Table 1 Feature Information for Per-Session QoS

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
Per-Session QoS	12.2(28)SB 12.2(33)SRC	<p>The Per-Session QoS feature provides the ability to apply quality of service (QoS) features (such as traffic classification, shaping, queueing, and policing) on a per-session basis.</p> <p>In Release 12.2(28)SB, this feature was introduced on the Cisco 7200 series router.</p> <p>In Release 12.2(33)SRC, support was added for the Cisco 7600 series router.</p>

Glossary

L2TP—Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol. An IETF standards track protocol defined in RFC 2661 that provides tunneling of PPP. Based upon the best features of L2F and PPTP, L2TP provides an industry-wide interoperable method of implementing a virtual private dialup network (VPDN).

LAC—L2TP access concentrator. A node that acts as one side of an L2TP tunnel endpoint and that is a peer to the L2TP network server (LNS). The LAC sits between an LNS and a remote system and forwards packets to and from each. Packets sent from the LAC to the LNS require tunneling with the L2TP protocol. The connection from the LAC to the remote system is either local or a PPP link.

LNS—L2TP network server. A node that acts as one side of an L2TP tunnel endpoint and that is a peer to the L2TP access concentrator (LAC). The LNS is the logical termination point of a PPP session that is being tunneled from the remote system by the LAC.

PPP—Point-to-Point Protocol. A protocol that provides router-to-router and host-to-network connections over synchronous and asynchronous circuits. PPP is designed to work with several network layer protocols, such as IP, Internetwork Packet Exchange (IPX), and AppleTalk Remote Access (ARA).

PPPoA—Point-to-Point Protocol over ATM. A feature that allows a PPP session to be initiated on a simple bridging ATM connected client. PPPoA provides the ability to connect a network of hosts over a simple bridging access device to a remote access concentrator or aggregation concentrator.

PPPoE—Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet. A feature that allows a PPP session to be initiated on a simple bridging Ethernet connected client. PPPoE provides the ability to connect a network of hosts over a simple bridging access device to a remote access concentrator or aggregation concentrator.

PTA—PPP Termination and Aggregation. A network architecture that indicates that after a PPP session is terminated, the network traffic is aggregated. For an ISP, the aggregated traffic either remains in the ISP network or routes to the Internet. For a wholesale provider, the aggregated IP traffic will be forwarded to different destinations or domains depending on the service selected.

QoS—quality of service. A measure of performance for a transmission system that reflects its transmission quality and service availability.

SLA—Service Level Agreement. A contract between wholesale service providers and retail service providers.

SSS—Subscriber Service Switch. A switch that provides flexibility on where and how many subscribers are connected to available services and how those services are defined. The primary focus of SSS is to direct PPP from one point to another using a Layer 2 subscriber policy. The policy will manage tunneling of PPP in a policy-based bridging fashion.

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