



CHAPTER 6

Configuring Policing

This chapter describes how to configure policing of traffic classes on the Cisco NX-OS device. This chapter includes the following sections:

- [Information About Policing, page 6-1](#)
- [Licensing Requirements for Policing, page 6-2](#)
- [Prerequisites for Policing, page 6-2](#)
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Information About Policing

Policing is the monitoring of the data rates for a particular class of traffic. When the data rate exceeds user-configured values, marking or dropping of packets occurs immediately. Policing does not buffer the traffic; therefore, the transmission delay is not affected. When traffic exceeds the data rate, you instruct the system to either drop the packets or mark QoS fields in them.

You can define single-rate, dual-rate, and color-aware policers.

Single-rate policers monitor the committed information rate (CIR) of traffic. Dual-rate policers monitor both CIR and peak information rate (PIR) of traffic. In addition, the system monitors associated burst sizes. Three colors, or conditions, are determined by the policer for each packet depending on the data rate parameters supplied: conform (green), exceed (yellow), or violate (red).

You can configure only one action for each condition. For example, you might police for traffic in a class to conform to the data rate of 256000 bits per second, with up to 200 millisecond bursts. The system would apply the conform action to traffic that falls within this rate, and it would apply the violate action to traffic that exceeds this rate.

Color-aware policers assume that traffic has been previously marked with a color. This information is then used in the actions taken by this type of policer.

For more information about policers, see [RFC 2697](#) and [RFC 2698](#).

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Shared Policers

QoS applies the bandwidth limits specified in a shared policer cumulatively to all flows in the matched traffic. A shared policer applies the same policer to more than one interface simultaneously.

For example, if you configure a shared policer to allow 1 Mbps for all Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP) traffic flows on VLAN 1 and VLAN 3, the device limits the TFTP traffic for all flows combined on VLAN 1 and VLAN 3 to 1 Mbps.

The following are guidelines for configuring shared policers:

- You create named shared policers by entering the **qos shared-policer** command. If you create a shared policer and create a policy using that shared policer and attach the policy to multiple ingress ports, the device polices the matched traffic from all the ingress ports to which it is attached.
- You define shared policers in a policy map class within the police command. If you attach a named shared policer to multiple ingress ports, the device polices the matched traffic from all the ingress ports to which it is attached.
- Shared policing works independently on each module.

Licensing Requirements for Policing

The following table shows the licensing requirements for this feature:

Product	License Requirement
Cisco NX-OS	The QoS feature does not require a license. Any feature not included in a license package is bundled with the Cisco NX-OS system images and is provided at no extra charge to you. For a complete explanation of the Cisco NX-OS licensing scheme, see the <i>Cisco NX-OS Licensing Guide</i> .

However, using virtual device contexts (VDCs) requires an Advanced Services license.

Prerequisites for Policing

Policing has the following prerequisites:

- You must be familiar with [Chapter 3, “Using Modular QoS CLI.”](#)
- You are logged on to the switch.
- You are in the correct VDC. A VDC is a logical representation of a set of system resources. You can use the **switchto vdc** command with a VDC number.

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Guidelines and Limitations

Policing has the following guidelines and limitations:

- Each module polices independently, which might affect QoS features that are being applied to traffic that is distributed across more than one module. The following are examples of these QoS features:
 - Policers applied to a port channel interface.
 - Egress policers applied to a Layer 3 interface. The device performs egress policing decisions at the ingress interface, on the ingress module.
 - Policers applied to a VLAN.
- All policers in either the ingress or egress direction must use the same mode. For example, if the color-aware mode is needed for a class, all classes in that policy in the same direction must be in the color-aware mode.
- Ingress policing is not supported on FEX host ports.

Configuring Policing

You can configure a single- or dual-rate policer.

This section includes the following topics:

- [Configuring 1-Rate and 2-Rate, 2-Color and 3-Color Policing, page 6-3](#)
- [Configuring Color-Aware Policing, page 6-8](#)
- [Configuring Ingress and Egress Policing, page 6-13](#)
- [Configuring Markdown Policing, page 6-13](#)
- [Configuring Shared Policers, page 6-15](#)

Configuring 1-Rate and 2-Rate, 2-Color and 3-Color Policing

The type of policer created by the device is based on a combination of the **police** command arguments described in [Table 6-1](#).



Note

You must specify the identical value for **pir** and **cir** to configure 1-rate 3-color policing.

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Table 6-1 **Arguments to the police Command**

Argument	Description
cir	Committed information rate, or desired bandwidth, specified as a bit rate or a percentage of the link rate. Although a value for cir is required, the argument itself is optional. The range of values is from 1 to 80000000000. The range of policing values that are mathematically significant is from 8000 to 80 Gbps.
percent	Rate as a percentage of the interface rate. The range of values is from 1 to 100 percent.
bc	Indication of how much the cir can be exceeded, either as a bit rate or an amount of time at cir . The default is 200 milliseconds of traffic at the configured rate. The default data rate units are bytes, and the Gigabit per second (gbps) rate is not supported for this parameter.
pir	Peak information rate, specified as a PIR bit rate or a percentage of the link rate. There is no default. The range of values is from 1 to 80000000000; the range of policing values that are mathematically significant is 8000 to 80 Gbps. The range of percentage values is from 1 to 100 percent.
be	Indication of how much the pir can be exceeded, either as a bit rate or an amount of time at pir . When the bc value is not specified, the default is 200 milliseconds of traffic at the configured rate. The default data rate units are bytes, and the Gigabit per second (gbps) rate is not supported for this parameter. Note You must specify a value for pir before the device displays this argument.
conform	Single action to take if the traffic data rate is within bounds. The basic actions are transmit or one of the set commands listed in Table 6-4 . The default is transmit.
exceed	Single action to take if the traffic data rate is exceeded. The basic actions are drop or markdown. The default is drop.
violate	Single action to take if the traffic data rate violates the configured rate values. The basic actions are drop or markdown. The default is drop.



Note

For information on the color-aware **police** command arguments, see the “[Configuring Color-Aware Policing](#)” section on page 6-8.

Although all the arguments in [Table 6-1](#) are optional, you must specify a value for **cir**. In this section, **cir** indicates its value but not necessarily the keyword itself. The combination of these arguments and the resulting policer types and actions are shown in [Table 6-2](#).

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Table 6-2 Policer Types and Actions from Police Arguments Present

Police Arguments Present	Policer Type	Policer Action
cir , but not pir , be , or violate	1-rate, 2-color	≤cir, conform ; else violate
cir and pir	1-rate, 3-color	≤cir, conform ; ≤pir, exceed ; else violate Note You must specify identical values for cir and pir .
cir and pir	2-rate, 3-color	≤cir, conform ; ≤pir, exceed ; else violate

The policer actions that you can specify are described in [Table 6-3](#) and [Table 6-4](#).

Table 6-3 Policer Actions for Exceed or Violate

Action	Description
drop	Drops the packet. This is only available when the packet exceeds or violates the parameters.
set dscp dscp table { <i>cir-markdown-map</i> <i>pir-markdown-map</i> }	Sets the specified fields from a table map and transmits the packet. For more information on the system-defined, or default table maps, see Chapter 4, “Configuring Marking.” This is available only when the packet exceeds the parameters (use the <i>cir-markdown-map</i>) or violates the parameters (use the <i>pir-markdown-map</i>).

Table 6-4 Policer Actions for Conform

Action	Description
transmit	Transmits the packet. This is available only when the packet conforms to the parameters.
set-prec-transmit	Sets the IP precedence field to a specified value and transmits the packet. This is available only when the packet conforms to the parameters.
set-dscp-transmit	Sets the Differentiated Service Code Point (DSCP) field to a specified value and transmits the packet. This is available only when the packet conforms to the parameters.
set-cos-transmit	Sets the class of service (CoS) field to a specified value and transmits the packet. This is available only when the packet conforms to the parameters.
set-qos-transmit	Sets the QoS group internal label to specified value and transmits the packet. This action can be used only in input policies and is available only when the packet conforms to the parameters.
set-discard-class-transmit	Sets the discard-class internal label to a specified value and transmits the packet. This action can be used only in ingress policies and is available only when the packet conforms to the parameters.

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**Note**

The policer can only drop or mark down packets that exceed or violate the specified parameters. For information on marking down packets, see [Chapter 4, “Configuring Marking.”](#)

The data rates used in the **police** command are described in [Table 6-5](#).

Table 6-5 Data Rates for the police Command

Rate	Description
bps	Bits per second (default)
kbps	1,000 bits per seconds
mbps	1,000,000 bits per second
gbps	1,000,000,000 bits per second

Burst sizes used in the **police** command are described in [Table 6-6](#).

Table 6-6 Burst Sizes for the police Command

Speed	Description
bytes	bytes
kbytes	1,000 bytes
mbytes	1,000,000 bytes
ms	milliseconds
us	microseconds

SUMMARY STEPS

You must specify the identical value for **pir** and **cir** to configure 1-rate 3-color policing.

1. **config t**
2. **policy-map [type qos] [match-first] {qos-policy-map-name | qos-dynamic}**
3. **class [type qos] {class-map-name | qos-dynamic | class-default} [insert-before before-class-map-name]**
4. **police [cir] {committed-rate [data-rate] | percent cir-link-percent} [bc committed-burst-rate [link-speed]] [pir] {peak-rate [data-rate] | percent cir-link-percent} [be peak-burst-rate [link-speed]] {conform {transmit | set-prec-transmit | set-dscp-transmit | set-cos-transmit | set-qos-transmit | set-discard-class-transmit} [exceed {drop | set dscp dscp table {cir-markdown-map}}] [violate {drop | set dscp dscp table {pir-markdown-map}}]}}**
5. **exit**
6. **exit**
7. **show policy-map [type qos] [policy-map-name | qos-dynamic]**
8. **copy running-config startup-config**

**Note**

A 1-rate 2-color policer with the violate markdown action is not supported.

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DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	config t Example: switch# config t switch(config)#	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	policy-map [type qos] [match-first] [<i>qos-policy-map-name</i> qos-dynamic] Example: switch(config)# policy-map policy1 switch(config-pmap-qos)#	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	class [type qos] [<i>class-map-name</i> qos-dynamic class-default] [insert-before <i>before-class-map-name</i>] Example: switch(config-pmap-qos)# class class-default switch(config-pmap-c-qos)#	Creates a reference to <i>class-map-name</i> , and enters policy-map class configuration mode. The class is added to the end of the policy map unless insert-before is used to specify the class to insert before. Use the class-default keyword to select all traffic that is not currently matched by classes in the policy map.
Step 4	police [cir] [<i>committed-rate</i> [<i>data-rate</i>] percent <i>cir-link-percent</i>] [bc <i>committed-burst-rate</i> [<i>link-speed</i>]] [pir] [<i>peak-rate</i> [<i>data-rate</i>] percent <i>cir-link-percent</i>] [be <i>peak-burst-rate</i> [<i>link-speed</i>]] [conform { transmit set-prec-transmit set-dscp-transmit set-cos-transmit set-qos-transmit set-discard-class-transmit } { exceed { drop set dscp dscp table { <i>cir-markdown-map</i> }} { violate { drop set dscp dscp table { <i>pir-markdown-map</i> }}}}]]} Example: switch(config-pmap-c-qos)# police cir 256000 pir 256000 conform transmit exceed set dscp dscp table cir-markdown-map violate drop switch(config-pmap-c-qos)#	Polices cir in bits or as a percentage of the link rate. The conform action is taken if the data rate is $\leq$ cir. If be and pir are not specified, all other traffic takes the violate action. If be or violate are specified, the exceed action is taken if the data rate $\leq$ pir, and the violate action is taken otherwise. The actions are described in Table 6-3 and Table 6-4. The data rates and link speeds are described in Table 6-5 and Table 6-6. This example shows a 1-rate, 3-color policer that transmits if the data rate is within 200 milliseconds of traffic at 256000 bps, marks DSCP to 6 if the data rate is within 300 milliseconds of traffic at 256000 bps, and drops packets otherwise. Note You must specify identical values for cir and pir.

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	Command	Purpose
Step 5	exit Example: <pre>switch(config-pmap-c-qos)# exit switch(config-pmap-qos)#</pre>	Exits policy-map class configuration mode and enters policy-map mode.
Step 6	exit Example: <pre>switch(config-pmap-qos)# exit switch(config)#</pre>	Exits policy-map mode and enters configuration mode.
Step 7	show policy-map [type qos] [<i>policy-map-name</i> qos-dynamic] Example: <pre>switch(config)# show policy-map</pre>	(Optional) Displays information about all configured policy maps or a selected policy map of type qos.
Step 8	copy running-config startup-config Example: <pre>switch(config)# copy running-config startup-config</pre>	(Optional) Saves the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Use the **show policy-map** command to display the policy1 policy-map configuration as shown below:

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

Configuring Color-Aware Policing

Color-aware policing implies that the QoS DSCP field in a class of traffic has been previously marked with values that you can use in a policer. This feature allows you to mark traffic at one node in a network and then take action based on this marking at a subsequent node.



Note

For information on the **police** command, see the [“Configuring 1-Rate and 2-Rate, 2-Color and 3-Color Policing”](#) section on page 6-3.

You can use one or more of the four **police** command class maps **conform-color** or **exceed-color** to perform color-aware policing. These keywords require a class-map name that is used to classify packets. Based on the match criteria that you specify in the class maps, the traffic is classified into one of these two classes or class-default if there is no match. The policer then takes the following action:

- Packets that belong to the **conform-color** class are policed with the **cir** and **pir** arguments to the **police** command.
- Packets that belong to the **exceed-color** class are policed only against the **pir** argument to the **police** command. If **pir** is not specified, the **cir** values are used.
- Packets that end up in class-default because they fail to match either the **conform-color** or **exceed-color** class will immediately take the violate action.



Note

A color other than class-default cannot be assigned to the violate action because according to RFC 2697 and RFC 2698, all packets must be assigned a color.

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You can set the DSCP value for color-aware policing to a specified value. The list of valid DSCP values is shown in [Table 6-7](#).

Table 6-7 Color-Aware Policing Valid 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	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

After you apply color-aware policing, all matching packets in the device will be policed according to the specifications of the color-aware policer.

To configure color-aware policing, follow these steps:

-
- Step 1** Create the class map. For information about configuring class maps, see [Chapter 2, “Configuring Classification.”](#)
 - Step 2** Create a policy map. For information about policy maps, see this chapter and [Chapter 3, “Using Modular QoS CLI.”](#)
 - Step 3** Configure the color-aware class map as described in this section.
 - Step 4** Apply the service policy to the interfaces. For information about attaching policies to interfaces, see [Chapter 3, “Using Modular QoS CLI.”](#)

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**Note**

The rates specified in the shared policer are shared by the number of interfaces to which you apply the service policy. Each interface does not have its own dedicated rate as specified in the shared policer.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **config t**
2. **class-map** { **conform-color-in** | **conform-color-out** | **exceed-color-in** | **exceed-color-out** }
3. **match dscp** *dscp-value*
4. **policy-map** [**type qos**] [**match-first**] { *qos-policy-map-name* | **qos-dynamic** }
5. **class** [**type qos**] { *class-map-name* | **qos-dynamic** | **class-default** } [**insert-before** *before-class-map-name*]
6. **police** [**cir**] { *committed-rate* [*data-rate*] | **percent** *cir-link-percent* } [**bc** *committed-burst-rate* [*link-speed*]] [**pir**] { *peak-rate* [*data-rate*] | **percent** *cir-link-percent* } [**be** *peak-burst-rate* [*link-speed*]] { **conform** { **transmit** | **set-prec-transmit** | **set-dscp-transmit** | **set-cos-transmit** | **set-qos-transmit** | **set-discard-class-transmit** } [**exceed** { **drop** | **set dscp dscp table** { *cir-markdown-map* } } [**violate** { **drop** | **set dscp dscp table** { *pir-markdown-map* } }]] }
7. **exit**
8. **show policy-map** [*policy-map-name* | **qos-dynamic**]
9. **copy running-config startup-config**

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DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	config t Example: switch# config t switch(config)#	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	class-map {conform-color-in conform-color-out exceed-color-in exceed-color-out} Example: switch(config)# class-map conform-color-in switch(config-color-map)#	Accesses the color-aware class map, and enters color-map mode. When you enter this command, the system returns the following message: Warning: Configuring match for any DSCP values in this class-map will make ALL policers in the system color-aware for those DSCP values.
Step 3	match dscp dscp-value Example: switch(config-color-map)# match dscp af22 switch(config-color-map)#	Specifies the DSCP value to match for color-aware policers. See Table 6-7 for a list of valid values.
Step 4	policy-map [type qos] [match-first] [qos-policy-map-name qos-dynamic] Example: switch(config)# policy-map policy1 switch(config-pmap-qos)#	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 5	class [type qos] {class-map-name qos-dynamic class-default} [insert-before before-class-map-name] Example: switch(config-pmap-qos)# class class-default switch(config-pmap-c-qos)#	Creates a reference to <i>class-map-name</i> and enters policy-map class configuration mode. The class is added to the end of the policy map unless insert-before is used to specify the class to insert before. Use the class-default keyword to select all traffic that is not currently matched by classes in the policy map.

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	Command	Purpose
Step 6	<pre>police [cir] {committed-rate [data-rate] percent cir-link-percent} [bc committed-burst-rate [link-speed] [pir] {peak-rate [data-rate] percent cir-link-percent} [be peak-burst-rate [link-speed] [conform {transmit set-prec-transmit set-dscp-transmit set-cos-transmit set-qos-transmit set-discard-class-transmit} [exceed {drop set dscp dscp table {cir-markdown-map}}] [violate {drop set dscp dscp table {pir-markdown-map}}]]]</pre> Example #1: <pre>switch(config-pmap-c-qos)# police cir 256000 be 300 ms conform-class my_conform_class_map exceed-class my_exceed_class_map conform transmit exceed set dscp dscp table cir-markdown-map violate drop switch(config-pmap-c-qos)#</pre> Example #2: <pre>switch(config-pmap-c-qos)# police cir 256000 pir 512000 conform-class my_conform_class_map exceed-class my_exceed_class_map conform transmit exceed set dscp dscp table cir-markdown-map violate drop switch(config-pmap-c-qos)#</pre>	Polices cir in bits or as a percentage of the link rate. The conform action is taken if the data rate is $\leq$cir. If be and pir are not specified, all other traffic takes the violate action. If be or violate are specified, the exceed action is taken if the data rate $\leq$pir, and the violate action is taken otherwise. The actions are described in Table 6-3 and Table 6-4. The data rates and link speeds are described in Table 6-5 and Table 6-6. This first example shows a 1-rate, 3-color color-aware policer that transmits if the conform-class data rate is within 200 milliseconds of traffic at 256000 bps, marks DSCP to 6 if the exceed-class data rate is within 300 milliseconds of traffic at 256000 bps, and drops packets otherwise. This second example shows a 2-rate, 3-color color-aware policer that transmits if the data rate is within 200 milliseconds of traffic at 256000 bps, marks CoS to 5 if the data rate exceeds 200 milliseconds of traffic at 512 bps, and drops packets otherwise.
Step 7	<pre>exit</pre> Example: <pre>switch(config-color-map)# exit switch(config)#</pre>	Exits color-map mode and then enters configuration mode.
Step 8	<pre>show policy-map [type qos] [policy-map-name qos-dynamic]</pre> Example: <pre>switch(config)# show policy-map</pre>	(Optional) Displays information about all configured policy maps or a selected policy map of type qos.
Step 9	<pre>copy running-config startup-config</pre> Example: <pre>switch(config)# copy running-config startup-config</pre>	(Optional) Saves the running configuration to the startup configuration.

This example shows how to display the policy1 policy-map configuration:

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

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Configuring Ingress and Egress Policing

You can apply the policing instructions in a QoS policy map to ingress or egress packets by attaching that QoS policy map to an interface. To select ingress or egress, you specify either the **input** or **output** keyword in the **service-policy** command. For more information on attaching and detaching a QoS policy action from an interface, see the [Chapter 3, “Using Modular QoS CLI.”](#)

Configuring Markdown Policing

Markdown policing is the setting of a QoS field in a packet when traffic exceeds or violates the policed data rates. You can configure markdown policing by using the **set** commands for policing action described in [Table 6-3](#) and [Table 6-4](#).

The example in this section shows you how to use a table map to perform a markdown.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **config t**
2. **policy-map** [type qos] [match-first] { qos-policy-map-name | qos-dynamic }
3. **class** [type qos] { class-map-name | qos-dynamic | class-default } [insert-before before-class-map-name]
4. **police** [cir] { committed-rate [data-rate] | percent cir-link-percent } [bc committed-burst-rate [link-speed]] [pir] { peak-rate [data-rate] | percent cir-link-percent } [be peak-burst-rate [link-speed]] { conform conform-action [exceed { drop | set dscp dscp table cir-markdown-map } | violate { drop | set dscp dscp table pir-markdown-map }] }
5. **exit**
6. **exit**
7. **show policy-map** [type qos] [policy-map-name | qos-dynamic]
8. **copy running-config startup-config**

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DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	config t Example: switch# config t switch(config)#	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	policy-map [type qos] [match-first] [<i>qos-policy-map-name</i> qos-dynamic] Example: switch(config)# policy-map policy1 switch(config-pmap-qos)#	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	class [type qos] [<i>class-map-name</i> qos-dynamic class-default] [insert-before <i>before-class-map-name</i>] Example: switch(config-pmap-qos)# class class-default switch(config-pmap-c-qos)#	Creates a reference to <i>class-map-name</i> , and enters policy-map class configuration mode. The class is added to the end of the policy map unless insert-before is used to specify the class to insert before. Use the class-default keyword to select all traffic that is not currently matched by classes in the policy map.
Step 4	police [cir] { <i>committed-rate</i> [<i>data-rate</i>] percent <i>cir-link-percent</i> } [[bc burst] <i>burst-rate</i> [<i>link-speed</i>]] [[be peak-burst] <i>peak-burst-rate</i> [<i>link-speed</i>]] [conform <i>conform-action</i>] [exceed set dscp dscp table <i>cir-markdown-map</i> [violate drop set dscp dscp table <i>pir-markdown-map</i>]]} Example: switch(config-pmap-c-qos)# police cir 256000 be 300 ms conform transmit exceed set dscp dscp table cir-markdown-map violate drop switch(config-pmap-c-qos)#	Polices cir in bits or as a percentage of the link rate. The conform action is taken if the data rate is $\leq$ cir. If be and pir are not specified, all other traffic takes the violate action. If be or violate are specified, the exceed action is taken if the data rate $\leq$ pir, and the violate action is taken otherwise. The actions are described in Table 6-3 and Table 6-4. The data rates and link speeds are described in Table 6-5 and Table 6-6. This example shows a 1-rate, 3-color policer that transmits if the data rate is within 200 milliseconds of traffic at 256000 bps; marks down DSCP using the system-defined table map if the data rate is within 300 milliseconds of traffic at 256000 bps, and drops packets otherwise.

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	Command	Purpose
Step 5	exit Example: switch(config-pmap-c-qos)# exit switch(config-pmap-qos)#	Exits policy-map class configuration mode and enters policy-map mode.
Step 6	exit Example: switch(config-pmap-qos)# exit switch(config)#	Exits policy-map mode and enters configuration mode.
Step 7	show policy-map [type qos] [<i>policy-map-name</i> qos-dynamic] Example: switch(config)# show policy-map	(Optional) Displays information about all configured policy maps or a selected policy map of type qos.
Step 8	copy running-config startup-config Example: switch(config)# copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Saves the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Use the **show policy-map** command to display the policy1 policy-map configuration as shown below:

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

Configuring Shared Policers

The shared-policer feature allows you to apply the same policing parameters to several interfaces simultaneously. You create a shared policer by assigning a name to a policer, and then applying that policer to a policy map that you attach to the specified interfaces. The shared policer is also referred to as the named aggregate policer in other Cisco documentation.



Note

After you configure the shared policer, you can use the shared-policer name to configure any type of shared policing, as described in the [“Configuring 1-Rate and 2-Rate, 2-Color and 3-Color Policing”](#) section on page 6-3, the [“Configuring Color-Aware Policing”](#) section on page 6-8, the [“Configuring Ingress and Egress Policing”](#) section on page 6-13, and the [“Configuring Markdown Policing”](#) section on page 6-13.

To configure shared policing, follow these steps:

- Step 1** Configure the shared policer as described in this section.
- Step 2** Create the class map. For information about configuring class maps, see [Chapter 2, “Configuring Classification.”](#)
- Step 3** Create a policy map. For information about policy maps, see this chapter and [Chapter 3, “Using Modular QoS CLI.”](#)
- Step 4** Reference the shared policer to the policy map as described in this section.
- Step 5** Apply the service policy to the interfaces. For information about attaching policies to interfaces, see [Chapter 3, “Using Modular QoS CLI.”](#)

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**Note**

The rates specified in the shared policer are shared by the number of interfaces to which you apply the service policy. Each interface does not have its own dedicated rate as specified in the shared policer.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **config t**
2. **qos shared-policer** [type qos] *shared-policer-name* [cir] {committed-rate [data-rate] | percent *cir-link-percent*} [bc committed-burst-rate [link-speed]] [pir] {peak-rate [data-rate] | percent *cir-link-percent*} [be peak-burst-rate [link-speed]] [{conform conform-action [exceed {drop | set dscp dscp table *cir-markdown-map*} | violate {drop | set dscp dscp table *pir-markdown-map*}]}]
3. **policy-map** [type qos] [match-first] {*qos-policy-map-name* | qos-dynamic}
4. **class** [type qos] {*class-map-name* | qos-dynamic | class-default} [insert-before *before-class-map-name*]
5. **police aggregate** *shared-policer-name*
6. **exit**
7. **exit**
8. **show qos shared-policer** [*shared-policer-name*]
9. **copy running-config startup-config**

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DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	config t Example: <pre>switch# config t switch(config)#</pre>	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	qos shared-policer [type qos] shared-policer-name [cir] { committed-rate [data-rate] percent cir-link-percent } [bc committed-burst-rate [link-speed]] [pir] { peak-rate [data-rate] percent cir-link-percent } [be peak-burst-rate [link-speed]] [conform conform-action] [exceed { drop set dscp dscp table cir-markdown-map [violate set dscp dscp table pir-markdown-map]}]] Example: <pre>switch(config)# qos shared-policer test1 cir 10 mbps switch(config)#</pre>	Creates or accesses the shared policer. The shared-policer-name can contain alphabetic, hyphen, or underscore characters, is case sensitive, and can be up to 40 characters. Polices cir in bits or as a percentage of the link rate. The conform action is taken if the data rate is $\leq$ cir . If be and pir are not specified, all other traffic takes the violate action. If be or violate are specified, the exceed action is taken if the data rate $\leq$ pir , and the violate action is taken otherwise. The actions are described in Table 6-3 and Table 6-4 . The data rates and link speeds are described in Table 6-5 and Table 6-6 .
Step 3	policy-map [type qos] [match-first] [qos-policy-map-name qos-dynamic] Example: <pre>switch(config)# policy-map policy1 switch(config-pmap-qos)#</pre>	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 4	class [type qos] { class-map-name qos-dynamic class-default } [insert-before <i>before-class-map-name</i>] Example: <pre>switch(config-pmap-qos)# class class1 switch(config-pmap-c-qos)#</pre>	Creates a reference to <i>class-map-name</i> and enters policy-map class configuration mode. The class is added to the end of the policy map unless insert-before is used to specify the class to insert before. Use the class-default keyword to select all traffic that is not currently matched by classes in the policy map.
Step 5	police aggregate <i>shared-policer-name</i> Example: <pre>switch(config-pmap-c-qos)# police aggregate test1 switch(config-pmap-c-qos)#</pre>	Creates a reference in the policy map to <i>shared-policer-name</i> .

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	Command	Purpose
Step 6	exit Example: switch(config-pmap-c-qos)# exit switch(config-pmap-qos)#	Exits policy-map class configuration mode and enters policy-map mode.
Step 7	exit Example: switch(config-pmap-qos)# exit switch(config)#	Exits policy-map mode and enters configuration mode.
Step 8	show qos shared-policer [shared-policer-name] Example: switch(config)# show qos shared-policer test1	(Optional) Displays information about the configuration of all shared policers.
Step 9	copy running-config startup-config Example: switch(config)# copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Saves the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Use the **show qos shared-policer** command to display the test1 shared-policer configurations as shown below:

```
switch# show qos shared-policer test1
```

Verifying the Policing Configuration

To display the policing configuration information, perform one of these tasks:

show policy-map	Displays information about policy maps and policing.
show qos shared-policer [type qos] [policer-name]	Displays information about all shared policing.

Examples for Policing

The following example shows how to configure policing for a 1-rate, 2-color policer:

```
config t
  policy-map policy1
    class one_rate_2_color_policer
      police cir 256000 conform transmit violate drop
```

The following example shows how to configure policing for a 1-rate, 2-color policer with DSCP markdown:

```
config t
  policy-map policy2
    class one_rate_2_color_policer_with_dscp_markdown
      police cir 256000 conform transmit violate drop
```

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The following example shows how to configure policing for a 1-rate, 3-color policer:

```
config t
  policy-map policy3
    class one_rate_3_color_policer
      police cir 256000 pir 256000 conform transmit exceed set dscp dscp table
  cir-markdown-map violate drop
```

The following example shows how to configure policing for a 2-rate, 3-color policer:

```
config t
  policy-map policy4
    class two_rate_3_color_policer
      police cir 256000 pir 256000 conform transmit exceed set dscp dscp table
  cir-markdown-map violate drop
```

The following example shows how to configure policing for a color-aware policer for specified DSCP values:

```
config t
  class-map conform-color-in
    match dscp 0-10
  policy-map policy5
    class one_rate_2_color_policer
      police cir 256000 conform transmit violate drop
```

The following example shows how to configure policing for a shared policer:

```
config t
  qos shared-policer type qos udp_10mbps cir 10 mbps pir 20 mbps conform transmit exceed
  set dscp dscp table cir-markdown-map violate drop
  policy-map type qos udp_policy
    class type qos udp_qos
      police aggregate udp_10mbps
```

Feature History for Policing

Table 6-8 lists the release history for this feature.

Table 6-8 Feature History for Policing

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
No change.	4.1(2)	—
No change	4.2(1)	—
No change	5.0(2)	—

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