Configuring Queuing and Scheduling

This chapter describes how to configure the QoS queuing and scheduling features on the Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS device.

This chapter includes the following sections:
- Information About Queuing and Scheduling, page 7-1
- Licensing Requirements for Queuing and Scheduling, page 7-3
- Prerequisites for Queuing and Scheduling, page 7-3
- Guidelines and Limitations, page 7-4
- Configuring Queuing and Scheduling, page 7-4
- Verifying Queuing and Scheduling Configuration, page 7-22
- Example Configurations, page 7-22
- Feature History for Queuing, page 7-24

Information About Queuing and Scheduling

Traffic queuing is the ordering of packets and applies to both input and output of data. Device modules can support multiple queues, which you can use to control the sequencing of packets in different traffic classes. You can also set weighted random early detection (WRED) and taildrop thresholds. The device drops packets only when the configured thresholds are exceeded.

Traffic scheduling is the methodical output of packets at a desired frequency to accomplish a consistent flow of traffic. You can apply traffic scheduling to different traffic classes to weight the traffic by priority.

The queuing and scheduling processes allow you to control the bandwidth that is allocated to the traffic classes, so that you achieve the desired trade-off between throughput and latency for your network.

Table 7-1 describes the system-defined queues that you can use to perform queuing and scheduling.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Queue Type</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2q4t</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>2 queues with 4 WRED or tail drop thresholds per queue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1p3q4t</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>1 strict priority plus 3 normal queues or 4 normal queues with 4 WRED or tail-drop thresholds per queue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Information About Queuing and Scheduling

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Chapter 7 Configuring Queuing and Scheduling

Table 7-1 System-Defined Queue Types (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Queue Type</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8q2t</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>8 queues with 2 tail drop thresholds per queue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1p7q4t</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>1 strict priority queue plus 7 normal queues or 8 normal queues with 4 WRED or tail drop thresholds per queue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The queues match on the Class of Service (CoS) field. The device ensures that every CoS value from 0 to 7 maps to a queue for each queue type. Only one queue for a queue type can be assigned a specific CoS value. For more information about the system-defined queues, see Table 2-3.

This section includes the following topics:
- Setting Ingress Port CoS, page 7-2
- Modifying Class Maps, page 7-2
- Congestion Avoidance, page 7-2
- Congestion Management, page 7-3
- Virtualization Support, page 7-3

Setting Ingress Port CoS

You can set the CoS field in all ingress packets for untrusted ports. By default, ports are trusted and the CoS field is not modified. (Use this method to configure the port state to trusted or untrusted.)

For information about configuring ingress port CoS, see the “Configuring Ingress Port CoS” section on page 7-5.

Modifying Class Maps

You can modify the CoS values that are matched by system-defined queuing class maps, which modifies the CoS-to-queue mapping. Table 2-3 on page 2-7 lists the default system-defined CoS values. Each CoS value appears only once in the queues of the same type.

Note
- When you modify a system-defined class queuing map, the changes occur immediately and may disrupt traffic on all VDCs.
- For traffic crossing Layer 3, the queue mapping CoS-to-queue occurs automatically.

For information about configuring class maps, see the “Modifying Queuing Class Maps” section on page 7-7.

Congestion Avoidance

You can use the following methods to proactively avoid traffic congestion on the device:
- Apply WRED to a class of traffic, which allows the device to drop packets based on the CoS field. WRED is designed to work with TCP traffic.
Apply tail drop to a class of traffic, which allows the device to drop packets based on the Class of Service (CoS) field.

For information about configuring congestion avoidance, see the “Configuring Congestion Avoidance” section on page 7-8.

Congestion Management

For ingress packets, you can configure congestion management by specifying a bandwidth that allocates a minimum data rate to a queue.

For egress packets, you can choose one of the following congestion management methods:

- Specify a bandwidth that allocates a minimum data rate to a queue.
- Impose a maximum data rate on a class of traffic so that excess packets are retained in a queue to shape the output rate.
- Allocate all data for a class of traffic to a priority queue. The device distributes the remaining bandwidth among the other queues.

For information about configuring congestion management, see the “Configuring Congestion Management” section on page 7-13.

Virtualization Support

A virtual device context (VDC) is a logical representation of a set of system resources. Other than configuring class maps, queuing and scheduling apply only to the VDC where the commands are entered. For information about configuring class maps, see the “Modifying Queuing Class Maps” section on page 7-7.

For information about configuring VDCs, see the Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Virtual Device Context Configuration Guide, Release 4.2.

Licensing Requirements for Queuing and Scheduling

The following table shows the licensing requirements for this feature:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>License Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NX-OS</td>
<td>QoS requires no 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 NX-OS licensing scheme, see the Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Licensing Guide, Release 4.2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

However, using VDCs requires an Advanced Services license.

Prerequisites for Queuing and Scheduling

Queuing and scheduling have the following prerequisites:

- You must be familiar with Chapter 2, “Using Modular QoS CLI.”
You are logged on to the switch.

You are in the correct virtual device context (VDC). A VDC is a logical representation of a set of system resources. You can use the switchto vdc command with a VDC number.

Guidelines and Limitations

Use the following guidelines to configure queuing and scheduling:

- Configure system-defined class maps with care as the changes occur immediately and traffic may be disrupted on all VDCs.
- When you are working with 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports in shared mode, the egress queuing policy applies to all the ports in the port group. With 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports in shared mode, all the ports in the port group must be in the same VDC. See the Cisco NX-OS Interfaces Configuration Guide for information on shared and dedicated mode, as well as the Cisco Nexus 7000 Series Hardware Installation and Reference Guide for information about the port groups.
- You cannot set either the queue limit or WRED on ingress 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports.

Configuring Queuing and Scheduling

You configure queuing and scheduling by creating policy maps of type queuing that you apply to either traffic direction of an interface. You can modify system-defined class maps, which are used in policy maps to define classes of traffic to which you want to apply policies.

Additional considerations are:

- Changes to system class-maps take effect immediately across all VDCs. The specified COS values immediately map to the new queues.
- Changes are disruptive. The traffic passing through ports of the specified port type experience a brief period of traffic loss. All ports of the specified type are affected. For example, if you change COS-to-queue mapping for the M1 10G egress interface type, then all M1 10G ports in all VDCs experience a brief disruption.
- Performance can be impacted. If one or more ports of the specified type do not have a queuing policy applied that defines the behavior for the new queue, then the traffic mapping to that queue may experience performance degradation.
- If you change the COS-to-queue mapping by modifying the queuing class-maps, then ensure that a new queuing policy was applied to all ports of that type that use the new queues.
- By default, non-used queues do not have an allocated buffer. Allocate buffers to these queues to avoid tail drop.
- Changes to system class-maps are only made on the default VDC.

For information about configuring policy maps and class maps, see Chapter 2, “Using Modular QoS CLI.”

You can configure the congestion-avoidance features (which include tail drop and WRED) in any queue. You can configure one of the egress congestion management features (which include priority, shaping, and bandwidth) in output queues, and bandwidth in input queues.
We recommend that you modify the CoS value before you create a policy map. You can modify the CoS values that are matched by device-defined class map queues. You must assign each CoS value from 0 to 7 to one or more of the queues for each queue type. Each CoS value can be used only once in each queue type.

The system-defined policy maps default-in-policy and default-out-policy are attached to all ports to which you do not apply a queuing policy map. The default policy maps cannot be configured. For more information about the default policy maps, see Table 2-5.

If you downgrade from Release 4.0(3) to Release 4.0(2) and enter the `show running-configuration` command, the input default queuing policy has an unknown enum in the display, as follows:

```
switch# show running-config
version 4.0(2)
...
    policy-map type queuing default-in-policy
    class type queuing unknown enum 0
    queue-limit percent 50
    bandwidth percent 80
    class type queuing unknown enum 0
    queue-limit percent 50
    bandwidth percent 20
```

If you copy and paste this configuration into any NX-OS software release, the device sends errors while executing all the commands starting from the `policy-map type queuing default-in-policy` command. These errors are harmless and will not affect the running of the device.

This section includes the following topics:
- Configuring Ingress Port CoS, page 7-5
- Modifying Queuing Class Maps, page 7-7
- Configuring Congestion Avoidance, page 7-8
- Configuring Congestion Management, page 7-13
- Configuring Queue Limits, page 7-20

## Configuring Ingress Port CoS

To make a port untrusted, set the CoS value to a static value.

**Note**
- By default, ports are trusted (trust CoS) and the CoS field is not modified. When you configure the ingress port CoS value, the port becomes untrusted.
- For the untagged bridged traffic, a Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS device ignores the Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) and queues on ingress and egress direction, if the CoS value is 0.
- By default, Layer 3 ports trust DSCP and also copy the DSCP value to CoS.

You use the ingress default queues from the system-defined queue classes for the type of module to which you want to apply the policy map. See Table 2-3 on page 2-7 for the list of system-defined class maps for each type of module.
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The CoS values set using this procedure apply to all packets ingressing the specified interfaces, not just to the class-default packets. If you set the CoS value, the device modifies the value before ingress queuing and scheduling so the CoS-modified packets are classified differently.

**ISUMMARY STEPS**

1. `config t`
2. `policy-map type queuing [match-first] {policy-map-name | que-dynamic}`
3. `class type queuing class-queuing-name`
4. `set cos value`
5. `exit`
6. `show policy-map type queuing [policy-map-name | que-dynamic]`
7. `copy running-config startup-config`

**DETAILED STEPS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>config t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Example: | switch# config t  
switch(config)# |
| | Enters configuration mode. |
| **Step 2** | `policy-map type queuing [match-first] {policy-map-name | que-dynamic}` |
| Example: | switch(config)# policy-map type queuing untrusted_port_cos  
switch(config-pmap-que)# |
| | Configures the policy map of type queuing, and then enters policy-map mode for the policy-map name that you specify. Policy-map names can contain alphabetic, hyphen, or underscore characters, are case sensitive, and can be up to 40 characters. |
| **Step 3** | `class type queuing class-queuing-name` |
| Example: | switch(config)# class type queuing 2q4t-in-q-default  
switch(config-pmap-c-que)# |
| | Configures the class map of type queuing, and then enters policy-map class queuing mode. Class queuing names are listed in Table 2-3. |
| **Note** | To configure port CoS, you can use only an ingress default system-defined queue type. |
Modifying Queuing Class Maps

You can modify the CoS values that are matched by system-defined class maps. Table 2-3 on page 2-7 lists the default system-defined CoS values.

The system-defined class maps can only be changed from the default VDC. Changes occur immediately and are applied to all ports on all VDCs that use the modified class map.

Note

When you modify a system-defined class map, the changes occur immediately and may disrupt traffic on all VDCs that use the modified class map.

The device automatically modifies the CoS values that you configured in other queues so that each CoS value appears only once in the queues of the same type.

Note

If you want to change the system-defined queuing class-maps, you must either modify the configured queuing policies or create new queuing policies and attach these to the affected interfaces. If you do not do this, you can render the default queuing or the configured queuing policies invalid, which may affect interfaces in multiple VDCs.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Ensure you are in the default VDC for the device.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. `config t`
2. `class-map type queuing match-any class-queuing-name`
### Configuring Queuing and Scheduling

#### Chapter 7 Configuring Queuing and Scheduling

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3. **match cos value-range**
4. Repeat Steps 2 and 3 to modify CoS values for additional queues
5. **exit**
6. **show class-map type queuing [class-queuing-name]**
7. **copy running-config startup-config**

#### Detailed Steps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>config t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Example:  
  switch# config t  
  switch(config)# | Enters configuration mode. |
| **Step 2** | class-map type queuing match-any class-queuing-name |
| Example:  
  switch(config)# class-map type queuing  
  match-any 1p3q4t-out-pq1  
  switch(config-cmap-que)# | Configures the class map of type queuing, and then enters class-map queuing mode. Class queuing names are listed in Table 2-3. |
| **Step 3** | match cos value-range |
| Example:  
  switch(config-cmap-que)# match 0-3,7 | Sets the CoS value range matched by this queue. You can specify a range of values by using a hyphen between the beginning and ending values and a comma between values. The range is from 0 to 7. |
| **Step 4** | Repeat Steps 2 and 3 to modify CoS values for additional queues. |
| **Step 5** | exit |
| Example:  
  switch(config-cmap-que)# exit  
  switch(config)# | Exits class-map queue mode and enters configuration mode. |
| **Step 6** | show class-map type queuing [class-queuing-name] |
| Example:  
  switch(config)# show class-map type queuing  
  switch(config-cmap-que)# | (Optional) Displays information about all configured class maps or a selected class map of type queuing. Class queuing names are listed in Table 2-3. |
| **Step 7** | copy running-config startup-config |
| Example:  
  switch(config)# copy running-config startup-config | (Optional) Saves the running configuration to the startup configuration. |

#### Configuring Congestion Avoidance

You can configure congestion avoidance with tail drop or WRED features. Both features can be used in ingress and egress policy maps.
Note: WRED and tail drop cannot be configured in the same class.

This section includes the following topics:
- Configuring Tail Drop, page 7-9
- Configuring WRED, page 7-11

### Configuring Tail Drop

You can configure tail drop on both ingress and egress queues by setting thresholds by CoS values. The device will drop packets that exceed the thresholds. You can specify a threshold based on queue size or buffer memory used by the queue.

Note: You cannot configure the queue size on ingress 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports.

You use the system-defined queue classes for the type of module to which you want to apply the policy map. See Table 2-3 on page 2-7.

Note: WRED and tail drop cannot be configured in the same class.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. `config t`
2. `policy-map type queuing [match-first] {queuing-policy-map-name | que-dynamic}`
3. `class type queuing class-queuing-name`
4. `queue-limit cos value {threshold [packets | bytes | kbytes | mbytes | ms | us] | percent percent_of_queuelimit}`
5. Repeat Step 4 to assign tail drop thresholds for other CoS values.
6. Repeat Steps 3 through 5 to assign tail drop thresholds for other queue classes.
7. `exit`
8. `show policy-map type queuing [policy-map-name | que-dynamic]`
9. `copy running-config startup-config`
# Configuring Queuing and Scheduling

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## DETAILED STEPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>config t</strong>&lt;br&gt;Example: switch# config t&lt;br&gt;switch(config)#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>**policy-map type queuing [match-first] [policy-map-name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td><strong>class type queuing class-queuing-name</strong>&lt;br&gt;Example: switch(config)# class type queuing 1p3q4t-out-pq1 switch(config-pmap-c-que)#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>**queue-limit cos value (threshold [packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td>(Optional) Repeat Step 4 to assign tail drop thresholds for other CoS values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td>(Optional) Repeat Steps 3 through 5 to assign tail drop thresholds for other queue classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong></td>
<td><strong>exit</strong>&lt;br&gt;Example: switch(config-cmap-que)# exit switch(config)#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 8</strong></td>
<td>**show policy-map type queuing [policy-map-name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 9</strong></td>
<td><strong>copy running-config startup-config</strong>&lt;br&gt;Example: switch(config)# copy running-config startup-config</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Configuring WRED

Before configuring WRED, ensure that the CoS values are there (see the “Modifying Queuing Class Maps” section on page 7-7).

You can configure WRED on both ingress and egress queues to set minimum and maximum packet drop thresholds. The frequency of dropped packets increases as the queue size exceeds the minimum threshold. When the maximum threshold is exceeded, all packets for the CoS value are dropped.

---

**Note**

You cannot configure WRED on ingress 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports.

You can configure WRED thresholds by CoS value, and configure a single WRED threshold to use on all CoS values that you do not specifically configure.

---

**Note**

WRED and tail drop cannot be configured in the same class.

You use the system-defined queue classes for the type of module to which you want to apply the policy map. See Table 2-3 on page 2-7.

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. `config t`
2. `policy-map type queuing [match-first] {queuing-policy-map-name | que-dynamic}`
3. `class type queuing class-queuing-name`
4. `random-detect cos-based [aggregate [minimum-threshold] [min-threshold [packets | bytes | kbytes | mbytes | ms | us | percent min-percent-of-qsize]] [maximum-threshold] [max-threshold [packets | bytes | kbytes | mbytes | ms | us | percent max-percent-of-qsize]]`
5. `random-detect {cos cos-list [minimum-threshold] [min-threshold [packets | bytes | kbytes | mbytes | ms | us | percent min-percent-of-qsize]] [maximum-threshold] [max-threshold [packets | bytes | kbytes | mbytes | ms | us | percent max-percent-of-qsize]]}`
6. Repeat Step 5 to configure WRED for other CoS values.
7. Repeat Steps 3 through 6 to configure WRED for other queuing classes.
8. `exit`
9. `show policy-map type queuing [policy-map-name | que-dynamic]`
10. `copy running-config startup-config`
### DETAILED STEPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><code>config t</code></td>
<td>Enters configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|      | Example:  
|      | `switch# config t`  
|      | `switch(config)#` | |
| 2    | `policy-map type queuing [match-first]`  
|      | `[policy-map-name | que-dynamic]` | Configures the policy map of type queuing, and then enters policy-map mode for the policy-map name you specify. Policy-map names can contain alphabetic, hyphen, or underscore characters, are case sensitive, and can be up to 40 characters. |
|      | Example:  
|      | `switch(config)# policy-map type queuing shape_queues`  
|      | `switch(config-pmap-que)#` | |
| 3    | `class type queuing class-queuing-name` | Configures the class map of type queuing, and then enters policy-map class queuing mode. Class queuing names are listed in Table 2-3. |
|      | Example:  
|      | `switch(config)# class type queuing 1p3q4t-out-pq1`  
|      | `switch(config-pmap-c-que)#` | |
| 4    | `random-detect cos-based [aggregate`  
|      | `[minimum-threshold]`  
|      | `[min-threshold`  
|      | `[packets | bytes | kbytes | mbytes | ms | us] | percent min-percent-of-qsize)`  
|      | `[maximum-threshold`  
|      | `[max-threshold`  
|      | `[packets | bytes | kbytes | mbytes | ms | us] | percent max-percent-of-qsize)]` | Configures WRED for all CoS values not configured by a CoS-specific `random-detect` command. You can specify minimum and maximum thresholds used to drop packets from the queue. You can configure thresholds by the number of packets, number of bytes, the duration of time at the underlying interface minimum guaranteed link rate, or as the percentage of queue size. Minimum and maximum thresholds must be of the same type. If no aggregate arguments are supplied, then no aggregate WRED is configured. The default threshold is in packets. The thresholds are from 1 to 5242880. The percentage is from 1 to 100.  
|      | **Note** You must enter this command, even if you enter the command with no values. |
|      | Example 1:  
|      | `switch(config-pmap-c-que)# random-detect cos-based aggregate 10 mbytes 20 mbytes` | |
|      | Example 2:  
|      | `switch(config-pmap-c-que)# random-detect cos-based aggregate percent 10 percent 20` | }
### Configuring Congestion Management

You can configure only one of the following congestion management methods in a policy map:

- Allocate a minimum data rate to a queue by using the `bandwidth` and `bandwidth remaining` commands.
- Allocate all data for a class of traffic to a priority queue by using the `priority` command. You can use the `bandwidth remaining` command to distribute remaining traffic among the nonpriority queues. By default, the system evenly distributes the remaining bandwidth among the nonpriority queues.
- Allocate a maximum data rate to a queue by using the `shape` command.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td>(Optional) Configures WRED for specific CoS values. You can specify minimum and maximum thresholds used to drop packets from the queue. You can configure thresholds by the number of packets, number of bytes, the duration of time at the underlying interface minimum guaranteed link rate, or as the percentage of the queue size. Minimum and maximum thresholds must be of the same type. The default threshold is in packets. Thresholds are from 1 to 52428800. Percentage is from 1 to 100.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`random-detect {cos cos-list [aggregate [minimum-threshold] {min-threshold [packets</td>
<td>bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td>(Optional) Repeat Step 5 to configure WRED for other CoS values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong></td>
<td>(Optional) Repeat Steps 3 through 6 to configure WRED for other queuing classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 8</strong></td>
<td>Exits policy-map queue mode and enters configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>exit</code></td>
<td>Example: <code>switch(config-cmap-que)# exit switch(config)#</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 9</strong></td>
<td>(Optional) Displays information about all configured policy maps or a selected policy map of type queuing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`show policy-map type queuing [policy-map-name</td>
<td>que-dynamic]`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 10</strong></td>
<td>(Optional) Saves the running configuration to the startup configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>copy running-config startup-config</code></td>
<td>Example: <code>switch(config)# copy running-config startup-config</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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In addition to the congestion management feature that you choose, you can configure one of the following queue features in each class of a policy map:

- Taildrop thresholds based on queue size and queue limit usage. For more information, see the “Configuring Tail Drop” section on page 7-9.
- WRED for preferential packet drops based on CoS. For more information, see the “Configuring WRED” section on page 7-11.

This section includes the following topics:

- Configuring Bandwidth and Bandwidth Remaining, page 7-14
- Configuring Priority, page 7-16
- Configuring Shaping, page 7-18

### Configuring Bandwidth and Bandwidth Remaining

You can configure the bandwidth and bandwidth remaining on both ingress and egress queues to allocate a minimum percentage of the interface bandwidth to a queue. You use the system-defined ingress or egress queue class for the type of module to which you want to apply the policy map. See Table 2-3 on page 2-7 for the list of system-defined ingress or egress queue classes for each module.

**Note**

If you configure bandwidth, you cannot configure priority or shaping in the same policy map.

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. `config t`
2. `policy-map type queuing [match-first] {queuing-policy-map-name | que-dynamic}`
3. `class type queuing class-queuing-name`
4. `bandwidth {rate [bps | kbps | mbps | gbps] | percent percent} or bandwidth remaining percent percent`
5. Repeat Steps 3 to 4 to assign bandwidth or bandwidth remaining for other queuing classes.
6. `exit`
7. `show policy-map type queuing [policy-map-name | que-dynamic]`
8. `copy running-config startup-config`
## DETAILED STEPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>config t</code></td>
<td>Enters configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| switch# config t  
switch(config)# | | |
| **Step 2** | | |
| `policy-map type queuing [match-first] [policy-map-name | que-dynamic]` | Configures the policy map of type queuing, and then enters policy-map mode for the policy-map name you specify. Policy-map names can contain alphabetic, hyphen, or underscore characters, are case sensitive, and can be up to 40 characters. |
| **Example:** | |
| switch(config)# policy-map type queuing  
shape_queues  
switch(config-pmap-que)# | | |
| **Step 3** | | |
| `class type queuing class-queuing-name` | Configures the class map of type queuing, and then enters policy-map class queuing mode. You must select one of the system-defined output queues. Class queuing names are listed in Table 2-3. |
| **Example:** | |
| switch(config)# class type queuing  
1p3q4t-out-pq1  
switch(config-pmap-c-que)# | | |
| **Step 4** | | |
| `bandwidth (rate [bps | kbps | mbps | gbps] | percent percent)` | Assigns a minimum rate of the interface bandwidth to an output queue. You can configure a data rate by the bit rate or as the percentage of the underlying interface link rate. The default units are kbps. The data rate is from 1 to 10,000,000,000. The percentage is from 1 to 100. |
| **Note** | You can use only the **percent** keyword for interfaces set to autonegotiate. |
| **Example 1:** | |
| switch(config-pmap-c-que)# bandwidth 10  
mbps | Example 1 shows how to set the bandwidth to a minimum rate of 100 megabits per second (mbps). |
| **Example 2:** | |
| switch(config-pmap-c-que)# bandwidth  
percent 25 | Example 2 shows how to set the bandwidth to a minimum of 25 percent of the underlying link rate. |
| `bandwidth remaining percent percent` | (Optional) Assigns the percent of the bandwidth that remains to this queue. The range is from 0 to 100. |
| **Example:** | |
| switch(config-pmap-c-que)# bandwidth  
remaining percent 25 | The example shows how to set the bandwidth for this queue to 25 percent of the remaining bandwidth. |
Configuring Priority

If you don’t specify the priority, the system-defined egress pq queues behave like normal queues. (See Chapter 2, “Using Modular QoS CLI” for information on the system-defined type queuing class maps.)

You can configure only one level of priority on an egress priority queue. You use the system-defined priority queue class for the type of module to which you want to apply the policy map. See Table 2-3 on page 2-7 for the list of available system-defined, class maps for each module.

For the nonpriority queues, you can configure how much of the remaining bandwidth to assign to each queue. By default, the device evenly distributes the remaining bandwidth among the nonpriority queues.

Note

If you configure priority, you cannot configure bandwidth or shaping in the same policy map.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. `config t`
2. `policy-map type queuing [match-first] {queuing-policy-map-name | que-dynamic}`
3. `class type queuing class-queuing-name`
4. `priority [level value]`
5. `class type queuing class-queuing-name`
6. `bandwidth remaining percent percent`
7. Repeat Steps 5 to 6 to assign bandwidth remaining for the other nonpriority queues.
8. `exit`
9. `show policy-map type queuing [policy-map-name | que-dynamic]`
10. `copy running-config startup-config`
## DETAILED STEPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>Enters configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>config t</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>switch# config t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>switch(config)#</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td>Configures the policy map of type queuing, and then enters policy-map mode for the policy-map name that you specify. Policy-map names can contain alphabetic, hyphen, or underscore characters, are case sensitive, and can be up to 40 characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`policy-map type queuing [match-first] [policy-map-name</td>
<td>que-dynamic]`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>switch(config)# policy-map type queuing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>priority_queue1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>switch(config-pmap-que)#</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td>Configures the class map of type queuing, and then enters policy-map class queuing mode. You must select one of the system-defined priority queues. Class queuing names are listed in Table 2-3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>class type queuing class-queuing-name</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>switch(config-pmap-que)# class type queuing ip3q4t-out-pq1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>switch(config-pmap-c-que)#</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td>Selects this queue as a priority queue. Only 1 priority level is supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>priority [level value]</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>switch(config-pmap-c-que)# priority</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td>(Optional) Configures the class map of type queuing, and then enters policy-map class queuing mode. Class queuing names are listed in Table 2-3. Choose a nonpriority queue where you want to configure the remaining bandwidth. By default, the system evenly distributes the remaining bandwidth among the nonpriority queues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>class type queuing class-queuing-name</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>switch(config-pmap-c-que)# class type queuing ip3q4t-out-q2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td>(Optional) Assigns the percent of the bandwidth that remains to this queue. The range is from 1 to 100.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>bandwidth remaining percent percent</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>switch(config-pmap-c-que)# bandwidth remaining percent 25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 7      Configuring Queuing and Scheduling

Configuring Queuing and Scheduling

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### Configuring Shaping

**Note**

The device forces the shape rate to the closest value in the following percentage intervals: 100, 50, 33, 25, 12.5, 6.25, 3.13, or 1.07.

You can configure shaping on an egress queue to impose a maximum rate on it. You use the system-defined egress queue class for the type of module to which you want to apply the policy map. See Table 2-3 on page 2-7 for the list of available system-defined class maps for each module.

**Note**

If you configure shaping, you cannot configure bandwidth or priority in the same policy map.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. `config t`
2. `policy-map type queuing [match-first] {queuing-policy-map-name | que-dynamic}`
3. `class type queuing class-queuing-name`
4. `shape [average] {rate [bps | kbps | mbps | gbps] | percent percent}`
5. Repeat Steps 3 to 4 to configure shaping for other queuing classes.
6. `exit`
7. `show policy-map type queuing [policy-map-name | que-dynamic]`
8. `copy running-config startup-config`
### DETAILED STEPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>config t</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>switch# config t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>switch(config)#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enters configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td><strong>policy-map type queuing</strong> [match-first] [policy-map-name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>switch(config)# policy-map type queuing shape_queues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>switch(config-pmap-que)#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Configures the policy map of type queuing, and then enters policy-map mode for the policy-map name you specify. Policy-map names can contain alphabetic, hyphen, or underscore characters, are case sensitive, and can be up to 40 characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td><strong>class type queuing</strong> class-queuing-name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>switch(config)# class type queuing lp3q4t-out-pql</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>switch(config-pmap-c-que)#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Configures the class map of type queuing and then enters policy-map class queuing mode. You must select one of the system-defined output queues. Class queuing names are listed in Table 2-3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td><strong>shape</strong> [average] (rate [bps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example 1:</td>
<td>switch(config-pmap-c-que)# shape 10 mbps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example 2:</td>
<td>switch(config-pmap-c-que)# shape percent 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assigns a maximum rate on an output queue. You can configure a data rate by the bit rate or as a percentage of the underlying interface link rate. The default bit rate is in bits per second (bps). The data rate is from 8000 bps to 10 gbps. The percentage is from 1 to 100.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note</strong></td>
<td>You can use only the percent keyword for interfaces set to autonegotiate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example 1 shows how to shape traffic to a maximum rate of 100 megabits per second (mbps). Example 2 shows how to shape traffic to a maximum of 25 percent of the underlying link rate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td>(Optional) <strong>Repeat Steps 3 to 4 to configure shaping for other queuing classes.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td><strong>exit</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>switch(config-cmap-que)# exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>switch(config)#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exits policy-map queue mode and enters configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong></td>
<td><strong>show policy-map type queuing</strong> [policy-map-name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>switch(config)# show policy-map type queuing shape_queues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Optional) Displays information about all configured policy maps or a selected policy map of type queuing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 8</strong></td>
<td><strong>copy running-config startup-config</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>switch(config)# copy running-config startup-config</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Optional) Saves the running configuration to the startup configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Configuring Queue Limits

You can configure the queue limit on both ingress and egress queues. The device drops any packets over the queue limit. You use the system-defined queue classes for the type of module to which you want to apply the policy map. See Table 2-3 on page 2-7.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. `config t`
2. `policy-map type queuing [match-first] {queuing-policy-map-name | que-dynamic}`
3. `class type queuing class-queuing-name`
4. `queue-limit {threshold [packets | bytes | kbytes | mbytes | ms | us] | percent percent_of_queue_limit}`
5. `exit`
6. `exit`
7. `show policy-map type queuing [policy-map-name | que-dynamic]`
8. `copy running-config startup-config`
## DETAILED STEPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> config t</td>
<td>Enters configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> switch# config t switch(config)#</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> policy-map type queuing [match-first] [policy-map-name</td>
<td>que-dynamic]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> switch(config)# policy-map type queuing shape_queues switch(config-pmap-que)#</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> class type queuing class-queuing-name</td>
<td>Configures the class map of type queuing and then enters policy-map class queuing mode. Class queuing names are listed in Table 2-3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> switch(config)# class type queuing 1p3q4t-out-pq1 switch(config-pmap-c-que)#</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> queue-limit {threshold [packets</td>
<td>bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> switch(config-pmap-c-que)# queue-limit 10 mbytes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> exit</td>
<td>Exits class-map queue mode and enters policy-map queue mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> switch(config-pmap-c-que)# exit switch(config-pmap-que)#</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong> exit</td>
<td>Exits policy-map queue mode and enters configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> switch(config-pmap-que)# exit switch(config)#</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong> show policy-map type queuing [policy-map-name</td>
<td>que-dynamic]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> switch(config)# show policy-map type queuing shape_queues</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 8</strong> copy running-config startup-config</td>
<td>(Optional) Saves the running configuration to the startup configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> switch(config)# copy running-config startup-config</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verifying Queuing and Scheduling Configuration

To display the queuing and scheduling configuration information, perform one of the following tasks:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show class-map type queuing [class-queuing-name]</td>
<td>Displays information about all configured class maps or a selected class map of type queuing. Class queuing names are listed in Table 2-3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show policy-map type queuing [policy-map-name</td>
<td>que-dynamic]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For detailed information about the fields in the output from these commands, see the Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Quality of Service Command Reference, Release 4.2.

Example Configurations

In this section you can find examples of configuring queuing and scheduling.

This section includes the following topics:

- Setting Ingress Port CoS Configuration Example, page 7-22
- Priority and Queue Limit Configuration Example, page 7-23
- Shaping and Tail Drop Configuration Example, page 7-23
- Bandwidth and WRED Configuration Example, page 7-23

Setting Ingress Port CoS Configuration Example

Note

Setting the ingress port CoS value makes the specified interfaces untrusted.

Note

Ensure that you are using the default queue for the port type that you are configuring. See Chapter 2, “Using Modular QoS CLI” for information on the default queue for the port types.

The following example shows how to configure ingress port CoS for 1-Gigabit Ethernet ports:

```bash
config t
policy-map type queuing untrusted_port_cos
   class type queuing 2q4t-in-q-default
   set cos 5
interface ethernet 2/1
   service-policy type queuing input untrusted_port_cos
```
Example Configurations

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Chapter 7 Configuring Queuing and Scheduling

The following example shows how to configure ingress port CoS for 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports:

```
config t
policy-map type queuing untrusted_port_cos
  class type queuing 8q2t-in-q-default
  set cos 5
interface ethernet 2/1
  service-policy type queuing input untrusted_port_cos
```

Priority and Queue Limit Configuration Example

The following example shows how to configure the priority and queue limit features:

```
config t
  class-map type queuing match-any 1p3q4t-out-pq1
    match cos 5-7
  class-map type queuing match-any 1p3q4t-out-q2
    match cos 3-4
  class-map type queuing match-any 1p3q4t-out-q3
    match cos 0-2
  policy-map type queuing priority_queue1
    class type queue 1p3q4t-out-pq1
      priority
    class type queue 1p3q4t-out-q2
      bandwidth remaining percent 60
      queue-limit 1 mbytes
    class type queue 1p3q4t-out-q3
      bandwidth remaining percent 40
      queue-limit 2 mbytes
```

Shaping and Tail Drop Configuration Example

The following example shows how to configure the shaping and taildrop features:

```
config t
  class-map type queuing match-any 1p3q4t-out-pq1
    match cos 5-7
  class-map type queuing match-any 1p3q4t-out-q2
    match cos 3-4
  policy-map type queuing shape_dt
    class type queue 1p3q4t-out-pq1
      shape percent 50
      queue-limit cos 5 percent 10
      queue-limit cos 6 percent 10
    class type queue 1p3q4t-out-q2
      shape percent 25
      queue-limit cos 4 percent 15
```

Note

If the priority keyword is not specified for a pq1 queue, the queue is just a normal queue, not a priority queue.

Bandwidth and WRED Configuration Example

The following example shows how to configure the bandwidth and WRED features:

```
config t
  class-map type queuing match-any 1p3q4t-out-pq1
```
Feature History for Queuing

Table 7-2 lists the release history for this feature.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No change.</td>
<td>4.1(2)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No change</td>
<td>4.2(1)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>