QoS

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auto qos

To enable Auto QoS Wireless Policy, use the **auto qos** command. To remove Auto QoS Wireless Policy, use the **no** form of this command.

auto qos enterprise | **guest** | **voice**

Syntax Description

enterprise	Enables AutoQos Wireless Enterprise Policy.
guest	Enables AutoQos Wireless Guest Policy
voice	Enables AutoQos Wireless Voice Policy

Command Default

None

Command Modes

WLAN Configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE 3.7.0 E	This command was introduced.

This example shows how to enable AutoQos Wireless Enterprise Policy.

```
Switch# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)#wlan wlan1
Switch(config-wlan)#auto qos enterprise
```

class

To define a traffic classification match criteria for the specified class-map name, use the **class** command in policy-map configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to delete an existing class map.

class {*class-map-name* |**class-default**}
no class {*class-map-name* |**class-default**}

Syntax Description

class-map-name	The class map name.
class-default	Refers to a system default class that matches unclassified packets.

Command Default

No policy map class-maps are defined.

Command Modes

Policy-map configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE 3.2SE	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Before using the **class** command, you must use the **policy-map** global configuration command to identify the policy map and enter policy-map configuration mode. After specifying a policy map, you can configure a policy for new classes or modify a policy for any existing classes in that policy map. You attach the policy map to a port by using the **service-policy** interface configuration command.

After entering the **class** command, you enter the policy-map class configuration mode. These configuration commands are available:

- **admit**—Admits a request for Call Admission Control (CAC)
- **bandwidth**—Specifies the bandwidth allocated to the class.
- **exit**—Exits the policy-map class configuration mode and returns to policy-map configuration mode.
- **no**—Returns a command to its default setting.
- **police**—Defines a policer or aggregate policer for the classified traffic. The policer specifies the bandwidth limitations and the action to take when the limits are exceeded. For more information about this command, see *Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Command Reference* available on Cisco.com.
- **priority**—Assigns scheduling priority to a class of traffic belonging to a policy map.
- **queue-buffers**—Configures the queue buffer for the class.
- **queue-limit**—Specifies the maximum number of packets the queue can hold for a class policy configured in a policy map.
- **service-policy**—Configures a QoS service policy.
- **set**—Specifies a value to be assigned to the classified traffic. For more information, see set, on page 25
- **shape**—Specifies average or peak rate traffic shaping. For more information about this command, see *Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Command Reference* available on Cisco.com.

To return to policy-map configuration mode, use the **exit** command. To return to privileged EXEC mode, use the **end** command.

The **class** command performs the same function as the **class-map** global configuration command. Use the **class** command when a new classification, which is not shared with any other ports, is needed. Use the **class-map** command when the map is shared among many ports.

You can configure a default class by using the **class class-default** policy-map configuration command. Unclassified traffic (traffic that does not meet the match criteria specified in the traffic classes) is treated as default traffic.

You can verify your settings by entering the **show policy-map** privileged EXEC command.

Examples

This example shows how to create a policy map called policy1. When attached to the ingress direction, it matches all the incoming traffic defined in class1, sets the IP Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) to 10, and polices the traffic at an average rate of 1 Mb/s and bursts at 20 KB. Traffic exceeding the profile is marked down to a DSCP value gotten from the policed-DSCP map and then sent.

```
Switch(config)# policy-map policy1
Switch(config-pmap)# class class1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# set dscp 10
Switch(config-pmap-c)# police 1000000 20000 exceed-action policed-dscp-transmit
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
```

This example shows how to configure a default traffic class to a policy map. It also shows how the default traffic class is automatically placed at the end of policy-map pm3 even though **class-default** was configured first:

```
Switch# configure terminal
Switch(config)# class-map cm-3
Switch(config-cmap)# match ip dscp 30
Switch(config-cmap)# exit

Switch(config)# class-map cm-4
Switch(config-cmap)# match ip dscp 40
Switch(config-cmap)# exit

Switch(config)# policy-map pm3
Switch(config-pmap)# class class-default
Switch(config-pmap-c)# set dscp 10
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit

Switch(config-pmap)# class cm-3
Switch(config-pmap-c)# set dscp 4
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit

Switch(config-pmap)# class cm-4
Switch(config-pmap-c)# set precedence 5
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# exit

Switch# show policy-map pm3
Policy Map pm3
  Class cm-3
    set dscp 4
  Class cm-4
    set precedence 5
  Class class-default
```

```
set dscp af11
```

Related Topics

class-map, on page 6

policy-map, on page 13

show policy-map, on page 42

set, on page 25

class-map

To create a class map to be used for matching packets to the class whose name you specify and to enter class-map configuration mode, use the **class-map** command in global configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to delete an existing class map and to return to global or policy map configuration mode.

class-map [{**match-any***type*}] *class-map-name*
no **class-map** [{**match-any***type*}] *class-map-name*

Syntax Description

match-any	(Optional) Perform a logical-OR of the matching statements under this class map. One or more criteria must be matched.
type	(Optional) Configures the CPL class map.
class-map-name	The class map name.

Command Default

No class maps are defined.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Policy map configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE 3.2SE	This command was introduced.
Cisco IOS XE 3.3SE	The **type** keyword was added.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the name of the class for which you want to create or modify class-map match criteria and to enter class-map configuration mode.

The **class-map** command and its subcommands are used to define packet classification, marking, and aggregate policing as part of a globally named service policy applied on a per-port basis.

After you are in quality of service (QoS) class-map configuration mode, these configuration commands are available:

- **description**—Describes the class map (up to 200 characters). The **show class-map** privileged EXEC command displays the description and the name of the class map.
- **exit**—Exits from QoS class-map configuration mode.
- **match**—Configures classification criteria.
- **no**—Removes a match statement from a class map.

If you enter the **match-any** keyword, you can only use it to specify an extended named access control list (ACL) with the **match access-group** class-map configuration command.

To define packet classification on a physical-port basis, only one **match** command per class map is supported.

The ACL can have multiple access control entries (ACEs).

Examples

This example shows how to configure the class map called class1 with one match criterion, which is an access list called 103:

```
Switch(config)# access-list 103 permit ip any any dscp 10
Switch(config)# class-map class1
Switch(config-cmap)# match access-group 103
Switch(config-cmap)# exit
```

This example shows how to delete the class map class1:

```
Switch(config)# no class-map class1
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show class-map** privileged EXEC command.

Related Topics

policy-map, on page 13
show policy-map, on page 42

match (class-map configuration)

To define the match criteria to classify traffic, use the **match** command in class-map configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the match criteria.

match {**access-group**{**name***acl-name acl-index*}|**class-map** *class-map-name*|**cos** *cos-value*|**dscp** *dscp-value*|**[ip] dscp** *dscp-list* |**[ip] precedence** *ip-precedence-list*|**precedence** *precedence-value1...value4*|**qos-group** *qos-group-value*|**vlan** *vlan-id*}

no match {**access-group**{**name***acl-name acl-index*}|**class-map** *class-map-name*|**cos** *cos-value*|**dscp** *dscp-value*|**[ip] dscp** *dscp-list* |**[ip] precedence** *ip-precedence-list*|**precedence** *precedence-value1...value4*|**qos-group** *qos-group-value*|**vlan** *vlan-id*}

Syntax Description

access-group	Specifies an access group.
name *acl-name*	Specifies the name of an IP standard or extended access control list (ACL) or MAC ACL.
acl-index	Specifies the number of an IP standard or extended access control list (ACL) or MAC ACL. For an IP standard ACL, the ACL index range is 1 to 99 and 1300 to 1999. For an IP extended ACL, the ACL index range is 100 to 199 and 2000 to 2699.
class-map *class-map-name*	Uses a traffic class as a classification policy and specifies a traffic class name to use as the match criterion.
cos *cos-value*	Matches a packet on the basis of a Layer 2 class of service (CoS)/Inter-Switch Link (ISL) marking. The cos-value is from 0 to 7. You can specify up to four CoS values in one **match cos** statement, separated by a space.
dscp *dscp-value*	Specifies the parameters for each DSCP value. You can specify a value in the range 0 to 63 specifying the differentiated services code point value.
ip dscp *dscp-list*	Specifies a list of up to eight IP Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) values to match against incoming packets. Separate each value with a space. The range is 0 to 63. You also can enter a mnemonic name for a commonly used value.
ip precedence *ip-precedence-list*	Specifies a list of up to eight IP-precedence values to match against incoming packets. Separate each value with a space. The range is 0 to 7. You also can enter a mnemonic name for a commonly used value.
precedence *precedence-value1...value4*	Assigns an IP precedence value to the classified traffic. The range is 0 to 7. You also can enter a mnemonic name for a commonly used value.

qos-group *qos-group-value*	Identifies a specific QoS group value as a match criterion. The range is 0 to 31.
vlan *vlan-id*	Identifies a specific VLAN as a match criterion. The range is 1 to 4095.

Command Default

No match criteria are defined.

Command Modes

Class-map configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE 3.2SE	This command was introduced.
Cisco IOS XE 3.3SE	The **class-map** *class-map-name*, **cos** *cos-value*, **qos-group** *qos-group-value*, and **vlan** *vlan-id* keywords were added.

Usage Guidelines

The **match** command is used to specify which fields in the incoming packets are examined to classify the packets. Only the IP access group or the MAC access group matching to the Ether Type/Len are supported.

If you enter the **class-map match-any***class-map-name* global configuration command, you can enter the following **match** commands:

- **match access-group name** *acl-name*

Note The ACL must be an extended named ACL.

- **match ip dscp** *dscp-list*
- **match ip precedence** *ip-precedence-list*

The **match access-group** *acl-index* command is not supported.

To define packet classification on a physical-port basis, only one **match** command per class map is supported. In this situation, the **match-any** keyword is equivalent.

For the **match ip dscp** *dscp-list* or the **match ip precedence** *ip-precedence-list* command, you can enter a mnemonic name for a commonly used value. For example, you can enter the **match ip dscp af11** command, which is the same as entering the **match ip dscp 10** command. You can enter the **match ip precedence critical** command, which is the same as entering the **match ip precedence 5** command. For a list of supported mnemonics, enter the **match ip dscp ?** or the **match ip precedence ?** command to see the command-line help strings.

Use the **input-interface** *interface-id-list* keyword when you are configuring an interface-level class map in a hierarchical policy map. For the *interface-id-list*, you can specify up to six entries.

Examples

This example shows how to create a class map called class2, which matches all the incoming traffic with DSCP values of 10, 11, and 12:

```
Switch(config)# class-map class2
Switch(config-cmap)# match ip dscp 10 11 12
Switch(config-cmap)# exit
```

This example shows how to create a class map called class3, which matches all the incoming traffic with IP-precedence values of 5, 6, and 7:

```
Switch(config)# class-map class3
Switch(config-cmap)# match ip precedence 5 6 7
Switch(config-cmap)# exit
```

This example shows how to delete the IP-precedence match criteria and to classify traffic using acl1:

```
Switch(config)# class-map class2
Switch(config-cmap)# match ip precedence 5 6 7
Switch(config-cmap)# no match ip precedence
Switch(config-cmap)# match access-group acl1
Switch(config-cmap)# exit
```

This example shows how to specify a list of physical ports to which an interface-level class map in a hierarchical policy map applies:

```
Switch(config)# class-map match-any class4
Switch(config-cmap)# match cos 4
Switch(config-cmap)# exit
```

This example shows how to specify a range of physical ports to which an interface-level class map in a hierarchical policy map applies:

```
Switch(config)# class-map match-any class4
Switch(config-cmap)# match cos 4
Switch(config-cmap)# exit
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show class-map** privileged EXEC command.

match non-client-nrt

To match non-client NRT (non-real-time), use the **match non-client-nrt** command in class-map configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

match non-client-nrt
no match non-client-nrt

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Class-map

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE 3.2SE	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

This example show how you can configure non-client NRT:

```
Switch(config)# class-map test_1000
Switch(config-cmap)# match non-client-nrt
```

match wlan user-priority

To match 802.11 specific values, use the **match wlan user-priority** command in class-map configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to return to the default setting.

match wlan user-priority *wlan-value* [*wlan-value*] [*wlan-value*] [*wlan-value*]
no match wlan user-priority *wlan-value* [*wlan-value*] [*wlan-value*] [*wlan-value*]

Syntax Description

wlan-value	The 802.11-specific values. Enter the user priority 802.11 TID user priority (0-7). (Optional) Enter up to three user priority values separated by white-spaces.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Class-map configuration (config-cmap)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE 3.2SE	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

None

This example show how you can configure user-priority values:

```
Switch(config)# class-map test_1000
Switch(config-cmap)# match wlan user-priority 7
```

policy-map

To create or modify a policy map that can be attached to multiple physical ports or switch virtual interfaces (SVIs) and to enter policy-map configuration mode, use the **policy-map** command in global configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to delete an existing policy map and to return to global configuration mode.

policy-map *policy-map-name*
no policy-map *policy-map-name*

Syntax Description

policy-map-name	Name of the policy map.

Command Default

No policy maps are defined.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE 3.2SE	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

After entering the **policy-map** command, you enter policy-map configuration mode, and these configuration commands are available:

- **class**—Defines the classification match criteria for the specified class map.
- **description**—Describes the policy map (up to 200 characters).
- **exit**—Exits policy-map configuration mode and returns you to global configuration mode.
- **no**—Removes a previously defined policy map.
- **sequence-interval**—Enables sequence number capability.

To return to global configuration mode, use the **exit** command. To return to privileged EXEC mode, use the **end** command.

Before configuring policies for classes whose match criteria are defined in a class map, use the **policy-map** command to specify the name of the policy map to be created, added to, or modified. Entering the **policy-map** command also enables the policy-map configuration mode in which you can configure or modify the class policies for that policy map.

You can configure class policies in a policy map only if the classes have match criteria defined for them. To configure the match criteria for a class, use the **class-map** global configuration and **match** class-map configuration commands. You define packet classification on a physical-port basis.

Only one policy map per ingress port is supported. You can apply the same policy map to multiple physical ports.

You can apply a nonhierarchical policy maps to physical ports. A nonhierarchical policy map is the same as the port-based policy maps in the switch.

A hierarchical policy map has two levels in the format of a parent-child policy. The parent policy cannot be modified but the child policy (port-child policy) can be modified to suit the QoS configuration.

In VLAN-based QoS, a service policy is applied to an SVI interface. All physical interfaces belonging to a VLAN policy map then need to be configured to refer to the VLAN-based policy maps instead of the port-based policy map.

Note Not all MQC QoS combinations are supported for wired and wireless ports. For information about these restrictions, see chapters "Restrictions for QoS on Wired Targets" and "Restrictions for QoS on Wireless Targets" in the QoS configuration guide.

Examples

This example shows how to create a policy map called policy1. When attached to the ingress port, it matches all the incoming traffic defined in class1, sets the IP DSCP to 10, and polices the traffic at an average rate of 1 Mb/s and bursts at 20 KB. Traffic less than the profile is sent.

```
Switch(config)# policy-map policy1
Switch(config-pmap)# class class1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# set dscp 10
Switch(config-pmap-c)# police 1000000 20000 conform-action transmit
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
```

This example show you how to configure hierarchical polices:

```
Switch# configure terminal
Switch(config)# class-map c1
Switch(config-cmap)# exit

Switch(config)# class-map c2
Switch(config-cmap)# exit

Switch(config)# policy-map child
Switch(config-pmap)# class c1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# priority level 1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# police rate percent 20 conform-action transmit exceed action drop
Switch(config-pmap-c-police)# exit
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit

Switch(config-pmap)# class c2
Switch(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth 20000
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit

Switch(config-pmap)# class class-default
Switch(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth 20000
Switch(config-pmap-c)# exit
Switch(config-pmap)# exit

Switch(config)# policy-map parent
Switch(config-pmap)# class class-default
Switch(config-pmap-c)# shape average 1000000
Switch(config-pmap-c)# service-policy child
Switchconfig-pmap-c)# end
```

This example shows how to delete a policy map:

```
Switch(config)# no policy-map policymap2
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show policy-map** privileged EXEC command.

Related Topics

class, on page 3

class-map, on page 6

service-policy (Wired), on page 22

show policy-map, on page 42

priority

To assign priority to a class of traffic belonging to a policy map, use the **priority** command in policy-map class configuration mode. To remove a previously specified priority for a class, use the **no** form of this command.

priority [*Kbps* [*burst -in-bytes*] | **level** *level-value* [*Kbps* [*burst -in-bytes*]] | **percent** *percentage* [*Kb/s* [*burst -in-bytes*]]]
no priority [*Kb/s* [*burst -in-bytes*] | **level** *level value* [*Kb/s* [*burst -in-bytes*]] | **percent** *percentage* [*Kb/s* [*burst -in-bytes*]]]

Syntax Description

Kb/s	(Optional) Guaranteed allowed bandwidth, in kilobits per second (kbps), for the priority traffic. The amount of guaranteed bandwidth varies according to the interface and platform in use. Beyond the guaranteed bandwidth, the priority traffic will be dropped in the event of congestion to ensure that the nonpriority traffic is not starved. The value must be between 1 and 2,000,000 kbps.
burst -in-bytes	(Optional) Burst size in bytes. The burst size configures the network to accommodate temporary bursts of traffic. The default burst value, which is computed as 200 milliseconds of traffic at the configured bandwidth rate, is used when the burst argument is not specified. The range of the burst is from 32 to 2000000 bytes.
level *level-value*	(Optional) Assigns priority level. Available values for *level-value* are 1 and 2. Level 1 is a higher priority than Level 2. Level 1 reserves bandwidth and goes first, so latency is very low.
percent *percentage*	(Optional) Specifies the amount of guaranteed bandwidth to be specified by the percent of available bandwidth.

Command Default

No priority is set.

Command Modes

Policy-map class configuration (config-pmap-c)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE 3.2SE	This command was introduced.
Cisco IOS XE 3.3SE	The *Kbps*, *burst -in-bytes*, and **percent** *percentage* keywords were added.

Usage Guidelines

The priority command allows you to set up classes based on a variety of criteria (not just User Datagram Ports [UDP] ports) and assign priority to them, and is available for use on serial interfaces and ATM permanent virtual circuits (PVCs). A similar command, the **ip rtp priority** command, allows you to stipulate priority flows based only on UDP port numbers and is not available for ATM PVCs.

The bandwidth and priority commands cannot be used in the same class, within the same policy map. However, these commands can be used together in the same policy map.

Within a policy map, you can give one or more classes priority status. When multiple classes within a single policy map are configured as priority classes, all traffic from these classes is queued to the same, single, priority queue.

When the policy map containing class policy configurations is attached to the interface to stipulate the service policy for that interface, available bandwidth is assessed. If a policy map cannot be attached to a particular interface because of insufficient interface bandwidth, the policy is removed from all interfaces to which it was successfully attached.

Example

The following example shows how to configure the priority of the class in policy map policy1:

```
Switch(config)# class-map cm1
Switch(config-cmap)#match precedence 2
Switch(config-cmap)#exit

Switch(config)#class-map cm2
Switch(config-cmap)#match dscp 30
Switch(config-cmap)#exit

Switch(config)# policy-map policy1
Switch(config-pmap)# class cm1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# priority level 1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# police 1m
Switch(config-pmap-c-police)#exit
Switch(config-pmap-c)#exit
Switch(config-pmap)#exit

Switch(config)#policy-map policy1
Switch(config-pmap)#class cm2
Switch(config-pmap-c)#priority level 2
Switch(config-pmap-c)#police 1m
```

qos queue-softmax-multiplier

To increase the value of softmax buffer, use the **qos queue-softmax-multiplier** command in the global configuration mode.

range-of-multiplier
no qos queue-softmax-multiplier *range-of-multiplier*

Syntax Description

range-of-multiplier	You can specify a value in the range of 100 to 1200. The default value is 100.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE 3.6.3 and Cisco IOS XE 3.7.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Note This command would take effect only on the ports where a policy-map is attached. If configured as 1200, the softmax for non-priority queues and non-primary priority queue (!=level 1) are multiplied by 12 with their default values. This command is not applicable for priority queue level 1.

queue-buffers ratio

To configure the queue buffer for the class, use the **queue-buffers ratio** command in policy-map class configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the ratio limit.

queue-buffers ratio *ratio limit*
no queue-buffers ratio *ratio limit*

Syntax Description

ratio limit	(Optional) Configures the queue buffer for the class. Enter the queue buffers ratio limit (0-100).

Command Default

No queue buffer for the class is defined.

Command Modes

Policy-map class configuration (config-pmap-c)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE 3.2SE	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Either the **bandwidth**, **shape**, or **priority** command must be used before using this command. For more information about these commands, see *Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Command Reference* available on Cisco.com

The switch allows you to allocate buffers to queues. If buffers are not allocated, then they are divided equally amongst all queues. You can use the queue-buffer ratio to divide it in a particular ratio. The buffers are soft buffers because Dynamic Threshold and Scaling (DTS) is active on all queues by default.

Example

The following example sets the queue buffers ratio to 10 percent:

```
Switch(config)# policy-map policy_queuebuf01
Switch(config-pmap)# class-map class_queuebuf01
Switch(config-cmap)# exit
Switch(config)# policy policy_queuebuf01
Switch(config-pmap)# class class_queuebuf01
Switch(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 80
Switch(config-pmap-c)# queue-buffers ratio 10
Switch(config-pmap)# end
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show policy-map** privileged EXEC command.

Related Topics

show policy-map, on page 42

queue-limit

To specify or modify the maximum number of packets the queue can hold for a class policy configured in a policy map, use the **queue-limit** policy-map class configuration command. To remove the queue packet limit from a class, use the **no** form of this command.

queue-limit *queue-limit-size* [{**packets**}] {**cos** *cos-value*|**dscp** *dscp-value*} **percent** *percentage-of-packets*
no queue-limit *queue-limit-size* [{**packets**}] {**cos** *cos-value*|**dscp** *dscp-value*} **percent** *percentage-of-packets*

Syntax Description

queue-limit-size	The maximum size of the queue. The maximum varies according to the optional unit of measure keyword specified (bytes, ms, us, or packets).
cos *cos-value*	Specifies parameters for each cos value. CoS values are from 0 to 7.
dscp *dscp-value*	Specifies parameters for each DSCP value. You can specify a value in the range 0 to 63 specifying the differentiated services code point value for the type of queue limit .
percent *percentage-of-packets*	A percentage in the range 1 to 100 specifying the maximum percentage of packets that the queue for this class can accumulate.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Policy-map class configuration (policy-map-c)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE 3.2SE	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Although visible in the command line help-strings, the **packets** unit of measure is not supported; use the **percent** unit of measure.

Note This command is supported only on wired ports in the egress direction.

Weighted fair queuing (WFQ) creates a queue for every class for which a class map is defined. Packets satisfying the match criteria for a class accumulate in the queue reserved for the class until they are sent, which occurs when the queue is serviced by the fair queuing process. When the maximum packet threshold you defined for the class is reached, queuing of any further packets to the class queue causes tail drop.

You use queue limits to configure Weighted Tail Drop (WTD). WTD ensures the configuration of more than one threshold per queue. Each class of service is dropped at a different threshold value to provide for QoS differentiation.

You can configure the maximum queue thresholds for the different subclasses of traffic, that is, DSCP and CoS and configure the maximum queue thresholds for each subclass.

Example

The following example configures a policy map called port-queue to contain policy for a class called dscp-1. The policy for this class is set so that the queue reserved for it has a maximum packet limit of 20 percent:

```
Switch(config)# policy-map policy11
Switch(config-pmap)# class dscp-1
Switch(config-pmap-c)# bandwidth percent 20
Switch(config-pmap-c)# queue-limit dscp 1 percent 20
```

service-policy (Wired)

To apply a policy map to a physical port or a switch virtual interface (SVI), use the **service-policy** command in interface configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to remove the policy map and port association.

service-policy {**input** | **output**} *policy-map-name*
no service-policy {**input** | **output**} *policy-map-name*

Syntax Description

input *policy-map-name*	Apply the specified policy map to the input of a physical port or an SVI.
output*policy-map-name*	Apply the specified policy map to the output of a physical port or an SVI.

Command Default

No policy maps are attached to the port.

Command Modes

WLAN interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE 3.2SE	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A policy map is defined by the **policy map** command.

Only one policy map is supported per port, per direction. In other words, only one input policy and one output policy is allowed on any one port.

You can apply a policy map to incoming traffic on a physical port or on an SVI. *QoS Configuration Guide (Catalyst 3850 Switches)*.

Note Though visible in the command-line help strings, the **history** keyword is not supported, and you should ignore the statistics that it gathers.

Examples

This example shows how to apply plcmap1 to an physical ingress port:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet2/0/1
Switch(config-if)# service-policy input plcmap1
```

This example shows how to remove plcmap2 from a physical port:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet2/0/2
Switch(config-if)# no service-policy input plcmap2
```

The following example displays a VLAN policer configuration. At the end of this configuration, the VLAN policy map is applied to an interface for QoS:

```
Switch# configure terminal
```

```
Switch(config)# class-map vlan100
Switch(config-cmap)# match vlan 100
Switch(config-cmap)# exit
Switch(config)# policy-map vlan100
Switch(config-pmap)# policy-map class vlan100
Switch(config-pmap-c)# police 100000 bc conform-action transmit exceed-action drop
Switch(config-pmap-c-police)# end
Switch# configure terminal
Switch(config)# interface gigabitEthernet1/0/5
Switch(config-if)#  service-policy input vlan100
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show running-config** privileged EXEC command.

Related Topics

policy-map, on page 13

show policy-map, on page 42

service-policy (WLAN)

To configure the WLAN quality of service (QoS) service policy, use the **service-policy** command. To disable a QoS policy on a WLAN, use the **no** form of this command.

service-policy **[client]** {**input**|**output**} *policy-name*
no **service-policy** **[client]** {**input**|**output**} *policy-name*

Syntax Description

client	(Optional) Assigns a policy map to all clients in the WLAN.
input	Assigns an input policy map.
output	Assigns an output policy map.
policy-name	The policy name.

Command Default

No policies are assigned and the state assigned to the policy is None.

Command Modes

WLAN configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE 3.2SE	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You must disable the WLAN before using this command. See Related Commands section for more information on how to disable a WLAN.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the input QoS service policy on a WLAN:

```
Switch# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)# wlan wlan1
Switch(config-wlan)# service-policy input policy-test
```

This example shows how to disable the input QoS service policy on a WLAN:

```
Switch# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)# wlan wlan1
Switch(config-wlan)# no service-policy input policy-test
```

This example shows how to configure the output QoS service policy on a WLAN to platinum (precious metal policy):

```
Switch# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)# wlan wlan1
Switch(config-wlan)# service-policy output platinum
```

Related Topics

wlan

set

To classify IP traffic by setting a Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) or an IP-precedence value in the packet, use the **set** command in policy-map class configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to remove traffic classification.

set
cos|dscp|precedence|ip|qos-group|wlan
set cos
{*cos-value* } | {**cos|dscp|precedence|qos-group|wlan**} [{**table** *table-map-name*}]
set dscp
{*dscp-value* } | {**cos|dscp|precedence|qos-group|wlan**} [{**table** *table-map-name*}]
set ip {**dscp|precedence**}
set precedence {*precedence-value* } | {**cos|dscp|precedence|qos-group**} [{**table** *table-map-name*}]
set qos-group
{*qos-group-value*|**dscp** [{**table** *table-map-name*}]|**precedence** [{**table** *table-map-name*}]}
set wlan user-priority
user-priority-value|**costable** *table-map-name*|**dscptable** *table-map-name*|**qos-grouptable**
table-map-name|**wlantable** *table-map-name*

Syntax Description

cos

Sets the Layer 2 class of service (CoS) value or user priority of an outgoing packet. You can specify these values:

- *cos-value*—CoS value from 0 to 7. You also can enter a mnemonic name for a commonly used value.
- Specify a packet-marking category to set the CoS value of the packet. If you also configure a table map for mapping and converting packet-marking values, this establishes the "map from" packet-marking category. Packet-marking category keywords:
  - **cos**—Sets a value from the CoS value or user priority.
  - **dscp**—Sets a value from packet differentiated services code point (DSCP).
  - **precedence**—Sets a value from packet precedence.
  - **qos-group**—Sets a value from the QoS group.
  - **wlan**—Sets the WLAN user priority values.
- (Optional)**table** *table-map-name*—Indicates that the values set in a specified table map are used to set the CoS value. Enter the name of the table map used to specify the CoS value. The table map name can be a maximum of 64 alphanumeric characters.

  If you specify a packet-marking category but do not specify the table map, the default action is to copy the value associated with the packet-marking category as the CoS value. For example, if you enter the **set cos precedence** command, the precedence (packet-marking category) value is copied and used as the CoS value.

dscp	Sets the differentiated services code point (DSCP) value to mark IP(v4) and IPv6 packets. You can specify these values: • *cos-value*—Number that sets the DSCP value. The range is from 0 to 63. You also can enter a mnemonic name for a commonly used value. • Specify a packet-marking category to set the DSCP value of the packet. If you also configure a table map for mapping and converting packet-marking values, this establishes the "map from" packet-marking category. Packet-marking category keywords: • **cos**—Sets a value from the CoS value or user priority. • **dscp**—Sets a value from packet differentiated services code point (DSCP). • **precedence**—Sets a value from packet precedence. • **qos-group**—Sets a value from the QoS group. • **wlan**—Sets a value from WLAN. • (Optional)**table** *table-map-name*—Indicates that the values set in a specified table map will be used to set the DSCP value. Enter the name of the table map used to specify the DSCP value. The table map name can be a maximum of 64 alphanumeric characters. If you specify a packet-marking category but do not specify the table map, the default action is to copy the value associated with the packet-marking category as the DSCP value. For example, if you enter the **set dscp cos** command, the CoS value (packet-marking category) is copied and used as the DSCP value.
ip	Sets IP values to the classified traffic. You can specify these values: • **dscp**—Specify an IP DSCP value from 0 to 63 or a packet marking category. • **precedence**—Specify a precedence-bit value in the IP header; valid values are from 0 to 7 or specify a packet marking category.

precedence	Sets the precedence value in the packet header. You can specify these values: • *precedence-value*— Sets the precedence bit in the packet header; valid values are from 0 to 7. You also can enter a mnemonic name for a commonly used value. • Specify a packet marking category to set the precedence value of the packet. • **cos**—Sets a value from the CoS or user priority. • **dscp**—Sets a value from packet differentiated services code point (DSCP). • **precedence**—Sets a value from packet precedence. • **qos-group**—Sets a value from the QoS group. • (Optional)**table** *table-map-name*—Indicates that the values set in a specified table map will be used to set the precedence value. Enter the name of the table map used to specify the precedence value. The table map name can be a maximum of 64 alphanumeric characters. If you specify a packet-marking category but do not specify the table map, the default action is to copy the value associated with the packet-marking category as the precedence value. For example, if you enter the **set precedence cos** command, the CoS value (packet-marking category) is copied and used as the precedence value.

qos-group	Assigns a QoS group identifier that can be used later to classify packets. • *qos-group-value*—Sets a QoS value to the classified traffic. The range is 0 to 31. You also can enter a mnemonic name for a commonly used value. • **dscp**—Sets the original DSCP field value of the packet as the QoS group value. • **precedence**—Sets the original precedence field value of the packet as the QoS group value. • (Optional)**table** *table-map-name*—Indicates that the values set in a specified table map will be used to set the DSCP or precedence value. Enter the name of the table map used to specify the value. The table map name can be a maximum of 64 alphanumeric characters. If you specify a packet-marking category (**dscp** or **precedence**) but do not specify the table map, the default action is to copy the value associated with the packet-marking category as the QoS group value. For example, if you enter the **set qos-group precedence** command, the precedence value (packet-marking category) is copied and used as the QoS group value.

wlan user-priority *wlan-user-priority*	Assigns a WLAN user-priority to the classified traffic. You can specify these values: • *wlan-user-priority*—Sets a WLAN user priority to the classified traffic. The range is 0 to 7. • **cos**—Sets the Layer 2 CoS field value as the WLAN user priority. • **dscp**—Sets the DSCP field value as the WLAN user priority. • **precedence**—Sets the precedence field value as the WLAN user priority. • **wlan**—Sets the WLAN user priority field value as the WLAN user priority. • (Optional)**table** *table-map-name*—Indicates that the values set in a specified table map will be used to set the WLAN user priority value. Enter the name of the table map used to specify the value. The table map name can be a maximum of 64 alphanumeric characters. If you specify a packet-marking category but do not specify the table map, the default action is to copy the value associated with the packet-marking category as the WLAN user priority. For example, if you enter the **set wlan user-priority cos** command, the cos value (packet-marking category) is copied and used as the WLAN user priority.

Command Default

No traffic classification is defined.

Command Modes

Policy-map class configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE 3.2SE	This command was introduced.
Cisco IOS XE 3.3SE	The **cos**, **dscp**, **qos-group**, **wlantable** *table-map-name*, keywords were added.

Usage Guidelines

For the **set dscp** *dscp-value* command, the **set cos** *cos-value* command, and the **set ip precedence** *precedence-value* command, you can enter a mnemonic name for a commonly used value. For example, you can enter the **set dscp af11** command, which is the same as entering the **set dscp 10** command. You can enter the **set ip precedence critical** command, which is the same as entering the **set ip precedence 5** command. For a list of supported mnemonics, enter the **set dscp ?** or the **set ip precedence ?** command to see the command-line help strings.

When you configure the **set dscp cos**command, note the following: The CoS value is a 3-bit field, and the DSCP value is a 6-bit field. Only the three bits of the CoS field are used.

When you configure the **set dscp qos-group** command, note the following:

- The valid range for the DSCP value is a number from 0 to 63. The valid value range for the QoS group is a number from 0 to 99.
- If a QoS group value falls within both value ranges (for example, 44), the packet-marking value is copied and the packets is marked.
- If QoS group value exceeds the DSCP range (for example, 77), the packet-marking value is not be copied and the packet is not marked. No action is taken.

The **set qos-group** command cannot be applied until you create a service policy in policy-map configuration mode and then attach the service policy to an interface or ATM virtual circuit (VC).

To return to policy-map configuration mode, use the **exit** command. To return to privileged EXEC mode, use the **end** command.

Examples

This example shows how to assign DSCP 10 to all FTP traffic without any policers:

```
Switch(config)# policy-map policy_ftp
Switch(config-pmap)# class-map ftp_class
Switch(config-cmap)# exit
Switch(config)# policy policy_ftp
Switch(config-pmap)# class ftp_class
Switch(config-pmap-c)# set dscp 10
Switch(config-pmap)# exit
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show policy-map** privileged EXEC command.

Related Topics

class, on page 3
policy-map, on page 13
show policy-map, on page 42

show ap name service-policy

To display service-policy information for a specific Cisco lightweight access point, use the **show ap name service-policy** command.

show ap name *ap-name* **service-policy**

Syntax Description

ap-name	Name of the Cisco lightweight access point.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE 3.2SE	This command was introduced.

This example shows how to display service-policy information for a specific Cisco lightweight access point:

```
Switch# show ap name 3502b service-policy

NAME: Cisco AP    , DESCR: Cisco Wireless Access Point
PID: 3502I  ,  VID: V01,  SN: FTX1525E94A


NAME: Dot11Radio0    , DESCR: 802.11N 2.4GHz Radio
PID: UNKNOWN,  VID:  ,  SN: FOC1522BLNA


NAME: Dot11Radio1    , DESCR: 802.11N 5GHz Radio
PID: UNKNOWN,  VID:  ,  SN: FOC1522BLNA
```

show ap name dot11

To display 802.11a or 802.11b configuration information that corresponds to specific Cisco lightweight access points, use the **show ap name dot11** command.

show ap name *ap-name* **dot11** {**24ghz**|**5ghz**} {**ccx**|**cdp**|**profile**|**service-poicy output**|**stats**|**tsm** {**all***client-mac*}}

Syntax Description

ap-name	Name of the Cisco lightweight access point.
24ghz	Displays the 2.4 GHz band.
5ghz	Displays the 5 GHz band.
ccx	Displays the Cisco Client eXtensions (CCX) radio management status information.
cdp	Displays Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) information.
profile	Displays configuration and statistics of 802.11 profiling.
service-policy output	Displays downstream service policy information.
stats	Displays Cisco lightweight access point statistics.
tsm	Displays 802.11 traffic stream metrics statistics.
all	Displays the list of all access points to which the client has associations.
client-mac	MAC address of the client.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE 3.2SE	This command was introduced.

This example shows how to display the service policy that is associated with the access point:

```
Switch# show ap name test-ap dot11 24ghz service-policy output

Policy Name  : test-ap1
Policy State : Installed
```

This example shows how to display the CCX RRM 802.11 configuration for a specific access point:

```
Switch# show ap name AP01 dot11 24ghz ccx
```

This example show how to display CDP information for a specific access point:

```
Switch# show ap name AP01 dot11 24ghz cdp

AP Name               AP CDP State
--------------------- --------------
AP03                  Disabled
```

This example show how to display the configuration and statistics of 802.11b profiling for a specific access point:

```
Switch# show ap name AP01 dot11 24ghz profile

 802.11b Cisco AP performance profile mode             : GLOBAL
 802.11b Cisco AP Interference threshold               : 10 %
 802.11b Cisco AP noise threshold                      : -70 dBm
 802.11b Cisco AP RF utilization threshold             : 80 %
 802.11b Cisco AP throughput threshold                 : 1000000 bps
 802.11b Cisco AP clients threshold                    : 12 clients
```

This example show how to display downstream service policy information for a specific access point:

```
Switch# show ap name AP01 dot11 24ghz service-policy output

Policy Name  : def-11gn
Policy State : Installed
```

This example show how to display statistics for a specific access point:

```
Switch# show ap name AP01 dot11 24ghz stats

Number of Users................................: 0
TxFragmentCount................................: 0
MulticastTxFrameCnt............................: 0
FailedCount....................................: 0
RetryCount.....................................: 0
MultipleRetryCount.............................: 0
FrameDuplicateCount............................: 0
RtsSuccessCount................................: 0
RtsFailureCount................................: 0
AckFailureCount................................: 0
RxIncompleteFragment...........................: 0
MulticastRxFrameCnt............................: 0
FcsErrorCount..................................: 0
TxFrameCount...................................: 0
WepUndecryptableCount..........................: 0
TxFramesDropped................................: 0

Call Admission Control (CAC) Stats
  Voice Bandwidth in use(% of config bw).........: 0
  Video Bandwidth in use(% of config bw).........: 0
  Total BW in use for Voice(%)...................: 0
  Total BW in use for SIP Preferred call(%)......: 0

Load based Voice Call Stats
  Total channel MT free..........................: 0
  Total voice MT free............................: 0
  Na Direct......................................: 0
  Na Roam........................................: 0

WMM TSPEC CAC Call Stats
  Total num of voice calls in progress...........: 0
  Num of roaming voice calls in progress.........: 0
  Total Num of voice calls since AP joined.......: 0
  Total Num of roaming calls since AP joined.....: 0
  Total Num of exp bw requests received..........: 0
  Total Num of exp bw requests admitted..........: 0
  Num of voice calls rejected since AP joined....: 0
  Num of roam calls rejected since AP joined.....: 0
  Num of calls rejected due to insufficent bw....: 0
  Num of calls rejected due to invalid params....: 0
  Num of calls rejected due to PHY rate..........: 0
  Num of calls rejected due to QoS policy........: 0

SIP CAC Call Stats
  Total Num of calls in progress.................: 0
  Num of roaming calls in progress...............: 0
  Total Num of calls since AP joined.............: 0
  Total Num of roaming calls since AP joined.....: 0
  Total Num of Preferred calls received..........: 0
  Total Num of Preferred calls accepted..........: 0
  Total Num of ongoing Preferred calls...........: 0
  Total Num of calls rejected(Insuff BW).........: 0
  Total Num of roam calls rejected(Insuff BW)....: 0

Band Select Stats
  Num of dual band client .......................: 0
  Num of dual band client added..................: 0
  Num of dual band client expired ...............: 0
  Num of dual band client replaced...............: 0
  Num of dual band client detected ..............: 0
  Num of suppressed client ......................: 0
  Num of suppressed client expired...............: 0
  Num of suppressed client replaced..............: 0
```

This example show how to display the traffic stream configuration for all clients that correspond to a specific access point:

```
Switch# show ap name AP01 dot11 24ghz tsm all
```

show class-map

To display quality of service (QoS) class maps, which define the match criteria to classify traffic, use the **show class-map** command in EXEC mode.

show **class-map** [*class-map-name* | **type control subscriber** {**all** | *class-map-name*}]

Syntax Description

class-map-name	(Optional) Class map name.
type control subscriber	(Optional) Displays information about control class maps.
all	(Optional) Displays information about all control class maps.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE 3.2SE	This command was introduced.

Examples

This is an example of output from the **show class-map** command:

```
Switch# show class-map
 Class Map match-any videowizard_10-10-10-10 (id 2)
   Match access-group name videowizard_10-10-10-10

 Class Map match-any class-default (id 0)
   Match any
 Class Map match-any dscp5 (id 3)
   Match ip dscp 5
```

Related Topics

class-map, on page 6

show wireless client calls

To display the total number of active or rejected calls on the switch, use the **show wireless client calls** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show wireless client calls {**active** | **rejected**}

Syntax Description

active	Displays active calls.
rejected	Displays rejected calls.

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE 3.2SE	This command was introduced.

The following is sample output from the **show wireless client calls** command:

```
switch# show wireless client calls active

TSPEC Calls:

----------------------------------------------------------------------------
MAC Address     AP Name             Status               WLAN  Authenticated
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
0000.1515.000f    AP-2           Associated              1  Yes

SIP Calls:
------------------
Number of Active TSPEC calls on 802.11a and 802.11b/g: 1
Number of Active SIP calls on 802.11a and 802.11b/g: 0
```

show wireless client dot11

To display the total number of active or rejected calls for a specific band (2.4 Ghz or 5 Ghz), use the **show wireless client dot11** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show wireless client dot11 {**24ghz** | **5ghz**} **calls** {**active** | **rejected**}

Syntax Description

24ghz	Displays the 802.11b/g network.
5ghz	Displays the 802.11a network.
calls	Displays the wireless client calls.
active	Displays active calls.
rejected	Displays rejected calls.

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE 3.2SE	This command was introduced.

The following is sample output from the **show wireless client dot11** command:

```
Switch# show wireless client dot11 5ghz calls active

 TSPEC Calls:
------------------


SIP Calls:
------------------
Number of Active TSPEC calls on 802.11a: 0
Number of Active SIP calls on 802.11a: 0
```

show wireless client mac-address (Call Control)

To view call control information related to clients, use the **show wireless client mac-address** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show wireless client mac-address *mac-address* **call-control call-info**

Syntax Description

mac-address	The client MAC address.
call-control call-info	Displays the call control and IP-related information about a client.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE 3.2SE	This command was introduced.

This example shows how to display call control and IP-related information about a client:

```
Switch# show wireless client mac-address  30e4.db41.6157 call-control call-info
Client MAC Address         : 30E4DB416157

Call 1 Statistics

Uplink IP Address          : 209.165.200.225
Downlink IP Address        : 209.165.200.226
Uplink Port                : 29052
Downlink Port              : 27538
Call ID                    : c40acb4d-3b3b0.3d27da1e-356bed03
Called Party               : sip:1011
Calling Party              : sip:1012
Priority                   : 6
Call On Hold               : false
Call Duration              : 30

Call 2 Statistics

No Active Call
```

show wireless client mac-address (TCLAS)

To view information about TCLAS and user priority, use the **show wireless client mac-address** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show wireless client mac-address *mac-address* **tclas**

Syntax Description

mac-address	The client MAC address.
tclas	Displays TCLAS and user priority-related information about a client.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE 3.2SE	This command was introduced.

This example shows how to display the TCLAS and user priority-related information about a client:

```
Switch# show wireless client mac-address 30e4.db41.6157 tclas
MAC Address      UP TID Mask Source IP Addr  Dest IP Addr    SrcPort DstPort Proto
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------
30e4.db41.6157    4   4   95 167838052       2164326668      5060     5060      6
30e4.db41.6157    6   1   31 0               2164326668      0        27538    17
```

show wireless client voice diagnostics

To display wireless client voice diagnostic parameters, use the **show wireless client voice diagnostics** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show wireless client voice diagnostics {**qos-map** | **roam-history** | **rssi** | **status** | **tspec**}

Syntax Description

qos-map	Displays information about the QoS and DSCP mapping and packet statistics in each of the four queues: VO, VI, BE, BK. The different DSCP values are also displayed.
roam-history	Displays information about the last 3 roaming histories for each known client. The output contains the timestamp, access point associated with roaming, roaming reason, and if there is a roaming failure, a reason for the roaming failure.
rssi	Displays the client's RSSI values in the last 5 seconds when voice diagnostics are enabled.
status	Displays status of voice diagnostics for clients.
tspec	Displays voice diagnostics that are enabled for TSPEC clients.

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE 3.2SE	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Debug voice diagnostics must be enabled for voice diagnostics to work.

The following is sample output from the **show wireless client voice diagnostics status** command:

```
Switch# show wireless client voice diagnostics status
Voice Diagnostics Status: FALSE
```

show policy-map

To display quality of service (QoS) policy maps, which define classification criteria for incoming traffic, use the **show policy-map** command in EXEC mode.

show policy-map [{*policy-map-name*|**interface** *interface-id*}]

show policy-map interface {**Auto-template** | **Capwap** | **GigabitEthernet** | **GroupVI** | **InternalInterface** | **Loopback** | **Lspvif** | **Null** | **Port-channel** | **TenGigabitEthernet** | **Tunnel** | **Vlan** | **brief** | **class** | **input** | **output**

show policy-map type control subscriber detail

show policy-map interface wireless {**ap name** *ap_name* | **client mac** *mac_address* | **radio type** {**24ghz** | **5ghz**} **ap name** *ap_name* | **ssid name** *ssid_name* {**ap name** *ap_name* | **radio type** {**24ghz** | **5ghz**} **ap name** *ap_name*} }

Syntax Description

policy-map-name	(Optional) Name of the policy-map.
interface *interface-id*	(Optional) Displays the statistics and the configurations of the input and output policies that are attached to the interface.
type control subscriber detail	(Optional) Identifies the type of QoS policy and the statistics.
ap name *ap_name*	Displays SSID policy configuration of an access point.
client mac *mac_address*	Displays information about the policies for all the client targets.
radio type {**24ghz** | **5ghz**	Displays policy configuration of the access point in the specified radio type.
ssid name *ssid_name*	Displays policy configuration of an SSID.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE 3.2SE	This command was introduced.
Cisco IOS XE 3.3SE	The **interface** *interface-id* keyword was added.

Usage Guidelines

Policy maps can include policers that specify the bandwidth limitations and the action to take if the limits are exceeded.

Note

Though visible in the command-line help string, the **control-plane**, **session**, and **type** keywords are not supported, and the statistics shown in the display should be ignored.

To display classification counters for ternary content addressable memory (TCAM) (marking or policing) based policies, enter the interface ID. Classification counters have the following restrictions:

- Filter- based classification counters are not supported.
- Classification counters are supported only on wired ports (in the ingress and egress directions).
- Classification counters count packets instead of bytes.
- Only QoS configurations with marking or policing trigger the classification counter.
- As long as there is policing or marking action in the policy, the class-default will have classification counters.
- Classification counters are not port based. The counters are shared across targets sharing the same policy map. This means that the classification counter aggregates all packets belonging to the same class of the same policy which attach to different interfaces.

This is an example of output from the **show policy-map interface** command, where classification counters are displayed:

```
Switch# show policy-map interface gigabitethernet1/0/1

  GigabitEthernet1/0/1

  Service-policy input: AutoQos-4.0-CiscoPhone-Input-Policy

    Class-map: AutoQos-4.0-Voip-Data-CiscoPhone-Class (match-any)
      0 packets
      Match: cos  5
        0 packets, 0 bytes
        5 minute rate 0 bps
      QoS Set
        dscp ef
      police:
          cir 128000 bps, bc 8000 bytes
        conformed 0 bytes; actions:
          transmit
        exceeded 0 bytes; actions:
          set-dscp-transmit dscp table policed-dscp
        conformed 0000 bps, exceed 0000 bps

    Class-map: AutoQos-4.0-Voip-Signal-CiscoPhone-Class (match-any)
      0 packets
      Match: cos  3
        0 packets, 0 bytes
        5 minute rate 0 bps
      QoS Set
        dscp cs3
      police:
          cir 32000 bps, bc 8000 bytes
        conformed 0 bytes; actions:
          transmit
        exceeded 0 bytes; actions:
          set-dscp-transmit dscp table policed-dscp
      conformed 0000 bps, exceed 0000 bps

  Class-map: AutoQos-4.0-Default-Class (match-any)
    0 packets
    Match: access-group name AutoQos-4.0-Acl-Default
      0 packets, 0 bytes
      5 minute rate 0 bps
    QoS Set
      dscp default

  Class-map: class-default (match-any)
    0 packets
    Match: any
      0 packets, 0 bytes
      5 minute rate 0 bps

Service-policy output: AutoQos-4.0-Output-Policy

  queue stats for all priority classes:
    Queueing
    priority level 1

    (total drops) 0
    (bytes output) 0

  Class-map: AutoQos-4.0-Output-Priority-Queue (match-any)
    0 packets
    Match:  dscp cs4 (32) cs5 (40) ef (46)
      0 packets, 0 bytes
      5 minute rate 0 bps
    Match: cos  5
      0 packets, 0 bytes
      5 minute rate 0 bps
    Priority: 30% (300000 kbps), burst bytes 7500000,

    Priority Level: 1

  Class-map: AutoQos-4.0-Output-Control-Mgmt-Queue (match-any)
    0 packets
    Match:  dscp cs2 (16) cs3 (24) cs6 (48) cs7 (56)
      0 packets, 0 bytes
      5 minute rate 0 bps
    Match: cos  3
      0 packets, 0 bytes
      5 minute rate 0 bps
    Queueing
    queue-limit dscp 16 percent 80
    queue-limit dscp 24 percent 90
    queue-limit dscp 48 percent 100
    queue-limit dscp 56 percent 100

    (total drops) 0
    (bytes output) 0
    bandwidth remaining 10%

    queue-buffers ratio 10

  Class-map: AutoQos-4.0-Output-Multimedia-Conf-Queue (match-any)
    0 packets
    Match:  dscp af41 (34) af42 (36) af43 (38)
      0 packets, 0 bytes
      5 minute rate 0 bps
    Match: cos  4
      0 packets, 0 bytes
    5 minute rate 0 bps
  Queueing

  (total drops) 0
  (bytes output) 0
  bandwidth remaining 10%
  queue-buffers ratio 10

Class-map: AutoQos-4.0-Output-Trans-Data-Queue (match-any)
  0 packets
  Match:  dscp af21 (18) af22 (20) af23 (22)
    0 packets, 0 bytes
    5 minute rate 0 bps
  Match: cos  2
    0 packets, 0 bytes
    5 minute rate 0 bps
  Queueing

  (total drops) 0
  (bytes output) 0
  bandwidth remaining 10%
  queue-buffers ratio 10

Class-map: AutoQos-4.0-Output-Bulk-Data-Queue (match-any)
  0 packets
  Match:  dscp af11 (10) af12 (12) af13 (14)
    0 packets, 0 bytes
    5 minute rate 0 bps
  Match: cos  1
    0 packets, 0 bytes
    5 minute rate 0 bps
  Queueing

  (total drops) 0
  (bytes output) 0
  bandwidth remaining 4%
  queue-buffers ratio 10

Class-map: AutoQos-4.0-Output-Scavenger-Queue (match-any)
  0 packets
  Match:  dscp cs1 (8)
    0 packets, 0 bytes
    5 minute rate 0 bps
  Queueing

  (total drops) 0
  (bytes output) 0
  bandwidth remaining 1%
  queue-buffers ratio 10

Class-map: AutoQos-4.0-Output-Multimedia-Strm-Queue (match-any)
  0 packets
  Match:  dscp af31 (26) af32 (28) af33 (30)
    0 packets, 0 bytes
    5 minute rate 0 bps
  Queueing

  (total drops) 0
  (bytes output) 0
  bandwidth remaining 10%
  queue-buffers ratio 10

Class-map: class-default (match-any)
  0 packets
```

```
Match: any
  0 packets, 0 bytes
  5 minute rate 0 bps
Queueing

(total drops) 0
(bytes output) 0
bandwidth remaining 25%
queue-buffers ratio 25
```

Related Topics

policy-map, on page 13

show wlan

To view WLAN parameters, use the **show wlan** command.

show wlan {**all** |**id** *wlan-id*|**name** *wlan-name* |**summary**}

Syntax Description

all	Displays a summary of parameters of all configured WLANs. The list is ordered by the ascending order of the WLAN IDs.
id *wlan-id*	Specifies the wireless LAN identifier. The range is from 1 to 512.
name *wlan-name*	Specifies the WLAN profile name. The name is from 1 to 32 characters.
summary	Displays a summary of the parameters configured on a WLAN.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE 3.2SE	This command was introduced.

This example shows how to display a summary of the WLANs configured on the device:

```
Switch# show wlan summary
Number of WLANs: 1

WLAN Profile Name                     SSID                           VLAN Status
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
45   test-wlan                        test-wlan-ssid                  1    UP
```

This example shows how to display a summary of parameters configured on a particular WLAN:

```
Switch# show wlan name test-wlan
WLAN Identifier                                : 45
Profile Name                                   : test-wlan
Network Name (SSID)                            : test-wlan-ssid
Status                                         : Enabled
Broadcast SSID                                 : Enabled
Maximum number of Associated Clients           : 0
AAA Policy Override                            : Disabled
Network Admission Control
  NAC-State                                    : Disabled
Number of Active Clients                       : 0
Exclusionlist Timeout                          : 60
Session Timeout                                : 1800 seconds
CHD per WLAN                                   : Enabled
Webauth DHCP exclusion                         : Disabled
Interface                                      : default
Interface Status                               : Up
```

```
Multicast Interface                            : test
WLAN IPv4 ACL                                  : test
WLAN IPv6 ACL                                  : unconfigured
DHCP Server                                    : Default
DHCP Address Assignment Required               : Disabled
DHCP Option 82                                 : Disabled
DHCP Option 82 Format                          : ap-mac
DHCP Option 82 Ascii Mode                      : Disabled
DHCP Option 82 Rid Mode                        : Disabled
QoS Service Policy - Input
  Policy Name                                  : unknown
  Policy State                                 : None
QoS Service Policy - Output
  Policy Name                                  : unknown
  Policy State                                 : None
QoS Client Service Policy
  Input  Policy Name                           : unknown
  Output Policy Name                           : unknown
WifiDirect                                     : Disabled
WMM                                            : Disabled
Channel Scan Defer Priority:
  Priority (default)                           : 4
  Priority (default)                           : 5
  Priority (default)                           : 6
Scan Defer Time (msecs)                        : 100
Media Stream Multicast-direct                  : Disabled
CCX - AironetIe Support                        : Enabled
CCX - Gratuitous ProbeResponse (GPR)           : Disabled
CCX - Diagnostics Channel Capability           : Disabled
Dot11-Phone Mode (7920)                        : Invalid
Wired Protocol                                 : None
Peer-to-Peer Blocking Action                   : Disabled
Radio Policy                                   : All
DTIM period for 802.11a radio                  : 1
DTIM period for 802.11b radio                  : 1
Local EAP Authentication                       : Disabled
Mac Filter Authorization list name             : Disabled
Accounting list name                           : Disabled
802.1x authentication list name                : Disabled
Security
    802.11 Authentication                      : Open System
    Static WEP Keys                            : Disabled
    802.1X                                     : Disabled
    Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA/WPA2)          : Enabled
        WPA (SSN IE)                           : Disabled
        WPA2 (RSN IE)                          : Enabled
            TKIP Cipher                        : Disabled
            AES Cipher                         : Enabled
        Auth Key Management
            802.1x                             : Enabled
            PSK                                : Disabled
            CCKM                               : Disabled
    IP Security                                : Disabled
    IP Security Passthru                       : Disabled
    L2TP                                       : Disabled
    Web Based Authentication                   : Disabled
    Conditional Web Redirect                   : Disabled
    Splash-Page Web Redirect                   : Disabled
    Auto Anchor                                : Disabled
    Sticky Anchoring                           : Enabled
    Cranite Passthru                           : Disabled
    Fortress Passthru                          : Disabled
    PPTP                                       : Disabled
    Infrastructure MFP protection              : Enabled
    Client MFP                                    : Optional
    Webauth On-mac-filter Failure                 : Disabled
    Webauth Authentication List Name              : Disabled
    Webauth Parameter Map                         : Disabled
    Tkip MIC Countermeasure Hold-down Timer       : 60
Call Snooping                                     : Disabled
Passive Client                                    : Disabled
Non Cisco WGB                                     : Disabled
Band Select                                       : Disabled
Load Balancing                                    : Disabled
IP Source Guard                                   : Disabled
Netflow Monitor                                   : test
        Direction                                 : Input
        Traffic                                   : Datalink

Mobility Anchor List
IP Address
-----------
```

trust device

To configure trust for supported devices connected to an interface, use the **trust device** command in interface configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to disable trust for the connected device.

trust device {**cisco-phone** | **cts** | **ip-camera** | **media-player**}
no trust device {**cisco-phone** | **cts** | **ip-camera** | **media-player**}

Syntax Description

cisco-phone	Configures a Cisco IP phone
cts	Configures a Cisco TelePresence System
ip-camera	Configures an IP Video Surveillance Camera (IPVSC)
media-player	Configures a Cisco Digital Media Player (DMP)

Command Default

Trust disabled

Command Modes

Interface configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE 3.2SE	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **trust device** command on the following types of interfaces:

- **Auto**— auto-template interface
- **Capwap**—CAPWAP tunnel interface
- **GigabitEthernet**—Gigabit Ethernet IEEE 802
- **GroupVI**—Group virtual interface
- **Internal Interface**—Internal interface
- **Loopback**—Loopback interface
- **Null**—Null interface
- **Port-channel**—Ethernet Channel interface
- **TenGigabitEthernet--**10-Gigabit Ethernet
- **Tunnel**—Tunnel interface
- **Vlan**—Catalyst VLANs
- **range**—**interface range** command

Example

The following example configures trust for a Cisco IP phone in Interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/1:

```
Switch(config)# interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1
Switch(config-if)# trust device cisco-phone
```

You can verify your settings by entering the **show interface status** privileged EXEC command.