



CHAPTER 3

Configuring Classification

This chapter describes how to configure classification on the device.

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Information About Classification

Classification is the separation of packets into traffic classes. You configure the device to take specific action on the specified classified traffic, such as poling or marking down, or other actions.

You can create class maps to represent each traffic class by matching packet characteristics with the classification criteria in [Table 3-1](#).

Table 3-1 *Classification Criteria*

Classification Criteria	Description
CoS	Class of Service (CoS) field in the IEEE 802.1Q header.
IP precedence	Precedence value within the Type of Service (TOS) byte of the IP header.
Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP)	DSCP value within the DiffServ field of the IP header.
QoS group	Locally significant QoS values that can be manipulated and matched within the system. The range is from 0 to 126.
Discard class	Locally significant values that can be matched and manipulated within the system. The range is from 0 to 63.

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Table 3-1 Classification Criteria (continued)

Classification Criteria	Description
ACL	IP ACL or MAC ACL name.
Protocol	Standard Layer 2 protocol such as Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) or Connectionless Network Service (CLNS).
Packet length	Size range of Layer 3 packet lengths.
IP RTP	Identify applications using Real-time Transport Protocol (RTP) by UDP port number range.
Class map	Criteria specified in a named class-map object.

You can specify multiple match criteria, you can choose to not match on a particular criterion, or you can determine traffic class by matching any or all criteria.



Note

However, if you match on an ACL, no other match criteria, except packet length, can be specified in a match-all class. In a match-any class, you can match on ACLs and any other match criteria.

Some match criteria relate only to ingress or egress traffic. For example, the internal label QoS group has no meaning on ingress traffic because it has not yet been assigned a value.

Traffic that fails to match any class in a QoS policy map is assigned to a default class of traffic called class-default. The class class-default can be referenced in a QoS policy map to select this unmatched traffic.

You can reuse class maps within the same VDC when defining the QoS policies for different interfaces that process the same types of traffic.



Note

See [Chapter 2, “Using Modular QoS CLI”](#) for more information on class maps.

Licensing Requirements for Classification

The following table shows the licensing requirements for this feature:

Product	License Requirement
NX-OS	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 <i>Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS Licensing Guide, Release 4.0</i> .

However, using VDCs requires an Advanced Services license.

Prerequisites for Classification

Classification has the following prerequisites:

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- 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

Classification has the following guidelines and limitations:

- You can specify a maximum of 1024 match criteria in a class map.
- You can configure a maximum of 4096 classes for use in a single policy map.
- When you match on an ACL, the only other match you can specify is the Layer 3 packet length in a match-all class.
- You can classify traffic on Layer 2 ports based on either the port policy or VLAN policy of the incoming packet, but not both. Either the port policy or the VLAN policy takes effect, but not both; if both are present, the device acts on the port policy and ignores the VLAN policy.

Configuring Traffic Classes

This section includes the following topics.

- [Configuring ACL Classification, page 3-3](#)
- [Configuring DSCP Classification, page 3-4](#)
- [Configuring IP Precedence Classification, page 3-6](#)
- [Configuring Protocol Classification, page 3-8](#)
- [Configuring QoS Group Classification, page 3-9](#)
- [Configuring Discard Class Classification, page 3-10](#)
- [Configuring Layer 3 Packet Length Classification, page 3-11](#)
- [Configuring CoS Classification, page 3-12](#)
- [Configuring IP RTP Classification, page 3-13](#)
- [Configuring Class Map Classification, page 3-14](#)

Configuring ACL Classification

**Note**

The device does not support the **not** form of this command.

You can classify traffic by matching packets based on existing ACLs. The permit and deny ACL keywords are ignored in the matching. QoS does not use the permit-deny functions of ACLs.

**Note**

Tunneled IP packets will not be matched unless the tunneling protocol is also IP, and then the match applies to the outer IP header and not the encapsulated IP header.

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SUMMARY STEPS

1. `config t`
2. `class-map [type qos] [match-any | match-all] class-map-name`
3. `match access-group name acl-name`

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	<code>config t</code> Example: switch# config t switch(config)#	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	<code>class-map [type qos] [match-any match-all] class-map-name</code> Example: switch(config)# class-map class_acl	Creates or accesses the class map named <i>class-map-name</i> , and then enters class-map mode. Class map name can contain alphabetic, hyphen, or underscore characters, is case sensitive, and can be up to 40 characters.
Step 3	<code>match access-group name acl-name</code> Example: switch(config-cmap-qos)# match access-group name my_acl	Configures traffic class by matching packets based on <i>acl-name</i> . The permit and deny ACL keywords are ignored in the matching. Note The device does not support the not form of this command.

Use the `show class-map` command to display the ACL class map configuration:

```
switch# show class-map class_acl
```

Configuring DSCP Classification

You can classify traffic based on the DSCP value in the DiffServ field of the IP header. The standard DSCP values are found in [Table 3-2](#).

Table 3-2 Standard DSCP Values

Value	List of DSCP Values
af11	AF11 dscp (001010)—decimal value 10
af12	AF12 dscp (001100)—decimal value 12
af13	AF13 dscp (001110)—decimal value 14
af21	AF21 dscp (010010)—decimal value 18
af22	AF22 dscp (010100)—decimal value 20
af23	AF23 dscp (010110)—decimal value 22
af31	AF31 dscp (011010)—decimal value 26
af32	AF40 dscp (011100)—decimal value 28

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Table 3-2 Standard DSCP Values (continued)

Value	List of DSCP Values
af33	AF33 dscp (011110)—decimal value 30
af41	AF41 dscp (100010)—decimal value 34
af42	AF42 dscp (100100)—decimal value 36
af43	AF43 dscp (100110)—decimal value 38
cs1	CS1 (precedence 1) dscp (001000)—decimal value 8
cs2	CS2 (precedence 2) dscp (010000)—decimal value 16
cs3	CS3 (precedence 3) dscp (011000)—decimal value 24
cs4	CS4 (precedence 4) dscp (100000)—decimal value 32
cs5	CS5 (precedence 5) dscp (101000)—decimal value 40
cs6	CS6 (precedence 6) dscp (110000)—decimal value 48
cs7	CS7 (precedence 7) dscp (111000)—decimal value 56
default	Default dscp (000000)—decimal value 0
ef	EF dscp (101110)—decimal value 46



Note

Tunneled IP packets will not be matched unless the tunneling protocol is also IP, and then the match applies to the outer IP header and not the encapsulated IP header.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **config t**
2. **class-map [type qos] [match-any | match-all] class-map-name**
3. **match [not] dscp dscp-list**
4. **exit**
5. **copy running-config startup-config**

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DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	<code>config t</code> Example: switch# config t switch(config)#	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	<code>class-map [type qos] [match-any match-all] class-map-name</code> Example: switch(config)# class-map class_dscp	Creates or accesses the class map named <i>class-map-name</i> , and then enters class-map mode. The class-map name can contain alphabetic, hyphen, or underscore characters, is case sensitive, and can be up to 40 characters.
Step 3	<code>match [not] dscp dscp-list</code> Example: switch(config-cmap-qos)# match dscp af21, af32	Configures the traffic class by matching packets based on <i>dscp-values</i> . The standard DSCP values are shown in Table 3-2 . Use the not keyword to match on values that do not match the specified range.
Step 4	<code>exit</code> Example: switch(config-cmap-qos)# exit switch(config)#	Exits class-map queuing mode, and enters configuration mode.
Step 5	<code>copy running-config startup-config</code> Example: switch(config)# copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Saves the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Use the **show class-map** command to display the DSCP class-map configuration:

```
switch# show class-map class_dscp
```

Configuring IP Precedence Classification

You can classify traffic based on the precedence value in the Type of Service (TOS) byte field of the IP header. [Table 3-3](#) shows the precedence values.

Table 3-3 Precedence Values

Value	List of Precedence Values
<0-7>	IP precedence value
critical	Critical precedence (5)
flash	Flash precedence (3)
flash-override	Flash override precedence (4)
immediate	Immediate precedence (2)
internet	Internet network control precedence (6)

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Table 3-3 Precedence Values (continued)

Value	List of Precedence Values
network	Network control precedence (7)
priority	Priority precedence (1)
routine	Routine precedence (0)



Note

Tunneled IP packets will not be matched unless the tunneling protocol is also IP, and then the match applies to the outer IP header and not the encapsulated IP header.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. `config t`
2. `class-map [type qos] [match-any | match-all] class-map-name`
3. `match [not] precedence precedence-values`
4. `exit`
5. `copy running-config startup-config`

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	<code>config t</code> Example: switch# config t switch(config)#	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	<code>class-map [type qos] [match-any match-all] class-map-name</code> Example: switch(config)# class-map class_ip_precedence	Creates or accesses the class map named <i>class-map-name</i> , and then enters class-map mode. The class-map name can contain alphabetic, hyphen, or underscore characters, is case sensitive, and can be up to 40 characters.
Step 3	<code>match [not] precedence precedence-values</code> Example: switch(config-cmap-qos)# match precedence 1-2, 5-7	Configures the traffic class by matching packets based on <i>precedence-values</i> . Values are shown in Table 3-3 . Use the not keyword to match on values that do not match the specified range.
Step 4	<code>exit</code> Example: switch(config-cmap-qos)# exit switch(config)#	Exits class-map queuing mode and enters configuration mode.
Step 5	<code>copy running-config startup-config</code> Example: switch(config)# copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Saves the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Use the `show class-map` command to display the IP precedence class-map configuration:

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```
switch# show class-map class_ip_precedence
```

Configuring Protocol Classification

For Layer 3 protocol traffic, you can use the ACL classification match (see “[Configuring ACL Classification](#)” section on page 3-3).

You can classify traffic based on the protocol arguments described in [Table 3-4](#).

Table 3-4 *match Command Protocol Arguments*

Argument	Description
arp	Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)
bridging	Bridging
cdp	Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP)
clns	Connectionless Network Service (CLNS)
clns_es	CLNS End Systems
clns_is	CLNS Intermediate System
dhcp	Dynamic Host Configuration (DHCP)
isis	Intermediate system to intermediate system (IS-IS)
ldp	Label Distribution Protocol (LDP)
netbios	NetBIOS Extended User Interface (NetBEUI)



Note

A maximum of eight different protocols (in [Table 3-4](#)) can be matched at one time.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **config t**
2. **class-map [type qos] [match-any | match-all] class-map-name**
3. **match [not] protocol {arp | bridging | clns | clns_is | dhcp | isis | netbios | cdp | clns_es | ldp}**
4. **exit**
5. **copy running-config startup-config**

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DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	<code>config t</code> Example: switch# config t switch(config)#	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	<code>class-map [type qos] [match-any match-all] class-map-name</code> Example: switch(config)# class-map class_protocol	Creates or accesses the class map named <i>class-map-name</i> , and then enters class-map mode. The class-map name can contain alphabetic, hyphen, or underscore characters, is case sensitive, and can be up to 40 characters.
Step 3	<code>match [not] protocol {arp bridging cdp clns clns_is dhcp isis netbios clns_es ldp}</code> switch(config-cmap-qos)# match protocol isis	Configures the traffic class by matching packets based on the specified protocol. Use the not keyword to match on protocols that do not match the protocol specified.
Step 4	<code>exit</code> Example: switch(config-cmap-qos)# exit switch(config)#	Exits class-map queuing mode and enters configuration mode.
Step 5	<code>copy running-config startup-config</code> Example: switch(config)# copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Saves the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Use the **show class-map** command to display the protocol class-map configuration:

```
switch# show class-map class_protocol
```

Configuring QoS Group Classification

You can classify traffic based on the value of the QoS group internal label, which is not part of the packet payload or any packet header. You can set the value of the QoS group within a policy map using the **set qos-group** command as described in the “[Configuring QoS Group Marking](#)” section on page 4-8.



Note

You match on the QoS group only in egress policies because its value is undefined until you set it in an ingress policy.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. `config t`
2. `class-map [type qos] [match-any | match-all] class-map-name`
3. `match [not] qos-group multi-range-qos-group-values`
4. `exit`
5. `copy running-config startup-config`

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DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	<code>config t</code> Example: switch# config t switch(config)#	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	<code>class-map [type qos] [match-any match-all] class-map-name</code> Example: switch(config)# class-map class_qos_group	Creates or accesses the class map named <i>class-map-name</i> , and then enters class-map mode. The class-map name can contain alphabetic, hyphen, or underscore characters, is case sensitive, and can be up to 40 characters.
Step 3	<code>match [not] qos-group multi-range-qos-group-values</code> Example: switch(config-cmap-qos)# match qos-group 4, 80-90	Configures the traffic class by matching packets based on a list of QoS group values. Values can range from 0 to 126. The default QoS group value is 0. Use the not keyword to match on values that do not match the specified range.
Step 4	<code>exit</code> Example: switch(config-cmap-qos)# exit switch(config)#	Exits class-map queuing mode and enters configuration mode.
Step 5	<code>copy running-config startup-config</code> Example: switch(config)# copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Saves the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Use the **show class-map** command to display the QoS group class-map configuration:

```
switch# show class-map class_qos_group
```

Configuring Discard Class Classification

You can classify traffic based on the value of the discard class internal label, which is not part of the packet payload or any packet header. You can set the value of the discard class within a policy map using the **set discard-class** command as described in the [“Configuring Discard Class Marking”](#) section on page 4-9.



Note

You match on the discard class only in egress policies because its value is undefined until you set it in an ingress policy.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. `config t`
2. `class-map [type qos] [match-any | match-all] class-map-name`
3. `match [not] discard-class multi-range-discard-class-values`

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4. `exit`
5. `copy running-config startup-config`

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	<code>config t</code> Example: switch# <code>config t</code> switch(config)#	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	<code>class-map [type qos] [match-any match-all] class-map-name</code> Example: switch(config)# <code>class-map class_discard_class</code>	Creates or accesses the class map named <i>class-map-name</i> , and then enters class-map mode. The class-map name can contain alphabetic, hyphen, or underscore characters, is case sensitive, and can be up to 40 characters.
Step 3	<code>match [not] discard-class multi-range-discard-class-values</code> Example: switch(config-cmap-qos)# <code>match discard-class 4, 60-62</code>	Configures the traffic class by matching packets based on the list of discard-class values. Values can range from 0 to 63. The default discard class value is 0. Use the not keyword to match on values that do not match the specified range.
Step 4	<code>exit</code> Example: switch(config-cmap-qos)# <code>exit</code> switch(config)#	Exits class-map queuing mode and enters configuration mode.
Step 5	<code>copy running-config startup-config</code> Example: switch(config)# <code>copy running-config startup-config</code>	(Optional) Saves the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Use the **show class-map** command to display the discard class class-map configuration:

```
switch# show class-map class_discard_class
```

Configuring Layer 3 Packet Length Classification

You can classify Layer 3 traffic based on various packet lengths.



Note

This feature is designed for IP packets only.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. `config t`
2. `class-map [type qos] [match-any | match-all] class-map-name`
3. `match [not] packet length min packet-length-list`
4. `exit`

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5. copy running-config startup-config

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	config t Example: switch# config t switch(config)#	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	class-map [type qos] [match-any match-all] <i>class-map-name</i> Example: switch(config)# class-map class_packet_length	Creates or accesses the class map named <i>class-map-name</i> , and then enters class-map mode. The class-map name can contain alphabetic, hyphen, or underscore characters, is case sensitive, and can be up to 40 characters.
Step 3	match [not] packet length <i>packet-length-list</i> Example: switch(config-cmap-qos)# match packet length 2000	Configures the traffic class by matching packets based on various packet lengths. Values can range from 1 to 9198. Use the not keyword to match on values that do not match the specified range.
Step 4	exit Example: switch(config-cmap-qos)# exit switch(config)#	Exits class-map queuing mode and enters configuration mode.
Step 5	copy running-config startup-config Example: switch(config)# copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Saves the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Use the **show class-map** command to display the packet length class-map configuration:

```
switch# show class-map class_packet_length
```

Configuring CoS Classification

You can classify traffic based on Class of Service (CoS) in the IEEE 802.1Q header. This 3-bit field is defined in IEEE 802.1p to support QoS traffic classes. CoS is encoded in the high order 3 bits of the VLAN ID Tag field and is referred to as `user_priority`.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **config t**
2. **class-map** [type qos] [match-any | match-all] *class-map-name*
3. **match** [not] **cos** *cos-list*
4. **exit**
5. **copy running-config startup-config**

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DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	<code>config t</code> Example: switch# config t switch(config)#	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	<code>class-map [type qos] [match-any match-all] class-map-name</code> Example: switch(config)# class-map class_cos	Creates or accesses the class map named <i>class-map-name</i> , and then enters class-map mode. The class-map name can contain alphabetic, hyphen, or underscore characters, is case sensitive, and can be up to 40 characters.
Step 3	<code>match [not] cos cos-list</code> Example: switch(config-cmap-qos)# match cos 4, 5-6	Configures the traffic class by matching packets based on list of CoS values. Values can range from 0 to 7. Use the not keyword to match on values that do not match the specified range.
Step 4	<code>exit</code> Example: switch(config-cmap-qos)# exit switch(config)#	Exits class-map queuing mode and enters configuration mode.
Step 5	<code>copy running-config startup-config</code> Example: switch(config)# copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Saves the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Use the **show class-map** command to display the CoS class-map configuration:

```
switch# show class-map class_cos
```

Configuring IP RTP Classification

IP Real-time Transport Protocol (RTP) is a transport protocol for real-time applications that transmits data such as audio or video and is defined by RFC 3550. Although RTP does not use a common TCP or UDP port, you typically configure RTP to use ports 16384 to 32767. UDP communications uses an even port and the next higher odd port is used for RTP Control Protocol (RTCP) communications.

You can configure classification based on UDP port ranges, which are likely to target applications using RTP.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. `config t`
2. `class-map [type qos] [match-any | match-all] class-map-name`
3. `match [not] ip rtp udp-port-values`
4. `exit`
5. `copy running-config startup-config`

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DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	config t Example: switch# config t switch(config)#	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	class-map [type qos] [match-any match-all] <i>class-map-name</i> Example: switch(config)# class-map class_rtp	Creates or accesses the class map named <i>class-map-name</i> , and then enters class-map mode. The class-map name can contain alphabetic, hyphen, or underscore characters, is case sensitive, and can be up to 40 characters.
Step 3	match [not] ip rtp <i>udp-port-value</i> Example: switch(config-cmap-qos)# match ip rtp 2000-2100, 4000-4100	Configures the traffic class by matching packets based on range of lower and upper UDP port numbers, which is likely to target applications using RTP. Values can range from 2000 to 65535. Use the not keyword to match on values that do not match the specified range.
Step 4	exit Example: switch(config-cmap-qos)# exit switch(config)#	Exits class-map queuing mode and enters configuration mode.
Step 5	copy running-config startup-config Example: switch(config)# copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Saves the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Use the **show class-map** command to display the rtp class-map configuration:

```
switch# show class-map class_rtp
```

Configuring Class Map Classification

You can classify traffic based on the match criteria in another class map. You can reference the same class map in multiple policies.



Note

- The referenced class map must be created prior to its reference.
- You can configure only one level of nesting of class maps. You cannot reference a class map that references another class map.

Use the following guidelines to configure class-map classification:

- To perform a logical OR with the class map specified in the **match class-map** command, use the **match-any** keyword. The **match-any** or **match-all** specification of the matched class map is ignored.

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- To perform a logical AND with the class map specified in the **match class-map** command, use the **match-all** keyword. The **match-any** or **match-all** specification of the matched class map is ignored.
- Before you delete a referenced class map, you should delete all references to that class map.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **config t**
2. **class-map** [type qos] [match-any | match-all] *class-map-name*
3. **match** [not] **class-map** *class-map-name*
4. **exit**
5. **copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	config t Example: switch# config t switch(config)#	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	class-map [type qos] [match-any match-all] <i>class-map-name</i> Example: switch(config)# class-map class_class_map	Creates or accesses the class map named <i>class-map-name</i> , and then enters class-map mode. The class-map name can contain alphabetic, hyphen, or underscore characters, is case sensitive, and can be up to 40 characters.
Step 3	match [not] class-map <i>class-map-name</i> Example: switch(config-cmap-qos)# match class-map class_map3	Configures the traffic class by matching packets based on match criteria in another class map. Because match-all is the default for the class-map command, match criteria specified in class_map3 are ANDed with match criteria in class_class_map. Use the not keyword to match on values that do not match the specified range.
Step 4	exit Example: switch(config-cmap-qos)# exit switch(config)#	Exits class-map queuing mode and enters configuration mode.
Step 5	copy running-config startup-config Example: switch(config)# copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Saves the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Use the **show class-map** command to display the class-map class-map configuration:

```
switch# show class-map class_class_map
```

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Verifying Classification Configuration

Use the **show class-map** command to verify the class-map configuration. This command displays all class maps.

```
switch# show class-map  
...
```

Example Configuration

The following example shows how to configure classification for two classes of traffic:

```
class-map class_dscp  
  match dscp af21, af32  
exit  
class-map class_cos  
  match cos 4, 5-6  
exit
```