QoS: Percentage-Based Shaping

First Published: 12.2(13)T
Last Updated: November, 2006

The QoS: Percentage-Based Shaping feature allows you to configure traffic policing and traffic shaping on the basis of a *percentage* of bandwidth available on the interface. This feature also allows you to specify the committed (conform) burst (bc) size and the excess (peak) burst (be) size (used for configuring traffic shaping) in milliseconds (ms). Configuring traffic shaping in this manner enables you to use the same policy map for multiple interfaces with differing amounts of bandwidth.

History for the QoS: Percentage-Based Shaping Feature

Release	Modification
12.2(13)T	This feature was introduced.
12.0(28)S	This feature is based on the Percentage-Based Policing and Shaping feature introduced in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(13)T. The option of specifying committed (conform) burst (bc) and excess (peak) burst (be) sizes in milliseconds was added.
12.2(28)SB	This feature was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB.
12.2(31)SB2	This feature was introduced on the PRE3 for the Cisco 10000 series router.

Finding Support Information for Platforms and Cisco IOS Software Images

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco IOS software image support. Access Cisco Feature Navigator at http://www.cisco.com/go/fn. You must have an account on Cisco.com. If you do not have an account or have forgotten your username or password, click **Cancel** at the login dialog box and follow the instructions that appear.

Contents

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

Prerequisites for QoS: Percentage-Based Shaping

- For input traffic policing on a Cisco 7500 series router, verify that distributed Cisco Express Forwarding (dCEF) is enabled on the interface on which traffic policing is configured.
- For output traffic policing on a Cisco 7500 series router, ensure that the incoming traffic is dCEF-switched. Traffic policing cannot be used on the switching path unless dCEF switching is enabled.

Restrictions for QoS: Percentage-Based Shaping

The **shape** (percent) command, when used in "child" (nested) policy maps, is not supported on the Cisco 7500, the Cisco 7200, or lower series routers. Therefore, the **shape** (percent) command cannot be configured for use in nested policy maps on these routers.

Information About QoS: Percentage-Based Shaping

To configure QoS: Percentage-Based shaping, you need to understand the following concepts:

Benefits for QoS: Percentage-Based Shaping

Increased Flexibility and Ease-of-Use

This feature provides the ability to configure traffic policing and traffic shaping on the basis of a *percentage* of bandwidth available on an interface, and it allows you to specify burst sizes in milliseconds. Configuring traffic policing and traffic shaping in this manner enables you to use the same policy map for multiple interfaces with differing amounts of bandwidth. That is, you do not have to recalculate the bandwidth for each interface or configure a different policy map for each type of interface.

Defining Class and Policy Maps for QoS: Percentage-Based Shaping

To configure the QoS: Percentage-Based Shaping feature, you must define a traffic class, configure a policy map, and then attach that policy map to the appropriate interface. These three tasks can be accomplished by using the Modular Quality of Service (QoS) Command-Line Interface (CLI) (MQC).

The MQC is a command-line interface that allows you to define traffic classes, create and configure traffic policies (policy maps), and then attach these traffic policies to interfaces.

In the MQC, the **class-map** command is used to define a traffic class (which is then associated with a traffic policy). The purpose of a traffic class is to classify traffic.

The MQC consists of the following three processes:

- Defining a traffic class with the **class-map** command.
- Creating a traffic policy by associating the traffic class with one or more QoS features (using the **policy-map** command).
- Attaching the traffic policy to the interface with the **service-policy** command.

A traffic class contains three major elements: a name, a series of match commands, and, if more than one **match** command exists in the traffic class, an instruction on how to evaluate these **match** commands (that is, match-all or match-any). The traffic class is named in the **class-map** command line; for example, if you enter the **class-map cisco** command while configuring the traffic class in the CLI, the traffic class would be named “cisco”.

The **match** commands are used to specify various criteria for classifying packets. Packets are checked to determine whether they match the criteria specified in the **match** commands. If a packet matches the specified criteria, that packet is considered a member of the class and is forwarded according to the QoS specifications set in the traffic policy. Packets that fail to meet any of the matching criteria are classified as members of the default traffic class.

Traffic Regulation Mechanisms and Bandwidth Percentages

Cisco IOS quality of service (QoS) offers two kinds of traffic regulation mechanisms—traffic policing and traffic shaping. A traffic policer typically drops traffic that violates a specific rate. A traffic shaper typically delays excess traffic using a buffer to hold packets and shapes the flow when the data rate to a queue is higher than expected.

Traffic shaping and traffic policing can work in tandem and can be configured in a class map. Class maps organize data packets into specific categories (“classes”) that can, in turn, receive a user-defined QoS treatment when used in policy maps (sometimes referred to as “service policies”).

Before this feature, traffic policing and traffic shaping were configured on the basis of a user-specified amount of bandwidth available on the interface. Policy maps were then configured on the basis of that specific amount of bandwidth, meaning that separate policy maps were required for each interface.

This feature provides the ability to configure traffic policing and traffic shaping on the basis of a *percentage* of bandwidth available on the interface. Configuring traffic policing and traffic shaping in this manner enables customers to use the same policy map for multiple interfaces with differing amounts of bandwidth.

Configuring traffic policing and shaping on the basis of a percentage of bandwidth is accomplished by using the **police** (percent) and **shape** (percent) commands. For more information about these commands, see the "Command Reference" section later in this document.

Specifying Burst Size in Milliseconds Option

The purpose of the burst parameters (bc and be) is to drop packets gradually, as is done with Weighted Random Early Detection (WRED), and to avoid tail drop. Setting sufficiently high burst values helps to ensure good throughput.

This feature allows you the option of specifying the committed (conform) burst (bc) size and the excess (peak) burst (be) as milliseconds (ms) of the class bandwidth when you configure traffic shaping. The number of milliseconds is used to calculate the number of bytes to be used by the QoS: Percentage-Based Shaping feature.

Specifying these burst sizes in milliseconds is accomplished by using the **bc** and **be** keywords (and their associated arguments) of the **police** (percent) and **shape** (percent) commands.

For more information about these commands, see the "Command Reference" section later in this document.

How to Configure QoS: Percentage-Based Shaping

See the following sections for configuration tasks for the QoS: Percentage-Based Shaping feature. Each task in the list is identified as either required or optional.

- Configuring a Class and Policy Map, page 4 (required)
- Attaching the Policy Map to an Interface, page 5 (required)
- Verifying the Configuration, page 7 (optional)

Configuring a Class and Policy Map

A class map is used to organize traffic into specific categories or classes. These categories or classes of traffic are associated with a traffic policy or policy map. In turn, the policy map is used in conjunction with the class map to apply a specific QoS feature to the traffic. In this instance, the QoS feature of percentage-based shaping will be applied.

To configure a class map and associate the class map with a specific policy map, perform the following steps.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **policy-map** *policy-name*
4. **class** {*class-name* | **class-default**}
5. **shape** {**average** | **peak**} **percent** *percentage* [*sustained-burst-in-msec* **ms**] [**be** *excess-burst-in-msec* **ms**] [**bc** *committed-burst-in-msec* **ms**]
6. **exit**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Router# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**policy-map** *policy-name* **Example:** `Router(config)# policy-map policy1`	Specifies the name of the policy map to be created. Enters policy-map configuration mode. • Enter policy map name.
Step 4	**class** {*class-name* | **class-default**} **Example:** `Router(config-pmap)# class class1`	Specifies the class so that you can configure or modify its policy. Enters policy-map class configuration mode. • Enter the class name or specify the default class (class-default).
Step 5	**shape** {**average** | **peak**} **percent** *percentage* [*sustained-burst-in-msec* **ms**] [**be** *excess-burst-in-msec* **ms**] [**bc** *committed-burst-in-msec* **ms**] **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c)# shape average percent 25 20 ms be 300 ms bc 400 ms`	Configures either average or peak rate traffic shaping on the basis of the specified bandwidth percentage and the optional burst sizes. • Enter the bandwidth percentage and optional burst sizes.
Step 6	**exit** **Example:** `Router(config-pmap-c)# exit`	Exits policy-map class configuration mode.

Attaching the Policy Map to an Interface

After a policy map is created, the next step is to attach the policy map to an interface. Policy maps can be attached to either the input or output direction of the interface.

Note Depending on the needs of your network, you may need to attach the policy map to a subinterface, an ATM PVC, a Frame Relay DLCI, or other type of interface.

To attach the policy map to an interface, perform the following steps.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **interface** *type number*
4. **pvc** [*name*] *vpi*/*vci* [**ilmi** | **qsaal** | **smds**]
5. **service-policy** {**input** | **output**} *policy-map-name*
6. **exit**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables higher privilege levels, such as privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Router# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**interface** *type number* **Example:** `Router(config)# interface serial4/0`	Configures an interface (or subinterface) type and enters interface configuration mode. • Enter the interface type number.
Step 4	**pvc** [*name*] *vpi*/*vci* [**ilmi** | **qsaal** | **smds**] **Example:** `Router(config-if)# pvc cisco 0/16 ilmi`	(Optional) Creates or assigns a name to an ATM PVC and specifies the encapsulation type on an ATM PVC. Enters ATM VC configuration mode. **Note** This step is required only if you are attaching the policy map to an ATM PVC. If you are not attaching the policy map to an ATM PVC, skip this step and proceed with Step 5.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 5	**service-policy** {**input** | **output**[1]} *policy-map-name* **Example:** `Router(config-if)# service-policy input policy1`	Specifies the name of the policy map to be attached to the input *or* output direction of the interface. **Note** Policy maps can be configured on ingress or egress routers. They can also be attached in the input or output direction of an interface. The direction (input or output) and the router (ingress or egress) to which the policy map should be attached varies according your network configuration. When using the **service-policy** command to attach the policy map to an interface, be sure to choose the router and the interface direction that are appropriate for your network configuration. • Enter the policy map name.
Step 6	**exit** **Example:** `Router(config-if)# exit`	(Optional) Exits interface configuration mode.

1. Traffic shaping is supported on service policies attached to output interfaces or output VCs only.

Verifying the Configuration

To verify the configuration, perform the following steps.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **show class-map** [*class-map-name*]

   or

   show policy-map interface *interface-name*
3. **exit**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Router> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**show class-map** [*class-map-name*] **Example:** `Router# show class-map class1`	Displays all information about a class map, including the match criterion. • Enter class map name.
or		
	show policy-map interface *interface-name* **Example:** `Router# show policy-map interface serial4/0`	Displays the packet statistics of all classes that are configured for all service policies either on the specified interface or subinterface or on a specific PVC on the interface. • Enter the interface name.
Step 3	**exit** **Example:** `Router# exit`	(Optional) Exits EXEC mode.

Troubleshooting Tips

The commands in the "Verifying the Configuration" section allow you to verify that you achieved the intended configuration and that the feature is functioning correctly. If, after using the **show** commands listed above, you find that the configuration is not correct or the feature is not functioning as expected, perform these operations:

If the configuration is not the one you intended, complete the following procedures:

1. Use the **show running-config** command and analyze the output of the command.
2. If the policy map does not appear in the output of the **show running-config** command, enable the **logging console** command.
3. Attach the policy map to the interface again.

If the packets are not being matched correctly (for example, the packet counters are not incrementing correctly), complete the following procedures:

1. Run the **show policy-map** command and analyze the output of the command.
2. Run the **show running-config** command and analyze the output of the command.
3. Use the **show policy-map interface** command and analyze the output of the command. Check the the following findings:
   a. If a policy map applies queueing, and the packets are matching the correct class, but you see unexpected results, compare the number of the packets in the queue with the number of the packets matched.

b. If the interface is congested, and only a small number of the packets are being matched, check the tuning of the transmission (tx) ring, and evaluate whether the queueing is happening on the tx ring. To do this, use the **show controllers** command, and look at the value of the tx count in the output of the command.

Configuration Examples for QoS: Percentage-Based Shaping

This section provides the following configuration examples:

Specifying Traffic Shaping on the Basis of a Bandwidth Percentage: Example

The following example configures traffic shaping using an average shaping rate on the basis of a percentage of bandwidth. In this example, 25 percent of the bandwidth has been specified. Additionally, an optional be value and bc value (300 ms and 400 ms, respectively) have been specified.

```
Router> enable
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# policy-map policy1
Router(config-pmap)# class class1
Router(config-pmap-c)# shape average percent 25 20 ms be 300 ms bc 400 ms
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
```

After the policy map and class maps are configured, the policy map is attached to interface as shown in the following example.

```
Router> enable
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# interface serial4/0
Router(config-if)# service-policy input policy1
Router(config-if)# exit
```

Verifying the Configuration: Example

This section contains sample output from the **show policy-map** command and the **show policy-map interface** command. The output from these commands can be used to verify and monitor the configuration on your network.

The following is sample output from the **show policy-map** command. This sample output displays the contents of a policy map called "policy3." In policy 3, average rate traffic shaping on the basis of an committed information rate (CIR) of 30 percent has been configured, and the bc and be have been specified in milliseconds.

```
Router# show policy-map

  Policy Map policy3
    Class class-default
      Average Rate Traffic Shaping
      cir 30% bc 10 (msec) be 10 (msec)
```

The following is sample output from the **show policy-map interface** command. This sample displays the statistics for the serial 2/0 interface on which average rate traffic shaping has been enabled.

```
Router# show policy-map interface

 Serial2/0

  Service-policy output: policy3 (1032)

    Class-map: class-default (match-any) (1033/0)
      0 packets, 0 bytes
      5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
      Match: any  (1034)
        0 packets, 0 bytes
        5 minute rate 0 bps
      Queueing
      queue limit 64 packets
      (queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
      (pkts queued/bytes queued) 0/0
      shape (average) cir 614400 bc 6144 be 6144
      target shape rate 614400
```

In this example, the CIR is displayed in bps, and both the committed burst (bc) and excess burst (be) are displayed in bits.

The CIR, bc, and be are calculated on the basis of the formulas described below.

Formula for Calculating the CIR

When calculating the CIR, the following formula is used:

- CIR percentage specified (as shown in the output of the **show policy-map** command) * bandwidth (BW) of the interface (as shown in the output of the **show interfaces** command) = total bits per second

On the serial 2/0 interface, the bandwidth (BW) is 2048 kbps. To see the bandwidth of the interface, use the **show interfaces** command. A sample is shown below:

```
Router # show interfaces s2/0

Serial2/0 is administratively down, line protocol is down
  Hardware is M4T
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 2048 Kbit, DLY 20000 usec, rely 255/255, load 1/255
```

Therefore, the following values are used in the formula:

30% * 2048 kbps = 614400 bps

Formula for Calculating the Committed Burst (bc) and the Excess Burst (be)

When calculating both the bc and the be, the following formula is used:

- The bc (or be) in milliseconds (as shown in the **show policy-map** command) * the CIR in kilobytes (as shown in the **show policy-map** command) / 1000 = total number of bits

Therefore, the following values are used in the formula:

10 ms * 614400 bps = 6144 bits

Additional References

The following sections provide references related to the QoS: Percentage-Based Shaping feature.

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
QoS commands: complete command syntax, command modes, command history, defaults, usage guidelines, and examples	*Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Command Reference*, Release 12.3 T
Modular QoS Command-Line Interface (CLI) (MQC)	*Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide*, Release 12.3
Information about attaching policy maps to interfaces	*Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide*, Release 12.3
Traffic shaping	*Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide*, Release 12.3
Traffic policing	*Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide*, Release 12.3
dCEF	*Cisco IOS Switching Services Configuration Guide*, Release 12.3
Commands related to dCEF	*Cisco IOS Switching Services Command Reference*, Release 12.3 T

Standards

Standards	Title
None	—

MIBs

MIBs	MIBs Link
None	To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs

RFCs

RFCs	Title
RFC 2697	*A Single Rate Three Color Marker*
RFC 2698	*A Two Rate Three Color Marker*

Technical Assistance

Description	Link
The Cisco Technical Support website contains thousands of pages of searchable technical content, including links to products, technologies, solutions, technical tips, and tools. Registered Cisco.com users can log in from this page to access even more content.	http://www.cisco.com/techsupport

Command Reference

This section documents modified commands.

- **police (percent)**
- **shape (percent)**
- **show policy-map**
- **show policy-map interface**

police (percent)

To configure traffic policing on the basis of a percentage of bandwidth available on an interface, use the **police** command in policy-map class configuration mode. To remove traffic policing from the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

police cir percent *percentage* [*burst-in-msec*] [**bc** *conform-burst-in-msec* **ms**] [**be** *peak-burst-in-msec* **ms**] [**pir percent** *percentage*]

no police cir percent *percentage* [*burst-in-msec*] [**bc** *conform-burst-in-msec* **ms**] [**be** *peak-burst-in-msec* **ms**] [**pir percent** *percentage*]

Syntax Description

cir	Committed information rate. Indicates that the CIR will be used for policing traffic.
percent	Specifies that a percentage of bandwidth will be used for calculating the CIR.
percentage	Specifies the bandwidth percentage. Valid range is a number from 1 to 100.
burst-in-msec	(Optional) Burst in milliseconds. Valid range is a number from 1 to 2000.
bc	(Optional) Conform burst (bc) size used by the first token bucket for policing traffic.
conform-burst-in-msec	(Optional) Specifies the bc value in milliseconds (ms). Valid range is a number from 1 to 2000.
ms	(Optional) Indicates that the burst value is specified in milliseconds.
be	(Optional) Peak burst (be) size used by the second token bucket for policing traffic.
peak-burst-in-msec	(Optional) Specifies the be size in ms. Valid range is a number from 1 to 2000.
pir	(Optional) Peak information rate. Indicates that the PIR will be used for policing traffic.
percent	(Optional) Specifies that a percentage of bandwidth will be used for calculating the PIR.

Defaults

The default bc and be is 4 ms.

Command Modes

Policy-map class configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
11.1 CC	The **rate-limit** command was introduced.
12.0(5)XE	This **police** command, which was closely related to the **rate-limit** command, was introduced.
12.1(1)E	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(1)E.
12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.

Release	Modification
12.2(13)T	This command was modified for the Percentage-Based Policing and Shaping feature.
12.0(28)S	The command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(28)S.
12.2(18)SXE	The command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(18)SXE.
12.2(28)SB	The command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB.

Usage Guidelines

This command calculates the cir and pir on the basis of a percentage of the maximum amount of bandwidth available on the interface. When a policy map is attached to the interface, the equivalent cir and pir values in bits per second (bps) are calculated on the basis of the interface bandwidth and the percent value entered with this command. The **show policy-map interface** command can then be used to verify the bps rate calculated.

The calculated cir and pir bps rates must be in the range of 8000 and 2000000000 bps. If the rates are outside this range, the associated policy map cannot be attached to the interface. If the interface bandwidth changes (for example, more is added), the bps values of the cir and the pir are recalculated on the basis of the revised amount of bandwidth. If the cir and pir percentages are changed after the policy map is attached to the interface, the bps values of the cir and pir are recalculated.

Conform Burst and Peak Burst Sizes in Milliseconds

This command also allows you to specify the values for the conform burst size and the peak burst size in milliseconds. If you want bandwidth to be calculated as a percentage, the conform burst size and the peak burst size must be specified in milliseconds (ms).

Hierarchical Policy Maps

Policy maps can be configured in two-level (nested) hierarchies; a top (or "parent") level and a secondary (or "child") level. The **police** (percent) command can be configured for use in either a parent or child policy map.

Notes About Bandwidth and Hierarchical Policy Maps

The **police** (percent) command uses the maximum rate of bandwidth available as the reference point for calculating the bandwidth percentage. When the **police** (percent) command is configured in a child policy map, the **police** (percent) command uses the bandwidth amount specified in the next higher-level policy (in this case, the parent policy map). If the parent policy map does not specify the maximum bandwidth rate available, the **police** (percent) command uses the maximum bandwidth rate available on the next higher level (in this case, the physical interface, the highest point in the hierarchy) as the reference point. The **police** (percent) command always looks to the next higher level for the bandwidth reference point. The following sample configuration illustrates this point:

```
Policymap parent_policy
 class parent
  shape average 512000
  service-policy child_policy

Policymap child_policy
 class normal_type
  police cir percent 30
```

In this sample configuration, there are two hierarchical policies; one called parent_policy and one called child_policy. In the policy map called child_policy, the police command has been configured in the class called normal_type. In this class, the percentage specified by for the **police** (percent) command is

30 percent. The command will use 512 kbps, the peak rate, as the bandwidth reference point for class parent in the parent_policy. The **police** (percent) command will use 512 kbps as the basis for calculating the cir rate (512 kbps * 30 percent).

```
interface serial 4/0
 service-policy output parent_policy

Policymap parent_policy
 class parent
  bandwidth 512
  service-policy child_policy
```

In the above example, there is one policy map called parent_policy. In this policy map, a peak rate has not been specified. The **bandwidth** command has been used, but this command does not represent the maximum rate of bandwidth available. Therefore, the **police** (percent) command will look to the next higher level (in this case Serial interface 4/0) to get the bandwidth reference point. Assuming the bandwidth of the Series interface s4/0 is 1.5 Mbps, the **police** (percent) command will use 1.5 Mbps as the basis for calculating the cir rate (1500000 * 30 percent).

How Bandwidth Is Calculated

The **police** (percent) command is often used in conjunction with the **bandwidth** and **priority** commands. The **bandwidth** and **priority** commands can be used to calculate the total amount of bandwidth available on an entity (for example, a physical interface). When the **bandwidth** and **priority** commands calculate the total amount of bandwidth available on an entity, the following guidelines are invoked:

- If the entity is a physical interface, the total bandwidth is the bandwidth on the physical interface.
- If the entity is a shaped ATM permanent virtual circuit (PVC), the total bandwidth is calculated as follows:
  - For a variable bit rate (VBR) virtual circuit (VC), the sustained cell rate (SCR) is used in the calculation.
  - For an available bit rate (ABR) VC, the minimum cell rate (MCR) is used in the calculation.

For more information on bandwidth allocation, refer to the"Congestion Management Overview" chapter in the *Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide.*

Examples

The following example configures traffic policing using a CIR and a PIR on the basis of a percentage of bandwidth. In this example, a CIR of 20 percent and a PIR of 40 percent have been specified. Additionally, an optional bc value and be value (300 ms and 400 ms, respectively) have been specified.

```
Router> enable
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# policy-map policy1
Router(config-pmap)# class class1
Router(config-pmap-c)# police cir percent 20 bc 300 ms be 400 ms pir percent 40
Router(config-pmap-c-police)# exit
```

After the policy map and class maps are configured, the policy map is attached to interface as shown in the following example.

```
Router> enable
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# interface s4/0
Router(config-if)# service-policy input policy1
Router(config-if)# exit
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
policy-map	Creates or modifies a policy map that can be attached to one or more interfaces to specify a service policy.
service-policy	Attaches a policy map to an input interface or VC, or an output interface or VC, to be used as the service policy for that interface or VC.
shape (percent)	Specifies average or peak rate traffic shaping on the basis of a percentage of bandwidth available on an interface.
show policy-map	Displays the configuration of all classes for a specified service policy map or all classes for all existing policy maps.
show policy-map interface	Displays the packet statistics of all classes that are configured for all service policies either on the specified interface or subinterface or on a specific PVC on the interface.

shape (percent)

To specify average or peak rate traffic shaping on the basis of a percentage of bandwidth available on an interface, use the **shape** command in policy-map class configuration mode. To remove traffic shaping, use the **no** form of this command.

shape {**average** | **peak**} **percent** *percentage* [*sustained-burst-in-msec* **ms**] [**be** *excess-burst-in-msec* **ms**] [**bc** *committed-burst-in-msec* **ms**]

no shape {**average** | **peak**} **percent** *percentage* [*sustained-burst-in-msec* **ms**] [**be** *excess-burst-in-msec* **ms**] [**bc** *committed-burst-in-msec* **ms**]

Syntax Description

average	Specifies average rate traffic shaping.
peak	Specifies peak rate traffic shaping.
percent	Specifies that percent of bandwidth will be used for either the average rate or peak rate traffic shaping.
percentage	Specifies the bandwidth percentage. Valid range is a number from 1 to 100.
sustained-burst-in-msec	(Optional) Sustained burst size used by the first token bucket for policing traffic. Valid range is a number from 4 to 200.
ms	(Optional) Indicates that the burst value is specified in milliseconds.
be	(Optional) Excess burst (be) size used by the second token bucket for policing traffic.
excess-burst-in-msec	(Optional) Specifies the be size in ms. Valid range is a number from 0 to 200.
bc	(Optional) Committed burst (bc) size used by the first token bucket for policing traffic.
committed-burst-in-msec	(Optional) Specifies the bc value in milliseconds (ms). Valid range is a number from 1 to 2000.

Defaults

The default bc and be is 4 ms.

Command Modes

Policy-map class configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(2)T	This command was introduced.
12.2(13)T	This command was modified for the Percentage-Based Policing and Shaping feature.
12.0(28)S	The command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(28)S.
12.2(18)SXE	The command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(18)SXE.
12.2(28)SB	The command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB.

Usage Guidelines

This command calculates the committed information rate (CIR) on the basis of a percentage of the available bandwidth on the interface. Once a policy map is attached to the interface, the equivalent CIR value in bits per second (bps) is calculated on the basis of the interface bandwidth and the percent value entered with this command. The **show policy-map interface** command can then be used to verify the CIR bps value calculated.

The calculated CIR bps rate must be in the range of 8000 and 154400000 bps. If the rate is less than 8000 bps, the associated policy map cannot be attached to the interface. If the interface bandwidth changes (for example, more is added), the CIR bps values are recalculated on the basis of the revised amount of bandwidth. If the CIR percentage is changed after the policy map is attached to the interface, the bps value of the CIR is recalculated.

Conform Burst and Peak Burst Sizes in Milliseconds

This command also allows you to specify the values for the conform burst size and the peak burst size in milliseconds. If you want bandwidth to be calculated as a percentage, the conform burst size and the peak burst size must be specified in milliseconds (ms).

Hierarchical Policy Maps

The **shape** (percent) command, when used in "child" (hierarchical) policy maps, is not supported on the Cisco 7500, the Cisco 7200, or lower series routers. Therefore, the **shape** (percent) command cannot be configured for use in hierarchical policy maps on these routers.

How Bandwidth Is Calculated

The **shape** (percent) command is often used in conjunction with the **bandwidth** and **priority** commands. The **bandwidth** and **priority** commands can be used to calculate the total amount of bandwidth available on an entity (for example, a physical interface). When the **bandwidth** and **priority** commands calculate the total amount of bandwidth available on an entity, the following guidelines are invoked:

- If the entity is a physical interface, the total bandwidth is the bandwidth on the physical interface.
- If the entity is a shaped ATM permanent virtual circuit (PVC), the total bandwidth is calculated as follows:
  - For a variable bit rate (VBR) virtual circuit (VC), the sustained cell rate (SCR) is used in the calculation.
  - For an available bit rate (ABR) VC, the minimum cell rate (MCR) is used in the calculation.

For more information on bandwidth allocation, refer to the "Congestion Management Overview" chapter in the *Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide.*

Examples

The following example configures traffic shaping using an average shaping rate on the basis of a percentage of bandwidth. In this example, 25 percent of the bandwidth has been specified. Additionally, an optional be value and bc value (300 ms and 400 ms, respectively) have been specified.

```
Router> enable
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# policy-map policy1
Router(config-pmap)# class class1
Router(config-pmap-c)# shape average percent 25 20 ms be 300 ms bc 400 ms
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
```

After the policy map and class maps are configured, the policy map is attached to interface as shown in the following example.

```
Router> enable
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# interface s4/0
Router(config-if)# service-policy input policy1
Router(config-if)# exit
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
bandwidth	Specifies or modifies the bandwidth allocated for a class belonging to a policy map.
class (policy-map)	Specifies the name of the class whose policy you want to create or change, and the default class (commonly known as the class-default class) before you configure its policy.
police (percent)	Configures traffic policing on the basis of a percentage of bandwidth available on an interface.
policy-map	Creates or modifies a policy map that can be attached to one or more interfaces to specify a service policy.
priority	Gives priority to a class of traffic belonging to a policy map.
service-policy	Attaches a policy map to an input interface or VC, or an output interface or VC, to be used as the service policy for that interface or VC.
shape max-buffers	Specifies the maximum number of buffers allowed on shaping queues.

show policy-map

To display the configuration of all classes for a specified service policy map or all classes for all existing policy maps, use the **show policy-map** command in EXEC mode.

show policy-map [*policy-map*]

Syntax Description

policy-map	(Optional) Name of the service policy map whose complete configuration is to be displayed.

Command Default

All existing policy map configurations are displayed.

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(5)T	This command was introduced.
12.0(5)XE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(5)XE.
12.0(7)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(7)S.
12.1(1)E	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)E.
12.2(13)T	The output of this command was modified for the Percentage-Based Policing and Shaping feature and includes the bandwidth percentage used when calculating traffic policing and shaping.
12.0(28)S	The output of this command was modified for the QoS: Percentage-Based Policing feature to display the committed (conform) burst (bc) and excess (peak) burst (be) sizes in milliseconds (ms).
12.2(28)SB	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB.

Usage Guidelines

The **show policy-map** command displays the configuration of a service policy map created using the **policy-map** command. You can use the **show policy-map** command to display all class configurations comprising any existing service policy map, whether or not that service policy map has been attached to an interface.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show policy-map** command. This sample output displays the contents of a policy map called "policy1." In policy 1, traffic policing on the basis of a committed information rate (CIR) of 20 percent has been configured, and the bc and be have been specified in milliseconds. As part of the traffic policing configuration, optional conform, exceed, and violate actions have been specified.

```
Router# show policy-map policy1

  Policy Map policy1
    Class class1
     police cir percent 20 bc 300 ms pir percent 40 be 400 ms
```

```
conform-action transmit
exceed-action drop
violate-action drop
```

Table 1 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 1 show policy-map Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Policy Map	Name of policy map displayed.
Class	Name of class configured in policy map displayed.
police	Indicates that traffic policing on the basis of specified percentage of bandwidth has been enabled. The committed burst (bc) and excess burst (be) sizes have been specified in milliseconds (ms), and optional conform, exceed, and violate actions have been specified.

Related Commands

Command	Description
policy-map	Creates or modifies a policy map that can be attached to one or more interfaces to specify a service policy.
show policy-map class	Displays the configuration for the specified class of the specified policy map.
show policy-map interface	Displays the packet statistics of all classes that are configured for all service policies either on the specified interface or subinterface or on a specific PVC on the interface.

show policy-map interface

To display the packet statistics of all classes that are configured for all service policies either on the specified interface or subinterface or on a specific permanent virtual circuit (PVC) on the interface, use the **show policy-map interface** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show policy-map interface [**type access-control**] *interface-name* [**vc** [*vpi*/] *vci*] [**dlci** *dlci*] [**input | output**]

ATM Shared Port Adapter

show policy-map interface atm *slot*/*subslot*/*port*[**.***subinterface*]

Syntax Description

type access-control	(Optional) Displays class maps configured to determine the exact pattern to look for in the protocol stack of interest.
interface-name	Name of the interface or subinterface whose policy configuration is to be displayed.
vc	(Optional) For ATM interfaces only, shows the policy configuration for a specified PVC. The name can be up to 16 characters long.
vpi/	(Optional) ATM network virtual path identifier (VPI) for this PVC. On the Cisco 7200 and 7500 series routers, this value ranges from 0 to 255. The *vpi* and *vci* arguments cannot both be set to 0; if one is 0, the other cannot be 0.
vci	(Optional) ATM network virtual channel identifier (VCI) for this PVC. This value ranges from 0 to 1 less than the maximum value set for this interface by the **atm vc-per-vp** command. Typically, the lower values 0 to 31 are reserved for specific traffic (F4 Operation, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM), switched virtual circuit (SVC) signaling, Integrated Local Management Interface (ILMI), and so on) and should not be used. The VCI is a 16-bit field in the header of the ATM cell. The VCI value is unique only on a single link, not throughout the ATM network, because it has local significance only. The *vpi* and *vci* arguments cannot both be set to 0; if one is 0, the other cannot be 0.
dlci	(Optional) Indicates that a specific PVC for which policy configuration will be displayed.
dlci	(Optional) A specific data-link connection identifier (DLCI) number used on the interface. Policy configuration for the corresponding PVC will be displayed when a DLCI is specified.
input	(Optional) Indicates that the statistics for the attached input policy will be displayed.
output	(Optional) Indicates that the statistics for the attached output policy will be displayed.

slot	(ATM Shared Port Adapter only) Chassis slot number. Refer to the appropriate hardware manual for slot information. For SIPs, refer to the platform-specific SPA hardware installation guide or the corresponding "Identifying Slots and Subslots for SIPs and SPAs" topic in the platform-specific SPA software configuration guide.
/subslot	(ATM Shared Port Adapter only) Secondary slot number on a SPA interface processor (SIP) where a SPA is installed. Refer to the platform-specific SPA hardware installation guide and the corresponding "Specifying the Interface Address on a SPA" topic in the platform-specific SPA software configuration guide for subslot information.
/port	(ATM Shared Port Adapter only) Port or interface number. Refer to the appropriate hardware manual for port information. For SPAs, refer to the corresponding "Specifying the Interface Address" topics in the platform-specific SPA software configuration guide.
.*subinterface*	(ATM Shared Port Adapter only—Optional) Subinterface number. The number that precedes the period must match the number to which this subinterface belongs. The range is 1 to 4,294,967,293.

Defaults

The absence of both the forward slash (**/**) and a *vpi* value defaults the *vpi* value to 0. If this value is omitted, information for all virtual circuits (VCs) on the specified ATM interface or subinterface is displayed.

ATM Shared Port Adapter

When used with the ATM shared port adapter, this command has no default behavior or values.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

ATM Shared Port Adapter

When used with the ATM shared port adapter, EXEC or privileged EXEC.

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(5)T	This command was introduced.
12.0(5)XE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(5)XE.
12.0(7)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(7)S.
12.1(1)E	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)E.
12.1(2)T	This command was modified to display information about the policy for all Frame Relay PVCs on the interface, or, if a DLCI is specified, the policy for that specific PVC. This command was also modified to display the total number of packets marked by the quality of service (QoS) set action.
12.1(3)T	This command was modified to display per-class accounting statistics.
12.2(4)T	This command was modified for two-rate traffic policing. It now can display burst parameters and associated actions.

Release	Modification
12.2(8)T	The command was modified for the Policer Enhancement — Multiple Actions feature and the WRED — Explicit Congestion Notification (ECN) feature. For the Policer Enhancement — Multiple Actions feature, the command was modified to display the multiple actions configured for packets conforming to, exceeding, or violating a specific rate. For the WRED — Explicit Congestion Notification (ECN) feature, the command displays ECN marking information
12.2(13)T	The following modifications were made: • This command was modified for the Percentage-Based Policing and Shaping feature. • This command was modified for the Class-Based RTP and TCP Header Compression feature. • This command was modified as part of the Modular QoS CLI (MQC) Unconditional Packet Discard feature. Traffic classes in policy maps can now be configured to discard packets belonging to a specified class. • This command was modified to display the Frame Relay DLCI number as a criterion for matching traffic inside a class map. • This command was modified to display Layer 3 packet length as a criterion for matching traffic inside a class map. • This command was modified for the Enhanced Packet Marking feature. A mapping table (table map) can now be used to convert and propagate packet-marking values.
12.2(15)T	This command was modified to display Frame Relay voice-adaptive traffic-shaping information.
12.0(28)S	This command was modified for the QoS: Percentage-Based Policing feature to include milliseconds when calculating the committed (conform) burst (bc) and excess (peak) burst (be) sizes.
12.3(14)T	This command was modified to display bandwidth estimation parameters.
12.2(18)SXE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(18)SXE. This command was modified to display aggregate WRED statistics for the ATM shared port adapter. Note that changes were made to the syntax, defaults, and command modes. These changes are labelled “ATM Shared Port Adapter.”
12.4(4)T	The **type access-control** keywords were added to support flexible packet matching.
12.2(28)SB	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB and its output was modified to display either legacy (nondistributed processing) QoS or hierarchical queueing framework (HQF) parameters on FR interfaces or PVCs.

Usage Guidelines

The **show policy-map interface** command displays the packet statistics for classes on the specified interface or the specified PVC only if a service policy has been attached to the interface or the PVC.

You can use the *interface-name* argument to display output for a PVC only for enhanced ATM port adapters (PA-A3) that support per-VC queueing.

The counters displayed after the **show policy-map interface** command is entered are updated only if congestion is present on the interface.

The **show policy-map interface** command displays policy information about Frame Relay PVCs only if Frame Relay Traffic Shaping (FRTS) is enabled on the interface.

The **show policy-map interface** command displays ECN marking information only if ECN is enabled on the interface.

To determine if shaping is active with HQF, check the queue depth field of the "(queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops)" line in the **show policy-map interface** command output.

Examples

This section provides sample output from typical **show policy-map interface** commands. Depending upon the interface in use and the options enabled, the output you see may vary slightly from the ones shown below.

Example of Weighted Fair Queueing (WFQ) on Serial Interface

The following sample output of the **show policy-map interface** command displays the statistics for the serial 3/1 interface, to which a service policy called mypolicy (configured as shown below) is attached. Weighted fair queueing (WFQ) has been enabled on this interface. See Table 2 for an explanation of the significant fields that commonly appear in the command output.

```
policy-map mypolicy
  class voice
    priority 128
  class gold
   bandwidth 100
  class silver
   bandwidth 80
   random-detect

Router# show policy-map interface serial3/1 output

 Serial3/1

  Service-policy output: mypolicy

    Class-map: voice (match-all)
      0 packets, 0 bytes
      5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
      Match: ip precedence 5
      Weighted Fair Queueing
        Strict Priority
        Output Queue: Conversation 264
        Bandwidth 128 (kbps) Burst 3200 (Bytes)
        (pkts matched/bytes matched) 0/0
        (total drops/bytes drops) 0/0

    Class-map: gold (match-all)
      0 packets, 0 bytes
      5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
      Match: ip precedence 2
      Weighted Fair Queueing
        Output Queue: Conversation 265
        Bandwidth 100 (kbps) Max Threshold 64 (packets)
        (pkts matched/bytes matched) 0/0
        (depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0

    Class-map: silver (match-all)
      0 packets, 0 bytes
```

```
      5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
      Match: ip precedence 1
      Weighted Fair Queueing
        Output Queue: Conversation 266
        Bandwidth 80 (kbps)
        (pkts matched/bytes matched) 0/0
        (depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
         exponential weight: 9
         mean queue depth: 0

class     Transmitted       Random drop      Tail drop    Minimum Maximum  Mark
          pkts/bytes        pkts/bytes       pkts/bytes    thresh  thresh  prob
0             0/0               0/0              0/0          20      40  1/10
1             0/0               0/0              0/0          22      40  1/10
2             0/0               0/0              0/0          24      40  1/10
3             0/0               0/0              0/0          26      40  1/10
4             0/0               0/0              0/0          28      40  1/10
5             0/0               0/0              0/0          30      40  1/10
6             0/0               0/0              0/0          32      40  1/10
7             0/0               0/0              0/0          34      40  1/10
rsvp          0/0               0/0              0/0          36      40  1/10

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

Example of Traffic Shaping on Serial Interface

The following sample output from the **show policy-map interface** command displays the statistics for the serial 3/2 interface, to which a service policy called p1 (configured as shown below) is attached. Traffic shaping has been enabled on this interface. See Table 2 for an explanation of the significant fields that commonly appear in the command output.

```
policy-map p1
  class c1
   shape average 320000

Router# show policy-map interface serial3/2 output

 Serial3/2

  Service-policy output: p1

    Class-map: c1 (match-all)
      0 packets, 0 bytes
      5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
      Match: ip precedence 0
      Traffic Shaping
        Target    Byte   Sustain   Excess    Interval  Increment Adapt
        Rate      Limit  bits/int  bits/int  (ms)      (bytes)   Active
        320000    2000   8000      8000      25        1000      -

        Queue     Packets   Bytes     Packets   Bytes     Shaping
        Depth                         Delayed   Delayed   Active
        0         0         0         0         0         no

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

Table 2 describes significant fields commonly shown in the displays. The fields in the table are grouped according to the relevant QoS feature.

Table 2 show policy-map interface Field Descriptions [1]

Field	Description
Fields Associated with Classes or Service Policies	
Service-policy output	Name of the output service policy applied to the specified interface or VC.
Class-map	Class of traffic being displayed. Output is displayed for each configured class in the policy. The choice for implementing class matches (for example, match-all or match-any) can also appear next to the traffic class.
packets and bytes	Number of packets (also shown in bytes) identified as belonging to the class of traffic being displayed.
offered rate	Rate, in kbps, of packets coming in to the class. **Note** If the packets are compressed over an outgoing interface, the improved packet rate achieved by packet compression is not reflected in the offered rate. Also, if the packets are classified *before* they enter a combination of tunnels (for example, a generic routing encapsulation (GRE) tunnel and an IP Security (IPSec) tunnel), the offered rate does not include all the extra overhead associated with tunnel encapsulation in general. Depending on the configuration, the offered rate may include no overhead, may include the overhead for only *one* tunnel encapsulation, or may include the overhead for *all* tunnel encapsulations. In most of the GRE and IPSec tunnel configurations, the offered rate includes the overhead for GRE tunnel encapsulation only.
drop rate	Rate, in kbps, at which packets are dropped from the class. The drop rate is calculated by subtracting the number of successfully transmitted packets from the offered rate.
Note In distributed architecture platforms (such as the C7500), the value of the transfer rate, calculated as the difference between the offered rate and the drop rate counters, can sporadically deviate from the average by up to 20 percent or more. This can occur while no corresponding burst is registered by independent traffic analyser equipment.	
Match	Match criteria specified for the class of traffic. Choices include criteria such as IP precedence, IP differentiated services code point (DSCP) value, Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) experimental (EXP) value, access groups, and QoS groups. For more information about the variety of match criteria options available, refer to the chapter "Configuring the Modular Quality of Service Command-Line Interface" in the *Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide*.
Fields Associated with Queueing (If Enabled)	
Output Queue	The weighted fair queueing (WFQ) conversation to which this class of traffic is allocated.
Bandwidth	Bandwidth, in either kbps or percentage, configured for this class and the burst size.

Table 2 show policy-map interface Field Descriptions [1] (continued)

Field	Description
pkts matched/bytes matched	Number of packets (also shown in bytes) matching this class that were placed in the queue. This number reflects the total number of matching packets queued at any time. Packets matching this class are queued only when congestion exists. If packets match the class but are never queued because the network was not congested, those packets are not included in this total. However, if process switching is in use, the number of packets is always incremented even if the network is not congested.
depth/total drops/no-buffer drops	Number of packets discarded for this class. No-buffer indicates that no memory buffer exists to service the packet.
Fields Associated with Weighted Random Early Detection (WRED) (If Enabled)	
exponential weight	Exponent used in the average queue size calculation for a WRED parameter group.
mean queue depth	Average queue depth based on the actual queue depth on the interface and the exponential weighting constant. It is a fluctuating average. The minimum and maximum thresholds are compared against this value to determine drop decisions.
class	IP precedence level.
Transmitted pkts/bytes	Number of packets (also shown in bytes) passed through WRED and not dropped by WRED. **Note** If there is insufficient memory in the buffer to accommodate the packet, the packet can be dropped *after* the packet passes through WRED. Packets dropped because of insufficient memory in the buffer (sometimes referred to as "no-buffer drops") are not taken into account by the WRED packet counter.
Random drop pkts/bytes	Number of packets (also shown in bytes) randomly dropped when the mean queue depth is between the minimum threshold value and the maximum threshold value for the specified IP precedence level.
Tail drop pkts/bytes	Number of packets dropped when the mean queue depth is greater than the maximum threshold value for the specified IP precedence level.
Minimum thresh	Minimum threshold. Minimum WRED threshold in number of packets.
Maximum thresh	Maximum threshold. Maximum WRED threshold in number of packets.
Mark prob	Mark probability. Fraction of packets dropped when the average queue depth is at the maximum threshold.
Fields Associated with Traffic Shaping (If Enabled)	
Target Rate	Rate used for shaping traffic.
Byte Limit	Maximum number of bytes that can be transmitted per interval. Calculated as follows: ((Bc+Be) /8) x 1
Sustain bits/int	Committed burst (Bc) rate.
Excess bits/int	Excess burst (Be) rate.
Interval (ms)	Time interval value in milliseconds (ms).

Table 2 show policy-map interface Field Descriptions [1] (continued)

Field	Description
Increment (bytes)	Number of credits (in bytes) received in the token bucket of the traffic shaper during each time interval.
Queue Depth	Current queue depth of the traffic shaper.
Packets	Total number of packets that have entered the traffic shaper system.
Bytes	Total number of bytes that have entered the traffic shaper system.
Packets Delayed	Total number of packets delayed in the queue of the traffic shaper before being transmitted.
Bytes Delayed	Total number of bytes delayed in the queue of the traffic shaper before being transmitted.
Shaping Active	Indicates whether the traffic shaper is active. For example, if a traffic shaper is active, and the traffic being sent exceeds the traffic shaping rate, a "yes" appears in this field.

1. A number in parentheses may appear next to the service-policy output name, class-map name, and match criteria information. The number is for Cisco internal use only and can be disregarded.

Example of Precedence-Based Aggregate WRED on ATM Shared Port Adapter

The following sample output of the **show policy-map interface** command displays the statistics for the ATM shared port adapter interface 4/1/0.10, to which a service policy called prec-aggr-wred (configured as shown below) is attached. Because aggregate WRED has been enabled on this interface, the class through Mark Prob statistics are aggregated by subclasses. See Table 3 for an explanation of the significant fields that commonly appear in the command output.

```
Router(config)# policy-map prec-aggr-wred
Router(config-pmap)# class class-default
Router(config-pmap-c)# random-detect aggregate
Router(config-pmap-c)# random-detect precedence values 0 1 2 3 minimum thresh 10
maximum-thresh 100 mark-prob 10
Router(config-pmap-c)# random-detect precedence values 4 5 minimum-thresh 40
maximum-thresh 400 mark-prob 10
Router(config-pmap-c)# random-detect precedence values 6 minimum-thresh 60 maximum-thresh
600 mark-prob 10
Router(config-pmap-c)# random-detect precedence values 7 minimum-thresh 70 maximum-thresh
700 mark-prob 10
Router(config-pmap-c)# interface ATM4/1/0.10 point-to-point
Router(config-subif)# ip address 10.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
Router(config-subif)# pvc 10/110
Router(config-subif)# service-policy output prec-aggr-wred


Router# show policy-map interface a4/1/0.10

 ATM4/1/0.10: VC 10/110 -

  Service-policy output: prec-aggr-wred

    Class-map: class-default (match-any)
      0 packets, 0 bytes
      5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
      Match: any
        Exp-weight-constant: 9 (1/512)
        Mean queue depth: 0
```

```
      class       Transmitted     Random drop      Tail drop     Minimum   Maximum  Mark
pkts/bytespkts/bytespkts/bytesthreshthreshprob

      0  1  2  3       0/0              0/0              0/0           10      100  1/10
      4  5             0/0              0/0              0/0           40      400  1/10
      6                0/0              0/0              0/0           60      600  1/10
      7                0/0              0/0              0/0           70      700  1/10
```

Example of DSCP-Based Aggregate WRED on ATM Shared Port Adapter

The following sample output of the **show policy-map interface** command displays the statistics for the ATM shared port adapter interface 4/1/0.11, to which a service policy called dscp-aggr-wred (configured as shown below) is attached. Because aggregate WRED has been enabled on this interface, the class through Mark Prob statistics are aggregated by subclasses. See Table 3 for an explanation of the significant fields that commonly appear in the command output.

```
Router(config)# policy-map dscp-aggr-wred
Router(config-pmap)# class class-default
Router(config-pmap-c)# random-detect dscp-based aggregate minimum-thresh 1 maximum-thresh
10 mark-prob 10
Router(config-pmap-c)# random-detect dscp values 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 minimum-thresh 10
maximum-thresh 20 mark-prob 10
Router(config-pmap-c)# random-detect dscp values 8 9 10 11 minimum-thresh 10
maximum-thresh 40 mark-prob 10
Router(config)# interface ATM4/1/0.11 point-to-point
Router(config-subif)# ip address 10.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
Router(config-subif)# pvc 11/101
Router(config-subif)# service-policy output dscp-aggr-wred


Router# show policy-map interface a4/1/0.11

 ATM4/1/0.11: VC 11/101 -

  Service-policy output: dscp-aggr-wred

    Class-map: class-default (match-any)
      0 packets, 0 bytes
      5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
      Match: any
        Exp-weight-constant: 0 (1/1)
        Mean queue depth: 0
        class       Transmitted     Random drop      Tail drop     Minimum   Maximum  Mark
                  pkts/bytespkts/bytespkts/bytesthreshthreshprob
        default           0/0              0/0              0/0            1       10  1/10
        0  1  2  3
        4  5  6  7       0/0              0/0              0/0           10       20  1/10
        8  9  10 11      0/0              0/0              0/0           10       40  1/10
```

Table 3 describes the significant fields shown in the display when aggregate WRED is configured for an ATM shared port adapter.

Table 3 show policy-map interface Field Descriptions—Configured for Aggregate WRED on ATM Shared Port Adapter

Field	Description
exponential weight	Exponent used in the average queue size calculation for a Weighted Random Early Detection (WRED) parameter group.
mean queue depth	Average queue depth based on the actual queue depth on the interface and the exponential weighting constant. It is a fluctuating average. The minimum and maximum thresholds are compared against this value to determine drop decisions.
Note When Aggregate Weighted Random Early Detection (WRED) is enabled, the following WRED statistics will be aggregated based on their subclass (either their IP precedence or differentiated services code point (DSCP) value).	
class	IP precedence level or differentiated services code point (DSCP) value.
Transmitted pkts/bytes	Number of packets (also shown in bytes) passed through WRED and not dropped by WRED. **Note** If there is insufficient memory in the buffer to accommodate the packet, the packet can be dropped *after* the packet passes through WRED. Packets dropped because of insufficient memory in the buffer (sometimes referred to as "no-buffer drops") are not taken into account by the WRED packet counter.
Random drop pkts/bytes	Number of packets (also shown in bytes) randomly dropped when the mean queue depth is between the minimum threshold value and the maximum threshold value for the specified IP precedence level or DSCP value.
Tail drop pkts/bytes	Number of packets dropped when the mean queue depth is greater than the maximum threshold value for the specified IP precedence level or DSCP value.
Minimum thresh	Minimum threshold. Minimum WRED threshold in number of packets.
Maximum thresh	Maximum threshold. Maximum WRED threshold in number of packets.
Mark prob	Mark probability. Fraction of packets dropped when the average queue depth is at the maximum threshold.

Frame Relay Voice-Adaptive Traffic-Shaping show policy interface Command Example

The following sample output shows that Frame Relay voice-adaptive traffic shaping is currently active and has 29 seconds left on the deactivation timer. With traffic shaping active and the deactivation time set, this means that the current sending rate on DLCI 201 is minCIR, but if no voice packets are detected for 29 seconds, the sending rate will increase to CIR.

```
Router# show policy interface Serial3/1.1

 Serial3/1.1:DLCI 201 -

  Service-policy output:MQC-SHAPE-LLQ1

    Class-map:class-default (match-any)
      1434 packets, 148751 bytes
```

```
30 second offered rate 14000 bps, drop rate 0 bps
Match:any
Traffic Shaping
     Target/Average   Byte   Sustain   Excess    Interval  Increment
       Rate           Limit  bits/int  bits/int  (ms)      (bytes)
      63000/63000     1890   7560      7560      120       945

  Adapt  Queue     Packets   Bytes     Packets   Bytes     Shaping
  Active Depth                       Delayed   Delayed   Active
  BECN   0         1434      162991    26        2704      yes
  Voice Adaptive Shaping active, time left 29 secs
```

Table 4 describes the significant fields shown in the display. Significant fields that are not described in Table 4 are described in Table 2, "show policy-map interface Field Descriptions."

Table 4 show policy-map interface Field Descriptions—Configured for Frame Relay Voice-Adaptive Traffic Shaping

Field	Description
Voice Adaptive Shaping active/inactive	Indicates whether Frame Relay voice-adaptive traffic shaping is active or inactive.
time left	Number of seconds left on the Frame Relay voice-adaptive traffic shaping deactivation timer.

Two-Rate Traffic Policing show policy-map interface Command Example

The following is sample output from the **show policy-map interface** command when two-rate traffic policing has been configured. In the example below, 1.25 Mbps of traffic is sent ("offered") to a policer class.

```
Router# show policy-map interface serial3/0

 Serial3/0

  Service-policy output: policy1

   Class-map: police (match all)
    148803 packets, 36605538 bytes
    30 second offered rate 1249000 bps, drop rate 249000 bps
    Match: access-group 101
    police:
     cir 500000 bps, conform-burst 10000, pir 1000000, peak-burst 100000
     conformed 59538 packets, 14646348 bytes; action: transmit
     exceeded 59538 packets, 14646348 bytes; action: set-prec-transmit 2
     violated 29731 packets, 7313826 bytes; action: drop
     conformed 499000 bps, exceed 500000 bps violate 249000 bps
   Class-map: class-default (match-any)
    19 packets, 1990 bytes
    30 seconds offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
    Match: any
```

The two-rate traffic policer marks 500 kbps of traffic as conforming, 500 kbps of traffic as exceeding, and 250 kbps of traffic as violating the specified rate. Packets marked as conforming will be sent as is, and packets marked as exceeding will be marked with IP Precedence 2 and then sent. Packets marked as violating the specified rate are dropped.

Table 5 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 5 show policy-map interface Field Descriptions—Configured for Two-Rate Traffic Policing

Field	Description
police	Indicates that the **police** command has been configured to enable traffic policing. Also, displays the specified CIR, conform burst size, peak information rate (PIR), and peak burst size used for marking packets.
conformed	Displays the action to be taken on packets conforming to a specified rate. Displays the number of packets and bytes on which the action was taken.
exceeded	Displays the action to be taken on packets exceeding a specified rate. Displays the number of packets and bytes on which the action was taken.
violated	Displays the action to be taken on packets violating a specified rate. Displays the number of packets and bytes on which the action was taken.

Multiple Traffic Policing Actions show policy-map interface Command Example

The following is sample output from the **show policy-map** command when the Policer Enhancement — Multiple Actions feature has been configured. The sample output from the **show policy-map interface** command displays the statistics for the serial 3/2 interface, to which a service policy called "police" (configured as shown below) is attached.

```
policy-map police
  class class-default
   police cir 1000000 pir 2000000
     conform-action transmit
     exceed-action set-prec-transmit 4
     exceed-action set-frde-transmit
     violate-action set-prec-transmit 2
     violate-action set-frde-transmit

Router# show policy-map interface serial3/2

Serial3/2: DLCI 100 -

Service-policy output: police

    Class-map: class-default (match-any)
      172984 packets, 42553700 bytes
      5 minute offered rate 960000 bps, drop rate 277000 bps
      Match: any
     police:
         cir 1000000 bps, bc 31250 bytes, pir 2000000 bps, be 31250 bytes
       conformed 59679 packets, 14680670 bytes; actions:
         transmit
exceeded 59549 packets, 14649054 bytes; actions:
         set-prec-transmit 4
         set-frde-transmit
       violated 53758 packets, 13224468 bytes; actions:
         set-prec-transmit 2
         set-frde-transmit
       conformed 340000 bps, exceed 341000 bps, violate 314000 bps
```

The sample output from **show policy-map interface** command shows the following:

- 59679 packets were marked as conforming packets (that is, packets conforming to the CIR) and were transmitted unaltered.
- 59549 packets were marked as exceeding packets (that is, packets exceeding the CIR but not exceeding the PIR). Therefore, the IP Precedence value of these packets was changed to an IP Precedence level of 4, the discard eligibility (DE) bit was set to 1, and the packets were transmitted with these changes.
- 53758 packets were marked as violating packets (that is, exceeding the PIR). Therefore, the IP Precedence value of these packets was changed to an IP Precedence level of 2, the DE bit was set to 1, and the packets were transmitted with these changes.

Note Actions are specified by using the *action* argument of the **police** command. For more information about the available actions, see the **police** command reference page.

Table 6 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 6 show policy-map interface Field Descriptions—Configured for Multiple Traffic Policing Actions

Field	Description
police	Indicates that the **police** command has been configured to enable traffic policing. Also, displays the specified CIR, conform burst size (BC), PIR, and peak burst size (BE) used for marking packets.
conformed, packets, bytes, actions	Displays the number of packets (also shown in bytes) marked as conforming to a specified rate and the actions taken on the packet. If there are multiple actions, each action is listed separately.
exceeded, packets, bytes, actions	Displays the number of packets (also shown in bytes) marked as exceeding a specified rate and the actions taken on the packet. If there are multiple actions, each action is listed separately.
violated, packets, bytes, actions	Displays the number of packets (also shown in bytes) marked as violating a specified rate and the actions taken on the packet. If there are multiple actions, each action is listed separately.

Explicit Congestion Notification show policy-map interface Command Example

The following is sample output from the **show policy-map interface** command when the WRED — Explicit Congestion Notification (ECN) feature has been configured. The words “explicit congestion notification” included in the output indicate that ECN has been enabled.

```
Router# show policy-map interface Serial4/1

 Serial4/1

  Service-policy output:policy_ecn
        Class-map:prec1 (match-all)
          1000 packets, 125000 bytes
          30 second offered rate 14000 bps, drop rate 5000 bps
          Match:ip precedence 1
          Weighted Fair Queueing
            Output Queue:Conversation 42
            Bandwidth 20 (%)
            Bandwidth 100 (kbps)
            (pkts matched/bytes matched) 989/123625
```

```
   (depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/455/0
        exponential weight:9
        explicit congestion notification
        mean queue depth:0

class   Transmitted  Random drop  Tail drop   Minimum     Maximum     Mark
        pkts/bytes   pkts/bytes    pkts/bytes threshold   threshold   probability
  0       0/0          0/0          0/0          20          40         1/10
  1     545/68125      0/0          0/0          22          40         1/10
  2       0/0          0/0          0/0          24          40         1/10
  3       0/0          0/0          0/0          26          40         1/10
  4       0/0          0/0          0/0          28          40         1/10
  5       0/0          0/0          0/0          30          40         1/10
  6       0/0          0/0          0/0          32          40         1/10
  7       0/0          0/0          0/0          34          40         1/10
rsvp      0/0          0/0          0/0          36          40         1/10
class   ECN Mark
        pkts/bytes
  0     0/0
  1    43/5375
  2     0/0
  3     0/0
  4     0/0
  5     0/0
  6     0/0
  7     0/0
rsvp    0/0
```

Table 7 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 7 show policy-map interface Field Descriptions—Configured for ECN

Field	Description
explicit congestion notification	Indication that Explicit Congestion Notification is enabled.
mean queue depth	Average queue depth based on the actual queue depth on the interface and the exponential weighting constant. It is a moving average. The minimum and maximum thresholds are compared against this value to determine drop decisions.
class	IP precedence value.
Transmitted pkts/bytes	Number of packets (also shown in bytes) passed through WRED and not dropped by WRED. **Note** If there is insufficient memory in the buffer to accommodate the packet, the packet can be dropped *after* the packet passes through WRED. Packets dropped because of insufficient memory in the buffer (sometimes referred to as "no-buffer drops") are not taken into account by the WRED packet counter.
Random drop pkts/bytes	Number of packets (also shown in bytes) randomly dropped when the mean queue depth is between the minimum threshold value and the maximum threshold value for the specified IP precedence value.
Tail drop pkts/bytes	Number of packets dropped when the mean queue depth is greater than the maximum threshold value for the specified IP precedence value.
Minimum threshold	Minimum WRED threshold in number of packets.

Table 7 show policy-map interface Field Descriptions—Configured for ECN (continued)

Field	Description
Maximum threshold	Maximum WRED threshold in number of packets.
Mark probability	Fraction of packets dropped when the average queue depth is at the maximum threshold.
ECN Mark pkts/bytes	Number of packets (also shown in bytes) marked by ECN.

Class-Based RTP and TCP Header Compression show policy-map interface Command Example

The following sample output from the **show policy-map interface** command shows the RTP header compression has been configured for a class called "prec2" in the policy map called "p1".

The **show policy-map interface** command output displays the type of header compression configured (RTP), the interface to which the policy map called "p1" is attached (Serial 4/1), the total number of packets, the number of packets compressed, the number of packets saved, the number of packets sent, and the rate at which the packets were compressed (in bits per second (bps)).

In this example, User Datagram Protocol (UDP)/RTP header compressions have been configured, and the compression statistics are included at the end of the display.

```
Router# show policy-map interface Serial4/1

Serial4/1

Service-policy output:p1

    Class-map:class-default (match-any)
      1005 packets, 64320 bytes
      30 second offered rate 16000 bps, drop rate 0 bps
      Match:any
compress:
          header ip rtp
          UDP/RTP Compression:
          Sent:1000 total, 999 compressed,
                41957 bytes saved, 17983 bytes sent
                3.33 efficiency improvement factor
                99% hit ratio, five minute miss rate 0 misses/sec, 0 max
                 rate 5000 bps
```

Table 8 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 8 show policy-map interface Field Descriptions—Configured for Class-Based RTP and TCP Header Compression[1]

Field	Description
Service-policy output	Name of the output service policy applied to the specified interface or VC.
Class-map	Class of traffic being displayed. Output is displayed for each configured class in the policy. The choice for implementing class matches (for example, match-all or match-any) can also appear next to the traffic class.
packets, bytes	Number of packets (also shown in bytes) identified as belonging to the class of traffic being displayed.

Table 8 show policy-map interface Field Descriptions—Configured for Class-Based RTP and TCP Header Compression[1] (continued)

Field	Description
offered rate	Rate, in kbps, of packets coming in to the class. **Note** If the packets are compressed over an outgoing interface, the improved packet rate achieved by packet compression is not reflected in the offered rate. Also, if the packets are classified *before* they enter a combination of tunnels (for example, a generic routing encapsulation (GRE) tunnel and an IP Security (IPSec) tunnel), the offered rate does not include all the extra overhead associated with tunnel encapsulation in general. Depending on the configuration, the offered rate may include no overhead, may include the overhead for only *one* tunnel encapsulation, or may include the overhead for *all* tunnel encapsulations. In most of the GRE and IPSec tunnel configurations, the offered rate includes the overhead for GRE tunnel encapsulation only.
UDP/RTP Compression	Indicates that RTP header compression has been configured for the class.
Sent total	Count of every packet sent, both compressed packets and full-header packets.
Sent compressed	Count of number of compressed packets sent.
bytes saved	Total number of bytes saved (that is, bytes not needing to be sent).
bytes sent	Total number of bytes sent for both compressed and full-header packets.
efficiency improvement factor	The percentage of increased bandwidth efficiency as a result of header compression. For example, with RTP streams, the efficiency improvement factor can be as much as 2.9 (or 290 percent).
hit ratio	Used mainly for troubleshooting purposes, this is the percentage of packets found in the context database. In most instances, this percentage should be high.
five minute miss rate	The number of new traffic flows found in the last five minutes.
misses/sec max	The average number of new traffic flows found per second, and the highest rate of new traffic flows to date.
rate	The actual traffic rate (in bits per second) after the packets are compressed.

1. A number in parentheses may appear next to the service-policy output name and the class-map name. The number is for Cisco internal use only and can be disregarded.

Modular QoS CLI (MQC) Unconditional Packet Discard show policy-map interface Command Example

The following sample output from the **show policy-map interface** command displays the statistics for the Serial2/0 interface, to which a policy map called "policy1" is attached. The discarding action has been specified for all the packets belonging to a class called "c1." In this example, 32000 bps of traffic is sent ("offered") to the class and all of them are dropped. Therefore, the drop rate shows 32000 bps.

```
Router# show policy-map interface Serial2/0

 Serial2/0

  Service-policy output: policy1

    Class-map: c1 (match-all)
       10184 packets, 1056436 bytes
       5 minute offered rate 32000 bps, drop rate 32000 bps
       Match: ip precedence 0
       drop
```

Table 9 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 9 show policy-map interface Field Descriptions—Configured for MQC Unconditional Packet Discard[1]

Field	Description
Service-policy output	Name of the output service policy applied to the specified interface or VC.
Class-map	Class of traffic being displayed. Output is displayed for each configured class in the policy. The choice for implementing class matches (for example, match-all or match-any) can also appear next to the traffic class.
packets, bytes	Number of packets (also shown in bytes) identified as belonging to the class of traffic being displayed.
offered rate	Rate, in kbps, of packets coming in to the class. **Note** If the packets are compressed over an outgoing interface, the improved packet rate achieved by packet compression is not reflected in the offered rate. Also, if the packets are classified *before* they enter a combination of tunnels (for example, a generic routing encapsulation (GRE) tunnel and an IP Security (IPSec) tunnel), the offered rate does not include all the extra overhead associated with tunnel encapsulation in general. Depending on the configuration, the offered rate may include no overhead, may include the overhead for only *one* tunnel encapsulation, or may include the overhead for *all* tunnel encapsulations. In most of the GRE and IPSec tunnel configurations, the offered rate includes the overhead for GRE tunnel encapsulation only.
drop rate	Rate, in kbps, at which packets are dropped from the class. The drop rate is calculated by subtracting the number of successfully transmitted packets from the offered rate.

Table 9 show policy-map interface Field Descriptions—Configured for MQC Unconditional Packet Discard[1] (continued)

Field	Description
Note	In distributed architecture platforms (such as the C7500), the value of the tranfer rate, calculated as the difference between the offered rate and the drop rate counters, can sporadically diviate from the average by up to 20 percent or more. This can occur while no corresponding burst is registered by independent traffic analyser equipment
Match	Match criteria specified for the class of traffic. Choices include criteria such as the Layer 3 packet length, IP precedence, IP DSCP value, MPLS experimental value, access groups, and QoS groups. For more information about the variety of match criteria options available, refer to the chapter "Configuring the Modular Quality of Service Command-Line Interface" in the *Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide*.
drop	Indicates that the packet discarding action for all the packets belonging to the specified class has been configured.

1. A number in parentheses may appear next to the service-policy output name and the class-map name. The number is for Cisco internal use only and can be disregarded.

Percentage-Based Policing and Shaping show policy-map interface Command Example

The following sample output from the **show policy-map interface** command shows traffic policing configured using a CIR based on a bandwidth of 20 percent. The CIR and committed burst (Bc) in milliseconds (ms) are included in the display.

```
Router# show policy-map interface Serial3/1

 Serial3/1

  Service-policy output: mypolicy

    Class-map: gold (match-any)
      0 packets, 0 bytes
      5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
      Match: any
      police:
          cir 20 % bc 10 ms
          cir 2000000 bps, bc 2500 bytes
          pir 40 % be 20 ms
          pir 4000000 bps, be 10000 bytes
     conformed 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
      transmit
     exceeded 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
       drop
      violated 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
       drop
      conformed 0 bps, exceed 0 bps, violate 0 bps
```

Table 10 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 10 show policy-map interface Field Descriptions—Configured for Percentage-Based Policing and Shaping[1]

Field	Description
Service-policy output	Name of the output service policy applied to the specified interface or VC.
Class-map	Class of traffic being displayed. Output is displayed for each configured class in the policy. The choice for implementing class matches (for example, match-all or match-any) can also appear next to the traffic class.
packets, bytes	Number of packets (also shown in bytes) identified as belonging to the class of traffic being displayed.
offered rate	Rate, in kbps, of packets coming in to the class. **Note** If the packets are compressed over an outgoing interface, the improved packet rate achieved by packet compression is not reflected in the offered rate. Also, if the packets are classified *before* they enter a combination of tunnels (for example, a generic routing encapsulation (GRE) tunnel and an IP Security (IPSec) tunnel), the offered rate does not include all the extra overhead associated with tunnel encapsulation in general. Depending on the configuration, the offered rate may include no overhead, may include the overhead for only *one* tunnel encapsulation, or may include the overhead for *all* tunnel encapsulations. In most of the GRE and IPSec tunnel configurations, the offered rate includes the overhead for GRE tunnel encapsulation only.
police	Indicates that traffic policing based on a percentage of bandwidth has been enabled. Also, displays the bandwidth percentage, the CIR, and the committed burst (Bc) size in ms.
conformed, actions	Displays the number of packets and bytes marked as conforming to the specified rates, and the action to be taken on those packets.
exceeded, actions	Displays the number of packets and bytes marked as exceeding the specified rates, and the action to be taken on those packets.

1. A number in parentheses may appear next to the service-policy output name and the class-map name. The number is for Cisco internal use only and can be disregarded.

Traffic Shaping show policy-map interface Command Example

The following sample output from the **show policy-map interface** command (shown below) displays the statistics for the serial 3/2 interface. Traffic shaping has been enabled on this interface, and an average rate of 20 percent of the bandwidth has been specified.

```
Router# show policy-map interface Serial3/2

Serial3/2

  Service-policy output: p1

    Class-map: c1 (match-all)
      0 packets, 0 bytes
      5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
      Match: any
```

```
Traffic Shaping
  Target/Average      Byte   Sustain    Excess      Interval  Increment  Adapt
  Rate              Limit  bits/int  bits/int    (ms)     (bytes)   Active
   20 %                        10 (ms)    20 (ms)
  201500/201500       1952   7808       7808        38         976       -

  Queue     Packets   Bytes     Packets   Bytes     Shaping
  Depth                         Delayed   Delayed   Active
  0         0         0         0         0         no
```

Table 11 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 11 show policy-map interface Field Descriptions—Configured for Percentage-Based Policing and Shaping (with Traffic Shaping Enabled)[1]

Field	Description
Service-policy output	Name of the output service policy applied to the specified interface or VC.
Class-map	Class of traffic being displayed. Output is displayed for each configured class in the policy. The choice for implementing class matches (for example, match-all or match-any) can also appear next to the traffic class.
packets, bytes	Number of packets (also shown in bytes) identified as belonging to the class of traffic being displayed.
offered rate	Rate, in kbps, of packets coming in to the class. **Note** If the packets are compressed over an outgoing interface, the improved packet rate achieved by packet compression is not reflected in the offered rate. Also, if the packets are classified *before* they enter a combination of tunnels (for example, a generic routing encapsulation (GRE) tunnel and an IP Security (IPSec) tunnel), the offered rate does not include all the extra overhead associated with tunnel encapsulation in general. Depending on the configuration, the offered rate may include no overhead, may include the overhead for only *one* tunnel encapsulation, or may include the overhead for *all* tunnel encapsulations. In most of the GRE and IPSec tunnel configurations, the offered rate includes the overhead for GRE tunnel encapsulation only.
drop rate	Rate, in kbps, at which packets are dropped from the class. The drop rate is calculated by subtracting the number of successfully transmitted packets from the offered rate.
Match	Match criteria specified for the class of traffic. Choices include criteria such as the Layer 3 packet length, IP precedence, IP DSCP value, MPLS experimental value, access groups, and quality of service (QoS) groups. For more information about the variety of match criteria options that are available, refer to the chapter “Configuring the Modular Quality of Service Command-Line Interface” in the *Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide*, Release 12.2.
Traffic Shaping	Indicates that traffic shaping based on a percentage of bandwidth has been enabled.
Target /Average Rate	Rate (percentage) used for shaping traffic and the number of packets meeting that rate.

Table 11 show policy-map interface Field Descriptions—Configured for Percentage-Based Policing and Shaping (with Traffic Shaping Enabled)[1] (continued)

Field	Description
Byte Limit	Maximum number of bytes that can be transmitted per interval. Calculated as follows: ((Bc+Be) /8) x 1
Sustain bits/int	Committed burst (Bc) rate.
Excess bits/int	Excess burst (Be) rate.
Interval (ms)	Time interval value in milliseconds (ms).
Increment (bytes)	Number of credits (in bytes) received in the token bucket of the traffic shaper during each time interval.
Adapt Active	Indicates whether adaptive shaping is enabled.
Queue Depth	Current queue depth of the traffic shaper.
Packets	Total number of packets that have entered the traffic shaper system.
Bytes	Total number of bytes that have entered the traffic shaper system.
Packets Delayed	Total number of packets delayed in the queue of the traffic shaper before being transmitted.
Bytes Delayed	Total number of bytes delayed in the queue of the traffic shaper before being transmitted.
Shaping Active	Indicates whether the traffic shaper is active. For example, if a traffic shaper is active, and the traffic being sent exceeds the traffic shaping rate, a “yes” appears in this field.

1. A number in parentheses may appear next to the service-policy output name, class-map name, and match criteria information. The number is for Cisco internal use only and can be disregarded.

Packet Classification Based on Layer 3 Packet Length show policy-map interface Command Example

The following sample output from the **show policy-map interface** command displays the packet statistics for the Ethernet4/1 interface, to which a service policy called “mypolicy” is attached. The Layer 3 packet length has been specified as a match criterion for the traffic in the class called “class1”.

```
Router# show policy-map interface Ethernet4/1

 Ethernet4/1

  Service-policy input: mypolicy

    Class-map: class1 (match-all)
       500 packets, 125000 bytes
       5 minute offered rate 4000 bps, drop rate 0 bps
       Match: packet length min 100 max 300
       QoS Set
         qos-group 20
           Packets marked 500
```

Table 12 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 12 show policy-map interface Field Descriptions—Configured for Packet Classification Based on Layer 3 Packet Length[1]

Field	Description
Service-policy input	Name of the input service policy applied to the specified interface or VC.
Class-map	Class of traffic being displayed. Output is displayed for each configured class in the policy. The choice for implementing class matches (for example, match-all or match-any) can also appear next to the traffic class.
packets, bytes	Number of packets (also shown in bytes) identified as belonging to the class of traffic being displayed.
offered rate	Rate, in kbps, of packets coming in to the class. **Note** If the packets are compressed over an outgoing interface, the improved packet rate achieved by packet compression is not reflected in the offered rate. Also, if the packets are classified *before* they enter a combination of tunnels (for example, a generic routing encapsulation (GRE) tunnel and an IP Security (IPSec) tunnel), the offered rate does not include all the extra overhead associated with tunnel encapsulation in general. Depending on the configuration, the offered rate may include no overhead, may include the overhead for only *one* tunnel encapsulation, or may include the overhead for *all* tunnel encapsulations. In most of the GRE and IPSec tunnel configurations, the offered rate includes the overhead for GRE tunnel encapsulation only.
drop rate	Rate, in kbps, at which packets are dropped from the class. The drop rate is calculated by subtracting the number of successfully transmitted packets from the offered rate.
Match	Match criteria specified for the class of traffic. Choices include criteria such as the Layer 3 packet length, IP precedence, IP DSCP value, MPLS experimental value, access groups, and QoS groups.
QoS Set, qos-group, Packets marked	Indicates that class-based packet marking based on the QoS group has been configured. Includes the qos-group number and the number of packets marked.

1. A number in parentheses may appear next to the service-policy input name, class-map name, and match criteria information. The number is for Cisco internal use only and can be disregarded.

Enhanced Packet Marking show policy-map interface Command Example

The following sample output of the **show policy-map interface** command shows the service policies attached to a FastEthernet subinterface. In this example, a service policy called “policy1” has been attached. In “policy1”, a table map called “table-map1” has been configured. The values in “table-map1” will be used to map the precedence values to the corresponding class of service (CoS) values.

```
Router# show policy-map interface

 FastEthernet1/0.1

  Service-policy input: policy1

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

```
    5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
    Match: any
    QoS Set
      precedence cos table table-map1
        Packets marked 0
```

Table 13 describes the fields shown in the display.

Table 13 show policy-map interface Field Descriptions—Configured for Enhanced Packet Marking [1]

Field	Description
Service-policy input	Name of the input service policy applied to the specified interface or VC.
Class-map	Class of traffic being displayed. Output is displayed for each configured class in the policy. The choice for implementing class matches (for example, match-all or match-any) can also appear next to the traffic class.
packets, bytes	Number of the packets (also shown in bytes) identified as belonging to the class of traffic being displayed.
offered rate	Rate, in kbps, of the packets coming into the class.
Match	Match criteria specified for the class of traffic. Choices include criteria such as Precedence, IP differentiated services code point (DSCP) value, Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) experimental value, access groups, and quality of service (QoS) group (set). For more information about the variety of match criteria options that are available, refer to the "Configuring the Modular Quality of Service Command-Line Interface" section in the *Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide*.
QoS Set	Indicates that QoS group (set) has been configured for the particular class.
precedence cos table table-map1	Indicates that a table map (called "table-map1") has been used to determine the precedence value. The precedence value will be set according to the CoS value defined in the table map.
Packets marked	Total number of packets marked for the particular class.

1. A number in parentheses may appear next to the service-policy input name and the class-map name. The number is for Cisco internal use only and can be disregarded.

Traffic Policing show policy-map interface Command Example

The following is sample output from the **show policy-map interface** command. This sample displays the statistics for the serial 2/0 interface on which traffic policing has been enabled. The committed (conform) burst (bc) and excess (peak) burst (be) are specified in milliseconds (ms).

```
Router# show policy-map interface serial2/0

 Serial2/0

  Service-policy output: policy1 (1050)

    Class-map: class1 (match-all) (1051/1)
      0 packets, 0 bytes
      5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
      Match: ip precedence 0  (1052)
      police:
          cir 20 % bc 300 ms
          cir 409500 bps, bc 15360 bytes
          pir 40 % be 400 ms
```

```
        pir 819000 bps, be 40960 bytes
      conformed 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
        transmit
      exceeded 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
        drop
      violated 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
        drop
      conformed 0 bps, exceed 0 bps, violate 0 bps

  Class-map: class-default (match-any) (1054/0)
    0 packets, 0 bytes
    5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
    Match: any  (1055)
      0 packets, 0 bytes
      5 minute rate 0 bps
```

In this example, the CIR and PIR are displayed in bps, and both the committed burst (bc) and excess burst (be) are displayed in bits.

The CIR, PIR bc, and be are calculated on the basis of the formulas described below.

Formula for Calculating the CIR

When calculating the CIR, the following formula is used:

- CIR percentage specified (as shown in the output from the **show policy-map** command) * bandwidth (BW) of the interface (as shown in the output from the **show interfaces** command) = total bits per second

According to the output from the **show interfaces** command for the serial 2/0 interface, the interface has a bandwidth (BW) of 2048 kbps.

```
Router # show interfaces serial2/0

Serial2/0 is administratively down, line protocol is down
  Hardware is M4T
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 2048 Kbit, DLY 20000 usec, rely 255/255, load 1/255
```

The following values are used for calculating the CIR:

20 % * 2048 kbps = 409600 bps

Formula for Calculating the PIR

When calculating the PIR, the following formula is used:

- PIR percentage specified (as shown in the output from the **show policy-map** command) * bandwidth (BW) of the interface (as shown in the output from the **show interfaces** command) = total bits per second

According to the output from the **show interfaces** command for the serial 2/0 interface, the interface has a bandwidth (BW) of 2048 kbps.

```
Router # show interfaces serial2/0

Serial2/0 is administratively down, line protocol is down
  Hardware is M4T
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 2048 Kbit, DLY 20000 usec, rely 255/255, load 1/255
```

The following values are used for calculating the PIR:

40 % * 2048 kbps = 819200 bps

Note Discrepancies between this total and the total shown in the output from the **show policy-map interface** command can be attributed to a rounding calculation or to differences associated with the specific interface configuration.

Formula for Calculating the Committed Burst (bc)

When calculating the bc, the following formula is used:

- The bc in milliseconds (as shown in the **show policy-map** command) * the CIR in bits per seconds = total number bytes

The following values are used for calculating the bc:

300 ms * 409600 bps = 15360 bytes

Formula for Calculating the Excess Burst (be)

When calculating the bc and the be, the following formula is used:

- The be in milliseconds (as shown in the **show policy-map** command) * the PIR in bits per seconds = total number bytes

The following values are used for calculating the be:

400 ms * 819200 bps = 40960 bytes

Table 14 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 14 show policy-map interface Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Service-policy output	Name of the output service policy applied to the specified interface or VC.
Class-map	Class of traffic being displayed. Output is displayed for each configured class in the policy. The choice for implementing class matches (for example, match-all or match-any) can also appear next to the traffic class.
packets and bytes	Number of packets (also shown in bytes) identified as belonging to the class of traffic being displayed.
offered rate	Rate, in kbps, of packets coming in to the class.
drop rate	Rate, in kbps, at which packets are dropped from the class. The drop rate is calculated by subtracting the number of successfully transmitted packets from the offered rate.
Match	Match criteria specified for the class of traffic. Choices include criteria such as the Layer 3 packet length, IP precedence, IP differentiated services code point (DSCP) value, Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) experimental value, access groups, and quality of service (QoS) groups. For more information about the variety of match criteria options that are available, refer to the "Configuring the Modular Quality of Service Command-Line Interface" chapter of the *Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide*.
police	Indicates that traffic policing has been enabled. Display includes the CIR, PIR (in both a percentage of bandwidth and in bps) and the bc and be in bytes and milliseconds. Also displays the optional conform, exceed, and violate actions, if any, and the statistics associated with these optional actions.

Bandwidth Estimation show policy-map interface Command Example

The following sample output from the **show policy-map interface** command displays statistics for the FastEthernet 0/1 interface on which bandwidth estimates for quality of service (QoS) targets have been generated.

The Bandwidth Estimation section indicates that bandwidth estimates for QoS targets have been defined. These targets include the packet loss rate, the packet delay rate, and the timeframe in milliseconds. Confidence refers to the drop-one-in value (as a percentage) of the targets. Corvil Bandwidth means the bandwidth estimate in kilobits per second.

When no drop or delay targets are specified, “none specified, falling back to drop no more than one packet in 500” appears in the output.

```
Router# show policy-map interface FastEthernet0/1

 FastEthernet0/1

  Service-policy output: my-policy

    Class-map: icmp (match-all)
      199 packets, 22686 bytes
      30 second offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
      Match: access-group 101
      Bandwidth Estimation:
        Quality-of-Service targets:
          drop no more than one packet in 1000 (Packet loss < 0.10%)
          delay no more than one packet in 100 by 40 (or more) milliseconds
            (Confidence: 99.0000%)
        Corvil Bandwidth: 1 kbits/sec

    Class-map: class-default (match-any)
      112 packets, 14227 bytes
      30 second offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
      Match: any
      Bandwidth Estimation:
        Quality-of-Service targets:
          <none specified, falling back to drop no more than one packet in 500
        Corvil Bandwidth: 1 kbits/sec
```

Shaping with HQF Enabled show policy-map interface Command Example

The following sample output from the **show policy-map interface** command shows that shaping is active (as seen in the queue depth field) with HQF enabled on the serial 4/3 interface. All traffic is classified to the class-default queue.

```
Router# show policy-map interface serial4/3

 Serial4/3

  Service-policy output: shape

    Class-map: class-default (match-any)
      2203 packets, 404709 bytes
      30 second offered rate 74000 bps, drop rate 14000 bps
      Match: any
      Queueing
      queue limit 64 packets
      (queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 64/354/0
      (pkts output/bytes output) 1836/337280
      shape (average) cir 128000, bc 1000, be 1000
      target shape rate 128000
        lower bound cir 0,  adapt to fecn 0
```

```
Service-policy : LLQ

  queue stats for all priority classes:

    queue limit 64 packets
    (queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
    (pkts output/bytes output) 0/0

  Class-map: c1 (match-all)
    0 packets, 0 bytes
    30 second offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
    Match: ip precedence 1
    Priority: 32 kbps, burst bytes 1500, b/w exceed drops: 0

  Class-map: class-default (match-any)
    2190 packets, 404540 bytes
    30 second offered rate 74000 bps, drop rate 14000 bps
    Match: any

    queue limit 64 packets
    (queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 63/417/0
    (pkts output/bytes output) 2094/386300
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
compression header ip	Configures RTP or TCP IP header compression for a specific class.
drop	Configures a traffic class to discard packets belonging to a specific class.
match fr-dlci	Specifies the Frame Relay DLCI number as a match criterion in a class map.
match packet length (class-map)	Specifies the length of the Layer 3 packet in the IP header as a match criterion in a class map.
police	Configures traffic policing.
police (percent)	Configures traffic policing on the basis of a percentage of bandwidth available on an interface.
police (two rates)	Configures traffic policing using two rates, the CIR and the PIR.
policy-map	Creates or modifies a policy map that can be attached to one or more interfaces to specify a service policy.
random-detect ecn	Enables ECN.
shape (percent)	Specifies average or peak rate traffic shaping on the basis of a percentage of bandwidth available on an interface.
show frame-relay pvc	Displays statistics about PVCs for Frame Relay interfaces.
show interfaces	Displays statistics for all interfaces configured on a router or access server.
show policy-map	Displays the configuration of all classes for a specified service policy map or all classes for all existing policy maps.
show policy-map class	Displays the configuration for the specified class of the specified policy map.
show table-map	Displays the configuration of a specified table map or of all table maps.
table-map (value mapping)	Creates and configures a mapping table for mapping and converting one packet-marking value to another.