

# show mls qos

To display multilayer switching (MLS) quality of service (QoS) information, use the **show mls qos** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show mls qos [{arp | ipv6 | ip | ipx | last | mac | module [module-number]} [interface
interface-number | slot slot | null 0 | port-channel number | vlan vlan-id]] [detailed]
```

Syntax Description	
<b>arp</b>	(Optional) Displays Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) information.
<b>ipv6</b>	(Optional) Displays IPv6 information.
<b>ip</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the MLS IP status.
<b>ipx</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the MLS Internetwork Packet Exchange (IPX) status.
<b>last</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the last packet-policing.
<b>mac</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the MAC address-based QoS status.
<b>module</b> <i>module-number</i>	(Optional) Specifies the module (slot) number; displays the global and per-interface QoS enabled and disabled settings and the global QoS counters.
<i>interface</i>	(Optional) Interface type; valid values are <b>ethernet</b> , <b>fastethernet</b> , <b>gigabitethernet</b> , <b>tengigabitethernet</b> , <b>ge-wan</b> , <b>pos</b> , and <b>atm</b> .
<i>interface-number</i>	(Optional) Module and port number; see the “Usage Guidelines” section for valid values.
<b>slot</b> <i>slot</i>	(Optional) Specifies the slot number; displays the global and per-interface QoS enabled and disabled settings and the global QoS counters.
<b>null 0</b>	(Optional) Specifies the null interface; the only valid value is <b>0</b> .
<b>port-channel</b> <i>number</i>	(Optional) Specifies the channel interface; there is a maximum of 64 values ranging from 1 to 282.
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>	(Optional) Specifies the VLAN ID; valid values are from 1 to 4094.
<b>detailed</b>	(Optional) Displays additional statistics.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(14)SX	This command was introduced on the Supervisor Engine 720.
	12.2(17d)SXB	This command was implemented on the Supervisor Engine 2 and integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(17d)SXB.
	12.2(18)SXE	The <b>arp</b> and <b>ipv6</b> keywords were added on the Supervisor Engine 720 only.

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2(33)SXI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The following information was added to the command output on the Catalyst 6500 series switch: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Display of last 30-second counters.</li> <li>- Display of peak 30-second counters over the last 5 minutes.</li> <li>- Display of 5-minute average and peak packets-per-second (pps) rates.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The peak rates are monitored with 10-second resolution. Releases prior to Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXI were monitored at 30-second resolution.</li> </ul>

### Usage Guidelines

The ge-wan, pos, and atm interfaces are not supported on systems that are configured with a Supervisor Engine 720.

The *interface-number* argument designates the module and port number. Valid values for *interface-number* depend on the specified interface type and the chassis and module that are used. For example, if you specify a Gigabit Ethernet interface and have a 48-port 10/100BASE-T Ethernet module that is installed in a 13-slot chassis, valid values for the module number are from 1 to 13 and valid values for the port number are from 1 to 48.

The **port-channel number** values from 257 to 282 are supported on the Content Switching Module (CSM) and the Firewall Services Module (FWSM) only.

### Catalyst 6500 Series Switches

In Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXI and later releases, the following information is included in the output of the **show mls qos** command:

- Display of last 30-second counters.
- Display of peak 30-second counters over the last 5 minutes.
- Display of 5-minute average and peak bps rates.

The peak rates are monitored with 10-second resolution. Releases prior to Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXI are monitored at 30-second resolution.

### Examples

#### Last Logged Packet Example

This example shows how to display information about the last logged packet:

```
Router# show mls qos last
```

```
QoS engine last packet information:
  Packet was transmitted
  Output TOS/DSCP: 0xC0/48[unchanged]   Output COS: 0[unchanged]
  Aggregate policer index: 0 (none)
  Microflow policer index: 0 (none)
```

#### IPv6 Example

This example shows how to display IPv6 information:

```
Router# show mls qos ipv6
```

```
QoS Summary [IPv6]:      (* - shared aggregates, Mod - switch module)
```

Int	Mod	Dir	Class-map	DSCP	Agg Id	Trust Fl Id	AgForward-By	AgPoliced-By
All	7	-	Default	0	0*	No 0	189115356	0

### Supervisor Engine 720 Example

This example shows how to display QoS information:

```
Router# show mls qos
```

```
QoS is enabled globally
Microflow policing is enabled globally
QoS ip packet dscp rewrite enabled globally
```

```
QoS is disabled on the following interfaces:
Fa6/3 Fa6/4
```

```
QoS DSCP-mutation map is enabled on the following interfaces:
Fa6/5
Vlan or Portchannel(Multi-Earl) policies supported: Yes
Egress policies supported: Yes
```

```
----- Module [5] -----
QoS global counters:
Total packets: 164
IP shortcut packets: 0
Packets dropped by policing: 0
IP packets with TOS changed by policing: 0
IP packets with COS changed by policing: 0
Non-IP packets with COS changed by policing: 0
MPLS packets with EXP changed by policing: 0
```

### Supervisor Engine 2 Example

This example shows the output if you do not enter any keywords:

```
Router# show mls qos
```

```
QoS is enabled globally
Microflow QoS is enabled globally
```

```
QoS global counters:
Total packets: 217500
IP shortcut packets: 344
Packets dropped by policing: 344
IP packets with TOS changed by policing 18323
IP packets with COS changed by policing 1602
Non-IP packets with COS changed by policing 0
```

### Catalyst 6500 Series Switches Example

The **show mls qos** command output in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXI and later releases contains more packet counter information than in previous releases.

This example shows the Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXI output with the **detailed** keyword:

```
Router# show mls qos detailed
```

```
QoS is enabled globally
Policy marking depends on port_trust
QoS ip packet dscp rewrite enabled globally
Input mode for GRE Tunnel is Pipe mode
```

Input mode for MPLS is Pipe mode  
 Vlan or Portchannel(Multi-Earl) policies supported: Yes  
 Egress policies supported: Yes

```

----- Module [5] -----
Traffic:          Total pkt's   30-s pkt's   peak pkts   5-min avg pps   peak pps
-----
Total packets:           775606           46           22           2           5
IP shortcut packets:    5465402          33           16           1           1
Packets dropped by
policing:                0              0              0              0           0
IP packets with TOS
changed by policing:     41             10            4              0           0
IP packets with COS
changed by policing:     2              0              0              0           0
Non-IP packets with COS
changed by policing:     0              0              0              0           0
MPLS packets with EXP
changed by policing:     0              0              0              0           0
  
```

Table 173 describes the significant fields added when you enter the **detailed** keyword.

**Table 173** show mls qos detailed Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Total packets	The cumulative counters.
IP shortcut packets	Number of IP shortcut packets.
Packets dropped by policing	Number of police dropped packets.
Packets changed by policing	Number of police modified packets.
30-s pkts	The total 30-second packet count over the last 5 minutes.
30-s peak pkts	The peak 30-second packet count over the last 5 minutes.
5-min avg pps	The average packets-per-second (pps) rate over the last 5 minutes.
5-min peak pps	The peak pps rate over the last 5 minutes.

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>mls qos (global configuration mode)</b>	Enables the QoS functionality globally.
<b>mls qos (interface configuration mode)</b>	Enables the QoS functionality on an interface.
<b>show mls qos aggregate-policer</b>	Displays information about the aggregate policer.
<b>show mls qos free-agram</b>	Displays the number of free aggregate RAM indexes on the switch processor and the DFCs.
<b>show mls qos interface</b>	Displays MLS QoS information at the interface level.
<b>show mls qos maps</b>	Displays MLS QoS mapping information.
<b>show mls qos mpls</b>	Displays an interface summary for MPLS QoS classes in policy maps.
<b>show mls qos protocol</b>	Displays protocol pass-through information.
<b>show mls qos statistics-export</b>	Displays MLS statistics data-export status and configuration.

# show mls qos aggregate policer

To display information about the aggregate policer for multilayer switching (MLS) quality of service (QoS), use the **show mls qos aggregate policer** command in EXEC mode.

```
show mls qos aggregate policer [aggregate-name]
```

## Syntax Description

*aggregate-name* (Optional) Name of the aggregate policer.

## Command Default

This command has no default settings.

## Command Modes

EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(14)SX	Support for this command was introduced on the Supervisor Engine 720.
12.2(17d)SXB	This command was implemented on the Supervisor Engine 2 and integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(17d)SXB.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.

## Usage Guidelines

Aggregate policing works independently on each Distributed Forwarding Card (DFC)-equipped switching module and independently on the Policy Feature Card 2 (PFC2), which supports any non-DFC-equipped switching modules. Aggregate policing does not combine flow statistics from different DFC-equipped switching modules. You can display aggregate-policing statistics for each DFC-equipped switching module, the PFC2, and any non-DFC-equipped switching modules that are supported by the PFC2.

## Examples

This example shows how to display information about the aggregate policer for MLS QoS:

```
Router# show mls qos aggregate-policer

ag1 (undefined)
  AgId=0 [ pol1 pol2 ]
ag2 64000 64000 conform-action set-dscp-transmit 56 exceed-action drop
  AgId=0 [ pol3 ]
ag3 32000 32000 conform-action set-dscp-transmit 34 exceed-action drop
```

In the output, the following applies:

- The **AgId** parameter displays the hardware-policer ID and is nonzero if assigned.
- The policy maps using the policer, if any, are listed in the square brackets ([]).
- If there are no policies using the policer, no **AgId** line is displayed.
- If the policer is referred to in policy maps, but has not been defined, **[undefined]** is displayed.

---

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>mls qos aggregate-policer</b>	Defines a named aggregate policer for use in policy maps.

# show mls qos free-agram

To display the number of free aggregate RAM indexes on the switch processor and the Distributed Forwarding Cards (DFCs), use the **show mls qos free-agram** command in EXEC mode.

## show mls qos free-agram

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** This command has no default settings.

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(18)SXD	Support for this command was introduced on the Supervisor Engine 720 and the Supervisor Engine 2.
	12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.

**Examples** This example shows how to display the number of free aggregate RAM indexes on the switch processor and the DFCs:

```
Router# show mls qos free-agram

Total Number of Available AG RAM indices : 1023

Module [1]
Free AGIDs : 1023

Module [6]
Free AGIDs : 1023
```

# show mls qos interface

To display Multilayer Switching (MLS) quality of service (QoS) information at the interface level, use the **show mls qos interface** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show mls qos interface [interface-id] [policers]
```

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	<i>interface-id</i>	(Optional) Specifies the interface for which QoS information is to be displayed.
	<b>policers</b>	(Optional) Displays all the policers configured on the interface, their settings, and the number of policers unassigned.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(6)EA2	This command was introduced.
	12.2(15)ZJ	This command was implemented on the following platforms: Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco 3700 series routers.
	12.3(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.3(4)T on the following platforms: Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco 3700 series routers.
	12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
	12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.

## Usage Guidelines

Use the **show mls qos interface** command without keywords to display parameters for all interfaces. Use the **show mls qos interface** *interface-id* command to display the parameters for a specific interface. On most Cisco switch platforms, the global command, "(no) mls qos", is used to toggle the MLS QoS state to be enabled or disabled. When MLS QoS is disabled globally, the CoS/IP Precedence/DSCP values for all traffic passing through the switch will not be modified. On the other hand, if MLS QoS is enabled, then by default all interfaces will be in an *untrusted* state, which means all incoming CoS/IP Prec/DSCP values will be remarked down to 0.

### Cisco 2600 and Cisco 3600 Series Switches

Because the **(no) mls qos** global command is not supported for the Cisco\_2600 or Csico\_3600 series switches, this presents a unique situation regarding the default trust state for the interface.

By default, when there is no "mls qos" related commands configured under an interface on the Cisco\_2600 or Cisco\_3600 series switches, the CoS/IP Prec/DSCP value of all incoming traffic will not be remarked as it passes through the switch. This has the same result as when MLS QoS is disabled on other Cisco switches.



**Examples**

The following is sample output from the **show mls qos interface fastethernet0/1** command:

```
Router# show mls qos interface fastethernet0/1
```

```
FastEthernet0/1
trust state: trust cos
COS override: dis
default COS: 0
```

The following example shows that there is no mls QoS command configured on the interface. the CoS/IP Precedence/DSCP values of incoming traffic will not be remarked as it passes through the switch.

```
Router# show mls qos interface f1/1
```

```
FastEthernet1/1
trust state: none <<<
trust mode: none <<<
COS override: dis
default COS: 0
pass-through: none
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>mls qos cos</b>	Defines the default MLS CoS value of a port or assigns the default CoS value to all incoming packets on the port.
<b>mls qos map</b>	Defines the MLS CoS-to-DSCP map and DSCP-to-CoS map.
<b>mls qos trust</b>	Configures the MLS port trust state and classifies traffic by an examination of the CoS or DSCP value.

# show mls qos maps

To display multilayer switching (MLS) quality of service (QoS) mapping information, use the **show mls qos maps** command in privileged EXEC mode.

## Cisco 2600, 3660, 3700, 3845, 7200, 7400, and 7500 Series Routers

```
show mls qos maps [cos-dscp | dscp-cos]
```

## Cisco 7600 Series Router and Catalyst 6500 Series Switch

```
show mls qos maps [cos-dscp | cos-mutation | dscp-cos | dscp-exp | dscp-mutation | exp-dscp |
exp-mutation | ip-prec-dscp | policed-dscp]
```

### Syntax Description

<b>cos-dscp</b>	(Optional) Displays the class of service (CoS)-to-differentiated services code point (DSCP) map.
<b>dscp-cos</b>	(Optional) Displays the DSCP-to-CoS map.
<b>cos-mutation</b>	(Optional) Displays the CoS-mutation map.
<b>dscp-exp</b>	(Optional) Displays the DSCP-to-exp map.
<b>dscp-mutation</b>	(Optional) Displays the DSCP-mutation map.
<b>exp-dscp</b>	(Optional) Displays the exp-to-DSCP map.
<b>exp-mutation</b>	(Optional) Displays the exp-mutation map.
<b>ip-prec-dscp</b>	(Optional) Displays the IP-precedence-to-DSCP map.
<b>policed-dscp</b>	(Optional) Displays the policed-DSCP map.

### Command Default

All MLS QoS maps are displayed.

### Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(6)EA2	This command was introduced.
12.2(14)SX	This command was implemented on the Cisco 7600 series routers.
12.2(15)ZJ	This command was implemented on the following platforms: Cisco 2600 series routers, Cisco 3600 series routers, and Cisco 3700 series routers.
12.2(17b)SXA	This command was changed to support the <b>cos-mutation</b> , <b>exp-dscp</b> , and <b>exp-mutation</b> keywords.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.3(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.3(4)T on the following platforms: Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco 3700 series routers.
12.2(33)SXI	Support was added for all map type keywords.

**Usage Guidelines**

Maps are used to generate an internal DSCP value, which represents the priority of the traffic. Use the **show mls qos maps** command without keywords to display all maps.

**Examples**

The following is sample output from the **show mls qos maps cos-dscp** command displaying the DSCP values to which each CoS value will be mapped:

```
Router# show mls qos maps cos-dscp
```

```
Cos-dscp map:
  cos:  0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7
-----
  dscp:  8  8  8  8 24 32 56 56
```

The following is sample output from the **show mls qos maps dscp-cos** command displaying the CoS values to which each DSCP value will be mapped:

```
Router# show mls qos maps dscp-cos
```

```
Dscp-cos map:
  dscp:  0  8 10 16 18 24 26 32 34 40 46 48 56
-----
  cos:  0  1  1  1  2  2  3  3  4  4  5  6  7
```

This example shows how to display the QoS-map settings:

```
Router# show mls qos maps
```

```
Policed-dscp map:
  0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9
-----
00:  00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09
10:  10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
20:  20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29
30:  30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39
40:  40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49
50:  50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59
60:  60 61 62 63

Dscp-cos map:
  0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9
-----
00:  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 01
10:  01 01 01 01 01 01 02 02 02 02
20:  02 02 02 02 03 03 03 03 03 03
30:  03 03 04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04
40:  05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 06 06
50:  06 06 06 06 06 06 07 07 07 07
60:  07 07 07 07

Cos-dscp map:
  cos:  0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7
-----
  dscp:  0  8 16 24 32 40 48 56

IpPrecedence-dscp map:
  ipprec:  0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7
-----
  dscp:  0  8 16 24 32 40 48 56
```

```
Router#
```

In the policed DSCP and DSCP-CoS map displays, the new DSCP or CoS values are shown in the body of the table. The decade of the original DSCP value is shown in the left-side vertical column, and the units digit is in the top row. For example, the DSCP-CoS map indicates that if the original DSCP value is between 32 and 39, the CoS will be set to 4.

The CoS-DSCP and IP precedence-DSCP maps display the DSCP values to which each CoS or IP precedence value will be mapped. For example, the IP precedence-DSCP map indicates that if the original IP precedence value is 3, the DSCP will be set to 24.

This example shows how to verify the configuration of DSCP-mutation mapping:

```
Router# show mls qos maps | begin DSCP mutation
DSCP mutation map mutmap1:                               (dscp= d1d2)
  d1 : d2 0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9
-----
  0 :   00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09
  1 :   10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
  2 :   20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29
  3 :   08 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39
  4 :   40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49
<...Output Truncated...>
Router#
```

In the DSCP mutation map display, the marked-down DSCP values are shown in the body of the table. The first digit (d1) of the original DSCP value is in the left-side vertical column labeled d1, and the second digit (d2) is in the top row. For example, a DSCP value of 30 maps to a new DSCP value of 08.

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>mls qos map</b>	Defines the CoS-to-DSCP map and DSCP-to-CoS map.
<b>mls qos map cos-dscp</b>	Defines the ingress CoS-to-DSCP map for trusted interfaces.
<b>mls qos map cos-mutation</b>	Maps a packet's CoS to a new CoS value.
<b>mls qos map dscp-cos</b>	Defines an egress DSCP-to-CoS map.
<b>mls qos map dscp-mutation</b>	Defines a named DSCP mutation map.
<b>mls qos map ip-prec-dscp</b>	Defines an ingress IP precedence-to-DSCP map for trusted interfaces.
<b>mls qos map policed-dscp</b>	Sets the mapping of policed DSCP values to marked-down DSCP values.

# show mls qos mpls

To display an interface summary for Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) quality of service (QoS) classes in policy maps, use the **show mls qos mpls** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

**show mls qos mpls** [*interface-type interface-number* | **module slot**]

## Syntax Description

<i>interface-type</i>	(Optional) Interface type; valid values are the following:
<i>interface-number</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>fastethernet</b></li> <li>• <b>gigabithernet</b></li> <li>• <b>tengigabithernet.</b></li> </ul> (Optional) Module and port number; see the “Usage Guidelines” section for valid values.
<b>module slot</b>	(Optional) Specifies the module slot number.

## Command Modes

User EXEC  
Privileged EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(17a)SX	This command was introduced on the Supervisor Engine 720.
12.2(33)SRB	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRB.

## Usage Guidelines

This command is supported in PFC3BXL or PFC3B mode only.

The *interface-number* argument designates the module and port number. Valid values for *interface-number* depend on the specified interface type and the chassis and module that are used. For example, if you specify a Gigabit Ethernet interface and have a 48-port 10/100BASE-T Ethernet module that is installed in a 13-slot chassis, valid values for the module number are from 1 to 13 and valid values for the port number are from 1 to 48.

## Examples

The following example shows an interface summary for MPLS QoS classes in policy maps:

```
Router# show mls qos mpls
```

```
QoS Summary [MPLS]: (* - shared aggregates, Mod - switch module)
Int Mod Dir Class-map DSCP Agg Trust Fl AgForward-By AgPoliced-By
Id Id
-----
Fa3/38 5 In exp2 0 1 dscp 0 378900 0
Fa3/41 5 In exp4 0 3 dscp 0 0 0
All 5 - Default 0 0* No 0 1191011240 0
```

Table 174 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 174** show mls qos mpls Field Descriptions

Field	Description
QoS Summary [MPLS]: (* - shared aggregates, Mod - switch module)	Shows if there are any shared aggregate policers, indicated by *, and the type of module.
Int Mod Dir Class-map DSCP Agg Trust Fl AgForward-By AgPoliced-By	Provides the column headings for the following lines in the display. These include interface name and number, module number, direction, class-map name, and DSCP value.
Fa3/38 5 In exp2 0 1 dscp 0 378900 0	Provides the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fa3/38—Interface name and number.</li> <li>• 5—Module number in the chassis.</li> <li>• In—Direction of the policy applied (In = ingress).</li> <li>• exp2—Class map configured in the policy.</li> <li>• 0—Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) value.</li> <li>• 1—Policer ID assigned to that class map.</li> <li>• dscp—Trust value configured on the port. In this example, the value is trusting on DSCP.</li> <li>• 0—The flow ID if the flow policer is configured.</li> <li>• 378900—The aggregate forwarded bytes, meaning the forwarded traffic.</li> <li>• 0—The aggregate policed bytes, meaning this traffic has been subjected to policing.</li> </ul>
All 5 - Default 0 0* No 0 1191011240 0	The total of the preceding lines including the aggregate forwarded and aggregate policed bytes.

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>mls qos exp-mutation</b>	Attaches an egress-EXP mutation map to the interface.
<b>mls qos map exp-dscp</b>	Defines the ingress EXP value to the internal DSCP map.
<b>mls qos map exp-mutation</b>	Maps a packet's EXP to a new EXP value.

# show mls qos protocol

To display protocol pass-through information, use the **show mls qos protocol** command in EXEC mode.

**show mls qos protocol** [*module number*]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>module number</b> (Optional) Specifies the module number.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	This command has no default settings.
------------------------	---------------------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	EXEC
----------------------	------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.2(17a)SX	Support for this command was introduced on the Supervisor Engine 720.
	12.2(18)SXE	Support for this command was introduced on the Supervisor Engine 2 but does not support Address Resolution Protocol (ARP), Integrated Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS), or Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP).  Support for neighbor discovery protocol packets was added on the Supervisor Engine 720 only.
	12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.

**Examples** This example shows how to display protocol pass-through information:

```
Router# show mls qos protocol

RIP : Passthru mode
OSPF : Passthru mode
ND : Policing mode Cir = 32000 Burst = 1000
----- Module [5] -----
Routing protocol RIP is using AgId 0*
Routing protocol OSPF is using AgId 0*
Routing protocol ND is using AgId 1
----- Module [6] -----
Routing protocol RIP is using AgId 0*
Routing protocol OSPF is using AgId 0*
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>mls qos protocol</b>	Defines the routing-protocol packet policing.

# show mls qos queuing interface

To display the queuing statistics of an interface, use the **show mls qos queuing interface** command in user EXEC mode.

**show mls qos queuing interface** {*type* | *vlan* }

Syntax Description	<i>type</i>	Interface type. For Cisco 7600 series routers, the valid interface types are <b>ethernet</b> , <b>fastethernet</b> , <b>gigabitethernet</b> , <b>tengigabitethernet</b> , <b>pos</b> , <b>atm</b> , and <b>ge-wan</b> .
	<i>vlan</i>	Specifies the VLAN identification number; valid values are from 1 to 4094.

**Command Modes** User EXEC (>)

Command History	Release	Modification
	15.0(1)S	This command was introduced on LAN cards on Cisco 7600 Series Routers.

**Usage Guidelines**

**Cisco 7600 Series Routers**

The pos, atm, and ge-wan interfaces are supported on Cisco 7600 series routers that are configured with a Supervisor Engine 2 only.

The *type number* argument used with the **interface** keyword designates the module and port number. Valid values depend on the specified interface type and the chassis and module that are used. For example, if you specify a Gigabit Ethernet interface and have a 48-port 10/100BASE-T Ethernet module installed in a 13-slot chassis, valid values for the module number are from 1 to 13 and valid values for the port number are from 1 to 48.

Use the **show qm-sp port-data** command to verify the values that are programmed in the hardware.

**Examples**

The following example shows sample output from the **show mls qos queuing interface gigabitethernet 5/1** command on the Endor (RSP720-10G) card.

```
Router# show mls qos queuing interface gig5/1

Weighted Round-Robin
Port QoS is enabled
Port is untrusted
Extend trust state: not trusted [COS = 0]
Default COS is 0
Queueing Mode In Tx direction: mode-cos
Transmit queues [type = 1p3q8t]:
Queue Id      Scheduling  Num of thresholds
-----
          01          WRR              08
          02          WRR              08
          03          WRR              08
          04          Priority          01
WRR bandwidth ratios: 100[queue 1] 150[queue 2] 200[queue 3]
```



```
queue-limit ratios:      50[queue 1]  20[queue 2]  15[queue 3]  15[Pri Queue]
```

```
queue tail-drop-thresholds
```

```
-----
1      70[1] 100[2] 100[3] 100[4] 100[5] 100[6] 100[7] 100[8]
2      70[1] 100[2] 100[3] 100[4] 100[5] 100[6] 100[7] 100[8]
3      100[1] 100[2] 100[3] 100[4] 100[5] 100[6] 100[7] 100[8]
```

```
queue random-detect-min-thresholds
```

```
-----
1      40[1] 70[2] 70[3] 70[4] 70[5] 70[6] 70[7] 70[8]
2      40[1] 70[2] 70[3] 70[4] 70[5] 70[6] 70[7] 70[8]
3      70[1] 70[2] 70[3] 70[4] 70[5] 70[6] 70[7] 70[8]
```

```
queue random-detect-max-thresholds
```

```
-----
1      70[1] 100[2] 100[3] 100[4] 100[5] 100[6] 100[7] 100[8]
2      70[1] 100[2] 100[3] 100[4] 100[5] 100[6] 100[7] 100[8]
3      100[1] 100[2] 100[3] 100[4] 100[5] 100[6] 100[7] 100[8]
```

```
WRED disabled queues:
```

```
queue thresh cos-map
```

```
-----
1      1      0
1      2      1
1      3
1      4
1      5
1      6
1      7
1      8
2      1      2
2      2      3 4
2      3
2      4
2      5
2      6
2      7
2      8
3      1      6 7
3      2
3      3
3      4
3      5
3      6
3      7
3      8
4      1      5
```

```
Queueing Mode In Rx direction: mode-cos
```

```
Receive queues [type = 2q8t]:
```

```
Queue Id      Scheduling  Num of thresholds
```

```
-----
01           WRR           08
02           WRR           08
```

```
WRR bandwidth ratios:  100[queue 1]  0[queue 2]
```

```
queue-limit ratios:   100[queue 1]  0[queue 2]
```

```
queue tail-drop-thresholds
```

```
-----
1      100[1] 100[2] 100[3] 100[4] 100[5] 100[6] 100[7] 100[8]
2      100[1] 100[2] 100[3] 100[4] 100[5] 100[6] 100[7] 100[8]
```

```

queue random-detect-min-thresholds
-----
 1   40[1] 40[2] 50[3] 50[4] 50[5] 50[6] 50[7] 50[8]
 2   100[1] 100[2] 100[3] 100[4] 100[5] 100[6] 100[7] 100[8]

queue random-detect-max-thresholds
-----
 1   70[1] 80[2] 90[3] 100[4] 100[5] 100[6] 100[7] 100[8]
 2   100[1] 100[2] 100[3] 100[4] 100[5] 100[6] 100[7] 100[8]

queue thresh cos-map
-----
 1   1       0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
 1   2
 1   3
 1   4
 1   5
 1   6
 1   7
 1   8
 2   1
 2   2
 2   3
 2   4
 2   5
 2   6
 2   7
 2   8

```

Packets dropped on Transmit:

```

queue      dropped  [cos-map]
-----
 1          0  [0 1 ]
 2          0  [2 3 4 ]
 3          0  [6 7 ]
 4          0  [5 ]

```

Packets dropped on Receive:

BPDU packets: 0

```

queue      dropped  [cos-map]
-----
 1          0  [0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ]
 2          0  [ ]
.
.
.

```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>mls qos cos</b>	Defines the default MLS CoS value of a port or assigns the default CoS value to all incoming packets on the port.
<b>mls qos map</b>	Defines the MLS CoS-to-DSCP map and DSCP-to-CoS map.
<b>mls qos trust</b>	Configures the MLS port trust state and classifies traffic by an examination of the CoS or DSCP value.
<b>custom-queue-list</b>	Assigns a custom queue list to an interface.

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>fair-queue (class-default)</b>	Specifies the number of dynamic queues to be reserved for use by the class-default class as part of the default class policy.
<b>fair-queue (WFQ)</b>	Enables WFQ for an interface.
<b>priority-group</b>	Assigns the specified priority list to an interface.
<b>random-detect flow</b>	Enables flow-based WRED.
<b>random-detect (interface)</b>	Enables WRED or DWRED.
<b>random-detect (per VC)</b>	Enables per-VC WRED or per-VC DWRED.
<b>show frame-relay pvc</b>	Displays information and statistics about WFQ for a VIP-based interface.
<b>show policy-map interface</b>	Displays the configuration of all classes configured for all service policies on the specified interface or displays the classes for the service policy for a specific PVC on the interface.
<b>show qm-sp port-data</b>	Displays information about the QoS manager switch processor.
<b>show queueing</b>	Lists all or selected configured queueing strategies.

# show mls qos statistics-export info

To display information about the multilayer switching (MLS)-statistics data-export status and configuration, use the **show mls qos statistics-export info** command in EXEC mode

## show mls qos statistics-export info

**Syntax Description** This command has no keywords or arguments.

**Command Default** This command has no default settings.

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(14)SX	Support for this command was introduced on the Supervisor Engine 720.
	12.2(17d)SXB	This command was implemented on the Supervisor Engine 2 and integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(17d)SXB.
	12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.

**Usage Guidelines** Quality of service (QoS)-statistics data export is not supported on Optical Service Module (OSM) interfaces.

**Examples** This example shows how to display information about the MLS-statistics data-export status and configuration:

```
Router# show mls qos statistics-export info

QoS Statistics Data Export Status and Configuration information
-----
Export Status : enabled
Export Interval : 250 seconds
Export Delimiter : @
Export Destination : 172.20.52.3, UDP port 514 Facility local6, Severity debug

QoS Statistics Data Export is enabled on following ports:
-----
FastEthernet5/24

QoS Statistics Data export is enabled on following shared aggregate policers:
-----
aggr1M

QoS Statistics Data Export is enabled on following class-maps:
-----
class3
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>mls qos statistics-export (global configuration)</b>	Enables QoS-statistics data export globally.
	<b>mls qos statistics-export (interface configuration)</b>	Enables per-port QoS-statistics data export.
	<b>mls qos statistics-export aggregate-policer</b>	Enables QoS-statistics data export on the named aggregate policer.
	<b>mls qos statistics-export class-map</b>	Enables QoS-statistics data export for a class map.
	<b>mls qos statistics-export delimiter</b>	Sets the QoS-statistics data-export field delimiter.
	<b>mls qos statistics-export destination</b>	Configures the QoS-statistics data-export destination host and UDP port number.
	<b>mls qos statistics-export interval</b>	Specifies how often a port and/or aggregate-policer QoS-statistics data is read and exported.

# show platform hardware acl entry global-qos

To display information about inbound and outbound access control list (ACL) ternary content addressable memory (TCAM) global Quality of Service (QoS) entries, use the **show platform hardware acl entry global-qos** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show platform hardware acl entry global-qos {in | out} {arp | ip | ipv6 | mac | mpls}[detail]
```

## Syntax Description

<b>in</b>	Displays inbound entries in the output.
<b>out</b>	Displays outbound entries in the output.
<b>arp</b>	Specifies the Address Resolution Protocol for entries.
<b>ip</b>	Specifies the Internet Protocol for entries.
<b>ipv6</b>	Specifies the Internet Protocol, Version 6 for entries.
<b>mac</b>	Specifies the Media Access Control address for entries.
<b>mpls</b>	Specifies the Multiprotocol Label Switching Protocol for entries.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the entries.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.2XJC	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Cisco IOS-based switches support the wire-rate ACL and QoS feature with use of the TCAM. Enabling ACLs and policies does not decrease the switching or routing performance of the switch as long as the ACLs are fully loaded in the TCAM.

To implement the various types of ACLs and QoS policies in hardware, the Cisco IOS-based switches use hardware lookup tables (TCAM) and various hardware registers in the Supervisor Engine. When a packet arrives, the switch performs a hardware table lookup (TCAM lookup) and decides to either permit or deny the packet.

## Examples

The following sample output from the **show platform hardware acl entry global-qos** command displays one result for inbound Address Resolution Protocol entries:

```
Switch# show platform hardware acl entry global-qos in arp
0x0000000000000003 arp ip any any mac any
```

The following sample output from the **show platform hardware acl entry global-qos** command displays the *detailed* results for inbound Address Resolution Protocol entries (the legend provides definitions for abbreviations that may appear in the output):

```
Switch# show platform hardware acl entry global-qos in arp detail
```

-----  
 ENTRY TYPE: A - ARP I - IPv4 M - MPLS O - MAC Entry S - IPv6(Six) C - Compaction L - L2V4  
 Suffix: D - dynamic entry E - exception entry R - reserved entry

FIELDS: FS - first\_seen/from\_rp ACOS - acos/group\_id F - ip\_frag FF - frag\_flag DPORT -  
 dest\_port SPORT - src\_port LM - L2\_miss GP - gpid\_present ETYPE - enc\_etype CEVLD -  
 ce\_vlan\_valid MM - mpls\_mcast FN - exp\_from\_null IV - ip\_hdr\_vld MV - mpls\_valid E\_CAU -  
 exception\_cause UK - U\_key ACO - acos A/R - arp\_rarp RR - req\_repl GM -  
 global\_acl\_fmt\_match D-S-S-A - dest\_mac\_bcast, src\_snd\_mac\_same, snd\_tar\_mac\_same,  
 arp\_rarp\_vld OM - ofe\_mode SVLAN - Src\_vlan

-----

A	INDEX	LABEL	A/R	RR	IP SA	IP DA	SRC MAC	D-S-S-A	GM	LM	OM	RSLT	CNT
AR V	963	8191	1	7	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	FFFF. FFFF. FFFF	1-1-1-1	1	1	0	0x0000000000000003	0
AR M	963	0x0000	0	0x0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0000. 0000. 0000	0-0-0-1	0	0	1		

Command	Description
mls qos protocol	Configures TCAM entries that are displayed by the <b>show platform hardware acl entry global-qos</b> command.

# show platform hardware qfp active feature qos config global

To display whether the QoS: Packet Marking Statistics and QoS: Packet Matching Statistics features are currently enabled, use the **show platform hardware qfp active feature qos config global** command in privileged EXEC mode.

**show platform hardware qfp active feature qos config global**

Syntax Description	hardware	Hardware
	<b>qfp</b>	Quantum flow processor
	<b>active</b>	Active instance
	<b>feature</b>	Feature specific information
	<b>qos</b>	Quality of Service (QoS) information
	<b>config</b>	QoS config information
	<b>global</b>	Global configuration

**Command Default** Disabled (no information about the status of the QoS: Packet Marking Statistics or QoS: Packet Matching Statistics feature is displayed).

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 3.3S	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Both the QoS: Packet Marking Statistics and QoS: Packet Matching Statistics features are disabled by default. Use the **show platform hardware qfp active feature qos config global** command to display whether they are enabled.

**Examples** The following example shows how to see if the QoS: Packet Marking Statistics or QoS: Packet Matching Statistics feature is enabled:

```
Router# show platform hardware qfp active feature qos config global
```

```
Marker statistics are: enabled
Match per filter statistics are: enabled
```



Table 175 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 175** *show platform hardware qfp active feature qos config global Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Marker statistics are:	The status of the QoS: Packet Marking Statistics feature, enabled or disabled.
Match per filter statistics are:	The status of the QoS: Packet Matching Statistics feature, enabled or disabled.

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>platform qos marker-statistics</b>	Displays the number of packets that have modified headers and have been classified into a category for local router processing.
<b>platform qos match-statistics per-filter</b>	Displays the display the number of packets and bytes matching a user-defined filter.

# show platform lowq

To display the number of low queues configured on each interface, use the **show platform lowq** command.

**show platform lowq**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC(#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	15.0(1) S	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use the **show platform lowq** command to check the number of queues per interface, if you are using low-queue line cards. If there are no queues configured on any line card, a message is displayed to show that low queue is empty.

**Examples** The following is a sample output of the **show platform lowq** command.

```
Router# show platform lowq
TenGigabitEthernet10/1
Input Queue count:8      Output Queue count:8      Total Queue count:16
```

The following table describes the fields in the command output:

Field	Description
Input Queue Count	Number of input low queues on the interface.
Output Queue Count	Number of output low queues on the interface.
Total Queue Count	Sum of the input and output low queues.

# show platform qos policy-map

To display the type and number of policy maps that are configured on the router, use the **show platform qos policy-map** command in privileged EXEC mode.

## show platform qos policy-map

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(18)SXE	This command was introduced for Cisco Catalyst 6500 series switches and Cisco 7600 series routers.
	12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.

**Usage Guidelines** On Cisco Catalyst 6500 series switches and Cisco 7600 series routers, you cannot attach a quality of service (QoS) policy map with **match input vlan** to an interface if you have already attached a QoS policy map to a VLAN interface (a logical interface that has been created with the **interface vlan** command). If you attempt to use both types of service policies, you must remove both types of service policies before you can add the policy maps.

The **show platform qos policy-map** command shows whether the router is currently configured for **interface vlan** and **match input vlan** service policies. It also shows the number of policy maps for each type.

**Examples** The following example shows a router that has service policies configured only on VLAN interfaces:

```
Router# show platform qos policy-map

service policy configured on int vlan: TRUE
# of int vlan service policy instances: 3
match input vlan service policy configured: FALSE
# of match input vlan service policy instances: 0
```

The following example shows a router that has service policies configured on VLAN interfaces and that has a service policy configured with **match input vlan**. In this configuration, you must remove all service policies from their interfaces, and then configure only one type or another.

```
Router# show platform qos policy-map

service policy configured on int vlan: TRUE
# of int vlan service policy instances: 1
match input vlan service policy configured: TRUE
# of match input vlan service policy instances: 1
```

Table 176 describes each field shown in the **show platform qos policy-map** command:

**Table 176** *show platform qos policy-map Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
service policy configured on int vlan	Indicates whether any QoS policy maps are configured on VLAN interfaces.
# of int vlan service policy instances	Number of QoS policy maps that are configured on VLAN interfaces.
match input vlan service policy configured	Indicates whether any QoS policy maps that use the <b>match input vlan</b> command are configured on interfaces.
# of match input vlan service policy instances	Number of QoS policy maps using the <b>match input vlan</b> command that are configured on interfaces.

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>match input vlan</b>	Configures a class map to match incoming packets that have a specific virtual local area network (VLAN) ID.
<b>match qos-group</b>	Identifies a specified QoS group value as a match criterion.
<b>mls qos trust</b>	Sets the trusted state of an interface, to determine which incoming QoS field on a packet, if any, should be preserved.
<b>policy-map</b>	Creates or modifies a policy map that can be attached to one or more interfaces to specify a service policy.
<b>service-policy</b>	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.
<b>show policy-map</b>	Displays the configuration of all classes for a specified service policy map or all classes for all existing policy maps.
<b>show policy-map interface</b>	Displays the configuration of all classes configured for all service policies on the specified interface or displays the classes for the service policy for a specific PVC on the interface.
<b>show platform qos policy-map</b>	Displays the type and number of policy maps that are configured on the router.

# show policy-manager events

To display detailed information about the policy-manager event statistics, use the **show policy-manager events** command in privileged EXEC mode.

## show policy-manager events

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.4(1)	This command was introduced.
	12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
	12.2(33)SXH	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXH.
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1	This command was implemented on the Cisco ASR 1000 series routers.

**Examples** The following is sample output from the **show policy-manager events** command:

```
Router# show policy-manager events

Event Statistics
0      catastrophic
0      critical
0      high
0      medium
0      low
0      positive

The following events were discarded
0      unknown

Event buffer pool
Number of free event buffers = 300
Number of events awaiting processing by Policy Manager process = 0
```

[Table 177](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 177** *show policy-manager events Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
catastrophic	Displays the total number of events in a catastrophic state.
critical	Displays the total number of events in a critical state.
high	Displays the total number of events in a high severity state.
medium	Displays the total number of events in a medium severity state.

**Table 177** *show policy-manager events Field Descriptions (continued)*

<b>Field</b>	<b>Description</b>
low	Displays the total number of events in a low severity state.
positive	Displays the total number of events that are safe.
Number of free event buffers	Displays the total number of event buffers that are free.
Number of events awaiting processing by Policy Manager process	Displays the number of events that are yet to be processed by the policy manager.

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show policy-manager policy</b>	Displays different policies of the policy manager.
<b>show policy-manager subsystem</b>	Displays subsystems of the policy manager.

# show policy-manager policy

To display information about the policy-manager policy database, use the **show policy-manager policy** command in privileged EXEC mode.

## Cisco IOS SX, T, and XE Trains

```
show policy-manager policy [policy-id | detail | subsystem subsystem-name [detail | policy-name
name]]
```

## Cisco IOS SR Train

```
show policy-manager policy [policy-id | detail | event-id | policy-id | subsystem subsystem-name
[detail | policy-name name]]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>policy-id</i>	(Optional) Displays information about the policy with the specified policy ID. The range is from 1 to 4294967295.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays policy database information in detail.
<b>subsystem</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the specified subsystem.
<i>subsystem-name</i>	(Optional) Name of the subsystem.
<b>policy-name</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the specified policy.
<i>name</i>	(Optional) Name of the policy.
<b>event-id</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the event ID table.
<b>policy-id</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the policy ID table.

**Command Default** If no argument or keywords are specified, information about all policies is displayed.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.4(24)T	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T.
	12.2(33)SRC	This command was modified and integrated into a release earlier than Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRC. The <b>event-id</b> and <b>policy-id</b> keywords were added.
	12.2(33)SXI	This command was integrated into a release earlier than Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXI.
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1.

**Examples**

The following is sample output from the **show policy-manager policy** command. The field descriptions are self-explanatory.

```
Router# show policy-manager policy

Status (S) codes:
A = active
D = deactivated

S ID      Subsystem                Name
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show policy-manager events</b>	Displays detailed information about the policy-manager event statistics.
<b>show policy-manager subsystem</b>	Displays subsystems of the policy manager.



# show policy-map

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

**show policy-map** [*policy-map*]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>policy-map</i>	(Optional) Name of the service policy map whose complete configuration is to be displayed. The name can be a maximum of 40 characters.
---------------------------	-------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	All existing policy map configurations are displayed.
------------------------	---

<b>Command Modes</b>	User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)
----------------------	--------------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	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 intergrated 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(4)T	This command was modified for two-rate traffic policing to display burst parameters and associated actions.
	12.2(8)T	The command was modified for the Policer Enhancement—Multiple Actions feature and the Weighted Random Early Detection (WRED)—Explicit Congestion Notification (ECN) feature.
	12.2(13)T	The following modifications were made: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The output was modified for the Percentage-Based Policing and Shaping feature.</li> <li>• This command was modified as part of the Modular QoS CLI (MQC) Unconditional Packet Discard feature. Traffic classes can now be configured to discard packets belonging to a specified class.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
	12.2(15)T	This command was modified to support display of Frame Relay voice-adaptive traffic-shaping information.
	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(14)SX	Support for this command was introduced on the Supervisor Engine 720.
	12.2(17d)SXB	This command was implemented on the Supervisor Engine 2 and integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(17d)SXB.

Release	Modification
12.2(28)SB	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB, and the command was modified to display information about Layer 2 Tunnel Protocol Version 3 (L2TPv3) tunnel marking.
12.2(31)SB2	This command was enhanced to display bandwidth-remaining ratios configured on traffic classes and ATM overhead accounting, and was implemented on the Cisco 10000 series router for the PRE3.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2(33)SRC	Support for the Cisco 7600 series router was added.
12.4(15)T2	This command was modified to display information about Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) tunnel marking.  <b>Note</b> For this release, GRE-tunnel marking is supported on the Cisco MGX Route Processor Module (RPM-XF) platform <i>only</i> .
12.2(33)SB	This command was modified to display information about GRE-tunnel marking, and support for the Cisco 7300 series router was added. This command's output was modified on the Cisco 10000 series router for the PRE3 and PRE4.
Cisco IOS XE 2.1	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1 and was implemented on the Cisco ASR 1000 series router.
12.4(20)T	This command was modified. Support was added for hierarchical queueing framework (HQF) using the Modular Quality of Service (QoS) Command-Line Interface (CLI) (MQC).

### Usage Guidelines

The **show policy-map** command displays the configuration of a 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 policy map has been attached to an interface. The command displays:

- ECN marking information only if ECN is enabled on the interface.
- Bandwidth-remaining ratio configuration and statistical information, if configured and used to determine the amount of unused (excess) bandwidth to allocate to a class queue during periods of congestion.

#### Cisco 10000 Series Router

In Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SB, the output of the **show policy-map** command is slightly different from previous releases when the policy is a hierarchical policy.

For example, in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SB output similar to the following displays when you specify a hierarchical policy in the **show policy-map** command:

```
Router# show policy-map Bronze

policy-map bronze
  class class-default
    shape average 34386000
    service-policy Child
```

In Cisco IOS Release 12.2(31)SB, output similar to the following displays when you specify a hierarchical policy in the **show policy-map** command:

```
Router# show policy-map Gold
```

```

policy-map Gold
  Class class-default
    Average Rate Traffic Shaping
    cir 34386000 (bps)
    service-policy Child2

```

In Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SB, the output from the **show policy-map** command displays police actions on separate lines as shown in the following sample output:

```
Router# show policy-map Premium
```

```

Policy Map Premium
  Class P1
    priority
    police percent 50 25 ms 0 ms
    conform-action transmit
    exceed-action transmit
    violate-action drop

```

In Cisco IOS Release 12.2(31)SB, the output from the **show policy-map** command displays police actions on one line as shown in the following sample output:

```
Router# show policy-map Premium
```

```

Policy Map Premium
  Class P2
    priority
    police percent 50 25 ms 0 ms conform-action transmit exceed-action transmit violate-
    action drop

```

## Examples

This section provides sample output from typical **show policy-map** commands. Depending upon the interface or platform in use and the options enabled (for example, Weighted Fair Queueing [WFQ]), the output you see may vary slightly from the ones shown below.

- [Weighted Fair Queueing: Example, page 1160](#)
- [Frame Relay Voice-Adaptive Traffic-Shaping: Example, page 1161](#)
- [Traffic Policing: Example, page 1162](#)
- [Two-Rate Traffic Policing: Example, page 1162](#)
- [Multiple Traffic Policing Actions: Example, page 1163](#)
- [Explicit Congestion Notification: Example, page 1164](#)
- [Modular QoS CLI \(MQC\) Unconditional Packet Discard: Example, page 1165](#)
- [Percentage-Based Policing and Shaping: Example, page 1165](#)
- [Enhanced Packet Marking: Example, page 1167](#)
- [Bandwidth-Remaining Ratio: Example, page 1167](#)
- [ATM Overhead Accounting: Example, page 1168](#)
- [Tunnel Marking: Example, page 1168](#)
- [HQF: Example 1, page 1169](#)
- [HQF: Example 2, page 1169](#)

### Weighted Fair Queueing: Example

The following example displays the contents of the service policy map called po1. In this example, WFQ is enabled.

```
Router# show policy-map po1

Policy Map po1
  Weighted Fair Queueing
    Class class1
      Bandwidth 937 (kbps) Max thresh 64 (packets)
    Class class2
      Bandwidth 937 (kbps) Max thresh 64 (packets)
    Class class3
      Bandwidth 937 (kbps) Max thresh 64 (packets)
    Class class4
      Bandwidth 937 (kbps) Max thresh 64 (packets)
    Class class5
      Bandwidth 937 (kbps) Max thresh 64 (packets)
    Class class6
      Bandwidth 937 (kbps) Max thresh 64 (packets)
    Class class7
      Bandwidth 937 (kbps) Max thresh 64 (packets)
    Class class8
      Bandwidth 937 (kbps) Max thresh 64 (packets)
```

The following example displays the contents of all policy maps on the router. Again, WFQ is enabled.

```
Router# show policy-map

Policy Map poH1
  Weighted Fair Queueing
    Class class1
      Bandwidth 937 (kbps) Max thresh 64 (packets)
    Class class2
      Bandwidth 937 (kbps) Max thresh 64 (packets)
    Class class3
      Bandwidth 937 (kbps) Max thresh 64 (packets)
    Class class4
      Bandwidth 937 (kbps) Max thresh 64 (packets)
    Class class5
      Bandwidth 937 (kbps) Max thresh 64 (packets)
    Class class6
      Bandwidth 937 (kbps) Max thresh 64 (packets)
    Class class7
      Bandwidth 937 (kbps) Max thresh 64 (packets)
    Class class8
      Bandwidth 937 (kbps) Max thresh 64 (packets)
Policy Map policy2
  Weighted Fair Queueing
    Class class1
      Bandwidth 300 (kbps) Max thresh 64 (packets)
    Class class2
      Bandwidth 300 (kbps) Max thresh 64 (packets)
    Class class3
      Bandwidth 300 (kbps) Max thresh 64 (packets)
    Class class4
      Bandwidth 300 (kbps) Max thresh 64 (packets)
    Class class5
      Bandwidth 300 (kbps) Max thresh 64 (packets)
    Class class6
      Bandwidth 300 (kbps) Max thresh 64 (packets)
```

Table 178 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 178** *show policy-map Field Descriptions—Configured for WFQ*

Field	Description
Policy Map	Policy map name.
Class	Class name.
Bandwidth	Amount of bandwidth in kbps allocated to class.
Max thresh	Maximum threshold in number of packets.

### Frame Relay Voice-Adaptive Traffic-Shaping: Example

The following sample output for the **show-policy map** command indicates that Frame Relay voice-adaptive traffic-shaping is configured in the class-default class in the policy map MQC-SHAPE-LLQ1 and that the deactivation timer is set to 30 seconds.

```
Router# show policy-map

Policy Map VSD1
  Class VOICE1
    Strict Priority
    Bandwidth 10 (kbps) Burst 250 (Bytes)
  Class SIGNALS1
    Bandwidth 8 (kbps) Max Threshold 64 (packets)
  Class DATA1
    Bandwidth 15 (kbps) Max Threshold 64 (packets)

Policy Map MQC-SHAPE-LLQ1
  Class class-default
    Traffic Shaping
      Average Rate Traffic Shaping
        CIR 63000 (bps) Max. Buffers Limit 1000 (Packets)
        Adapt to 8000 (bps)
        Voice Adapt Deactivation Timer 30 Sec
  service-policy VSD1
```



#### Note

In Cisco IOS Release 12.4(20)T, if an interface configured with a policy map is full of heavy traffic, the implicit policer allows the traffic as defined in the bandwidth statement of each traffic class.

Table 179 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 179** *show policy-map Field Descriptions—Configured for Frame Relay Voice-Adaptive Traffic-Shaping*

Field	Description
Strict Priority	Indicates the queuing priority assigned to the traffic in this class.
Burst	Specifies the traffic burst size in bytes.
Traffic Shaping	Indicates that Traffic Shaping is enabled.
Average Rate Traffic Shaping	Indicates the type of Traffic Shaping enabled. Choices are Peak Rate Traffic Shaping or Average Rate Traffic Shaping.
CIR	Committed Information Rate (CIR) in bps.
Max. Buffers Limit	Maximum memory buffer size in packets.

**Table 179** *show policy-map Field Descriptions—Configured for Frame Relay Voice-Adaptive Traffic-Shaping (continued)*

Field	Description
Adapt to	Traffic rate when shaping is active.
Voice Adapt Deactivation Timer	Indicates that Frame Relay voice-adaptive traffic-shaping is configured, and that the deactivation timer is set to 30 seconds.
service-policy	Name of the service policy configured in the policy map “MQC-SHAPE-LLQ1”.

### Traffic Policing: Example

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 180 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 180** *show policy-map Field Descriptions—Configured for Traffic Policing*

Field	Description
Policy Map	Name of policy map displayed.
Class	Name of the class configured in the 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.

### Two-Rate Traffic Policing: Example

The following is sample output from the **show policy-map** command when two-rate traffic policing has been configured. As shown below, two-rate traffic policing has been configured for a class called police. In turn, the class called police has been configured in a policy map called policy1. Two-rate traffic policing has been configured to limit traffic to an average committed rate of 500 kbps and a peak rate of 1 Mbps.

```
Router(config)# class-map police
Router(config-cmap)# match access-group 101
Router(config-cmap)# policy-map policy1
Router(config-pmap)# class police
Router(config-pmap-c)# police cir 500000 bc 10000 pir 1000000 be 10000 conform-action
transmit exceed-action set-prec-transmit 2 violate-action drop
Router(config-pmap-c)# interface serial13/0
Router(config-pmap-c)# exit
Router(config-pmap)# exit
```

```
Router(config)# interface serial3/0
Router(config-if)# service-policy output policy1
Router(config-if)# end
```

The following sample output shows the contents of the policy map called policy1 :

```
Router# show policy-map policy1

Policy Map policy1
Class police
  police cir 500000 conform-burst 10000 pir 1000000 peak-burst 10000 conform-action
  transmit exceed-action set-prec-transmit 2 violate-action drop
```

Traffic marked as conforming to the average committed rate (500 kbps) will be sent as is. Traffic marked as exceeding 500 kbps, but not exceeding 1 Mbps, will be marked with IP Precedence 2 and then sent. All traffic exceeding 1 Mbps will be dropped. The burst parameters are set to 10000 bytes.

Table 181 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 181** show policy-map Field Descriptions—Configured for Two-Rate Traffic Policing

Field	Description
police	Indicates that the <b>police</b> command has been configured to enable traffic policing. Also, displays the specified CIR, conform burst size (bc), peak information rate (PIR), and peak burst (BE) size used for marking packets.
conform-action	Displays the action to be taken on packets conforming to a specified rate.
exceed-action	Displays the action to be taken on packets exceeding a specified rate.
violate-action	Displays the action to be taken on packets violating a specified rate.

### Multiple Traffic Policing Actions: Example

The following is sample output from the **show policy-map** command when the Policer Enhancement—Multiple Actions feature has been configured. The following sample output from the **show policy-map** command displays the configuration for a service policy called police. In this service policy, traffic policing has been configured to allow multiple actions for packets marked as conforming to, exceeding, or violating the CIR or the PIR shown in the example.

```
Router# show policy-map police

Policy Map police
Class class-default
  police cir 1000000 bc 31250 pir 2000000 be 31250
    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
```

Packets conforming to the specified CIR (1000000 bps) are marked as conforming packets. These are transmitted unaltered.

Packets exceeding the specified CIR (but not the specified PIR, 2000000 bps) are marked as exceeding packets. For these packets, the IP Precedence level is set to 4, the discard eligibility (DE) bit is set to 1, and the packet is transmitted.

Packets exceeding the specified PIR are marked as violating packets. For these packets, the IP Precedence level is set to 2, the DE bit is set to 1, and the packet is transmitted.

**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 182 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 182** *show policy-map Field Descriptions—Configured for Multiple Traffic Policing Actions*

Field	Description
police	Indicates that the <b>police</b> command has been configured to enable traffic policing. Also, displays the specified CIR, BC, PIR, and BE used for marking packets.
conform-action	Displays the one or more actions to be taken on packets conforming to a specified rate.
exceed-action	Displays the one or more actions to be taken on packets exceeding a specified rate.
violate-action	Displays the one or more actions to be taken on packets violating a specified rate.

#### Explicit Congestion Notification: Example

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

```
Router# show policy-map

Policy Map poll
  Class class-default
    Weighted Fair Queueing
      Bandwidth 70 (%)
      exponential weight 9
      explicit congestion notification
      class min-threshold max-threshold mark-probability
      -----
      -----
      0          -          -          1/10
      1          -          -          1/10
      2          -          -          1/10
      3          -          -          1/10
      4          -          -          1/10
      5          -          -          1/10
      6          -          -          1/10
      7          -          -          1/10
      rsvp      -          -          1/10
```



Table 183 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 183** *show policy-map Field Descriptions—Configured for ECN*

Field	Description
explicit congestion notification	Indication that Explicit Congestion Notification is enabled.
class	IP precedence value.
min-threshold	Minimum threshold. Minimum WRED threshold in number of packets.
max-threshold	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.

#### Modular QoS CLI (MQC) Unconditional Packet Discard: Example

The following example displays the contents of the policy map called policy1. All the packets belonging to the class called c1 are discarded.

```
Router# show policy-map policy1
```

```
Policy Map policy1
Class c1
drop
```

Table 184 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 184** *show policy-map Field Descriptions—Configured for MQC Unconditional Packet Discard*

Field	Description
Policy Map	Name of the policy map being displayed.
Class	Name of the class in the policy map being displayed.
drop	Indicates that the packet discarding action for all the packets belonging to the specified class has been configured.

#### Percentage-Based Policing and Shaping: Example

The following example displays the contents of two service policy maps—one called policy1 and one called policy2. In policy1, traffic policing based on a CIR of 50 percent has been configured. In policy 2, traffic shaping based on an average rate of 35 percent has been configured.

```
Router# show policy-map policy1
```

```
Policy Map policy1
class class1
  police cir percent 50
```

```
Router# show policy-map policy2
```

```
Policy Map policy2
class class2
  shape average percent 35
```

The following example displays the contents of the service policy map called po1 :

```
Router# show policy-map po1

Policy Map po1
  Weighted Fair Queueing
    Class class1
  Bandwidth 937 (kbps) Max thresh 64 (packets)
    Class class2
      Bandwidth 937 (kbps) Max thresh 64 (packets)
    Class class3
      Bandwidth 937 (kbps) Max thresh 64 (packets)
    Class class4
      Bandwidth 937 (kbps) Max thresh 64 (packets)
```

The following example displays the contents of all policy maps on the router:

```
Router# show policy-map

Policy Map poH1
  Weighted Fair Queueing
    Class class1
      Bandwidth 937 (kbps) Max thresh 64 (packets)
    Class class2
      Bandwidth 937 (kbps) Max thresh 64 (packets)
    Class class3
      Bandwidth 937 (kbps) Max thresh 64 (packets)
    Class class4
      Bandwidth 937 (kbps) Max thresh 64 (packets)
Policy Map policy2
  Weighted Fair Queueing
    Class class1
      Bandwidth 300 (kbps) Max thresh 64 (packets)
    Class class2
      Bandwidth 300 (kbps) Max thresh 64 (packets)
    Class class3
      Bandwidth 300 (kbps) Max thresh 64 (packets)
    Class class4
      Bandwidth 300 (kbps) Max thresh 64 (packets)
```

Table 185 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 185** *show policy-map Field Descriptions—Configured for Percentage-Based Policing and Shaping*

Field	Description
Policy Map	Name of policy map displayed.
Weighted Fair Queueing	Indicates that weighted fair queueing (WFQ) has been enabled.
Class	Name of class configured in policy map displayed.
Bandwidth	Bandwidth, in kbps, configured for this class.
Max threshold	Maximum threshold. Maximum WRED threshold in number of packets.

### Enhanced Packet Marking: Example

The following sample output from the **show policy-map** command displays the configuration for policy maps called policy1 and policy2.

In policy1 , a table map called table-map-cos1 has been configured to determine the precedence based on the class of service (CoS) value. Policy map policy 1 converts and propagates the packet markings defined in the table map called table-map-cos1.

The following sample output from the **show policy-map** command displays the configuration for service polices called policy1 and policy2 . In policy1 , a table map called table-map1 has been configured to determine the precedence according to the CoS value. In policy2 , a table map called table-map2 has been configured to determine the CoS value according to the precedence value.

```
Router# show policy-map policy1

Policy Map policy1
Class class-default
  set precedence cos table table-map1

Router# show policy-map policy2

Policy Map policy2
Class class-default
  set cos precedence table table-map2
```

Table 186 describes the fields shown in the display.

**Table 186** *show policy-map Field Descriptions—Configured for Enhanced Packet Marking*

Field	Description
Policy Map	Name of the policy map being displayed.
Class	Name of the class in the policy map being displayed.
set precedence cos table table-map1 or set cos precedence table table-map2	Name of the set command used to set the specified value.  For instance, set precedence cos table-map1 indicates that a table map called table-map1 has been configured to set the precedence value on the basis of the values defined in the table map.  Alternately, set cos table table-map2 indicates that a table map called table-map2 has been configured to set the CoS value on the basis of the values defined in the table map.

### Bandwidth-Remaining Ratio: Example

The following sample output for the **show policy-map** command indicates that the class-default class of the policy map named vlan10\_policy has a bandwidth-remaining ratio of 10. When congestion occurs, the scheduler allocates class-default traffic 10 times the unused bandwidth allocated in relation to other subinterfaces.

```
Router# show policy-map vlan10_policy

Policy Map vlan10_policy
Class class-default
  Average Rate Traffic Shaping
  cir 1000000 (bps)
  bandwidth remaining ratio 10
  service-policy child_policy
```

Table 187 describes the fields shown in the display.

**Table 187** *show policy-map Field Descriptions—Configured for Bandwidth-Remaining Ratio*

Field	Description
Policy Map	Name of the policy map being displayed.
Class	Name of the class in the policy map being displayed.
Average Rate Traffic Shaping	Indicates that Average Rate Traffic Shaping is configured.
cir	Committed information rate (CIR) used to shape traffic.
bandwidth remaining ratio	Indicates the ratio used to allocate excess bandwidth.

#### ATM Overhead Accounting: Example

The following sample output for the **show policy-map** command indicates that ATM overhead accounting is enabled for the class-default class. The BRAS-DSLAM encapsulation is dot1q and the subscriber encapsulation is snap-rbe for the AAL5 service.

```
Policy Map unit-test
  Class class-default
    Average Rate Traffic Shaping
      cir 10% account dot1q aal5 snap-rbe
```

Table 188 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 188** *show policy-map Field Descriptions—Configured for ATM Overhead Accounting*

Field	Description
Average Rate	Committed burst (Bc) is the maximum number of bits sent out in each interval.
cir 10%	Committed information rate (CIR) is 10 percent of the available interface bandwidth.
dot1q	BRAS-DSLAM encapsulation is 802.1Q VLAN.
aal5	DSLAM-CPE encapsulation type is based on the ATM Adaptation Layer 5 service. AAL5 supports connection-oriented variable bit rate (VBR) services.
snap-rbe	Subscriber encapsulation type.

#### Tunnel Marking: Example

In this sample output of the **show policy-map** command, the character string “ip precedence tunnel 4” indicates that tunnel marking (either L2TPv3 or GRE) has been configured to set the IP precedence value to 4 in the header of a tunneled packet.



#### Note

In Cisco IOS Release 12.4(15)T2, GRE-tunnel marking is supported on the RPM-XF platform *only*.

```
Router# show policy-map

Policy Map TUNNEL_MARKING
  Class MATCH_FRDE
    set ip precedence tunnel 4
```

Table 189 describes the fields shown in the display.

**Table 189** *show policy-map Field Descriptions—Configured for Tunnel Marking*

Field	Description
Policy Map	Name of the policy map being displayed.
Class	Name of the class in the policy map being displayed.
set ip precedence tunnel	Indicates that tunnel marking has been configured.

#### HQF: Example 1

The following sample output from the **show policy-map** command displays the configuration for a policy map called test1:

```
Router# show policy-map test1

Policy Map test1
Class class-default
  Average Rate Traffic Shaping
  cir 1536000 (bps)
  service-policy test2
```

Table 190 describes the fields shown in the display.

**Table 190** *show policy-map Field Descriptions—Configured for HQF*

Field	Description
Policy Map	Name of the policy map being displayed.
Class	Name of the class in the policy map being displayed.
Average Rate Traffic Shaping	Indicates that Average Rate Traffic Shaping is configured.
cir	Committed information rate (CIR) in bps.
service-policy	Name of the service policy configured in policy map “test1”.

#### HQF: Example 2

The following sample output from the **show policy-map** command displays the configuration for a policy map called test2:

```
Router# show policy-map test2

Policy Map test2
Class RT
  priority 20 (%)
Class BH
  bandwidth 40 (%)
  queue-limit 128 packets
Class BL
  bandwidth 35 (%)
  packet-based wred, exponential weight 9

dscp    min-threshold    max-threshold    mark-probability
-----
af21 (18)    100                400                1/10
default (0)    -                  -                  1/10
```

Table 191 describes the fields shown in the display.

**Table 191** *show policy-map Field Descriptions—Configured for HQF*

Field	Description
Policy Map	Name of the policy map being displayed.
Class	Name of the class in the policy map being displayed.
Average Rate Traffic Shaping	Indicates that Average Rate Traffic Shaping is configured.
priority	Indicates the queueing priority percentage assigned to traffic in this class.
bandwidth	Indicates the bandwidth percentage allocated to traffic in this class.
queue-limit	Indicates the queue limit in packets for this traffic class.
packet-based wred, exponential weight	Indicates that random detect is being applied and the units used are packets. Exponential weight is a factor for calculating the average queue size used with WRED.
dscp	Differentiated services code point (DSCP). Values can be the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 to 63—Numerical DSCP values. The default value is 0.</li> <li>af1 to af43—Assured forwarding (AF) DSCP values.</li> <li>cs1 to cs7—Type of service (ToS) precedence values.</li> <li>default—Default DSCP value.</li> <li>ef—Expedited forwarding (EF) DSCP values.</li> </ul>
min-threshold	Minimum threshold. Minimum WRED threshold in number of packets.
max-threshold	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.

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>bandwidth</b>	Specifies or modifies the bandwidth allocated for a class belonging to a policy map, and enables ATM overhead accounting.
<b>bandwidth remaining ratio</b>	Specifies a bandwidth-remaining ratio for class queues and subinterface-level queues to determine the amount of unused (excess) bandwidth to allocate to the queue during congestion.
<b>class (policy map)</b>	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.
<b>class-map</b>	Creates a class map to be used for matching packets to a specified class.
<b>drop</b>	Configures a traffic class to discard packets belonging to a specific class.
<b>police</b>	Configures traffic policing.
<b>police (two rates)</b>	Configures traffic policing using two rates, the CIR and the PIR.

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>policy-map</b>	Creates or modifies a policy map that can be attached to one or more interfaces to specify a service policy.
<b>random-detect ecn</b>	Enables ECN.
<b>shape</b>	Shapes traffic to the indicated bit rate according to the algorithm specified, and enables ATM overhead accounting.
<b>show policy-map class</b>	Displays the configuration for the specified class of the specified policy map.
<b>show policy-map interface</b>	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.
<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the current configuration of the router. If configured, the command output includes information about ATM overhead accounting.
<b>show table-map</b>	Displays the configuration of a specified table map or of all table maps.
<b>table-map (value mapping)</b>	Creates and configures a mapping table for mapping and converting one packet-marking value to another.

# show policy-map class

To display the configuration for the specified class of the specified policy map, use the **show policy-map class** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

```
show policy-map policy-map class class-name
```

## Syntax Description

<i>policy-map</i>	The name of a policy map that contains the class configuration to be displayed.
<i>class-name</i>	The name of the class whose configuration is to be displayed.

## Command Modes

User EXEC (>)  
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.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1	This command was implemented on Cisco ASR 1000 series routers.

## Usage Guidelines

You can use the **show policy-map class** command to display any single class configuration for any service policy map, whether or not the specified service policy map has been attached to an interface.

## Examples

The following example displays configurations for the class called class7 that belongs to the policy map called po1:

```
Router# show policy-map po1 class class7

Class class7
  Bandwidth 937 (kbps) Max Thresh 64 (packets)
```



**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show policy-map</b>	Displays the configuration of all classes for a specified service policy map or all classes for all existing policy maps.
<b>show policy-map interface</b>	Displays the configuration of all classes configured for all service policies on the specified interface or displays the classes for the service policy for a specific PVC on the interface.

# show policy-map control-plane

To display the configuration and statistics for a traffic class or all traffic classes in the policy maps attached to the control plane for aggregate or distributed control plane services, use the **show policy-map control-plane** command in privileged EXEC mode.

## Cisco 3660, 3800, 7200, 7400, and 7500 Series Routers

```
show policy-map control-plane [type policy-type] [all | slot slot-number] [host | transit |
cef-exception] [input [class class-name] | output [class class-name]]
```

## Cisco 7600 and ASR 1000 Series Routers

```
show policy-map control-plane [all] [input [class class-name] | output [class class-name]]
```

### Syntax Description

<b>type</b> <i>policy-type</i>	(Optional) Specifies policy-map type for which you want statistics (for example, port-filter or queue-threshold).
<b>all</b>	(Optional) Displays all QoS control plane policies used in aggregate and distributed control plane (CP) services.
<b>slot</b> <i>slot-number</i>	(Optional) Displays information about the quality of service (QoS) policy used to perform distributed CP services on the specified line card.
<b>host</b>	(Optional) Displays policy-map and class-map statistics for the host subinterface.
<b>transit</b>	(Optional) Displays policy-map and class-map statistics for the transit subinterface.
<b>cef-exception</b>	(Optional) Displays policy-map and class-map statistics for the Cef-exception subinterface.
<b>input</b>	(Optional) Displays statistics for the attached input policy.
<b>output</b>	(Optional) Displays statistics for the attached output policy.
	<b>Note</b> The <b>output</b> keyword is supported only in Cisco IOS Release 12.3(4)T and later Cisco IOS 12.3T releases.
<b>class</b> <i>class-name</i>	(Optional) Name of the class whose configuration and statistics are to be displayed.

### Command Default

Information displays for all classes of the policy map of the control plane.

### Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(18)S	This command was introduced.
12.3(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.3(4)T, and support for the <b>output</b> keyword was added.
12.0(29)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(29)S.

Release	Modification
12.2(18)SXD1	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(18)SXD1.
12.0(30)S	The <b>slot slot-number</b> parameter was added to support distributed CP services.
12.4(4)T	Support was added for the <b>type policy-type</b> keyword and argument combination and for the <b>host, transit, and cef-exception</b> keywords.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.2	This command was implemented on Cisco ASR 1000 series routers.

### Usage Guidelines

The **show policy-map control-plane** command displays information for aggregate and distributed control-plane policing services that manage the number or rate of control-plane (CP) packets sent to the process level of the route processor.

Information for distributed control-plane service is displayed for a specified line card. Distributed CP services are performed on a line card's distributed switch engine and manage CP traffic sent from all interfaces on the line card to the route processor, where aggregate CP services (for CP packets received from all line cards on the router) are performed.

### Examples

The following example shows that the policy map TEST is associated with the control plane. This policy map polices traffic that matches the class map TEST, while allowing all other traffic (that matches the class map called "class-default") to go through as is.

```
Router# show policy-map control-plane

Control Plane

Service-policy input:TEST

Class-map:TEST (match-all)
  20 packets, 11280 bytes
  5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
  Match:access-group 101
  police:
    8000 bps, 1500 limit, 1500 extended limit
    conformed 15 packets, 6210 bytes; action:transmit
    exceeded 5 packets, 5070 bytes; action:drop
    violated 0 packets, 0 bytes; action:drop
    conformed 0 bps, exceed 0 bps, violate 0 bps

Class-map:class-default (match-any)
  105325 packets, 11415151 bytes
  5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
  Match:any
```

[Table 192](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 192** show policy-map control-plane Field Descriptions

Field	Description
<b>Fields Associated with Classes or Service Policies</b>	
Service-policy input	Name of the input service policy that is applied to the control plane. (This field will also show the output service policy, if configured.)
Class-map	Class of traffic being displayed. Traffic is displayed for each configured class. The choice for implementing class matches (for example, match-all or match-any) can also appear next to the traffic class.
offered rate	Rate, in kbps, at which packets are coming into 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 for the specified class of traffic.  For more information about the variety of match criteria options available, see the “Applying QoS Features Using the MQC” module in the <i>Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide</i> .
<b>Fields Associated with Traffic Policing</b>	
police	Indicates that the <b>police</b> command has been configured to enable traffic policing.
conformed	Displays the action to be taken on packets that conform 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 that exceed 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 that violate a specified rate. Displays the number of packets and bytes on which the action was taken.

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>control-plane</b>	Enters control-plane configuration mode to apply a QoS policy to police traffic destined for the control plane.
<b>service-policy (control-plane)</b>	Attaches a policy map to the control plane for aggregate or distributed control-plane services.

# show policy-map interface

To display the statistics and the configurations of the input and output policies that are attached to an interface, use the **show policy-map interface** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

## ATM Shared Port Adapters

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

## Cisco 3660, 3845, 7200, 7400, 7500, and Cisco ASR 1000 Series Routers

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

## Cisco 6500 Series Switches

```
show policy-map interface [interface-type interface-number | vlan vlan-id] [detailed]
[input | output] [class class-name]
```

```
show policy-map interface [port-channel channel-number [class class-name]]
```

## Cisco 7600 Series Routers

```
show policy-map interface [interface-type interface-number | null 0 | vlan vlan-id]


```

### Syntax Description

<i>slot</i>	(ATM shared port adapter only) Chassis slot number. See the appropriate hardware manual for slot information. For SIPs, see 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.
<i>/subslot</i>	(ATM shared port adapter only) Secondary slot number on an SPA interface processor (SIP) where a SPA is installed. See the platform-specific SPA hardware installation guide and the corresponding “Specifying the Interface Address on an SPA” topic in the platform-specific SPA software configuration guide for subslot information.
<i>/port</i>	(ATM shared port adapter only) Port or interface number. See the appropriate hardware manual for port information. For SPAs, see the corresponding “Specifying the Interface Address” topics in the platform-specific SPA software configuration guide.
<i>.subinterface</i>	(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.
<b>type access-control</b>	(Optional) Displays class maps configured to determine the exact pattern to look for in the protocol stack of interest.
<i>type</i>	Type of interface or subinterface whose policy configuration is to be displayed.
<i>number</i>	Port, connector, or interface card number.

<b>vc</b>	(Optional) For ATM interfaces only, shows the policy configuration for a specified PVC.
<i>vpi/</i>	(Optional) ATM network virtual path identifier (VPI) for this permanent virtual circuit (PVC). On the Cisco 7200 and 7500 series routers, this value ranges from 0 to 255.  The <i>vpi</i> and <i>vci</i> arguments cannot both be set to 0; if one is 0, the other cannot be 0.  The absence of both the forward slash (/) and a <i>vpi</i> value defaults the <i>vpi</i> value to 0. If this value is omitted, information for all virtual circuits (VCs) on the specified ATM interface or subinterface is displayed.
<i>vci</i>	(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 <b>atm vc-per-vp</b> 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 <i>vpi</i> and <i>vci</i> arguments cannot both be set to 0; if one is 0, the other cannot be 0.
<b>dlci</b>	(Optional) Indicates a specific PVC for which policy configuration will be displayed.
<i>dlci</i>	(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.
<b>input</b>	(Optional) Indicates that the statistics for the attached input policy will be displayed.
<b>output</b>	(Optional) Indicates that the statistics for the attached output policy will be displayed.
<b>class class-name</b>	(Optional) Displays the QoS policy actions for the specified class.
<i>interface-type</i>	(Optional) Interface type; possible valid values are <b>ethernet</b> , <b>fastethernet</b> , <b>gigabitethernet</b> , <b>tengigabitethernet</b> , <b>pos</b> , <b>atm</b> , and <b>ge-wan</b> .
<i>interface-number</i>	(Optional) Module and port number; see the “Usage Guidelines” section for valid values.
<b>vlan vlan-id</b>	(Optional) Specifies the VLAN ID; valid values are from 1 to 4094.
<b>detailed</b>	(Optional) Displays additional statistics.
<b>port-channel channel-number</b>	(Optional) Displays the EtherChannel port-channel interface.
<b>null 0</b>	(Optional) Specifies the null interface; the only valid value is 0.

### Command Default

This command displays the packet statistics of all classes that are configured for all service policies on the specified interface or subinterface or on a specific permanent virtual circuit (PVC) on the interface.

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

User EXEC (>)

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.
12.0(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.
12.1(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 and can display burst parameters and associated actions.
12.2(8)T	This 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.

Release	Modification
12.2(13)T	<p>The following modifications were made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This command was modified for the Percentage-Based Policing and Shaping feature.</li> <li>• This command was modified for the Class-Based RTP and TCP Header Compression feature.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• This command was modified to display the Frame Relay DLCI number as a criterion for matching traffic inside a class map.</li> <li>• This command was modified to display Layer 3 packet length as a criterion for matching traffic inside a class map.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
12.2(14)SX	This command was modified. Support for this command was introduced on Cisco 7600 series routers.
12.2(15)T	This command was modified to display Frame Relay voice-adaptive traffic-shaping information.
12.2(17d)SXB	This command was implemented on the Supervisor Engine 2 and integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(17d)SXB.
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	This command was modified. The <b>type access-control</b> keywords were added to support flexible packet matching.
12.2(28)SB	<p>This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB, and the following modifications were made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This command was modified to display either legacy (undistributed processing) QoS or hierarchical queuing framework (HQF) parameters on Frame Relay interfaces or PVCs.</li> <li>• This command was modified to display information about Layer 2 Tunnel Protocol Version 3 (L2TPv3) tunnel marking.</li> </ul>
12.2(31)SB2	<p>The following modifications were made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This command was enhanced to display statistical information for each level of priority service configured and information about bandwidth-remaining ratios, and this command was implemented on the Cisco 10000 series router for the PRE3.</li> <li>• This command was modified to display statistics for matching packets on the basis of VLAN identification numbers. As of Cisco IOS Release 12.2(31)SB2, matching packets on the basis of VLAN identification numbers is supported on Cisco 10000 series routers only.</li> </ul>
12.2(33)SRC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRC.



Release	Modification
12.4(15)T2	This command was modified to display information about Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) tunnel marking.  <b>Note</b> As of this release, GRE-tunnel marking is supported on the Cisco MGX Route Processor Module (RPM-XF) platform <i>only</i> .
12.2(33)SB	This command was modified to display information about GRE-tunnel marking, and support for the Cisco 7300 series router was added.
Cisco IOS XE 2.1	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1 and was implemented on the Cisco ASR 1000 series router.
12.4(20)T	This command was modified. Support was added for hierarchical queuing framework (HQF) using the Modular Quality of Service (QoS) Command-Line Interface (CLI) (MQC).
12.2(33)SXI	This command was implemented on the Catalyst 6500 series switch and modified to display the strict level in the priority feature and the counts per level.
12.2SR	This command was modified to automatically round off the <b>bc</b> and <b>be</b> values, in the MQC police policy map, to the interface's MTU size.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	The command output was modified to display information about subscriber QoS statistics.

## Usage Guidelines

### Cisco 3660, 3845, 7200, 7400, 7500, and Cisco ASR 1000 Series Routers

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.

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.

In HQF images for Cisco IOS Releases 12.4(20)T and later, the packets delayed and the bytes delayed counters were removed for traffic shaping classes.

### Cisco 7600 Series Routers and Catalyst 6500 Series Switches

The pos, atm, and ge-wan interfaces are not supported on Cisco 7600 series routers or Catalyst 6500 series switches that are configured with a Supervisor Engine 720.

Cisco 7600 series routers and Catalyst 6500 series switches that are configured with a Supervisor Engine 2 display packet counters.

Cisco 7600 series routers and Catalyst 6500 series switches that are configured with a Supervisor Engine 720 display byte counters.

The output does not display policed-counter information; 0 is displayed in its place (for example, 0 packets, 0 bytes). To display dropped and forwarded policed-counter information, enter the **show mls qos** command.

On the Cisco 7600 series router, for OSM WAN interfaces only, if you configure policing within a policy map, the hardware counters are displayed and the class-default counters are not displayed. If you do not configure policing within a policy map, the class-default counters are displayed.

On the Catalyst 6500 series switch, the **show policy-map interface** command displays the strict level in the priority feature and the counts per level.

The *interface-number* argument designates the module and port number. Valid values for *interface-number* depend on the specified interface type and the chassis and module that are used. For example, if you specify a Gigabit Ethernet interface and have a 48-port 10/100BASE-T Ethernet module that is installed in a 13-slot chassis, valid values for the module number are from 1 to 13 and valid values for the port number are from 1 to 48.

## HQF

When you configure HQF, the **show policy-map interface** command displays additional fields that include the differentiated services code point (DSCP) value, WRED statistics in bytes, transmitted packets by WRED, and a counter that displays packets output/bytes output in each class.

## Examples

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

- [Weighted Fair Queueing \(WFQ\) on Serial Interface: Example, page 1183](#)
- [Traffic Shaping on Serial Interface: Example, page 1184](#)
- [Precedence-Based Aggregate WRED on ATM Shared Port Adapter: Example, page 1187](#)
- [DSCP-Based Aggregate WRED on ATM Shared Port Adapter: Example, page 1188](#)
- [Frame Relay Voice-Adaptive Traffic-Shaping: Example, page 1190](#)
- [Two-Rate Traffic Policing: Example, page 1190](#)
- [Multiple Traffic Policing Actions: Example, page 1191](#)
- [Explicit Congestion Notification: Example, page 1192](#)
- [Class-Based RTP and TCP Header Compression: Example, page 1194](#)
- [Modular QoS CLI \(MQC\) Unconditional Packet Discard: Example, page 1196](#)
- [Percentage-Based Policing and Shaping: Example, page 1197](#)
- [Traffic Shaping: Example, page 1198](#)
- [Packet Classification Based on Layer 3 Packet Length: Example, page 1200](#)
- [Enhanced Packet Marking: Example, page 1201](#)
- [Traffic Policing: Example, page 1202](#)
- [Formula for Calculating the CIR: Example, page 1203](#)
- [Formula for Calculating the PIR: Example, page 1203](#)
- [Formula for Calculating the Committed Burst \(bc\): Example, page 1204](#)
- [Formula for Calculating the Excess Burst \(be\): Example, page 1204](#)
- [Bandwidth Estimation: Example, page 1205](#)
- [Shaping with HQF Enabled: Example, page 1205](#)
- [Packets Matched on the Basis of VLAN ID Number: Example, page 1206](#)

- [Cisco 7600 Series Routers: Example, page 1207](#)
- [Multiple Priority Queues on Serial Interface: Example, page 1209](#)
- [Bandwidth-Remaining Ratios: Example, page 1209](#)
- [Tunnel Marking: Example, page 1211](#)
- [Traffic Shaping Overhead Accounting for ATM: Example, page 1212](#)
- [HQF: Example, page 1213](#)
- [Account QoS Statistics for the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers: Example, page 1215](#)

### Weighted Fair Queueing (WFQ) on Serial Interface: Example

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 193](#) 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 pkts/bytes	Random drop pkts/bytes	Tail drop pkts/bytes	Minimum thresh	Maximum thresh	Mark 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
```

### Traffic Shaping on Serial Interface: Example

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 193](#) for an explanation of the significant fields that commonly appear in the command output.



**Note**

In HQF images for Cisco IOS Releases 12.4(20)T and later, the packets delayed and bytes delayed counters were removed for traffic shaping classes.

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

**Table 193 show policy-map interface Field Descriptions<sup>1</sup>**

Field	Description
<b>Fields Associated with Classes or Service Policies</b>	
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.  <b>Note</b> 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 <i>before</i> 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 <i>one</i> tunnel encapsulation, or may include the overhead for <i>all</i> 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.
<b>Note</b>	In distributed architecture platforms (such as the Cisco 7500 series platform), 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 that are available, see the “Classifying Network Traffic” module in the <i>Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide</i> .

Table 193 show policy-map interface Field Descriptions<sup>1</sup> (continued)

Field	Description
<b>Fields Associated with Queueing (if Enabled)</b>	
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.
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.
<b>Fields Associated with Weighted Random Early Detection (WRED) (if Enabled)</b>	
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.  <b>Note</b> If there is insufficient memory in the buffer to accommodate the packet, the packet can be dropped <i>after</i> 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.

**Table 193** show policy-map interface Field Descriptions<sup>1</sup> (continued)

Field	Description
<b>Fields Associated with Traffic Shaping (if Enabled)</b>	
Target Rate	Rate used for shaping traffic.
Byte Limit	Maximum number of bytes that can be transmitted per interval. Calculated as follows: $((Bc+Be) / 8) \times 1$
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.
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.

### Precedence-Based Aggregate WRED on ATM Shared Port Adapter: Example

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 194](#) 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)# exit
Router(config-pmap)# exit
Router(config)# interface ATM4/1/0.10 point-to-point
```

```

Router(config-if)# ip address 10.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)# pvc 10/110
Router(config-if)# service-policy output prec-aggr-wred

Router# show policy-map interface atm4/1/0.10

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/bytespkts/bytespkts/bytespkts/bytespkts/bytespkts/bytespkts/bytespkts/bytespkts/bytespkts/bytespkts/bytespkts/bytespkts/bytes
  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
  
```

#### DSCP-Based Aggregate WRED on ATM Shared Port Adapter: Example

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 194](#) 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-pmap-c)# exit
Router(config-pmap)# exit
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 atm4/1/0.11

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/bytes      threshthreshprob
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 194 describes the significant fields shown in the display when aggregate WRED is configured for an ATM shared port adapter.

**Table 194** *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.
<b>Note</b>	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.  <b>Note</b> If there is insufficient memory in the buffer to accommodate the packet, the packet can be dropped <i>after</i> 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: 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.



**Note**

In HQF images for Cisco IOS Releases 12.4(20)T and later, the packets delayed and bytes delayed counters were removed for traffic shaping classes.

```
Router# show policy-map 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 195 describes the significant fields shown in the display. Significant fields that are not described in Table 195 are described in Table 193, “show policy-map interface Field Descriptions.”

**Table 195 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: 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 196 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 196** show policy-map interface Field Descriptions—Configured for Two-Rate Traffic Policing

Field	Description
police	Indicates that the <b>police</b> 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: 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 197 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 197 show policy-map interface Field Descriptions—Configured for Multiple Traffic Policing Actions**

Field	Description
police	Indicates that the <b>police</b> 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: 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:precl (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 pkts/bytes	Random drop pkts/bytes	Tail drop pkts/bytes	Minimum threshold	Maximum threshold	Mark 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 198 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 198** 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.

**Table 198** show policy-map interface Field Descriptions—Configured for ECN (continued)

Field	Description
Transmitted pkts/bytes	Number of packets (also shown in bytes) passed through WRED and not dropped by WRED.  <b>Note</b> If there is insufficient memory in the buffer to accommodate the packet, the packet can be dropped <i>after</i> 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.
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: 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 199 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 199 show policy-map interface Field Descriptions—Configured for Class-Based RTP and TCP Header Compression<sup>1</sup>**

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.  <b>Note</b> 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 <i>before</i> 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 <i>one</i> tunnel encapsulation, or may include the overhead for <i>all</i> 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: 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 200 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 200 show policy-map interface Field Descriptions—Configured for MQC Unconditional Packet Discard<sup>1</sup>**

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.  <b>Note</b> 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 <i>before</i> 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 <i>one</i> tunnel encapsulation, or may include the overhead for <i>all</i> 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 200** show policy-map interface Field Descriptions—Configured for MQC Unconditional Packet Discard<sup>1</sup> (continued)

Field	Description
<b>Note</b>	In distributed architecture platforms (such as the Cisco 7500), 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 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 that are available, see the “Classifying Network Traffic” module in the <i>Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide</i> .
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: 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 Serial13/1

Serial13/1

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 201 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 201** *show policy-map interface Field Descriptions—Configured for Percentage-Based Policing and Shaping<sup>1</sup>*

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.  <b>Note</b> 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 <i>before</i> 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 <i>one</i> tunnel encapsulation, or may include the overhead for <i>all</i> 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: 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.



#### Note

In HQF images for Cisco IOS Releases 12.4(20)T and later, the packets delayed and bytes delayed counters were removed for traffic shaping classes.

```
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 %                1952     7808        7808        38        976        -
    201500/201500
  Queue      Packets  Bytes      Packets  Bytes      Shaping
  Depth      0        0          0        0          Active
  0          0        0          0        0          no

```

Table 202 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 202** *show policy-map interface Field Descriptions—Configured for Percentage-Based Policing and Shaping (with Traffic Shaping Enabled)<sup>1</sup>*

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.  <b>Note</b> 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 <i>before</i> 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 <i>one</i> tunnel encapsulation, or may include the overhead for <i>all</i> 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 that are available, see the “Classifying Network Traffic” module in the <i>Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide</i> .
Traffic Shaping	Indicates that traffic shaping based on a percentage of bandwidth has been enabled.

**Table 202** *show policy-map interface Field Descriptions—Configured for Percentage-Based Policing and Shaping (with Traffic Shaping Enabled)<sup>1</sup> (continued)*

Field	Description
Target/Average Rate	Rate (percentage) used for shaping traffic and the number of packets meeting that rate.
Byte Limit	Maximum number of bytes that can be transmitted per interval. Calculated as follows: $((Bc+Be) / 8 ) \times 1$
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. <b>Note</b> In Cisco IOS Release 12.4(20)T, this counter was removed.
Bytes Delayed	Total number of bytes delayed in the queue of the traffic shaper before being transmitted. <b>Note</b> In Cisco IOS Release 12.4(20)T, this counter was removed.
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: 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 203 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 203 show policy-map interface Field Descriptions—Configured for Packet Classification Based on Layer 3 Packet Length<sup>1</sup>**

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.  <b>Note</b> 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 <i>before</i> 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 <i>one</i> tunnel encapsulation, or may include the overhead for <i>all</i> 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: 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 204 describes the fields shown in the display.

**Table 204 show policy-map interface Field Descriptions—Configured for Enhanced Packet Marking<sup>1</sup>**

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 that are available, see the “Classifying Network Traffic” module in the <i>Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide</i> .
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: 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: Example

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:

$$20 \% * 2048 \text{ kbps} = 409600 \text{ bps}$$

#### Formula for Calculating the PIR: Example

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:

$$40 \% * 2048 \text{ kbps} = 819200 \text{ bps}$$



**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): Example

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:

$$300 \text{ ms} * 409600 \text{ bps} = 15360 \text{ bytes}$$

#### Formula for Calculating the Excess Burst (be): Example

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:

$$400 \text{ ms} * 819200 \text{ bps} = 40960 \text{ bytes}$$

[Table 205](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 205** *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 that are available, see the “Classifying Network Traffic” module in the <i>Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide</i> .
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: Example**

The following sample output from the **show policy-map interface** command displays statistics for the Fast Ethernet 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: 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.

**Note**

In HQF images for Cisco IOS Releases 12.4(20)T and later, the packets delayed and bytes delayed counters were removed for traffic shaping classes.

```
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
```

### Packets Matched on the Basis of VLAN ID Number: Example



**Note**

---

As of Cisco IOS Release 12.2(31)SB2, matching packets on the basis of VLAN ID numbers is supported on the Catalyst 1000 platform only.

---

The following is a sample configuration in which packets are matched and classified on the basis of the VLAN ID number. In this sample configuration, packets that match VLAN ID number 150 are placed in a class called “class1.”

```
Router# show class-map

Class Map match-all class1 (id 3)
Match vlan 150
```

Class1 is then configured as part of the policy map called “policy1.” The policy map is attached to Fast Ethernet subinterface 0/0.1.

The following sample output of the **show policy-map interface** command displays the packet statistics for the policy maps attached to Fast Ethernet subinterface 0/0.1. It displays the statistics for policy1, in which class1 has been configured.

```
Router# show policy-map interface

FastEthernet0/0.1

! Policy-map name.
Service-policy input: policy1

! Class configured in the policy map.
Class-map: class1 (match-all)
0 packets, 0 bytes
```

```

5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps

! VLAN ID 150 is the match criterion for the class.
Match: vlan 150
police:
cir 8000000 bps, bc 512000000 bytes
conformed 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
transmit
exceeded 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
drop
conformed 0 bps, exceed 0 bps

Class-map: class-default (match-any)
10 packets, 1140 bytes
5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
Match: any
10 packets, 1140 bytes
5 minute rate 0 bps

```

Table 206 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 206** *show policy-map interface Field Descriptions—Packets Matched on the Basis of VLAN ID Number<sup>1</sup>*

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 VLAN ID number, 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 that are available, see the “Classifying Network Traffic” module in the <i>Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide</i> .

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.

### Cisco 7600 Series Routers: Example

The following example shows how to display the statistics and the configurations of all the input and output policies that are attached to an interface on a Cisco 7600 series router:

```

Router# show policy-map interface

FastEthernet5/36
 service-policy input: max-pol-ipp5
   class-map: ipp5 (match-all)
     0 packets, 0 bytes
     5 minute rate 0 bps
     match: ip precedence 5
 class ipp5
   police 2000000000 2000000 conform-action set-prec-transmit 6 exceed-action p

```

```
policed-dscp-transmit
```

The following example shows how to display the input-policy statistics and the configurations for a specific interface on a Cisco 7600 series router:

```
Router# show policy-map interface fastethernet 5/36 input
```

```
FastEthernet5/36
 service-policy input: max-pol-ipp5
   class-map: ipp5 (match-all)
     0 packets, 0 bytes
     5 minute rate 0 bps
     match: ip precedence 5
   class ipp5
     police 2000000000 2000000 conform-action set-prec-transmit 6 exceed-action p
policed-dscp-transmit
```

Table 207 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 207 show policy-map interface Field Descriptions—Cisco 7600 Series Routers**

Field	Description
service-policy input	Name of the input service policy applied to the specified interface.
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.
minute 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 VLAN ID number, 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 that are available, see the “Classifying Network Traffic” module in the <i>Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide</i> .
class	Precedence value.
police	Indicates that the <b>police</b> command has been configured to enable traffic policing.

**Cisco 7200 Series Routers: Example**

The following example shows the automatic rounding-off of the **bc** and **be** values, in the MQC police policy-map, to the interface’s MTU size in a Cisco 7200 series router. The rounding-off is done only when the **bc** and **be** values are lesser than the interface’s MTU size.

```
Router# show policy-map interface
```

```
Service-policy output: p2
```

```
Service-policy output: p2
```

```
Class-map: class-default (match-any)
  2 packets, 106 bytes
  30 second offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
Match: any
```

```

    2 packets, 106 bytes
    30 second rate 0 bps
  police:
    cir 10000 bps, bc 4470 bytes
    pir 20000 bps, be 4470 bytes
    conformed 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
      transmit
    exceeded 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
      drop
    violated 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
      drop

    conformed 0000 bps, exceed 0000 bps, violate 0000 bps

```

### Multiple Priority Queues on Serial Interface: Example

The following sample output from the **show policy-map interface** command shows the types of statistical information that displays when multiple priority queues are configured. Depending upon the interface in use and the options enabled, the output that you see may vary slightly from the output shown below.

```

Router# show policy-map interface

Serial2/1/0
Service-policy output: P1
Queue statistics for all priority classes:
.
.
.
Class-map: Gold (match-all)
  0 packets, 0 bytes/*Updated for each priority level configured.*/
  5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
Match: ip precedence 2
  Priority: 0 kbps, burst bytes 1500, b/w exceed drops: 0
Priority Level 4:
  0 packets, 0 bytes

```

### Bandwidth-Remaining Ratios: Example

The following sample output from the **show policy-map interface** command indicates that bandwidth-remaining ratios are configured for class queues. As shown in the example, the classes precedence\_0, precedence\_1, and precedence\_2 have bandwidth-remaining ratios of 20, 40, and 60, respectively.

```

Router# show policy-map interface GigabitEthernet1/0/0.10

Service-policy output: vlan10_policy

Class-map: class-default (match-any)
  0 packets, 0 bytes
  30 second offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
Match: any
  0 packets, 0 bytes
  30 second rate 0 bps
Queueing
  queue limit 250 packets
  (queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
  (pkts output/bytes output) 0/0
  shape (average) cir 1000000, bc 4000, be 4000
  target shape rate 1000000
  bandwidth remaining ratio 10

Service-policy : child_policy

```

```

Class-map: precedence_0 (match-all)
  0 packets, 0 bytes
  30 second offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
  Match: ip precedence 0
  Queueing
  queue limit 62 packets
  (queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
  (pkts output/bytes output) 0/0
  shape (average) cir 500000, bc 2000, be 2000
  target shape rate 500000
  bandwidth remaining ratio 20

Class-map: precedence_1 (match-all)
  0 packets, 0 bytes
  30 second offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
  Match: ip precedence 1
  Queueing
  queue limit 62 packets
  (queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
  (pkts output/bytes output) 0/0
  shape (average) cir 500000, bc 2000, be 2000
  target shape rate 500000
  bandwidth remaining ratio 40

Class-map: precedence_2 (match-all)
  0 packets, 0 bytes
  30 second offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
  Match: ip precedence 2
  Queueing
  queue limit 62 packets
  (queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
  (pkts output/bytes output) 0/0
  shape (average) cir 500000, bc 2000, be 2000
  target shape rate 500000
  bandwidth remaining ratio 60

Class-map: class-default (match-any)
  0 packets, 0 bytes
  30 second offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
  Match: any
    0 packets, 0 bytes
    30 second rate 0 bps

  queue limit 62 packets
  (queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
  (pkts output/bytes output) 0/0

```

Table 208 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 208** *show policy-map interface Field Descriptions—Configured for Bandwidth-Remaining Ratios*

Field	Description
Service-policy output	Name of the output service policy applied to the specified interface.
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.
bandwidth remaining ratio	Indicates the ratio used to allocate excess bandwidth.

### Tunnel Marking: Example

In this sample output of the **show policy-map interface** command, the character string “ip dscp tunnel 3” indicates that L2TPv3 tunnel marking has been configured to set the DSCP value to 3 in the header of a tunneled packet.

```
Router# show policy-map interface

Serial0

Service-policy input: tunnel

Class-map: frde (match-all)
  0 packets, 0 bytes
  30 second offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
Match: fr-de
QoS Set
  ip dscp tunnel 3
  Packets marked 0

Class-map: class-default (match-any)
  13736 packets, 1714682 bytes
  30 second offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
Match: any
  13736 packets, 1714682 bytes
  30 second rate 0 bps
```

Table 209 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 209 show policy-map interface Field Descriptions—Configured for Tunnel Marking**

Field	Description
service-policy input	Name of the input service policy applied to the specified interface.
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 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. In this example, the Frame Relay Discard Eligible (DE) bit has been specified as the match criterion.  For more information about the variety of match criteria that are available, see the “Classifying Network Traffic” module in the <i>Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide</i> .
ip dscp tunnel	Indicates that tunnel marking has been configured to set the DSCP in the header of a tunneled packet to a value of 3.

**Traffic Shaping Overhead Accounting for ATM: Example**

The following output from the **show policy-map interface** command indicates that ATM overhead accounting is enabled for shaping and disabled for bandwidth:

```
Router# show policy-map interface
Service-policy output:unit-test

Class-map: class-default (match-any)
 100 packets, 1000 bytes
 30 second offered rate 800 bps, drop rate 0 bps
Match: any
shape (average) cir 154400, bc 7720, be 7720
target shape rate 154400
overhead accounting: enabled
bandwidth 30% (463 kbps)
overhead accounting: disabled

queue limit 64 packets
(queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
(packets output/bytes output) 100/1000
```



Table 210 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 210** *show policy-map interface Field Descriptions—Configured for Traffic Shaping Overhead Accounting for ATM*

Field	Description
service-policy output	Name of the output service policy applied to the specified interface.
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 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. In this example, the Frame Relay Discard Eligible (DE) bit has been specified as the match criterion. For more information about the variety of match criteria that are available, see the “Classifying Network Traffic” module in the <i>Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide</i> .
target shape rate	Indicates that traffic shaping is enabled at the specified rate.
overhead accounting	Indicates whether overhead accounting is enabled or disabled for traffic shaping.
bandwidth	Indicates the percentage of bandwidth allocated for traffic queueing.
overhead accounting:	Indicates whether overhead accounting is enabled or disabled for traffic queueing.

#### HQF: Example

The following output from the **show policy-map interface** command displays the configuration for Fast Ethernet interface 0/0:



#### Note

In HQF images for Cisco IOS Releases 12.4(20)T and later releases, the packets delayed and bytes delayed counters were removed for traffic shaping classes.

```
Router# show policy-map interface FastEthernet0/0

FastEthernet0/0

Service-policy output: test1

Class-map: class-default (match-any)
  129 packets, 12562 bytes
  30 second offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
Match: any
Queueing
queue limit 64 packets
(queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
(pkts output/bytes output) 129/12562
```

```
shape (average) cir 1536000, bc 6144, be 6144
target shape rate 1536000
```

```
Service-policy : test2
```

```
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: RT (match-all)
0 packets, 0 bytes
30 second offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
Match: ip dscp ef (46)
Priority: 20% (307 kbps), burst bytes 7650, b/w exceed drops: 0
```

```
Class-map: BH (match-all)
0 packets, 0 bytes
30 second offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
Match: ip dscp af41 (34)
Queueing
queue limit 128 packets
(queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
(pkts output/bytes output) 0/0
bandwidth 40% (614 kbps)
```

```
Class-map: BL (match-all)
0 packets, 0 bytes
30 second offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
Match: ip dscp af21 (18)
Queueing
queue limit 64 packets
(queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
(pkts output/bytes output) 0/0
bandwidth 35% (537 kbps)
Exp-weight-constant: 9 (1/512)
Mean queue depth: 0 packets
```

dscp	Transmitted pkts/bytes	Random drop pkts/bytes	Tail drop pkts/bytes	Minimum thresh	Maximum thresh	Mark prob
af21	0/0	0/0	0/0	100	400	1/10

```
Class-map: class-default (match-any)
129 packets, 12562 bytes
30 second offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
Match: any

queue limit 64 packets
(queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
(pkts output/bytes output) 129/12562
```

Table 211 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 211 show policy-map interface Field Descriptions—Configured for HQF**

Field	Description
FastEthernet	Name of the interface.
service-policy output	Name of the output service policy applied to the specified interface.
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 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.  <b>Note</b> For more information about the variety of match criteria that are available, see the “Classifying Network Traffic” module in the <i>Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide</i> .
Queueing	Indicates that queueing is enabled.
queue limit	Maximum number of packets that a queue can hold for a class policy configured in a policy map.
bandwidth	Indicates the percentage of bandwidth allocated for traffic queueing.
dscp	Differentiated services code point (DSCP). Values can be the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 to 63—Numerical DSCP values. The default value is 0.</li> <li>af1 to af43—Assured forwarding (AF) DSCP values.</li> <li>cs1 to cs7—Type of service (ToS) precedence values.</li> <li>default—Default DSCP value.</li> <li>ef—Expedited forwarding (EF) DSCP values.</li> </ul>

### Account QoS Statistics for the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers: Example

The following example shows the new output fields associated with the QoS: Policies Aggregation Enhancements feature beginning in Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6 for subscriber statistics. The new output fields begin with the label “Account QoS Statistics.”

```
Router# show policy-map interface port-channel 1.1
Port-channel1.1

  Service-policy input: input_policy

  Class-map: class-default (match-any)
    0 packets, 0 bytes
    5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
    Match: any
    QoS Set
      dscp default
    No packet marking statistics available
```

Service-policy output: Port-channel\_1\_subscriber

```
Class-map: EF (match-any)
  105233 packets, 6734912 bytes
  5 minute offered rate 134000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
  Match: dscp ef (46)
  Match: access-group name VLAN_REMARK_EF
  Match: qos-group 3
  Account QoS statistics
    Queueing
      Packets dropped 0 packets/0 bytes
  QoS Set
  cos 5
  No packet marking statistics available
  dscp ef
  No packet marking statistics available
```

```
Class-map: AF4 (match-all)
  105234 packets, 6734976 bytes
  5 minute offered rate 134000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
  Match: dscp cs4 (32)
  Account QoS statistics
    Queueing
      Packets dropped 0 packets/0 bytes
  QoS Set
  cos 4
  No packet marking statistics available
```

```
Class-map: AF1 (match-any)
  315690 packets, 20204160 bytes
  5 minute offered rate 402000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
  Match: dscp cs1 (8)
  Match: dscp af11 (10)
  Match: dscp af12 (12)
  Account QoS statistics
    Queueing
      Packets dropped 0 packets/0 bytes
  QoS Set
  cos 1
  No packet marking statistics available
```

```
Class-map: class-default (match-any) fragment Port-channel_BE
  315677 packets, 20203328 bytes
  5 minute offered rate 402000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
  Match: any
  Queueing
    queue limit 31250 bytes
    (queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
    (pkts output/bytes output) 315679/20203482
    bandwidth remaining ratio 1
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>bandwidth remaining ratio</b>	Specifies a bandwidth-remaining ratio for class queues and subinterface-level queues to determine the amount of unused (excess) bandwidth to allocate to the queue during congestion.
<b>class-map</b>	Creates a class map to be used for matching packets to a specified class.
<b>compression header ip</b>	Configures RTP or TCP IP header compression for a specific class.
<b>drop</b>	Configures a traffic class to discard packets belonging to a specific class.

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>match fr-dlci</b>	Specifies the Frame Relay DLCI number as a match criterion in a class map.
<b>match packet length (class-map)</b>	Specifies the length of the Layer 3 packet in the IP header as a match criterion in a class map.
<b>police</b>	Configures traffic policing.
<b>police (percent)</b>	Configures traffic policing on the basis of a percentage of bandwidth available on an interface.
<b>police (two rates)</b>	Configures traffic policing using two rates, the CIR and the PIR.
<b>policy-map</b>	Creates or modifies a policy map that can be attached to one or more interfaces to specify a service policy.
<b>priority</b>	Specifies that low-latency behavior must be given to a traffic class and configures multiple priority queues.
<b>random-detect ecn</b>	Enables ECN.
<b>shape (percent)</b>	Specifies average or peak rate traffic shaping on the basis of a percentage of bandwidth available on an interface.
<b>show class-map</b>	Display all class maps and their matching criteria.
<b>show frame-relay pvc</b>	Displays statistics about PVCs for Frame Relay interfaces.
<b>show interfaces</b>	Displays statistics for all interfaces configured on a router or access server.
<b>show mls qos</b>	Displays MLS QoS information.
<b>show policy-map</b>	Displays the configuration of all classes for a specified service policy map or all classes for all existing policy maps.
<b>show policy-map class</b>	Displays the configuration for the specified class of the specified policy map.
<b>show table-map</b>	Displays the configuration of a specified table map or of all table maps.
<b>table-map (value mapping)</b>	Creates and configures a mapping table for mapping and converting one packet-marking value to another.

# show policy-map interface brief

To display information about only the active policy maps attached to an interface, use the **show policy-map interface brief** command in privileged EXEC mode.

**show policy-map interface** [**input** | **output**] **brief** [*policy-map-name*] [**vrf** [*vrf-id*]] [**timestamp**]

## Syntax Description

<b>input</b>	(Optional) Indicates that only the information about the active input policy maps will be displayed.
<b>output</b>	(Optional) Indicates that only the information about the active output policy maps will be displayed.
<b>brief</b>	Indicates that the name of all the active policy maps (both input and output policy maps) and the interfaces to which the policy maps are attached will be displayed. The active input policy maps will be displayed first, followed by the output policy maps.
<i>policy-map-name</i>	(Optional) Name of an active policy map to be displayed.
<b>vrf</b>	(Optional) Indicates that the active policy maps for Virtual Private Network (VPN) routing and forwarding (VRF) instances will be displayed.
<i>vrf-id</i>	(Optional) A specific VRF identifier.
<b>timestamp</b>	(Optional) Indicates that the date and time when the policy map was attached will be displayed, along with the ID of the user who attached the policy map.

## Command Default

If no optional keywords or arguments are specified, all policy maps (even those that are not active) are displayed.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(28)SB	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRB	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRB.
12.2(33)SXH	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXH.
12.4(20)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(20)T.

## Usage Guidelines

The **show policy-map interface brief** command displays the name of the active policy maps and the interfaces to which those policy maps are attached. An active policy map is one that is attached to an interface.

The optional keywords and arguments allow you to tailor the information displayed about VPNs, time stamps, and user IDs.

If you do not specify any optional keywords or arguments, all policy maps (even those that are not active) are displayed.

### VPN Information Reported

The **show policy-map interface brief** command can be used for VRF interfaces in applications that use VPNs. To specify VRF interfaces, use the **vrf** keyword with the *vrf-id* argument.

### Time-stamp and User ID Information Reported

If the optional **timestamp** keyword is used with the **show policy-map interface brief** command, the time and date when a policy map was attached to an interface appear in the display. In addition to the time and date information, the name (that is, the user ID) of the person who attached the policy map to the interface will be displayed.



**Note** If the network software is reloaded (reinstalled), the time-stamp information (the time and date information) obtained will not be retained for any of the policy maps attached to interfaces on the network. Instead, the time and date information displayed will be the time and date when the software was reloaded.

### Method for Obtaining User Information

The user information included in the display is obtained from the information that you enter when you log in to the router. For example, if you are using the SSH Secure Shell utility to log in to a router, you would typically enter your username and password. However, it is not always possible to obtain the user information. Instances where user information cannot be obtained include the following:

- Not all routers require user information when you log in. Therefore, you may not be prompted to enter your username when you log in to a router.
- If you are connecting to a console port using the Telnet utility in a DOS environment, you do not need to enter user information.
- The user information cannot be retrieved because of system constraints or other factors.

If the user information cannot be obtained, the words “by unknown” will be displayed.

### Hierarchical Policy Map Information

For a hierarchical policy map structure, only the information about the parent policy maps is displayed. Information about child policy maps is not displayed.

### ATM PVCs

For ATM permanent virtual circuits (PVCs), policy maps do not remain associated with the interface if the ATM PVC is not working properly (that is, the ATM PVC is “down”). Therefore, if an ATM PVC is down, and a policy map is attached to an interface, the **show policy-map interface brief** command does not include information about the policy maps in the command output.

## Examples

The information that is displayed by the **show policy-map interface brief** command varies according to the optional keywords and arguments that you specify.

The following sections list the significant keyword and argument combinations used with the command and describe the corresponding information displayed.

### show policy-map interface brief Command Example

The **show policy-map interface brief** command displays *all* the attached policy maps (both input policy maps and output policy maps) along with the information about the interfaces to which the policy maps are attached. The input policy maps are displayed first, followed by the output policy maps.

```
Service-policy input: policyname1
  interface s2/0/1
  interface s6/0/0
```

```
Service-policy output: policyname1interface s2/0/1 interface s6/0/0
```

### show policy-map interface brief timestamp Command Example

The **show policy-map interface brief timestamp** command displays *all* the attached policy maps (both input policy maps and output policy maps) along with the information about the interfaces to which the policy maps are attached. The input policy maps are displayed first, followed by the output policy maps.

The **timestamp** keyword displays the time and date when the policy map was attached to the specific interface, along with the user ID of the person who attached the policy map to the interface.

```
Service-policy input: parentpolicy1
Service-policy input: childpolicy1
  interface s2/0/1 - applied 20:43:04 on 25/12/01 by user1
  interface s6/0/1 - applied 19:43:04 on 25/12/01 by user1
```

```
Service-policy output: policyname2
  interface s2/0/2 - applied 21:47:04 on 24/12/01 by user1
  interface s6/0/1 - applied 19:43:04 on 25/12/01 by user1
```

### show policy-map interface brief *policy-map-name* Command Example

The **show policy-map interface brief *policy-map-name*** command displays the policy map attached as *either* an input policy map *or* an output policy map, along with the information about the interface to which the policy map is attached. Only the policy map specified by the *policy-map-name* argument is displayed.

For example, the display for the **show policy-map interface brief policyname1** command is as follows:

```
Service-policy input: policyname1
  interface s2/0/1
  interface s6/0/0
```

```
Service-policy output: policyname1
  interface s1/0/2
  interface s3/0/0
```

### show policy-map interface brief *policy-map-name* timestamp Command Example

The **show policy-map interface brief *policy-map-name* timestamp** command displays the policy map attached as *either* an input policy map *or* an output policy map, along with the information about the interface to which it is attached. Only the policy map specified by the *policy-map-name* argument is displayed.

The **timestamp** keyword displays the time and date when the policy map was attached to the specific interface, along with the user ID of the person who attached the policy map to the interface.

For example, the display for the **show policy-map interface brief policyname2 timestamp** command is as follows:

```
Service-policy input: policyname2
  interface s2/0/2 - applied 21:47:04 on 24/12/01 by user1
  interface s6/0/1 - applied 19:43:04 on 25/12/01 by user1
```

```
Service-policy output: policyname2
  interface s4/0/2 - applied 12:47:04 on 24/12/01 by user1
  interface s7/0/1 - applied 14:43:04 on 25/12/01 by user1
```



**show policy-map interface output brief Command Example**

The **show policy-map interface output brief** command displays the attached *output* policy maps, along with the information about the interfaces to which they are attached.

```
Service-policy output: policynam1
```

**show policy-map interface output brief timestamp Command Example**

The **show policy-map interface output brief timestamp** command displays the attached *output* policy maps, along with the information about the interfaces to which they are attached.

The **timestamp** keyword displays the time and date when the policy map was attached to the specific interface, along with the user ID of the person who attached the policy map to the interface.

```
Service-policy output: policynam2
  interface s2/0/2 - applied 21:47:04 on 24/12/01 by user1
  interface s6/0/1 - applied 19:43:04 on 25/12/01 by user1
```

**show policy-map interface input brief Command Example**

The **show policy-map interface input brief** command displays the attached *input* policy maps, along with the information about the interfaces to which they are attached.

```
Service-policy input: policynam2
  interface s2/0/2
  interface s6/0/1
```

**show policy-map interface input brief timestamp Command Example**

The **show policy-map interface input brief timestamp** command displays the attached *input* policy maps, along with the information about the interfaces to which they are attached.

The **timestamp** keyword displays the time and date when the policy map was attached to the specific interface, along with the user ID of the person who attached the policy map to the interface.

```
Service-policy input: policynam2
  interface s2/0/2 - applied 21:47:04 on 24/12/01 by user1
  interface s6/0/1 - applied 19:43:04 on 25/12/01 by user1
```

**show policy-map interface output brief *policy-map-name* Command Example**

The **show policy-map interface output brief *policy-map-name*** command displays the attached *output* policy map, along with the information about the interface to which it is attached. Only the policy map specified by the *policy-map-name* argument is displayed.

For example, the display for the **show policy-map interface output brief policynam1** command is as follows:

```
Service-policy output: policynam1
  interface s2/0/1
  interface s6/0/0
```

**show policy-map interface output brief *policy-map-name* timestamp Command Example**

The **show policy-map interface output brief *policy-map-name* timestamp** command displays the attached *output* policy map, along with the information about the interface to which it is attached. Only the policy map specified by the *policy-map-name* argument is displayed.

The **timestamp** keyword displays the time and date when the policy map was attached to the specific interface, along with the user ID of the person who attached the policy map to the interface.

For example, the display for the **show policy-map interface output brief policyname2 timestamp** command is as follows:

```
Service-policy output: policyname2
  interface s2/0/2 - applied 21:47:04 on 24/12/01 by user1
  interface s6/0/1 - applied 19:43:04 on 25/12/01 by user1
```

#### **show policy-map interface input brief *policy-map-name* Command Example**

The **show policy-map interface input brief *policy-map-name*** command displays the attached *input* policy map, along with the information about the interface to which it is attached. Only the policy map specified by the *policy-map-name* argument is displayed.

For example, the display for the **show policy-map interface input brief policyname1** command is as follows:

```
Service-policy input: policyname1
  interface s2/0/1
  interface s6/0/0
```

#### **show policy-map interface input brief *policy-map-name* timestamp Command Example**

The **show policy-map interface input brief *policy-map-name* timestamp** command displays the attached *input* policy map, along with the information about the interface to which it is attached. Only the policy map specified by the *policy-map-name* argument is displayed.

The **timestamp** keyword displays the time and date when the policy map was attached to the specific interface, along with the user ID of the person who attached the policy map to the interface.

For example, the display for the **show policy-map interface input brief policyname2 timestamp** command is as follows:

```
Service-policy input: policyname2
  interface s2/0/2 - applied 21:47:04 on 24/12/01 by user1
  interface s6/0/1 - applied 19:43:04 on 25/12/01 by user1
```

#### **show policy-map interface brief vrf Command Example**

The **show policy-map interface brief vrf** command displays *all* the policy maps (both input policy maps and output policy maps), along with information about the interfaces and the VRFs to which the policy maps are attached.

```
Service-policy input: policyname1
  VRFA   interface s2/0/1
  VRFB   interface s6/0/0

Service-policy output: policyname2
  VRFC   interface s2/0/2
  VRFB   interface s6/0/1
```

#### **show policy-map interface brief vrf timestamp Command Example**

The **show policy-map interface brief vrf timestamp** command displays *all* the policy maps (both input policy maps and output policy maps), along with information about the interfaces and the VRFs to which the policy maps are attached.

The **timestamp** keyword displays the time and date when the policy map was attached to the specific interface, along with the user ID of the person who attached the policy map to the interface.

```
Service-policy input: policynam1
  VRFA interface s2/0/1 - applied 21:47:04 on 23/12/01 by user1
  VRFB interface s6/0/0 - applied 21:47:04 on 23/12/01 by user1

Service-policy output: policynam2
  VRFC interface s2/0/3 - applied 20:47:04 on 23/12/01 by user1
  VRFD interface s6/0/2 - applied 20:49:04 on 21/12/01 by user1
```

In some network configurations, the policy map may be attached to the interface initially, and then at a later time, the interface can be configured to act as a VRF interface. In this kind of network configuration, the time-stamp information displays the time when the policy map was attached to the interface. The display does not include the time when the interface was configured to act as a VRF interface. Displaying only the time when the policy map is attached to the interface also applies to the scenarios that are described in the following paragraph for other network configurations.

In other network configurations, a VRF may be attached to multiple interfaces as described in the following scenarios:

- The policy map is also attached to both the interfaces and the VRFs. In this network configuration, all the interfaces should be shown in the display for the VRF, under the policy map name, as follows:

```
Service-policy input: policynam1
  VRF1 interface s2/0/1 - applied 21:47:37 on 23/12/01 by user1
        interface atm0/0 - applied 11:37:57 on 21/11/01 by user1
```

- The policy map is not attached to all interfaces to which the specific VRF is attached. In this network configuration, only the VRF interfaces that have that policy map configured are displayed.

#### **show policy-map interface brief *policy-map-name* vrf timestamp Command Example**

The **show policy-map interface brief *policy-map-name* vrf timestamp** command displays the policy maps attached as *either* an input policy map *or* an output policy map, along with information about the interface and VRF to which the policy map is attached. Only the policy map specified by the *policy-map-name* argument is displayed.

The **timestamp** keyword displays the time and date when the policy map was attached to the specific interface, along with the user ID of the person who attached the policy map to the interface.

For example, the display for the **show policy-map interface brief policynam1 vrf timestamp** command is as follows:

```
Service-policy input: policynam1
  VRF1 interface s2/0/1 - applied 21:47:04 on 23/12/01 by user1

Service-policy output: policynam1
  VRF2 interface s6/0/1 - applied 21:47:04 on 23/12/01 by user1
```

#### **show policy-map interface brief *policy-map-name* vrf *vrf-id* timestamp Command Example**

The **show policy-map interface brief *policy-map-name* vrf *vrf-id* timestamp** command displays *all* the policy maps (both the input policy maps and the output policy maps), along with information about the interface and VRF to which the policy maps are attached. Only the policy map and VRF specified by the *policy-map-name* argument and the *vrf-id* argument are displayed.

The **timestamp** keyword displays the time and date when the policy map was attached to the specific interface, along with the user ID of the person who attached the policy map to the interface.

For example, the display for **show policy-map interface brief policynam1 vrf VRFA timestamp** command is as follows:

```
Service-policy input: policynam1
  VRFA  interface s2/0/1 - applied 21:47:04 on 23/12/01 by user1
```

```
Service-policy output: policynam1
  VRFA  interface s6/0/1 - applied 21:47:04 on 23/12/01 by user1
```

### show policy-map interface output brief vrf Command Example

The **show policy-map interface output brief vrf** command displays the attached *output* policy maps, along with information about the interface and VRF to which the policy maps are attached.

```
Service-policy output: policynam2
  VRFC  interface s2/0/2
  VRFA  interface s6/0/1
```

### show policy-map interface output brief vrf timestamp Command Example

The **show policy-map interface output brief vrf timestamp** command displays the attached *output* policy maps, along with information about the interface and VRF to which the policy maps are attached.

The **timestamp** keyword displays the time and date when the policy map was attached to the specific interface, along with the user ID of the person who attached the policy map to the interface.

```
Service-policy output: policynam2
  VRFC  interface s2/0/2 - applied 21:47:04 on 23/12/01 by user1
  VRFA  interface s6/0/1 - applied 21:47:04 on 23/12/01 by user1
```

### show policy-map interface input brief vrf Command Example

The **show policy-map interface input brief vrf** command displays the attached *input* policy maps, along with information about the interface and VRF to which the policy maps are attached.

```
Service-policy input: policynam1
  VRFA  interface s2/0/1
  VRFB  interface s6/0/0
```

```
Service-policy input: policynam2
  VRFC  interface s2/0/2
  VRFB  interface s6/0/1
```

### show policy-map interface input brief vrf timestamp Command Example

The **show policy-map interface input brief vrf timestamp** command displays the attached *input* policy maps, along with information about the interface and VRF to which the policy maps are attached.

The **timestamp** keyword displays the time and date when the policy map was attached to the specific interface, along with the user ID of the person who attached the policy map to the interface.

```
Service-policy input: policynam1
  VRFA  interface s2/0/1 - applied 21:47:04 on 23/12/01 by user1
  VRFB  interface s6/0/0 - applied 21:47:04 on 23/12/01 by user1
```

```
Service-policy input: policynam2
  VRFC  interface s2/0/3 - applied 20:47:04 on 23/12/01 by user1
  VRFD  interface s6/0/2 - applied 20:49:04 on 21/12/01 by user1
```

**show policy-map interface input brief vrf vrf-id Command Example**

The **show policy-map interface input brief vrf vrf-id** command displays the attached *input* policy maps, along with information about the interface and VRF to which the policy maps are attached. Only the policy maps attached to the VRF specified by the *vrf-id* argument are displayed.

For example, the display for the **show policy-map interface input brief vrf VRFA** command is as follows:

```
Service-policy input: policynam1
  VRFA   interface s2/0/1

Service-policy input: policynam2
  VRFA   interface s6/0/1
```

**show policy-map interface output brief vrf vrf-id Command Example**

The **show policy-map interface output brief vrf vrf-id** command displays the attached *output* policy maps, along with information about the interface and VRF to which the policy maps are attached. Only the policy maps attached to the VRF specified by the *vrf-id* argument are displayed.

For example, the display for the **show policy-map interface output brief vrf VRFB** command is as follows:

```
Service-policy output: policynam1
  VRFB   interface s2/0/1

Service-policy output: policynam2
  VRFB   interface s6/0/1
```

**show policy-map interface input brief vrf vrf-id timestamp Command Example**

The **show policy-map interface input brief vrf vrf-id timestamp** command displays the attached *input* policy maps, along with information about the interface and VRF to which the policy maps are attached. Only the policy maps attached to the VRF specified by the *vrf-id* argument are displayed.

The **timestamp** keyword displays the time and date when the policy map was attached to the specific interface, along with the user ID of the person who attached the policy map to the interface.

For example, the display for the **show policy-map interface input brief vrf VRFA timestamp** command is as follows:

```
Service-policy input: policynam1
  VRFA   interface s2/0/1 - applied 21:47:04 on 23/12/01 by user1

Service-policy input: policynam2
  VRFA   interface s6/0/1 - applied 21:47:04 on 23/12/01 by user1
```

**show policy-map interface output brief vrf vrf-id timestamp Command Example**

The **show policy-map interface output brief vrf vrf-id timestamp** command displays the attached *output* policy maps, along with information about the interface and VRF to which the policy maps are attached. Only the policy maps attached to the VRF specified by the *vrf-id* argument are displayed.

The **timestamp** keyword displays the time and date when the policy map was attached to the specific interface, along with the user ID of the person who attached the policy map to the interface.

For example, the display for the **show policy-map interface output brief vrf VRFB timestamp** command is as follows:

```
Service-policy output: policynamex1
  VRFB interface s2/0/1 - applied 21:47:04 on 23/12/01 by user1
```

```
Service-policy output: policynamex2
  VRFB interface s6/0/1 - applied 21:47:04 on 23/12/01 by user1
```

Table 212 describes the significant fields shown in the various displays.

**Table 212** show policy-map interface brief Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Service-policy output: policynamex2	Output policy map name.
Service-policy input: policynamex2	Input policy map name.
interface s2/0/1	Interface to which the policy map is attached.
VRFA	VRF to which the policy map is attached.
applied 21:47:04 on 23/12/01	Time and date when the policy map was attached to the interface or VRF.
by user1	User ID of the person who attached the policy map to the interface or VRF.

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show policy-map interface</b>	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 service group

To display the policy-map information for service groups that have members attached to an interface, use the **show policy-map interface service group** command in privileged EXEC mode.

**show policy-map interface** *type number service group* [*service-group-identifier*]

Syntax Description	type	Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
	<i>number</i>	Interface number. For more information about the numbering syntax for your networking device, use the question mark (?) online help function.
	<i>service-group-identifier</i>	(Optional) Service-group number. Enter the number of an existing service group

**Command Default** If a service group number is not specified, policy-map information for all service groups is displayed.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(33)SRE	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use the **show policy-map interface service group** command to display information about one or more service groups with members that are attached to an interface or port-channel. The information displayed includes the policy maps attached to the interface or port-channel, the QoS features configured in those policy maps (for example, traffic policing or traffic queueing), and the corresponding packet statistics. Before using this command, the policy maps and service groups must be created.

**Examples** The following is an example of the **show policy-map interface service group** command. In this example, service group 1 is specified. Service group 1 contains two policy maps (service policies), policy1 and policy2. Traffic policing is enabled in the policy1 policy map. Traffic queueing is enabled in the policy2 policy map.

```
Router# show policy-map interface gigabitEthernet 9/5 service group 1
```

```
GigabitEthernet9/5: Service Group 1
```

```
Service-policy input: policy1
```

```
Class-map: class-default (match-any)
  0 packets, 0 bytes
  5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
  Match: any
  police:
    cir 200000 bps, bc 6250 bytes
    conformed 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
```

```

    transmit
    exceeded 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
    drop
    conformed 0000 bps, exceed 0000 bps

Service-policy output: policy2

Counters last updated 00:00:34 ago

Class-map: class-default (match-any)
  0 packets, 0 bytes
  5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
Match: any
Queueing
queue limit 131072 packets
(queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
(pkts output/bytes output) 0/0
bandwidth remaining ratio 2

```

Table 213 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 213** show policy-map interface service group Field Descriptions

Field	Description
GigabitEthernet9/5: Service Group 1	Interface and service-group number.
Service-policy input: policy1 Service-policy output: policy2	Service-policy (policy-map) names and whether the policy is in the input (ingress) or the output (egress) direction on the interface.
police	Indicates that traffic policing is enabled. Statistics associated with traffic policing are also displayed.
Queueing	Indicates that a traffic queueing mechanism is enabled. Statistics associated with traffic queueing are also displayed.

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show policy-map interface</b>	Displays the statistics and the configurations of the input and output policies that are attached to an interface.
<b>show policy-map interface service instance</b>	Displays the policy-map information for a given service instance under an interface or port-channel.



# show policy-map interface service instance

To display the policy-map information for a given service instance under an interface or port channel, use the **show policy-map interface service instance** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

**show policy-map interface** *interface-type interface-number service instance service-instance-number*

Syntax Description		
	<i>interface-type</i>	The type of the interface or the port channel.
	<i>interface-number</i>	The number of the interface or the port channel.
	<i>service-instance-number</i>	The number of the service instance.

Command Modes	
	User EXEC (>)
	Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(33)SRC	This command was introduced on the Cisco 7600 series routers.
	Cisco IOS XE Release 3.3S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 3.3S.

## Examples

The following example shows the policy-map output for a hierarchical policy on a given service instance 1 under port channel 1:

```
Router# show policy-map interface port-channel 1 service instance 1
```

```
Port-channel1: EFP 1
```

```
Service-policy output: hqos-pc-brr
  Class-map: class-default (match-any)
    0 packets, 0 bytes
    5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
  Match: any
  Queueing
    queue limit 5000 packets
    (queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
    (pkts output/bytes output) 0/0
    shape (average) cir 20000000, bc 80000, be 80000
    target shape rate 20000000
    bandwidth remaining ratio 2

Service-policy : flat-pc-brr

  Class-map: cos5 (match-all)
    0 packets, 0 bytes
    5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps

  Match: cos 5
  Queueing
    queue limit 2500 packets
    (queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
```

```
(pkts output/bytes output) 0/0
shape (average) cir 10000000, bc 40000, be 40000
target shape rate 10000000

Class-map: class-default (match-any)
 0 packets, 0 bytes
 5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
 Match: any
 Queueing
 queue limit 2500 packets
 (queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
 (pkts output/bytes output) 0/0
 shape (average) cir 10000000, bc 40000, be 40000
 target shape rate 10000000
```

Table 214 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 214 show policy-map interface service instance Field Descriptions<sup>1</sup>**

Field	Description
<b>Fields Associated with Classes or Service Policies</b>	
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.  <b>Note</b> 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 <i>before</i> 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 <i>one</i> tunnel encapsulation, or may include the overhead for <i>all</i> 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 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 that are available, see the “Classifying Network Traffic” module in the <i>Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide</i> .

**Table 214** show policy-map interface service instance Field Descriptions<sup>1</sup> (continued)

Field	Description
<b>Fields Associated with Queueing (if Enabled)</b>	
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.
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.
<b>Fields Associated with Weighted Random Early Detection (WRED) (if Enabled)</b>	
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.  <b>Note</b> If there is insufficient memory in the buffer to accommodate the packet, the packet can be dropped <i>after</i> 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.

**Table 214** show policy-map interface service instance Field Descriptions<sup>1</sup> (continued)

Field	Description
<b>Fields Associated with Traffic Shaping (if Enabled)</b>	
Target Rate	Rate used for shaping traffic.
Byte Limit	Maximum number of bytes that can be transmitted per interval. Calculated as follows: $((Bc+Be) / 8) \times 1$
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.
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.

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show policy-map interface</b>	Displays the statistics and the configurations of the input and output policies that are attached to an interface.

# show policy-map mgre

To display statistics about a specific QoS policy as it is applied to a tunnel endpoint, use the **show policy-map mgre** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

```
show policy-map mgre [tunnel-interface-name] [tunnel-destination overlay-address]
```

Syntax Description	
<i>tunnel-interface-name</i>	(Optional) Name of a tunnel interface.
<i>tunnel-destination overlay-address</i>	(Optional) Tunnel destination overlay address (such as the tunnel endpoint address).

**Command Default** All existing policy map configurations are displayed.

**Command Modes** User EXEC (>)  
Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.4(22)T	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** You can specify the tunnel destination overlay address to display the output from a particular session.

**Examples** The following is sample output from the **show policy-map mgre** command:

```
Router# show policy-map mgre tunnel 0 192.168.1.2
Tunnel0 <--> 192.168.1.2
```

```
Service-policy output: set_out
```

```
Class-map: test (match-all)
  0 packets, 0 bytes
  5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
  Match: access-group 101
  QoS Set
    precedence 3
    Packets marked 0
```

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

Table 215 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 215** show policy-map mgre Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Tunnel0	Name of the tunnel endpoint.
192.168.1.2	Tunnel destination overlay address.
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.  <b>Note</b> 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 <i>before</i> 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 <i>one</i> tunnel encapsulation, or may include the overhead for <i>all</i> 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 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 that are available, see the “Classifying Network Traffic” module in the <i>Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide</i> .
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.

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>ip nhrp group</b>	Configures a NHRP group on a spoke.
<b>ip nhrp map</b>	Statically configures the IP-to-NBMA address mapping of IP destinations connected to an NBMA network.
<b>ip nhrp map group</b>	Adds NHRP groups to QoS policy mappings on a hub.
<b>show dmvpn</b>	Displays DMVPN-specific session information.

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show ip nhrp</b>	Displays NHRP mapping information.
<b>show ip nhrp group</b>	Displays the details of NHRP group mappings on a hub and the list of tunnels using each of the NHRP groups defined in the mappings.

# show policy-map multipoint

To display the statistics about a specific quality of service (QoS) for a multipoint tunnel interface, use the **show policy-map multipoint** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show policy-map multipoint [tunnel interface-number [tunnel-destination-address]]
                        [input [class class-name]] [output [class class-name]]
```

## Syntax Description

<b>tunnel</b>	(Optional) Displays the tunnel interface.
<i>interface-number</i>	(Optional) Module and port number.
<i>tunnel-destination-address</i>	(Optional) Tunnel destination overlay address (such as the tunnel endpoint address).
<b>input</b>	(Optional) Indicates that the statistics for the attached input policy will be displayed.
<b>output</b>	(Optional) Indicates that the statistics for the attached output policy will be displayed.
<b>class</b> <i>class-name</i>	(Optional) Displays the QoS policy actions for the specified class.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(22)T	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use the **show policy-map multipoint** command to display the quality of service (QoS) policy map for a multipoint tunnel interface.

## Examples

The following is sample output from the **show policy-map multipoint** command:

```
Router# show policy-map multipoint

Interface Tunnel1 <--> 10.1.1.1

Service-policy output: parent-policy-out

Class-map: class-default (match-any)
  9839 packets, 869608 bytes
  5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
Match: any
Queueing
queue limit 250 packets
(queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
(pkts output/bytes output) 5000/710000
shape (average) cir 1000000, bc 4000, be 4000
target shape rate 1000000
```



```

Service-policy : child-policy-out

    queue stats for all priority classes:
        Queueing
        queue limit 300 packets
        (queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
        (pkts output/bytes output) 5000/710000

Interface Tunnel1 <--> 10.1.2.1

Service-policy output: parent-policy-out

Class-map: class-default (match-any)
  4723 packets, 479736 bytes
  5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
Match: any
Queueing
queue limit 250 packets
(queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
(pkts output/bytes output) 0/0
shape (average) cir 1000000, bc 4000, be 4000
target shape rate 1000000

Service-policy : child-policy-out

    queue stats for all priority classes:

        queue limit 300 packets
        (queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
        (pkts output/bytes output) 0/0

```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show platform qos policy-map</b>	Displays the type and number of policy maps that are configured on the router.
<b>show policy-map</b>	Displays the configuration of all classes for a specified service policy map or all classes for all existing policy maps.
<b>show policy-map interface</b>	Displays the configuration of all classes configured for all service policies on the specified interface or displays the classes for the service policy for a specific PVC on the interface.

# show policy-map session

To display the quality of service (QoS) policy map in effect for the Subscriber Service Switch (SSS) session, use the **show policy-map session** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

```
show policy-map session [uid uid-number] [input class class-name | output class class-name]
```

## Syntax Description

<b>uid</b>	(Optional) Defines a unique session ID.
<i>uid-number</i>	(Optional) Unique session ID. Range is from 1 to 65535.
<b>input</b>	(Optional) Displays the upstream traffic of the unique session.
<b>output</b>	(Optional) Displays the downstream traffic of the unique session.
<b>class</b>	(Optional) Identifies the class that is part of the QoS policy-map definition.
<i>class-name</i>	(Optional) Class name that is part of the QoS policy-map definition.

## Command Modes

User EXEC (>)  
Privileged EXEC (#)

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(8)T	This command was introduced.
12.2(28)SB	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB. This command was also modified to include per-session traffic shaping and traffic queueing statistics, if applicable.
12.2(33)SRC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRC, and support for the Cisco 7600 series router was added.
12.2(33)SB	Support for the Cisco 7300 series router was added. This command was also modified to include traffic shaping overhead accounting for ATM statistics, if applicable.

## Usage Guidelines

Use the **show policy-map session** command with the **uid** keyword to verify the QoS policy map of a unique session ID in the input and output streams in the SSS session.

Use the **show policy-map session** command with the optional **class *class-name*** keyword argument combination to display statistics for a particular class. If you use the **show policy-map session** command without the **class *class-name*** keyword argument combination, statistics for all the classes defined in the QoS policy map display.

## Examples

This section contains sample output from the **show policy-map session** command.



### Note

The output of the **show policy-map session** command varies according to the QoS feature configured in the policy map. For instance, if traffic shaping or traffic queueing is configured in the policy maps, the statistics for those features will be included and the output will vary accordingly from what is shown in this section. Additional self-explanatory fields may appear, but the output will be very similar.

The following example from the **show policy-map session** command displays QoS policy-map statistics for traffic in the downstream direction for the QoS policy maps configured:

```
Router# show policy-map session uid 401 output
```

```
SSS session identifier 401 -

Service-policy output: downstream-policy

Class-map: customer1234 (match-any)
  4464 packets, 249984 bytes
  5 minute offered rate 17000 bps, drop rate 0 bps
Match: ip dscp cs1 cs2 cs3 cs4
  4464 packets, 249984 bytes
  5 minute rate 17000 bps
QoS Set
  dscp af11
  Packets marked 4464

Class-map: customer56 (match-any)
  2232 packets, 124992 bytes
  5 minute offered rate 8000 bps, drop rate 0 bps
Match: ip dscp cs5 cs6
  2232 packets, 124992 bytes
  5 minute rate 8000 bps
police:
  cir 20000 bps, bc 10000 bytes
  pir 40000 bps, be 10000 bytes
  conformed 2232 packets, 124992 bytes; actions:
    set-dscp-transmit af21
  exceeded 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
    set-dscp-transmit af22
  violated 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
    set-dscp-transmit af23
  conformed 8000 bps, exceed 0 bps, violate 0 bps

Class-map: customer7 (match-any)
  1116 packets, 62496 bytes
  5 minute offered rate 4000 bps, drop rate 4000 bps
Match: ip dscp cs7
  1116 packets, 62496 bytes
  5 minute rate 4000 bps
drop

Class-map: class-default (match-any)
  1236 packets, 68272 bytes
  5 minute offered rate 4000 bps, drop rate 0 bps
Match: any
```

Table 216 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 216 show policy-map session Field Descriptions – Traffic in the Downstream Direction**

Field	Description
SSS session identifier	Unique session identifier.
Service-policy output	Name of the output service policy applied to the specified interface or virtual circuit (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 bps, of packets coming in to the class.  <b>Note</b> 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 <i>before</i> 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 <i>one</i> tunnel encapsulation, or may include the overhead for <i>all</i> 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 bps, 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 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 available match criteria options, see the “Applying QoS Features Using the MQC” module of the <i>Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide</i> .
QoS Set	Indicates that packet marking is in place.
dscp	Value used in packet marking.
Packets marked	The number of packets marked.

**Table 216** show policy-map session Field Descriptions (continued)— Traffic in the Downstream

Field	Description
police	Indicates that the <b>police</b> command has been configured to enable traffic policing. Also, displays the specified committed information rate (CIR), conform burst (bc) size, peak information rate (PIR), and peak burst (be) size used for marking packets.
conformed	Displays the action to be taken on packets that conform 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 that exceed 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 that violate a specified rate. Displays the number of packets and bytes on which the action was taken.

The following example from the **show policy-map session** command displays QoS policy-map statistics for traffic in the upstream direction for all the QoS policy maps configured:

```
Router# show policy-map session uid 401 input

SSS session identifier 401 -

Service-policy input: upstream-policy

Class-map: class-default (match-any)
 1920 packets, 111264 bytes
 5 minute offered rate 7000 bps, drop rate 5000 bps
Match: any
police:
  cir 8000 bps, bc 1500 bytes
  conformed 488 packets, 29452 bytes; actions:
    transmit
  exceeded 1432 packets, 81812 bytes; actions:
    drop
  conformed 7000 bps, exceed 5000 bps
```

Table 217 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 217 show policy-map session Field Descriptions – Traffic in the Upstream Direction**

Field	Description
SSS session identifier	Unique session identifier.
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 and bytes	Number of packets (also shown in bytes) identified as belonging to the class of traffic being displayed.
offered rate	Rate, in bps, of packets coming in to the class.  <b>Note</b> 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 <i>before</i> 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 <i>one</i> tunnel encapsulation, or may include the overhead for <i>all</i> 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 bps, 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 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 available match criteria options, see the “Applying QoS Features Using the MQC” module of the <i>Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide</i> .
police	Indicates that the <b>police</b> command has been configured to enable traffic policing. Also, displays the specified committed information rate (CIR), conform burst (bc) size, peak information rate (PIR), and peak burst (be) size used for marking packets.

**Table 217** show policy-map session Field Descriptions (continued)— Traffic in the Upstream

Field	Description
conformed	Displays the action to be taken on packets that conform 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 that exceed 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 that violate a specified rate. Displays the number of packets and bytes on which the action was taken.

**Per-Session Shaping and Queueing Output: Example**

The following is sample output of the **show policy-map session** command when per-session traffic shaping and traffic queueing are enabled. With per-session traffic shaping and queueing configured, traffic shaping and traffic queueing statistics are included in the output.

**Note**

The QoS: Per-Session Shaping and Queueing on LNS feature does not support packet marking. That is, this feature does not support the use of the **set** command to mark packets. Therefore, statistics related to packet marking are not included in the output.

```
Router# show policy-map session uid 1 output

SSS session identifier 1 -

Service-policy output: parent

Class-map: class-default (match-any)
  0 packets, 0 bytes
  30 second offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
Match: any
  0 packets, 0 bytes
  30 second rate 0 bps
Queueing
queue limit 128 packets
(queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
(pkts output/bytes output) 0/0
shape (average) cir 512000, bc 12800, be 12800
target shape rate 512000

Service-policy : child

Class-map: prec0 (match-all)
  0 packets, 0 bytes
  30 second offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
Match: ip precedence 0
Queueing
queue limit 38 packets
(queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
(pkts output/bytes output) 0/0
bandwidth 30% (153 kbps)

Class-map: prec2 (match-all)
  0 packets, 0 bytes
  30 second offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
```

```

Match: ip precedence 2
Queueing
queue limit 44 packets
(queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
(pkts output/bytes output) 0/0
shape (average) cir 212000, bc 7632, be 7632
target shape rate 212000

Class-map: class-default (match-any)
 0 packets, 0 bytes
 30 second offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
Match: any
 0 packets, 0 bytes
 30 second rate 0 bps

queue limit 44 packets
(queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
(pkts output/bytes output) 0/0
    
```

Table 218 describes the significant fields related to per-session traffic shaping and queueing shown in the display.

**Table 218 show policy-map session Field Descriptions—Per-Session Traffic Shaping and Queueing Configured**

Field	Description
Queueing	Indicates that traffic queueing is enabled.
queue limit	Displays the queue limit, in packets.
queue depth	Current queue depth of the traffic shaper.
shape (average) cir, bc, be	Indicates that average rate traffic shaping is enabled. Displays the committed information rate (CIR), the committed burst (bc) rate, and the excess burst (be) rate in bytes.
target shape rate	Displays the traffic shaping rate, in bytes.

### Traffic Shaping Overhead Accounting for ATM: Example

The following output from the **show policy-map session** command indicates that ATM overhead accounting is enabled for shaping.

```

Router# show policy-map session uid 2 output

SSS session identifier 2 -

Service-policy output: ATM_OH_POLICY

Class-map: class-default (match-any)
 0 packets, 0 bytes
 30 second offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
Match: any
Queueing
queue limit 2500 packets
(queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
(pkts output/bytes output) 0/0
shape (average) cir 10000000, bc 40000, be 40000
target shape rate 10000000
Overhead Accounting Enabled
    
```



Table 219 describes the significant fields displayed..

**Table 219** *show policy-map session Field Descriptions—Traffic Shaping Overhead Accounting for ATM Configured*

Field	Description
target shape rate	Displays the traffic shaping rate, in bytes.
Overhead Accounting Enabled	Indicates that overhead accounting is enabled.

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show policy-map interface</b>	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.
<b>show sss session</b>	Displays SSS session status.

# show policy-map target service-group

To display the policy-map information about service groups comprising Ethernet Virtual Circuits (EVCs), sub interfaces or sessions as members on the main interface or port channel, use the **show policy-map target service-group** command in privileged EXEC mode.

**show policy-map target service-group** [*service-group-identifier*]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>service-group-identifier</i> Service group identification number.
---------------------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	Policy-map information for all existing service groups is displayed.
-----------------	--

<b>Command Modes</b>	Privileged EXEC(#)
----------------------	--------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	15.1(1)S	This command is introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	You should create the service groups and policy maps before using this command.
-------------------------	---

**Examples** This is a sample output of the **show policy-map target service-group** command.

```
Router# show policy-map target service-group 1000
Port-channel1: Service Group 1000
Service-policy output: policy1
Counters last updated 02:04:11 ago
Class-map: class-default (match-any)
  0 packets, 0 bytes
  30 second offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
Match: any
Queueing
queue limit 768 packets
(queue depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
(pkts output/bytes output) 0/0
shape (average) cir 20000000, bc 80000, be 80000
target shape rate 20000000
```

[Table 220](#) describes the fields shown in the **show policy-map target service-group** command.

**Table 220** Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Port-channel: Service Group	Specifies the interface type and service-group number.
Service-policy output	Specifies the output service-policy name.

Field	Description
Class-map	Specifies the class of traffic.
Queuing	Indicates that a traffic queuing mechanism is enabled. Statistics for traffic queuing are also displayed.

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show policy-map interface</b>	Displays the statistics and the configurations of the input and output policies that are attached to an interface.
<b>show policy-map interface service instance</b>	Displays the policy-map information for a given service instance under an interface or port-channel.

# show policy-map type access-control

To display the access control for a specific policy map, use the **show policy-map type access-control** command in privileged EXEC mode.

## show policy-map type access-control

```
[policy-map-name [class class-map-name] |
apn index-number |
control-plane [all | subinterface] [input [class class-map-name] | output [class
class-map-name]] |
interface type number [vc vpi/vci | vp vpi [subinterface] | input [class class-map-name] |
output [class class-map-name]] |
session [uid id] [input [class class-map-name] | output [class class-map-name]]]
```

### Cisco ASR 1000 Series

```
show policy-map type access-control [control-plane [all [brief {timestamp | vrfs timestamp} |
class class-map-name | service-instance [target-identifier]] | interface [type number
[service-instance [target-identifier]]] | session [uid [id]] [input [class class-map-name] |
output class [class-map-name]]]
```

### Syntax Description

<i>policy-map name</i>	(Optional) Policy-map name.
<b>class</b> <i>class-map-name</i>	(Optional) Displays the Quality of Service (QoS) policy actions for the specified class.
<b>apn</b> <i>index-number</i>	(Optional) Displays information about the Access Point Name (APN)-related policy.
<b>control-plane</b>	(Optional) Displays information about control plane policy.
<b>all</b>	(Optional) Displays all control plane policies.
<b>subinterface</b>	(Optional) Displays statistics and policy details for an individual class for one of the following subinterfaces: <b>cef-exception</b> , <b>host</b> , <b>transit</b> .
<b>input</b>	(Optional) Indicates that the statistics for the attached input policy are displayed.
<b>output</b>	(Optional) Indicates that the statistics for the attached output policy are displayed.
<b>interface</b> [ <i>type number</i> ]	(Optional) Displays information about the Cisco IOS QoS policy interface.
<b>vc</b>	(Optional) Displays the service policy for a specified virtual channel (VC).
<i>vpi</i>	(Optional) Virtual path identifier (VPI) for this permanent virtual circuit (PVC). The absence of the slash mark ("/") and a VPI value defaults the VPI value to 0. On the Cisco 7200 and 7500 series routers, this value ranges from 0 to 255. The <i>vpi</i> and <i>vci</i> arguments cannot both be set to 0; if one is 0, the other cannot be 0.
<i>vci</i>	(Optional) 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 <b>atm vc-per-vp</b> command. Typically, 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.

<b>session</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the session QoS policy.
<b>uid</b> [ <i>id</i> ]	(Optional) Displays the session user identifier (uid) for a policy map based on the Subscriber Service Switch (SSS) unique identifier.
<b>brief</b>	(Optional) Displays a brief description of policy maps.
<b>timestamp</b>	Displays time when the policy map was attached to the interface.
<b>vrfs</b>	Displays information about the interface associated with a virtual private network (VPN).
<b>service instance</b>	(Optional) Displays information about the service instance for an interface.
<i>target-identifier</i>	(Optional) Target identifier for a service instance.

**Command Modes**

Privileged EXEC (#)

**Command History**

Release	Modification
12.4(22)T	This command was introduced.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1	This command was implemented on Cisco ASR Aggregation Services 1000 series routers.
15.0(1)M	The command was modified. The output was modified to display encrypted filter information.

**Usage Guidelines**

Use this command to display the access control for a specific policy-map.

**Examples**

The following is sample output from the **show policy-map type access-control** command. The fields are self-explanatory.

```
Router# show policy-map type access-control

Policy Map type access-control tcp_policy
  Class psirt1 (encrypted FPM filter)
    drop
  Class psirt2 (encrypted FPM filter)
    drop
  Class psirt11 (encrypted FPM filter)
    drop

Policy Map type access-control udp_policy
  Class slammer
    drop

Policy Map type access-control fpm-policy
  Class ip_tcp_stack
    service-policy tcp_policy
  Class ip_udp_stack
    service-policy udp_policy
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show platform qos policy-map</b>	Displays the type and number of policy maps that are configured on the router.
<b>show policy-map</b>	Displays the configuration of all classes for a specified service policy map or all classes for all existing policy maps.
<b>show policy-map interface</b>	Displays the configuration of all classes configured for all service policies on the specified interface or displays the classes for the service policy for a specific PVC on the interface.

# show policy-map type nat

To display the policy-map for Network Address Translation (NAT), use the **show policy-map type NAT** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show policy-map type nat [policy-map-name [class classmap-name]] | apn index-number | |
interface [type number][input [class classmap-name] | output[class classmap-name]] | session
[uid [id]] input [class classmap-name] | output[class classmap-name]]
```

## Syntax Description

<i>policy-map-name</i>	(Optional) Policy-map name.
<b>class</b> <i>classmap-name</i>	(Optional) Displays the QoS policy actions for the specified class.
<b>apn</b> <i>index-number</i>	(Optional) Displays Access Point Name (APN) related policy information.
<b>interface</b> [ <i>type number</i> ]	(Optional) Displays Cisco IOS Quality of Service (QoS) Policy Interface information .
<b>session</b>	(Optional) Displays session QoS Policy information.
<b>uid</b> [ <i>id</i> ]	Displays session user identifier (uid) for a policy-map based on the Subscriber Service Switch (SSS) unique identifier.
<b>input</b>	(Optional) Indicates that the statistics for the attached input policy is displayed.
<b>output</b>	(Optional) Indicates that the statistics for the attached output policy is displayed.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(11)T	This command was introduced.

## Examples

The following is sample output from the **show policy-map type NAT** command:

```
Router# show policy-map type NAT

Policy Map ipnat-policyxx-in2out
Class ipnat-default
Class ipnat-class-acl-1
Class ipnat-class-acl-2
Class ipnat-class-acl-3
Policy Map ipnat-policyxx-out2in
Class ipnat-default
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>show policy-map</b>	Displays the configuration of all classes for a specified service policy map or all classes for all existing policy maps.
	<b>show policy-map interface</b>	Displays the configuration of all classes configured for all service policies on the specified interface or displays the classes for the service policy for a specific PVC on the interface.
	<b>show platform qos policy-map</b>	Displays the type and number of policy maps that are configured on the router.



# show policy-map type port-filter

To display information about policing of packets going to closed or nonlistening TCP/UDP ports, use the **show policy-map type port-filter** command in privileged EXEC mode.

## show policy-map type port-filter

```
[policy-map-name [class class-map-name] |
apn apn-index |
control-plane [all | subinterface] [input [class class-map-name] | output [class
class-map-name]] |
interface type number [vc vpi/vci | vp vpi [subinterface] | input [class class-map-name] |
output [class class-map-name]] |
session [uid id] [input [class class-map-name] | output [class class-map-name]]]
```

Syntax	Description
<i>policy-map-name</i>	(Optional) Policy-map name.
<b>class</b> <i>class-map-name</i>	(Optional) Displays the QoS policy actions for the specified class.
<b>apn</b> <i>index-number</i>	(Optional) Displays Access Point Name (APN) related policy information.
<b>control-plane</b>	(Optional) Displays information about control plane policy.
<b>all</b>	(Optional) Displays all control plane policies.
<b>subinterface</b>	(Optional) Displays statistics and policy details for an individual class for one of the following subinterfaces: <b>cef-exception</b> , <b>host</b> , <b>transit</b> .
<b>interface</b> [ <i>type number</i> ]	(Optional) Displays Cisco IOS QoS policy interface information.
<b>vc</b>	(Optional) Displays the service policy for a specified virtual channel (VC).
<i>vpi</i>	(Optional) virtual path identifier (VPI) for this PVC. The absence of the "/" and a <i>vpi</i> value defaults the <i>vpi</i> value to 0. On the Cisco 7200 and 7500 series routers, this value ranges from 0 to 255. The <i>vpi</i> and <i>vci</i> arguments cannot both be set to 0; if one is 0, the other cannot be 0.
<i>vci</i>	(Optional) 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 <code>atm vc-per-vp</code> command. Typically, lower values 0 to 31 are reserved for specific traffic (F4 Operation, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM), switched virtual circuit (SVC) signalling, Integrated Local Management Interface (ILMI), and so on) and should not be used.
<b>vp</b>	(Optional) Displays the service policy for a specified virtual path (VP).
<b>session</b>	(Optional) Displays session QoS Policy information.
<b>uid</b> [ <i>id</i> ]	Displays the session user identifier (uid) for a policy map based on the Subscriber Service Switch (SSS) unique identifier.
<b>input</b>	(Optional) Indicates that the statistics for the attached input policy is displayed.
<b>output</b>	(Optional) Indicates that the statistics for the attached output policy is displayed.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC (#)

**Command History**

Release	Modification
12.4(22)T	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

Port filtering feature allows policing of packets going to closed or nonlistened TCP/UDP ports, while queue thresholding limits the number of packets for a specified protocol that is allowed in the control-plane IP input queue.

**Examples**

The following example shows sample output for the **show policy-map type port-filter** command.

```
Router# show policy-map type port-filter

Policy Map type port-filter p1
Policy Map type port-filter p4
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show platform qos policy-map</b>	Displays the type and number of policy maps that are configured on the router.
<b>show policy-map</b>	Displays the configuration of all classes for a specified service policy map or all classes for all existing policy maps.
<b>show policy-map interface</b>	Displays the configuration of all classes configured for all service policies on the specified interface or displays the classes for the service policy for a specific PVC on the interface.

# show protocol phdf

To display protocol information from a specific protocol header description file (PHDF), use the **show protocol phdf** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show protocol phdf protocol-name
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>protocol-name</i>	Loaded PHDF.
<b>Command Modes</b>	Privileged EXEC	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.4(4)T	This command was introduced.
	12.2(18)ZY	This command integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(18)ZY on the Catalyst 6500 series of switches equipped with the Programmable Intelligent Services Accelerator (PISA).

## Examples

The following example shows how to define FPM traffic classes for slammer packets (UDP port 1434). The match criteria defined within the class maps is for slammer packets with an IP length not to exceed 404 bytes, UDP port 1434, and pattern 0x4011010 at 224 bytes from start of IP header. This example also shows how to define the service policy “fpm-policy” and apply it to the gigabitEthernet interface. Show commands have been issued to verify the FPM configuration. (Note that PHDFs are not displayed in show output because they are in XML format.)

```
Router(config)# load protocol disk2:ip.phdf
Router(config)# load protocol disk2:udp.phdf

Router(config)# class-map type stack match-all ip-udp
Router(config-cmap)# description "match UDP over IP packets"
Router(config-cmap)# match field ip protocol eq 0x11 next udp

Router(config)# class-map type access-control match-all slammer
Router(config-cmap)# description "match on slammer packets"
Router(config-cmap)# match field udp dest-port eq 0x59A
Router(config-cmap)# match field ip length eq 0x194
Router(config-cmap)# match start 13-start offset 224 size 4 eq 0x4011010

Router(config)# policy-map type access-control fpm-udp-policy
Router(config-pmap)# description "policy for UDP based attacks"
Router(config-pmap)# class slammer
Router(config-pmap-c)# drop

Router(config)# policy-map type access-control fpm-policy
Router(config-pmap)# description "drop worms and malicious attacks"
Router(config-pmap)# class ip-udp
Router(config-pmap-c)# service-policy fpm-udp-policy

Router(config)# interface gigabitEthernet 0/1
Router(config-if)# service-policy type access-control input fpm-policy
```

```

Router# show protocols phdf ip

Protocol ID: 1
Protocol name: IP
Description: Definition-for-the-IP-protocol
Original file name: disk2:ip.phdf
Header length: 20
Constraint(s):
Total number of fields: 12
Field id: 0, version, IP-version
Fixed offset. offset 0
Constant length. Length: 4
Field id: 1, ihl, IP-Header-Length
Fixed offset. offset 4
Constant length. Length: 4
Field id: 2, tos, IP-Type-of-Service
Fixed offset. offset 8
Constant length. Length: 8
Field id: 3, length, IP-Total-Length
Fixed offset. offset 16
Constant length. Length: 16
Field id: 4, identification, IP-Identification
Fixed offset. offset 32
Constant length. Length: 16
Field id: 5, flags, IP-Fragmentation-Flags
Fixed offset. offset 48
Constant length. Length: 3
Field id: 6, fragment-offset, IP-Fragmentation-Offset
Fixed offset. offset 51
Constant length. Length: 13
Field id: 7, ttl, Definition-for-the-IP-TTL
Fixed offset. offset 64
Constant length. Length: 8
Field id: 8, protocol, IP-Protocol
Fixed offset. offset 72
Constant length. Length: 8
Field id: 9, checksum, IP-Header-Checksum
Fixed offset. offset 80
Constant length. Length: 16
Field id: 10, source-addr, IP-Source-Address
Fixed offset. offset 96
Constant length. Length: 32
Field id: 11, dest-addr, IP-Destination-Address
Fixed offset. offset 128
Constant length. Length: 32

```

```

Router# show protocols phdf udp

Protocol ID: 3
Protocol name: UDP
Description: UDP-Protocol
Original file name: disk2:udp.phdf
Header length: 8
Constraint(s):
Total number of fields: 4
Field id: 0, source-port, UDP-Source-Port
Fixed offset. offset 0
Constant length. Length: 16
Field id: 1, dest-port, UDP-Destination-Port
Fixed offset. offset 16
Constant length. Length: 16
Field id: 2, length, UDP-Length
Fixed offset. offset 32
Constant length. Length: 16

```

Field id: 3, checksum, UDP-Checksum  
Fixed offset. offset 48  
Constant length. Length: 16

---

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>load protocol</b>	Loads a PHDF onto a router.

---

# show qbm client

To display quality of service (QoS) bandwidth manager (QBM) clients (applications) and their IDs, use the **show qbm client** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

## show qbm client

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Modes** User EXEC (>)  
Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(33)SRC	This command was introduced.
	Cisco IOS XE Releas 2.6	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6.

**Usage Guidelines** Use the **show qbm client** command to confirm that a subset of Cisco IOS software has registered with QBM.

A subset of Cisco IOS software becomes a client of QBM by calling a QBM registration application programming interface (API) and receiving an ID. If the subset has not registered, then it is not a client.

**Examples** The following is sample output from the **show qbm client** command when RSVP aggregation is enabled:

```
Router# show qbm client

Client Name                               Client ID
-----
RSVP BW Admit                             1
RSVP rfc3175 AggResv                       2
```

[Table 221](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 221 show qbm client command Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Client Name	The name of the application. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RSVP BW Admit—The RSVP QBM client used for admitting bandwidth into QBM bandwidth pools.</li> <li>RSVP rfc3175 AggResv—RSVP aggregation as defined in RFC 3175, <i>Aggregation of RSVP for IPv4 and IPv6 Reservations</i>. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This client is used to create and maintain QBM bandwidth pools for RSVP aggregate reservations.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Client ID	The identifier of the application. One client ID exists per client.

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>debug qbm</b>	Enables debugging output for QBM options.
<b>show qbm pool</b>	Displays allocated QBM pools and associated objects.

# show qbm pool

To display allocated quality of service (QoS) bandwidth manager (QBM) pools and identify the objects with which they are associated, use the **show qbm pool** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

```
show qbm pool [id pool-id]
```

## Syntax Description

<b>id</b> <i>pool-id</i>	(Optional) Displays the identifier for a specified bandwidth pool that is performing admission control. The values must be between 0x0 and 0xffffffff; there is no default.
--------------------------	---

## Command Default

If you enter the **show qbm pool** command without the optional keyword/argument combination, the command displays information for all configured QBM pools.

## Command Modes

User EXEC (>)  
Privileged EXEC (#)

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRC	This command was introduced.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6.

## Usage Guidelines

Use the **show qbm pool** command to display information for all configured QBM pools or for a specified pool. If you enter a pool ID that does not exist, you receive an error message.

This command is useful for troubleshooting QBM operation.

## Examples

The following sample output is from the **show qbm pool** command when RSVP aggregation is enabled:

```
Router# show qbm pool

Total number of pools allocated:  1

Pool ID 0x00000009
Associated object:  'RSVP 3175 AggResv 192.168.40.1->192.168.50.1_ef(46) '
  Minimum:          300Kbps
  Oper Status:      OPERATIONAL
  Oper Minimum:     300Kbps
Used Bandwidth:    80Kbps
```

[Table 221](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.



**Table 222** show qbm pool command Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Total number of pools allocated	The number of QBM pools configured.
Pool ID	The QBM pool identifier.
Associated object	The application (or client) associated with the QBM pool. This string is provided by the client and as a result, the client chooses the string, not QBM. For example, RSVP 3175 AggResv 192.168.40.1->192.168.50.1_ef(46) means the QBM pool is associated with the RSVP aggregate reservation with source endpoint (aggregator) having IP address 192.168.40.1, destination endpoint (deaggregator) having IP address 192.168.50.1, and differentiated services code point (DSCP) expedited forwarding (EF).
Minimum	The pool's minimum bandwidth guarantee. (Units may vary.)
Oper Status	Status of the application. Values are the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OPERATIONAL—Application is enabled.</li> <li>NON-OPERATIONAL—Application is disabled.</li> </ul>
Oper Minimum	Defines the minimum bandwidth guarantee that the pool is able to enforce. This value may differ from the pool's minimum bandwidth guarantee because of operational conditions. For example, if the pool is associated with an interface and the interface is down, its Oper Status is NON-OPERATIONAL, then the operational minimum is N/A.
Used Bandwidth	The bandwidth reserved by applications/clients using this pool. N/A displays instead of 0 when the pool's Oper Status is NON-OPERATIONAL.

The following sample output is from the **show qbm pool** command with a specified pool ID:

```
Router# show qbm pool id 0x00000006

Pool ID 0x00000009
Associated object: 'RSVP 3175 AggResv 192.168.40.1->192.168.50.1_ef(46) '
  Minimum:          300Kbps
  Oper Status:      OPERATIONAL
  Oper Minimum:     300Kbps
Used Bandwidth:    80Kbps
```

See [Table 221](#) for a description of the fields.

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>debug qbm</b>	Enables debugging output for QBM options.
<b>show qbm client</b>	Displays registered QBM clients.

# show qdm status

To display the status of the active Quality of Service Device Manager (QDM) clients that are connected to the router, use the **show qdm status** command in EXEC mode.

## show qdm status

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Modes** EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(1)E	This command was introduced.
	12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.
	12.2(14)SX	Support for this command was introduced on the Supervisor Engine 720.
	12.2(17d)SXB	This command was implemented on the Supervisor Engine 2 and integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(17d)SXB.
	12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.

**Usage Guidelines** The **show qdm status** command can be used on the Cisco 7600 series router.

The output of the **show qdm status** command includes the following information:

- Number of connected clients
- Client IDs
- Version of the client software
- IP addresses of the connected clients
- Duration of the connection



**Note**

QDM is not supported on Optical Service Module (OSM) interfaces.

## Examples

The following example illustrates the **show qdm status** output when two QDM clients are connected to the router:

```
Router# show qdm status

Number of QDM Clients :2
QDM Client v1.0(0.13)-System_1 @ 172.16.0.0 (id:30)
    connected since 09:22:36 UTC Wed Mar 15 2000
QDM Client v1.0(0.12)-System_2 @ 172.31.255.255 (id:29)
    connected since 17:10:23 UTC Tue Mar 14 2000
```

---

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>disconnect qdm</b>	Disconnects a QDM client.

---

# show queue



## Note

Effective with Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6, Cisco IOS Release 15.0(1)S, and Cisco IOS Release 15.1(3)T, the **show queue** command is hidden. Although this command is still available in Cisco IOS software, the CLI interactive Help does not display it if you attempt to view it by entering a question mark at the command line.

This command will be completely removed in a future release, which means that you will need to use the appropriate replacement command (or sequence of commands). For more information (including a list of replacement commands), see the [Legacy QoS Command Deprecation](#) feature document in the *Cisco IOS XE Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide* or the [Legacy QoS Command Deprecation](#) feature document in the *Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide*.



## Note

Effective with Cisco IOS XE Release 3.2S, the **show queue** command is replaced by a modular QoS CLI (MQC) command (or sequence of MQC commands). For the appropriate replacement command (or sequence of commands), see the [Legacy QoS Command Deprecation](#) feature document in the *Cisco IOS XE Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide*.

To display the contents of packets inside a queue for a particular interface or virtual circuit (VC), use the **show queue** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

```
show queue interface-name interface-number [queue-number] [vc [vpi/] vci]
```

## Syntax Description

<i>interface-name</i>	The name of the interface.
<i>interface-number</i>	The number of the interface.
<i>queue-number</i>	(Optional) The number of the queue. The queue number is a number from 1 to 16.
<b>vc</b>	(Optional) For ATM interfaces only, shows the fair queueing configuration for a specified permanent virtual circuit (PVC). The name can be up to 16 characters long.

<i>vpi</i>	<p>(Optional) ATM network virtual path identifier (VPI) for this PVC. The absence of the “/” and a <i>vpi</i> value defaults the <i>vpi</i> value to 0.</p> <p>On the Cisco 7200 and Cisco 7500 series routers, this value ranges from 0 to 255.</p> <p>The <i>vpi</i> and <i>vci</i> arguments cannot both be set to 0; if one is 0, the other cannot be 0.</p> <p>If this value is omitted, information for all VCs on the specified ATM interface or subinterface is displayed.</p>
<i>vci</i>	<p>(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 <b>atm vc-per-vp</b> command. Typically, lower values 0 to 31 are reserved for specific traffic (F4 Operation, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM), switched virtual circuit (SVC) signalling, Integrated Local Management Interface (ILMI), and so on) and should not be used.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The <i>vpi</i> and <i>vci</i> arguments cannot both be set to 0; if one is 0, the other cannot be 0.</p>

**Command Modes**

User EXEC (>)  
Privileged EXEC (#)

**Command History**

Release	Modification
10.2	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.
12.4(20)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(20)T, but without support for hierarchical queueing framework (HQF). See the “Usage Guidelines” for additional information.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was modified. This command was hidden.
15.0(1)S	This command was modified. This command was hidden.
15.1(3)T	This command was modified. This command was hidden.
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.2S	This command was replaced by an MQC command (or sequence of MQC commands).

**Usage Guidelines**

This command displays the contents of packets inside a queue for a particular interface or VC.

This command does not support VIP-distributed Weighted Random Early Detection WRED (DWRED). You can use the **vc** keyword and the **show queue** command arguments to display output for a PVC only on Enhanced ATM port adapters (PA-A3) that support per-VC queueing.

This command does not support HQF. Use the **show policy-map** and the **show policy-map interface** commands to gather HQF information and statistics.

**Examples**

The following examples show sample output when the **show queue** command is entered and either weighted fair queueing (WFQ), WRED, or flow-based WRED are configured.

**WFQ Example**

The following is sample output from the **show queue** command for PVC 33 on the atm2/0.33 ATM subinterface. Two conversations are active on this interface. WFQ ensures that both data streams receive equal bandwidth on the interface while they have messages in the pipeline.

```
Router# show queue atm2/0.33 vc 33

Interface ATM2/0.33 VC 0/33
  Queueing strategy: weighted fair
  Total output drops per VC: 18149
  Output queue: 57/512/64/18149 (size/max total/threshold/drops)
    Conversations 2/2/256 (active/max active/max total)
    Reserved Conversations 3/3 (allocated/max allocated)

    (depth/weight/discards/tail drops/interleaves) 29/4096/7908/0/0
    Conversation 264, linktype: ip, length: 254
    source: 10.1.1.1, destination: 10.0.2.20, id: 0x0000, ttl: 59,
    TOS: 0 prot: 17, source port 1, destination port 1

    (depth/weight/discards/tail drops/interleaves) 28/4096/10369/0/0
    Conversation 265, linktype: ip, length: 254
    source: 10.1.1.1, destination: 10.0.2.20, id: 0x0000, ttl: 59,
    TOS: 32 prot: 17, source port 1, destination port 2
```

Table 223 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 223** show queue Field Descriptions for WFQ

Field	Description
Queueing strategy	Type of queueing active on this interface.
Total output drops per VC	Total output packet drops.
Output queue	Output queue size, in packets. Max total defines the aggregate queue size of all the WFQ flows. Threshold is the individual queue size of each conversation. Drops are the dropped packets from all the conversations in WFQ.
Conversations	WFQ conversation number. A conversation becomes inactive or times out when its queue is empty. Each traffic flow in WFQ is based on a queue and represented by a conversation. Max active is the number of active conversations that have occurred since the queueing feature was configured. Max total is the number of conversations allowed simultaneously.
Reserved Conversations	Traffic flows not captured by WFQ, such as class-based weighted fair queueing (CBWFQ) configured by the bandwidth command or a Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) flow, have a separate queue that is represented by a reserved conversation. Allocated is the current number of reserved conversations. Max allocated is the maximum number of allocated reserved conversations that have occurred.

**Table 223** *show queue Field Descriptions for WFQ (continued)*

Field	Description
depth	Queue depth for the conversation, in packets.
weight	Weight used in WFQ.
discards	Number of packets dropped from the conversation's queue.
tail drops	Number of packets dropped from the conversation when the queue is at capacity.
interleaves	Number of packets interleaved.
linktype	Protocol name.
length	Packet length.
source	Source IP address.
destination	Destination IP address.
id	Packet ID.
ttl	Time to live count.
TOS	IP type of service.
prot	Layer 4 protocol number.

**Flow-Based WRED Example**

The following is sample output from the **show queue** command issued for serial interface 1 on which flow-based WRED is configured. The output shows information for each packet in the queue; the data identifies the packet by number, the flow-based queue to which the packet belongs, the protocol used, and so forth.

```
Router# show queue Serial1

Output queue for Serial1 is 2/0

Packet 1, flow id:160, linktype:ip, length:118, flags:0x88
source:10.1.3.4, destination:10.1.2.2, id:0x0000, ttl:59,
TOS:32 prot:17, source port 1, destination port 515
data:0x0001 0x0203 0x0405 0x0607 0x0809 0x0A0B 0x0C0D
      0x0E0F 0x1011 0x1213 0x1415 0x1617 0x1819 0x1A1B

Packet 2, flow id:161, linktype:ip, length:118, flags:0x88
source:10.1.3.5, destination:10.1.2.2, id:0x0000, ttl:59,
TOS:64 prot:17, source port 1, destination port 515
data:0x0001 0x0203 0x0405 0x0607 0x0809 0x0A0B 0x0C0D
      0x0E0F 0x1011 0x1213 0x1415 0x1617 0x1819 0x1A1B
```

[Table 224](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 224** *show queue Field Descriptions for Flow-Based WRED*

Field	Description
Packet	Packet number.
flow id	Flow-based WRED number.
linktype	Protocol name.
length	Packet length.

**Table 224** *show queue Field Descriptions for Flow-Based WRED (continued)*

Field	Description
flags	Internal version-specific flags.
source	Source IP address.
destination	Destination IP address.
id	Packet ID.
ttl	Time to live count.
prot	Layer 4 protocol number.
data	Packet data.

**WRED Example**

The following is sample output from the **show queue** command issued for serial interface 3 on which WRED is configured. The output has been truncated to show only 2 of the 24 packets.

```
Router# show queue Serial3
```

```
Output queue for Serial3 is 24/0
```

```
Packet 1, linktype:ip, length:118, flags:0x88
source:10.1.3.25, destination:10.1.2.2, id:0x0000, ttl:59,
TOS:192 prot:17, source port 1, destination port 515
data:0x0001 0x0203 0x0405 0x0607 0x0809 0x0A0B 0x0C0D
      0x0E0F 0x1011 0x1213 0x1415 0x1617 0x1819 0x1A1B
```

```
Packet 2, linktype:ip, length:118, flags:0x88
source:10.1.3.26, destination:10.1.2.2, id:0x0000, ttl:59,
TOS:224 prot:17, source port 1, destination port 515
data:0x0001 0x0203 0x0405 0x0607 0x0809 0x0A0B 0x0C0D
      0x0E0F 0x1011 0x1213 0x1415 0x1617 0x1819 0x1A1B
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>atm vc-per-vp</b>	Sets the maximum number of VCIs to support per VPI.
<b>custom-queue-list</b>	Assigns a custom queue list to an interface.
<b>fair-queue (class-default)</b>	Specifies the number of dynamic queues to be reserved for use by the class-default class as part of the default class policy.
<b>fair-queue (WFQ)</b>	Enables WFQ for an interface.
<b>priority-group</b>	Assigns the specified priority list to an interface.
<b>random-detect (interface)</b>	Enables WRED or DWRED.
<b>random-detect flow</b>	Enables flow-based WRED.
<b>show frame-relay pvc</b>	Displays information and statistics about WFQ for a VIP-based interface.
<b>show queueing</b>	Lists all or selected configured queueing strategies.



# show queueing



## Note

Effective with Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6, Cisco IOS Release 15.0(1)S, and Cisco IOS Release 15.1(3)T, the **show queueing** command is hidden. Although this command is still available in Cisco IOS software, the CLI interactive Help does not display it if you attempt to view it by entering a question mark at the command line.

This command will be completely removed in a future release, which means that you will need to use the appropriate replacement command (or sequence of commands). For more information (including a list of replacement commands), see the [Legacy QoS Command Deprecation](#) feature document in the *Cisco IOS XE Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide* or the [Legacy QoS Command Deprecation](#) feature document in the *Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide*.



## Note

Effective with Cisco IOS XE Release 3.2S, the **show queueing** command is replaced by a modular QoS CLI (MQC) command (or sequence of MQC commands). For the appropriate replacement command (or sequence of commands), see the [Legacy QoS Command Deprecation](#) feature document in the *Cisco IOS XE Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide*.

To list all or selected configured queueing strategies, use the **show queueing** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

```
show queueing [custom | fair | priority | random-detect [interface atm-subinterface
[vc [[vpi/] vci]]]
```

## Syntax Description

<b>custom</b>	(Optional) Status of the custom queueing list configuration.
<b>fair</b>	(Optional) Status of the fair queueing configuration.
<b>priority</b>	(Optional) Status of the priority queueing list configuration.
<b>random-detect</b>	(Optional) Status of the Weighted Random Early Detection (WRED) and distributed WRED (DWRED) configuration, including configuration of flow-based WRED.
<b>interface</b> <i>atm-subinterface</i>	(Optional) Displays the WRED parameters of every virtual circuit (VC) with WRED enabled on the specified ATM subinterface.
<b>vc</b>	(Optional) Displays the WRED parameters associated with a specific VC. If desired, both the virtual path identifier (VPI) and virtual circuit identifier (VCI) values, or just the VCI value, can be specified.
<i>vpi</i>	(Optional) Specifies the VPI. If the <i>vpi</i> argument is omitted, 0 is used as the VPI value for locating the permanent virtual circuit (PVC). If the <i>vpi</i> argument is specified, the / separator is required.
<i>vci</i>	(Optional) Specifies the VCI.

## Command Default

If no optional keyword is entered, this command shows the configuration of all interfaces.

**Command Modes**

User EXEC (>  
Privileged EXEC (#)

**Command History**

Release	Modification
10.3	This command was introduced.
12.0(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(4)T. The <b>red</b> keyword was changed to <b>random-detect</b> .
12.1(2)T	This command was modified. This command was modified to include information about the Frame Relay PVC Interface Priority Queueing (FR PIPQ) feature.
12.2(2)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(2)T.
12.0(24)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(24)S.
12.2(14)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(14)S.
12.2(18)SXF2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(18)SXF2.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was modified. This command was hidden.
15.0(1)S	This command was modified. This command was hidden.
15.1(3)T	This command was modified. This command was hidden.
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.2S	This command was replaced by an MQC command (or sequence of MQC commands).

**Usage Guidelines**

This command does not support HQF. Use the **show policy-map** and the **show policy-map interface** commands to gather HQF information and statistics.

**Examples**

This section provides sample output from **show queueing** commands. Depending upon the interface or platform in use and the options enabled, the output that you see may vary slightly from the examples shown below.

- [FR PIPQ: Example, page 1270](#)
- [Weighted Fair Queueing: Example, page 1271](#)
- [Custom Queueing: Example, page 1272](#)
- [Flow-Based WRED: Example, page 1272](#)
- [DWRED: Example, page 1272](#)

**FR PIPQ: Example**

The following sample output shows that FR PIPQ (referred to as “DLCI priority queue”) is configured on serial interface 0. The output also shows the size of the four data-link connection identifier (DLCI) priority queues.

```
Router# show queueing
```

```
Current fair queue configuration:
```

```
Interface          Discard      Dynamic      Reserved
```

	threshold	queue count	queue count
Serial3/1	64	256	0
Serial3/3	64	256	0

Current DLCI priority queue configuration:

Interface	High limit	Medium limit	Normal limit	Low limit
Serial0	20	40	60	80

Current priority queue configuration:

List	Queue	Args
1	low	protocol ipx
1	normal	protocol vines
1	normal	protocol appletalk
1	normal	protocol ip
1	normal	protocol decnet
1	normal	protocol decnet_node
1	normal	protocol decnet_rout
1	normal	protocol decnet_rout
1	medium	protocol xns
1	high	protocol clns
1	normal	protocol bridge
1	normal	protocol arp

Current custom queue configuration:

Current random-detect configuration:

### Weighted Fair Queueing: Example

The following is sample output from the **show queueing** command. There are two active conversations in serial interface 0. Weighted fair queueing (WFQ) ensures that both of these IP data streams—both using TCP—receive equal bandwidth on the interface while they have messages in the pipeline, even though more FTP data is in the queue than remote-procedure call (RCP) data.

Router# **show queueing**

Current fair queue configuration:

Interface	Discard threshold	Dynamic queue count	Reserved queue count
Serial0	64	256	0
Serial1	64	256	0
Serial2	64	256	0
Serial3	64	256	0

Current priority queue configuration:

List	Queue	Args
1	high	protocol cdp
2	medium	interface Ethernet1

Current custom queue configuration:

Current random-detect configuration:

```
Serial5
Queueing strategy:random early detection (WRED)
Exp-weight-constant:9 (1/512)
Mean queue depth:40
```

Class	Random drop	Tail drop	Minimum threshold	Maximum threshold	Mark probability
0	1401	9066	20	40	1/10
1	0	0	22	40	1/10
2	0	0	24	40	1/10
3	0	0	26	40	1/10

4	0	0	28	40	1/10
5	0	0	31	40	1/10
6	0	0	33	40	1/10
7	0	0	35	40	1/10
rsvp	0	0	37	40	1/10

### Custom Queueing: Example

The following is sample output from the **show queueing custom** command:

```
Router# show queueing custom
```

Current custom queue configuration:

List	Queue	Args
3	10	default
3	3	interface Tunnel3
3	3	protocol ip
3	3	byte-count 444 limit 3

### Flow-Based WRED: Example

The following is sample output from the **show queueing random-detect** command. The output shows that the interface is configured for flow-based WRED to ensure fair packet drop among flows. The **random-detect flow average-depth-factor** command was used to configure a scaling factor of 8 for this interface. The scaling factor is used to scale the number of buffers available per flow and to determine the number of packets allowed in the output queue of each active flow before the queue is susceptible to packet drop. The maximum flow count for this interface was set to 16 by the **random-detect flow count** command.

```
Router# show queueing random-detect
```

Current random-detect configuration:

```
Serial1
  Queueing strategy:random early detection (WRED)
  Exp-weight-constant:9 (1/512)
  Mean queue depth:29
  Max flow count:16      Average depth factor:8
  Flows (active/max active/max):39/40/16
```

Class	Random drop	Tail drop	Minimum threshold	Maximum threshold	Mark probability
0	31	0	20	40	1/10
1	33	0	22	40	1/10
2	18	0	24	40	1/10
3	14	0	26	40	1/10
4	10	0	28	40	1/10
5	0	0	31	40	1/10
6	0	0	33	40	1/10
7	0	0	35	40	1/10
rsvp	0	0	37	40	1/10

### DWRED: Example

The following is sample output from the **show queueing random-detect** command for DWRED:

Current random-detect configuration:

```
Serial1
  Queueing strategy:random early detection (WRED)
  Exp-weight-constant:9 (1/512)
  Mean queue depth:29
  Max flow count:16      Average depth factor:8
  Flows (active/max active/max):39/40/16
```

```

Class      Random      Tail      Minimum      Maximum      Mark
           drop        drop  threshold  threshold  probability
0          31          0          20          40          1/10
1          33          0          22          40          1/10
2          18          0          24          40          1/10
3          14          0          26          40          1/10
4          10          0          28          40          1/10
5           0          0          31          40          1/10
6           0          0          33          40          1/10
7           0          0          35          40          1/10
rsvp       0           0          37          40          1/10

```

Current random-detect configuration:

```

FastEthernet2/0/0
Queueing strategy:fifo
Packet drop strategy:VIP-based random early detection (DWRED)
Exp-weight-constant:9 (1/512)
Mean queue depth:0
Queue size:0          Maximum available buffers:6308
Output packets:5    WRED drops:0    No buffer:0

```

```

Class      Random      Tail      Minimum      Maximum      Mark      Output
           drop        drop  threshold  threshold  probability  Packets
0           0          0          109         218         1/10         5
1           0          0          122         218         1/10         0
2           0          0          135         218         1/10         0
3           0          0          148         218         1/10         0
4           0          0          161         218         1/10         0
5           0          0          174         218         1/10         0
6           0          0          187         218         1/10         0
7           0          0          200         218         1/10         0

```

Table 225 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 225** *show queueing Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Discard threshold	Number of messages allowed in each queue.
Dynamic queue count	Number of dynamic queues used for best-effort conversations.
Reserved queue count	Number of reservable queues used for reserved conversations.
High limit	High DLCI priority queue size in maximum number of packets.
Medium limit	Medium DLCI priority queue size, in maximum number of packets.
Normal limit	Normal DLCI priority queue size, in maximum number of packets.
Low limit	Low DLCI priority queue size, in maximum number of packets.
List	Custom queueing—Number of the queue list. Priority queueing—Number of the priority list.
Queue	Custom queueing—Number of the queue. Priority queueing—Priority queue level ( <b>high</b> , <b>medium</b> , <b>normal</b> , or <b>low</b> keyword).
Args	Packet matching criteria for that queue.
Exp-weight-constant	Exponential weight factor.

Table 225 *show queueing Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
Mean queue depth	Average queue depth. It is calculated 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.
Random drop	Number of packets 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	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.
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.

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>custom-queue-list</b>	Assigns a custom queue list to an interface.
<b>exponential-weighting-constant</b>	Configures the exponential weight factor for the average queue size calculation for a WRED parameter group.
<b>fair-queue (WFQ)</b>	Enables WFQ for an interface.
<b>frame-relay interface-queue priority</b>	Enables the FR PIPQ feature.
<b>precedence (WRED group)</b>	Configures a WRED group for a particular IP Precedence.
<b>priority-group</b>	Assigns the specified priority list to an interface.
<b>priority-list interface</b>	Establishes queueing priorities on packets entering from a given interface.
<b>priority-list queue-limit</b>	Specifies the maximum number of packets that can be waiting in each of the priority queues.
<b>queue-list interface</b>	Establishes queueing priorities on packets entering on an interface.
<b>queue-list queue byte-count</b>	Specifies how many bytes the system allows to be delivered from a given queue during a particular cycle.
<b>random-detect (interface)</b>	Enables WRED or DWRED.
<b>random-detect flow average-depth-factor</b>	Sets the multiplier to be used in determining the average depth factor for a flow when flow-based WRED is enabled.
<b>random-detect flow count</b>	Sets the flow count for flow-based WRED.
<b>show interfaces</b>	Displays the statistical information specific to a serial interface.
<b>show queue</b>	Displays the contents of packets inside a queue for a particular interface or VC.
<b>show queueing interface</b>	Displays the queueing statistics of an interface or VC.

# show queueing interface

To display the queueing statistics of an interface, use the **show queueing interface** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

```
show queueing interface type number [vc [[vpi] vci]]
```

## Catalyst 6500 Series Switches

```
show queueing interface {type number | null 0 | vlan vlan-id} [detailed]
```

## Cisco 7600 Series Routers

```
show queueing interface {type number | null 0 | vlan vlan-id}
```

Syntax Description		
<i>type number</i>		Interface type and interface number.  For Cisco 7600 series routers, the valid interface types are <b>ethernet</b> , <b>fastethernet</b> , <b>gigabitethernet</b> , <b>tengigabitethernet</b> , <b>pos</b> , <b>atm</b> , and <b>ge-wan</b> .  For Cisco 7600 series routers, the interface number is the module and port number. See the “Usage Guidelines” section for more information.
<b>vc</b>		(Optional) Shows the weighted fair queueing (WFQ) and Weighted Random Early Detection (WRED) parameters associated with a specific virtual circuit (VC). If desired, both the virtual path identifier (VPI) and virtual channel identifier (VCI) values, or just the VCI value, can be specified.
<i>vpi</i>		(Optional) The VPI. If the <i>vpi</i> argument is omitted, 0 is used as the VPI value for locating the permanent virtual circuit (PVC). If the <i>vpi</i> argument is specified, the / separator is required.
<i>vci</i>		(Optional) The VCI.
<b>null 0</b>		Specifies the null interface number; the only valid value is 0.
<b>vlan</b> <i>vlan-id</i>		Specifies the VLAN identification number; valid values are from 1 to 4094.
<b>detailed</b>		(Optional) Displays the detailed statistics information per policy class.

## Command Modes

User EXEC (>)  
Privileged EXEC (#)

### Cisco 7600 Series Routers

User EXEC (>)

## Command History

Release	Modification
11.1(22)CC	This command was introduced.
12.2(14)SX	This command was implemented on the Supervisor Engine 720.
12.2(17d)SXB	This command was implemented on the Supervisor Engine 2 and integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(17d)SXB.

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2(33)SXI	The <b>detailed</b> keyword was added.

**Usage Guidelines**

**Cisco 7600 Series Routers**

The pos, atm, and ge-wan interfaces are supported on Cisco 7600 series routers that are configured with a Supervisor Engine 2 only.

The *type number* argument used with the **interface** keyword designates the module and port number. Valid values depend on the specified interface type and the chassis and module that are used. For example, if you specify a Gigabit Ethernet interface and have a 48-port 10/100BASE-T Ethernet module installed in a 13-slot chassis, valid values for the module number are from 1 to 13 and valid values for the port number are from 1 to 48.

The **show queueing interface** command does not display the absolute values that are programmed in the hardware. Use the **show qm-sp port-data** command to verify the values that are programmed in the hardware.

**Catalyst 6500 Series Switches**

In Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXI and later releases, the optional **detailed** keyword is available. The **show queueing interface detailed** command output includes the following information:

- Display of the last 30-second counters.
- Display of the peak 30-second counters over the last 5 minutes.
- Display of the 5-minute average and peak bps rates.
- The peak rates are monitored with 10-second resolution. Releases prior to Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXI were monitored at 30-second resolution.

**Examples**

The following is sample output from the **show queueing interface** command. In this example, WRED is the queueing strategy in use. The output varies according to queueing strategy in use.

```
Router# show queueing interface atm 2/0

Interface ATM2/0 VC 201/201
Queueing strategy:random early detection (WRED)
Exp-weight-constant:9 (1/512)
Mean queue depth:49
Total output drops per VC:759

Class   Random   Tail   Minimum   Maximum   Mark
        drop    drop   threshold threshold probability
0       165      26     30         50        1/10
1       167      12     32         50        1/10
2       173      14     34         50        1/10
3       177      25     36         50        1/10
4        0        0      38         50        1/10
5        0        0      40         50        1/10
6        0        0      42         50        1/10
7        0        0      44         50        1/10
rsvp    0        0      46         50        1/10
```

Table 226 describes the significant fields shown in the display.



**Table 226** *show queueing interface Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Queueing strategy	Name of the queueing strategy in use (for example, WRED).
Exp-weight-constant	Exponential weight constant. 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.
Random drop	Number of packets 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	Number of packets dropped when the mean queue depth is greater than the maximum threshold value for the specified IP precedence level.
Minimum threshold	Minimum WRED threshold in packets.
Maximum threshold	Maximum WRED threshold in packets.
Mark probability	Fraction of packets dropped when the average queue depth is at the maximum threshold.

The following is sample output from the **show queueing interface** command in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXI and later releases:

```
Router# show queueing interface gigabitethernet 3/27 detailed
.
.
.
Packets dropped on Transmit:
  BPDU packets: 0

  queue  Total pkts   30-s pkts / peak   5 min average/peak pps   [cos-map]
-----
  1      443340      55523 / 66671      3334 / 44455             [0 1 ]
  1      7778888      55555 / 66666      23333 / 34000           [2 3 ]
  2         0         0 / 0              0 / 0                   [4 5 ]
  2         0         0 / 0              0 / 0                   [6 7 ]
.
.
.
```

[Table 227](#) describes the significant fields added when you enter the **detailed** keyword.

**Table 227** *show queueing interface detailed Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Packets dropped on Transmit	Displays information regarding the packets dropped in transmission.
BPDU packets	Number of Bridge Protocol Data Unit (BPDU) packets.

**Table 227** *show queueing interface detailed Field Descriptions (continued)*

<b>Field</b>	<b>Description</b>
queue	Queue number.
Total pkts	Display of the last 30-second counters.
30-s pkts / peak	Display of the peak 30-second counters over the last 5 minutes.
5 min average/peak pps	Display of the 5-minute average and peak rates in packets per second (pps).
cos-map	Class of service (CoS) mapping.

**Related Commands**

<b>custom-queue-list</b>	Assigns a custom queue list to an interface.
<b>fair-queue (class-default)</b>	Specifies the number of dynamic queues to be reserved for use by the class-default class as part of the default class policy.
<b>fair-queue (WFQ)</b>	Enables WFQ for an interface.
<b>priority-group</b>	Assigns the specified priority list to an interface.
<b>random-detect flow</b>	Enables flow-based WRED.
<b>random-detect (interface)</b>	Enables WRED or DWRED.
<b>random-detect (per VC)</b>	Enables per-VC WRED or per-VC DWRED.
<b>show frame-relay pvc</b>	Displays information and statistics about WFQ for a VIP-based interface.
<b>show policy-map interface</b>	Displays the configuration of all classes configured for all service policies on the specified interface or displays the classes for the service policy for a specific PVC on the interface.
<b>show qm-sp port-data</b>	Displays information about the QoS manager switch processor.
<b>show queueing</b>	Lists all or selected configured queueing strategies.

# show random-detect-group



## Note

Effective with Cisco IOS Release 15.0(1)S and Cisco IOS Release 15.1(3)T, the **show random-detect-group** command is hidden. Although this command is still available in Cisco IOS software, the CLI interactive Help does not display it if you attempt to view it by entering a question mark at the command line.

This command will be completely removed in a future release, which means that you will need to use the appropriate replacement command (or sequence of commands). For more information (including a list of replacement commands), see the [Legacy QoS Command Deprecation](#) feature document in the *Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide*.

To display the Weighted Random Early Detection (WRED) or distributed WRED (DWRED) parameter group, use the **show random-detect-group** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show random-detect-group [group-name]
```

## Syntax Description

*group-name* (Optional) Name for the WRED or DWRED parameter group.

## Command Default

No WRED or DWRED parameter group is displayed.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(22)T	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Cisco IOS Release 12.4(22)T.
12.2(33)SRC	This command was integrated in a release earlier than Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRC.
12.2(33)SXI	This command was integrated into a release earlier than Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXI.
15.0(1)S	This command was modified. This command was hidden.
15.1(3)T	This command was modified. This command was hidden.

## Usage Guidelines

WRED is a congestion avoidance mechanism that slows traffic by randomly dropping packets when there is congestion. DWRED is similar to WRED but uses the Versatile Interface Processor (VIP) instead of the Route Switch Processor (RSP). WRED and DWRED are most useful when the traffic uses protocols such as TCP that respond to dropped packets by decreasing the transmission rate.

**Examples**

The following example displays the current settings of the DWRED group called group-name:

```
Router# show random-detect-group group-name

exponential weight 9
class      min-threshold  max-threshold  mark-probability
-----
0          -              -              1/10
1          1              2000           1/30
2          1              3000           1/40
3          1              4000           1/50
4          1              3000           1/60
5          1              3000           1/60
6          1              4000           1/60
7          1              4000           1/60
rsvp      1              1              1/10
```

Table 228 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 228 show random-detect group Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
exponential weight	Exponential weight factor for the average queue size calculation for a WRED parameter group.
class	Policy map class name.
min-threshold	Minimum threshold in number of packets. The value range of this argument is from 1 to 4096. When the average queue length reaches the minimum threshold, WRED randomly drops some packets with the specified IP Precedence.
max-threshold	Maximum threshold in number of packets. The value range of this argument is from the value of the <i>min-threshold</i> argument to 4096. When the average queue length exceeds the maximum threshold, WRED drops all packets with the specified IP Precedence.
mark-probability	Denominator for the fraction of packets dropped when the average queue depth is at the minimum threshold. For example, if the denominator is 512, 1 out of every 512 packets is dropped when the average queue is at the minimum threshold. The value range is from 1 to 65536. The default is 10; 1 out of every 10 packets is dropped at the minimum threshold.
rsvp	Indicates Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) traffic.

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>dscp</b>	Changes the minimum and maximum packet thresholds for the DSCP value.
<b>exponential-weighting-constant</b>	Configures the exponential weight factor for the average queue size calculation for a WRED parameter group.
<b>precedence (WRED group)</b>	Configures a WRED group for a particular IP Precedence.
<b>random-detect-group</b>	Defines the WRED or DWRED parameter group.
<b>show queueing</b>	Lists all or selected configured queueing strategies.
<b>show queueing interface</b>	Displays the queueing statistics of an interface or VC.

# show running-config service-group

To display the running configuration of one or all service groups, use the **show running-config service-group** command in privileged EXEC mode.

**show running-config service-group** [*service-group-identifier*]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>service-group-identifier</i> (Optional) Service-group number. Enter the service-group number.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	If a service-group number is not specified, information about all service groups is displayed.
------------------------	--

<b>Command Modes</b>	Privileged EXEC (#)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.2(33)SRE	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	This example shows how to display information about all the running service groups:
-----------------	---

```
Router# show running-config service-group
```

```
Building configuration...
```

```
Current configuration:
service-group 1
service-group 2
service-group 3
  service-policy output test
service-group 4
service-group 5
  service-policy output test
end
```

This example shows how to display information about a specific running service group. In the example below, service group 700 has been specified.

```
Router# show running-config service-group 700
```

```
Building configuration...
```

```
Current configuration:
service-group 700
  service-policy output test
end
```

Table 213 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 229** *show running-config service-group Field Descriptions*

<b>Field</b>	<b>Description</b>
service-group	Indicates the service-group number.
service-policy output	Indicates the output policy attached to the service group.

# show service-group

To display service-group information for a specific service group or for all service groups, use the **show service-group** command in privileged EXEC mode.

**show service-group** {*service-group-identifier* | **all**} [**detail**]

Syntax Description	
<i>service-group-identifier</i>	Service-group number. Enter the number of the service group that you want to display.
<b>all</b>	Displays information for all service groups.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(33)SRE	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use the **show service-group** command to display information such as statistics about memberships and interfaces, as well as information about policy maps and member identification numbers.

**Examples** The following is sample output from the **show service-group** command. This example displays statistics for service group 1:

```
Router# show service-group 1

Service Group 1:
  Number of members:          2
  State:                      Up
  Interface:                  GigabitEthernet2/0/0
  Number of members:          2
```

The following is sample output of the **show service-group** command with the **detail** keyword specified. This example displays detailed statistics for service group 1:

```
Router# show service-group 1 detail

Service Group 1:
  Description: Test service group.
  Number of members:          2
  Service Instance            2
  State:                      Up
  Features configured:        QoS
  Input service policy:       in1
  Output service policy:      out1
  Number of Interfaces:       1
  Interface:                  GigabitEthernet2/0/0
  Number of members:          2
```

```

Service Instance ID:
  1
  3
    
```

Table 213 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 230 show service-group Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Service Group 1	Service group number.
Number of members	Number of members in the service group. Also includes service instance numbers.
State	Indicates the administrative state of the service group. <b>Note</b> For Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE, the administrative state is always “Up” and cannot be modified.
Interface	Interface to which the service group is attached, along with the number of members, as applicable.

Table 231 describes the significant fields shown in the display when the **detail** keyword is specified.

**Table 231 show service-group detail Field Descriptions**

Field	Description
Service Group	Service-group number.
Description	Service-group description.
Number of members	Number of members in the service group. Also includes service instance numbers.
State	Indicates the administrative state of the service group. <b>Note</b> For Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE, the administrative state is always “Up” and cannot be modified.
Features configured	Features configured in the service group. <b>Note</b> For Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE, the only feature supported on the Cisco 7600 series router is Quality of Service (QoS).
Input service policy	Name of the input service policy.
Output service policy	Name of the output service policy.
Number of Interfaces	Number of interfaces.
Interface	Name of the interface, number of members in the service group, and service instance number(s), as applicable.



# show service-group interface

To display service-group membership information by interface, use the **show service-group interface** command in privileged EXEC mode.

**show service-group interface** *type number* [**group** *service-group-identifier*] [**detail**]

Syntax Description		
	<i>type</i>	Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
	<i>number</i>	Interface number. For more information about the numbering syntax for your networking device, use the question mark (?) online help function.
	<b>group</b>	(Optional) Displays service-group information.
	<i>service-group-identifier</i>	(Optional) Service-group number. Enter the number of the service group that you want to display.
	<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed statistics for all groups.

**Command Default** If an interface is not specified, service-group information about all interfaces is displayed.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(33)SRE	This command was introduced.

**Examples** This example shows how to display service-group membership information for Gigabit Ethernet interface 3/1:

```
Router# show service-group interface gigabitethernet 3/1
```

```
Interface GigabitEthernet3/1:
  Number of groups:                3
  Group
    1
    2
    3
```

This example shows how to display service-group detailed membership information for Gigabit Ethernet interface 3/1:

```
Router# show service-group interface gigabitethernet 3/1 detail
```

```
Interface GigabitEthernet3/1:
  Number of groups:                3
  Service Group 1:
    Number of members:            3000
    Service Instance ID:
      1
      2
```

```

3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
. . .

```

This example shows how to display detailed membership information for Gigabit Ethernet interface 3/1 service group 10:

```

Router# show service-group interface gigabitethernet 3/1 group 10 detail

Service Group 10:
  Number of members:                3
  Service Instance ID:
    100
    101
    102

```

Table 213 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 232** *show service-group interface service group Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Interface	Interface type and number.
Number of groups	Number of groups.
Service Group	Service-group number.
Number of members	Number of members in the service group.
Service Instance ID	Service-instance identifier.

# show service-group state

To display state information about one or all service groups, use the **show service-group state** command in privileged EXEC mode.

**show service-group state** [**group** *service-group-identifier*]

Syntax Description	group	(Optional) Displays service-group state statistics.
	<i>service-group-identifier</i>	(Optional) Service-group number. Enter the number of the service group that you want to display.

**Command Default** If a service-group number is not specified, information about all service groups is displayed.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(33)SRE	This command was introduced.

**Examples** The following is sample output from the **show service-group state** command. In this example, state information about all the service groups is displayed. The fields are self-explanatory.



**Note** For Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRE, the state is always “Up” and cannot be modified.

```
Router# show service-group state
  Group      State
    1         Up
    2         Up
    3         Up
   10        Up
   20        Up
```

# show service-group stats

To display service-group statistical information, use the **show service-group stats** command in privileged EXEC mode.

**show service-group stats** [**errors** | **group** *service-group-identifier* | **interface** *type number* | **module** *slot*]

Syntax Description		
	<b>errors</b>	(Optional) Displays service-group errors.
	<b>group</b>	(Optional) Displays service-group statistics.
	<i>service-group-identifier</i>	(Optional) Service-group number. Enter the number of the service group that you want to display.
	<b>interface</b>	(Optional) Displays statistics for the specified interface.
	<i>type</i>	(Optional) Interface type. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.
	<i>number</i>	(Optional) Interface number. For more information about the numbering syntax for your networking device, use the question mark (?) online help function.
	<b>module</b>	(Optional) Displays statistics for the configured module.
	<i>slot</i>	(Optional) Module slot. The range of valid entries can vary by interface. For more information, use the question mark (?) online help function.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(33)SRE	This command was introduced.

**Examples** The following section contains sample output from this command with the various keywords and arguments. The fields in the output are self-explanatory.

This example shows how to display all service-group statistics:

```
Router# show service-group stats

Service Group global statistics:
  Number of groups:                5
  Number of members:              8005
Service Group 1 statistics:
  Number of Interfaces:            1
  Number of members:              3000
  Service Instance                 3000
  Members joined:                  13000
  Members left:                    10000
Service Group 2 statistics:
  Number of Interfaces:            1
  Number of members:              2000
  Service Instance                 2000
```

```

Members joined:                10000
Members left:                  8000
Service Group 3 statistics:
  Number of Interfaces:        1
  Number of members:           3000
    Service Instance           3000
  Members joined:              9000
  Members left:                6000
Service Group 10 statistics:
  Number of Interfaces:        1
  Number of members:           3
    Service Instance           3
  Members joined:              8003
  Members left:                8000
Service Group 20 statistics:
  Number of Interfaces:        1
  Number of members:           2
    Service Instance           2
  Members joined:              8002
  Members left:                8000

```

This example shows how to display all error statistics for all service groups:

```
Router# show service-group stats errors
```

```

Service Group 1 errors:
  Members rejected to join:
    Capability limitation:      0
    Rejected by other software modules: 0
    Failed to install service policy: 0
    Database error:            0
    Feature encountered error:  0
    Invalid member type:       0
    Invalid member id:         0
Service Group 2 errors:
  Members rejected to join:
    Capability limitation:      0
    Rejected by other software modules: 0
    Failed to install service policy: 0
    Database error:            0
    Feature encountered error:  0
    Invalid member type:       0
    Invalid member id:         0
Service Group 3 errors:
  Members rejected to join:
    Capability limitation:      0
    Rejected by other software modules: 0
    Failed to install service policy: 0
    Database error:            0
    Feature encountered error:  0
    Invalid member type:       0
    Invalid member id:         0

```

This example shows how to display statistics for service group 20:

```
Router# show service-group stats group 20
```

```

Service Group 20 statistics:
  Number of Interfaces:        1
  Number of members:           2
    Service Instance           2
  Members joined:              8002
  Members left:                8000

```

This example shows how to display statistics for the service-groups on a specific interface:

```
Router# show service-group stats interface gigabitethernet2/0/0

Interface GigabitEthernet2/0/0:
  Number of groups:                1
  Number of members:              2
  Group  Members  Service Instances
    1      2          2
```

This example shows how to display statistics for the service-groups on module 3:

```
Router# show service-group stats module 3

Module 3:
  Number of groups:                3
  Number of members:              8000
  Group  Interface  Members  Service Instances
    1      GigabitEthernet3/1    3000      3000
    2      GigabitEthernet3/1    2000      2000
    3      GigabitEthernet3/1    3000      3000
```

# show service-group traffic-stats

To display service-group traffic statistics, use the **show service-group traffic-stats** command in privileged EXEC mode.

**show service-group traffic-stats** [*group service-group-identifier*]

Syntax Description	<b>group</b>	(Optional) Displays service-group statistics.
	<i>service-group-identifier</i>	(Optional) Service-group identifier. Enter the number of an existing service group.

**Command Default** If a service-group number is not specified, information about all service groups is displayed.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(33)SRE	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **show service-group traffic-stats** command reports the combined total of the traffic statistics for all members of the service group.

## How Traffic Statistics Are Collected

The traffic statistics for each member of a service group are accumulated and incremented periodically. Each time the statistics for the member are incremented, the group statistics are also incremented by the same amount. Note the following points:

- The service-group traffic statistics represent the grand total of the traffic statistics of all its members once they join the group. Traffic statistics collected prior to joining the group are not included. At any given time, therefore, it is possible that the total of the member traffic statistics may be larger than the group traffic statistics.
- The traffic statistics of a member can be cleared by using the **clear ethernet service instance** command. Clearing the traffic statistics of a member does not affect the group statistics in any way.
- Clearing the group traffic statistics does not clear the traffic statistics of the group member.

**Examples**

The following section contains sample output from the **show service-group traffic-stats** command. The fields in the output are self-explanatory.

This example shows how to display traffic statistics for all service groups.

```
Router# show service-group traffic-stats

Traffic Statistics of service groups:
  Group      Pks In   Bytes In  Pkts Out  Bytes Out
    1         0         0         0         0
    2         0         0         0         0
    3         0         0         0         0
   10         0         0         0         0
   20         0         0         0         0
```

This example shows how to display traffic statistics for service group 10:

```
Router# show service-group traffic-stats group 10

Traffic Statistics of service groups:
  Group      Pks In   Bytes In  Pkts Out  Bytes Out
    10         0         0         0         0
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>clear ethernet service instance</b>	Clears Ethernet service instance attributes such as MAC addresses and statistics or purges Ethernet service instance errors.



# show subscriber policy ppm-shim-db

To display the total number of dynamically created template service policy maps and Net Effect policy maps on the router, use the **show subscriber policy ppm-shim-db** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

**show subscriber policy ppm-shim-db**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Modes** User EXEC  
Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS Release XE 3.2S	This command was introduced on the ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

**Examples** The following is sample output from the **show subscriber policy ppm-shim-db** command:

```
Router# show subscriber policy ppm-shim-db
Total number of dynamically created policy = 10
```

The output fields are self-explanatory.

# show table-map

To display the configuration of a specified table map or all table maps, use the **show table-map** command in EXEC mode.

**show table-map** *table-map-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>table-map-name</i>	Name of table map used to map one packet-marking value to another. The name can be a maximum of 64 alphanumeric characters.
---------------------------	-----------------------	---

<b>Command Modes</b>	EXEC
----------------------	------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.2(13)T	This command was introduced.

## Examples

The sample output of the **show table-map** command shows the contents of a table map called “map 1”. In “map1”, a “to–from” relationship has been established and a default value has been defined. The fields for establishing the “to–from” mappings are further defined by the policy map in which the table map will be configured. (Configuring a policy map is the next logical step after creating a table map.)

For instance, a precedence or differentiated services code point (DSCP) value of 0 could be mapped to a class of service (CoS) value of 1, or vice versa, depending on the how the values are defined in the table map. Any values not explicitly defined in a “to–from” relationship will be set to a default value.

The following sample output of the **show table-map** command displays the contents of a table map called “map1”. In this table map, a packet-marking value of 0 is mapped to a packet-marking value of 1. All other packet-marking values are mapped to the default value 3.

```
Router# show table-map map1
```

```
Table Map map1
from 0 to 1
default 3
```

[Table 233](#) describes the fields shown in the display.

**Table 233** *show table-map Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
Table Map	The name of the table map being displayed.
from, to	The values of the “to–from” relationship established by the <b>table-map</b> (value mapping) command and further defined by the policy map in which the table map will be configured.
default	The default action to be used for any values not explicitly defined in a “to–from” relationship by the <b>table-map</b> (value mapping) command. If a default action is not specified in the table-map (value mapping) command, the default action is “copy”.

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>policy-map</b>	Creates or modifies a policy map that can be attached to one or more interfaces to specify a service policy.
<b>show policy-map</b>	Displays the configuration of all classes for a specified service policy map or all classes for all existing policy maps.
<b>show policy-map class</b>	Displays the configuration for the specified class of the specified policy map.
<b>table-map (value mapping)</b>	Creates and configures a mapping table for mapping and converting one packet-marking value to another.

# show tech-support rsvp

To generate a report of all Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)-related information, use the **show tech-support rsvp** command in privileged EXEC mode.

**show tech-support rsvp**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	11.2	This command was introduced.
	12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
	12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.

**Usage Guidelines** This command is not required for normal use of the operating system. This command is useful when you contact technical support personnel with questions regarding RSVP. The **show tech-support rsvp** command generates a series of reports that can be useful to technical support personnel attempting to solve problems.

Any issues or caveats that apply to the **show tech-support** command also apply to this command. For example, the enable password, if configured, is not displayed in the output of the **show running-config** command.

**Examples** The **show tech-support rsvp** command is equivalent to issuing the following commands:

- **show ip rsvp installed**
- **show ip rsvp interface**
- **show ip rsvp neighbor**
- **show ip rsvp policy cops**
- **show ip rsvp reservation**
- **show ip rsvp sender**
- **show running-config**
- **show version**

For the specific examples, refer to the displays and descriptions for the individual commands for more information.

# show traffic-shape



## Note

Effective with Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6, Cisco IOS Release 15.0(1)S, and Cisco IOS Release 15.1(3)T, the **show traffic-shape** command is hidden. Although this command is still available in Cisco IOS software, the CLI interactive Help does not display it if you attempt to view it by entering a question mark at the command line.

This command will be completely removed in a future release, which means that you will need to use the appropriate replacement command (or sequence of commands). For more information (including a list of replacement commands), see the [Legacy QoS Command Deprecation](#) feature document in the *Cisco IOS XE Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide* or the [Legacy QoS Command Deprecation](#) feature document in the *Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide*.



## Note

Effective with Cisco IOS XE Release 3.2S, the **show traffic-shape** command is replaced by a modular QoS CLI (MQC) command (or sequence of MQC commands). For the appropriate replacement command (or sequence of commands), see the [Legacy QoS Command Deprecation](#) feature document in the *Cisco IOS XE Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide*.

To display the current traffic-shaping configuration, use the **show traffic-shape** command in EXEC mode.

```
show traffic-shape [interface-type interface-number]
```

## Syntax Description

<i>interface-type</i>	(Optional) The type of the interface. If no interface is specified, traffic-shaping details for all configured interfaces are shown.
<i>interface-number</i>	(Optional) The number of the interface.

## Command Modes

EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
11.2	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was modified. This command was hidden.
15.0(1)S	This command was modified. This command was hidden.
15.1(3)T	This command was modified. This command was hidden.
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.2S	This command was replaced by an MQC command (or sequence of MQC commands).

**Usage Guidelines**

You must have first enabled traffic shaping using the **traffic-shape rate**, **traffic-shape group**, or **frame-relay traffic-shaping** command to display traffic-shaping information.

**Examples**

The following is sample output from the **show traffic-shape** command:

```
Router# show traffic-shape

Interface Fa0/0
          Access Target   Byte   Sustain   Excess   Interval   Increment   Adapt
VC      List   Rate     Limit bits/int  bits/int  (ms)      (bytes)     Active
-                1000000  6250   25000    25000    25        3125       -
```

Table 234 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 234** show traffic-shape Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Interface	Interface type and number.
VC	Virtual circuit. <b>Note</b> If you configure traffic shaping at a VC level instead of an interface level, a number appears in this field.
Access List	Number of the access list, if one is configured.
Target Rate	Rate that traffic is shaped to, in bits per second.
Byte Limit	Maximum number of bytes sent per internal interval.
Sustain bits/int	Configured sustained bits per interval.
Excess bits/int	Configured excess bits in the first interval.
Interval (ms)	Interval (in milliseconds) being used internally, which may be smaller than the committed burst divided by the committed information rate, if the router determines that traffic flow will be more stable with a smaller configured interval.
Increment (bytes)	Number of bytes that will be sustained per internal interval.
Adapt Active	Contains “BECN” if Frame Relay has backward explicit congestion notification (BECN) adaptation configured.

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>frame-relay cir</b>	Specifies the incoming or outgoing committed information rate (CIR) for a Frame Relay virtual circuit.
<b>frame-relay traffic-rate</b>	Configures all the traffic-shaping characteristics of a virtual circuit (VC) in a single command.
<b>frame-relay traffic-shaping</b>	Enables both traffic shaping and per-VC queueing for all PVCs and SVCs on a Frame Relay interface.
<b>show traffic-shape queue</b>	Displays information about the elements queued by traffic shaping at the interface level or the DLCI level.
<b>show traffic-shape statistics</b>	Displays the current traffic-shaping statistics.
<b>traffic-shape adaptive</b>	Configures a Frame Relay subinterface to estimate the available bandwidth when BECN signals are received.

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>traffic-shape fecn-adap</b>	Replies to messages with the FECN bit (which are set with TEST RESPONSE messages with the BECN bit set).
<b>traffic-shape group</b>	Enables traffic shaping based on a specific access list for outbound traffic on an interface.
<b>traffic-shape rate</b>	Enables traffic shaping for outbound traffic on an interface.

# show traffic-shape queue



## Note

Effective with Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6, Cisco IOS Release 15.0(1)S, and Cisco IOS Release 15.1(3)T, the **show traffic-shape queue** command is hidden. Although this command is still available in Cisco IOS software, the CLI interactive Help does not display it if you attempt to view it by entering a question mark at the command line.

This command will be completely removed in a future release, which means that you will need to use the appropriate replacement command (or sequence of commands). For more information (including a list of replacement commands), see the [Legacy QoS Command Deprecation](#) feature document in the *Cisco IOS XE Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide* or the [Legacy QoS Command Deprecation](#) feature document in the *Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide*.



## Note

Effective with Cisco IOS XE Release 3.2S, the **show traffic-shape queue** command is replaced by a modular QoS CLI (MQC) command (or sequence of MQC commands). For the appropriate replacement command (or sequence of commands), see the [Legacy QoS Command Deprecation](#) feature document in the *Cisco IOS XE Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide*.

To display information about the elements queued by traffic shaping at the interface level or the data-link connection identifier (DLCI) level, use the **show traffic-shape queue** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show traffic-shape queue [interface-number [dlci dlc-number]]
```

## Syntax Description

<i>interface-number</i>	(Optional) The number of the interface.
<b>dlci</b>	(Optional) The specific DLCI for which you wish to display information about queued elements.
<i>dlci-number</i>	(Optional) The number of the DLCI.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

## Command History

Release	Modification
11.2	This command was introduced.
12.0(3)XG	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(3)XG. The <i>dlci</i> argument was added.
12.0(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(4)T. The <i>dlci</i> argument was added.
12.0(5)T	This command was modified to include information on the special voice queue that is created using the <b>queue</b> keyword of the <b>frame-relay voice bandwidth</b> command.
12.2(28)SB	This command was modified to support hierarchical queueing framework (HQF) on Frame Relay (FR) interfaces or permanent virtual circuits (PVCs).



Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was modified. This command was hidden.
15.0(1)S	This command was modified. This command was hidden.
15.1(3)T	This command was modified. This command was hidden.
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.2S	This command was replaced by an MQC command (or sequence of MQC commands).

### Usage Guidelines

When no parameters are specified with this command, the output displays information for all interfaces and DLCIs containing queued elements. When a specific interface and DLCI are specified, information is displayed about the queued elements for that DLCI only.

When you use this command with HQF, no output displays.

### Examples

The following is sample output for the **show traffic-shape queue** command when weighted fair queuing is configured on the map class associated with DLCI 16:

```
Router# show traffic-shape queue Serial1/1 dlci 16

Traffic queued in shaping queue on Serial1.1 dlci 16
  Queueing strategy: weighted fair
  Queueing Stats: 1/600/64/0 (size/max total/threshold/drops)
    Conversations 0/16 (active/max total)
    Reserved Conversations 0/2 (active/allocated)
  (depth/weight/discards) 1/4096/0
  Conversation 5, linktype: ip, length: 608

source: 172.21.59.21, destination: 255.255.255.255, id: 0x0006, ttl: 255,
  TOS: 0 prot: 17, source port 68, destination port 67
```

The following is sample output for the **show traffic-shape queue** command when priority queuing is configured on the map class associated with DLCI 16:

```
Router# show traffic-shape queue Serial1/1 dlci 16

Traffic queued in shaping queue on Serial1.1 dlci 16
  Queueing strategy: priority-group 4
  Queueing Stats: low/1/80/0 (queue/size/max total/drops)

Packet 1, linktype: cdp, length: 334, flags: 0x10000008
```

The following is sample output for the **show traffic-shape queue** command when first-come, first-serve queuing is configured on the map class associated with DLCI 16:

```
Router# show traffic-shape queue Serial1/1 dlci 16

Traffic queued in shaping queue on Serial1.1 dlci 16
  Queueing strategy: fcfs
  Queueing Stats: 1/60/0 (size/max total/drops)

Packet 1, linktype: cdp, length: 334, flags: 0x10000008
```

The following is sample output for the **show traffic-shape queue** command displaying statistics for the special queue for voice traffic that is created automatically when the **frame-relay voice bandwidth** command is entered:

```
Router# show traffic-shape queue Serial1/1 dlci 45

Voice queue attached to traffic shaping queue on Serial1 dlci 45
~~~~~
Voice Queueing Stats: 0/100/0 (size/max/dropped)
~~~~~
Traffic queued in shaping queue on Serial1 dlci 45
Queueing strategy: weighted fair
Queueing Stats: 0/600/64/0 (size/max total/threshold/drops)
Conversations 0/16 (active/max total)
Reserved Conversations 0/2 (active/allocated)
```

Table 235 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 235** show traffic-shape queue Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Queueing strategy	When Frame Relay Traffic Shaping (FRTS) is configured, the queueing type can be weighted fair, custom-queue, priority-group, or fcfs (first-come, first-serve), depending on what is configured on the Frame Relay map class for this DLCI. The default is fcfs for FRTS. When generic traffic shaping is configured, the only queueing type available is weighted fair queueing (WFQ).
Queueing Stats	Statistics for the configured queueing strategy, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>size—Current size of the queue.</li> <li>max total—Maximum number of packets of all types that can be queued in all queues.</li> <li>threshold—For WFQ, the number of packets in the queue after which new packets for high-bandwidth conversations will be dropped.</li> <li>drops—Number of packets discarded during this interval.</li> </ul>
Conversations active	Number of currently active conversations.
Conversations max total	Maximum allowed number of concurrent conversations.
Reserved Conversations active	Number of currently active conversations reserved for voice.
Reserved Conversations allocated	Maximum configured number of conversations reserved.
depth	Number of packets currently queued.
weight	Number used to classify and prioritize the packet.
discards	Number of packets discarded from queues.
Packet	Number of queued packet.
linktype	Protocol type of the queued packet. (cdp = Cisco Discovery Protocol)
length	Number of bytes in the queued packet.
flags	Number of flag characters in the queued packet.
source	Source IP address.

**Table 235** *show traffic-shape queue Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
destination	Destination IP address.
id	Packet ID.
ttl	Time to live count.
TOS	IP type of service.
prot	Layer 4 protocol number. Refer to RFC 943 for a list of protocol numbers. (17 = User Datagram Protocol (UDP))
source port	Port number of source port.
destination port	Port number of destination port.

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show frame-relay fragment</b>	Displays Frame Relay fragmentation details.
<b>show frame-relay pvc</b>	Displays statistics about PVCs for Frame Relay interfaces.
<b>show frame-relay vofr</b>	Displays details about FRF.11 subchannels being used on VoFR DLCIs.
<b>show traffic-shape</b>	Displays the current traffic-shaping configuration.
<b>show traffic-shape statistics</b>	Displays the current traffic-shaping statistics.

# show traffic-shape statistics



**Note**

Effective with Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6, Cisco IOS Release 15.0(1)S, and Cisco IOS Release 15.1(3)T, the **show traffic-shape statistics** command is hidden. Although this command is still available in Cisco IOS software, the CLI interactive Help does not display it if you attempt to view it by entering a question mark at the command line.

This command will be completely removed in a future release, which means that you will need to use the appropriate replacement command (or sequence of commands). For more information (including a list of replacement commands), see the [Legacy QoS Command Deprecation](#) feature document in the *Cisco IOS XE Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide* or the [Legacy QoS Command Deprecation](#) feature document in the *Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide*.



**Note**

Effective with Cisco IOS XE Release 3.2S, the **show traffic-shape statistics** command is replaced by a modular QoS CLI (MQC) command (or sequence of MQC commands). For the appropriate replacement command (or sequence of commands), see the [Legacy QoS Command Deprecation](#) feature document in the *Cisco IOS XE Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide*.

To display the current traffic-shaping statistics, use the **show traffic-shape statistics** command in EXEC mode.

**show traffic-shape statistics** [*interface-type interface-number*]

**Syntax Description**

<i>interface-type</i>	(Optional) The type of the interface. If no interface is specified, traffic-shaping statistics for all configured interfaces are shown.
<i>interface-number</i>	(Optional) The number of the interface.

**Command Modes**

EXEC

**Command History**

Release	Modification
11.2	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was modified. This command was hidden.
15.0(1)S	This command was modified. This command was hidden.
15.1(3)T	This command was modified. This command was hidden.
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.2S	This command was replaced by an MQC command (or sequence of MQC commands).

**Usage Guidelines**

You must have first enabled traffic shaping using the **traffic-shape rate**, **traffic-shape group**, or **frame-relay traffic-shaping** command to display traffic-shaping information.

**Examples**

The following is sample output from the **show traffic-shape statistics** command:

```
Router# show traffic-shape statistics

      Access Queue   Packets  Bytes   Packets  Bytes   Shaping
I/F    List  Depth          Bytes   Delayed  Delayed  Active
Et0    101    0           2     180      0         0       no
Et1                    0           0         0         0       no
```

Table 236 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 236** *show traffic-shape statistics Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
I/F	Interface.
Access List	Number of the access list.
Queue Depth	Number of messages in the queue.
Packets	Number of packets sent through the interface.
Bytes	Number of bytes sent through the interface.
Packets Delayed	Number of packets sent through the interface that were delayed in the traffic-shaping queue.
Bytes Delayed	Number of bytes sent through the interface that were delayed in the traffic-shaping queue.
Shaping Active	Contains “yes” when timers indicate that traffic shaping is occurring and “no” if traffic shaping is not occurring.

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>frame-relay traffic-shaping</b>	Enables both traffic shaping and per-VC queuing for all PVCs and SVCs on a Frame Relay interface.
<b>show interfaces</b>	Displays statistics for all interfaces configured on the router or access server.
<b>show ip rsvp neighbor</b>	Displays RSVP-related interface information.
<b>traffic-shape adaptive</b>	Configures a Frame Relay subinterface to estimate the available bandwidth when BECN signals are received.
<b>traffic-shape group</b>	Enables traffic shaping based on a specific access list for outbound traffic on an interface.
<b>traffic-shape rate</b>	Enables traffic shaping for outbound traffic on an interface.

# show vrf

To display the defined Virtual Private Network (VPN) routing and forwarding (VRF) instances, use the **show vrf** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

```
show vrf [ipv4 | ipv6] [interface | brief | detail | id | select | lock] [vrf-name]
```

## Syntax Description

<b>ipv4</b>	(Optional) Displays IPv4 address family-type VRF instances.
<b>ipv6</b>	(Optional) Displays IPv6 address family-type VRF instances.
<b>interface</b>	(Optional) Displays the interface associated with the specified VRF instances.
<b>brief</b>	(Optional) Displays brief information about the specified VRF instances.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the specified VRF instances.
<b>id</b>	(Optional) Displays VPN-ID information for the specified VRF instances.
<b>select</b>	(Optional) Displays selection information for the specified VRF instances.
<b>lock</b>	(Optional) Displays VPN lock information for the specified VRF instances.
<i>vrf-name</i>	(Optional) Name assigned to a VRF.

## Command Default

If you do not specify any arguments or keywords, the command displays concise information about all configured VRFs.

## Command Modes

User EXEC (>)  
Privileged EXEC (#)

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRB	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SXH	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXH.
12.2(33)SB	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SB.
12.4(20)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(20)T.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1.
12.2(33)SRE	This command was modified. When backup paths have been created either through the Prefix Independent Convergence or Best External feature, the output of the <b>show vrf detail</b> command displays the following line:  Prefix protection with additional path enabled
15.0(1)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 15.0(1)S.

## Usage Guidelines

Use the **show vrf** command to display information about specified VRF instances or all VRF instances. Specify no arguments or keywords to display information on all VRF instances.

**Examples**

The following sample output from the **show vrf** command displays brief information about all configured VRF instances:

```
Router# show vrf

Name                Default RD          Protocols           Interfaces
-----                -
N1                  100:0              ipv4, ipv6          Lo1
V1                  1:1                ipv4                Et0/1.1
V2                  2:2                ipv4, ipv6          Et0/1.2
                   Et0/1.3
V3                  3:3                ipv4                Lo3
                   Et0/1.4
```

[Table 237](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 237** show vrf Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Name	Name of the VRF instance.
Default RD	The default route distinguisher (RD) for the specified VRF instances.
Protocols	The address family protocol type for the specified VRF instance.
Interfaces	The network interface associated with the VRF instance.

The following sample output from the **show vrf** command with the **detail** keyword displays information for a VRF named cisco:

```
Router# show vrf detail

VRF cisco1; default RD 100:1; default VPNID <not set>
  Interfaces:
    Ethernet0/0          Loopback10
Address family ipv4 (Table ID = 0x1):
  Connected addresses are not in global routing table
  Export VPN route-target communities
    RT:100:1
  Import VPN route-target communities
    RT:100:1
  No import route-map
  No export route-map
  VRF label distribution protocol: not configured
Address family ipv6 (Table ID = 0xE000001):
  Connected addresses are not in global routing table
  Export VPN route-target communities
    RT:100:1
  Import VPN route-target communities
    RT:100:1
  No import route-map
  No export route-map
  VRF label distribution protocol: not configured
```

[Table 238](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 238** *show vrf detail Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
default RD 100:1	The RD given to this VRF.
Interfaces:	Interfaces to which the VRF is attached.
Export VPN route-target communities RT:100:1	Route-target VPN extended communities to be exported.
Import VPN route-target communities RT:100:1	Route-target VPN extended communities to be imported.

The following example displays output from the **show vrf detail** command when backup paths have been created either through the Prefix Independent Convergence or Best External feature. The output of the **show vrf detail** command displays the following line:

```
Prefix protection with additional path enabled
Router# show vrf detail
VRF vpn1 (VRF Id = 1); default RD 1:1; default VPNID <not set>
  Interfaces:
    Et1/1
Address family ipv4 (Table ID = 1 (0x1)):
  Export VPN route-target communities
    RT:1:1
  Import VPN route-target communities
    RT:1:1
  No import route-map
  No export route-map
  VRF label distribution protocol: not configured
  VRF label allocation mode: per-prefix
  Prefix protection with additional path enabled
Address family ipv6 not active.
```

The following sample output from the **show vrf lock** command displays VPN lock information:

```
Router# show vrf lock
VRF Name: Mgmt-intf; VRF id = 4085 (0xFF5)
VRF lock count: 3
  Lock user: RTMGR, lock user ID: 2, lock count per user: 1
  Caller PC tracebacks:
  Trace backs: :10000000+44DAEB4 :10000000+21E83AC :10000000+45A9F04 :108
  Lock user: CEF, lock user ID: 4, lock count per user: 1
  Caller PC tracebacks:
  Trace backs: :10000000+44DAEB4 :10000000+21E83AC :10000000+45A9F04 :10C
  Lock user: VRFMGR, lock user ID: 1, lock count per user: 1
  Caller PC tracebacks:
  Trace backs: :10000000+44DAEB4 :10000000+21E83AC :10000000+21EAD18 :10C
VRF Name: vpn1; VRF id = 1 (0x1)
VRF lock count: 3
  Lock user: RTMGR, lock user ID: 2, lock count per user: 1
  Caller PC tracebacks:
  Trace backs: :10000000+44DAEB4 :10000000+21E83AC :10000000+45A9F04 :10C
  Lock user: CEF, lock user ID: 4, lock count per user: 1
  Caller PC tracebacks:
  Trace backs: :10000000+44DAEB4 :10000000+21E83AC :10000000+45A9F04 :100
```



```
Lock user: VRFMGR, lock user ID: 1, lock count per user: 1
Caller PC tracebacks:
Trace backs: :10000000+44DAEB4 :10000000+21E83AC :10000000+21EAD18 :10C
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>vrf definition</b>	Configures a VRF routing table instance and enters VRF configuration mode.
<b>vrf forwarding</b>	Associates a VRF instance with an interface or subinterface.

# show wrr-queue

To display the queue information that is serviced on a weighted round-robin (WRR) scheduling basis, use the **show wrr-queue** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

```
show wrr-queue {bandwidth | cos-map}
```

## Syntax Description

<b>bandwidth</b>	Displays the bandwidth information.
<b>cos-map</b>	Displays the class of service (CoS) map information.

## Command Modes

User EXEC (>)  
Privileged EXEC (#)

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(24)T	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display the queue information that is scheduled for servicing on WRR basis. WRR is a type of scheduling that prevents low-priority queues from being completely neglected during periods of high-priority traffic. The WRR scheduler transmits some packets from each queue in turn. The number of packets that the scheduler transmits corresponds to the relative importance of the queue.

## Examples

The following is sample output from the **show wrr-queue** command. The fields are self-explanatory.

```
Router# show wrr-queue bandwidth

wrr-queue bandwidth for Etherswitch HWIC is:
WRR Queue   :   1   2   3   4
Bandwidth   :   1   2   4   8

Router# show wrr-queue cos-map

wrr-queue cos_map for Etherswitch HWIC is:
CoS Value    :   0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7
Priority Queue :   1   1   2   2   3   3   4   4
```

# subscriber accounting accuracy

To guarantee Input/Output Packet/Byte statistics in the accounting Stop record are accurate within 1 second, use the **subscriber accounting accuracy** command in privileged EXEC mode. To disable this statistics setting, use the **no** form of this command.

**subscriber accounting accuracy** *value*

**no subscriber accounting accuracy**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>value</i>	Value for the Subscriber Accounting Accuracy feature in milliseconds. The range is 1,000 to 10,000.
---------------------------	--------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	The default value is 1000 milliseconds.	
------------------------	---	--

<b>Command Modes</b>	User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)	
----------------------	--------------------------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Cisco IOS Release XE 3.2S	This command was introduced on the ASR 1000 Series Routers.

<b>Examples</b>	This section shows an example of the <b>subscriber accounting accuracy</b> command set to its default value: Router# <b>subscriber accounting accuracy 1000</b>	
-----------------	--	--

# svc-bundle

To create or modify a member of a switched virtual circuit (SVC) bundle, use the **svc-bundle** command in SVC-bundle configuration mode. To remove an SVC bundle member from the bundle, use the **no** form of this command.

**svc-bundle** *svc-handle*

**no svc-bundle** *svc-handle*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>svc-handle</i>	Unique name for the SVC in the router.
---------------------------	-------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	No SVCs are members of an SVC bundle.	
------------------------	---------------------------------------	--

<b>Command Modes</b>	SVC-bundle configuration	
----------------------	--------------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.2(4)T	This command was introduced.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	Using this command will cause the system to enter SVC-bundle member configuration mode, in which you can configure characteristics of the member such as precedence, variable bit rate (VBR) traffic shaping, unspecified bit rate (UBR) traffic shaping, UBR+ traffic shaping, an idle timeout, and bumping conditions.	
-------------------------	--	--

<b>Examples</b>	The following example creates a member of an SVC bundle named “five”:  <code>svc-bundle five</code>	
-----------------	---	--

# table-map (value mapping)

To create and configure a mapping table for mapping and converting one packet-marking value to another, use the **table-map** (value mapping) command in global configuration mode. To disable the use of this table map, use the **no** form of this command.

**table-map** *table-map-name* **map from** *from-value* **to** *to-value* [**default** *default-value-or-action*]

**no table-map** *table-map-name* **map from** *from-value* **to** *to-value* [**default** *default-value-or-action*]

## Syntax Description

<i>table-map-name</i>	Name of table map to be created. The name can be a maximum of 64 alphanumeric characters.
<b>map from</b>	Indicates that a “map from” value will be used.
<i>from-value</i>	The “map from” value of the packet-marking category. The value range varies according to the packet-marking category from which you want to map and convert. For more information, see the “Usage Guidelines” section below.
<b>to</b>	Indicates that a “map to” value will be used.
<i>to-value</i>	The “map to” value of the packet-marking category. The value range varies according to the packet-marking category to which you want to map and convert. For more information, see the “Usage Guidelines” section below.
<b>default</b>	(Optional) Indicates that a default value or action will be used.
<i>default-value-or-action</i>	(Optional) The default value or action to be used if a “to–from” relationship has not been explicitly configured. Default actions are “ignore” and “copy”. If neither action is specified, “copy” is used.

## Defaults

The **default** keyword and *default-value-or-action* argument sets the default value (or action) to be used if a value is not explicitly designated.

If you configure a table map but you do not specify a *default-value-or-action* argument for the **default** keyword, the default action is “copy”.

## Command Modes

Global configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(13)T	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

This command allows you to create a mapping table. The mapping table, a type of conversion chart, is used for establishing a “to–from” relationship between packet-marking types or categories. For example, a mapping table can be used to establish a “to–from” relationship between the following packet-marking categories:

- Class of service (CoS)
- Precedence

- Differentiated services code point (DSCP)
- Quality of service (QoS) group
- Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) experimental (EXP) imposition
- MPLS EXP topmost

When configuring the table map, you must specify the packet-marking values to be used in the conversion. The values you can enter vary by packet-marking category.

Table 239 lists the valid value ranges you can enter for each packet-marking category.

**Table 239** Valid Value Ranges

Packet-Marking Category	Value Ranges
CoS	Specific IEEE 802.1Q number in the range from 0 to 7.
Precedence	Number in the range from 0 to 7.
DSCP	Number in the range from 0 to 63.
QoS Group	Number in the range from 0 to 99.
MPLS EXP imposition	Number in the range from 0 to 7.
MPLS EXP topmost	Number in the range from 0 to 7.

**Examples**

In the following example, the **table-map** (value mapping) command has been configured to create a table map called “map1”. In “map1”, two “to–from” relationships have been established and a default value has been defined. The fields for establishing the “to–from” mappings are further defined by the policy map in which the table map will be configured. (Configuring a policy map is the next logical step after creating a table map.)

For instance, a precedence or DSCP value of 0 could be mapped to a CoS value of 0, or vice versa, depending on the how the table map is configured. Any values not explicitly defined in a “to–from” relationship will be set to a default value.

```
Router(config)# table-map map1
Router(config-tablemap)# map from 0 to 0
Router(config-tablemap)# map from 2 to 1
Router(config-tablemap)# default 3
Router(config-tablemap)# end
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>policy-map</b>	Creates or modifies a policy map that can be attached to one or more interfaces to specify a service policy.
<b>show policy-map</b>	Displays the configuration of all classes for a specified service policy map or all classes for all existing policy maps.
<b>show policy-map class</b>	Displays the configuration for the specified class of the specified policy map.
<b>show policy-map interface</b>	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.
<b>show table-map</b>	Displays the configuration of a specified table map or all table maps.

# tcp

To enable Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) header compression within an IP Header Compression (IPHC) profile, use the **tcp** command in IPHC-profile configuration mode. To disable TCP header compression, use the **no** form of this command.

**tcp**

**no tcp**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** TCP header compression is enabled.

**Command Modes** IPHC-profile configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.4(9)T	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines**

**Intended for Use with IPHC Profiles**

The **tcp** command is intended for use as part of an IPHC profile. An IPHC profile is used to enable and configure header compression on your network. For more information about using IPHC profiles to configure header compression, see the “Header Compression” module and the “Configuring Header Compression Using IPHC Profiles” module of the *Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide*, Release 12.4T.

**Examples** The following is an example of an IPHC profile called profile1. In this example, TCP header compression has been enabled.

```
Router> enable
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# iphc-profile profile1 van-jacobson
Router(config-iphcp)# tcp
Router(config-iphcp)# end
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>iphc-profile</b>	Creates an IPHC profile.

# tcp contexts

To set the number of contexts available for Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) header compression, use the **tcp contexts** command in IPHC-profile configuration mode. To remove the number of previously configured contexts, use the **no** form of this command.

**tcp contexts** { **absolute** *number-of-contexts* | **kbps-per-context** *kbps* }

**no tcp contexts**

## Syntax Description

<b>absolute</b>	Indicates that the maximum number of compressed TCP contexts will be based on a fixed (absolute) number.
<i>number-of-contexts</i>	Number of TCP contexts. Range is from 1 to 256.
<b>kbps-per-context</b>	Indicates that the maximum number of compressed TCP contexts will be based on available bandwidth.
<i>kbps</i>	Number of kbps to allow for each context. Range is from 1 to 100.

## Command Default

The **tcp contexts** command calculates the number of contexts on the basis of bandwidth and allocates 4 kbps per context.

## Command Modes

IPHC-profile configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(9)T	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

Use the **tcp contexts** command to set the number of contexts available for TCP header compression. A context is the state that the compressor uses to compress a header and that the decompressor uses to decompress a header. The context is the uncompressed version of the last header sent and includes information used to compress and decompress the packet.

### Intended for Use with IPHC Profiles

The **tcp contexts** command is intended for use as part of an IPHC profile. An IPHC profile is used to enable and configure header compression on your network. For more information about using IPHC profiles to configure header compression, see the “Header Compression” module and the “Configuring Header Compression Using IPHC Profiles” module of the *Cisco IOS Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide*, Release 12.4T.

### Setting the Number of Contexts as an Absolute Number

The **tcp contexts** command allows you to set the number of contexts as an absolute number. To set the number of contexts as an absolute number, enter a number between 1 and 256.



### Calculating the Number of Contexts on the Basis of Bandwidth

The **tcp contexts** command can calculate the number of contexts on the basis of the bandwidth available on the network link to which the IPHC profile is applied.

To have the number of contexts calculated on the basis of the available bandwidth, enter the **kbps-per-context** keyword followed by a value for the *kbps* argument. The command divides the available bandwidth by the kbps specified. For example, if the bandwidth of the network link is 2000 kbps, and you enter 10 for the *kbps* argument, the command calculates 200 contexts.

### Examples

The following is an example of an IPHC profile called profile2. In this example, the number of TCP contexts has been set to 75.

```
Router> enable
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# iphc-profile profile2 van-jacobson
Router(config-iphcp)# tcp contexts absolute 75
Router(config-iphcp)# end
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>iphc-profile</b>	Creates an IPHC profile.

# traffic-shape adaptive

To configure a Frame Relay subinterface to estimate the available bandwidth when backward explicit congestion notification (BECN) signals are received, use the **traffic-shape adaptive** interface configuration command in interface configuration mode. To disregard the BECN signals and not estimate the available bandwidth, use the **no** form of this command.

**traffic-shape adaptive** *bit-rate*

**no traffic-shape adaptive**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>bit-rate</i>	Lowest bit rate that traffic is shaped to, in bits per second. The default <i>bit rate</i> value is 0.
---------------------------	-----------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	Bandwidth is not estimated when BECN signals are received.	
------------------------	--	--

<b>Command Modes</b>	Interface configuration	
----------------------	-------------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	11.2	This command was introduced.
	12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
	12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.

**Usage Guidelines** This command specifies the boundaries in which traffic will be shaped when BECN signals are received. You must enable traffic shaping on the interface with the **traffic-shape rate** or **traffic-shape group** command before you can use the **traffic-shape adaptive** command.

The bit rate specified for the **traffic-shape rate** command is the upper limit, and the bit rate specified for the **traffic-shape adaptive** command is the lower limit to which traffic is shaped when BECN signals are received on the interface. The rate actually shaped to will be between these two bit rates.

You should configure this command and the **traffic-shape fecn-adapt** command on both ends of the connection to ensure adaptive traffic shaping over the connection, even when traffic is flowing primarily in one direction. The **traffic-shape fecn-adapt** command configures the router to reflect forward explicit congestion notification (FECN) signals as BECN signals.

**Examples** The following example configures traffic shaping on serial interface 0.1 with an upper limit of 128 kbps and a lower limit of 64 kbps. This configuration allows the link to run from 64 to 128 kbps, depending on the congestion level.

```
interface serial 0
  encapsulation-frame-relay
interface serial 0.1
```

```
traffic-shape rate 128000
traffic-shape adaptive 64000
traffic-shape fecn-adapt
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>show traffic-shape</b>	Displays the current traffic-shaping configuration.
	<b>show traffic-shape statistics</b>	Displays the current traffic-shaping statistics.
	<b>traffic-shape fecn-adapt</b>	Replies to messages with the FECN bit (which are set with TEST RESPONSE messages with the BECN bit set).
	<b>traffic-shape group</b>	Enables traffic shaping based on a specific access list for outbound traffic on an interface.
	<b>traffic-shape rate</b>	Enables traffic shaping for outbound traffic on an interface.

# traffic-shape fecn-adapt

To reply to messages with the forward explicit congestion notification (FECN) bit (which are sent with TEST RESPONSE messages with the BECN bit set), use the **traffic-shape fecn-adapt** command in interface configuration mode. To stop backward explicit congestion notification (BECN) signal generation, use the **no** form of this command.

**traffic-shape fecn-adapt**

**no traffic-shape fecn-adapt**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** Traffic shaping is disabled.

**Command Modes** Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	11.2	This command was introduced.
	12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
	12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.

**Usage Guidelines** Enable traffic shaping on the interface with the **traffic-shape rate** or **traffic-shape group** command. FECN is available only when traffic shaping is configured.

Use this command to reflect FECN bits as BECN bits. Reflecting FECN bits as BECN bits notifies the sending DTE that it is transmitting at a rate too fast for the DTE to handle. Use the **traffic-shape adaptive** command to configure the router to adapt its transmission rate when it receives BECN signals.

You should configure this command and the **traffic-shape adaptive** command on both ends of the connection to ensure adaptive traffic shaping over the connection, even when traffic is flowing primarily in one direction.

**Examples** The following example configures traffic shaping on serial interface 0.1 with an upper limit of 128 kbps and a lower limit of 64 kbps. This configuration allows the link to run from 64 to 128 kbps, depending on the congestion level. The router reflects FECN signals as BECN signals.

```
interface serial 0
 encapsulation-frame-relay
interface serial 0.1
 traffic-shape rate 128000
 traffic-shape adaptive 64000
 traffic-shape fecn-adapt
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show traffic-shape</b>	Displays the current traffic-shaping configuration.
<b>show traffic-shape statistics</b>	Displays the current traffic-shaping statistics.
<b>traffic-shape adaptive</b>	Configures a Frame Relay subinterface to estimate the available bandwidth when BECN signals are received.
<b>traffic-shape group</b>	Enables traffic shaping based on a specific access list for outbound traffic on an interface.
<b>traffic-shape rate</b>	Enables traffic shaping for outbound traffic on an interface.

# traffic-shape group

To enable traffic shaping based on a specific access list for outbound traffic on an interface, use the **traffic-shape group** command in interface configuration mode. To disable traffic shaping on the interface for the access list, use the **no** form of this command.

**traffic-shape group** *access-list* *bit-rate* [*burst-size* [*excess-burst-size*]]

**no traffic-shape group** *access-list*

## Syntax Description

<i>access-list</i>	Number of the access list that controls the packets that traffic shaping is applied to on the interface. Access list numbers can be numbers from 1 to 2699.
<i>bit-rate</i>	Bit rate that traffic is shaped to, in bits per second. This is the access bit rate that you contract with your service provider, or the service levels you intend to maintain. Bit rates can be numbers in the range of 8000 to 100000000 bps.
<i>burst-size</i>	(Optional) Sustained number of bits that can be sent per interval. On Frame Relay interfaces, this is the Committed Burst size contracted with your service provider. Valid entries are numbers in the range of 0 to 100000000.
<i>excess-burst-size</i>	(Optional) Maximum number of bits that can exceed the burst size in the first interval in a congestion event. On Frame Relay interfaces, this is the Excess Burst size contracted with your service provider. Valid entries are numbers in the range of 0 to 100000000. The default is equal to the <i>burst-size</i> argument.

## Command Default

Disabled

## Command Modes

Interface configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
11.2	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.

## Usage Guidelines

Generic traffic shaping is not supported on ISDN and dialup interfaces. It is also not supported on nongeneric routing encapsulation tunnel interfaces. Traffic shaping is not supported with flow switching. Traffic shaping uses queues to limit surges that can congest a network. Data is buffered and then sent into the network in regulated amounts to ensure that traffic will fit within the promised traffic envelope for the particular connection.

The **traffic-shape group** command allows you to specify one or more previously defined access list to shape traffic on the interface. You must specify one **traffic-shape group** command for each access list on the interface.

The **traffic-shape group** command supports both standard and extended access lists.

Use traffic shaping if you have a network with differing access rates or if you are offering a subrate service. You can configure the values according to your contract with your service provider or the service levels you intend to maintain.

An interval is calculated as follows:

- If the *burst-size* is not equal to zero, the interval is the *burst-size* divided by the *bit-rate*.
- If the *burst-size* is zero, the interval is the *excess-burst-size* divided by the *bit-rate*.

Traffic shaping is supported on all media and encapsulation types on the router. To perform traffic shaping on Frame Relay virtual circuits, you can also use the **frame-relay traffic-shaping** command. For more information on Frame Relay Traffic Shaping, refer to the “Configuring Frame Relay” chapter in the *Cisco IOS Wide-Area Networking Configuration Guide*.

If traffic shaping is performed on a Frame Relay network with the **traffic-shape rate** command, you can also use the **traffic-shape adaptive** command to specify the minimum bit rate to which the traffic is shaped.

## Examples

The following example enables traffic that matches access list 101 to be shaped to a certain rate and traffic matching access list 102 to be shaped to another rate on the interface:

```
interface serial 1
 traffic-shape group 101 128000 16000 8000
 traffic-shape group 102 130000 10000 1000
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>access-list (IP Standard)</b>	Defines a standard IP access list.
<b>show traffic-shape</b>	Displays the current traffic-shaping configuration.
<b>show traffic-shape statistics</b>	Displays the current traffic-shaping statistics.
<b>traffic-shape adaptive</b>	Configures a Frame Relay subinterface to estimate the available bandwidth when BECN signals are received.
<b>traffic-shape fecn-adapt</b>	Replies to messages with the FECN bit (which are set with TEST RESPONSE messages with the BECN bit set).
<b>traffic-shape rate</b>	Enables traffic shaping for outbound traffic on an interface.

# traffic-shape rate

To enable traffic shaping for outbound traffic on an interface, use the **traffic-shape rate** command in interface configuration mode. To disable traffic shaping on the interface, use the **no** form of this command.

**traffic-shape rate** *bit-rate* [*burst-size* [*excess-burst-size*]] [*buffer-limit*]

**no traffic-shape rate**

## Syntax Description

<i>bit-rate</i>	Bit rate that traffic is shaped to, in bits per second. This is the access bit rate that you contract with your service provider, or the service levels you intend to maintain. Bit rates can be in the range of 8000 to 100000000 bps.
<i>burst-size</i>	(Optional) Sustained number of bits that can be sent per interval. On Frame Relay interfaces, this is the Committed Burst size contracted with your service provider. Valid entries are numbers in the range of 0 to 100000000.
<i>excess-burst-size</i>	(Optional) Maximum number of bits that can exceed the burst size in the first interval in a congestion event. On Frame Relay interfaces, this is the Excess Burst size contracted with your service provider. Valid entries are numbers in the range of 0 to 100000000. The default is equal to the <i>burst-size</i> argument.
<i>buffer-limit</i>	(Optional) Maximum buffer limit in bps. Valid entries are numbers in the range of 0 to 4096.

## Command Default

Traffic shaping for outbound traffic is not enabled.

## Command Modes

Interface configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
11.2	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.
12.4(18e)	This command was modified to prevent simultaneous configuration of legacy traffic-shaping and MQC shaping on the same interface.

## Usage Guidelines

Generic traffic shaping is not supported on ISDN and dialup interfaces. It is also not supported on nongeneric routing encapsulation tunnel interfaces. Traffic shaping is not supported with flow switching.

Traffic shaping uses queues to limit surges that can congest a network. Data is buffered and then sent into the network in regulated amounts to ensure that traffic will fit within the promised traffic envelope for the particular connection.



Use traffic shaping if you have a network with differing access rates or if you are offering a subrate service. You can configure the values according to your contract with your service provider or the service levels you intend to maintain.

An interval is calculated as follows:

- If the *burst-size* is not equal to zero, the interval is the *burst-size* divided by the *bit-rate*.
- If the *burst-size* is zero, the interval is the *excess-burst-size* divided by the *bit-rate*.

Traffic shaping is supported on all media and encapsulation types on the router. To perform traffic shaping on Frame Relay virtual circuits, you can also use the **frame-relay traffic-shaping** command. For more information on Frame Relay Traffic Shaping, refer to the “Configuring Frame Relay” chapter in the *Cisco IOS Wide-Area Networking Configuration Guide*.

If traffic shaping is performed on a Frame Relay network with the **traffic-shape rate** command, you can also use the **traffic-shape adaptive** command to specify the minimum bit rate to which the traffic is shaped.



#### Note

Beginning in Cisco IOS Release 12.4(18e), you cannot configure the traffic-shape rate and MQC shaping on the same interface at the same time. You must remove the traffic-shape rate configured on the interface before you attach the service policy. For example, if you try to enter the **service-policy {input | output} policy-map-name** command when the **traffic-shape rate** command is already in effect, this message is displayed: Remove traffic-shape rate configured on the interface before attaching the service-policy.

If the MQC shaper is attached first, and you enter the legacy **traffic-shape rate** command on the same interface, the command is rejected and an error message is displayed.

#### Examples

The following example enables traffic shaping on serial interface 0 using the bandwidth required by the service provider:

```
interface serial 0
 traffic-shape rate 128000 16000 8000
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show traffic-shape</b>	Displays the current traffic-shaping configuration.
<b>show traffic-shape statistics</b>	Displays the current traffic-shaping statistics.
<b>traffic-shape adaptive</b>	Configures a Frame Relay subinterface to estimate the available bandwidth when BECN signals are received.
<b>traffic-shape fecn-adapt</b>	Replies to messages with the FECN bit (which are set with TEST RESPONSE messages with the BECN bit set).
<b>traffic-shape group</b>	Enables traffic shaping based on a specific access list for outbound traffic on an interface.

# trust

To define a trust state for traffic that is classified through the **class** policy-map configuration command, use the **trust** command in policy-map class configuration mode. To return to the default setting, use the **no** form of this command.

**trust** [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**]

**no trust** [**cos** | **dscp** | **precedence**]

## Syntax Description

<b>cos</b>	(Optional) Classifies an ingress packet by using the packet class of service (CoS) value. For an untagged packet, the port default CoS value is used.
<b>dscp</b>	(Optional) Classifies an ingress packet by using the packet differentiated services code point (DSCP) values (most significant 6 bits of the 8-bit service-type field). For a non-IP packet, the packet CoS value is used if the packet is tagged. If the packet is untagged, the default port CoS value is used to map CoS to DSCP.
<b>precedence</b>	(Optional) Classifies the precedence of the ingress packet.

## Command Default

The action is not trusted.

## Command Modes

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

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(14)SX	This command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 series.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was implemented on the Catalyst 7600 series.

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to distinguish the quality of service (QoS) trust behavior for certain traffic from other traffic. For example, inbound traffic with certain DSCP values can be trusted. You can configure a class map to match and trust the DSCP values in the inbound traffic.

Trust values set with this command supersede trust values set with the **qos trust** interface configuration command.

If you specify the **trust cos** command, QoS uses the received or default port CoS value and the CoS-to-DSCP map to generate a DSCP value for the packet.

If you specify the **trust dscp** command, QoS uses the DSCP value from the ingress packet. For non-IP packets that are tagged, QoS uses the received CoS value; for non-IP packets that are untagged, QoS uses the default port CoS value. In either case, the DSCP value for the packet is derived from the CoS-to-DSCP map.

## Examples

The following example shows how to define a port trust state to trust inbound DSCP values for traffic classified with “class1”:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# policy-map policy1
Router(config-pmap)# class class1
Router(config-pmap-c)# trust dscp
Router(config-pmap-c)# police 1000000 20000 exceed-action policed-dscp-transmit
Router(config-pmap-c)# end
Router#
```

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

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>class</b>	Specifies the name of the class whose traffic policy you want to create or change.
<b>police</b>	Configures the Traffic Policing feature.
<b>policy-map</b>	Creates a policy map that can be attached to multiple ports to specify a service policy and enters policy-map configuration mode.
<b>set</b>	Marks IP traffic by setting a CoS, DSCP, or IP-precedence in the packet.
<b>show policy-map</b>	Displays information about the policy map.

## tx-ring-limit

To limit the number of packets that can be used on a transmission ring on the digital subscriber line (DSL) WAN interface card (WIC) or interface, use the **tx-ring-limit** command in ATM VC configuration mode. To not limit the number of packets that can be used on a transmission ring on a DSL WIC or interface, use the **no** form of this command.

**tx-ring-limit** *ring-limit*

**no tx-ring-limit** *ring-limit*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>ring-limit</i>	Specifies the maximum number of allowable packets that can be placed on the transmission ring. Valid entries can be numbers from 1 to 32767. The default value is 60. On Cisco 1700 series routers, possible values are 2 through 60. On Cisco 2600 and 3600 series routers, possible values are 3 through 60.
<b>Command Default</b>	The default value of the <i>ring-limit</i> argument is 60.	
<b>Command Modes</b>	ATM VC configuration	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.0(7)XE1	This command was introduced.
	12.0(9)S	This command was incorporated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(9)S.
	12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.
	12.2(2)XK	Support was added for asymmetric digital subscriber line (ADSL), and a transmission (tx) ring setting of 3 was added for latency-critical traffic for ADSL on Cisco 2600 and Cisco 3600 routers.
	12.2(4)XL	Support was added for G.SHDSL.
	12.2(8)YN	Enhanced quality of service (QoS) features were added for Cisco 1720, Cisco 1750, Cisco 1751, Cisco 1760, Cisco 2610XM-2651XM, Cisco 3640, Cisco 3640A, and Cisco 3660.
	12.3(2)T	Support was added for the following platforms: Cisco 1721, Cisco 2610–2651, Cisco 2610XM–2651XM, Cisco 2691, Cisco 3620, and Cisco 3660.
	12.3(3a)	Support was added for Packet over SONET (POS) interfaces on Cisco 7200 Series routers.
	12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
	12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.

---

**Examples**

The following example configures the transmission ring limit to three packets on an ATM permanent virtual circuit (PVC) subinterface:

```
Router(config)# interface atm1/0.1 point-to-point  
Router(config-subif)# pvc 2/200  
Router(config-if-atm-vc)# tx-ring-limit 3
```

---

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show atm vc</b>	Displays all ATM PVCs and traffic information.

---

## vbr-nrt

To configure the variable bit rate-nonreal time (VBR-NRT) quality of service (QoS) and specify output peak cell rate (PCR), output sustainable cell rate (SCR), and output maximum burst cell size for an ATM permanent virtual circuit (PVC), PVC range, switched virtual circuit (SVC), VC class, or VC bundle member, use the **vbr-nrt** command in the appropriate command mode. To remove the VBR-NRT parameters, use the **no** form of this command.

```
vbr-nrt output-pcr output-scr output-maxburstsize [input-pcr] [input-scr] [input-maxburstsize]
```

```
no vbr-nrt output-pcr output-scr output-maxburstsize [input-pcr] [input-scr] [input-maxburstsize]
```

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```
vbr-nrt output-pcr output-scr output-maxburstsize
```

```
no vbr-nrt output-pcr output-scr output-maxburstsize
```

### Syntax Description

<i>output-pcr</i>	The output PCR, in kilobytes per second (kbps).
<i>output-scr</i>	The output SCR, in kbps.
<i>output-maxburstsize</i>	The output maximum burst cell size, expressed in number of cells.
<i>input-pcr</i>	(Optional for SVCs only) The input PCR, in kbps.
<i>input-scr</i>	(Optional for SVCs only) The input SCR, in kbps.
<i>input-maxburstsize</i>	(Optional for SVCs only) The input maximum burst cell size, expressed in number of cells.

### Command Default

Unspecified bit rate (UBR) QoS at the maximum line rate of the physical interface is the default.

### Command Modes

ATM PVC-in-range configuration (for an individual PVC within a PVC range)  
 ATM PVC range configuration (for an ATM PVC range)  
 ATM PVP configuration  
 Bundle-vc configuration (for ATM VC bundle members)  
 Interface-ATM-VC configuration (for an ATM PVC or SVC)  
 VC-class configuration (for a VC class)

### Command History

Release	Modification
11.3T	This command was introduced.
12.0(3)T	This command was enhanced to support configuration of VBR-NRT QoS and specification of output PCR, output SCR, and output maximum burst cell size for ATM bundles and VC bundle members.
12.0(25)SX	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(25)SX and implemented on the Cisco 10000 series router.
12.1(5)T	This command was made available in PVC range and PVC-in-range configuration modes.

Release	Modification
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2(31)SB2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(31)SB2.
12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.3	This command was made available in ATM PVP configuration mode.

### Usage Guidelines

Configure QoS parameters using the **ubr**, **ubr+**, or **vbr-nrt** command. The last command you enter will apply to the PVC or SVC you are configuring.

If the **vbr-nrt** command is not explicitly configured on an ATM PVC or SVC, the VC inherits the following default configuration (listed in order of precedence):

- Configuration of any QoS command (**ubr**, **ubr+**, or **vbr-nrt**) in a VC class assigned to the PVC or SVC itself.
- Configuration of any QoS command (**ubr**, **ubr+**, or **vbr-nrt**) in a VC class assigned to the PVC's or SVC's ATM subinterface.
- Configuration of any QoS command (**ubr**, **ubr+**, or **vbr-nrt**) in a VC class assigned to the PVC's or SVC's ATM main interface.
- Global default: UBR QoS at the maximum line rate of the PVC or SVC.

To use this command in VC-class configuration mode, enter the **vc-class atm** global configuration command before you enter the **vbr-nrt** command. This command has no effect if the VC class that contains the command is attached to a standalone VC, that is, if the VC is not a bundle member.

To use this command in bundle-vc configuration mode, enter the **pvc-bundle** configuration command and add the VC as a bundle member.

VCs in a VC bundle are subject to the following configuration inheritance rules (listed in order of precedence):

- VC configuration in bundle-vc mode
- Bundle configuration in bundle mode (with the effect of assigned VC-class configuration)
- Subinterface configuration in subinterface mode

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Input PCR, input SCR, and input maximum burst size (MBS) are not supported.

For Cisco IOS Release 12.2(31)SB2 and later releases, if you set the output PCR and SCR to the same value, the Cisco IOS software allows a maximum burst cell size of 1. For example:

#### Prior to Cisco IOS Release 12.2(31)SB2

```
interface ATM2/0/0.81801 point-to-point
 bandwidth 11760
 pvc 81/801
  vbr-nrt 11760 11760 32
  encapsulation aal5snap
  protocol pppoe
```

**Cisco IOS Release 12.2(31)SB2 and Later Releases**

```
interface ATM2/0/0.81801 point-to-point
bandwidth 11760
pvc 81/801
  vbr-nrt 11760 11760 1
  encapsulation aal5snap
  protocol pppoe
```

**Examples**

The following example specifies the output PCR for an ATM PVC to be 100,000 kbps, the output SCR to be 50,000 kbps, and the output MBS to be 64:

```
pvc 1/32
  vbr-nrt 100000 50000 64
```

The following example specifies the VBR-NRT output and input parameters for an ATM SVC:

```
svc atm-svc1 nsap 47.0091.81.000000.0040.0B0A.2501.ABC1.3333.3333.05
  vbr-nrt 10000 5000 32 20000 10000 64
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>abr</b>	Selects ABR QoS and configures output peak cell rate and output minimum guaranteed cell rate for an ATM PVC or virtual circuit class.
<b>broadcast</b>	Configures broadcast packet duplication and transmission for an ATM VC class, PVC, SVC, or VC bundle.
<b>bump</b>	Configures the bumping rules for a virtual circuit class that can be assigned to a virtual circuit bundle.
<b>bundle</b>	Creates a bundle or modifies an existing bundle to enter bundle configuration mode.
<b>class-int</b>	Assigns a VC class to an ATM main interface or subinterface.
<b>class-vc</b>	Assigns a VC class to an ATM PVC, SVC, or VC bundle member.
<b>encapsulation</b>	Sets the encapsulation method used by the interface.
<b>inarp</b>	Configures the Inverse ARP time period for an ATM PVC, VC class, or VC bundle.
<b>oam-bundle</b>	Enables end-to-end F5 OAM loopback cell generation and OAM management for a virtual circuit class that can be applied to a virtual circuit bundle.
<b>oam retry</b>	Configures parameters related to OAM management for an ATM PVC, SVC, VC class, or VC bundle.
<b>precedence</b>	Configures precedence levels for a virtual circuit class that can be assigned to a virtual circuit bundle and thus applied to all virtual circuit members of that bundle.
<b>protect</b>	Configures a virtual circuit class with protected group or protected virtual circuit status for application to a virtual circuit bundle member.
<b>protocol (ATM)</b>	Configures a static map for an ATM PVC, SVC, VC class, or VC bundle, and enables Inverse ARP or Inverse ARP broadcasts on an ATM PVC by either configuring Inverse ARP directly on the PVC, on the VC bundle, or in a VC class (applies to IP and IPX protocols only).



<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>pvc-bundle</b>	Adds a PVC to a bundle as a member of the bundle and enters bundle-vc configuration mode in order to configure that PVC bundle member.
<b>ubr</b>	Configures UBR QoS and specifies the output peak cell rate for an ATM PVC, SVC, VC class, or VC bundle member.
<b>ubr+</b>	Configures UBR QoS and specifies the output peak cell rate and output minimum guaranteed cell rate for an ATM PVC, SVC, VC class, or VC bundle member.
<b>vc-class atm</b>	Creates a VC class for an ATM PVC, SVC, or ATM interface, and enters vc-class configuration mode.

# vc-hold-queue

To configure the per-virtual circuit (VC) hold queue on an ATM adapter, use the **vc-hold-queue** command in interface configuration mode. To return to the default value of the per-VC hold queue, use the **no** form of this command.

**vc-hold-queue** *number-of-packets*

**no vc-hold-queue** *number-of-packets*

## Syntax Description

<i>number-of-packets</i>	Specifies number of packets that can be configured for the per-VC hold queue. Number of packets can be a minimum of 5 to a maximum of 1024.
--------------------------	---

## Command Default

The default value of the hold queue is set by the queuing mechanism in use.

## Command Modes

Interface configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(5)T	This command was introduced.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.

## Usage Guidelines

This command can only be used on Cisco 7200 series routers and on Cisco 2600 and 3600 adapters that support per-VC queuing.

This command is configurable at the VC level only.

## Examples

The following example sets the per-VC hold queue to 55:

```
interface atm2/0.1
 pvc 1/101
  vc-hold-queue 55
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>hold-queue</b>	Specifies the hold-queue limit of an interface.
<b>show interfaces</b>	Displays statistics for all interfaces configured on the router or access server.
<b>show queuing interface</b>	Displays the queuing statistics of an interface or VC.

# wrr-queue bandwidth

To allocate the bandwidth between the standard transmit queues, use the **wrr-queue bandwidth** command in interface configuration mode. To return to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

**wrr-queue bandwidth** *weight-1 ... weight-n*

**no wrr-queue bandwidth**

## Syntax Description

*weight-1 ... weight-n* WRR weights; valid values are from 1 to 255.

## Defaults

The defaults are as follows:

- QoS enabled—4:255
- QoS disabled—255:1

## Command Modes

Interface configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(14)SX	Support for this command was introduced on the Supervisor Engine 720.
12.2(17a)SX	This command was changed to support seven queue weights.
12.2(17d)SXB	Support for this command on the Supervisor Engine 2 was extended to Release 12.2(17d)SXB.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.

## Usage Guidelines

You can configure up to seven queue weights on Cisco 7600 series routers that are configured with a Supervisor Engine 720.

You can configure up to three queue weights on Cisco 7600 series routers that are configured with a Supervisor Engine 2.

WRR allows bandwidth sharing at the egress port. This command defines the bandwidths for egress WRR through scheduling weights. Four queues participate in the WRR unless you enable the egress-expedite queue. The expedite queue is a strict-priority queue that is used until it is empty before using one of the WRR queues.

There is no order of dependencies for the **wrr-queue bandwidth** command. If you enable the egress priority, the weight ratio is calculated with the first two and the last parameters; otherwise, all four parameters are used.

The WRR weights are used to partition the bandwidth between the queues if all queues are nonempty. For example, entering weights of 1:3 means that one queue gets 25 percent of the bandwidth and the other queue gets 75 percent as long as both queues have data.

---

**Examples**

This example shows how to allocate a three-to-one bandwidth ratio:

```
Router(config-if)# wrr-queue bandwidth 3 1
```

---

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>show queueing interface</b>	Displays queueing information.
<b>wrr-queue queue-limit</b>	Sets the transmit-queue size ratio on an interface.

## wrr-queue cos-map

To map CoS values to drop thresholds for a queue, use the **wrr-queue cos-map** command in interface configuration mode. To return to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

```
wrr-queue cos-map queue-id threshold-id cos-1 ... cos-n
```

```
no wrr-queue cos-map
```

### Syntax Description

<i>queue-id</i>	Queue number; the valid values are from 1 to 2.
<i>threshold-id</i>	Threshold ID; valid values are from 1 to 2.
<i>cos-1</i> ... <i>cos-n</i>	CoS value; valid values are from 0 to 7.

### Defaults

The defaults are as follows:

- Receive queue 1/drop threshold 1 and transmit queue 1/drop threshold 1: CoS 0 and 1.
- Receive queue 1/drop threshold 2 and transmit queue 1/drop threshold 2: CoS 2 and 3.
- Receive queue 2/drop threshold 3 and transmit queue 2/drop threshold 1: CoS 4 and 6.
- Receive queue 2/drop threshold 4 and transmit queue 2/drop threshold 2: CoS 7.
- On 1p1q4t, 1p2q2t, and 1p3q1t interfaces, CoS 5 is mapped to the strict-priority queues.

### Command Modes

Interface configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(14)SX	Support for this command was introduced on the Supervisor Engine 720.
12.2(17d)SXB	Support for this command on the Supervisor Engine 2 was extended to Release 12.2(17d)SXB.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.

### Usage Guidelines

Enter up to eight CoS values to map to the threshold.

The threshold for 1p3q1t is always 1.

### Examples

This example shows how to map the CoS values 0 and 1 to standard transmit queue 1/threshold 1:

```
Router(config-if)# wrr-queue cos-map 1 1 0 1
```

# wrr-queue dscp-map

To map the hardware Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) values to the drop threshold values for a queue, use the **wrr-queue dscp-map** command in interface configuration mode. To return to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

```
wrr-queue dscp-map queue-id threshold-id dscp-1 ... dscp-n
```

```
no wrr-queue dscp-map queue-id
```

## Syntax Description

<i>queue-id</i>	Queue number; valid values are from 1 to 8.
<i>threshold-id</i>	Threshold ID; valid values are from 1 to 4.
<i>dscp-1</i> ... <i>dscp-n</i>	DSCP value; valid values are from 0 to 7.

## Defaults

The interface is in Class of Service (CoS) mode.

## Command Modes

Interface configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(18)SXF5	This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines



### Note

To enter the **wrr-queue dscp-map** command, the interface must be in DSCP-queuing mode. Use the **mls qos queue-mode mode-dscp** command to set the mode to DSCP.

This command is supported on 10-Gigabit Ethernet ports only.

When mapping DSCP values, follow these guidelines:

- You can enter up to eight DSCP values that map to a queue and threshold.
- You can enter multiple commands to map additional DSCP values to the queue and threshold.
- You must enter a separate command for each queue and threshold.

## Examples

This example shows how to map the hardware DSCP values to the drop threshold values for a queue:

```
wrr-queue dscp-map 8 1 0 1 2 3
```

## Related Commands

<b>show queueing interface</b>	Displays queueing information.
--------------------------------	--------------------------------

# wrr-queue queue-limit

To set the transmit-queue size ratio on an interface, use the **wrr-queue queue-limit** command in interface configuration mode. To return to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

```
wrr-queue queue-limit queue1-weight [queue2-weight] queue3-weight
```

```
no wrr-queue queue-limit
```

Syntax Description	
<i>queue1-weight</i>	Ratio of the low-priority queue weight; valid values are from 1 and 100 percent.
<i>queue2-weight</i>	(Optional) Ratio of the medium-priority queue weight; valid values are from 1 and 100 percent.
<i>queue3-weight</i>	Ratio of the high-priority queue weight; see the “Usage Guidelines” section for valid values.

## Defaults

The defaults are as follows:

- 90 percent for low priority
- 10 percent for high priority

## Command Modes

Interface configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(14)SX	Support for this command was introduced on the Supervisor Engine 720.
12.2(17d)SXB	Support for this command on the Supervisor Engine 2 was extended to Release 12.2(17d)SXB.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.

## Usage Guidelines

Valid high-priority weight values are from 1 to 100 percent, except on 1p2q1t egress LAN ports, where valid values for the high-priority queue are from 5 to 100 percent.

On 1p2q2t interfaces, QoS sets the strict-priority queue size equal to the high-priority queue size.

Estimate the mix of low priority-to-high priority traffic on your network (for example, 80 percent low-priority traffic and 20 percent high-priority traffic). Use the estimated percentages as queue weights.

Due to the granularity of programming the hardware, the values that are set in the hardware are close approximations of the provided values. For example, if you specify 0 percent, the actual value that is programmed is not necessarily 0.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure the transmit-queue size ratio:

```
Router(config-if)# wrr-queue queue-limit 75 25
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show queueing interface</b>	Displays queueing information.
<b>wrr-queue bandwidth</b>	Allocates the bandwidth between the standard transmit queues.



## wrr-queue random-detect

To enable WRED or specify the minimum and maximum WRED threshold for the specified queues on 1p2q2t and 1p3q1t interfaces, use the **wrr-queue random-detect** command in interface configuration mode. To return to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

**wrr-queue random-detect** *queue-id*

**wrr-queue random-detect** { **max-threshold** | **min-threshold** } *queue-id* *threshold-percent-1* ...  
*threshold-percent-n*

**no wrr-queue random-detect** *queue-id*

**no wrr-queue random-detect** { **max-threshold** | **min-threshold** } *queue-id*

### Syntax Description

<i>queue-id</i>	Queue number; valid values are 1, 2, or 3.
<b>max-threshold</b>	Specifies the maximum WRED-drop threshold.
<b>min-threshold</b>	Specifies the minimum WRED-drop threshold.
<i>threshold-percent-1</i> <i>threshold-percent-n</i>	Threshold weights; valid values are from 1 to 100 percent.

### Defaults

The default is that WRED is disabled. When WRED is enabled, the defaults are as follows:

- The maximum threshold is (low) 40 percent and (high) 100 percent.
- The minimum thresholds are both set to zero.

### Command Modes

Interface configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(14)SX	Support for this command was introduced on the Supervisor Engine 720.
12.2(17d)SXB	Support for this command on the Supervisor Engine 2 was extended to Release 12.2(17d)SXB.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.

### Usage Guidelines

1p2q1t and 1p3q1t interfaces have WRED-drop thresholds in their standard transmit queues. You can configure 1p3q1t transmit queues to use a WRED-drop threshold or a tail-drop threshold.

To enable WRED-drop thresholds on 1p2p1t interfaces, enter the **wrr-queue random-detect** *queue-id* command. Use the **no** form of this command to disable WRED.

To enable WRED-drop thresholds on 1p3q1t interfaces, enter the **wrr-queue random-detect** *queue-id* command. To return to the tail-drop threshold, enter the **no wrr-queue random-detect** *queue-id* command.

The *queue-id* argument is 1 for the standard low-priority queue, 2 for the standard high-priority queue, and 3 for strict priority.

The threshold in the strict-priority queue is not configurable.

Each queue on a 1p2q2t interface has two thresholds; 1p3q1t interfaces have one threshold.

Each threshold has a low and a high WRED value.

WRED values are a percentage of the queue capacity.

For additional information on configuring WRED thresholds, refer to the QoS chapter in the *Cisco 7600 Series Router Cisco IOS Software Configuration Guide*.

### Examples

This example shows how to configure the low-priority transmit-queue high-WRED drop thresholds:

```
Router(config-if)# wrr-queue random-detect max-threshold 1 60 100
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>show queueing interface</b>	Displays queueing information.
<b>wrr-queue queue-limit</b>	Sets the transmit-queue size ratio on an interface.

# wrr-queue threshold

To configure the drop-threshold percentages for the standard receive and transmit queues on 1q4t and 2q2t interfaces, use the **wrr-queue threshold** command in interface configuration mode. To return to the default settings, use the **no** form of this command.

```
wrr-queue threshold queue-id threshold-percent-1 ... threshold-percent-n
```

```
no wrr-queue threshold queue-id
```

## Syntax Description

<i>queue-id</i>	Queue number; valid values are 1 and 2.
<i>threshold-percent-1</i>	Number of weights for queues 1 and 2; valid values are from 1 to 100 percent.
<i>threshold-percent-n</i>	100 percent.

## Defaults

When you enable QoS, the default values are as follows:

- **100** percent for threshold 1
- **60** percent for threshold 2

## Command Modes

Interface configuration

## Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(14)SX	Support for this command was introduced on the Supervisor Engine 720.
12.2(17d)SXB	Support for this command on the Supervisor Engine 2 was extended to Release 12.2(17d)SXB.
12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.

## Usage Guidelines

Use the transmit queue and threshold numbers.

The *queue-id* argument is 1 for the standard low-priority queue and 2 for the standard high-priority queue.

Always set threshold 2 to 100 percent.

Receive-queue drop thresholds are supported only on Gigabit Ethernet interfaces that are configured to trust CoS.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure receive queue 1/threshold 1 and transmit queue 1/threshold 1:

```
Router(config-if)# wrr-queue threshold 1 60 100
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>show queueing interface</b>	Displays queueing information.
<b>wrr-queue queue-limit</b>	Sets the transmit-queue size ratio on an interface.