



Implementing QoS for IPv6

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Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the Feature Information Table at the end of this document.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Restrictions for Implementing QoS for IPv6

The following QoS features are not supported for managing IPv6 traffic:

- Compressed Real-Time Protocol (CRTP)
- Network-based application recognition (NBAR)
- Committed access rate (CAR)
- Priority queueing (PQ)
- Custom queueing (CQ)



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Information About Implementing QoS for IPv6

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Implementation Strategy for QoS for IPv6

IPv6 packets are forwarded by paths that are different from those for IPv4. QoS features supported for IPv6 environments include packet classification, queueing, traffic shaping, weighted random early detection (WRED), class-based packet marking, and policing of IPv6 packets. These features are available at both the process switching and Cisco Express Forwarding switching paths of IPv6.

All of the QoS features available for IPv6 environments are managed from the modular QoS command-line interface (CLI). The modular QoS CLI allows you to define traffic classes, create and configure traffic policies (policy maps), and then attach those traffic policies to interfaces.

To implement QoS in networks running IPv6, follow the same steps that you would follow to implement QoS in networks running only IPv4. At a very high level, the basic steps for implementing QoS are as follows:

- Know which applications in your network need QoS.
- Understand the characteristics of the applications so that you can make decisions about which QoS features would be appropriate.
- Know your network topology so that you know how link layer header sizes are affected by changes and forwarding.
- Create classes based on the criteria you establish for your network. In particular, if the same network is also carrying IPv4 traffic along with IPv6, decide if you want to treat both of them the same way or treat them separately and specify match criteria accordingly. If you want to treat them the same, use match statements such as **match precedence**, **match dscp**, **set precedence**, and **set dscp**. If you want to treat them separately, add match criteria such as **match protocol ip** and **match protocol ipv6** in a match-all class map.
- Create a policy to mark each class.
- Work from the edge toward the core in applying QoS features.
- Build the policy to treat the traffic.
- Apply the policy.

Packet Classification in IPv6

Packet classification is available with both process and Cisco Express Forwarding switching path. Classification can be based on IPv6 precedence, differentiated services control point (DSCP), and other IPv6 protocol-specific values that can be specified in IPv6 access lists in addition to other non-IPv6 protocol specific values such as COS, packet length, and QOS group. Once you determine which applications need QoS, you can create classes based on the characteristics of the applications. You can use a variety of match criteria to classify traffic. You can combine various match criteria to segregate, isolate, and differentiate traffic.

The enhancements to the modular QoS CLI (MQC) allow you to create matches on precedence, DSCP, and IPv6 access group values in both IPv4 and IPv6 packets. The **match** command allows matches to be made on DSCP values and precedence for both IPv4 and IPv6 packets.

Policies and Class-Based Packet Marking in IPv6 Networks

You can create a policy to mark each class of traffic with appropriate priority values, using either DSCP or precedence. Class-based marking allows you to set the IPv6 precedence and DSCP values for traffic management. The traffic is marked as it enters the router on the ingress interface. The markings are used to treat the traffic (forward, queue) as it leaves the router on the egress interface. Always mark and treat the traffic as close as possible to its source.

Congestion Management in IPv6 Networks

Once you have marked the traffic, you can use the markings to build a policy and classify traffic on the rest of the network segments. If you keep the policy simple (e.g.,s approximately four classes), it will be easier to manage. Class-based and flow-based queueing are supported for IPv6. The processes and tasks use the same commands and arguments to configure various queueing options for both IP and IPv6.

Congestion Avoidance for IPv6 Traffic

WRED implements the RED-based drop policy on the packets that are likely to overflow the limits of class-based weighted fair queueing (CBWFQ). WRED supports class-based and flow-based (using DSCP or precedence values) queueing.

Traffic Policing in IPv6 Environments

Congestion management for IPv6 is similar to IPv4, and the commands used to configure queueing and traffic shaping features for IPv6 environments are the same commands as those used for IPv4. Traffic shaping allows you to limit the packet dequeue rate by holding additional packets in the queues and forwarding them as specified by parameters configured for traffic shaping features. Traffic shaping uses flow-based queueing by default. CBWFQ can be used to classify and prioritize the packets. Class-based policer and generic traffic shaping (GTS) or Frame Relay traffic shaping (FRTS) can be used for conditioning and policing traffic.

How to Implement QoS for IPv6

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Classifying Traffic in IPv6 Networks

The **set cos** and **match cos** commands for 802.1Q (dot1Q) interfaces are supported only for Cisco Express Forwarding-switched packets. Process-switched packets, such as router-generated packets, are not marked when these options are used.

Specifying Marking Criteria for IPv6 Packets

Perform this task to establish the match criteria (or marks the packets) to be used to match packets for classifying network traffic.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **policy map** *policy-map-name*
4. **class** {*class-name*| **class-default**}
5. Do one of the following:
 - **set precedence** {*precedence-value* | *from-field* [**table** *table-map-name*]}
 - **set [ip] dscp**{*dscp-value* | *from-field* [**table** *table-map-name*]}

DETAILED STEPS

Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1 enable Example: Router> enable	Enables such as privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2 configure terminal Example: Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3 policy map <i>policy-map-name</i> Example: Router(config)# policy map policy1	Creates a policy map using the specified name and enters QoS policy-map configuration mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter name of policy map you want to create.
Step 4 class { <i>class-name</i> class-default } Example: Router(config-pmap)# class class-default	Specifies the treatment for traffic of specified class (or the default class) and enters QoS policy-map class configuration mode.

Command or Action	Purpose
<p>Step 5 Do one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • set precedence {<i>precedence-value</i> <i>from-field</i> [table <i>table-map-name</i>]} • set [ip] dscp{<i>dscp-value</i> <i>from-field</i> [table <i>table-map-name</i>]} <p>Example:</p> <pre>Router(config-pmap-c)# set dscp cos table table-map1</pre> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Router(config-pmap-c)# set precedence cos table table-map1</pre>	<p>Sets the precedence value.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This example is based on the CoS value (and action) defined in the specified table map. • Both precedence and DSCP cannot be changed in the same packets. • Sets the DSCP value based on the CoS value (and action) defined in the specified table map.

Using the Match Criteria to Manage IPv6 Traffic Flows

You can use multiple match statements. Depending on the type of class, you can specify whether to match all classes or any of the classes.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **class-map** {*class-name* | **class-default**}
4. Do one of the following:
 - **match precedence** *precedence-value* [*precedence-value precedence-value*]
 - **match access-group name** *ipv6-access-group*
 - **match [ip] dscp** *dscp-value* [*dscp-value dscp-value dscp-value dscp-value dscp-value dscp-value dscp-value*]

DETAILED STEPS

Command or Action	Purpose
<p>Step 1 enable</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Router> enable</pre>	<p>Enables such as privileged EXEC mode.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.

Command or Action	Purpose
<p>Step 2 <code>configure terminal</code></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Router# configure terminal</pre>	<p>Enters global configuration mode.</p>
<p>Step 3 <code>class-map {class-name class-default}</code></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Router(config-pmap-c)# class cls1</pre>	<p>Creates the specified class and enters QoS class-map configuration mode.</p>
<p>Step 4 Do one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • match precedence <i>precedence-value</i> [<i>precedence-value precedence-value</i>] • match access-group name <i>ipv6-access-group</i> • match [ip] dscp <i>dscp-value</i> [<i>dscp-value dscp-value dscp-value dscp-value dscp-value dscp-value dscp-value dscp-value</i>] <p>Example:</p> <pre>Router(config-pmap-c)# match precedence 5</pre> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Router(config-pmap-c)# match ip dscp 15</pre>	<p>Matches the precedence value. The precedence applies to both IPv4 and IPv6 packets.</p> <p>or</p> <p>Specifies the name of an IPv6 access list against whose contents packets are checked to determine if they belong to the traffic class.</p> <p>or</p> <p>Identifies a specific IP DSCP value as a match criterion.</p>

Confirming the Service Policy

Ensure that the traffic flow matches the input or output parameter of the policy. For example, downloading a file from an FTP server generates congestion in the receive direction because the server sends large MTU-sized frames, and the client PC returns small acknowledgments (ACKs).

Before you begin this task, simulate congestion with an extended ping using a large ping size and a large number of pings. Also, try downloading a large file from an FTP server. The file constitutes "disturbing" data and fills the interface bandwidth.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **interface** *type number* **multipoint** | **point-to-point**
4. **ip address** **ip-address mask** [*secondary*]
5. **pvc** [*name*] **vpi / vci** [**ces** | **ilmi** | **qsaal** | **smds**]
6. **tx-ring-limit** *ring-limit*
7. **service-policy** {**input** | **output**} *policy-map-name*

DETAILED STEPS

Command or Action	Purpose
<p>Step 1 enable</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Router> enable</pre>	<p>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
<p>Step 2 configure terminal</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Router# configure terminal</pre>	<p>Enters global configuration mode.</p>
<p>Step 3 interface <i>type number</i> multipoint point-to-point</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet1/1/0 point-to-point</pre>	<p>Enters interface configuration mode.</p>
<p>Step 4 ip address ip-address mask [<i>secondary</i>]</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Router(config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0</pre>	<p>Specifies the IP address of the interface you want to test.</p>
<p>Step 5 pvc [<i>name</i>] vpi / vci [ces ilmi qsaal smds]</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Router(config-if)# pvc cisco 0/5</pre>	<p>Creates or assigns a name to an ATM PVC, optionally specifies the encapsulation type on an ATM PVC, and enters interface-ATM-VC configuration mode.</p>

Command or Action	Purpose
<p>Step 6 <code>tx-ring-limit ring-limit</code></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Router(config-if-atm-vc)# tx-ring-limit 10</pre>	<p>Reduces the size of the transmit ring of the interface. Lowering this value accelerates the use of the QoS in the Cisco IOS software.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specify the ring limit as the number of packets for 2600 and 3600 series routers, or as the number of memory particles for 7200 and 7500 series routers.
<p>Step 7 <code>service-policy {input output} policy-map-name</code></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Router(config-if-atm-vc)# service-policy output policy9</pre>	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The packets-matched counter is a part of queuing feature and is available only on service policies attached in output direction.

Configuration Examples for Implementing QoS for IPv6

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Example Verifying Cisco Express Forwarding Switching

The following is sample output from the `show cef interface detail` command for Ethernet interface 1/0/0. Use this command to verify that Cisco Express Forwarding switching is enabled for policy decisions to occur. Notice that the display shows that Cisco Express Forwarding switching is enabled.

```
Router# show cef interface Ethernet 1/0/0 detail

Ethernet1/0/0 is up (if_number 9)
  Corresponding hwidb fast_if_number 9
  Corresponding hwidb firstsw->if_number 9
  Internet address is 10.2.61.8/24
  ICMP redirects are always sent
  Per packet load-sharing is disabled
  IP unicast RPF check is disabled
  Inbound access list is not set
  Outbound access list is not set
  IP policy routing is disabled
  Hardware idb is Ethernet1/0/0
  Fast switching type 1, interface type 5
  IP Distributed CEF switching enabled
  IP Feature Fast switching turbo vector
  IP Feature CEF switching turbo vector
  Input fast flags 0x0, Output fast flags 0x0
  ifindex 7(7)
  Slot 1 Slot unit 0 VC -1
  Transmit limit accumulator 0x48001A82 (0x48001A82)
  IP MTU 1500
```


Example Verifying Packet Marking Criteria

The following example shows how to use the **match precedence** command to manage IPv6 traffic flows:

```
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)# class-map c1
  Router(config-cmap)# match precedence 5
Router(config-cmap)# end
Router#
Router(config)# policy-map p1
  Router(config-pmap)# class c1
  Router(config-pmap-c)# police 10000 conform set-prec-trans 4
```

To verify that packet marking is working as expected, use the **show policy** command. The interesting information from the output of this command is the difference in the number of total packets versus the number of packets marked.

```
Router# show policy p1
  Policy Map p1
    Class c1
      police 10000 1500 1500 conform-action set-prec-transmit 4 exceed-action drop
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)# interface serial 4/1
Router(config-if)# service-policy p1
Router(config-if)# end
Router# show policy interface s4/1
  Serial4/1
    Service-policy output: p1
      Class-map: c1 (match-all)
        0 packets, 0 bytes
        5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
        Match: precedence 5
        police:
          10000 bps, 1500 limit, 1500 extended limit
          conformed 0 packets, 0 bytes; action: set-prec-transmit 4
          exceeded 0 packets, 0 bytes; action: drop
          conformed 0 bps, exceed 0 bps violate 0 bps
      Class-map: class-default (match-any)
        10 packets, 1486 bytes
        5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
        Match: any
```

During periods of transmit congestion at the outgoing interface, packets arrive faster than the interface can send them. It is helpful to know how to interpret the output of the **show policy-map interface** command, which is useful for monitoring the results of a service-policy created with Cisco's modular QoS CLI.

Congestion typically occurs when a fast ingress interface feeds a relatively slow egress interface. A common congestion point is a branch-office router with an Ethernet port facing the LAN and a serial port facing the WAN. Users on the LAN segment are generating 10 Mbps of traffic, which is being fed into a T1 with 1.5 Mbps of bandwidth.

Functionally, congestion is defined as filling the transmit ring on the interface (a ring is a special buffer control structure). Every interface supports a pair of rings: a receive ring for receiving packets and a transmit ring for sending packets. The size of the rings varies with the interface controller and with the bandwidth of the interface or virtual circuit (VC). As in the following example, use the **show atm vc vcd** command to display the value of the transmit ring on a PA-A3 ATM port adapter.

```
Router# show atm vc 3

ATM5/0.2: VCD: 3, VPI: 2, VCI: 2
VBR-NRT, PeakRate: 30000, Average Rate: 20000, Burst Cells: 94
AAL5-LLC/SNAP, etype:0x0, Flags: 0x20, VCmode: 0x0
OAM frequency: 0 second(s)
```

```

PA TxRingLimit: 10
InARP frequency: 15 minutes(s)
Transmit priority 2
InPkts: 0, OutPkts: 0, InBytes: 0, OutBytes: 0
InProc: 0, OutProc: 0
InFast: 0, OutFast: 0, InAS: 0, OutAS: 0
InPktDrops: 0, OutPktDrops: 0
CrcErrors: 0, SarTimeOuts: 0, OverSizedSDUs: 0
OAM cells received: 0
OAM cells sent: 0
Status: UP

```

Cisco IOS software (also referred to as the Layer 3 processor) and the interface driver use the transmit ring when moving packets to the physical media. The two processors collaborate in the following way:

- The interface sends packets according to the interface rate or a shaped rate.
- The interface maintains a hardware queue or transmit ring, where it stores the packets waiting for transmission onto the physical wire.
- When the hardware queue or transmit ring fills, the interface provides explicit back pressure to the Layer 3 processor system. It notifies the Layer 3 processor to stop dequeuing packets to the interface's transmit ring because the transmit ring is full. The Layer 3 processor now stores the excess packets in the Layer 3 queues.
- When the interface sends the packets on the transmit ring and empties the ring, it once again has sufficient buffers available to store the packets. It releases the back pressure, and the Layer 3 processor dequeues new packets to the interface.

The most important aspect of this communication system is that the interface recognizes that its transmit ring is full and throttles the receipt of new packets from the Layer 3 processor system. Thus, when the interface is congested, the drop decision is moved from a random, last-in, first-dropped decision in the first in, first out (FIFO) queue of the transmit ring to a differentiated decision based on IP-level service policies implemented by the Layer 3 processor.

Service policies apply only to packets stored in the Layer 3 queues. The table below illustrates which packets sit in the Layer 3 queue. Locally generated packets are always process switched and are delivered first to the Layer 3 queue before being passed on to the interface driver. Fast-switched and Cisco Express Forwarding-switched packets are delivered directly to the transmit ring and sit in the L3 queue only when the transmit ring is full.

Table 1 Packet Types and the Layer 3 Queue

Packet Type	Congestion	Noncongestion
Locally generated packets, including Telnet packets and pings	Yes	Yes
Other packets that are process switched	Yes	Yes
Packets that are Cisco Express Forwarding- or fast-switched	Yes	No

The following example shows these guidelines applied to the **show policy-map interface** command output. The four key counters are shown in boldface type.

```

Router# show policy-map interface atm 1/0.1
ATM1/0.1: VC 0/100 -

```

```

Service-policy output: cbwfq (1283)
  Class-map: A (match-all) (1285/2)
    28621 packets, 7098008 bytes

    5 minute offered rate 10000 bps, drop rate 0 bps
    Match: access-group 101 (1289)
    Weighted Fair Queueing
      Output Queue: Conversation 73
      Bandwidth 500 (kbps) Max Threshold 64 (packets)
      (pkts matched/bytes matched) 28621/7098008

      (depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
    Class-map: B (match-all) (1301/4)

    2058 packets, 148176 bytes
    5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
    Match: access-group 103 (1305)
    Weighted Fair Queueing
      Output Queue: Conversation 75
      Bandwidth 50 (kbps) Max Threshold 64 (packets)
      (pkts matched/bytes matched) 0/0
      (depth/total drops/no-buffer drops) 0/0/0
    Class-map: class-default (match-any) (1309/0)
      19 packets, 968 bytes
      5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
      Match: any (1313)

```

The table below defines the counters that appear in the example in boldfaced type.

Table 2 Packet Counters from *show policy-map interface* Output

Counter	Explanation
28621 packets, 7098008 bytes	The number of packets matching the criteria of the class. This counter increments whether or not the interface is congested.
(pkts matched/bytes matched) 28621/709800	The number of packets matching the criteria of the class when the interface was congested. In other words, the interface's transmit ring was full, and the driver and the L3 processor system worked together to queue the excess packets in the L3 queues, where the service policy applies. Packets that are process switched always go through the L3 queuing system and therefore increment the "packets matched" counter.
Class-map: B (match-all) (1301/4)	These numbers define an internal ID used with the CISCO-CLASS-BASED-QOS-MIB Management Information Base (MIB). They no longer appear in the show policy-map command output in current releases of Cisco IOS.

Counter	Explanation
5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps	Use the load-interval command to change this value and make it a more instantaneous value. The lowest value is 30 seconds; however, statistics displayed in the show policy-map interface command output are updated every 10 seconds. Because the command effectively provides a snapshot at a specific moment, the statistics may not reflect a temporary change in queue size.

Without congestion, there is no need to queue any excess packets. When congestion occurs, packets, including Cisco Express Forwarding- and fast-switched packets, might go into the Layer 3 queue. If you use congestion management features, packets accumulating at an interface are queued until the interface is free to send them; they are then scheduled according to their assigned priority and the queuing mechanism configured for the interface.

Normally, the packets counter is much larger than the packets matched counter. If the values of the two counters are nearly equal, then the interface is receiving a large number of process-switched packets or is heavily congested. Both of these conditions should be investigated to ensure optimal packet forwarding.

Routers allocate conversation numbers for the queues that are created when the service policy is applied. The following example shows the queues and related information.

```
Router# show policy-map interface s1/0.1 dlci 100

Serial1/0.1: DLCI 100 -
output : mypolicy
Class voice
  Weighted Fair Queueing
  Strict Priority
  Output Queue: Conversation 72

  Bandwidth 16 (kbps) Packets Matched 0
  (pkts discards/bytes discards) 0/0
Class immediate-data
  Weighted Fair Queueing
  Output Queue: Conversation 73

  Bandwidth 60 (%) Packets Matched 0
  (pkts discards/bytes discards/tail drops) 0/0/0
  mean queue depth: 0
  drops: class random tail min-th max-th mark-prob
         0 0 0 64 128 1/10
         1 0 0 71 128 1/10
         2 0 0 78 128 1/10
         3 0 0 85 128 1/10
         4 0 0 92 128 1/10
         5 0 0 99 128 1/10
         6 0 0 106 128 1/10
         7 0 0 113 128 1/10
         rsvp 0 0 120 128 1/10
Class priority-data
  Weighted Fair Queueing
  Output Queue: Conversation 74

  Bandwidth 40 (%) Packets Matched 0 Max Threshold 64 (packets)
  (pkts discards/bytes discards/tail drops) 0/0/0
Class class-default
  Weighted Fair Queueing
  Flow Based Fair Queueing
  Maximum Number of Hashed Queues 64 Max Threshold 20 (packets)
```

Information reported for each class includes the following:

- Class definition
- Queueing method applied
- Output Queue Conversation number
- Bandwidth used
- Number of packets discarded
- Number of bytes discarded
- Number of packets dropped

The **class-default** class is the default class to which traffic is directed, if that traffic does not satisfy the match criteria of other classes whose policy is defined in the policy map. The **fair-queue** command allows you to specify the number of dynamic queues into which IP flows are sorted and classified. Alternately, routers allocate a default number of queues derived from the bandwidth on the interface or VC. Supported values in either case are a power of two, in a range from 16 to 4096.

The table below lists the default values for interfaces and for ATM permanent virtual circuits (PVCs).

Table 3 *Default Number of Dynamic Queues as a Function of Interface Bandwidth*

Bandwidth Range	Number of Dynamic Queues
Less than or equal to 64 kbps	16
More than 64 kbps and less than or equal to 128 kbps	32
More than 128 kbps and less than or equal to 256 kbps	64
More than 256 kbps and less than or equal to 512 kbps	128
More than 512 kbps	256

The table below lists the default number of dynamic queues in relation to ATM PVC bandwidth.

Table 4 *Default Number of Dynamic Queues as a Function of ATM PVC Bandwidth*

Bandwidth Range	Number of Dynamic Queues
Less than or equal to 128 kbps	16
More than 128 kbps and less than or equal to 512 kbps	32
More than 512 kbps and less than or equal to 2000 kbps	64
More than 2000 kbps and less than or equal to 8000 kbps	128
More than 8000 kbps	256

Based on the number of reserved queues for WFQ, Cisco IOS software assigns a conversation or queue number as shown in the table below.

Table 5 *Conversation Numbers Assigned to Queues*

Number	Type of Traffic
1 to 256	General flow-based traffic queues. Traffic that does not match to a user-created class will match to class-default and one of the flow-based queues.
257 to 263	Reserved for Cisco Discovery Protocol (formerly known as CDP) and for packets marked with an internal high-priority flag.
264	Reserved queue for the priority class (classes configured with the priority command). Look for the "Strict Priority" value for the class in the show policy-map interface output. The priority queue uses a conversation ID equal to the number of dynamic queues, plus 8.
265 and higher	Queues for user-created classes.

Example Matching DSCP Value

The following example shows how to configure the service policy called priority50 and attach service policy priority50 to an interface. In this example, the **match dscp** command includes the optional **ip** keyword, meaning that the match is for IPv4 packets only. The class map called ipdscp15 will evaluate all packets entering interface Fast Ethernet 1/0/0. If the packet is an IPv4 packet and has a DSCP value of 15, the packet will be treated as priority traffic and will be allocated with bandwidth of 50 kbps.

```
Router(config)#
  class-map ipdscp15
Router(config-cmap)#
  match ip dscp 15
Router(config)#
  exit
Router(config)#
  policy-map priority50
Router(config-pmap)#
  class ipdscp15
Router(config-pmap-c)#
  priority 50
Router(config-pmap-c)#
  exit
Router(config-pmap)#
  exit
Router(config)#
  interface fa1/0/0
Router(config-if)#
  service-policy input priority55
```

To match on IPv6 packets only, use the **match dscp** command without the **ip** keyword preceded by the **match protocol** command. Ensure that the class map has the **match-all** attribute (which is the default).

```
Router(config)#
```

```

class-map ipdscp15
Router(config-cmap)#
  match protocol ipv6
Router(config-cmap)#
  match dscp 15
Router(config)#
  exit

```

To match packets on both IPv4 and IPv6 protocols, use the **match dscp** command:

```

Router(config)#
  class-map ipdscp15
Router(config-cmap)#
  match dscp 15

```

Additional References

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
IPv6 supported feature list	"Start Here: Cisco IOS Software Release Specifics for IPv6 Features ," <i>Cisco IOS IPv6 Configuration Guide</i>
IPv6 commands: complete command syntax, command mode, defaults, usage guidelines, and examples	<i>Cisco IOS IPv6 Command Reference</i>

Standards

Standard	Title
No new or modified standards are supported by this feature, and support for existing standards has not been modified by this feature.	--

MIBs

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

RFCs

RFC	Title
RFC 2474	<i>Definition of the Differentiated Services Field (DS Field) in the IPv4 and IPv6 Headers</i>
RFC 2475	<i>An Architecture for Differentiated Services Framework</i>
RFC 2597	<i>Assured Forwarding PHB</i>
RFC 2598	<i>An Expedited Forwarding PHB</i>
RFC 2640	<i>Internet Protocol, Version 6 Specification</i>
RFC 2697	<i>A Single Rate Three Color Marker</i>
RFC 2698	<i>A Two Rate Three Color Marker</i>

Technical Assistance

Description	Link
The Cisco Support and Documentation website provides online resources to download documentation, software, and tools. Use these resources to install and configure the software and to troubleshoot and resolve technical issues with Cisco products and technologies. Access to most tools on the Cisco Support and Documentation website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.	http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html

Feature Information for Implementing QoS for IPv6

The following table provides release information about the feature or features described in this module. This table lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Table 6 Feature Information for Implementing QoS for IPv6

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
IPv6 Quality of Service (QoS)	12.0(28)S ¹ 12.2(33)SRA 12.2(18)SXE ² 12.2(13)T 12.3 12.3(2)T 12.4 12.4(2)T	QoS features supported for IPv6 environments include packet classification, queuing, traffic shaping, WRED, class-based packet marking, and policing of IPv6 packets.
IPv6 QoS--MQC Packet Marking/Re-marking	12.0(28)S 12.2(33)SRA 12.2(18)SXE 12.2(13)T 12.3 12.3(2)T 12.4 12.4(2)T	Class-based marking allows you to set the IPv6 precedence and DSCP values for traffic management.
IPv6 QoS--MQC Packet Classification	12.2(33)SRA 12.2(18)SXE 12.2(13)T 12.3 12.3(2)T 12.4 12.4(2)T	The modular QoS CLI allows you to define traffic classes, create and configure traffic policies (policy maps), and then attach those traffic policies to interfaces.
IPv6 QoS--MQC Traffic Policing	12.0(28)S 12.2(33)SRA 12.2(18)SXE 12.2(13)T 12.3 12.3(2)T 12.4 12.4(2)T	Configuration or command usage for policing are the same in IPv6 environments as for IPv4 environments.
IPv6 QoS--MQC Traffic Shaping	12.0(28)S 12.2(33)SRA 12.2(18)SXE 12.2(13)T 12.3 12.3(2)T 12.4 12.4(2)T	Traffic shaping allows you to limit the packet dequeue rate by holding additional packets in the queues and forwarding them as specified by parameters configured for traffic shaping features.
IPv6 QoS--MQC WRED-Based Drop	12.0(28)S 12.2(33)SRA 12.2(18)SXE 12.2(13)T 12.3 12.3(2)T 12.4 12.4(2)T	WRED implements the RED-based drop policy on the packets that are likely to overflow the limits of CBWFQ.
IPv6 QoS--Queueing	12.2(33)SRA 12.2(18)SXE 12.2(13)T 12.3 12.3(2)T 12.4 12.4(2)T	Class-based and flow-based queueing are supported for IPv6.

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¹ Feature is supported on Cisco 12000 series Internet routers in Cisco IOS Release 12.0(28)S.

² Cisco IOS Release 12.2(18)SXE provides support for this feature. Cisco IOS Release 12.2(18)SXE is specific to Cisco Catalyst 6500 and Cisco 7600 series routers.

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