Quality of Service Models

Best Effort · No QoS policies are implemented

Integrated Services (IntServ) · Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) is used to reserve bandwidth per flow across all nodes in a path

Differentiated Services (DiffServ) · Packets are individually classified and marked; policy decisions are made independently at each node in a path

Layer 2 QoS Markings					
Medium	Name	Туре			
Ethernet	Class of Service (CoS)	3-bit 802.1p field in 802.1Q header			
Frame Relay	Discard Eligibility (DE)	1-bit drop eligibility flag			
ATM	Cell Loss Priority (CLP)	1-bit drop eligibility flag			
MPLS	Experimental Field (EXP)	3-bit field compatible with 802.1p			

IP QoS Markings

 ${f Precedence}$ · The first three bits of the IP TOS field are evaluated; compatible with Ethernet CoS and MPLS EXP values

 $\textbf{DSCP}\cdot$ The first six bits of the IP TOS are evaluated to provide more granular classification; backward-compatible with IP Precedence

QoS Flowchart No HW Queue Full? Yes Queuing Decision Hardware Queue

Terminology

Software Queues

Per-Hop Behavior (PHB) · The individual QoS action performed at each DiffServ node according to its configured policy

Trust Boundary · The perimeter beyond which QoS markings are not trusted

Tail Drop · Occurs when a packet is dropped because its gueue is full

Policing · Creates an artificial ceiling on the amount of bandwidth that may be consumed; traffic exceeding the cap and be remarked or dropped

Shaping · Similar to policing but buffers excess traffic for delayed transmission; makes more efficient use of bandwidth but introduces a delay

TCP Synchronization · Flows adjust window sizes in synch, wasting bandwidth

Per-Hop Behaviors						
	Selector ible with IP F	• •				
Assured Forwarding (AF) · Four classes with variable drop preferences						

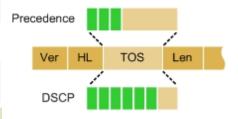
Expedited Forwarding (EF) · Provides priority queuing for delay-sensitive traffic

Congestion Avoidance

Random Early Detection (RED) - Packets are randomly dropped before a queue is full to prevent tail drop; mitigates TCP synchronization

Weighted RED (WRED) · RED with the added capability of recognizing prioritized traffic by its marking

IP Type of Service (TOS)



Precedence Values

	Binary	Application
7	111	Reserved
6	110	Routing
5	101	Voice
4	100	Streaming Video
3	011	Call Signaling
2	010	Transactional
1	001	Bulk Data
0	000	Best Effort

DSCP Values

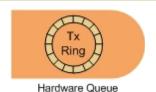
DSCP Values				
	Binary	Prec.	DSCP	
56	111000	7	Reserved	
48	110000	6	Reserved	
46	101110	5	EF	
32	100000		CS4	
34	100010	4	AF41	
36	100100	4	AF42	
38	100110		AF43	
24	011000		CS3	
26	011010	3	AF31	
28	011100	J	AF32	
30	011110		AF33	
16	010000		CS2	
18	010010	2	AF21	
20	010100	2	AF22	
22	010110		AF23	
8	001000		CS1	
10	001010	1	AF11	
12	001100	1	AF12	
14	001110		AF13	
0	000000	0	BE	

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Queuing Comparison Chart

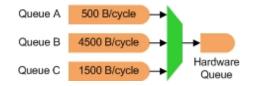
	FIFO	PQ	CQ	WFQ	CBWFQ	LLQ
Default on interfaces	>2 Mbps	No	No	<=2 Mbps	No	No
Number of queues	1	4	Configured	Dynamic	Configured	Configured
Configurable classes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Bandwidth allocation	Automatic	Automatic	Configured	Automatic	Configured	Configured
Provides for minimal delay	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Modern implementation	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

First In First Out (FIFO)



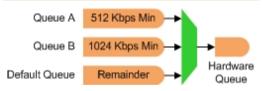
- » Packets are transmitted in the order they are processed
- » No prioritization is provided
- » Default queuing method on highspeed (>2 Mbps) interfaces
- » Configurable with the **tx-ring-limit** interface configuration command

Custom Queuing (CQ)



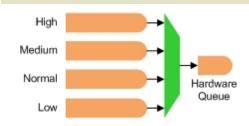
- » Rotates through queues using Weighted Round Robin (WRR)
- » A configurable number of bytes is processed from each queue per turn
- » Prevents queue starvation but does not support delay-sensitive traffic

Class-Based WFQ (CBWFQ)



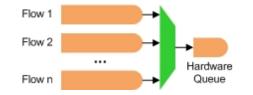
- » Provides the benefits of WFQ with administratively configured gueues
- » Each queue is allocated an amount or percentage of bandwidth
- » No support for delay-sensitive traffic

Priority Queuing (PQ)



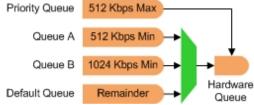
- » Provides four static queues which cannot be reconfigured
- » Higher-priority queues are always emptied before lower-priority queues
- » Lower-priority queues are at risk of bandwidth starvation

Weighted Fair Queuing (WFQ)



- » Queues are dynamically created per flow to ensure fair processing
- » Statistically drops packets from agressive flows more often
- » No support for delay-sensitive traffic

Low Latency Queuing (LLQ)



- » CBWFQ with the addition of a policed strict priority queue
- » Highly configurable while still supporting delay-sensitive traffic

LLQ Configuration Example

! *** Class definitions *** class-map match-all Voice ! Matches packets by DSCP value match dscp ef class-map match-all Call-Signaling match dscp cs3 class-map match-any Critical-Apps match dscp af21 af22 ! Matches packets by access list match access-group name Mgmt LAN class-map match-all Scavenger match dscp cs1 *** Policy creation *** policy-map Foo class Voice ! Priority queue policed to 33% priority percent 33 class Call-Signaling ! Allocate 5% of bandwidth bandwidth percent 5 class Critical-Apps bandwidth percent 20 Extend queue size to 96 packets queue-limit 96 class Scavenger ! Police to 64 kbps police cir 64000 conform-action transmit exceed-action drop class class-default ! Enable WFQ fair-queue Enable WRED random-detect *** Policy Application *** interface Serial0 service-policy Foo

Troubleshooting

show policy-map
show interface
show queue <interface>
show mls qos

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