



QoS Policy Propagation via BGP

The QoS Policy Propagation via BGP feature allows you to classify packets by IP precedence based on the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) community lists, BGP autonomous system paths, and access lists. After packets have been classified, you can use other quality of service (QoS) features such as committed access rate (CAR) and Weighted Random Early Detection (WRED) to specify and enforce policies to fit your business model.

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Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest caveats and feature information, see [Bug Search Tool](#) and 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.

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.

Prerequisites for QoS Policy Propagation via BGP

- Enable the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) and Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) or distributed CEF (dCEF) on the device. Subinterfaces on an ATM interface that have the **bgp-policy** command enabled must use CEF mode because dCEF is not supported. dCEF uses the Versatile Interface Processor (VIP) rather than the Route Switch Processor (RSP) to perform forwarding functions.
- Define the policy.
- Apply the policy through BGP.

- Configure the BGP community list, BGP autonomous system path, or access list and enable the policy on an interface.
- Enable committed access rate (CAR) or Weighted Random Early Detection (WRED) to use the policy.

Information About QoS Policy Propagation via BGP

Benefits of QoS Policy Propagation via BGP

The QoS Policy Propagation via BGP feature allows you to classify packets by IP precedence based on Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) community lists, BGP autonomous system paths, and access lists. After a packet has been classified, you can use other quality of service (QoS) features such as committed access rate (CAR) and Weighted Random Early Detection (WRED) to specify and enforce policies to fit your business model.

How to Configure QoS Policy Propagation via BGP

Configuring QoS Policy Propagation via BGP Based on Community Lists

SUMMARY STEPS

1. `enable`
2. `configure terminal`
3. `route-map map-tag [permit | deny] [sequence-number] [`
4. `match community {standard-list-number | expanded-list-number | community-list-name [exact]}`
5. `set ip precedence [number | name]`
6. `exit`
7. `router bgp autonomous-system`
8. `table-map route-map-name`
9. `exit`
10. `ip community-list standard-list-number {permit | deny} [community-number]`
11. `interface type number`
12. `bgp-policy {source | destination} ip-prec-map`
13. `exit`
14. `ip bgp-community new-format`
15. `end`

DETAILED STEPS

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|--------|---|--|
| Step 1 | <code>enable</code> Example: Device> <code>enable</code> | Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted. |

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|----------------|---|---|
| Step 2 | configure terminal Example: <pre>Device# configure terminal</pre> | Enters global configuration mode. |
| Step 3 | route-map <i>map-tag</i> [permit deny] [<i>sequence-number</i>] [Example: <pre>Device(config)# route-map alpha permit ordering-seq</pre> | Configures a route map and specifies how the packets are to be distributed. . |
| Step 4 | match community { <i>standard-list-number</i> <i>expanded-list-number</i> <i>community-list-name</i> [exact]} Example: <pre>Device(config-route-map)# match community 1</pre> | Matches a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) community list. |
| Step 5 | set ip precedence [<i>number</i> <i>name</i>] Example: <pre>Device(config-route-map)# set ip precedence 5</pre> | Sets the IP Precedence field when the community list matches. Note You can specify either a precedence number or a precedence name. |
| Step 6 | exit Example: <pre>Device(config-route-map)# exit</pre> | Exits route-map configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode. |
| Step 7 | router bgp <i>autonomous-system</i> Example: <pre>Device(config)# router bgp 45000</pre> | Enables a BGP process and enters router configuration mode. |
| Step 8 | table-map <i>route-map-name</i> Example: <pre>Device(config-router)# table-map rml</pre> | Modifies the metric and tag values when the IP routing table is updated with BGP learned routes. |
| Step 9 | exit Example: <pre>Device(config-router)# exit</pre> | Exits router configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode. |
| Step 10 | ip community-list <i>standard-list-number</i> { permit deny } [<i>community-number</i>] Example: | Creates a community list for BGP and controls access to it. |

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|----------------|--|--|
| | Device(config)# ip community-list 1 permit 2 | |
| Step 11 | interface <i>type number</i> Example: Device(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/0/0 | Specifies the interface (or subinterface) and enters interface configuration mode. |
| Step 12 | bgp-policy {source destination} ip-prec-map Example: Device(config-if)# bgp-policy source ip-prec-map | Classifies packets using IP precedence. |
| Step 13 | exit Example: Device(config-if)# exit | Exits interface configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode. |
| Step 14 | ip bgp-community new-format Example: Device(config)# ip bgp-community new-format | (Optional) Displays the BGP community number in AA:NN (autonomous system:community number/4-byte number) format. |
| Step 15 | end Example: Device(config)# end | Exits global configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode. |

Configuring QoS Policy Propagation via BGP Based on the Autonomous System Path Attribute

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **named-ordering-route-map enable**]
4. **route-map** *map-tag* [permit | deny] [*sequence-number*] [**ordering-seq** *sequence-name*
5. **match as-path** *path-list-number*
6. **set ip precedence** [*number* | *name*]
7. **exit**
8. **router bgp** *autonomous-system*
9. **table-map** *route-map-name*
10. **exit**
11. **ip as-path access-list** *access-list-number* {permit | deny} *as-regular-expression*
12. **interface** *type number*

13. `bgp-policy {source | destination} ip-prec-map`
14. `end`

DETAILED STEPS

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---------------|---|---|
| Step 1 | enable Example: Device> enable | Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted. |
| Step 2 | configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal | Enters global configuration mode. |
| Step 3 | named-ordering-route-map enable] Example: Device(config)# named-ordering-route-map enable | Enables ordering of route-maps based on a string provided by the user. |
| Step 4 | route-map map-tag [permit deny] [sequence-number] [ordering-seq sequence-name] Example: Device(config)# route-map alpha permit ordering-seq sequence1 | Configures a route map and specifies how the packets are to be distributed. ordering-seq indicates the sequence that is to be used for ordering of route-maps. |
| Step 5 | match as-path path-list-number Example: Device(config-route-map)# match as-path 2 | Matches a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) autonomous system path access list. |
| Step 6 | set ip precedence [number name] Example: Device(config-route-map)# set ip precedence 5 | Sets the IP Precedence field when the autonomous-system path matches. Note You can specify either a precedence number or a precedence name. |
| Step 7 | exit Example: Device(config-route-map)# exit | Exits route-map configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode. |
| Step 8 | router bgp autonomous-system Example: Device(config)# router bgp 45000 | Enables a BGP process and enters router configuration mode. |
| Step 9 | table-map route-map-name Example: | Modifies the metric and tag values when the IP routing table is updated with BGP learned routes. |

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|----------------|--|--|
| | <code>Device(config-router)# table-map rml</code> | |
| Step 10 | exit Example: <code>Device(config-router)# exit</code> | Exits router configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode. |
| Step 11 | ip as-path access-list <i>access-list-number</i> { permit deny } <i>as-regular-expression</i> Example: <code>Device(config)# ip as-path access-list 500 permit 45000</code> | Defines an autonomous system path access list. |
| Step 12 | interface <i>type number</i> Example: <code>Device(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/0/0</code> | Specifies the interface (or subinterface) and enters interface configuration mode. |
| Step 13 | bgp-policy { source destination } ip-prec-map Example: <code>Device(config-if)# bgp-policy source ip-prec-map</code> | Classifies packets using IP precedence. |
| Step 14 | end Example: <code>Device(config-if)# end</code> | Exits interface configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode. |

Configuring QoS Policy Propagation via BGP Based on an Access List

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **named-ordering-route-map enable**]
4. **route-map** *map-tag* [**permit** | **deny**] [*sequence-number*] [**ordering-seq** *sequence-name*
5. **match ip address** *access-list-number*
6. **set ip precedence** [*number* | *name*]
7. **exit**
8. **router bgp** *autonomous-system*
9. **table-map** *route-map-name*
10. **exit**
11. **access-list** *access-list-number* {**permit** | **deny**} *source*
12. **interface** *type number*
13. **bgp-policy** {**source** | **destination**} **ip-prec-map**
14. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---------|---|---|
| Step 1 | enable Example: Device> enable | Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted. |
| Step 2 | configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal | Enters global configuration mode. |
| Step 3 | named-ordering-route-map enable] Example: Device(config)# named-ordering-route-map enable | Enables ordering of route-maps based on a string provided by the user. |
| Step 4 | route-map map-tag [permit deny] [sequence-number] [ordering-seq sequence-name] Example: Device(config)# route-map alpha permit ordering-seq sequence1 | Configures a route map and specifies how the packets are to be distributed. ordering-seq indicates the sequence that is to be used for ordering of route-maps. |
| Step 5 | match ip address access-list-number Example: Device(config-route-map)# match ip address 69 | Matches an access list. |
| Step 6 | set ip precedence [number name] Example: Device(config-route-map)# set ip precedence routine | Sets the IP precedence field when the autonomous system path matches. |
| Step 7 | exit Example: Device(config-route-map)# exit | Exits route-map configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode. |
| Step 8 | router bgp autonomous-system Example: Device(config)# router bgp 45000 | Enables a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) process and enters router configuration mode. |
| Step 9 | table-map route-map-name Example: Device(config-router)# table-map rml | Modifies the metric and tag values when the IP routing table is updated with BGP learned routes. |
| Step 10 | exit Example: | Exits router configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode. |

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|----------------|---|---|
| | <code>Device(config-router)# exit</code> | |
| Step 11 | access-list <i>access-list-number</i> { permit deny } <i>source</i> Example: <code>Device(config)# access-list 69 permit 10.69.0.0</code> | Defines an access list. |
| Step 12 | interface <i>type number</i> Example: <code>Device(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0/0/0</code> | Specifies the interfaces (or subinterface) and enters interface configuration mode. |
| Step 13 | bgp-policy { source destination } ip-prec-map Example: <code>Device(config-if)# bgp-policy source ip-prec-map</code> | Classifies packets using IP Precedence. |
| Step 14 | end Example: <code>Device(config-if)# end</code> | Exits interface configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode. |

Monitoring QoS Policy Propagation via BGP

To monitor the QoS Policy Propagation via the BGP feature configuration, use the following optional commands.

| Command or Action | Purpose |
|--|---|
| show ip bgp | Displays entries in the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) routing table to verify whether the correct community is set on the prefixes. |
| show ip bgp community-list <i>community-list-number</i> | Displays routes permitted by the BGP community to verify whether correct prefixes are selected. |
| show ip cef <i>network</i> | Displays entries in the forwarding information base (FIB) table based on the specified IP address to verify whether Cisco Express Forwarding has the correct precedence value for the prefix. |
| show ip interface | Displays information about the interface. |

| Command or Action | Purpose |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <code>show ip route prefix</code> | Displays the current status of the routing table to verify whether correct precedence values are set on the prefixes. |

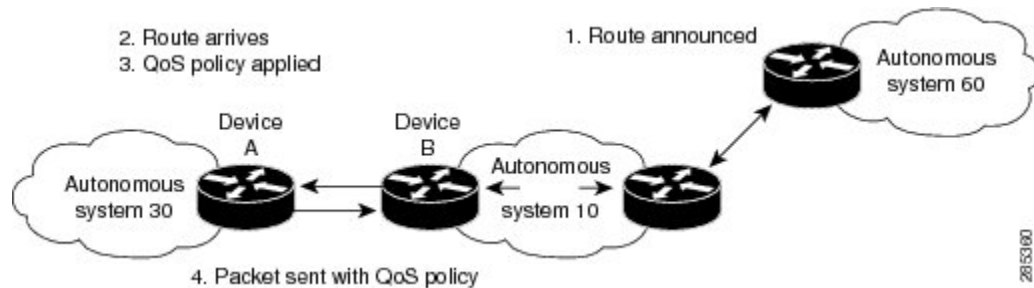
Configuration Examples for QoS Policy Propagation via BGP

Example: Configuring QoS Policy Propagation via BGP

The following example shows how to create route maps to match access lists, Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) community lists, and BGP autonomous system paths, and apply IP precedence to routes learned from neighbors.

In the figure below, Device A learns routes from autonomous system 10 and autonomous system 60. The quality of service (QoS) policy is applied to all packets that match defined route maps. Any packets from Device A to autonomous system 10 or autonomous system 60 are sent the appropriate QoS policy, as the numbered steps in the figure indicate.

Figure 1: Device Learning Routes and Applying QoS Policy



Device A Configuration

```
interface serial 5/0/0/1:0
ip address 10.28.38.2 255.255.255.0
bgp-policy destination ip-prec-map
no ip mroute-cache
no cdp enable
frame-relay interface-dlci 20 IETF
router bgp 30
  table-map precedence-map
  neighbor 10.20.20.1 remote-as 10
  neighbor 10.20.20.1 send-community
  !
  ip bgp-community new-format
  !
  ! Match community 1 and set the IP precedence to priority
  route-map precedence-map permit 10
  match community 1
  set ip precedence priority
  !
  ! Match community 2 and set the IP precedence to immediate
  route-map precedence-map permit 20
```

Example: Configuring QoS Policy Propagation via BGP

```

    match community 2
    set ip precedence immediate
    !
    ! Match community 3 and set the IP precedence to flash
    route-map precedence-map permit 30
    match community 3
    set ip precedence flash
    !
    ! Match community 4 and set the IP precedence to flash-override
    route-map precedence-map permit 40
    match community 4
    set ip precedence flash-override
    !
    ! Match community 5 and set the IP precedence to critical
    route-map precedence-map permit 50
    match community 5
    set ip precedence critical
    !
    ! Match community 6 and set the IP precedence to internet
    route-map precedence-map permit 60
    match community 6
    set ip precedence internet
    !
    ! Match community 7 and set the IP precedence to network
    route-map precedence-map permit 70
    match community 7
    set ip precedence network
    !
    ! Match ip address access list 69 or match autonomous system path 1
    ! and set the IP precedence to critical
    route-map precedence-map permit 75
    match ip address 69
    match as-path 1
    set ip precedence critical
    !
    ! For everything else, set the IP precedence to routine
    route-map precedence-map permit 80
    set ip precedence routine
    !
    ! Define community lists
    ip community-list 1 permit 60:1
    ip community-list 2 permit 60:2
    ip community-list 3 permit 60:3
    ip community-list 4 permit 60:4
    ip community-list 5 permit 60:5
    ip community-list 6 permit 60:6
    ip community-list 7 permit 60:7
    !
    ! Define the AS path
    ip as-path access-list 1 permit ^10_60
    !
    ! Define the access list
    access-list 69 permit 10.69.0.0

```

Device B Configuration

```

router bgp 10
  neighbor 10.30.30.1 remote-as 30
  neighbor 10.30.30.1 send-community
  neighbor 10.30.30.1 route-map send_community out
  !
  ip bgp-community new-format
  !

```

```

! Match prefix 10 and set community to 60:1
route-map send_community permit 10
  match ip address 10
  set community 60:1
!
! Match prefix 20 and set community to 60:2
route-map send_community permit 20
  match ip address 20
  set community 60:2
!
! Match prefix 30 and set community to 60:3
route-map send_community permit 30
  match ip address 30
  set community 60:3
!
! Match prefix 40 and set community to 60:4
route-map send_community permit 40
  match ip address 40
  set community 60:4
!
! Match prefix 50 and set community to 60:5
route-map send_community permit 50
  match ip address 50
  set community 60:5
!
! Match prefix 60 and set community to 60:6
route-map send_community permit 60
  match ip address 60
  set community 60:6
!
! Match prefix 70 and set community to 60:7
route-map send_community permit 70
  match ip address 70
  set community 60:7
!
! For all others, set community to 60:8
route-map send_community permit 80
  set community 60:8
!
! Define access lists
access-list 10 permit 10.61.0.0
access-list 20 permit 10.62.0.0
access-list 30 permit 10.63.0.0
access-list 40 permit 10.64.0.0
access-list 50 permit 10.65.0.0
access-list 60 permit 10.66.0.0
access-list 70 permit 10.67.0.0

```

Additional References

Related Documents

| Related Topic | Document Title |
|--------------------|---|
| Cisco IOS commands | Cisco IOS Master Command List, All Releases |

| Related Topic | Document Title |
|---|---|
| IP routing protocol-independent commands | Cisco IOS IP Routing: Protocol-Independent Command Reference |
| BGP configuration | <i>BGP Configuration Guide</i> |
| Cisco Express Forwarding configuration | <i>Cisco Express Forwarding Configuration Guide</i> |
| Committed access rate configuration | “Configuring Committed Access Rate” module in the <i>QoS: Classification Configuration Guide</i> (part of the Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide Library) |
| Weighted Random Early Detection configuration | “Configuring Weighted Random Early Detection” module in the <i>QoS: Congestion Avoidance Configuration Guide</i> (part of the Quality of Service Solutions Configuration Guide Library) |

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 QoS Policy Propagation via BGP

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 1: Feature Information for QoS Policy Propagation via BGP

| Feature Name | Releases | Feature Information |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| QoS Policy Propagation via BGP | | The QoS Policy Propagation via BGP feature allows you to classify packets by IP precedence based on Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) community lists, BGP autonomous system paths, and access lists. After a packet has been classified, you can use other quality of service (QoS) features such as committed access rate (CAR) and Weighted Random Early Detection (WRED) to specify and enforce policies to fit your business model. |
| Policy Routing Infrastructure | | The Policy Routing Infrastructure feature provides full support of IP policy-based routing with Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF). As CEF gradually obsoletes fast switching, policy routing is integrated with CEF to increase customer performance requirements. When policy routing is enabled, redundant processing is avoided. |

