

## Configuring Traffic-Class Groups That Define Service Levels

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You can configure a traffic-class group and enter Traffic Class Group Configuration mode, from which you can add classes to or delete classes from the group.

Each traffic class can appear in only one traffic-class group. If not explicitly added to a traffic-class group, the traffic class is considered to be ungrouped.

To configure a traffic-class group:

1. Create a traffic-class group by assigning a name that represents the type of service and enter Traffic Class Group Configuration mode.

```
host1(config)#traffic-class-group assured slot 9 extended  
host1(config-traffic-class-group)#
```

The traffic class name can be up to 31 characters. It cannot include spaces.

If you do not specify a keyword, the group is strict-priority by default.

You can use the **auto-strict-priority** keyword to explicitly configure a single traffic-class group with strict-priority scheduling, regardless of the scheduler profile associated with the group node.

You can use the **extended** keyword to configure up to three extended traffic-class groups. Scheduling for these groups is determined by the scheduler profile associated with the group node. If an explicitly configured strict-priority group exists, the scheduler for the extended groups may not specify strict-priority scheduling.

Use the **slot slotNumber** option to associate a pre-existing global traffic-class group with the module occupying that slot. Characteristics configured for the local group on the line module override those of the global group.

2. Add traffic classes to the traffic-class group.

```
host1(config-traffic-class-group)#traffic-class low-latency-traffic-class
```

- Related Topics**
- Configuring Traffic Classes That Define Service Levels
  - Monitoring Traffic Classes and Traffic-Class Groups for Defined Levels of Service
  - traffic-class
  - traffic-class-group

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