

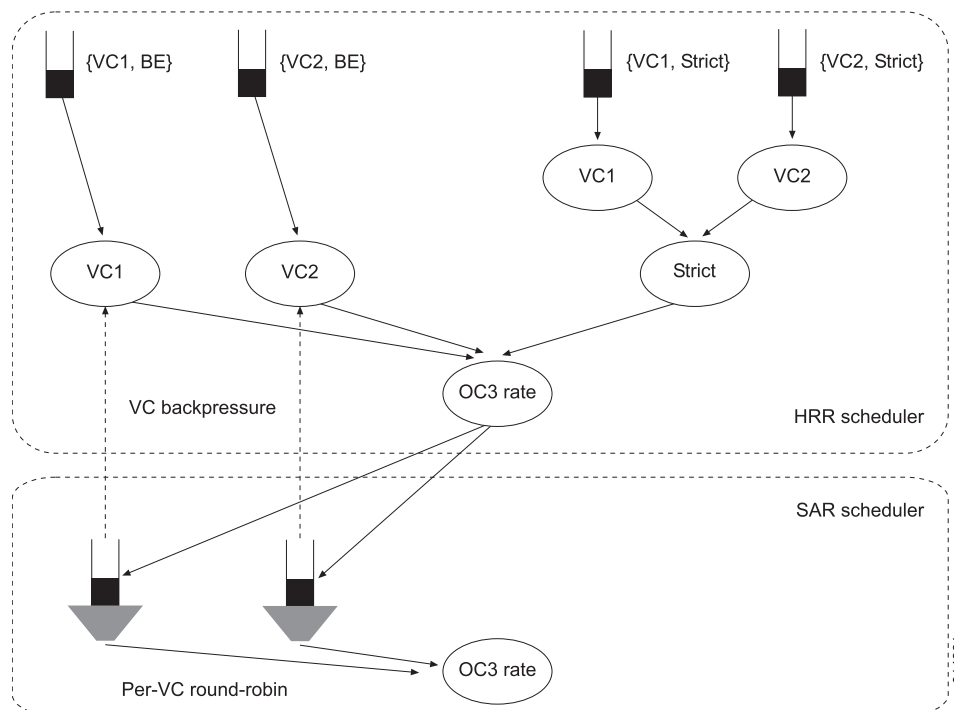
Comparison of True Strict Priority with Relative Strict Priority Scheduling

This section explains how the HRR and SAR schedulers handle true strict-priority and relative strict-priority configurations.

Schedulers and True Strict Priority

In the strict-priority configuration in Figure 1, the queues stacked above the single strict priority scheduler node make up a round-robin separate from the nonstrict queues. All strict queues are drained to completion first, and any residual bandwidth is allocated to the nonstrict round-robin.

Figure 1: True Strict-Priority Configuration



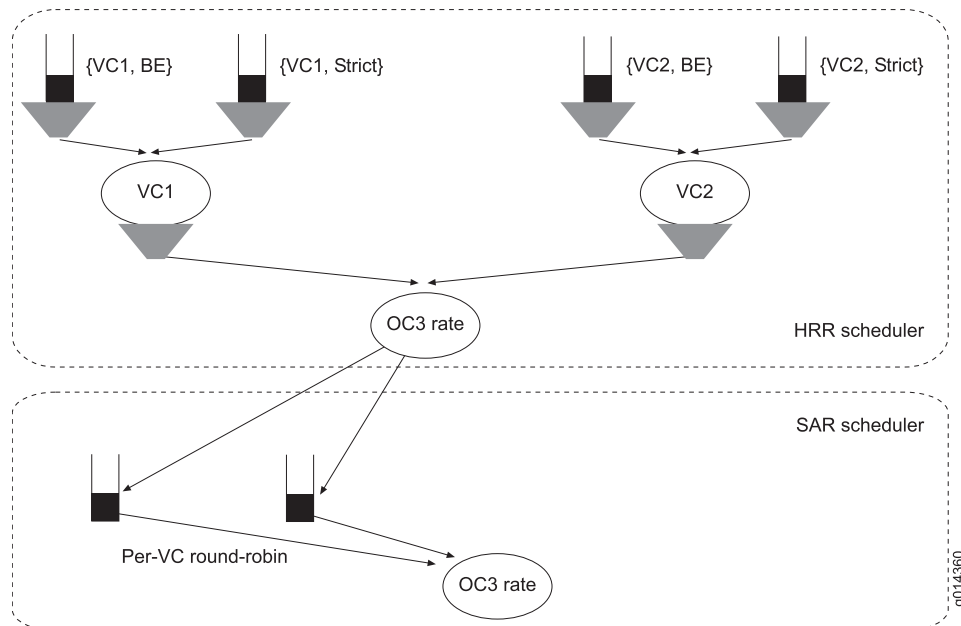
This configuration provides low latency for the strict-priority queues, irrespective of the state of the nonstrict queues. The worst-case latency for a strict packet caused by a nonstrict packet is the propagation delay of a single large packet at the port rate. For a 1500 byte frame at OC3 rate, that latency is less than 100 microseconds.

Because the strict and nonstrict packets for a VC are scheduled in separate round robins, the scheduler cannot enforce an aggregate rate for both of them.

Schedulers and Relative Strict Priority

In the relative strict-priority configuration in Figure 2, the scheduler provides relative strict-priority scheduling relative to the VC. If the port is not oversubscribed, the VC round robin does not cause significant latency.

Figure 2: Relative Strict-Priority Configuration



This configuration provides a latency bound for the relative strict-priority queues. The worst-case latency caused by a nonstrict packet is the propagation delay of a single large packet at the VC rate. For a 1500 byte frame at a 2 Mbps rate, that delay is about 6 milliseconds.

This configuration provides for shaping the aggregate of nonstrict and relative strict packets to a single rate, and it is consistent with the traditional ATM model. It does not scale as well as true strict priority, because the nonstrict and relative strict traffic together must not oversubscribe the port rate.

Relative Strict Priority on ATM Modules

You can use relative strict priority on any type of E Series line module; however, on ATM line modules you have an alternative. On ATM line modules you can configure true strict-priority queues in the HRR scheduler and shape the aggregate for the VC in the SAR scheduler. VC backpressure affects only the nonstrict traffic for the VC. For this type of configuration, you should shape the relative strict traffic for each VC in the HRR scheduler to a rate that is less than the aggregate VC rate. This shaping prevents the VC queue in the SAR scheduler from being congested with strict-priority traffic.

The major difference between relative and true strict priority on ATM line modules is that relative strict priority shapes the aggregate for the VC to a pre-cell tax rate, whereas true strict priority shapes the aggregate for the VC to a post-cell tax rate. For example, shaping the VC to 1 Mbps in the HRR scheduler allows 1 Mbps of frame data, but cell tax adds anywhere from 100 Kbps to 1 Mbps additional bandwidth, depending on packet size. Shaping the VC to 1 Mbps in the SAR scheduler allows just 1 Mbps of cell bytes regardless of packet size.

Oversubscribing ATM Ports

You cannot oversubscribe ATM ports and still achieve low latency with relative strict-priority scheduling. There are several ways to ensure that ports are not oversubscribed. The most common is to use a per-VC scheduler by configuring the HRR scheduler with either ATM VP or VC node shaping (using the **atm-vp node** or **atm-vc node** commands), and setting the sum of the shaping rates less than the port rate. In these scenarios, the cell residency in the SAR scheduler is minimal, and cell scheduling does not interfere with relative strict priority.

Minimizing Latency on the SAR Scheduler

There are two methods you can use to control latency on the SAR scheduler. In the first method, you set the ATM QoS port mode to low-latency mode. In low-latency mode, the HRR scheduler controls scheduling, buffering in the SAR scheduler is limited, and latency caused by the SAR scheduler is minimized.

You can also use the default **no qos-mode-port** mode of SAR operation to minimize the latency induced by the SAR. In this method, you set **qos shaping-mode** cell and shape an OC-3 ATM port to 149 Mbps, or an OC-12 ATM port to 600 Mbps. By throttling the rate at which the HRR scheduler delivers packets to the SAR, you bound SAR buffering and latency. This approach retains the flexibility to configure different ATM QoS in the SAR, including shaped VP tunnels, UBR + PCR, nrtVBR, and CBR services.

To set the SAR mode, use the **qos-mode-port** command. For more information about operational modes on ATM interfaces, see ATM Integrated Scheduler Overview.



NOTE: Controlling latency is not normally required. If you undersubscribe the port rate in the HRR scheduler, you can obtain latency bounds without modifying the SAR mode of operation.

HRR Scheduler Behavior and Strict-Priority Scheduling

The HRR scheduler does not offer native strict-priority scheduling above the first scheduler level in the hardware; however, you can configure very large weights in the round robin in the HRR scheduler to obtain approximate strict-priority scheduling. Note that under conditions of low VC bandwidth and large packet sizes, latency and jitter increase because of the inherent propagation delay of large packets over a small shaping rate. The following sections describe additional configuration steps that will ensure that no more than a single nonstrict packet can precede a strict-priority packet on the VC.

Zero-Weight Queues

To reduce latency and jitter, you can configure the relative strict-priority queue with a weight of 0 (zero), which gives the queue a weight of 4080. When a packet arrives at a zero-weighted queue, the queue remains in the active WRR until it is exhausted, whereas competing queues must leave the active WRR because their weight credits are exhausted. To completely drain the queue, configure the maximum burst size. The zero-weighted queue is eventually alone in the active round robin and is effectively drained at strict priority.

To configure more than one relative strict queue or node, simply configure a maximum weight, and the two relative strict queues or nodes will share bandwidth fairly. You can shape the nonstrict queue, as described in the next section, to keep latency bounded.

Also, configure only a few nonstrict nodes or queues to prevent additional latency and jitter of the relative strict-priority traffic when the nodes or queues are in the round robin and a packet arrives in the zero-weighted queue. The number of nonstrict frames that precede a relative strict frame equals the number of nonzero weighted queues among the sibling scheduler nodes.

Nonstrict queues must still exhaust their weight credits before they leave the active round robin. The result is that occasionally more than one nonstrict frame may precede a relative strict frame, causing more jitter than may be acceptable. You can eliminate this source of latency by shaping the nonstrict queue to the aggregate rate with a burst size of 1.

Setting the Burst Size in a Shaping Rate

The burst value in a shaping rate determines the number of rate credits that can accrue when the queue or scheduler node is held in the inactive round robin. When the queue is back on the active list, the accrued credits allow the queue or node to catch up to the configured rate, up to the burst value.

Normally, the burst size is several packet lengths to allow a queue deprived of bandwidth because of congestion to catch up to its rate. Larger burst sizes allow more bursting to allow the queue to attain its shaped rate under bursty congestion scenarios.

Special Shaping Rate for Nonstrict Queues

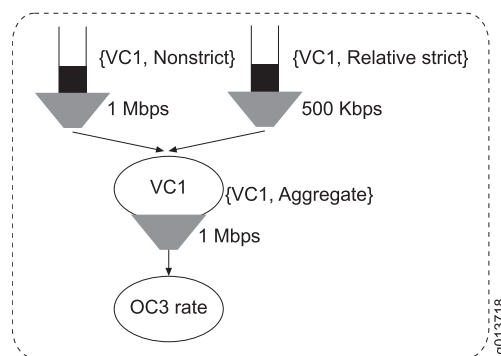
To remove additional jitter, you can configure the nonstrict queue with a special shaping rate that causes the hardware to temporarily eject the queue from the active round robin whenever it sends a frame. The result is that at most one nonstrict frame can precede a relative strict-priority frame. The special shaping rate is the same rate as the aggregate rate, but with a configured burst size of 1.

You can still configure a shaping rate for the zero-weighted queue or node. This is useful for limiting starvation of the nonstrict traffic in the aggregate.

In Figure 3, the VC node is shaped in the HRR scheduler to 1 Mbps to limit the aggregate traffic for the subscriber. The relative strict traffic is shaped to 500 Kbps. This shaping limits relative strict traffic to 500 Kbps, and prevents the relative strict-priority traffic from starving out the nonstrict traffic.

The third shaper, on the nonstrict queue, is subtle. The rate is 1 Mbps, which allows the nonstrict traffic to consume up to the full aggregate rate of the VC. But the burst size is 1, which causes the nonstrict queue to always yield to the relative strict-priority queue after sending a packet. This burst size limits the number of nonstrict packets that can precede a relative strict-priority packet to the minimum, one packet.

Figure 3: Tuning Latency on Strict-Priority Queues



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 - Configuring Strict-Priority Scheduling
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