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Configuring MPLS Basic Traffic Engineering Using IS-IS

Document ID: 13737

Introduction

Prerequisites

- Requirements
- Components Used
- Conventions

Functional Components

Configure

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- show Commands
- Sample show Output

Related Information

Introduction

This sample configuration shows how to implement traffic engineering (TE) on top of an existing Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) network using Frame Relay and Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS). This example implements two dynamic tunnels (automatically set up by the ingress Label Switch Routers [LSR]) and two tunnels that use explicit paths.

TE is a generic name that corresponds to the use of different technologies to optimize the utilization of a given backbone capacity and topology.

MPLS TE provides a way to integrate TE capabilities (such as those used on Layer 2 protocols like ATM) into Layer 3 protocols (IP). MPLS TE uses an extension to existing protocols (Resource Reservation Protocol [RSVP], IS-IS, Open Shortest Path First [OSPF]) to calculate and establish unidirectional tunnels that are set according to the network constraint. Traffic flows are mapped on the different tunnels depending on their destination.

Prerequisites

Requirements

There are no specific requirements for this document.

Components Used

The information in this document is based on these software and hardware versions:

- Cisco IOS® Software Releases 12.0(11)S and 12.1(3a)T
- Cisco 3600 routers

The information in this document was created from the devices in a specific lab environment. All of the devices used in this document started with a cleared (default) configuration. If your network is live, make sure that you understand the potential impact of any command.

Conventions

For more information on document conventions, refer to Cisco Technical Tips Conventions.

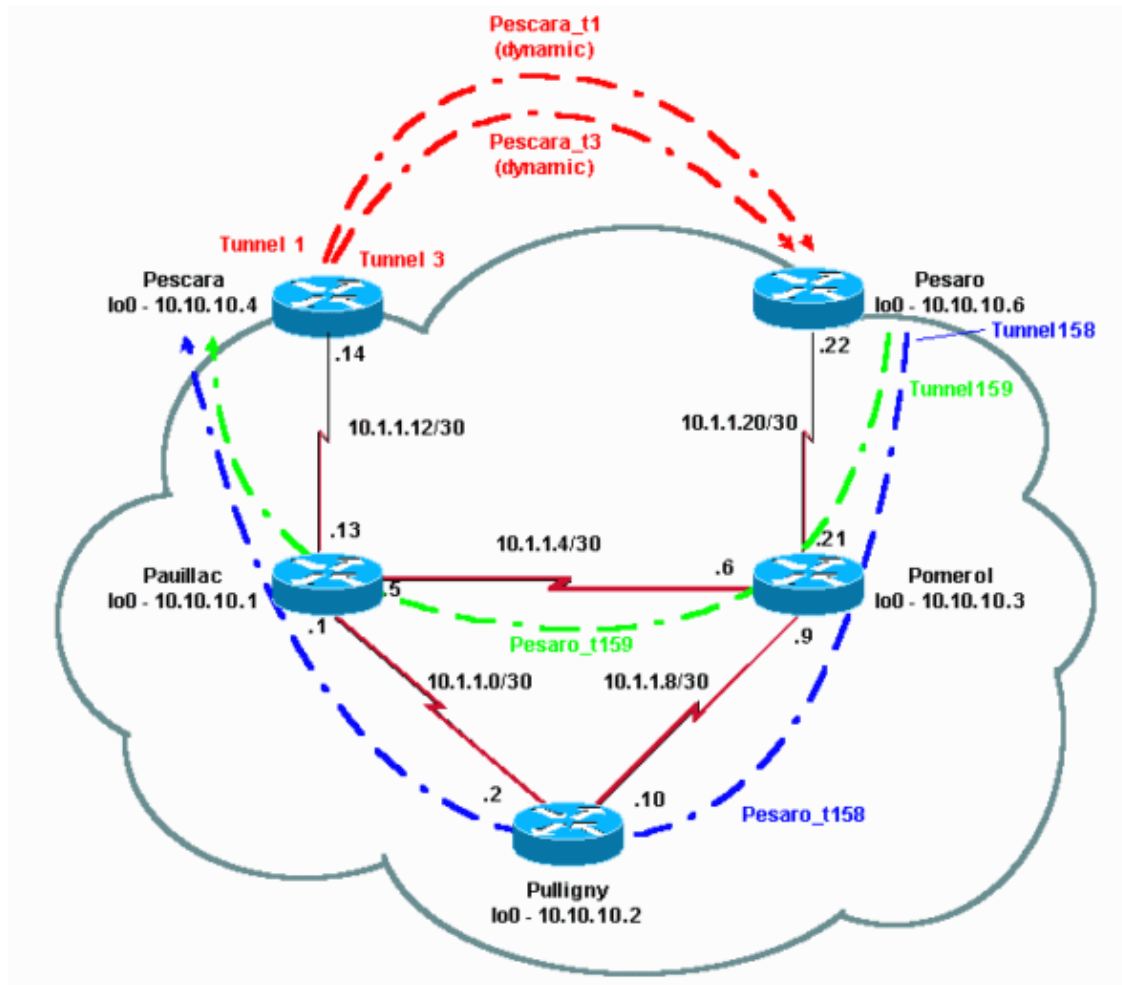
Functional Components

Component	Description
IP tunnel interfaces	<p>Layer 2: An MPLS tunnel interface is the head of a Label Switched Path (LSP). It is configured with a set of resource requirements, such as bandwidth and priority.</p> <p>Layer 3: The LSP tunnel interface is the head-end of a unidirectional virtual link to the tunnel destination.</p>
RSVP with TE extension	RSVP is used to establish and maintain LSP tunnels based on the calculated path using PATH and RESV messages. The RSVP protocol specification has been extended so that the RESV messages also distribute label information.
Link-state IGP (IS-IS or OSPF with TE extension)	Used to flood topology and resource information from the link management module. IS-IS uses new Type-Length-Values (TLVs) and OSPF uses type 10 Link State Advertisements (also called Opaque LSAs).
MPLS TE path calculation module	Operates at the LSP head only and determines a path using information from the link-state database.
MPLS TE link management module	At each LSP hop, this module performs link call admission on the RSVP signaling messages, and bookkeeping of topology and resource information to be flooded by OSPF or IS-IS.
Label switching forwarding	Basic MPLS forwarding mechanism based on labels.

Configure

Network Diagram

This document uses the network setup shown in this diagram.



Configurations

Quick Configurations Guide

This procedure can be used to perform a quick configuration. For more detailed information, refer to MPLS Traffic Engineering and Enhancements.

1. Set up your network with the usual configuration (in this case, Frame Relay is used).

Note: It is mandatory to set up a loopback interface with a IP mask of 32 bits.

This address is used for the set up of the MPLS network and TE by the routing protocol. This loopback address must be reachable via the global routing table.

2. Set up a routing protocol for the MPLS network. It must be a link-state protocol (IS-IS or OSPF). In the routing protocol configuration mode, enter:

◆ For IS-IS:

```
metric-style wide (or metric-style both)
```

```
mpls traffic-eng router-id LoopbackN
mpls traffic-eng [level-1 | level-2 |]
```

◆ For OSPF:

```
mpls traffic-eng area X
mpls traffic-eng router-id LoopbackN (must have a 255.255.255.255 mask)
```

3. Enable MPLS TE. Enter **ip cef** (or **ip cef distributed** if available in order to enhance performance) in the general configuration mode. Enable MPLS (**tag-switching ip**) on each concerned interface. Enter **mpls traffic-engineering tunnel** to enable MPLS TE.
4. Enable RSVP by entering **ip rsvp bandwidth XXX** on each concerned interface.
5. Set up tunnels to be used for TE. There are many options that can be configured for MPLS TE Tunnel, but the **tunnel mode mpls traffic-eng** command is mandatory. The **tunnel mpls traffic-eng autoroute announce** command announces the presence of the tunnel by the routing protocol.

Note: Do not forget to use **ip unnumbered loopbackN** for the IP address of the tunnel interfaces.

This sample configuration shows two dynamic tunnels with different bandwidth (and priorities) that go from the Pescara router to the Pesaro router, and two tunnels that use an explicit path that goes from Pesaro to Pescara.

Configuration File

Only the relevant parts of the configuration files are included. The commands used to enable MPLS are italicized, while the commands specific to TE (including RSVP) are in bold.

Pesaro
Current configuration: ! version 12.1 ! hostname Pesaro ! <i>ip cef</i> mpls traffic-eng tunnels ! interface Loopback0 ip address 10.10.10.6 255.255.255.255 ip router isis ! interface Tunnel158 ip unnumbered Loopback0 tunnel destination 10.10.10.4 tunnel mode mpls traffic-eng tunnel mpls traffic-eng autoroute announce tunnel mpls traffic-eng priority 2 2 tunnel mpls traffic-eng bandwidth 158 tunnel mpls traffic-eng path-option 1 explicit name low ! interface Tunnel159 ip unnumbered Loopback0 tunnel destination 10.10.10.4 tunnel mode mpls traffic-eng tunnel mpls traffic-eng autoroute announce tunnel mpls traffic-eng priority 4 4 tunnel mpls traffic-eng bandwidth 159 tunnel mpls traffic-eng path-option 1 explicit name straight !

```

interface Serial0/0
  no ip address
  encapsulation frame-relay
  !
interface Serial0/0.1 point-to-point
  bandwidth 512
  ip address 10.1.1.22 255.255.255.252
  ip router isis
  tag-switching ip
  mpls traffic-eng tunnels
  frame-relay interface-dlci 603
  ip rsvp bandwidth 512 512
  !
router isis
  net 49.0001.0000.0000.0006.00
  is-type level-1
  metric-style wide
  mpls traffic-eng router-id Loopback0
  mpls traffic-eng level-1
  !
  !
ip classless
  !
ip explicit-path name low enable
  next-address 10.1.1.21
  next-address 10.1.1.10
  next-address 10.1.1.1
  next-address 10.1.1.14
  !
ip explicit-path name straight enable
  next-address 10.1.1.21
  next-address 10.1.1.5
  next-address 10.1.1.14
  !
end

```

Pescara

```

Current configuration:
!
version 12.0
!
hostname Pescara
!

ip cef
!
mpls traffic-eng tunnels
!
interface Loopback0
  ip address 10.10.10.4 255.255.255.255
  ip router isis
  !
interface Tunnell
  ip unnumbered Loopback0

  tunnel destination 10.10.10.6
  tunnel mode mpls traffic-eng
  tunnel mpls traffic-eng autoroute announce
  tunnel mpls traffic-eng priority 5 5
  tunnel mpls traffic-eng bandwidth 25
  tunnel mpls traffic-eng path-option 2 dynamic
  !

```

```

interface Tunnel3
  ip unnumbered Loopback0

  tunnel destination 10.10.10.6
  tunnel mode mpls traffic-eng
  tunnel mpls traffic-eng autoroute announce
  tunnel mpls traffic-eng priority 6 6
  tunnel mpls traffic-eng bandwidth 69
  tunnel mpls traffic-eng path-option 1 dynamic
  !

interface Serial0/1
  no ip address
  encapsulation frame-relay
  !
interface Serial0/1.1 point-to-point
  bandwidth 512
  ip address 10.1.1.14 255.255.255.252

  ip router isis
  mpls traffic-eng tunnels
  tag-switching ip
  frame-relay interface-dlci 401
  ip rsvp bandwidth 512 512
  !
router isis
  net 49.0001.0000.0000.0004.00
  is-type level-1
  metric-style wide
  mpls traffic-eng router-id Loopback0
  mpls traffic-eng level-1
  !
end

```

Pomerol

Current configuration:

```

version 12.0
!
hostname Pomerol
!
ip cef
!
mpls traffic-eng tunnels
!
interface Loopback0
  ip address 10.10.10.3 255.255.255.255
  ip router isis
  !
interface Serial0/1
  no ip address
  encapsulation frame-relay
  !
interface Serial0/1.1 point-to-point
  bandwidth 512
  ip address 10.1.1.6 255.255.255.252
  ip router isis
  mpls traffic-eng tunnels
  tag-switching ip
  frame-relay interface-dlci 301
  ip rsvp bandwidth 512 512
  !

```

```

interface Serial0/1.2 point-to-point
bandwidth 512
ip address 10.1.1.9 255.255.255.252
ip router isis
mpls traffic-eng tunnels
tag-switching ip
frame-relay interface-dlci 302
ip rsvp bandwidth 512 512
!
interface Serial0/1.3 point-to-point
bandwidth 512
ip address 10.1.1.21 255.255.255.252
ip router isis
mpls traffic-eng tunnels
tag-switching ip
frame-relay interface-dlci 306
ip rsvp bandwidth 512 512
!
router isis
net 49.0001.0000.0000.0003.00
is-type level-1
metric-style wide
mpls traffic-eng router-id Loopback0
mpls traffic-eng level-1
!
ip classless
!
end

```

Pulligny

Current configuration:

```

!
version 12.1
!
hostname Pulligny
!
ip cef
!
mpls traffic-eng tunnels
!
interface Loopback0
ip address 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.255
!
interface Serial0/1
no ip address
encapsulation frame-relay
!
interface Serial0/1.1 point-to-point
bandwidth 512
ip address 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.252
ip router isis
mpls traffic-eng tunnels
tag-switching ip
frame-relay interface-dlci 201
ip rsvp bandwidth 512 512
!
interface Serial0/1.2 point-to-point
bandwidth 512
ip address 10.1.1.10 255.255.255.252
ip router isis
mpls traffic-eng tunnels
tag-switching ip

```

```

frame-relay interface-dlci 203
ip rsvp bandwidth 512 512
!
router isis
passive-interface Loopback0
net 49.0001.0000.0000.0002.00
is-type level-1
metric-style wide
mpls traffic-eng router-id Loopback0
mpls traffic-eng level-1
!
ip classless
!
end

```

Pauillac

```

!
version 12.1
!
hostname pauillac
!
ip cef
mpls traffic-eng tunnels
!
interface Loopback0
ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.255
ip router isis
!
interface Serial0/0
no ip address
encapsulation frame-relay
!
interface Serial0/0.1 point-to-point
bandwidth 512
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.252
ip router isis
mpls traffic-eng tunnels
tag-switching ip
frame-relay interface-dlci 102
ip rsvp bandwidth 512 512
!
interface Serial0/0.2 point-to-point
bandwidth 512
ip address 10.1.1.5 255.255.255.252
ip router isis
mpls traffic-eng tunnels
tag-switching ip
frame-relay interface-dlci 103
ip rsvp bandwidth 512 512
!
interface Serial0/0.3 point-to-point
bandwidth 512
ip address 10.1.1.13 255.255.255.252
ip router isis
mpls traffic-eng tunnels
tag-switching ip
frame-relay interface-dlci 104
ip rsvp bandwidth 512 512
!
router isis
net 49.0001.0000.0000.0001.00
is-type level-1

```

```
metric-style wide
mpls traffic-eng router-id Loopback0
mpls traffic-eng level-1
!
ip classless
!
end
```

Verify

show Commands

This section provides information you can use to confirm your configuration is working properly.

Certain **show** commands are supported by the Output Interpreter Tool (registered customers only) , which allows you to view an analysis of **show** command output.

- **show mpls traffic-eng tunnels brief**
- **show mpls traffic-eng tunnels name Pesaro_t158**
- **show ip rsvp interface**
- **show mpls traffic-eng topology path destination 10.10.10.6 bandwidth 75**

Other useful commands (not illustrated here) include:

- **show isis mpls traffic-eng advertisements**
- **show tag-switching forwarding-table**
- **show ip cef**
- **show mpls traffic-eng tunnels summary**

Sample show Output

On any LSR, you can use **show mpls traffic-eng tunnels** to check the existence and state of the tunnels. For example, on Pesaro, you see a total of four tunnels, two that arrive at Pesaro (Pescara_t1 and t3) and two that start from Pesaro (t158 and t159):

```
Pesaro#show mpls traffic-eng tunnels brief
Signaling Summary:
  LSP Tunnels Process:      running
  RSVP Process:            running
  Forwarding:              enabled
  Periodic reoptimization:  every 3600 seconds, next in 606 seconds
TUNNEL NAME                DESTINATION    UP IF    DOWN IF    STATE/PROT
Pesaro_t158                10.10.10.4    -        Se0/0.1    up/up
Pesaro_t159                10.10.10.4    -        Se0/0.1    up/up
Pescara_t1                 10.10.10.6    Se0/0.1  -          up/up
Pescara_t3                 10.10.10.6    Se0/0.1  -          up/up
Displayed 2 (of 2) heads, 0 (of 0) midpoints, 2 (of 2) tails
```

This is what is seen while on a middle router:

```
Pulligny#show mpls traffic-eng tunnels brief
Signaling Summary:
  LSP Tunnels Process:      running
  RSVP Process:            running
  Forwarding:              enabled
  Periodic reoptimization:  every 3600 seconds, next in 406 seconds
```

TUNNEL NAME	DESTINATION	UP IF	DOWN IF	STATE/PROT
Pescara_t3	10.10.10.6	Se0/1.1	Se0/1.2	up/up
Pesaro_t158	10.10.10.4	Se0/1.2	Se0/1.1	up/up

Displayed 0 (of 0) heads, 2 (of 2) midpoints, 0 (of 0) tails

The detailed configuration of any tunnel can be seen using this:

```
Pesaro#show mpls traffic-eng tunnels name Pesaro_t158

Name: Pesaro_t158 (Tunnel158) Destination: 10.10.10.4
Status:
  Admin: up      Oper: up      Path: valid      Signaling: connected

  path option 1, type explicit low (Basis for Setup, path weight 40)

Config Parameters:
  Bandwidth: 158 kbps Priority: 2 2 Affinity: 0x0/0xFFFF
  AutoRoute: enabled LockDown: disabled

InLabel : -
OutLabel : Serial0/0.1, 17
RSVP Signaling Info:
  Src 10.10.10.6, Dst 10.10.10.4, Tun_Id 158, Tun_Instance 1601
RSVP Path Info:
  My Address: 10.10.10.6
  Explicit Route: 10.1.1.21 10.1.1.10 10.1.1.1 10.1.1.14
10.10.10.4
  Record Route: NONE
  Tspec: ave rate=158 kbits, burst=8000 bytes, peak rate=158 kbits
RSVP Resv Info:
  Record Route: NONE
  Fspec: ave rate=158 kbits, burst=8000 bytes, peak rate=4294967 kbits
History:
  Current LSP:
    Uptime: 3 hours, 33 minutes
    Selection: reoptimization
  Prior LSP:
    ID: path option 1 [1600]
    Removal Trigger: configuration changed
```

In this case, the path is explicit and specified in the RSVP message (the field that carries the path is also known as the Explicit Route Object [ERO]). If this path cannot be followed, the MPLS TE engine uses the next path option, which can be another explicit route or a dynamic route.

RSVP specific information is available using standard RSVP commands. In this output, there are two reservations made on Pulligny, one by Pesaro_t158 (158K) and the other by Pescara_t3 (69k).

```
Pulligny#show ip rsvp interface
interface allocated i/f max flow max pct UDP IP UDP_IP UDP M/C
Se0/1 0M 0M 0M 0 0 0 0 0
Se0/1.1 158K 512K 512K 30 0 1 0 0
Se0/1.2 69K 512K 512K 13 0 1 0 0
```

If you want to know which TE path is used for a particular destination (and a particular bandwidth) without creating a tunnel, you can use this command:

Note: Please note that this command is wrapped to a second line for spatial reasons.

```
Pescara#show mpls traffic-eng topology path destination
10.10.10.6 bandwidth 75

Query Parameters:
```

```
Destination: 10.10.10.6
Bandwidth: 75
Priorities: 0 (setup), 0 (hold)
Affinity: 0x0 (value), 0xFFFFFFFF (mask)
Query Results:
Min Bandwidth Along Path: 385 (kbps)
Max Bandwidth Along Path: 512 (kbps)
Hop 0: 10.1.1.14      : affinity 00000000, bandwidth 512 (kbps)
Hop 1: 10.1.1.5       : affinity 00000000, bandwidth 385 (kbps)
Hop 2: 10.1.1.21     : affinity 00000000, bandwidth 512 (kbps)
Hop 3: 10.10.10.6
```

If the network does IP TTL propagation (refer to **mpls ip ttl propagate**), issue a **traceroute** command and see that the path followed is the tunnel and that the tunnel routes according to what is configured:

```
Pescara#traceroute 10.10.10.6

Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 10.10.10.6

 1 10.1.1.13 [MPLS: Label 29 Exp 0] 540 msec 312 msec 448 msec
 2 10.1.1.2 [MPLS: Label 27 Exp 0] 260 msec 276 msec 556 msec
 3 10.1.1.9 [MPLS: Label 29 Exp 0] 228 msec 244 msec 228 msec
 4 10.1.1.22 112 msec * 104 msec
```

Related Information

- [MPLS Support Page](#)
- [IS-IS Support Page](#)
- [Technical Support – Cisco Systems](#)

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Updated: Sep 02, 2004

Document ID: 13737
