Configuring Segment Routing

This chapter contains information on how to configure segment routing.

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Before you begin

Confirm that the following conditions are met before configuring segment routing.

- The **install feature-set mpls**, **feature-set mpls** and **feature mpls segment-routing** commands should be present before configuring the **segment-routing** command.
- If the global block is configured, the specified range is used. Otherwise, the default 16000 – 23999 range is used.
- BGP now uses both **set label-index** <*value*> configuration and the new **connected-prefix-sid-map** CLI. In case of a conflict, the configuration in SR-APP is preferred.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose

Step 1	**configure terminal**
	Example:
	`switch# configure terminal`
	`switch(config)#`
		Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2	**segment-routing**
	Example:
	`switch(config)# segment-routing`
	`switch(config-sr)# mpls`
	`switch(config-sr-mpls)#`
		Enables the MPLS segment routing functionality. The **no** form of this command disables the MPLS segment routing feature.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	**connected-prefix-sid-map** **Example:** `switch(config-sr-mpls)# connected-prefix-sid-map switch(config-sr-mpls)#`	Configures the connected prefix segment identifier mappings.
Step 4	**global-block** <*min*> <*max*> **Example:** `switch(config-sr-mpls)# global-block <min> <max> switch(config-sr-mpls)#`	Specifies the global block range for the segment routing bindings.
Step 5	**connected-prefix-sid-map** **Example:** `switch(config-sr-mpls)# connected-prefix-sid-map switch(config-sr-mpls-conn-pfsid)#`	Configures the connected prefix segment identifier mappings.
Step 6	**address-family ipv4** **Example:** `switch(config-sr-mpls-conn-pfsid)#address-family ipv4`	Configures the IPv4 address family.
Step 7	<*prefix*>/<*masklen*> [**index**|**absolute**] <*label*> **Example:** `switch(config-sr-mpls)# 2.1.1.5/32 absolute 201101`	The optional keywords **index** or **absolute** indicate whether the label value entered should be interpreted as an index into the SRGB or as an absolute value.

Example

See the following configuration examples of the show commands:

```
switch# show segment-routing mpls
Segment-Routing Global info

Service Name: segment-routing

State: Enabled

Process Id: 29123

Configured SRGB: 17000 - 24999

SRGB Allocation status: Alloc-Successful

Current SRGB: 17000 - 24999

Cleanup Interval: 60

Retry Interval: 180
```

The following CLI displays the clients that are registered with SR-APP. It lists the VRFs, for which the clients have registered interest.

```
switch# show segment-routing mpls clients
            Segment-Routing Mpls Client Info

Client: isis-1
    PIB index: 1    UUID: 0x41000118    PID: 29463    MTS SAP: 412
    TIBs registered:
        VRF: default Table: base

Client: bgp-1
    PIB index: 2    UUID: 0x11b    PID: 18546    MTS SAP: 62252
    TIBs registered:
        VRF: default Table: base

Total Clients: 2
```

In the **show segment-routing mpls ipv4 connected-prefix-sid-map** CLI command example, SRGB indicates whether the prefix SID is within the configured SRGB. The **Indx** field indicates that the configured label is an index into the global block. The **Abs** field indicates that the configured label is an absolute value.

If the SRGB field displays N, it means that the configured prefix SID is not within the SRGB range and it is not provided to the SR-APP clients. Only the prefix SIDs that fall into the SRGB range are given to the SR-APP clients.

```
switch# show segment-routing mpls ipv4 connected-prefix-sid-map
            Segment-Routing Prefix-SID Mappings
Prefix-SID mappings for VRF default Table base
Prefix              SID   Type Range SRGB
13.11.2.0/24        713   Indx 1     Y
30.7.7.7/32         730   Indx 1     Y
59.3.24.0/30        759   Indx 1     Y
150.101.1.0/24      801   Indx 1     Y
150.101.1.1/32      802   Indx 1     Y
150.101.2.0/24      803   Indx 1     Y
1.1.1.1/32          16013 Abs  1     Y
```

The following CLI displays the **show running-config segment-routing** output.

```
switch# show running-config segment-routing ?

> Redirect it to a file
>> Redirect it to a file in append mode
all Show running config with defaults
| Pipe command output to filter

switch# show running-config segment-routing
switch# show running-config segment-routing

!Command: show running-config segment-routing
!Running configuration last done at: Thu Dec 12 19:39:52 2019
!Time: Thu Dec 12 20:06:07 2019

version 9.3(3) Bios:version 05.39
segment-routing
    mpls
        connected-prefix-sid-map
            address-family ipv4
```

```
                    2.1.1.1/32 absolute 100100

switch#
```

Enabling MPLS on an Interface

You can enable MPLS on an interface for use with segment routing.

Before you begin

You must install and enable the MPLS feature set using the **install feature-set mpls** and **feature-set mpls** commands.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose

Step 1	**configure terminal**
	Example:
	`switch# configure terminal`
	`switch(config)#`
		Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2	**interface** *type slot/port*
	Example:
	`switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/2`
	`switch(config-if)#`
		Enters the interface configuration mode for the specified interface.

Step 3	[**no**] **mpls ip forwarding** **Example:** `switch(config-if)# mpls ip forwarding`	Enables MPLS on the specified interface. The **no** form of this command disables MPLS on the specified interface.
Step 4	(Optional) **copy running-config startup-config** **Example:** `switch(config-if)# copy running-config startup-config`	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Configuring the Segment Routing Global Block

You can configure the beginning and ending MPLS labels in the segment routing global block (SRGB).

Before you begin

- You must install and enable the MPLS feature set using the **install feature-set mpls** and **feature-set mpls** commands.
- You must enable the MPLS segment routing feature.
- You must ensure that the Segment Routing Global Block (SRGB) is configured before setting up protocols such as BGP that utilize labels.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose

Step 1	**configure terminal**
	Example:
	`switch# configure terminal`
	`switch(config)#`
		Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2	[**no**] **segment-routing**
	Example:
	`switch(config)# segment-routing`
	`switch(config-sr)# mpls`
		Enters the segment routing configuration mode and enables the default SRGB of 16000 to 23999. The **no** form of this command unallocates that block of labels.
		If the configured dynamic range cannot hold the default SRGB, an error message appears, and the default SRGB will not be allocated. If desired, you can configure a different SRGB in the next step.

Step 3	[**no**] **global-block** *beginning-label ending-label* **Example:** `switch(config-sr-mpls)# global-block 16000 471804`	Specifies the MPLS label range for the SRGB. Use this command if you want to change the default SRGB label range that is configured with the **segment-routing** command. The permissive values for the beginning MPLS label and the ending MPLS label are from 16000 to 471804. The **mpls label range** command permits 16 as the minimum label, but the SRGB can start only from 16000. **Note** The minimum value for the **global-block** command starts from 16000. If you upgrading from previous releases, you should modify the SRGB so that it falls within the supported range before triggering an upgrade.
Step 4	(Optional) **show mpls label range** **Example:** `switch(config-sr-mpls)# show mpls label range`	Displays the SRGB, only if the SRGB allocation is successful.
Step 5	**show segment-routing**	Displays the configured SRGB.
Step 6	**show segment-routing mpls** **Example:** `switch(config-sr-mpls)# show segment-routing mpls`	Displays the configured SRGB.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 7	(Optional) **copy running-config startup-config** **Example:** `switch(config-sr-mpls)# copy running-config startup-config`	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Configuring the Label Index

You can set the label index for routes that match the **network** command. Doing so causes the BGP prefix SID to be advertised for local prefixes that are configured with a route map that includes the **set label-index** command, provided the route map is specified in the **network** command that specifies the local prefix. (For more information on the **network** command, see the "Configuring Basic BGP" chapter in the Cisco Nexus 9000 Series NX-OS Unicast Routing Configuration Guide.)

Note Segment Routing Application (SR-APP) module is used to configure the segment routing functionality. BGP now uses both **set label-index** <*value*> configuration under route-map and the new **connected-prefix-sid-map** CLI for prefix SID configuration. In case of a conflict, the configuration in SR-APP is preferred.

Note Route-map label indexes are ignored when the route map is specified in a context other than the **network** command. Also, labels are allocated for prefixes with a route-map label index independent of whether the prefix has been configured by the **allocate-label route-map** *route-map-name* command.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose

Step 1	**configure terminal**
	Example:
	`switch# configure terminal`
	`switch(config)#`
		Enters global configuration mode.

Step 2	**route-map** *map-name*
	Example:
	`switch(config)# route-map SRmap`
	`switch(config-route-map)#`
		Creates a route map or enters route-map configuration mode for an existing route map.

Step 3	[**no**] **set label-index** *index* **Example:** `switch(config-route-map)# set label-index 10`	Sets the label index for routes that match the **network** command. The range is from 0 to 471788. By default, a label index is not added to the route.
Step 4	**exit** **Example:**	Exits route-map configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	`switch(config-route-map)# exit` `switch(config)#`	

Step 5	**router bgp** *autonomous-system-number*
	Example:
	`switch(config)# router bgp 64496`
	`switch(config-router)#`
		Enables BGP and assigns the AS number to the local BGP speaker. The AS number can be a 16-bit integer or a 32-bit integer in the form of a higher 16-bit decimal number and a lower 16-bit decimal number in xx.xx format.

Step 6	Required: **address-family ipv4 unicast**
	Example:
	`switch(config-router)# address-family ipv4 unicast`
	`switch(config-router-af)#`
		Enters global address family configuration mode for the IPv4 address family.

Step 7	**network** *ip-prefix* [**route-map** *map-name*] **Example:** `switch(config-router-af)# network 10.10.10.10/32 route-map SRmap`	Specifies a network as local to this autonomous system and adds it to the BGP routing table.
Step 8	(Optional) **show route-map** [*map-name*] **Example:** `switch(config-router-af)# show route-map`	Displays information about route maps, including the label index.
Step 9	(Optional) **copy running-config startup-config** **Example:** `switch(config-router-af)# copy running-config startup-config`	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Configuration Examples for Segment Routing

The examples in this section show a common BGP prefix SID configuration between two routers.

This example shows how to advertise a BGP speaker configuration of 10.10.10.10/32 and 20.20.20.20/32 with a label index of 10 and 20, respectively. It uses the default segment routing global block (SRGB) range of 16000 to 23999.

```
hostname s1
install feature-set mpls
feature-set mpls

feature telnet
feature bash-shell
feature scp-server
feature bgp
feature mpls segment-routing

segment-routing
  mpls
  vlan 1
segment-routing
  mpls
```

```
    connected-prefix-sid-map
    address-family ipv4
    2.1.1.1/32 absolute 100100

route-map label-index-10 permit 10
  set label-index 10
route-map label-index-20 permit 10
  set label-index 20

vrf context management
  ip route 0.0.0.0/0 10.30.108.1

interface Ethernet1/1
  no switchport
  ip address 10.1.1.1/24
  no shutdown

interface mgmt0
  ip address dhcp
  vrf member management

interface loopback1
  ip address 10.10.10.10/32

interface loopback2
  ip address 20.20.20.20/32

line console
line vty

router bgp 1
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    network 10.10.10.10/32 route-map label-index-10
    network 20.20.20.20/32 route-map label-index-20
    allocate-label all
  neighbor 10.1.1.2 remote-as 2
    address-family ipv4 labeled-unicast
```

This example shows how to receive the configuration from a BGP speaker.

```
hostname s2
install feature-set mpls
feature-set mpls

feature telnet
feature bash-shell
feature scp-server
feature bgp
feature mpls segment-routing

segment-routing mpls
vlan 1

vrf context management
  ip route 0.0.0.0/0 10.30.97.1
  ip route 0.0.0.0/0 10.30.108.1

interface Ethernet1/1
  no switchport
  ip address 10.1.1.2/24
  ipv6 address 10:1:1::2/64
  no shutdown

interface mgmt0
```

```
  ip address dhcp
  vrf member management

interface loopback1
  ip address 2.2.2.2/32
line console

line vty

router bgp 2
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    allocate-label all
  neighbor 10.1.1.1 remote-as 1
    address-family ipv4 labeled-unicast
```

This example shows how to display the configuration from a BGP speaker. The **show** command in this example displays the prefix 10.10.10.10 with label index 10 mapping to label 16010 in the SRGB range of 16000 to 23999.

```
switch# show bgp ipv4 labeled-unicast 10.10.10.10/32

BGP routing table information for VRF default, address family IPv4 Label Unicast
BGP routing table entry for 10.10.10.10/32, version 7
Paths: (1 available, best #1)
Flags: (0x20c001a) on xmit-list, is in urib, is best urib route, is in HW, , has label
  label af: version 8, (0x100002) on xmit-list
  local label: 16010

  Advertised path-id 1, Label AF advertised path-id 1
  Path type: external, path is valid, is best path, no labeled nexthop, in rib
  AS-Path: 1 , path sourced external to AS
    10.1.1.1 (metric 0) from 10.1.1.1 (10.10.10.10)
      Origin IGP, MED not set, localpref 100, weight 0
      Received label 0
      Prefix-SID Attribute: Length: 10
        Label Index TLV: Length 7, Flags 0x0 Label Index 10

  Path-id 1 not advertised to any peer
  Label AF advertisement
  Path-id 1 not advertised to any peer
```

This example shows how to configure egress peer engineering on a BGP speaker.

```
hostname epe-as-1
install feature-set mpls
feature-set mpls

feature telnet
feature bash-shell
feature scp-server
feature bgp
feature mpls segment-routing

segment-routing mpls
vlan 1

vrf context management
  ip route 0.0.0.0/0 10.30.97.1
  ip route 0.0.0.0/0 10.30.108.1

interface Ethernet1/1
  no switchport
  ip address 10.1.1.1/24
```

```
  no shutdown

interface Ethernet1/2
  no switchport
  ip address 11.1.1.1/24
  no shutdown

interface Ethernet1/3
  no switchport
  ip address 12.1.1.1/24
  no shutdown

interface Ethernet1/4
  no switchport
  ip address 13.1.1.1/24
  no shutdown

interface Ethernet1/5
  no switchport
  ip address 14.1.1.1/24
  no shutdown
```

The following is an example of show ip route vrf 2 command.

```
show ip route vrf 2
IP Route Table for VRF "2"
'*' denotes best ucast next-hop
'**' denotes best mcast next-hop
'[x/y]' denotes [preference/metric]
'%<string>' in via output denotes VRF <string>

41.11.2.0/24, ubest/mbest: 1/0
    *via 1.1.1.9%default, [20/0], 13:26:48, bgp-2, external, tag 11 (mpls-vpn)
42.11.2.0/24, ubest/mbest: 1/0, attached
    *via 42.11.2.1, Vlan2, [0/0], 13:40:52, direct
42.11.2.1/32, ubest/mbest: 1/0, attached
    *via 42.11.2.1, Vlan2, [0/0], 13:40:52, local
```

The following is an example of **show forwarding route vrf 2** command.

```
slot  1
=======

IPv4 routes for table 2/base

------------------+----------------------------------+------------------+---------------+---------------
Prefix            | Next-hop                         | Interface        | Labels
          | Partial Install
------------------+----------------------------------+------------------+---------------+---------------
0.0.0.0/32          Drop                               Null0
127.0.0.0/8         Drop                               Null0
255.255.255.255/32  Receive                            sup-eth1
*41.11.2.0/24       27.1.31.4                          Ethernet1/3           PUSH
  30002 492529
                    27.1.32.4                          Ethernet1/21          PUSH
  30002 492529
                    27.1.33.4                          port-channel23        PUSH
  30002 492529
                    27.11.31.4                         Ethernet1/3.11        PUSH
```

```
  30002 492529
                    27.11.33.4                              port-channel23.11      PUSH
  30002 492529
                    37.1.53.4                               Ethernet1/53/1         PUSH
  29002 492529
                    37.1.54.4                               Ethernet1/54/1         PUSH
  29002 492529
                    37.2.53.4                               Ethernet1/53/2         PUSH
  29002 492529
                    37.2.54.4                               Ethernet1/54/2         PUSH
  29002 492529
                    80.211.11.1                             Vlan801                PUSH
  30002 492529
```

The following is an example of **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command.

```
show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP summary information for VRF default, address family L2VPN EVPN
BGP router identifier 2.2.2.3, local AS number 2
BGP table version is 17370542, L2VPN EVPN config peers 4, capable peers 1
1428 network entries and 1428 paths using 268464 bytes of memory
BGP attribute entries [476/76160], BGP AS path entries [1/6]
BGP community entries [0/0], BGP clusterlist entries [0/0]
476 received paths for inbound soft reconfiguration
476 identical, 0 modified, 0 filtered received paths using 0 bytes

Neighbor        V    AS MsgRcvd MsgSent   TblVer  InQ OutQ Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
1.1.1.1         4    11       0       0        0    0    0 23:01:53 Shut (Admin)
1.1.1.9         4    11    4637    1836 17370542    0    0 23:01:40 476
1.1.1.10        4    11       0       0        0    0    0 23:01:53 Shut (Admin)
1.1.1.11        4    11       0       0        0    0    0 23:01:52 Shut (Admin)
```

The following is an example of **show bgp l2vpn evpn** command.

```
show bgp l2vpn evpn 41.11.2.0
BGP routing table information for VRF default, address family L2VPN EVPN
Route Distinguisher: 14.1.4.1:115
BGP routing table entry for [5]:[0]:[0]:[24]:[41.11.2.0]:[0.0.0.0]/224, version 17369591
Paths: (1 available, best #1)
Flags: (0x000002) on xmit-list, is not in l2rib/evpn, is not in HW

  Advertised path-id 1
  Path type: external, path is valid, received and used, is best path
             Imported to 2 destination(s)
  AS-Path: 11 , path sourced external to AS
    1.1.1.9 (metric 0) from 1.1.1.9 (14.1.4.1)
      Origin incomplete, MED 0, localpref 100, weight 0
      Received label 492529
      Extcommunity: RT:2:20

  Path-id 1 not advertised to any peer

Route Distinguisher: 2.2.2.3:113
BGP routing table entry for [5]:[0]:[0]:[24]:[41.11.2.0]:[0.0.0.0]/224, version 17369595
Paths: (1 available, best #1)
Flags: (0x000002) on xmit-list, is not in l2rib/evpn, is not in HW
```

```
Advertised path-id 1
Path type: external, path is valid, is best path
           Imported from 14.1.4.1:115:[5]:[0]:[0]:[24]:[41.11.2.0]:[0.0.0.0]/224
AS-Path: 11 , path sourced external to AS
  1.1.1.9 (metric 0) from 1.1.1.9 (14.1.4.1)
```