Configure Segment Routing Global Block and Segment Routing Local Block

Local label allocation is managed by the label switching database (LSD). The Segment Routing Global Block (SRGB) and Segment Routing Local Block (SRLB) are label values preserved for segment routing in the LSD.

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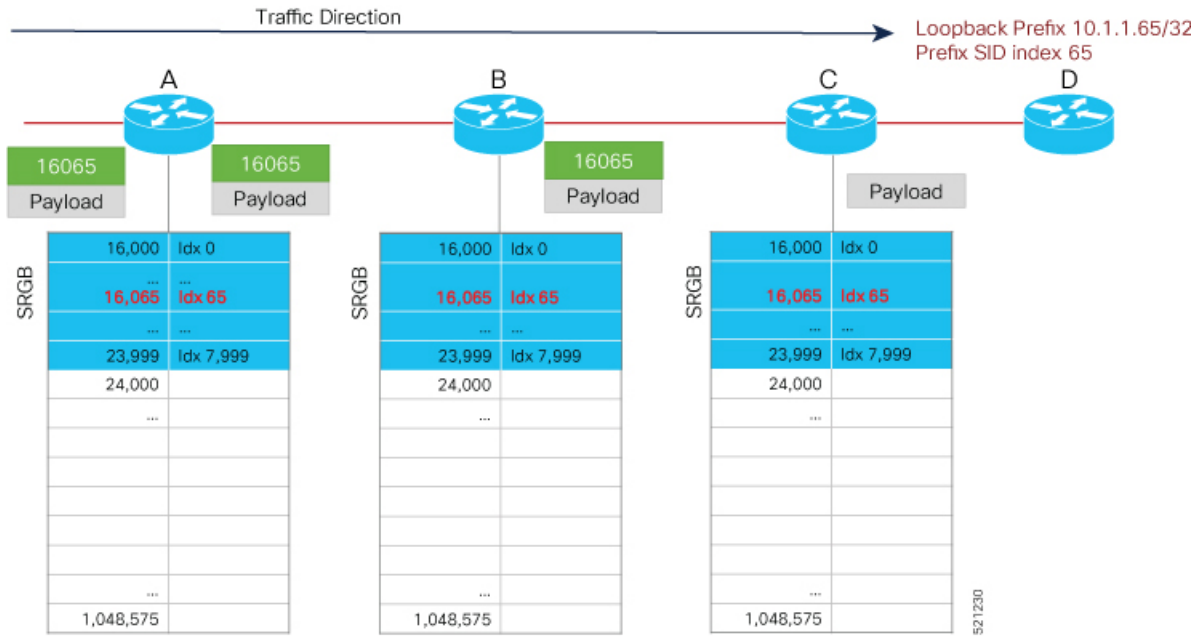
About the Segment Routing Global Block

The Segment Routing Global Block (SRGB) is a range of labels reserved for Segment Routing global segments. A prefix-SID is advertised as a domain-wide unique index. The prefix-SID index points to a unique label within the SRGB range. The index is zero-based, meaning that the first index is 0. The MPLS label assigned to a prefix is derived from the Prefix-SID index plus the SRGB base. For example, considering an SRGB range of 16,000 to 23,999, a prefix 1.1.1.65/32 with prefix-SID index of **65** is assigned the label value of **16065**.



To keep the configuration simple and straightforward, we strongly recommended that you use a homogenous SRGB (meaning, the same SRGB range across all nodes). Using a heterogenous SRGB (meaning, a different SRGB range of the same size across nodes) is also supported but is not recommended.

Behaviors and Limitations

- The default SRGB in IOS XR has a size of 8000 starting from label value 16000. The default range is 16000 to 23,999. With this size, and assuming one loopback prefix per router, an operator can assign prefix SIDs to a network with 8000 routers.
- There are instances when you might need to define a different SRGB range. For example:
  - Non-IOS XR nodes with a SRGB range that is different than the default IOS XR SRGB range.
  - The default SRGB range is not large enough to accommodate all required prefix SIDs.
- A non-default SRGB can be configured following these guidelines:
  - The SRGB starting value can be configured anywhere in the dynamic label range space (16,000 to 1,048,575).
  - The SRGB can be configured to any size value that fits within the dynamic label range space.
- Allocating an SRGB label range does not mean that all the labels in this range are programmed in the forwarding table. The label range is just reserved for SR and not available for other purposes. Furthermore, a platform may limit the number of local labels that can be programmed.
- We recommend that the non-default SRGB be configured under the **segment-routing** global configuration mode. By default, all IGP instances and BGP use this SRGB.
- You can also configure a non-default SRGB under the IGP, but it is not recommended.

SRGB Label Conflicts

When you define a non-default SRGB range, there might be a label conflict (for example, if labels are already allocated, statically or dynamically, in the new SRGB range). The following system log message indicates a label conflict:

```
%ROUTING-ISIS-4-SRGB_ALLOC_FAIL : SRGB allocation failed: 'SRGB reservation not
successful for [16000,80000], SRGB (16000 80000, SRGB_ALLOC_CONFIG_PENDING, 0x2)
(So far 16 attempts). Make sure label range is free'
```

To remove this conflict, you must reload the router to release the currently allocated labels and to allocate the new SRGB.

After the system reloads, LSD does not accept any dynamic label allocation before IS-IS/OSPF/BGP have registered with LSD. Upon IS-IS/OSPF/BGP registration, LSD allocates the requested SRGB (either the default range or the customized range).

After IS-IS/OSPF/BGP have registered and their SRGB is allocated, LSD starts serving dynamic label requests from other clients.

Note To avoid a potential router reload due to label conflicts, and assuming that the default SRGB size is large enough, we recommend that you use the default IOS XR SRGB range.

Note Allocating a non-default SRGB in the upper part of the MPLS label space increases the chance that the labels are available and a reload can be avoided.

Caution Modifying a SRGB configuration is disruptive for traffic and may require a reboot if the new SRGB is not available entirely.

About the Segment Routing Local Block

A local segment is automatically assigned an MPLS label from the dynamic label range. In most cases, such as TI-LFA backup paths and SR-TE explicit paths defined with IP addresses, this dynamic label allocation is sufficient. However, in some scenarios, it could be beneficial to allocate manually local segment label values to maintain label persistency. For example, an SR-TE policy with a manual binding SID that is performing traffic steering based on incoming label traffic with the binding SID.

The Segment Routing Local Block (SRLB) is a range of label values preserved for the manual allocation of local segments, such as adjacency segment identifiers (adj-SIDs), Layer 2 adj-SIDs, and binding SIDs (BSIDs). These labels are locally significant and are only valid on the nodes that allocate the labels.

Behaviors and Limitations

- The default SRLB has a size of 1000 starting from label value 15000; therefore, the default SRLB range goes from 15000 to 15,999.

- A non-default SRLB can be configured following these guidelines:
  - The SRLB starting value can be configured anywhere in the dynamic label range space (16,000 to 1,048,575).
  - The SRLB can be configured to any size value that fits within the dynamic label range space.

SRLB Label Conflicts

When you define a non-default SRLB range, there might be a label conflict (for example, if labels are already allocated, statically or dynamically, in the new SRLB range). In this case, the new SRLB range will be accepted, but not applied (pending state). The previous SRLB range (active) will continue to be in use.

To remove this conflict, you must reload the router to release the currently allocated labels and to allocate the new SRLB.

Caution You can use the **clear segment-routing local-block discrepancy all** command to clear label conflicts. However, using this command is disruptive for traffic since it forces all other MPLS applications with conflicting labels to allocate new labels.

Note To avoid a potential router reload due to label conflicts, and assuming that the default SRGB size is large enough, we recommend that you use the default IOS XR SRLB range.

Note Allocating a non-default SRLB in the upper part of the MPLS label space increases the chance that the labels are available and a reload can be avoided.

Understanding Segment Routing Label Allocation

In IOS XR, local label allocation is managed by the Label Switching Database (LSD). MPLS applications must register as a client with the LSD to allocate labels. Most MPLS applications (for example: LDP, RSVP, L2VPN, BGP [LU, VPN], IS-IS and OSPF [Adj-SID], SR-TE [Binding-SID]) use labels allocated dynamically by LSD.

With Segment Routing-capable IOS XR software releases, the LSD *preserves* the default SRLB label range (15,000 to 15,999) and default SRGB label range (16,000 to 23,999), even if Segment Routing is not enabled.

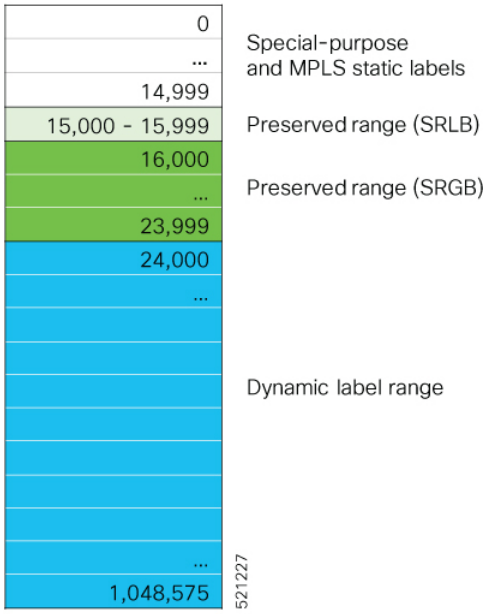
This preservation of the default SRLB/SRGB label range makes future Segment Routing activation possible without a reboot. No labels are allocated from this preserved range. When you enable Segment Routing with the default SRLB/SRGB in the future, these label ranges will be available and ready for use.

The LSD allocates dynamic labels starting from 24,000.

Note If an MPLS label range is configured and it overlaps with the default SRLB/SRGB label ranges (for example, **mpls label range 15000 1048575**), then the default SRLB/SRGB preservation is disabled.

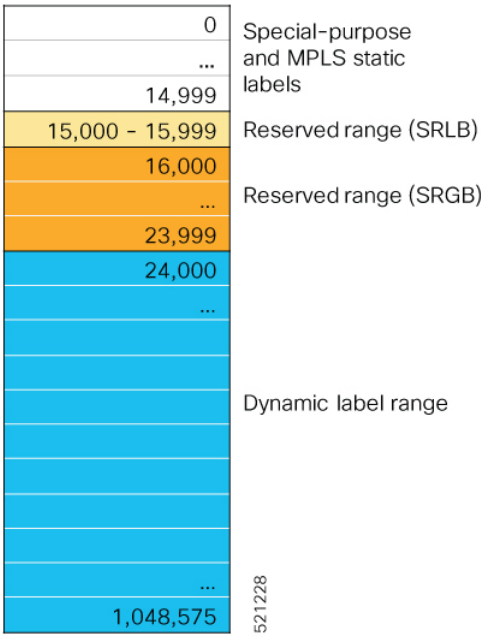
Example 1: LSD Label Allocation When SR is not Configured

- Special use: 0-15
- MPLS static: 16 to 14,999
- SRLB (preserved): 15,000 to 15,999
- SRGB (preserved): 16,000 to 23,999
- Dynamic: 24,000 to max



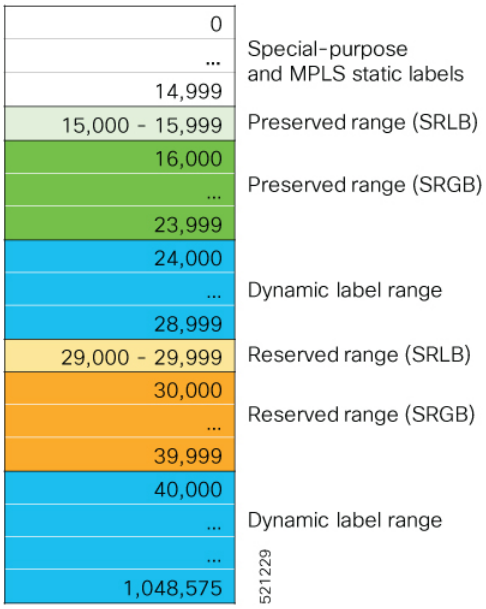
Example 2: LSD Label Allocation When SR is Configured with Default SRGB and Default SRLB

- Special use: 0-15
- MPLS static: 16 to 14,999
- SRLB (reserved): 15,000 to 15,999
- SRGB (reserved): 16,000 to 23,999
- Dynamic: 24,000 to max



Example 3: LSD Label Allocation When SR is Configured with Non-default SRGB and Non-default SRLB

- Special use: 0-15
- MPLS static: 16 to 14,999
- SRLB (preserved): 15,000 to 15,999
- SRGB (preserved): 16,000 to 23,999
- Dynamic: 24000 to 28,999
- SRLB (reserved): 29,000 to 29,999
- SRGB (reserved): 30,000 to 39,999
- Dynamic: 40,000 to max



Setup a Non-Default Segment Routing Global Block Range

This task explains how to configure a non-default SRGB range.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **segment-routing global-block** *starting_value ending_value*
3. Use the **commit** or **end** command.

DETAILED STEPS

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**configure** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	**segment-routing global-block** *starting_value ending_value* **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# segment-routing global-block 16000 80000`	Enter the lowest value that you want the SRGB range to include as the starting value. Enter the highest value that you want the SRGB range to include as the ending value.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	Use the **commit** or **end** command.	**commit** —Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session. **end** —Prompts user to take one of these actions: • **Yes** — Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session. • **No** —Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes. • **Cancel** —Remains in the configuration session, without committing the configuration changes.

Use the **show mpls label table** [**label** *label-value*] command to verify the SRGB configuration:

```
Router# show mpls label table label 16000 detail
Table Label   Owner                           State  Rewrite
----- ------- ------------------------------- ------ -------
0     16000   ISIS(A):1                       InUse  No
  (Lbl-blk SRGB, vers:0, (start_label=16000, size=64001)
```

What to do next

Configure prefix SIDs and enable segment routing.

Setup a Non-Default Segment Routing Local Block Range

This task explains how to configure a non-default SRLB range.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **segment-routing local-block** *starting_value ending_value*
3. Use the **commit** or **end** command.

DETAILED STEPS

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**configure** **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure`	Enters global configuration mode.

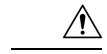
	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	**segment-routing local-block** *starting_value ending_value* **Example:** `RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# segment-routing local-block 30000 30999`	Enter the lowest value that you want the SRLB range to include as the starting value. Enter the highest value that you want the SRLB range to include as the ending value.
Step 3	Use the **commit** or **end** command.	**commit** —Saves the configuration changes and remains within the configuration session. **end** —Prompts user to take one of these actions: • **Yes** — Saves configuration changes and exits the configuration session. • **No** —Exits the configuration session without committing the configuration changes. • **Cancel** —Remains in the configuration session, without committing the configuration changes.

Use the **show mpls label table** [**label** *label-value*] [**detail**] command to verify the SRLB configuration:

```
Router# show mpls label table label 30000 detail

Table Label   Owner                              State  Rewrite
----- ------- ---------------------------------- ------ -------
0     30000   LSD(A)                             InUse  No
  (Lbl-blk SRLB, vers:0, (start_label=30000, size=1000, app_notify=0)

Router# show segment-routing local-block inconsistencies

No inconsistencies
```

The following example shows an SRLB label conflict in the range of 30000 and 30999. Note that the default SRLB is active and the configured SRLB is pending:

```
Router(config)# segment-routing local-block 30000 30999

%ROUTING-MPLS_LSD-3-ERR_SRLB_RANGE : SRLB allocation failed: 'SRLB reservation not successfull

for [30000,30999]. Use with caution 'clear segment-routing local-block discrepancy all'
command
to force srlb allocation'
```



Caution You can use the **clear segment-routing local-block discrepancy all** command to clear label conflicts. However, using this command is disruptive for traffic since it forces all other MPLS applications with conflicting labels to allocate new labels.

```
Router# show mpls label table label 30000 detail
```

```
Table Label   Owner                              State  Rewrite
----- ------- ---------------------------------- ------ -------
0     30000   LSD(A)                             InUse  No
  (Lbl-blk SRLB, vers:0, (start_label=30000, size=1000, app_notify=0)

Router# show segment-routing local-block inconsistencies
SRLB inconsistencies range: Start/End: 30000/30999

Router# show mpls lsd private | i SRLB

SRLB Lbl Mgr:
   Current Active SRLB block      = [15000, 15999]
   Configured Pending SRLB block  = [30000, 30999]
```

Reload the router to release the currently allocated labels and to allocate the new SRLB:

```
Router# reload

Proceed with reload? [confirm]yes
```

After the system is brought back up, verify that there are no label conflicts with the SRLB configuration:

```
Router# show mpls lsd private | i SRLB

SRLB Lbl Mgr:
   Current Active SRLB block      = [30000, 30999]
   Configured Pending SRLB block  = [0, 0]

Router# show segment-routing local-block inconsistencies

No inconsistencies
```

What to do next

Configure adjacency SIDs and enable segment routing.

Multiple Segment Routing Global Blocks

Multiple Segment Routing Global Blocks (SRGB) are a segment routing capability that

- enables a single router to define and advertise multiple segment routing label ranges
- utilizes all SRGBs as a contiguous range of MPLS labels used for segment routing, and
- provides enhanced flexibility, scalability, and efficient label space utilization in large and complex networks.

SRGB is a range of labels used in segment routing to map forwarding actions.

For more information, see About the Segment Routing Global Block, on page 1 and Understanding Segment Routing Label Allocation, on page 4.

Table 1: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Multiple Segment Routing Global Blocks	Release 25.3.1	Introduced in this release on: Fixed Systems (8200 [ASIC: Q200, P100], 8700 [ASIC: P100, K100], 8010 [ASIC: A100]); Centralized Systems (8600 [ASIC: Q200]); Modular Systems (8800 [LC ASIC: Q100, Q200, P100]). You can now enhance network scalability and flexibility by enabling the allocation of additional SR label ranges, which prevents label space conflicts and supports efficient label management. By allowing multiple Segment Routing Global Blocks (SRGBs) to operate in parallel on the single node, it expands label space to meet growing network demands without causing widespread re-planning or ripple effects. This capability aligns with segment routing standards such as RFC8660, ensuring a standardized, future-proof approach to label management and network evolution. The feature introduces these changes: CLI: • The **index** keyword is introduced in the **segment-routing global-block** command.

Benefits of multiple SRGB

Multiple SRGBs provide significant advantages for network management by:

- enhance scalability by allowing allocation of additional label ranges to accommodate growing network demands.
- prevent label space conflicts by enabling the introduction of new, larger label ranges without requiring widespread re-planning or causing ripple effects.
- increase flexibility in label management by supporting the simultaneous operation of multiple SRGBs on the same node.

- comply with segment routing standards, such as RFC8660, ensuring a standardized and future-proof approach to network evolution.

Restrictions to configure multiple SRGB

These restrictions are applicable when you configure multiple SRGB:

- Multiple SRGBs are not supported for the local SIDs configured using the **ISIS connected-prefix-sid-map** command.
- You can configure a maximum of eight SRGBs, including the one with index zero.

Configure additional local SRGBs

This task provides instructions for configuring additional local SRGBs.

Procedure

Step 1 Configure additional local SRGBs.

Each SRGB configured locally on the router is associated with an index. The index determines the order in which SRGBs are used.

The SRGB with the implicit index 0 is configured using the existing global-block command. If the SRGB at index 0 is not configured, it defaults to the range 16000-23999.

You need to configure index for other SRGBs explicitly.

Example:

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# segment-routing global-block 16000 80000
Router(config)# global-block index 1 100000 163999
Router(config)# global-block index 2 200000 223999
```

Step 2 View all local SRGBs configure and allocated.

Example:

```
Router#sh isis | i SRGB
    SRGB allocated: Index     Range
             0       16000  -  23999
             1       100000 - 163999
             2       200000 - 223999
```