Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) is an Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP) that allows you to create loop-free inter-domain routing between autonomous systems. An autonomous system is a set of routers under a single technical administration. Routers in an autonomous system can use multiple Interior Gateway Protocols (IGPs) to exchange routing information inside the autonomous system and an EGP to route packets outside the autonomous system.

This module provides the configuration information used to enable segment routing for BGP.

For additional information on implementing BGP on your router, see the Implementing BGP module in the Routing Configuration Guide for Cisco NCS 540 Series Routers.

- Segment Routing for BGP, on page 1
- Configure BGP Prefix Segment Identifiers, on page 2
- Configure Segment Routing Egress Peer Engineering, on page 3
- Configure BGP Link-State, on page 4
- Example: Configuring SR-EPE and BGP-LS, on page 5

Segment Routing for BGP

In a traditional BGP-based data center (DC) fabric, packets are forwarded hop-by-hop to each node in the autonomous system. Traffic is directed only along the external BGP (eBGP) multipath ECMP. No traffic engineering is possible.

In an MPLS-based DC fabric, the eBGP sessions between the nodes exchange BGP labeled unicast (BGP-LU) network layer reachability information (NLRI). An MPLS-based DC fabric allows any leaf (top-of-rack or border router) in the fabric to communicate with any other leaf using a single label, which results in higher packet forwarding performance and lower encapsulation overhead than traditional BGP-based DC fabric. However, since each label value might be different for each hop, an MPLS-based DC fabric is more difficult to troubleshoot and more complex to configure.

BGP has been extended to carry segment routing prefix-SID index. BGP-LU helps each node learn BGP prefix SIDs of other leaf nodes and can use ECMP between source and destination. Segment routing for BGP simplifies the configuration, operation, and troubleshooting of the fabric. With segment routing for BGP, you can enable traffic steering capabilities in the data center using a BGP prefix SID.
Configure BGP Prefix Segment Identifiers

Segments associated with a BGP prefix are known as BGP prefix SIDs. The BGP prefix SID is global within a segment routing or BGP domain. It identifies an instruction to forward the packet over the ECMP-aware best-path computed by BGP to the related prefix. The BGP prefix SID is manually configured from the segment routing global block (SRGB) range of labels.

Each BGP speaker must be configured with an SRGB using the `segment-routing global-block` command. See the About the Segment Routing Global Block section for information about the SRGB.

**Note**
Because the values assigned from the range have domain-wide significance, we recommend that all routers within the domain be configured with the same range of values.

To assign a BGP prefix SID, first create a routing policy using the `set label-index index` attribute, then associate the index to the node.

**Note**
A routing policy with the `set label-index` attribute can be attached to a network configuration or redistribute configuration. Other routing policy language (RPL) configurations are possible. For more information on routing policies, refer to the "Implementing Routing Policy" chapter in the .

**Example**
The following example shows how to configure the SRGB, create a BGP route policy using a $SID parameter and `set label-index` attribute, and then associate the prefix-SID index to the node.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# segment-routing global-block 16000 23999
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# route-policy SID($SID)
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# set label-index $SID
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-rpl)# end policy
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# bgp router-id 1.1.1.1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# address-family ipv4 unicast
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)# network 1.1.1.3/32 route-policy SID(3)
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)# allocate-label all
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)# commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-af)# end

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show bgp 1.1.1.3/32
BGP routing table entry for 1.1.1.3/32
Versions:
    Process         bRIB/RIB   SendTblVer     Speaker     74     74

Local Label:16003
Last Modified: Sep 29 19:52:18.155 for 00:07:22
Paths: (1 available, best #1)
    Advertised to update-groups (with more than one peer):
        0.2
    Path #1: Received by speaker 0
```
Configure Segment Routing Egress Peer Engineering

Segment routing egress peer engineering (EPE) uses a controller to instruct an ingress provider edge, or a content source (node) within the segment routing domain, to use a specific egress provider edge (node) and a specific external interface to reach a destination. BGP peer SIDs are used to express source-routed inter-domain paths.

The controller learns the BGP peer SIDs and the external topology of the egress border router through BGP-LS EPE routes. The controller can program an ingress node to steer traffic to a destination through the egress node and peer node using BGP labeled unicast (BGP-LU).

EPE functionality is only required at the EPE egress border router and the EPE controller.

This task explains how to configure segment routing EPE on the EPE egress node.

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1</td>
<td>Specifies the BGP AS number and enters the BGP configuration mode, allowing you to configure the BGP routing process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>router bgp as-number</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td><code>router bgp 1</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2</td>
<td>Places the router in neighbor configuration mode for BGP routing and configures the neighbor IP address as a BGP peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td><strong>neighbor ip-address</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td><code>neighbor 192.168.1.3</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3</td>
<td>Creates a neighbor and assigns a remote autonomous system number to it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td><strong>remote-as as-number</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td><code>remote-as 3</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 4</td>
<td>Configures the egress node with EPE for the eBGP peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td><strong>egress-engineering</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Advertised to update-groups (with more than one peer):

```
0.2
3
99.3.21.3 from 99.3.21.3 (1.1.1.3)
```

```
Received Label 3
Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, external, best, group-best
Received Path ID 0, Local Path ID 1, version 74
Origin-AS validity: not-found
Label Index: 3
```
Configure BGP Link-State

BGP Link-State (LS) is an Address Family Identifier (AFI) and Sub-address Family Identifier (SAFI) defined to carry interior gateway protocol (IGP) link-state database through BGP. BGP LS delivers network topology information to topology servers and Application Layer Traffic Optimization (ALTO) servers. BGP LS allows policy-based control to aggregation, information-hiding, and abstraction. BGP LS supports IS-IS and OSPFv2.

IGPs do not use BGP LS data from remote peers. BGP does not download the received BGP LS data to any other component on the router.

For segment routing, the following attributes have been added to BGP LS:

- Node—Segment routing capability (including SRGB range) and algorithm
- Link—Adjacency SID and LAN adjacency SID
- Prefix—Prefix SID and segment routing mapping server (SRMS) prefix range

The following example shows how to exchange link-state information with a BGP neighbor:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# router bgp 1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp)# neighbor 10.0.0.2
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family link-state link-state
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# exit
```

IGP Extensions

A given BGP node may have connections to multiple, independent routing domains; IGP link state distribution into BGP has been added for both OSPF and ISIS protocols to enable that node to pass this information, in a similar fashion, on to applications that desire to build paths spanning or including these multiple domains.

To distribute ISIS link-state data using BGP LS, use the `distribute bgp-ls` command in router configuration mode.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis isp
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# distribute bgp-ls instance-id 32 level 2 throttle 5
```

To distribute OSPFv2 and OSPFv3 link-state data using BGP LS, use the `distribute bgp-ls` command in router configuration mode.
Example: Configuring SR-EPE and BGP-LS

In the following figure, segment routing is enabled on autonomous system AS1 with ingress node A and egress nodes B and C. In this example, we configure EPE on egress node C.

*Example:* Configuring SR-EPE and BGP-LS

- **Step 1** Configure node C with EPE for eBGP peers D and E.
  
  **Example:**

  ```
  RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router_C(config)# router bgp 1
  RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router_C(config-bgp)# neighbor 192.168.1.3
  RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router_C(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 3
  RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router_C(config-bgp-nbr)# description to E
  RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router_C(config-bgp-nbr)# egress-engineering
  RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router_C(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 unicast
  RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router_C(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-policy bgp_in in
  RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router_C(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-policy bgp_out out
  RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router_C(config-bgp-nbr-af)# exit
  RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router_C(config-bgp-nbr)# exit
  RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router_C(config-bgp-bgp)# neighbor 192.168.1.2
  RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router_C(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 2
  RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router_C(config-bgp-nbr)# description to D
  RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router_C(config-bgp-nbr)# egress-engineering
  RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router_C(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 unicast
  RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router_C(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-policy bgp_in in
  RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router_C(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-policy bgp_out out
  RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router_C(config-bgp-nbr-af)# exit
  RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router_C(config-bgp-nbr)# exit
  ```

- **Step 2** Configure node C to advertise peer node SIDs to the controller using BGP-LS.
  
  **Example:**

  ```
  ```
Configure Segment Routing for BGP

Example: Configuring SR-EPE and BGP-LS

Step 3 Commit the configuration.

Example:

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router_C(config)# commit

Step 4 Verify the configuration.

Example:

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router_C# show bgp egress-engineering

Egress Engineering Peer Set: 192.168.1.2/32 (10b8?210)
  Nexthop: 192.168.1.2
  Version: 2, rn_version: 2
  Flags: 0x00000002
  Local ASN: 1
  Remote ASN: 2
  Local RID: 1.1.1.3
  Remote RID: 1.1.1.4
  First Hop: 192.168.1.2
  NHID: 3
  Label: 24002, Refcount: 3
  rpc_set: 10b9d408

Egress Engineering Peer Set: 192.168.1.3/32 (10be61d4)
  Nexthop: 192.168.1.3
  Version: 3, rn_version: 3
  Flags: 0x00000002
  Local ASN: 1
  Remote ASN: 3
  Local RID: 1.1.1.3
  Remote RID: 1.1.1.5
  First Hop: 192.168.1.3
  NHID: 4
  Label: 24003, Refcount: 3
  rpc_set: 10be6250

The output shows that node C has allocated peer SIDs for each eBGP peer.

Example:

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router_C# show mpls forwarding labels 24002 24003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Outgoing</th>
<th>Next Hop</th>
<th>Bytes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24002</td>
<td>Unlabelled</td>
<td>No ID</td>
<td>Te0/0/0/1</td>
<td>192.168.1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24003</td>
<td>Unlabelled</td>
<td>No ID</td>
<td>Te0/0/0/2</td>
<td>192.168.1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The output shows that node C installed peer node SIDs in the Forwarding Information Base (FIB).