Using Segment Routing OAM

Segment Routing Operations, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM) helps service providers to monitor label-switched paths (LSPs) and quickly isolate forwarding problems to assist with fault detection and troubleshooting in the network. The Segment Routing OAM feature provides support for BGP prefix SIDs, IGP prefix and Flexible Algorithm SIDs, and Nil-FEC (forwarding equivalence classes) LSP Ping and Traceroute functionality.

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MPLS Ping and Traceroute for BGP and IGP Prefix-SID

MPLS Ping and Traceroute operations for Prefix SID are supported for various BGP and IGP scenarios, for example:

- Within an IS-IS level or OSPF area
- Across IS-IS levels or OSPF areas
- Route redistribution from IS-IS to OSPF and from OSPF to IS-IS
- Anycast Prefix SID
- Combinations of BGP and LDP signaled LSPs

The MPLS LSP Ping feature is used to check the connectivity between ingress Label Switch Routers (LSRs) and egress LSRs along an LSP. MPLS LSP ping uses MPLS echo request and reply messages, similar to Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) echo request and reply messages, to validate an LSP. The destination IP address of the MPLS echo request packet is different from the address used to select the label stack. The

destination IP address is defined as a 127.x.y.z/8 address and it prevents the IP packet from being IP switched to its destination, if the LSP is broken.

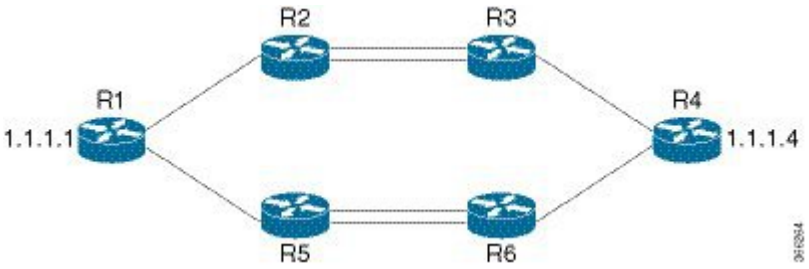
The MPLS LSP Traceroute feature is used to isolate the failure point of an LSP. It is used for hop-by-hop fault localization and path tracing. The MPLS LSP Traceroute feature relies on the expiration of the Time to Live (TTL) value of the packet that carries the echo request. When the MPLS echo request message hits a transit node, it checks the TTL value and if it is expired, the packet is passed to the control plane, else the message is forwarded. If the echo message is passed to the control plane, a reply message is generated based on the contents of the request message.

The MPLS LSP Tree Trace (traceroute multipath) operation is also supported for BGP and IGP Prefix SID. MPLS LSP Tree Trace provides the means to discover all possible equal-cost multipath (ECMP) routing paths of an LSP to reach a destination Prefix SID. It uses multipath data encoded in echo request packets to query for the load-balancing information that may allow the originator to exercise each ECMP. When the packet TTL expires at the responding node, the node returns the list of downstream paths, as well as the multipath information that can lead the operator to exercise each path in the MPLS echo reply. This operation is performed repeatedly for each hop of each path with increasing TTL values until all ECMP are discovered and validated.

MPLS echo request packets carry Target FEC Stack sub-TLVs. The Target FEC sub-TLVs are used by the responder for FEC validation. The BGP and IGP IPv4 prefix sub-TLV has been added to the Target FEC Stack sub-TLV. The IGP IPv4 prefix sub-TLV contains the prefix SID, the prefix length, and the protocol (IS-IS or OSPF). The BGP IPv4 prefix sub-TLV contains the prefix SID and the prefix length.

Examples: MPLS Ping, Traceroute, and Tree Trace for Prefix-SID

These examples use the following topology:



MPLS Ping for Prefix-SID

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router-arizona# ping mpls ipv4 10.1.1.4/32
Thu Dec 17 01:01:42.301 PST

Sending 5, 100-byte MPLS Echos to 10.1.1.4,
      timeout is 2 seconds, send interval is 0 msec:

Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
  'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
  'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
  'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
  'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
  'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
  'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0

Type escape sequence to abort.
```

```
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 2/2/3 ms
```

MPLS Traceroute for Prefix-SID

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router-arizona# traceroute mpls ipv4 10.1.1.4/32
Thu Dec 17 14:45:05.563 PST

Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
  'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
  'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
  'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
  'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
  'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
  'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0

Type escape sequence to abort.

  0 12.12.12.1 MRU 4470 [Labels: 16004 Exp: 0]
L 1 12.12.12.2 MRU 4470 [Labels: 16004 Exp: 0] 3 ms
L 2 23.23.23.3 MRU 4470 [Labels: implicit-null Exp: 0] 3 ms
! 3 34.34.34.4 11 ms
```

MPLS Tree Trace for Prefix-SID

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router-arizona# traceroute mpls multipath ipv4 10.1.1.4/32
Thu Dec 17 14:55:46.549 PST

Starting LSP Path Discovery for 10.1.1.4/32

Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
  'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
  'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
  'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
  'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
  'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
  'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0

Type escape sequence to abort.

LL!
Path 0 found,
 output interface TenGigE0/0/0/0 nexthop 12.12.12.2  source 12.12.12.1 destination 127.0.0.0
 L!
Path 1 found,
 output interface TenGigE0/0/0/0 nexthop 12.12.12.2  source 12.12.12.1 destination 127.0.0.2
 LL!
Path 2 found,
 output interface TenGigE0/0/0/1 nexthop 15.15.15.5  source 15.15.15.1 destination 127.0.0.1
 L!
Path 3 found,
 output interface TenGigE0/0/0/1 nexthop 15.15.15.5  source 15.15.15.1 destination 127.0.0.0

Paths (found/broken/unexplored) (4/0/0)
 Echo Request (sent/fail) (10/0)
 Echo Reply (received/timeout) (10/0)
 Total Time Elapsed 53 ms
```

MPLS LSP Ping and Traceroute Nil FEC Target

The Nil-FEC LSP ping and traceroute operations are extensions of regular MPLS ping and traceroute.

Nil-FEC LSP Ping/Traceroute functionality supports segment routing and MPLS Static. It also acts as an additional diagnostic tool for all other LSP types. This feature allows operators to provide the ability to freely test any label stack by allowing them to specify the following:

- label stack
- outgoing interface
- nexthop address

In the case of segment routing, each segment nodal label and adjacency label along the routing path is put into the label stack of an echo request message from the initiator Label Switch Router (LSR); MPLS data plane forwards this packet to the label stack target, and the label stack target sends the echo message back.

The following table shows the syntax for the ping and traceroute commands.

Table 1: LSP Ping and Traceroute Nil FEC Commands

Command Syntax
ping mpls nil-fec labels {*label*[**,***label*]} [**output** {**interface** *tx-interface*} [**nexthop** *nexthop-ip-addr*]]
traceroute mpls nil-fec labels {*label*[**,***label*]} [**output** {**interface** *tx-interface*} [**nexthop** *nexthop-ip-addr*]]

Examples: LSP Ping and Traceroute for Nil_FEC Target

These examples use the following topology:

```
Node loopback IP address: 172.18.1.3   172.18.1.4   172.18.1.5   172.18.1.7
Node label:                            16004        16005        16007
Nodes:                   Arizona ---- Utah ------- Wyoming ---- Texas

Interface:            GigabitEthernet0/2/0/1   GigabitEthernet0/2/0/1
Interface IP address:         10.1.1.3              10.1.1.4


RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router-utah# show mpls forwarding

Tue Jul  5 13:44:31.999 EDT
Local  Outgoing    Prefix             Outgoing     Next Hop        Bytes
Label  Label       or ID              Interface                    Switched
------ ----------- ------------------ ------------ --------------- ------------
16004  Pop         No ID              Gi0/2/0/1    10.1.1.4        1392
       Pop         No ID              Gi0/2/0/2    10.1.2.2        0
16005  16005       No ID              Gi0/2/0/0    10.1.1.4        0
       16005       No ID              Gi0/2/0/1    10.1.2.2        0
16007  16007       No ID              Gi0/2/0/0    10.1.1.4        4752
       16007       No ID              Gi0/2/0/1    10.1.2.2        0
24000  Pop         SR Adj (idx 0)     Gi0/2/0/0    10.1.1.4        0
24001  Pop         SR Adj (idx 2)     Gi0/2/0/0    10.1.1.4        0
```

```
24002  Pop         SR Adj (idx 0)     Gi0/2/0/1    10.1.2.2        0
24003  Pop         SR Adj (idx 2)     Gi0/2/0/1    10.1.2.2        0
24004  Pop         No ID              tt10         point2point     0
24005  Pop         No ID              tt11         point2point     0
24006  Pop         No ID              tt12         point2point     0
24007  Pop         No ID              tt13         point2point     0
24008  Pop         No ID              tt30         point2point     0
```

Ping Nil FEC Target

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router-arizona# ping mpls nil-fec labels 16005,16007 output interface
GigabitEthernet 0/2/0/1 nexthop 10.1.1.4 repeat 1
Sending 1, 72-byte MPLS Echos with Nil FEC labels 16005,16007,
     timeout is 2 seconds, send interval is 0 msec:

Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
  'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
  'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
  'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no label entry,
  'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
  'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
  'd' - see DDMAP for return code,
  'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0

Type escape sequence to abort.
!
Success rate is 100 percent (1/1), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/1 ms
 Total Time Elapsed 0 ms
```

Traceroute Nil FEC Target

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router-arizona# traceroute mpls nil-fec labels 16005,16007 output interface
 GigabitEthernet 0/2/0/1 nexthop 10.1.1.4
Tracing MPLS Label Switched Path with Nil FEC labels 16005,16007, timeout is 2 seconds

Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
  'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
  'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
  'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no label entry,
  'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
  'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
  'd' - see DDMAP for return code,
  'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0

Type escape sequence to abort.
  0 10.1.1.3 MRU 1500 [Labels: 16005/16007/explicit-null Exp: 0/0/0]
L 1 10.1.1.4 MRU 1500 [Labels: implicit-null/16007/explicit-null Exp: 0/0/0] 1 ms
L 2 10.1.1.5 MRU 1500 [Labels: implicit-null/explicit-null Exp: 0/0] 1 ms
! 3 10.1.1.7 1 ms
```

Segment Routing Ping and Traceroute

Table 2: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
SR OAM for SR Policy (Policy Name / Binding SID / Custom label stack)	Release 7.3.1	This feature extends SR OAM ping and traceroute function for an SR policy (or binding SID)-LSP end-point combination. This addresses the limitations of the Nil-FEC LSP Ping and Traceroute function which cannot perform a ping operation to a segment list that is not associated with an installed SR policy. Also, it cannot validate egress device-specific SR policies.

Segment Routing Ping

The MPLS LSP ping feature is used to check the connectivity between ingress and egress of LSP. MPLS LSP ping uses MPLS echo request and reply messages, similar to Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) echo request and reply messages, to validate an LSP. Segment routing ping is an extension of the MPLS LSP ping to perform the connectivity verification on the segment routing control plane.

Note Segment routing ping can only be used when the originating device is running segment routing.

You can initiate the segment routing ping operation only when Segment Routing control plane is available at the originator, even if it is not preferred. This allows you to validate the SR path before directing traffic over the path. Segment Routing ping can use either generic FEC type or SR control-plane FEC type (SR-OSPF, SR-ISIS). In mixed networks, where some devices are running MPLS control plane (for example, LDP) or do not understand SR FEC, generic FEC type allows the device to successfully process and respond to the echo request. By default, generic FEC type is used in the target FEC stack of segment routing ping echo request. Generic FEC is not coupled to a particular control plane; it allows path verification when the advertising protocol is unknown or might change during the path of the echo request. If you need to specify the target FEC, you can select the FEC type as OSPF, IS-IS, or BGP. This ensures that only devices that are running segment routing control plane, and can therefore understand the segment routing IGP FEC, respond to the echo request.

Configuration Examples

These examples show how to use segment routing ping to test the connectivity of a segment routing control plane. In the first example, FEC type is not specified. You can also specify the FEC type as shown in the other examples.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# ping sr-mpls 10.1.1.2/32

Sending 5, 100-byte MPLS Echos to 10.1.1.2/32,
      timeout is 2 seconds, send interval is 0 msec:

Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
  'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
```

```
  'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
  'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
  'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
  'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
  'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0

Type escape sequence to abort.

!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/2/5 ms

RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# ping sr-mpls 10.1.1.2/32 fec-type generic

Sending 5, 100-byte MPLS Echos to 10.1.1.2/32,
      timeout is 2 seconds, send interval is 0 msec:

Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
  'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
  'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
  'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
  'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
  'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
  'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0

Type escape sequence to abort.

!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/2 ms


RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# ping sr-mpls 10.1.1.2/32 fec-type igp ospf

Sending 5, 100-byte MPLS Echos to 10.1.1.2/32,
      timeout is 2 seconds, send interval is 0 msec:

Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
  'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
  'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
  'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
  'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
  'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
  'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0

Type escape sequence to abort.

!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/2 ms


RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# ping sr-mpls 10.1.1.2/32 fec-type igp isis

Sending 5, 100-byte MPLS Echos to 10.1.1.2/32,
      timeout is 2 seconds, send interval is 0 msec:

Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
  'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
  'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
  'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
  'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
  'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
  'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0

Type escape sequence to abort.

!!!!!
```

```
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/2 ms


RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# ping sr-mpls 10.1.1.2/32 fec-type bgp

Sending 5, 100-byte MPLS Echos to 10.1.1.2/32,
      timeout is 2 seconds, send interval is 0 msec:

Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
  'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
  'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
  'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
  'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
  'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
  'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0

Type escape sequence to abort.

!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/1/2 ms
```

Ping for SR Policy

You can perform the ping operation for an SR policy (or binding SID), and LSP end-point combination. Use the **ping** command's **policy name lsp-end-point** and **policy binding-sid lsp-end-point** options to perform this task. You can instantiate the policy through the CLI, Netconf, PCEP or BGP-TE process.

IPv6 policies are not supported for SR OAM function.

Note As a prerequisite, you must enable the MPLS OAM function.

```
Router(config)# mpls oam
Router(config)# commit

Router# ping sr-mpls policy name srte_c_4_ep_10.0.0.1 lsp-end-point 209.165.201.1
Router# ping sr-mpls policy binding-sid 1000 lsp-end-point 209.165.201.1
```

Segment Routing Traceroute

The MPLS LSP traceroute is used to isolate the failure point of an LSP. It is used for hop-by-hop fault localization and path tracing. The MPLS LSP traceroute feature relies on the expiration of the Time to Live (TTL) value of the packet that carries the echo request. When the MPLS echo request message hits a transit node, it checks the TTL value and if it is expired, the packet is passed to the control plane, else the message is forwarded. If the echo message is passed to the control plane, a reply message is generated based on the contents of the request message. Segment routing traceroute feature extends the MPLS LSP traceroute functionality to segment routing networks.

Similar to segment routing ping, you can initiate the segment routing traceroute operation only when Segment Routing control plane is available at the originator, even if it is not preferred. Segment Routing traceroute can use either generic FEC type or SR control-plane FEC type (SR-OSPF, SR-ISIS). By default, generic FEC type is used in the target FEC stack of segment routing traceroute echo request. If you need to specify the target FEC, you can select the FEC type as OSPF, IS-IS, or BGP. This ensures that only devices that are running segment routing control plane, and can therefore understand the segment routing IGP FEC, respond to the echo request.

The existence of load balancing at routers in an MPLS network provides alternate paths for carrying MPLS traffic to a target router. The multipath segment routing traceroute feature provides a means to discover all possible paths of an LSP between the ingress and egress routers.

Configuration Examples

These examples show how to use segment routing traceroute to trace the LSP for a specified IPv4 prefix SID address. In the first example, FEC type is not specified. You can also specify the FEC type as shown in the other examples.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# traceroute sr-mpls 10.1.1.2/32

Tracing MPLS Label Switched Path to 10.1.1.2/32, timeout is 2 seconds

Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
  'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
  'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
  'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
  'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
  'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
  'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0

Type escape sequence to abort.

  0 10.12.12.1 MRU 1500 [Labels: implicit-null Exp: 0]
! 1 10.12.12.2 3 ms


RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# traceroute sr-mpls 10.1.1.2/32  fec-type generic

Tracing MPLS Label Switched Path to 10.1.1.2/32, timeout is 2 seconds

Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
  'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
  'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
  'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
  'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
  'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
  'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0

Type escape sequence to abort.

  0 10.12.12.1 MRU 1500 [Labels: implicit-null Exp: 0]
! 1 10.12.12.2 2 ms


RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# traceroute sr-mpls 10.1.1.2/32  fec-type  igp ospf

Tracing MPLS Label Switched Path to 10.1.1.2/32, timeout is 2 seconds

Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
  'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
  'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
  'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
  'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
  'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
  'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0

Type escape sequence to abort.

  0 10.12.12.1 MRU 1500 [Labels: implicit-null Exp: 0]
! 1 10.12.12.2 2 ms
```

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# traceroute sr-mpls 10.1.1.2/32  fec-type  igp isis

Tracing MPLS Label Switched Path to 10.1.1.2/32, timeout is 2 seconds

Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
  'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
  'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
  'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
  'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
  'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
  'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0

Type escape sequence to abort.

  0 10.12.12.1 MRU 1500 [Labels: implicit-null Exp: 0]
! 1 10.12.12.2 2 ms


RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router#traceroute sr-mpls 10.1.1.2/32 fec-type bgp


Tracing MPLS Label Switched Path to 10.1.1.2/32, timeout is 2 seconds

Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
  'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
  'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
  'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
  'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
  'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
  'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0

Type escape sequence to abort.


  0 10.12.12.1 MRU 1500 [Labels: implicit-null/implicit-null Exp: 0/0]
! 1 10.12.12.2 2 ms
```

This example shows how to use multipath traceroute to discover all the possible paths for a IPv4 prefix SID.

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# traceroute sr-mpls multipath 10.1.1.2/32

Starting LSP Path Discovery for 10.1.1.2/32

Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
  'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
  'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
  'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
  'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
  'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
  'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0

Type escape sequence to abort.

!
Path 0 found,
 output interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/2 nexthop 10.13.13.2
source 10.13.13.1 destination 127.0.0.0
!
Path 1 found,
 output interface Bundle-Ether1 nexthop 10.12.12.2
source 10.12.12.1 destination 127.0.0.0

Paths (found/broken/unexplored) (2/0/0)
Echo Request (sent/fail) (2/0)
```

```
Echo Reply (received/timeout) (2/0)
Total Time Elapsed 14 ms
```

Traceroute for SR Policy

You can perform the traceroute operation for an SR policy (or binding SID), and LSP end-point combination. Use the **traceroute** command's **policy name lsp-end-point** and **policy binding-sid lsp-end-point** options to perform this task. You can instantiate the policy through the CLI, Netconf, PCEP or BGP-TE process.

IPv6 policies are not supported for SR OAM function.

Note As a prerequisite, you must enable the MPLS OAM function.

```
Router(config)# mpls oam
Router(config)# commit

Router# traceroute sr-mpls policy name srte_c_4_ep_10.0.0.1 lsp-end-point 209.165.201.1
Router# traceroute sr-mpls policy binding-sid 1000 lsp-end-point 209.165.201.1
```

Segment Routing Treetrace Enhancements

Table 3: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release	Description
Segment Routing Treetrace Enhancements	Release 7.3.2	The OAM Treetrace operation provides enhanced traceroute functionality to validate ECMP paths between two endpoints. This feature augments the Treetrace operation to support SR policies, SR NIL FEC, SR Flex Algo, or a custom list of labels.

The SR-OAM Treetrace (multipath traceroute) operation provides enhanced traceroute functionality to validate ECMP paths between two endpoints.

The Segment Routing Treetrace enhancements augment the Treetrace operation to support SR policies, Flex Algo labels, or a custom list of labels.

- Use the **traceroute sr-mpls multipath policy** EXEC command to specify the target SR policy.
- Use the **traceroute sr-mpls multipath labels** EXEC command to specify the target custom list of labels:
  - The custom list can have 1 to 12 prefix-SID labels.
  - A label can be Algo 0 or Flex Algo prefix-SID label.
- Use the **traceroute sr-mpls multipath nil-fec** EXEC command to specify the target custom list of labels and outgoing information or the target SR policy, to be verified using Nil FEC.

Note As a prerequisite, you must enable the MPLS OAM function.

```
Router(config)# mpls oam
Router(config-oam)# commit
```

Example 1: Treetrace Operation for an SR Policy

```
Router# traceroute sr-mpls multipath policy name srte_c_10_ep_192.168.0.3 lsp-endpoint
192.168.0.3

 Starting LSP Path Discovery for SR Policy with name [srte_c_10_ep_192.168.0.3]

Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
  'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
  'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
  'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
  'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
  'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
  'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0

Type escape sequence to abort.

L!
Path 0 found,
 output interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0 nexthop 10.10.10.2
 source 10.10.10.1 destination 127.0.0.0
L!
Path 1 found,
 output interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/1 nexthop 11.11.11.2
 source 11.11.11.1 destination 127.0.0.0

Paths (found/broken/unexplored) (2/0/0)
 Echo Request (sent/fail) (4/0)
 Echo Reply (received/timeout) (4/0)
 Total Time Elapsed 14 ms
```

Example 2: Treetrace Operation for an SR Policy with Nil FEC

```
Router# traceroute sr-mpls multipath nil-fec policy name srte_c_10_ep_192.168.0.3

 Starting LSP Path Discovery for SR Policy with name [srte_c_10_ep_192.168.0.3]

Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
  'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
  'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
  'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
  'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
  'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
  'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0

Type escape sequence to abort.

L!
Path 0 found,
 output interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0 nexthop 10.10.10.2
 source 10.10.10.1 destination 127.0.0.0
L!
Path 1 found,
 output interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/1 nexthop 11.11.11.2
```

```
 source 11.11.11.1 destination 127.0.0.0

Paths (found/broken/unexplored) (2/0/0)
 Echo Request (sent/fail) (4/0)
 Echo Reply (received/timeout) (4/0)
 Total Time Elapsed 14 ms
```

Example 3: Treetrace Operation for a Custom List of Labels with SR Label FEC

```
Router# traceroute sr-mpls multipath labels 16128 lsp-end-point 10.1.1.5

Starting LSP Path Discovery for SR Label FEC with lsp end point 10.1.1.5, SID Label(s)
[16128]

Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
  'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
  'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
  'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
  'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
  'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
  'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0

Type escape sequence to abort.

LL!
Path 0 found,
 output interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0 nexthop 10.10.10.2
source 10.10.10.1 destination 127.0.0.0
LL!
Path 1 found,
 output interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/1 nexthop 11.11.11.2
source 11.11.11.1 destination 127.0.0.0

Paths (found/broken/unexplored) (2/0/0)
Echo Request (sent/fail) (6/0)
Echo Reply (received/timeout) (6/0)
Total Time Elapsed 30 ms
```

Example 4: Treetrace Operation for a Custom List of Labels with Nil FEC

```
Router# traceroute sr-mpls multipath labels 16004,16005 output interface GigabitEthernet
0/0/0/2 nexthop 12.12.12.3

Starting LSP Path Discovery for Nil FEC with labels [16004,16005]

Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
  'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
  'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
  'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
  'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
  'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
  'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0

Type escape sequence to abort.

LL!
Path 0 found,
 output interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/2 nexthop 12.12.12.3
 source 12.12.12.1 destination 127.0.0.2
!
Path 1 found,
 output interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/2 nexthop 12.12.12.3
 source 12.12.12.1 destination 127.0.0.0
```

```
Paths (found/broken/unexplored) (2/0/0)
 Echo Request (sent/fail) (4/0)
 Echo Reply (received/timeout) (4/0)
 Total Time Elapsed 30 ms
```

Segment Routing Ping and Traceroute for Flexible Algorithm

Flexible Algorithm validation method is based on segment identifier (SID) label and label switched path (LSP) destination, instead of being based on IP address. The assigner is validated against the topology prefix information provided by SR-PCE database. If the assigner is valid, then the label given is also validated against the SR-PCE database. On the egress side, the destination label is contained in a new SR Label sub-TLV. This label is verified against a SID list provided by SR-PCE.

Note Observe the following guidelines and restrictions:

- All routers within an area must share the same Flexible Algorithm definition for a Flexible Algorithm to be valid.
- All routers within the domain must be configured with the same SRGB range of values.
- BGP-LS must be enabled.
- Only prefix SIDs and Flexible Algorithm SIDs are supported.
- Only single label stack is supported.

Segment Routing Ping for Flexible Algorithm

```
Router# ping sr-mpls labels 16131 lsp-end-point 10.1.1.5
Fri Dec 13 19:26:29.517 IST

Sending 5, 100-byte MPLS Echos with SR Label FEC with lsp end point 10.1.1.5, SID Label(s)
 [16131],
      timeout is 2 seconds, send interval is 0 msec:

Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
  'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
  'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
  'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
  'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
  'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
  'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0

Type escape sequence to abort.

!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 4/4/6 ms
```

Segment Routing Traceroute for Flexible Algorithm

```
Router# traceroute sr-mpls labels 16130 lsp-end-point 10.1.1.5
Fri Dec 13 19:26:59.368 IST

Tracing MPLS Label Switched Path to SR Label FEC with lsp end point 10.1.1.5, SID Label(s)
 [16130], timeout is 2 seconds

Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
  'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
  'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
  'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
  'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
  'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
 'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0

Type escape sequence to abort.

  0 13.13.13.1 MRU 1500 [Labels: 16130 Exp: 0]
L 1 13.13.13.3 MRU 1500 [Labels: 16130 Exp: 0] 5 ms
L 2 16.16.16.4 MRU 1500 [Labels: implicit-null Exp: 0] 4 ms
! 3 18.18.18.5 4 ms
```

Segment Routing Policy Nil-FEC Ping and Traceroute

Segment routing OAM supports Nil-FEC LSP ping and traceroute operations to verify the connectivity for segment routing MPLS data plane. For the existing Nil-FEC ping and traceroute commands, you need to specify the entire outgoing label stack, outgoing interface, as well as the next hop. SR policy Nil-FEC ping and SR policy Nil-FEC traceroute enhancements extend the data plane validation functionality of installed SR policies through Nil-FEC ping and traceroute commands while simplifying the operational process. Instead of specifying the entire outgoing label-stack, interface, and next-hop, you can use the policy name or the policy binding-SID label value to initiate Nil-FEC ping and traceroute operations for the SR policies. Specification of outgoing interface and next-hop is also not required for policy Nil-FEC OAM operations.

Restrictions and Usage Guidelines

The following restrictions and guidelines apply for this feature:

- You cannot select a specific candidate path for SR policy Nil-FEC ping and traceroute.
- You cannot use SR policy Nil-FEC ping or traceroute for non-selected candidate paths.

Examples: SR Policy Nil-FEC Ping

These examples show how to use SR policy Nil-FEC ping for a SR policy. The first example refers the SR policy-name while the second example refers the BSID.

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router# ping sr-mpls nil-fec policy name POLICY1
Thu Feb 22 06:56:50.006 PST
Sending 5, 100-byte MPLS Echos with Nil FEC for SR-TE Policy POLICY1,
      timeout is 2 seconds, send interval is 0 msec:
Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
  'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
  'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
  'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
  'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
```

```
  'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
  'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0
Type escape sequence to abort.
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/5/22 ms


RP/0/0/CPU0:router# ping sr-mpls nil-fec policy binding-sid 100001
Thu Dec 17 12:41:02.381 EST
Sending 5, 100-byte MPLS Echos with Nil FEC with labels [16002,16003],
      timeout is 2 seconds, send interval is 0 msec:
Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
  'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
  'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
  'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
  'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
  'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
  'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0

Type escape sequence to abort.
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 2/3/3 ms
```

Examples: SR Policy Nil-FEC Traceroute

These examples show how to use SR policy Nil-FEC traceroute for a SR policy. The first example refers the SR policy-name while the second example refers the binding SID (BSID).

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:router#  traceroute sr-mpls nil-fec policy name POLICY1
Thu Feb 22 06:57:03.637 PST
Tracing MPLS Label Switched Path with Nil FEC for SR-TE Policy POLICY1, timeout is 2 seconds
Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
  'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
  'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
  'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
  'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
  'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
  'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0
Type escape sequence to abort.
  0 11.11.11.1 MRU 1500 [Labels: 16003/explicit-null Exp: 0/0]
L 1 11.11.11.2 MRU 1500 [Labels: implicit-null/explicit-null Exp: 0/0] 4 ms
! 2 14.14.14.3 2 ms


RP/0/0/CPU0:router# traceroute sr-mpls nil-fec binding-sid 100001
Tracing MPLS Label Switched Path with Nil FEC with labels [16002/16004], timeout is 2 seconds

Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
  'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
  'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
  'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
  'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
  'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
  'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0
Type escape sequence to abort.
  0 99.1.2.1 MRU 4470 [Labels: 16002/16004/explicit-null Exp: 0/0/0]
L 1 99.1.2.2 MRU 4470 [Labels: 16004/explicit-null Exp: 0/0] 3 ms
L 2 99.2.6.6 MRU 4470 [Labels: implicit-null Exp: 0] 3 ms
! 3 99.4.6.4 11 ms
```

Segment Routing over IPv6 OAM

Segment Routing over IPv6 data plane (SRv6) implementation adds a new type of routing extension header. Hence, the existing ICMPv6 mechanisms including ping and traceroute can be used in the SRv6 network. There is no change in the way ping and traceroute operations work for IPv6- or SRv6-capable nodes in an SRv6 network.

Restrictions and Usage Guidelines

The following restriction applies for SRv6 OAM:

- Ping to an SRv6 SID is not supported.

Examples: SRv6 OAM

The following example shows using ping in an SRv6 network.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router# ping ipv6 2001::33:33:33:33
Mon Sep 17 20:04:10.068 UTC
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 2001::33:33:33:33, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/3/4 ms
```

The following example shows using traceroute in an SRv6 network.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router# traceroute ipv6 2001::33:33:33:33 probe 1 timeout 0 srv6
Fri Sep 14 15:59:25.170 UTC
Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 2001::33:33:33:33
 1  2001::22:22:22:22[IP tunnel: DA=cafe:0:0:a4:1:::: SRH =(2001::33:33:33:33   ,SL=1)] 2
msec
 2  2001::2:2:2:2[IP tunnel: DA=cafe:0:0:a4:1:::: SRH =(2001::33:33:33:33   ,SL=1)] 2 msec
 3  2001::44:44:44:44 2 msec
 4  2001::33:33:33:33 3 msec
```

The following example shows using traceroute in an SRv6 network without an SRH.

```
RP/0/RSP1/CPU0:Router# traceroute ipv6 2001::44:44:44:44 srv6
Wed Jan 16 14:35:27.511 UTC
Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 2001::44:44:44:44
 1 2001::2:2:2:2 3 msec 2 msec 2 msec
 2 2001::44:44:44:44 3 msec 3 msec 3 msec
```

The following example shows using ping for a specified IP address in the VRF.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router# ping 10.15.15.1 vrf red
Mon Sep 17 20:07:10.085 UTC
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.15.15.1, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/2/4 ms
```

The following example shows using traceroute for a specified IP address in the VRF.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router# traceroute 10.15.15.1 vrf red
Mon Sep 17 20:07:18.478 UTC

Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 10.15.15.1
 1  10.15.15.1 3 msec  2 msec  2 msec
```

The following example shows using traceroute for CE1 (4.4.4.5) to CE2 (5.5.5.5) in the VRF:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router# traceroute 5.5.5.5 vrf a
Wed Jan 16 15:08:46.264 UTC

Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 5.5.5.5
 1  14.14.14.1 5 msec 1 msec 1 msec
 2  15.15.15.1 3 msec 2 msec 2 msec
 3  15.15.15.2 2 msec * 3 msec
```

Segment Routing Data Plane Monitoring

Unreported traffic drops in MPLS networks could be difficult to detect and isolate. They can be caused by user configuration, out-of-sync neighbors, or incorrect data-plane programming. Segment Routing Data Plane Monitoring (SR DPM) provides a scalable solution to address data-plane consistency verification and detection of unreported traffic drops. SR DPM validates the actual data plane status of all FIB entries associated with SR IGP prefix SIDs.

The primary benefits of SR DPM include:

- **Automation** – A node automatically verifies the integrity of the actual forwarding entries exercised by transit traffic.
- **Comprehensive Coverage** – Tests validate forwarding consistency for each set of destination prefixes across each combination of upstream and downstream neighbors and across all ECMP possibilities.
- **Scalability** – SR DPM is a highly scalable solution due to its localized detection process.
- **Proactive and Reactive modes of operation** – Solution caters to both continuous and on-demand verification.
- **Standards-based** – SR DPM uses existing MPLS OAM tools and leverages SR to enforce test traffic path.

DPM performs data plane validation in two phases:

- Adjacency Validation—Using special MPLS echo request packets, adjacency validation ensures that all local links are able to forward and receive MPLS traffic correctly from their neighbors. It also ensures that DPM is able to verify all local adjacency SID labels and to flag any inconsistencies, including traffic drops, forwarding by the local or neighboring device to an incorrect neighbor that is not associated with the specified adjacency, or forwarding by the local or neighboring device to the correct neighbor but over an incorrect link not associated with the specified adjacency. DPM validates the following adjacencies for each link when available:
  - Unprotected adjacency
  - Protected adjacency

- Static adjacency
- Dynamic adjacency
- Shared adjacency

Note Observe the following limitations for adjacency validation:

- The adjacency validation phase only validates links that are participating in IGP (OSPF and IS-IS) instances. If one or more link is not part of the IGP, it will not be validated since there are no Adjacency SID labels.
- Adjacency validation only validates physical and bundle links, including broadcast links.

- Prefix Validation—Prefix validation identifies any forwarding inconsistency of any IGP Prefix SID reachable from the device. The validation is done for all upstream and downstream neighbor combinations of each prefix SID, and identifies inconsistencies in the downstream neighbor. The prefix validation phase simulates customer traffic path by validating both ingress and egress forwarding chain at the DPM processing node.

  Since prefix validation is localized to a device running DPM as well as its immediate neighbors, it does not suffer from scale limitations of end-to-end monitoring.

  Prefix validation builds on top of adjacency validation by using special MPLS echo requests that travel to the upstream node, return to the DPM-processing node, and time-to-live (TTL) expire at the immediate downstream node, thus exercising entire forwarding path towards the downstream.

Note Observe the following limitations for prefix validation:

- Because prefix validation builds on top of adjacency validation, if a link is not part of adjacency validation, it is not used in prefix validation.
- If all adjacencies are marked as “Faulty” during adjacency validation, prefix validation is not performed.
- If a node only has downstream links at a specific node, but no upstream node (possible in certain PE node scenarios), Prefix Validation is not performed.
- Prefix validation does not support TI-LFA.

DPM maintains a database of all prefixes and adjacencies being monitored.

The prefix database is populated by registering as a redistribution client to RIB, which enables DPM to keep the database up-to-date whenever IGP pushes a new prefix SID to RIB, deletes an existing prefix SID, or when the path of an existing prefix SID is modified.

DPM maintains the following prefix data:

- IPv4 Prefix
- Prefix Length

- Prefix SID label
- Error stats

DPM also maintains a list of all local adjacencies. DPM maintains a database that contains local links, their respective local and remote adjacency labels and IP addresses, and error stats.

SR-DPM Operation: Example

The following SR-DPM operation example use the following scenarios:

Figure 1: Test Iteration A Path

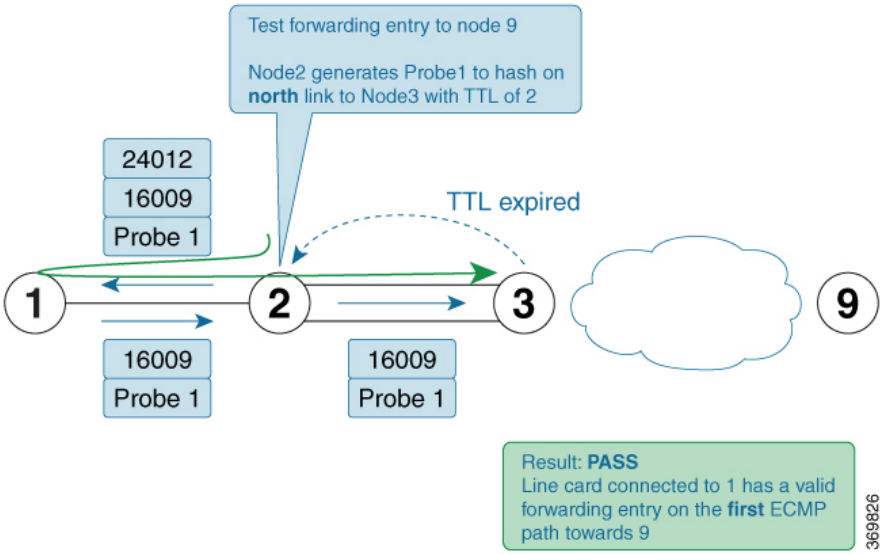
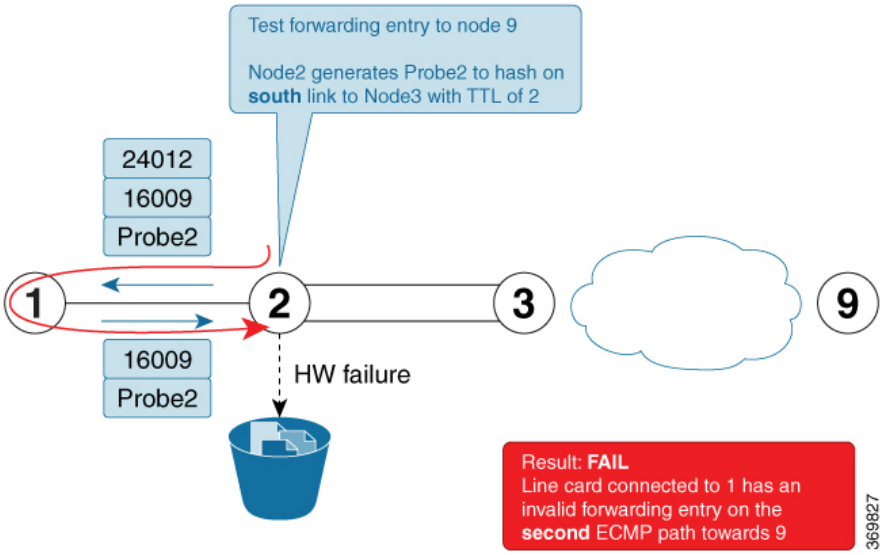


Figure 2: Test Iteration B Path



Node 2 is a DPM-capable device. DPM is enabled ***in proactive mode*** to perform forwarding consistency tests for all prefix-SIDs in the network. For each destination prefix, the router identifies the directly connected upstream and downstream neighbors used to reach a given destination.

Using node 9 as the prefix under test (prefix-SID = 16009), node 1 is designated as the upstream node and node 3 as the downstream nodes with 2 ECMPs.

1. Node 2 generates test traffic (MPLS OAM ping with source_ip of node 2) to test its forwarding for every upstream/downstream combination. In this case, two combinations exist:
   - Prefix-SID node 9 - test iteration A path = Node 2 to Node 1 to Node 2 to Node 3 (via **top** ECMP)
   - Prefix-SID node 9 - test iteration B path = Node 2 to Node 1 to Node 2 to Node 3 (via **bottom** ECMP)
2. Node 2 adds a label stack in order to enforce the desired path for the test traffic. For example, two labels are added to the packet for test iterations A and B:
   - The top label is equal to the adjacency-SID on node 1 for the interface facing node 2 (adjacency SID = 24012). The bottom label is the prefix-SID under test (16009). The test traffic is sent on the interface facing node 1.
   - The top label (after being POPed at node 1) causes the test traffic to come back to node 2. This returning traffic is completely hardware-switched based on the forwarding entry for the prefix-SID under test (16009). Note that the labeled test traffic has a time-to-live (TTL) of 2 and it will never be forwarded beyond the downstream router(s).
   - When test traffic reaches node 3, a TTL expired response is sent back to node 2. If the response packet arrives over the expected interface (**top** ECMP link) then the forwarding verification on node 2 for the first iteration towards node 9 is considered to be a success.
   - The difference between the test traffic for test iteration A and B in this example is the destination_ip of the MPLS OAM ping. Node 2 calculates them in this order to exercise a given ECMP path (if present). Thus, test traffic for iteration A is hashed onto the **top** ECMP and test traffic for iteration B is hashed onto the **bottom** ECMP link.
3. The DPM tests are then repeated for the remaining prefix-SIDs in the network

Configure SR DPM

To configure SR-DPM, complete the following configurations:

- Enable SR DPM
- Configure SR DPM interval timer
- Configure SR DPM rate limit

Enable SR DPM

Use the **mpls oam dpm** command to enable SR DPM and enter MPLS OAM DPM command mode.

```
Router(config)# mpls oam dpm
Router(config-oam-dpm)#
```

Configure SR DPM Interval Timer

Use the **interval** *minutes* command in MPLS OAM DPM command mode to specify how often to run DPM scan. The range is from 1 to 3600 minutes. The default is 30 minutes.

```
Router(config-oam-dpm)# interval 240
Router(config-oam-dpm#
```

Configure SR DPM Rate Limit

Use the **pps** *pps* command in MPLS OAM DPM command mode to rate limit the number of echo request packets per second (PPS) generated by DPM. The range is from 1 to 250 PPS. The default is 50 PPS.

Note If the specified rate limit is more than the rate limit for overall MPLS OAM requests, DPM generates an error message.

```
Router(config-oam-dpm)# pps 45
Router(config-oam-dpm#
```

Verification

```
Router# show mpls oam dpm summary
  Displays the overall status of SR-DPM from the last run.
Router# show mpls oam dpm adjacency summary
  Displays the result of DPM adjacency SID verification for all local interfaces from the
last run.
Router# show mpls oam dpm adjacency interface
  Displays the result of DPM adjacency SID verification for all adjacencies for the specified
 local interface.
Router# show mpls oam dpm counters
  Outputs various counters for DPM from last run as well as since the start of DPM process.
Router# show mpls oam dpm prefix summary
  Displays the result of DPM prefix SID verification for all reachable IGP prefix SIDs from
 the last run.
Router# show mpls oam dpm prefix prefix
  Displays the result of DPM prefix SID verification for the specified prefix including all
 upstream and downstream combinations.
Router# show mpls oam dpm trace
  Returns logged traces for DPM.
```

In addition, the existing **show mpls oam** command is extended to specify DPM counters.

```
Router# show mpls oam counters packet dpm
```

Data Plane Validation Support for SR-MPLS IPv6-based LSPs

Table 4: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Data Plane Validation for SR-MPLS IPv6-based Controller Instantiated LSPs	Release 24.2.1	You can now verify the network configuration and paths and policies set up, without interrupting or potentially disrupting live network traffic, for SR-MPLS (Segment Routing over Multiprotocol Label Switching) IPv6-based Label Switched Paths (LSPs). With this feature, you can validate controller instantiated LSPs programmed directly into the forwarding hardware. Previously, SR data plane validation was possible over IPv4-based LSPs. The feature introduces these changes: **CLI:** The **dataplane-only** keyword is introduced in the **traceroute sr-mpls** and **ping sr-mpls** commands. **YANG Data Models:** • `Cisco-IOS-XR-mpls-traceroute-act.yang` • `Cisco-IOS-XR-mpls-ping-act.yang` See (GitHub, Yang Data Models Navigator)

With this configuration, you can validate the SR-MPLS (Segment Routing over Multiprotocol Label Switching) IPv6-based LSPs and policies without disrupting the live network traffic. You can also validate Service-layer Application Programming Interface (SL-API) initiated LSPs such as controller instantiated LSPs. For more information about SL-API, refer *Use Service Layer API to Bring your Controller on Cisco IOS XR Router* chapter in *Programmability Configuration Guide*.

In the earlier releases, you could perform SR-MPLS data plane validation over IPv4-based LSPs. For more information, refer Segment Routing Traceroute, on page 8 and Segment Routing Ping, on page 6 sections.

Examples: SR-MPLS Data Plane Validation over IPv6-based LSPs

The following example shows how to use segment routing ping to validate SR-MPLS over IPv6-based LSPs:

```
Router#ping sr-mpls dataplane-only 2001:DB8::1/32
Tue Jan 16 15:05:19.120 EST

Sending 5, 100-byte MPLS Echos with Nil FEC to 2001:DB8::1/32,
      timeout is 2 seconds, send interval is 0 msec:

Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
  'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
  'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
  'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
  'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
  'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
  'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0

Type escape sequence to abort.

!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/2/8 ms
```

The following example shows how to use segment routing traceroute to validate SR-MPLS over IPv6-based LSPs:

```
Router#traceroute sr-mpls dataplane-only 2001:DB8::1/32
Tue Jan 16 15:08:54.681 EST

Tracing MPLS Label Switched Path with Nil FEC to 2001:DB8::1/32, timeout is 2 seconds

Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
  'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
  'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
  'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
  'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
  'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
  'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0

Type escape sequence to abort.

  0 11:11:11::1 MRU 1500 [Labels: 18004/explicit-null Exp: 0/0]
L 1 11:11:11::2 MRU 1500 [Labels: implicit-null/explicit-null Exp: 0/0] 3 ms
! 2 15:15:15::4 3 ms
```

The following example shows how to trace the SR-MPLS LSPs with Nil-FEC that includes labels:

```
Router#traceroute sr-mpls nil-fec labels 18004 output interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0/0
nexthop 10:10:10::2
Tue Jan 16 15:28:03.162 EST

Tracing MPLS Label Switched Path with Nil FEC with labels [18004], timeout is 2 seconds

Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
  'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
  'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
  'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
  'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
  'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
  'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0

Type escape sequence to abort.

  0 10:10:10::1 MRU 1500 [Labels: 18004/explicit-null Exp: 0/0]
```

```
L 1 10:10:10::2 MRU 1500 [Labels: implicit-null/explicit-null Exp: 0/0] 2 ms
! 2 15:15:15::4 2 ms
```

MPLS OAM support for SR-TE Policies using MPLS IPv6-based LSPs

Table 5: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
MPLS OAM support for SR-TE Policies using MPLS IPv6-based LSPs	Release 24.2.1	You can now verify the network configuration and paths and SR-TE policies set up, without interrupting or potentially disrupting live network traffic, for SR-MPLS (Segment Routing over Multiprotocol Label Switching) IPv6-based Label Switched Paths (LSPs). Previously, MPLS OAM support was only for IPv4-based LSPs. The feature introduces these changes: **CLI:** The **traceroute sr-mpls** and **ping sr-mpls** commands are extended to support IPv6 nexthop addresses. **YANG Data Models:** • `Cisco-IOS-XR-mpls-traceroute-act.yang` • `Cisco-IOS-XR-mpls-ping-act.yang` See (GitHub, Yang Data Models Navigator)

With this feature, you can now verify the SR-MPLS (Segment Routing over Multiprotocol Label Switching) IPv6-based LSPs and Segment routing for traffic engineering (SR-TE) policies without disrupting the live network traffic.

In the earlier releases, SR-MPLS support was limited to IPv4-based LSPs. For more information, refer Segment Routing Ping and Segment Routing Traceroute sections.

Usage Guidelines and Limitations

The following usage guidelines and limitations apply:

- Provide a valid LSP endpoint for non-Nil-FEC ping and traceroute operations for SR-TE policies.
- When a path is fully used with traffic, MPLS OAM might incorrectly report packet drops and failures.

Examples: MPLS OAM support for SR-TE Policies with IPv6-based LSPs

The following example shows how to use segment routing traceroute for SR-TE policies with IPv6-based LSPs:

```
Router#traceroute sr-mpls nil-fec policy name srte_c_40_ep_2001:DB8::1
Tue Feb  6 12:07:38.295 EST

Tracing MPLS Label Switched Path with Nil FEC for SR-TE Policy srte_c_40_ep_2001:DB8::1,
timeout is 2 seconds

Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
  'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
  'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
  'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
  'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
  'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
  'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0

Type escape sequence to abort.

  0 12:12:12::1 MRU 1500 [Labels: 26134/explicit-null Exp: 0/0]
L 1 12:12:12::3 MRU 1500 [Labels: implicit-null/explicit-null Exp: 0/0] 16 ms
! 2 16:16:16::4 16 ms
```

The following example shows how to use segment routing ping for SR-TE policies with IPv6-based LSPs:

```
Router#ping sr-mpls nil-fec policy name srte_c_40_ep_2001:DB8::1
Tue Feb  6 12:08:28.277 EST

Sending 5, 100-byte MPLS Echos with Nil FEC for SR-TE Policy srte_c_40_ep_2001:DB8::1,
      timeout is 2 seconds, send interval is 0 msec:

Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
  'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
  'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
  'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
  'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
  'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
  'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0

Type escape sequence to abort.

!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 2/2/3 ms
```

For more information about configuring SR-TE policies, refer SR-TE Policy Overview section.

The following example shows how to use segment routing traceroute with labels using IPv6 LSPs:

```
Router#traceroute sr-mpls labels 18004 lsp-end-point 2001:DB8::1
Tue Feb  6 12:10:41.928 EST

Tracing MPLS Label Switched Path to NIL FEC with lsp end point 2001:DB8::1, SID Label(s)
[18004], timeout is 2 seconds

Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
  'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
  'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
```

```
  'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
  'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
  'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
  'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0

Type escape sequence to abort.

  0 11:11:11::1 MRU 1500 [Labels: 18004/explicit-null Exp: 0/0]
L 1 11:11:11::2 MRU 1500 [Labels: implicit-null/explicit-null Exp: 0/0] 7 ms
! 2 15:15:15::4 3 ms
```

The following example shows how to use segment routing ping with labels using IPv6 LSPs:

```
Router#ping sr-mpls labels 18004 lsp-end-point 2001:DB8::1
Tue Feb  6 12:11:05.349 EST

Sending 5, 100-byte MPLS Echos with NIL FEC with lsp end point 2001:DB8::1, SID Label(s)
[18004],
      timeout is 2 seconds, send interval is 0 msec:

Codes: '!' - success, 'Q' - request not sent, '.' - timeout,
  'L' - labeled output interface, 'B' - unlabeled output interface,
  'D' - DS Map mismatch, 'F' - no FEC mapping, 'f' - FEC mismatch,
  'M' - malformed request, 'm' - unsupported tlvs, 'N' - no rx label,
  'P' - no rx intf label prot, 'p' - premature termination of LSP,
  'R' - transit router, 'I' - unknown upstream index,
  'X' - unknown return code, 'x' - return code 0

Type escape sequence to abort.

!!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 2/2/4 ms
```