Configure Segment Routing for OSPF Protocol

Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) is an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) developed by the OSPF working group of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). Designed expressly for IP networks, OSPF supports IP subnetting and tagging of externally derived routing information. OSPF also allows packet authentication and uses IP multicast when sending and receiving packets.

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

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**Note**

For additional information on implementing OSPF on your Cisco ASR 9000 Series Router, see the *Implementing OSPF* module in the *Cisco ASR 9000 Series Aggregation Services Router Routing Configuration Guide*.

- Enabling Segment Routing for OSPF Protocol, on page 1
- Configuring a Prefix-SID on the OSPF-Enabled Loopback Interface, on page 3

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**Enabling Segment Routing for OSPF Protocol**

Segment routing on the OSPF control plane supports the following:

- OSPFv2 control plane
- Multi-area
- IPv4 prefix SIDs for host prefixes on loopback interfaces
- Adjacency SIDs for adjacencies
- MPLS penultimate hop popping (PHP) and explicit-null signaling

This section describes how to enable segment routing MPLS and MPLS forwarding in OSPF. Segment routing can be configured at the instance, area, or interface level.

**Before you begin**

Your network must support the MPLS Cisco IOS XR software feature before you enable segment routing for OSPF on your router.
You must enter the commands in the following task list on every OSPF router in the traffic-engineered portion of your network.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. `configure`
2. `router ospf process-name`
3. `segment-routing mpls`
4. `area 0`
5. `mpls traffic-eng area`
6. `mpls traffic-eng router-id interface`
7. `segment-routing mpls`
8. `exit`
9. `mpls traffic-eng`
10. `commit`

### DETAILED STEPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong> configure</td>
<td>Enables OSPF routing for the specified routing process and places the router in router configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong> <code>router ospf process-name</code></td>
<td>Enables OSPF routing for the specified routing process and places the router in router configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# <code>router ospf 1</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong> <code>segment-routing mpls</code></td>
<td>Enables segment routing using the MPLS data plane on the routing process and all areas and interfaces in the routing process. Enables segment routing forwarding on all interfaces in the routing process and installs the SIDs received by OSPF in the forwarding table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# <code>segment-routing mpls</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong> <code>area 0</code></td>
<td>Enters area configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# <code>area 0</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong> <code>mpls traffic-eng area</code></td>
<td>Enables IGP traffic engineering functionality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# <code>mpls traffic-eng area 0</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong> <code>mpls traffic-eng router-id interface</code></td>
<td>Sets the traffic engineering loopback interface.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
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### Command or Action

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<tr>
<td>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# mpls traffic-eng router-id Loopback0</td>
<td>(Optional) Enables segment routing using the MPLS data plane on the area and all interfaces in the area. Enables segment routing forwarding on all interfaces in the area and installs the SIDs received by OSPF in the forwarding table.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 7</td>
<td>segment-routing mpls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# segment-routing mpls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 8</td>
<td>exit</td>
<td>Enables traffic engineering functionality on the node. The node advertises the traffic engineering link attributes in IGP which populates the traffic engineering database (TED) on the head-end. The SR-TE head-end requires the TED to calculate and validate the path of the SR-TE policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 9</td>
<td>mpls traffic-eng</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# mpls traffic-eng</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 10</td>
<td>commit</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

**What to do next**

Configure the prefix SID.

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## Configuring a Prefix-SID on the OSPF-Enabled Loopback Interface

A prefix SID is associated with an IP prefix. The prefix SID is manually configured from the segment routing global block (SRGB) range of labels. The prefix segment steers the traffic along the shortest path to its destination. A node SID is a special type of prefix SID that identifies a specific node. It is configured under the loopback interface with the loopback address of the node as the prefix.

The prefix SID is globally unique within the segment routing domain.

This task describes how to configure prefix segment identifier (SID) index or absolute value on the OSPF-enabled Loopback interface.

**Before you begin**

Ensure that segment routing is enabled on an instance, area, or interface.

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. configure
2. router ospf  process-name
3. area  value
4. `interface Loopback  interface-instance`
5. `prefix-sid {index SID-index | absolute SID-value } [n-flag-clear] [explicit-null]`
6. `commit`

**DETAILED STEPS**

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<td><strong>Step 1</strong> configure</td>
<td>Enables OSPF routing for the specified routing process, and places the router in router configuration mode.</td>
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</table>
| **Step 2** `router ospf  process-name`
  *Example:*
  
  `RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1`
  
  | **Step 3** area value
  *Example:*
  
  `RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 0` | Enters area configuration mode. |
| **Step 4** `interface Loopback  interface-instance`
  *Example:*
  
  `RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface Loopback0 passive` | Specifies the loopback interface and instance. |
| **Step 5** `prefix-sid {index SID-index | absolute SID-value } [n-flag-clear] [explicit-null]`
  *Example:*
  
  `RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# prefix-sid index 1001`
  
  `RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# prefix-sid absolute 17001` | Configures the prefix-SID index or absolute value for the interface.
  
  Specify `index SID-index` for each node to create a prefix SID based on the lower boundary of the SRGB + the index.
  
  Specify `absolute SID-value` for each node to create a specific prefix SID within the SRGB.
  
  By default, the n-flag is set on the prefix-SID, indicating that it is a node SID. For specific prefix-SID (for example, Anycast prefix-SID), enter the `n-flag-clear` keyword. OSPF does not set the n flag in the prefix-SID sub Type Length Value (TLV).
  
  To disable penultimate-hop-popping (PHP) and add an explicit-Null label, enter the `explicit-null` keyword. OSPF sets the E flag in the prefix-SID sub TLV. |
| **Step 6** `commit` | Verify the prefix-SID configuration: |
| | `RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:router# show ospf database opaque-area 7.0.0.1 self-originate` |
| | OSPF Router with ID (10.0.0.1) (Process ID 1)
  
  Type-10 Opaque Link Area Link States (Area 0)
  
  |<...>|
| | Extended Prefix TLV: Length: 20 |
Route-type: 1
AF : 0
Flags : 0x40
Prefix : 10.0.0.1/32

SID sub-TLV: Length: 8
Flags : 0x0
MTID : 0
Algo : 0
SID Index : 1001

What to do next
Configure the SR-TE policy.
Configuring a Prefix-SID on the OSPF-Enabled Loopback Interface