



Configure Topology-Independent Loop-Free Alternate (TI-LFA)

Topology-Independent Loop-Free Alternate (TI-LFA) uses segment routing to provide link, node, and Shared Risk Link Groups (SRLG) protection in topologies where other fast reroute techniques cannot provide protection. The goal of TI-LFA is to reduce the packet loss that results while routers converge after a topology change due to a link failure. Rapid failure repair (< 50 msec) is achieved through the use of pre-calculated backup paths that are loop-free and safe to use until the distributed network convergence process is completed.



Note TI-LFA supports IPv4 only.

TI-LFA provides link protection. The link is excluded during the post convergence backup path calculation.

TI-LFA node protection provides protection from node failures. The neighbor node is excluded during the post convergence backup path calculation.

Shared Risk Link Groups (SRLG) refer to situations in which links in a network share a common fiber (or a common physical attribute). These links have a shared risk: when one link fails, other links in the group might also fail. TI-LFA SRLG protection attempts to find the post-convergence backup path that excludes the SRLG of the protected link. All local links that share any SRLG with the protecting link are excluded.

When you enable link protection, you can also enable node protection, SRLG protection, or both, and specify a tiebreaker priority in case there are multiple LFAs.

For IS-IS, TI-LFA node protection and SRLG protection can be configured on the interface or the instance. For OSPF, TI-LFA node protection and SRLG protection are configured on the interface.

- [Configuring TI-LFA for IS-IS, on page 1](#)
- [Configuring TI-LFA for OSPF, on page 3](#)
- [TI-LFA Node and SRLG Protection: Examples, on page 5](#)

Configuring TI-LFA for IS-IS

This task describes how to enable per-prefix Topology Independent Loop-Free Alternate (TI-LFA) computation to converge traffic flows around link, node, and SRLG failures.

Before you begin

Ensure that the following topology requirements are met:

- Router interfaces are configured as per the topology.
- Routers are configured with IS-IS.
- Segment routing for IS-IS is configured. See [Enabling Segment Routing for IS-IS Protocol](#).
- Enter the following commands in global configuration mode:

```
Router(config)# ipv4 unnumbered mpls traffic-eng Loopback0
Router(config)# mpls traffic-eng
Router(config-mpls-te)# exit
Router(config)#
```

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **router isis** *instance-id*
3. **interface** *type interface-path-id*
4. **address-family** **ipv4** [**unicast**]
5. **fast-reroute** **per-prefix**
6. **fast-reroute** **per-prefix** **ti-lfa**
7. **fast-reroute** **per-prefix** **tiebreaker** { **node-protecting** | **srlg-disjoint** } **index** *priority*

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure	
Step 2	router isis <i>instance-id</i> Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# router isis 1	Enables IS-IS routing for the specified routing instance, and places the router in router configuration mode. Note You can change the level of routing to be performed by a particular routing instance by using the is-type router configuration command.
Step 3	interface <i>type interface-path-id</i> Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-isis)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2/1	Enters interface configuration mode.
Step 4	address-family ipv4 [unicast] Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if)# address-family ipv4 unicast	Specifies the IPv4 address family, and enters router address family configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 5	fast-reroute per-prefix Example: <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if-af)# fast-reroute per-prefix</pre>	Enables per-prefix fast reroute .
Step 6	fast-reroute per-prefix ti-lfa Example: <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if-af)# fast-reroute per-prefix ti-lfa</pre>	Enables per-prefix TI-LFA fast reroute link protection.
Step 7	fast-reroute per-prefix tiebreaker { node-protecting srlg-disjoint } index <i>priority</i> Example: <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-if-af)# fast-reroute per-prefix srlg-disjoint index 100</pre>	<p>Enables TI-LFA node or SRLG protection and specifies the tiebreaker priority. Valid <i>priority</i> values are from 1 to 255. The lower the <i>priority</i> value, the higher the priority of the rule. Link protection always has a lower priority than node or SRLG protection.</p> <p>Note The same attribute cannot be configured more than once on an interface.</p>

TI-LFA has been successfully configured for segment routing.

Configuring TI-LFA for OSPF

This task describes how to enable per-prefix Topology Independent Loop-Free Alternate (TI-LFA) computation to converge traffic flows around link, node, and SRLG failures.



Note

TI-LFA can be configured on the instance, area, or interface. When configured on the instance or area, all interfaces in the instance or area inherit the configuration.

Before you begin

Ensure that the following topology requirements are met:

- Router interfaces are configured as per the topology.
- Routers are configured with OSPF.
- Segment routing for OSPF is configured. See [Enabling Segment Routing for OSPF Protocol](#).
- Enter the following commands in global configuration mode:

```
Router(config)# ipv4 unnumbered mpls traffic-eng Loopback0
Router(config)# mpls traffic-eng
Router(config-mpls-te)# exit
Router(config)#
```

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **configure**
2. **router ospf** *process-name*
3. **area** *area-id*
4. **interface** *type interface-path-id*
5. **fast-reroute per-prefix**
6. **fast-reroute per-prefix ti-lfa**
7. **fast-reroute per-prefix tiebreaker** { *node-protecting* | *srlg-disjoint* } *index priority*

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure	
Step 2	router ospf <i>process-name</i> Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# router ospf 1	Enables OSPF routing for the specified routing process, and places the router in router configuration mode.
Step 3	area <i>area-id</i> Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf)# area 1	Enters area configuration mode.
Step 4	interface <i>type interface-path-id</i> Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar)# interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2/1	Enters interface configuration mode.
Step 5	fast-reroute per-prefix Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# fast-reroute per-prefix	Enables per-prefix fast reroute.
Step 6	fast-reroute per-prefix ti-lfa Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-ospf-ar-if)# fast-reroute per-prefix ti-lfa	Enables per-prefix TI-LFA fast reroute link protection.
Step 7	fast-reroute per-prefix tiebreaker { <i>node-protecting</i> <i>srlg-disjoint</i> } <i>index priority</i> Example: RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-isis-ar-if)# fast-reroute per-prefix srlg-disjoint index 100	Enables TI-LFA node or SRLG protection and specifies the tiebreaker priority. Valid <i>priority</i> values are from 1 to 255. The lower the <i>priority</i> value, the higher the priority of the rule. Link protection always has a lower priority than node or SRLG protection.

	Command or Action	Purpose
		Note The same attribute cannot be configured more than once on an interface.

TI-LFA has been successfully configured for segment routing.

TI-LFA Node and SRLG Protection: Examples

The following examples show the configuration of the tiebreaker priority for TI-LFA node and SRLG protection, and the behavior of post-convergence backup-path. These examples use OSPF, but the same configuration and behavior applies to IS-IS.

Example: Enable link-protecting and node-protecting TI-LFA

```
router ospf 1
 area 1
   interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2/1
     fast-reroute per-prefix
     fast-reroute per-prefix ti-lfa
     fast-reroute per-prefix tiebreaker node-protecting index 100
```

Both link-protecting and node-protecting TI-LFA backup paths will be computed. If the priority associated with the node-protecting tiebreaker is higher than any other tiebreakers, then node-protecting post-convergence backup paths will be selected, if it is available.

Example: Enable link-protecting and SRLG-protecting TI-LFA

```
router ospf 1
 area 1
   interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2/1
     fast-reroute per-prefix
     fast-reroute per-prefix ti-lfa
     fast-reroute per-prefix tiebreaker srlg-disjoint index 100
```

Both link-protecting and SRLG-protecting TI-LFA backup paths will be computed. If the priority associated with the SRLG-protecting tiebreaker is higher than any other tiebreakers, then SRLG-protecting post-convergence backup paths will be selected, if it is available.

Example: Enable link-protecting, node-protecting and SRLG-protecting TI-LFA

```
router ospf 1
 area 1
   interface GigabitEthernet0/0/2/1
     fast-reroute per-prefix
     fast-reroute per-prefix ti-lfa
     fast-reroute per-prefix tiebreaker node-protecting index 100
     fast-reroute per-prefix tiebreaker srlg-disjoint index 200
```

Link-protecting, node-protecting, and SRLG-protecting TI-LFA backup paths will be computed. If the priority associated with the node-protecting tiebreaker is highest from all tiebreakers, then node-protecting

post-convergence backup paths will be selected, if it is available. If the node-protecting backup path is not available, SRLG-protecting post-convergence backup path will be used, if it is available.