



Configuring Segment Routing

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About Segment Routing

Segment routing is a technique by which the path followed by a packet is encoded in the packet itself, similar to source routing. A node steers a packet through a controlled set of instructions, called segments, by prepending the packet with a segment routing header. Each segment is identified by a segment ID (SID) consisting of a flat unsigned 32-bit integer.

Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) segments, a subclass of segments, identify a BGP forwarding instruction. Prefix segments steer packets along the shortest path to the destination, using all available equal-cost multi-path (ECMP) paths.

The segment routing architecture is applied directly to the MPLS data plane.

BGP Prefix SID

In order to support segment routing, BGP requires the ability to advertise a segment identifier (SID) for a BGP prefix. A BGP prefix SID is always global within the segment routing BGP domain and identifies an instruction to forward the packet over the ECMP-aware best path computed by BGP to the related prefix. The BGP prefix SID identifies the BGP prefix segment.

Segment Routing Global Block

The segment routing global block (SRGB) is the range of local labels reserved for MPLS segment routing. The default label range is from 16000 to 23999.

SRGB is the local property of a segment routing node. Each node can be configured with a different SRGB value, and hence the absolute SID value associated to a BGP prefix segment can change from node to node.

The SRGB must be a proper subset of the dynamic label range and must not overlap the optional MPLS static label range. If dynamic labels in the configured or defaulted SRGB range already have been allocated, the configuration is accepted, and the existing dynamic labels that fall in the SRGB range will remain allocated to the original client. If the BGP router attempts to allocate one of these labels, the SRGB mapping fails, and the BGP router reverts to dynamic label allocation. A change to the SRGB range results in the clients deallocating their labels independent of whether the new range can be allocated.

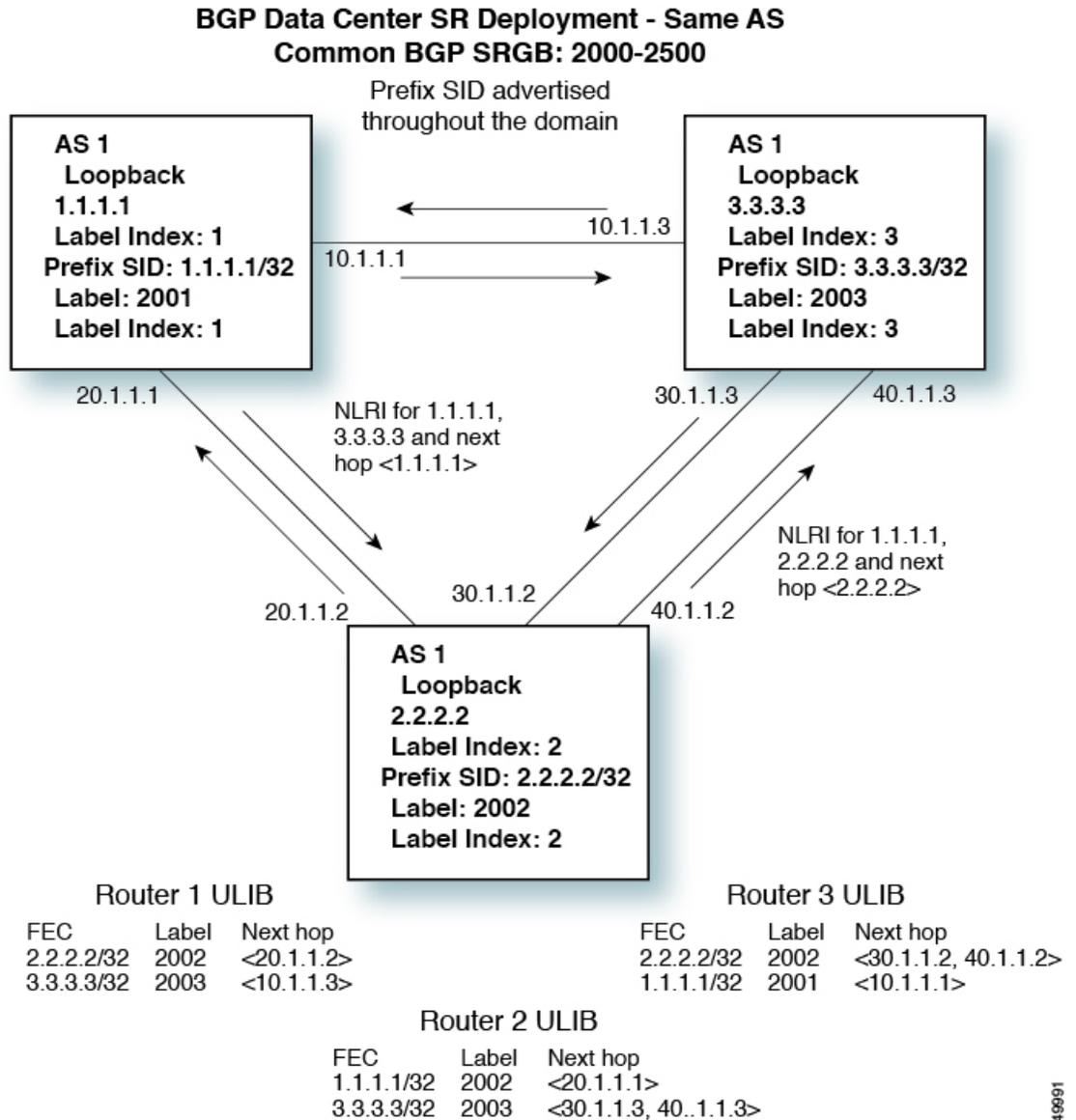
High Availability for Segment Routing

In-service software upgrades (ISSUs) are minimally supported with BGP graceful restart. All states (including the segment routing state) must be relearned from the BGP router's peers. During the graceful restart period, the previously learned route and label state are retained.

BGP Prefix SID Deployment Example

In the simple example below, all three routers are running iBGP and advertising Network Layer Reachability Information (NLRI) to one another. The routers are also advertising their loopback interface as the next hop, which provides the ECMP between routers 2.2.2.2 and 3.3.3.3.

Figure 1: BGP Prefix SID Simple Example



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Licensing Requirements for Segment Routing

The following table shows the licensing requirements for this feature:

Product	License Requirement
Cisco NX-OS	<p>Layer 3 EVPN over segment routing MPLS requires a VPN Fabric license. Other supported segment routing features do not require a license. Any feature not included in a license package is bundled with the nx-os image and is provided at no extra charge to you.</p> <p>Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) requires an Enterprise Services license.</p> <p>For a complete explanation of the Cisco NX-OS licensing scheme and how to obtain and apply licenses, see the Cisco NX-OS Licensing Guide.</p>

Guidelines and Limitations for Segment Routing

Segment routing has the following guidelines and limitations:

- Beginning with Cisco NX-OS Release 7.0(3)I7(3), Segment Routing Application (SR-APP) module is used to configure the segment routing functionality. Segment Routing Application (SR-APP) is a separate internal process that handles all the CLIs related to segment routing. It is responsible for reserving the SRGB range and for notifying the clients about it. It is also responsible for maintaining the prefix to SID mappings. See *Configuring Segment Routing Using Segment Routing Application Module* for more information.
- Beginning with the Cisco NX-OS Release 7.0(3)I7(1), support for the Cisco Nexus 9300-FX platform switches has been added.
- Beginning with Cisco NX-OS Release 7.0(3)I7(3), Segment Routing is also supported on Cisco Nexus N9K-X9736C-FX line cards.
- Beginning with Cisco NX-OS Release 7.0(3)I5(1), BGP allocates a SRGB label for iBGP route-reflector clients only when next-hop-self is in effect (for example, the prefix is advertised with the next hop being one of the local IP/IPv6 addresses on RR). When you have configured next-hop-self on a RR, the next hop is changed for the routes that are being affected (subject to route-map filtering).
- A non-disruptive ISSU is not supported with MPLS features for Cisco Nexus 9300-EX and 9300-FX platform switches.
- Static MPLS, MPLS segment routing, and MPLS stripping cannot be enabled at the same time.
- Because static MPLS, MPLS segment routing, and MPLS stripping are mutually exclusive, the only segment routing underlay for multi-hop BGP is single-hop BGP. iBGP multi-hop topologies with eBGP running as an overlay are not supported.
- MPLS pop followed by a forward to a specific interface is not supported. The penultimate hop pop (PHP) is avoided by installing the Explicit NULL label as the out-label in the label FIB (LFIB) even when the control plane installs an IPv4 Implicit NULL label.
- BGP labeled unicast and BGP segment routing are not supported for IPv6 prefixes.
- BGP labeled unicast and BGP segment routing are not supported over tunnel interfaces (including GRE and VXLAN) or with vPC access interfaces.
- MTU path discovery (RFC 2923) is not supported over MPLS label switched paths (LSPs) or segment routed paths.

- For the Cisco Nexus 9200 Series switches, adjacency statistics are not maintained for Layer 3 or MPLS adjacencies.
- For the Cisco Nexus 9500 Series switches, MPLS LSPs and segment routed paths are not supported on subinterfaces (either port channels or normal Layer 3 ports).
- For the Cisco Nexus 9500 Series switches, segment routing is supported only in the default hierarchical routing mode.
- The BGP configuration commands **neighbor-down fib-accelerate** and **suppress-fib-pending** are not supported for MPLS prefixes.
- The uniform model as defined in RFC 2973 and RFC 3270 is not supported. Consequently, the IP DSCP bits are not copied into the imposed MPLS header.
- Reconfiguration of the segment routing global block (SRGB) results in an automatic restart of the BGP process to update the existing URIB and ULIB entries. Traffic loss will occur for a few seconds, so you should not reconfigure the SRGB in production.
- If the segment routing global block (SRGB) is set to a range but the route-map label-index delta value is outside of the configured range, the allocated label is dynamically generated. For example, if the SRGB is set to a range of 16000-23999 but a route-map label-index is set to 9000, the label is dynamically allocated.
- For network scalability, Cisco recommends using a hierarchical routing design with multi-hop BGP for advertising the attached prefixes from a top-of-rack (TOR) or border leaf switch.
- BGP sessions are not supported over MPLS LSPs or segment routed paths.
- The Layer 3 forwarding consistency checker is not supported for MPLS routes.
- Starting with Cisco NX-OS Release 7.0(3)I7(1), Segment routing and SR-EVPN is supported on Cisco Nexus C31108PC-V, Cisco Nexus C31108TC-V and Cisco Nexus C3132Q-V switches.

Overview of BGP Egress Peer Engineering With Segment Routing

Cisco Nexus 9000 Series switches are often deployed in massive scale data centers (MSDCs). In such environments, there is a requirement to support BGP Egress Peer Engineering (EPE) with Segment Routing (SR).

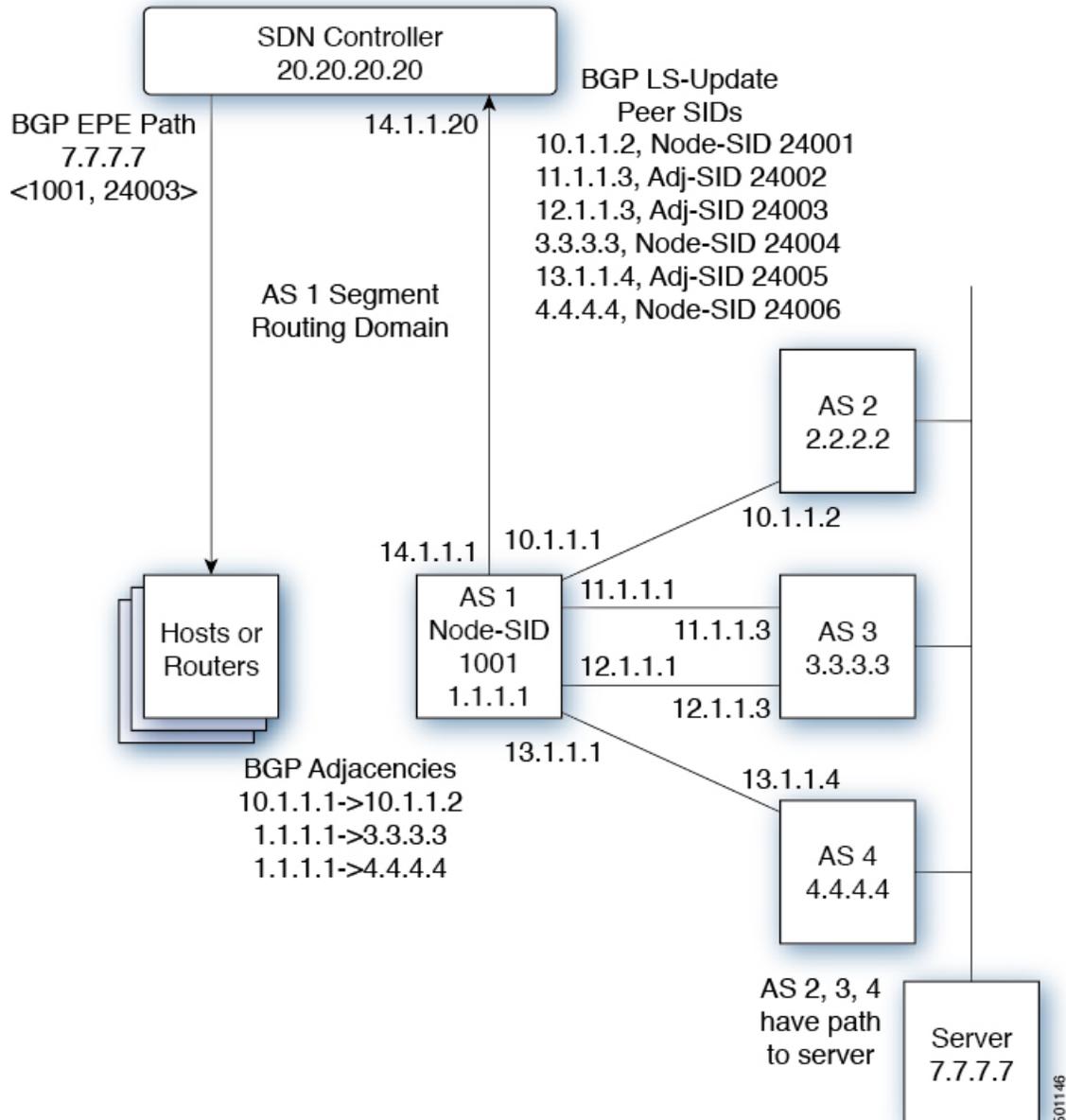
Segment Routing (SR) leverages source routing. A node steers a packet through a controlled set of instructions, known as segments, by prepending the packet with an SR header. A segment can represent any topological or service-based instruction. SR allows steering a flow through any topological path or any service chain while maintaining per-flow state only at the ingress node of the SR domain. For this feature, the Segment Routing architecture is applied directly to the MPLS data plane.

In order to support Segment Routing, BGP requires the ability to advertise a Segment Identifier (SID) for a BGP prefix. A BGP prefix is always global within the SR or BGP domain and it identifies an instruction to forward the packet over the ECMP-aware best-path that is computed by BGP to the related prefix. The BGP prefix is the identifier of the BGP prefix segment.

The SR-based Egress Peer Engineering (EPE) solution allows a centralized (SDN) controller to program any egress peer policy at ingress border routers or at hosts within the domain.

In the following example, all three routers run iBGP and they advertise NRLI to one another. The routers also advertise their loopback as the next-hop and it is recursively resolved. This provides an ECMP between the routers as displayed in the illustration.

Figure 2: Example of Egress Peer Engineering



The SDN controller receives the Segment IDs from the egress router 1.1.1.1 for each of its peers and adjacencies. It can then intelligently advertise the exit points to the other routers and the hosts within the controller's routing domain. As displayed in the illustration, the BGP Network Layer Reachability Information

(NLRI) contains both the Node-SID to Router 1.1.1.1 and the Peer-Adjacency-SID 24003 indicating that the traffic to 7.7.7.7 should egress over the link 12.1.1.1->12.1.1.3.

Guidelines and Limitations for BGP Egress Peer Engineering

See the following guidelines and limitations for BGP Egress Peer Engineering:

- Beginning with the Cisco NX-OS Release 7.0(3)I7(1), support for the Cisco Nexus 9300-FX platform switches has been added.
- BGP Egress Peer Engineering is only supported for IPv4 BGP peers. IPv6 BGP peers are not supported.
- BGP Egress Peer Engineering is only supported in the default VPN Routing and Forwarding (VRF) instance.
- Any number of Egress Peer Engineering (EPE) peers may be added to an EPE peer set. However, the installed resilient per-CE FEC is limited to 32 peers.
- A given BGP neighbor can only be a member of a single peer-set. Peer-sets are configured. Multiple peer-sets are not supported. An optional **peer-set** name may be specified to add neighbor to a peer-set. The corresponding RPC FEC load-balances the traffic across all the peers in the peer-set. The peer-set name is a string that is a maximum length of 63 characters (64 NULL terminated). This length is consistent with the NX-OS policy name lengths. A peer can only be a member of a single peer-set.
- Adjacencies for a given peer are not separately assignable to different peer-sets.
- If a downgrade is performed from Release 7.0(3)I5(1) to Release 7.0(3)I3(1) or from Release 7.0(3)I5(1) to Release 7.0(3)I4(1) and Egress Peer Engineering (EPE) is configured, the EPE configuration is not removed even though it is not supported in Release 7.0(3)I3(1) and Release 7.0(3)I4(1) .

Configuring Segment Routing

Configuring Segment Routing Using Segment Routing Application Module

Beginning with Cisco NX-OS Release 7.0(3)I7(3), Segment Routing Application (SR-APP) module is used to configure the segment routing functionality. Segment Routing Application (SR-APP) is a separate internal process that handles all the CLIs related to segment routing. It is responsible for reserving the SRGB range and for notifying the clients about it. It is also responsible for maintaining the prefix to SID mappings. Beginning with Cisco NX-OS Release 7.0(3)I7(3), the SR-APP support is added for the BGP and IS-IS protocols.

Complete the following steps to configure segment routing:

Before You Begin

Confirm that the following conditions are met before configuring Segment Routing using the Segment Routing Application (SR-APP) module.

- The **feature-set mpls** and **feature mpls segment-routing** commands should be present for configuring the **segment-routing mpls** command.
- The **feature mpls segment-routing** command starts the SR-APP process.

- If the global block is configured, the specified range is used. Otherwise, the default 16000 – 23999 range is used.
- With the introduction of SR-APP, all configuration is done under **segment-routing mpls** and the prefix SID configuration is handled by SR-APP.
- BGP now uses both **set label-index <value>** configuration and the new **connected-prefix-sid-map** CLI. In case of a conflict, the configuration in SR-APP is preferred.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	segment-routing mpls	Activates the Segment Routing functionality
Step 3	global-block <min> <max> Example: global-block 201000 280000	Reserves the non-default SRGB range.
Step 4	connected-prefix-sid-map	Provides the SID label for the interface IP covered by the prefix-SID map.
Step 5	address-family ipv4	Enters global address family configuration mode for the IPv4 address family.
Step 6	<prefix>/<masklen>[index absolute] <label> Example: 2.1.1.5/32 absolute 201101 2.10.1.5/32 index 10001	The optional keywords index or absolute indicate whether the label value entered should be interpreted as an index into the SRGB or as an absolute value.

See the following configuration examples of the show commands:

The SRGB allocation needs to be confirmed by an internal process that requires the clients to confirm their cleanup. The amount of time SR-APP waits for the clients to clean their labels, is determined by the cleanup interval. The default value for the cleanup interval is 60 seconds. It can be modified using the **timers srgb cleanup <interval>** CLI command.

Retry interval is amount of time for which SR-APP retries the allocation of the SRGB from the internal process if it fails. The default value for the retry interval is 180 and it can be modified using the **timers srgb retry <interval>** CLI command. The SR-APP module retries the SRGB allocation 10 times within the configured retry timer value, at equal intervals. See the **show segment-routing** CLI output as displayed in the following example:

```
switch# show segment-routing
Segment-Routing Global info

Service Name: segment-routing

State: Enabled
```

```

Process Id: 29123

Configured SRGB: 17000 - 24999

SRGB Allocation status: Alloc-Successful

Current SRGB: 17000 - 24999

Cleanup Interval: 60

Retry Interval: 180

```

The following CLI displays the clients that are registered with SR-APP. It lists the VRFs, for which the clients have registered interest.

```

switch# show segment-routing clients
          Segment-Routing Client Info

Client: isis-1
      PIB index: 1      UUID: 0x41000118      PID: 29463      MTS SAP: 412
      TIBs registered:
          VRF: default Table: base

Client: bgp-1
      PIB index: 2      UUID: 0x11b      PID: 18546      MTS SAP: 62252
      TIBs registered:
          VRF: default Table: base

Total Clients: 2

```

In the **show segment-routing ipv4 connected-prefix-sid-map** CLI command example, SRGB indicates whether the prefix SID is within the configured SRGB. The **Indx** field indicates that the configured label is an index into the global block. The **Abs** field indicates that the configured label is an absolute value.

If the SRGB field displays N, it means that the configured prefix SID is not within the SRGB range and it is not provided to the SR-APP clients. Only the prefix SIDs that fall into the SRGB range are given to the SR-APP clients.

```

switch# show segment-routing ipv4 connected-prefix-sid-map
          Segment-Routing Prefix-SID Mappings
Prefix-SID mappings for VRF default Table base
Prefix      SID      Type Range SRGB
13.11.2.0/24      713      Indx 1      Y
30.7.7.7/32       730      Indx 1      Y
59.3.24.0/30      759      Indx 1      Y
150.101.1.0/24    801      Indx 1      Y
150.101.1.1/32    802      Indx 1      Y
150.101.2.0/24    803      Indx 1      Y
1.1.1.1/32        16013    Abs 1      Y

```

The following CLI displays the **show running-config segment-routing** output.

```

switch# show running-config segment-routing

!Command: show running-config segment-routing
!Time: Thu Jan 25 10:13:53 2018

version 7.0(3)I7(3)
segment-routing mpls
  global-block 22000 35000
  connected-prefix-sid-map
    address-family ipv4
      42.11.11.0/24 index 251
      42.11.12.0/24 index 252
      42.11.13.0/24 index 253
      42.11.14.0/24 index 254

```

```

42.11.15.0/24 index 255
42.11.16.0/24 index 256
42.11.17.0/24 index 257
42.11.18.0/24 index 258
42.11.19.0/24 index 259
42.11.20.0/24 index 260
132.10.54.0/24 absolute 22101
2.2.2.9/32 index 202
2.2.2.10/32 index 203
2.2.2.11/32 index 204

```

Enabling MPLS Segment Routing

You can enable MPLS segment routing as long as mutually-exclusive MPLS features such as static MPLS are not enabled.

Before You Begin

You must install and enable the MPLS feature set using the **install feature-set mpls** and **feature-set mpls** commands.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: switch# configure terminal switch(config)#	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	[no] feature mpls segment-routing Example: switch(config)# feature mpls segment-routing	Enables the MPLS segment routing feature. The no form of this command disables the MPLS segment routing feature.
Step 3	show running-config inc 'feature mpls segment-routing' Example: switch(config)# show running-config inc 'feature mpls segment-routing'	(Optional) Displays the status of the MPLS segment routing feature.
Step 4	copy running-config startup-config Example: switch(config)# copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Enabling MPLS on an Interface

You can enable MPLS on an interface for use with segment routing.

Before You Begin

You must install and enable the MPLS feature set using the **install feature-set mpls** and **feature-set mpls** commands.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: switch# configure terminal switch(config)#	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	interface <i>type slot/port</i> Example: switch(config)# interface ethernet 2/2 switch(config-if)#	Enters the interface configuration mode for the specified interface.
Step 3	[no] mpls ip forwarding Example: switch(config-if)# mpls ip forwarding	Enables MPLS on the specified interface. The no form of this command disables MPLS on the specified interface.
Step 4	copy running-config startup-config Example: switch(config-if)# copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Configuring MPLS Label Allocation

You can configure MPLS label allocation for the IPv4 unicast address family.

Before You Begin

You must install and enable the MPLS feature set using the **install feature-set mpls** and **feature-set mpls** commands.

You must enable the MPLS segment routing feature. See [Enabling MPLS Segment Routing](#), on page 10.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: switch# configure terminal switch(config)#	Enters global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	<p>[no] router bgp <i>autonomous-system-number</i></p> <p>Example: <pre>switch(config)# router bgp 64496 switch(config-router)#</pre></p>	<p>Enables BGP and assigns the AS number to the local BGP speaker. The AS number can be a 16-bit integer or a 32-bit integer in the form of a higher 16-bit decimal number and a lower 16-bit decimal number in xx.xx format.</p> <p>Use the no option with this command to remove the BGP process and the associated configuration.</p>
Step 3	<p>address-family ipv4 unicast</p> <p>Example: <pre>switch(config-router)# address-family ipv4 unicast switch(config-router-af)#</pre></p>	<p>Enters global address family configuration mode for the IPv4 address family.</p>
Step 4	<p>[no] allocate-label {all route-map <i>route-map-name</i>}</p> <p>Example: <pre>switch(config-router-af)# allocate-label route-map map1</pre></p>	<p>Configures local label allocation for routes matching the specified route map or for all routes advertised in this address family.</p>
Step 5	<p>exit</p> <p>Example: <pre>switch(config-router-af)# exit switch(config-router)#</pre></p>	<p>Exits global address family configuration mode.</p>
Step 6	<p>neighbor ipv4-address remote-as <i>autonomous-system-number</i></p> <p>Example: <pre>switch(config-router)# neighbor 10.1.1.1 remote-as 64497 switch(config-router-neighbor)#</pre></p>	<p>Configures the IPv4 address and AS number for a remote BGP peer.</p>
Step 7	<p>address-family ipv4 labeled-unicast</p> <p>Example: <pre>switch(config-router-neighbor)# address-family ipv4 labeled-unicast switch(config-router-neighbor-af)#</pre></p>	<p>Advertises the labeled IPv4 unicast routes as specified in RFC 3107.</p>
Step 8	<p>show bgp ipv4 labeled-unicast <i>prefix</i></p> <p>Example: <pre>switch(config-router-neighbor-af)# show bgp ipv4 labeled-unicast 10.10.10.10/32</pre></p>	<p>(Optional) Displays the advertised label index and the selected local label for the specified IPv4 prefix.</p>
Step 9	<p>copy running-config startup-config</p> <p>Example: <pre>switch(config-router-neighbor-af)# copy running-config startup-config</pre></p>	<p>(Optional) Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.</p>

Configuring the Segment Routing Global Block

You can configure the beginning and ending MPLS labels in the segment routing global block (SRGB).

Before You Begin

You must install and enable the MPLS feature set using the **install feature-set mpls** and **feature-set mpls** commands.

You must enable the MPLS segment routing feature. See [Enabling MPLS Segment Routing](#), on page 10.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: <pre>switch# configure terminal switch(config)#</pre>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	[no] segment-routing mpls Example: <pre>switch(config)# segment-routing mpls switch(config-segment-routing-mpls)#</pre>	<p>Enters the segment routing configuration mode and enables the default SRGB of 16000 to 23999. The no form of this command unallocates that block of labels.</p> <p>If the configured dynamic range cannot hold the default SRGB, an error message appears, and the default SRGB will not be allocated. If desired, you can configure a different SRGB in the next step.</p>
Step 3	[no] global-block <i>beginning-label ending-label</i> Example: <pre>switch(config-segment-routing-mpls)# global-block 16000 471804</pre>	<p>Specifies the MPLS label range for the SRGB. Use this command if you want to change the default SRGB label range that is configured with the segment-routing mpls command.</p> <p>The permissive values for the beginning MPLS label and the ending MPLS label are from 16000 to 471804. The mpls label range command permits 16 as the minimum label, but the SRGB can start only from 16000.</p> <p>Note With releases prior to 7.0(3)I7(3), the minimum value for the global-block command starts from 16. Beginning with Cisco NX-OS Release 7.0(3)I7(3), the minimum value for the global-block command starts from 16000. If you upgrading from previous releases to Cisco NX-OS Release 7.0(3)I7(3), you should modify the SRGB so that it falls within the supported range before triggering an upgrade.</p>

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	show mpls label range Example: <pre>switch(config-segment-routing-mpls)# show mpls label range</pre>	(Optional) Displays the SRGB, only if the SRGB allocation is successful.
Step 5	show segment-routing	Displays the configured SRGB.
Step 6	copy running-config startup-config Example: <pre>switch(config-segment-routing-mpls)# copy running-config startup-config</pre>	(Optional) Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Configuring the Label Index

You can set the label index for routes that match the **network** command. Doing so causes the BGP prefix SID to be advertised for local prefixes that are configured with a route map that includes the **set label-index** command, provided the route map is specified in the **network** command that specifies the local prefix. (For more information on the **network** command, see the "Configuring Basic BGP" chapter in the [Cisco Nexus 9000 Series NX-OS Unicast Routing Configuration Guide](#).)



Note Beginning with Cisco NX-OS Release, Segment Routing Application (SR-APP) module is used to configure the segment routing functionality. BGP now uses both **set label-index <value>** configuration under route-map and the new **connected-prefix-sid-map** CLI for prefix SID configuration. In case of a conflict, the configuration in SR-APP is preferred.



Note Route-map label indexes are ignored when the route map is specified in a context other than the **network** command. Also, labels are allocated for prefixes with a route-map label index independent of whether the prefix has been configured by the **allocate-label route-map route-map-name** command.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: <pre>switch# configure terminal switch(config)#</pre>	Enters global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	route-map <i>map-name</i> Example: <pre>switch(config)# route-map SRmap switch(config-route-map)#</pre>	Creates a route map or enters route-map configuration mode for an existing route map.
Step 3	[no] set label-index <i>index</i> Example: <pre>switch(config-route-map)# set label-index 10</pre>	Sets the label index for routes that match the network command. The range is from 0 to 471788. By default, a label index is not added to the route.
Step 4	exit Example: <pre>switch(config-route-map)# exit switch(config)#</pre>	Exits route-map configuration mode.
Step 5	router bgp <i>autonomous-system-number</i> Example: <pre>switch(config)# router bgp 64496 switch(config-router)#</pre>	Enables BGP and assigns the AS number to the local BGP speaker. The AS number can be a 16-bit integer or a 32-bit integer in the form of a higher 16-bit decimal number and a lower 16-bit decimal number in xx.xx format.
Step 6	address-family ipv4 unicast Example: <pre>switch(config-router)# address-family ipv4 unicast switch(config-router-af)#</pre>	Enters global address family configuration mode for the IPv4 address family.
Step 7	network <i>ip-prefix</i> [route-map <i>map-name</i>] Example: <pre>switch(config-router-af)# network 10.10.10.10/32 route-map SRmap</pre>	Specifies a network as local to this autonomous system and adds it to the BGP routing table.
Step 8	show route-map [<i>map-name</i>] Example: <pre>switch(config-router-af)# show route-map</pre>	(Optional) Displays information about route maps, including the label index.
Step 9	copy running-config startup-config Example: <pre>switch(config-router-af)# copy running-config startup-config</pre>	(Optional) Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

Configuring Neighbor Egress Peer Engineering Using BGP

With the introduction of RFC 7752 and draft-ietf-idr-bgppls-segment-routing-epc in Cisco NX-OS Release 7.0(3)I5(1), you can configure Egress Engineering. The feature is valid only for external BGP neighbors and it is not configured by default. Egress Engineering uses RFC 7752 encoding.

Before You Begin

- You must enable BGP.
- After an upgrade from Release 7.0(3)I3(1) or Release 7.0(3)I4(1) to Release 7.0(3)I5(1), configure the TCAM region before configuring Egress Peer Engineering (EPE) on Cisco Nexus 9000 Series switches using the following commands:
 - switch# **hardware access-list tcam region vpc-convergence 0**
 - switch# **hardware access-list tcam region racl 0**
 - switch# **hardware access-list tcam region mpls 256 double-wide**
- With Release 7.0(3)I5(1), save the configuration and reload the switch.

For more information, see the Using Templates to Configure ACL TCAM Region Sizes and Configuring ACL TCAM Region Sizes sections in the [Cisco Nexus 9000 Series NX-OS Security Configuration Guide](#).

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: switch# configure terminal switch(config)#	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	router bgp <bgp autonomous number>	Specifies the autonomous router BGP number.
Step 3	neighbor <IP address>	Configures the IP address for the neighbor.
Step 4	[no default] egress-engineering [peer-set peer-set-name] Example: switch(config)# router bgp 1 switch(config-router)# neighbor 4.4.4.4 switch(config-router)# egress-engineering peer-set NewPeer	Specifies whether a Peer-Node-SID is allocated for the neighbor and it is advertised in an instance of a BGP Link-State (BGP-LS) address family Link NLRI. If the neighbor is a multi-hop neighbor, a BGP-LS Link NLRI instance is also advertised for each Equal-Cost-MultiPath (ECMP) path to the neighbor and it includes a unique Peer-Adj-SID. Optionally, you can add the neighbor to a peer-set. The Peer-Set-SID is also advertised in the BGP-LS Link NLRI in the same instance as the Peer-Node-SID. BGP Link-State NLRI is advertised to all neighbors with the link-state address family configured.

	Command or Action	Purpose
		See RFC 7752 and draft-ietf-idr-bgppls-segment-routing-epe-05 for more information on EPE.

Configuration Example for Egress Peer Engineering

See the Egress Peer Engineering sample configuration for the BGP speaker 1.1.1.1. Note that the neighbor 20.20.20.20 is the SDN controller.

```

hostname epe-as-1
install feature-set mpls
feature-set mpls

feature telnet
feature bash-shell
feature scp-server
feature bgp
feature mpls segment-routing

segment-routing mpls
vlan 1

vrf context management
 ip route 0.0.0.0/0 10.30.97.1
 ip route 0.0.0.0/0 10.30.108.1

interface Ethernet1/1
 no switchport
 ip address 10.1.1.1/24
 no shutdown

interface Ethernet1/2
 no switchport
 ip address 11.1.1.1/24
 no shutdown

interface Ethernet1/3
 no switchport
 ip address 12.1.1.1/24
 no shutdown

interface Ethernet1/4
 no switchport
 ip address 13.1.1.1/24
 no shutdown

interface Ethernet1/5
 no switchport
 ip address 14.1.1.1/24
 no shutdown

interface mgmt0
 ip address dhcp
 vrf member management

interface loopback1
 ip address 1.1.1.1/32
 line console

line vty
 ip route 2.2.2.2/32 10.1.1.2

```

```

ip route 3.3.3.3/32 11.1.1.3
ip route 3.3.3.3/32 12.1.1.3
ip route 4.4.4.4/32 13.1.1.4
ip route 20.20.20.20/32 14.1.1.20

router bgp 1
  address-family ipv4 unicast
  address-family link-state
  neighbor 10.1.1.2
    remote-as 2
    address-family ipv4
    egress-engineering
  neighbor 3.3.3.3
    remote-as 3
    address-family ipv4
    update-source loopback1
    ebgp-multihop 2
    egress-engineering
  neighbor 4.4.4.4
    remote-as 4
    address-family ipv4
    update-source loopback1
    ebgp-multihop 2
    egress-engineering
  neighbor 20.20.20.20
    remote-as 1
    address-family link-state
    update-source loopback1
    ebgp-multihop 2
  neighbor 124.11.50.5
    bfs
    remote-as 6
    update-source port-channel50.11
    egress-engineering peer-set pset2 <<<<<<<
    address-family ipv4 unicast
  neighbor 124.11.101.2
    bfd
    remote-as 6
    update-source Vlan2401
    egress-engineering
    address-family ipv4 unicast

```

This example shows sample output for the **show bgp internal epe** command.

```

switch# show bgp internal epe
BGP Egress Peer Engineering (EPE) Information:
Link-State Server: Inactive
Link-State Client: Active
Configured EPE Peers: 26
Active EPE Peers: 3
EPE SID State:
RPC SID Peer or Set Assigned
ID Type Set Name ID Label Adj-Info, iod
1 Node 124.1.50.5 1 1600
2 Set pset1 2 1601
3 Node 6.6.6.6 3 1602
4 Node 124.11.50.5 4 1603
5 Set pset2 5 1604
6 Adj 6.6.6.6 6 1605 124.11.50.4->124.11.50.5/0x1600b031, 80
7 Adj 6.6.6.6 7 1606 124.1.50.4->124.1.50.5/0x16000031, 78
EPE Peer-Sets:
IPv4 Peer-Set: pset1, RPC-Set 2, Count 7, SID 1601
Peers: 124.11.116.2 124.11.111.2 124.11.106.2 124.11.101.2
124.11.49.5 124.1.50.5 124.1.49.5
IPv4 Peer-Set: pset2, RPC-Set 5, Count 5, SID 1604
Peers: 124.11.117.2 124.11.112.2 124.11.107.2 124.11.102.2
124.11.50.5
IPv4 Peer-Set: pset3, RPC-Set 0, Count 4, SID unspecified
Peers: 124.11.118.2 124.11.113.2 124.11.108.2 124.11.103.2
IPv4 Peer-Set: pset4, RPC-Set 0, Count 4, SID unspecified
Peers: 124.11.119.2 124.11.114.2 124.11.109.2 124.11.104.2
IPv4 Peer-Set: pset5, RPC-Set 0, Count 4, SID unspecified

```

```
Peers: 124.11.120.2 124.11.115.2 124.11.110.2 124.11.105.2
switch#
```

Configuring the BGP Link State Address Family

With the introduction of RFC 7752 in Cisco NX-OS Release 7.0(3)I5(1), you can configure the BGP link state address family for a neighbor session with a controller to advertise the corresponding SIDs. You can configure this feature in global configuration mode and neighbor address family configuration mode.

Before You Begin

You must enable BGP.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal Example: switch# configure terminal switch(config)#	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	router bgp <bgp autonomous number>	Specifies the autonomous router BGP number.
Step 3	[no] address-family link-state Example: switch(config)# router bgp 64497 switch (config-router af)# address-family link-state	Enters address-family interface configuration mode. Note This command can also be configured in neighbor address-family configuration mode.
Step 4	neighbor <IP address>	Configures the IP address for the neighbor.
Step 5	[no] address-family link-state Example: switch(config)#router bgp 1 switch(config-router)#address-family link-state switch(config-router)#neighbor 20.20.20.20 switch(config-router)#address-family link-state	Enters address-family interface configuration mode. Note This command can also be configured in neighbor address-family configuration mode.

Configuring Layer 3 EVPN over Segment Routing MPLS

Beginning with Cisco NX-OS Release 7.0(3)I6(1), you can configure EVPN over segment routing MPLS.

Beginning with Cisco NX-OS Release 7.0(3)I7(1), Layer 3 EVPN over segment routing MPLS is supported on the Cisco Nexus 9300-FX platform switches. Layer 3 EVPN over segment routing MPLS is not yet supported on 9300-FX2 platform switches.

Before You Begin

Install the VPN Fabric license.

Make sure that the **feature interface-vlan** command is enabled.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	feature bgp	Enables BGP feature and configurations.
Step 2	install feature-set mpls	Enables MPLS configuration commands.
Step 3	feature-set mpls	Enables MPLS configuration commands.
Step 4	feature mpls segment-routing	Enables segment routing configuration commands.
Step 5	feature mpls evpn	Enables EVPN over MPLS configuration commands. This command is mutually exclusive with the feature-nv CLI command.

See the following example for VRF configuration:

```
vrf context customer1
  rd auto
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    route-target import
    route-target export
    route-target import evpn
    route-target export evpn
```

See the following example for BGP segment routing configuration:

```
mpls label range 1000 25000
  segment-routing mpls
  global-block 11000 20000
!
int lo1
  ip address 200.0.0.1/32
!
interface e1/13
  description "MPLS interface towards Core"
  ip address 192.168.5.1/24
  mpls ip forwarding
  no shut
  route-map label_index_pol_100 permit 10
  set label-index 100
  route-map label_index_pol_101 permit 10
  set label-index 101
  route-map label_index_pol_102 permit 10
  set label-index 102
  route-map label_index_pol_103 permit 10
  set label-index 103

router bgp 65000
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    network 200.0.0.1/32 route-map label_index_pol_100
    network 192.168.5.1/32 route-map label_index_pol_101
    network 101.0.0.0/24 route-map label_index_pol_103
    allocate-label all
  neighbor 192.168.5.6 remote-as 65000
    address-family ipv4 labeled-unicast
    send-community extended
```

Configuring BGP EVPN and Label Allocation Mode

Beginning with Cisco NX-OS Release 7.0(3)I6(1), you can use MPLS tunnel encapsulation using the new CLI **encapsulation mpls** command. You can configure the label allocation mode for the EVPN address family. The default tunnel encapsulation in EVPN for IP Route type in NX-OS is VXLAN.

Beginning with Cisco NX-OS Release 7.0(3)I7(1), Layer 3 EVPN support added for the Cisco Nexus 9300-FX platform switches.

Advertisement of (IP or Label) bindings from a Cisco Nexus 9000 Series switch via BGP EVPN enables a remote switch to send the routed traffic to that IP using the label for that IP to the switch that advertised the IP over MPLS.

The IP prefix route (Type-5) is:

- Type-5 route with MPLS encapsulation

```
RT-5 Route - IP Prefix

RD: L3 RD
IP Length: prefix length
IP address: IP (4 bytes)
Label1: BGP MPLS Label
Route Target
RT for IP-VRF
```

The default label allocation mode is per-VRF for Layer 3 EVPN over MPLS.

Complete the following steps to configure BGP EVPN and label allocation mode:

Before You Begin

You must install and enable the MPLS feature set using the **install feature-set mpls** and **feature-set mpls** commands.

You must enable the MPLS segment routing feature. See [Enabling MPLS Segment Routing](#), on page 10.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	[no] router bgp <i>autonomous-system-number</i> Example: switch(config)# router bgp 64496 switch(config-router)#	Enables BGP and assigns the AS number to the local BGP speaker. The AS number can be a 16-bit integer or a 32-bit integer in the form of a higher 16-bit decimal number and a lower 16-bit decimal number in xx.xx format. Use the no option with this command to remove the BGP process and the associated configuration.
Step 3	address-family l2vpn evpn Example: switch(config-router)# address-family	Enters global address family configuration mode for the Layer 2 VPN EVPN.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	<pre>l2vpn evpn switch(config-router-af)#</pre>	
Step 4	<p>exit</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>switch(config-router-af)# exit switch(config-router)#</pre>	Exits global address family configuration mode.
Step 5	<p>neighbor <i>ipv4-address</i> remote-as <i>autonomous-system-number</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>switch(config-router)# neighbor 10.1.1.1 remote-as 64497 switch(config-router-neighbor)#</pre>	Configures the IPv4 address and AS number for a remote BGP peer.
Step 6	<p>address-family l2vpn evpn</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>switch(config-router-neighbor)# address-family l2vpn evpn switch(config-router-neighbor-af)#</pre>	Advertises the labeled Layer 2 VPN EVPN.
Step 7	<p>encapsulation mpls</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>router bgp 100 address-family l2vpn evpn neighbor NVE2 remote-as 100 address-family l2vpn evpn send-community extended encapsulation mpls vrf foo address-family ipv4 unicast advertise l2vpn evpn</pre> <p>BGP segment routing configuration:</p> <pre>router bgp 100 address-family ipv4 unicast network 200.0.0.1/32 route-map label_index_pol_100 network 192.168.5.1/32 route-map label_index_pol_101 network 101.0.0.0/24 route-map label_index_pol_103 allocate-label all neighbor 192.168.5.6 remote-as 20 address-family ipv4 labeled-unicast send-community extended</pre>	<p>Enables BGP EVPN address family and sends EVPN type-5 route update to the neighbors.</p> <p>Note The default tunnel encapsulation in EVPN for the IP route type in NX-OS is VXLAN. To override that, a new CLI is introduced to indicate MPLS tunnel encapsulation.</p>
Step 8	vrf <customer_name>	Configures the VRF.
Step 9	address-family ipv4 unicast	Enters global address family configuration mode for the IPv4 address family.
Step 10	advertise l2vpn evpn	Advertises Layer 2 VPN EVPN.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 11	redistribute direct route-map DIRECT_TO_BGP	Redistributes the directly connected routes into BGP-EVPN.
Step 12	label-allocation-mode per-vrf	<p>Sets the label allocation mode to per-VRF. If you want to configure the per-prefix label mode, use the no label-allocation-mode per-vrf CLI command.</p> <p>For the EVPN address family, the default label allocation is per-vrf, compared to per-prefix mode for the other address-families where the label allocation CLI is supported. No form of CLI is displayed in the running configuration.</p>

See the following example for configuring per-prefix label allocation:

```
router bgp 65000
  [address-family l2vpn evpn]
  neighbor 10.1.1.1
    remote-as 100
  address-family l2vpn evpn
  send-community extended
  neighbor 20.1.1.1
    remote-as 65000
  address-family l2vpn evpn
  encapsulation mpls
  send-community extended
  vrf customer1
    address-family ipv4 unicast
      advertise l2vpn evpn
      redistribute direct route-map DIRECT_TO_BGP
      no label-allocation-mode per-vrf
```

Configuring Segment Routing with IS-IS Protocol

Beginning with Cisco NX-OS Release 7.0(3)I7(3), you can configure segment routing with IS-IS protocol.

Before You Begin

IS-IS segment routing is fully enabled when the following conditions are met:

- The **mpls segment-routing** feature is enabled.
- The IS-IS feature is enabled.
- Segment routing is enabled for at least one address family under IS-IS.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	router isis <i>instance-tag</i>	Creates a new IS-IS instance with the configured instance tag.
Step 3	net <i>network-entity-title</i>	Configures the NET for this IS-IS instance.
Step 4	is-type { <i>level-1</i> <i>level-2</i> <i>level-1-2</i> }	(Optional) Configures the area level for this IS-IS instance. The default is level-1-2.
Step 5	log-adjacency-changes	Sends a system message whenever an IS-IS neighbor changes the state.
Step 6	address-family <i>ipv4 unicast</i>	Enters address family configuration mode.
Step 7	segment-routing mpls	Configures segment routing with IS-IS protocol. Note Beginning with Cisco NX-OS Release 7.0(3)I7(3), this new command is added for segment routing with IS-IS protocol. The new IS-IS command is supported only on the IPv4 address family. It is not supported on the IPv6 address family. Redistribution is not supported from any other protocol to ISIS for the SR prefixes. You need to enable ip router isis command on all the prefix SID interfaces.
Step 8	show running-config segment-routing	(Optional) Displays the status of the segment routing.

See the following configuration example for configuring segment routing with IS-IS protocol.

```
switch# config t
router isis SR-ISIS-1
  bfd
  net 31.0000.0000.0000.000e.00
  is-type level-1-2
  log-adjacency-changes
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    segment-routing mpls          >>> # New command added for ISIS.
    address-family ipv6 unicast
  bfd

switch# show running-config segment-routing

!Command: show running-config segment-routing
!Time: Fri Dec 22 12:51:59 2017

version 7.0(3)I7(3)
segment-routing mpls
  global-block 201000 280000
  connected-prefix-sid-map
  address-family ipv4
    2.1.1.5/32 absolute 201101
    2.10.1.5/32 index 10001

switch# show running-config isis
```

```

!Command: show running-config isis
!Time: Thu Jan 25 10:18:19 2018

version 7.0(3)I7(3)
feature isis

router isis 10
  bfd
  net 56.0000.0000.0003.00
  is-type level-1-2
  maximum-paths 64
  log-adjacency-changes
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    segment-routing mpls

interface Vlan12
  ip router isis 10

interface Vlan13
  ip router isis 10

```

Verifying the Segment Routing Configuration

To display the segment routing configuration, perform one of the following tasks:

Command	Purpose
show bgp ipv4 labeled-unicast <i>prefix</i>	Displays the advertised label index and the selected local label for the specified IPv4 prefix.
show bgp paths	Displays the BGP path information, including the advertised label index.
show mpls label range	Displays the configured SRGB range of labels.
show route-map [<i>map-name</i>]	Displays information about a route map, including the label index.
show running-config inc 'feature mpls segment-routing'	Displays the status of the MPLS segment routing feature.
show running-config segment-routing	Displays the status of the segment routing feature.

This example shows how the **show bgp ipv4 labeled-unicast** command can be used with a prefix specification to display the advertised label index and the selected local label:

```

switch# show bgp ipv4 labeled-unicast 19.19.19.19/32
BGP routing table information for VRF default, address family IPv4 Label Unicast
BGP routing table entry for 19.19.19.19/32, version 2
Paths: (1 available, best #1)
Flags: (0x20c0012) on xmit-list, is in urib, is backup urib route, has label
  label af: version 2, (0x100002) on xmit-list
  local label: 16010

Advertised path-id 1, Label AF advertised path-id 1
Path type: external, path is valid, is best path
AS-Path: 19 , path sourced external to AS

```

```

60.1.1.19 (metric 0) from 60.1.1.19 (100.100.100.100)
  Origin IGP, MED not set, localpref 100, weight 0
  Received label 3
  Prefix-SID Attribute: Length: 10
    Label Index TLV: Length 7, Flags 0x0 Label Index 10

Path-id 1 not advertised to any peer

Label AF advertisement
Path-id 1 not advertised to any peer

```

Configuration Examples for Segment Routing

The examples in this section show a common BGP prefix SID configuration between two routers.

This example shows how to advertise a BGP speaker configuration of 10.10.10.10/32 and 20.20.20.20/32 with a label index of 10 and 20, respectively. It uses the default segment routing global block (SRGB) range of 16000 to 23999.

```

hostname s1
install feature-set mpls
feature-set mpls

feature telnet
feature bash-shell
feature scp-server
feature bgp
feature mpls segment-routing

segment-routing mpls
vlan 1

route-map label-index-10 permit 10
  set label-index 10
route-map label-index-20 permit 10
  set label-index 20

vrf context management
  ip route 0.0.0.0/0 10.30.108.1

interface Ethernet1/1
  no switchport
  ip address 10.1.1.1/24
  no shutdown

interface mgmt0
  ip address dhcp
  vrf member management

interface loopback1
  ip address 10.10.10.10/32

interface loopback2
  ip address 20.20.20.20/32

line console
line vty

router bgp 1
  address-family ipv4 unicast
    network 10.10.10.10/32 route-map label-index-10
    network 20.20.20.20/32 route-map label-index-20
  allocate-label all
  neighbor 10.1.1.2 remote-as 2
  address-family ipv4 labeled-unicast

```

This example shows how to receive the configuration from a BGP speaker.

```
hostname s2
install feature-set mpls
feature-set mpls

feature telnet
feature bash-shell
feature scp-server
feature bgp
feature mpls segment-routing

segment-routing mpls
vlan 1

vrf context management
 ip route 0.0.0.0/0 10.30.97.1
 ip route 0.0.0.0/0 10.30.108.1

interface Ethernet1/1
 no switchport
 ip address 10.1.1.2/24
 ipv6 address 10:1:1::2/64
 no shutdown

interface mgmt0
 ip address dhcp
 vrf member management

interface loopback1
 ip address 2.2.2.2/32
 line console

line vty

router bgp 2
 address-family ipv4 unicast
  allocate-label all
 neighbor 10.1.1.1 remote-as 1
  address-family ipv4 labeled-unicast
```

This example shows how to display the configuration from a BGP speaker. The **show** command in this example displays the prefix 10.10.10.10 with label index 10 mapping to label 16010 in the SRGB range of 16000 to 23999.

```
switch# show bgp ipv4 labeled-unicast 10.10.10.10/32

BGP routing table information for VRF default, address family IPv4 Label Unicast
BGP routing table entry for 10.10.10.10/32, version 7
Paths: (1 available, best #1)
Flags: (0x20c001a) on xmit-list, is in urib, is best urib route, is in HW, , has label
 label af: version 8, (0x100002) on xmit-list
 local label: 16010

Advertised path-id 1, Label AF advertised path-id 1
Path type: external, path is valid, is best path, no labeled nexthop, in rib
AS-Path: 1 , path sourced external to AS
 10.1.1.1 (metric 0) from 10.1.1.1 (10.10.10.10)
  Origin IGP, MED not set, localpref 100, weight 0
  Received label 0
  Prefix-SID Attribute: Length: 10
    Label Index TLV: Length 7, Flags 0x0 Label Index 10

Path-id 1 not advertised to any peer
Label AF advertisement
Path-id 1 not advertised to any peer
```

This example shows how to configure egress peer engineering on a BGP speaker.

```
hostname epe-as-1
install feature-set mpls
feature-set mpls
```

```

feature telnet
feature bash-shell
feature scp-server
feature bgp
feature mpls segment-routing

segment-routing mpls
vlan 1

vrf context management
 ip route 0.0.0.0/0 10.30.97.1
 ip route 0.0.0.0/0 10.30.108.1

interface Ethernet1/1
 no switchport
 ip address 10.1.1.1/24
 no shutdown

interface Ethernet1/2
 no switchport
 ip address 11.1.1.1/24
 no shutdown

interface Ethernet1/3
 no switchport
 ip address 12.1.1.1/24
 no shutdown

interface Ethernet1/4
 no switchport
 ip address 13.1.1.1/24
 no shutdown

interface Ethernet1/5
 no switchport
 ip address 14.1.1.1/24
 no shutdown

```

The following is an example of show ip route vrf 2 command.

```

show ip route vrf 2
IP Route Table for VRF "2"
'*' denotes best ucast next-hop
'**' denotes best mcast next-hop
'[x/y]' denotes [preference/metric]
'%<string>' in via output denotes VRF <string>

41.11.2.0/24, ubest/mbest: 1/0
   *via 1.1.1.9%default, [20/0], 13:26:48, bgp-2, external, tag 11 (mpls-vpn)
42.11.2.0/24, ubest/mbest: 1/0, attached
   *via 42.11.2.1, Vlan2, [0/0], 13:40:52, direct
42.11.2.1/32, ubest/mbest: 1/0, attached
   *via 42.11.2.1, Vlan2, [0/0], 13:40:52, local

```

The following is an example of show forwarding route vrf 2 command.

```

slot 1
=====

IPv4 routes for table 2/base

-----|-----|-----|-----|
Prefix      | Next-hop                | Interface          | Labels
      | Partial Install
-----|-----|-----|-----|
0.0.0.0/32  | Drop                    | Null0              |
127.0.0.0/8 | Drop                    | Null0              |
255.255.255.255/32 | Receive                | sup-eth1           |

```

```

*41.11.2.0/24      27.1.31.4      Ethernet1/3      PUSH
 30002 492529      27.1.32.4      Ethernet1/21     PUSH
 30002 492529      27.1.33.4      port-channel23   PUSH
 30002 492529      27.11.31.4     Ethernet1/3.11  PUSH
 30002 492529      27.11.33.4     port-channel23.11 PUSH
 29002 492529      37.1.53.4      Ethernet1/53/1  PUSH
 29002 492529      37.1.54.4      Ethernet1/54/1  PUSH
 29002 492529      37.2.53.4      Ethernet1/53/2  PUSH
 29002 492529      37.2.54.4      Ethernet1/54/2  PUSH
 29002 492529      80.211.11.1    Vlan801         PUSH
 30002 492529

```

The following is an example of **show bgp l2vpn evpn summary** command.

```

show bgp l2vpn evpn summary
BGP summary information for VRF default, address family L2VPN EVPN
BGP router identifier 2.2.2.3, local AS number 2
BGP table version is 17370542, L2VPN EVPN config peers 4, capable peers 1
1428 network entries and 1428 paths using 268464 bytes of memory
BGP attribute entries [476/76160], BGP AS path entries [1/6]
BGP community entries [0/0], BGP clusterlist entries [0/0]
476 received paths for inbound soft reconfiguration
476 identical, 0 modified, 0 filtered received paths using 0 bytes

Neighbor      V    AS  MsgRcvd  MsgSent    TblVer  InQ  OutQ  Up/Down  State/PfxRcd
1.1.1.1       4    11      0         0          0     0     0 23:01:53 Shut (Admin)
1.1.1.9       4    11    4637     1836     17370542  0     0     0 23:01:40 476
1.1.1.10      4    11      0         0          0     0     0 23:01:53 Shut (Admin)
1.1.1.11      4    11      0         0          0     0     0 23:01:52 Shut (Admin)

```

The following is an example of **show bgp l2vpn evpn** command.

```

show bgp l2vpn evpn 41.11.2.0
BGP routing table information for VRF default, address family L2VPN EVPN
Route Distinguisher: 14.1.4.1:115
BGP routing table entry for [5]:[0]:[0]:[24]:[41.11.2.0]:[0.0.0.0]/224, version 17369591
Paths: (1 available, best #1)
Flags: (0x000002) on xmit-list, is not in l2rib/evpn, is not in HW

  Advertised path-id 1
  Path type: external, path is valid, received and used, is best path
    Imported to 2 destination(s)
  AS-Path: 11 , path sourced external to AS
    1.1.1.9 (metric 0) from 1.1.1.9 (14.1.4.1)
    Origin incomplete, MED 0, localpref 100, weight 0
    Received label 492529
    Extcommunity: RT:2:20

  Path-id 1 not advertised to any peer

Route Distinguisher: 2.2.2.3:113
BGP routing table entry for [5]:[0]:[0]:[24]:[41.11.2.0]:[0.0.0.0]/224, version 17369595
Paths: (1 available, best #1)
Flags: (0x000002) on xmit-list, is not in l2rib/evpn, is not in HW

  Advertised path-id 1
  Path type: external, path is valid, is best path
    Imported from 14.1.4.1:115:[5]:[0]:[0]:[24]:[41.11.2.0]:[0.0.0.0]/224

```

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AS-Path: 11 , path sourced external to AS  
1.1.1.9 (metric 0) from 1.1.1.9 (14.1.4.1)
```

Additional References

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
BGP	Cisco Nexus 9000 Series Unicast Routing Configuration Guide