



Junos[®] OS

MPLS Applications Feature Guide



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Juniper Networks, Inc.
1133 Innovation Way
Sunnyvale, California 94089
USA
408-745-2000
www.juniper.net

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Table of Contents

	About the Documentation	xlvi
	Documentation and Release Notes	xlvi
	Supported Platforms	xlvi
	Using the Examples in This Manual	xlvi
	Merging a Full Example	xlvi
	Merging a Snippet	xlvi
	Documentation Conventions	xlvi
	Documentation Feedback	xlvi
	Requesting Technical Support	xlvi
	Self-Help Online Tools and Resources	xlvi
	Opening a Case with JTAC	xlvi
Part 1	Understanding Traffic Engineering	
Chapter 1	Traffic Engineering Overview	3
	Traffic Engineering Capabilities	3
	Components of Traffic Engineering	4
	Packet Forwarding Component	4
	Packet Forwarding Based on Label Swapping	4
	How a Packet Traverses an MPLS Backbone	5
	Information Distribution Component	5
	Path Selection Component	6
	Offline Path Planning and Analysis	6
	Signaling Component	7
	Flexible LSP Calculation and Configuration	7
	Link-State Distribution Using BGP Overview	8
	Role of an Interior Gateway Protocol	8
	Limitations of an Interior Gateway Protocol	9
	Need for Spanning Link-State Distribution	10
	Using BGP as a Solution	10
	Overview	10
	Implementation	11
	Supported and Unsupported Features	15
	BGP Link-State Extensions for Source Packet Routing in Networking (SPRING)	16
	Source Packet Routing in Networking (SPRING)	16
	Flow of BGP Link-State SPRING Data	17
	Supported BGP Link-State Attributes and TLVs, and Unsupported Features for BGP Link-State with SPRING	18

Part 2

Chapter 2

Configuring MPLS

MPLS Overview	23
Introduction to MPLS	24
Supported MPLS Standards	24
Link-Layer Support in MPLS	27
MPLS and Traffic Engineering	28
MPLS Label Overview	28
Special MPLS Labels	29
MPLS Label Allocation	30
Operations on MPLS Labels	31
Entropy Label Support in Mixed Mode Overview	32
Routers in an LSP	32
How a Packet Travels Along an LSP	32
Types of LSPs	33
Scope of LSPs	33
Constrained-Path LSP Computation	34
How CSPF Selects a Path	35
CSPF Path Selection Tie-Breaking	36
Computing CSPF Paths Offline	37
Path Computation for LSPs on an Overloaded Router	37
Computing Backup Paths for LSPs Using Fate Sharing	38
Using Labeled-Switched Paths to Augment SPF to Compute IGP Shortcuts	38
Enabling IGP Shortcuts	40
LSPs Qualified in IGP Shortcut Computations	40
IGP Shortcut Applications	40
IGP Shortcuts and Routing Tables	41
IGP Shortcuts and VPNs	41
Advertising LSPs into IGPs	42
IP and MPLS Packets on Aggregated Interfaces	43
MPLS Applications	43
BGP Destinations	44
IGP and BGP Destinations	45
Selecting a Forwarding LSP Next Hop	46
Example: Assigning Different Forwarding Next-Hop LSPs to Different Destination Prefixes	46
MPLS and Routing Tables	47
MPLS and Traffic Protection	49
Fast Reroute Overview	50
Detour Merging Process	52
Detour Computations	53
Fast Reroute Path Optimization	54
On-Demand Packet Loss and Delay Measurement for UHP LSPs Overview	54
Importance of Measuring Packet Loss and Delay	54
Defining Packet Loss, Delay, and Throughput	55
Packet Loss and Delay Measurement Mechanisms	55
Packet Loss and Delay Metrics	56
Packet Loss and Delay Measurement Concepts	56
Packet Loss and Delay Measurement Functionality	59

	Packet Loss and Delay Features	60
Chapter 3	Configuring MPLS Routers	63
	Configuring the Ingress Router for MPLS-Signaled LSPs	64
	Creating Named Paths	64
	Examples: Creating Named Paths	65
	Configuring Alternate Backup Paths Using Fate Sharing	66
	Configuring Fate Sharing	66
	Implications for CSPF	67
	Implications for CSPF When Fate Sharing with Bypass LSPs	68
	Example: Configuring Fate Sharing	68
	Configuring MPLS	68
	Example: Configuring an Explicit-Path LSP	69
	Example: Configuring a Constrained-Path LSP for Which Junos OS Makes All Forwarding Decisions	70
	Example: Configuring a Constrained-Path LSP for Which Junos OS Makes Most Forwarding Decisions and Considers Hop Constraints	70
	Example: Configuring a Constrained-Path LSP for Which Junos OS Makes Most Forwarding Decisions and the Secondary Path Is Explicit	71
	Abstract Hops for MPLS LSPs Overview	72
	Understanding Abstract Hops	72
	Benefits of Using Abstract Hops	73
	Specifying a Sequence of Constraint Combinations	73
	Avoiding New Network Configuration on Transit Nodes	73
	Combining Centralized and Distributed Path Computation Paradigms	74
	Junos OS Implementation of Abstract Hops	75
	Defining Abstract Hops	75
	Using Abstract Hops in Path Constraint	78
	Path Computation and Backtracking	81
	Sample Backtracking	81
	Example: Configuring Abstract Hops for MPLS LSPs	82
	Improving Traffic Engineering Database Accuracy with RSVP PathErr Messages	99
	PathErr Messages	100
	Identifying the Problem Link	101
	Configuring the Router to Improve Traffic Engineering Database Accuracy	101
	Configuring MPLS-Signaled LSPs to Use GRE Tunnels	102
	Example: Configuring MPLS-Signaled LSPs to Use GRE Tunnels	102
	Example: Tunneling IPv6 Traffic over MPLS IPv4 Networks	103
	SRLG Overview	112
	Example: Configuring SRLG	113
	Example: Excluding SRLG Links Completely for the Secondary LSP	122
	Example: Configuring SRLG with Link Protection	128

	Example: Configuring SRLG with Link Protection with the exclude-srlg Option	149
	Configuring the MPLS Transport Profile for OAM	170
	MPLS Transport Profile Overview	170
	Example: Configuring the MPLS Transport Profile for OAM	170
	Configuring MPLS Inter-AS Link-Node Protection with Labeled BGP	183
	Understanding MPLS Inter-AS Link Protection	183
	Example: Configuring MPLS Inter-AS Link-Node Protection	185
	Configuring Egress Protection Service Mirroring for BGP Signaled Layer 2 Services	199
	Example: Configuring MPLS Egress Protection Service Mirroring for BGP Signaled Layer 2 Services	203
	Example: Configuring Layer 3 VPN Egress Protection with PLR as Protector	220
	Example: Configuring Next-Hop-Based MPLS-Over-UDP Dynamic Tunnels	247
	Anti-Spoofing Protection for Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnels Overview	260
	Example: Configuring Anti-Spoofing Protection for Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnels	263
Chapter 4	Configuring MPLS-Signaled LSPs	275
	Configuring the Ingress and Egress Router Addresses for LSPs	276
	Configuring the Ingress Router Address for LSPs	276
	Configuring the Egress Router Address for LSPs	276
	Preventing the Addition of Egress Router Addresses to Routing Tables	277
	Configuring Primary and Secondary LSPs	278
	Configuring Primary and Secondary Paths for an LSP	278
	Configuring the Revert Timer for LSPs	279
	Specifying the Conditions for Path Selection	280
	Configuring a Text Description for LSPs	281
	Configuring the Entropy Label for LSPs	282
	Configuring Corouted Bidirectional LSPs	284
	Configuring Ultimate-Hop Popping for LSPs	286
	Configuring an LSP Across ASs	290
	Configuring Fast Reroute	291
	Configuring the Optimization Interval for Fast Reroute Paths	292
	Adding LSP-Related Routes to the inet.3 or inet6.3 Routing Table	293
	Configuring the Connection Between Ingress and Egress Routers	294
	Configuring LSP Metrics	295
	Configuring Dynamic LSP Metrics	295
	Configuring Static LSP Metrics	295
	Configuring CSPF Tie Breaking	296
	Configuring Load Balancing Based on MPLS Labels	297
	Disabling Normal TTL Decrementing	301
	Configuring MPLS Soft Preemption	303
	Disabling Constrained-Path LSP Computation	304
	Configuring Administrative Groups for LSPs	305
	Configuring Extended Administrative Groups for LSPs	307
	Configuring Preference Values for LSPs	309
	Disabling Path Route Recording by LSPs	309

Configuring Class of Service for MPLS LSPs	309
Class of Service for MPLS Overview	309
Configuring the MPLS CoS Values	310
Rewriting IEEE 802.1p Packet Headers with the MPLS CoS Value	312
Achieving a Make-Before-Break, Hitless Switchover for LSPs	313
Specifying the Amount of Time the Router Waits to Switch Over to New Paths	314
Specifying the Amount of Time to Delay the Tear Down of Old Paths	314
Achieving a Hitless, MBB Switchover Without Artificial Delays	315
Configuring Adaptive LSPs	316
Configuring Priority and Preemption for LSPs	317
Optimizing Signaled LSPs	318
Configuring the Smart Optimize Timer for LSPs	321
Limiting the Number of Hops in LSPs	322
Configuring the Bandwidth Value for LSPs	323
Automatic Bandwidth Allocation for LSPs	323
Configuring Automatic Bandwidth Allocation for LSPs	324
Configuring Automatic Bandwidth Allocation on LSPs	324
Configuring the Automatic Bandwidth Allocation Interval	326
Configuring the Maximum and Minimum Bounds of the LSP's Bandwidth	326
Configuring the Automatic Bandwidth Adjustment Threshold	327
Configuring a Limit on Bandwidth Overflow and Underflow Samples	327
Configuring Passive Bandwidth Utilization Monitoring	329
Requesting Automatic Bandwidth Allocation Adjustment	330
Configuring Reporting of Automatic Bandwidth Allocation Statistics for LSPs	331
Configuring Hot Standby of Secondary Paths for LSPs	334
Damping Advertisement of LSP State Changes	335
Chapter 5	
Configuring Static and Explicit-Path LSPs	337
Configuring Static LSPs	337
Configuring the Ingress Router for Static LSPs	337
Example: Configuring the Ingress Router	339
Configuring the Intermediate (Transit) and Egress Routers for Static LSPs	340
Example: Configuring an Intermediate Router	341
Example: Configuring an Egress Router	342
Configuring a Bypass LSP for the Static LSP	343
Configuring the Protection Revert Timer for Static LSPs	343
Configuring Static Unicast Routes for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs	343
Configuring Explicit-Path LSPs	344

Chapter 6	Configuring Point-to-Multipoint LSPs	347
	Point-to-Multipoint LSPs Overview	347
	Configuring Primary and Branch LSPs for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs	349
	Configuring the Primary Point-to-Multipoint LSP	349
	Configuring a Branch LSP for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs	349
	Configuring the Branch LSP as a Dynamic Path	350
	Configuring the Branch LSP as a Static Path	350
	Example: Configuring a Collection of Paths to Create an RSVP-Signaled Point-to-Multipoint LSP	351
	Configuring Inter-Domain Point-to-Multipoint LSPs	370
	Configuring Link Protection for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs	372
	Configuring Graceful Restart for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs	372
	Configuring a Multicast RPF Check Policy for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs	373
	Example: Configuring Multicast RPF Check Policy for a Point-to-Multipoint LSP	374
	Configuring Ingress PE Router Redundancy for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs	374
	Enabling Point-to-Point LSPs to Monitor Egress PE Routers	374
	Preserving Point-to-Multipoint LSP Functioning with Different Junos OS Releases	375
Chapter 7	Configuring DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineering to Achieve Service Level Guarantees on an MPLS network	377
	DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineering Introduction	378
	DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineering Standards	378
	DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineering Terminology	378
	DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineering Features	379
	DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineered LSPs	380
	DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineered LSPs Overview	380
	DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineered LSPs Operation	381
	Multiclass LSPs	381
	Multiclass LSP Overview	382
	Establishing a Multiclass LSP on the Differentiated Services Domain	382
	Configuring Routers for DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineering	383
	Configuring the Bandwidth Model	384
	Configuring Traffic Engineering Classes	385
	Requirements and Limitations for the Traffic Engineering Class Matrix	386
	Configuring Class of Service for DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineering	386
	LSP Bandwidth Oversubscription Overview	387
	LSP Size Oversubscription	388
	LSP Link Size Oversubscription	388
	Class Type Oversubscription and Local Oversubscription Multipliers	388
	Class Type Bandwidth and the LOM	389
	LOM Calculation for the MAM and Extended MAM Bandwidth Models	389
	LOM Calculation for the Russian Dolls Bandwidth Model	390
	Example: LOM Calculation	390
	Configuring the Bandwidth Subscription Percentage for LSPs	391
	Constraints on Configuring Bandwidth Subscription	392

	Configuring LSPs for DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineering	393
	Configuring Class of Service for the Interfaces	394
	Configuring IGP	394
	Configuring Traffic-Engineered LSPs	394
	Configuring Policing for LSPs	395
	Configuring Fast Reroute for Traffic-Engineered LSPs	395
	Configuring Multiclass LSPs	396
	Configuring Class of Service for the Interfaces	396
	Configuring the IGP	397
	Configuring Class-Type Bandwidth Constraints for Multiclass LSPs	397
	Configuring Policing for Multiclass LSPs	398
	Configuring Fast Reroute for Multiclass LSPs	398
Chapter 8	Configuring Miscellaneous MPLS Properties	401
	Configuring the Maximum Number of MPLS Labels	402
	Configuring MPLS to Pop the Label on the Ultimate-Hop Router	403
	Advertising Explicit Null Labels to BGP Peers	404
	Configuring Traffic Engineering for LSPs	405
	Using LSPs for Both BGP and IGP Traffic Forwarding	405
	Using LSPs for Forwarding in Virtual Private Networks	406
	Using RSVP and LDP Routes for Forwarding but Not Route Selection	406
	Advertising the LSP Metric in Summary LSAs	407
	Enabling Interarea Traffic Engineering	408
	Enabling Inter-AS Traffic Engineering for LSPs	408
	Inter-AS Traffic Engineering Requirements	409
	Inter-AS Traffic Engineering Limitations	409
	Configuring OSPF Passive TE Mode	410
	Configuring MPLS to Gather Statistics	411
	Configuring System Log Messages and SNMP Traps for LSPs	412
	Configuring MPLS Firewall Filters and Policers	413
	Configuring MPLS Firewall Filters	413
	Examples: Configuring MPLS Firewall Filters	414
	Configuring Policers for LSPs	415
	LSP Policer Limitations	416
	Example: Configuring an LSP Policer	417
	Configuring Automatic Policers	417
	Configuring Automatic Policers for LSPs	418
	Configuring Automatic Policers for DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineering LSPs	419
	Configuring Automatic Policers for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs	420
	Disabling Automatic Policing on an LSP	420
	Example: Configuring Automatic Policing for an LSP	420
	Writing Different DSCP and EXP Values in MPLS-Tagged IP Packets	421
	Configuring MPLS Rewrite Rules	421
	Rewriting the EXP Bits of All Three Labels of an Outgoing Packet	421
	Rewriting MPLS and IPv4 Packet Headers	422

Configuring BFD for MPLS IPv4 LSPs	422
Configuring BFD for RSVP-Signaled LSPs	423
Configuring a Failure Action for the BFD Session on an RSVP LSP	424
BFD-Triggered Local Repair for Rapid Convergence	425
Understanding BFD-Triggered Local Protection	426
Purpose of BFD-Triggered Local Repair	426
Configuring BFD-Triggered Local Repair	427
Disabling BFD-Triggered Local Repair	427
Disabling BFD-Triggered Local Repair	427
Pinging LSPs	428
Pinging MPLS LSPs	428
Pinging Point-to-Multipoint LSPs	428
Pinging the Endpoint Address of MPLS LSPs	429
Pinging CCC LSPs	429
Pinging Layer 3 VPNs	429
Support for LSP Ping and Traceroute Commands Based on RFC 4379	429
Tracing MPLS and LSP Packets and Operations	429
Configuring Link State Distribution Using BGP	430
Example: Configuring Link State Distribution Using BGP	433
Dynamic Bandwidth Management Using Container LSP Overview	451
Understanding RSVP Multipath Extensions	451
Junos OS RSVP Multipath Implementation	452
Current Traffic Engineering Challenges	452
Using Container LSP as a Solution	455
Accommodating the New Demand X	456
Creating New LSPs to Meet Demand X	456
Assigning Bandwidth to the New LSPs	456
Controlling the LSP Paths	456
Junos OS Container LSP Implementation	457
Container LSP Terminology	457
LSP Splitting	458
LSP Merging	460
Node and Link Protection	462
Naming Convention	462
Normalization	463
Constraint-Based Routing Path Computation	468
Sampling	469
Support for NSR, IPG-FA, and Static Routes	469
Configuration Statements Supported for Container LSPs	472
Impact of Configuring Container LSPs on Network Performance	476
Supported and Unsupported Features	477
Configuring Dynamic Bandwidth Management Using Container LSP	478
Example: Configuring Dynamic Bandwidth Management Using Container LSP	482
Configuring On-Demand Loss and Delay Measurement	509
Example: Configuring On-Demand Loss and Delay Measurement	510
Configuring Pro-Active Loss and Delay Measurements	520

	Example: Configuring Pro-active Loss and Delay Measurements for Bidirectional MPLS LSPs	521
	MPLS Encapsulated Payload Load-balancing Overview	529
	Configuring MPLS Encapsulated Payload for Load Balancing	530
Part 3	Configuring RSVP	
Chapter 9	RSVP Overview	533
	RSVP Overview	533
	Supported RSVP Standards	534
	Junos OS RSVP Protocol Implementation	535
	RSVP Operation Overview	536
	RSVP Authentication	536
	RSVP and IGP Hello Packets and Timers	536
	RSVP Message Types	537
	Understanding RSVP Automatic Mesh	537
	Path Messages	539
	Resv Messages	539
	PathTear Messages	539
	ResvTear Messages	539
	PathErr Messages	540
	ResvErr Messages	540
	ResvConfirm Messages	540
	RSVP Reservation Styles	540
	RSVP Refresh Reduction	541
	MTU Signaling in RSVP	542
	How the Correct MTU Is Signaled in RSVP	543
	Determining an Outgoing MTU Value	544
	MTU Signaling in RSVP Limitations	544
Chapter 10	Configuring RSVP	545
	Minimum RSVP Configuration	545
	Configuring RSVP and MPLS	546
	Example: Configuring RSVP and MPLS	546
	Configuring RSVP Interfaces	547
	Configuring RSVP Refresh Reduction	547
	Determining the Refresh Reduction Capability of RSVP Neighbors	549
	Configuring the RSVP Hello Interval	549
	Configuring RSVP Authentication	550
	Configuring the Bandwidth Subscription for Class Types	550
	Configuring the RSVP Update Threshold on an Interface	550
	Configuring RSVP for Unnumbered Interfaces	551
	Configuring RSVP Node-ID Hellos	552
	Example: Configuring RSVP Automatic Mesh	553
	Configuring Hello Acknowledgments for Nonsession RSVP Neighbors	556
	Switching LSPs Away from a Network Node	557
	Configuring RSVP Setup Protection	558
	Configuring Load Balancing Across RSVP LSPs	559
	Configuring RSVP Automatic Mesh	560
	Configuring Timers for RSVP Refresh Messages	561

	Preempting RSVP Sessions	562
	Configuring MTU Signaling in RSVP	562
	Enabling MTU Signaling in RSVP	563
	Enabling Packet Fragmentation	563
	Configuring Ultimate-Hop Popping for LSPs	563
	Configuring RSVP to Pop the Label on the Ultimate-Hop Router	567
	Enabling Ultimate-Hop Popping on Point-to-Multipoint LSPs	567
	Tracing RSVP Protocol Traffic	569
	Examples: Tracing RSVP Protocol Traffic	570
	show rsvp route-session-id	572
Chapter 11	Configuring RSVP Link Protection and Node Protection to Protect from Traffic Failures	575
	Link Protection	575
	Multiple Bypass LSPs for Link Protection	576
	Node Protection	577
	Fast Reroute, Node Protection, and Link Protection	578
	LSP Protection Overview	578
	LSP Protection Types Comparison	579
	One-to-One Backup Implementation	579
	Facility Backup Implementation	580
	Configuring Link Protection on Interfaces Used by LSPs	582
	Configuring Bypass LSPs	583
	Configuring the Next-Hop or Next-Next-Hop Node Address for Bypass LSPs	584
	Configuring Administrative Groups for Bypass LSPs	584
	Configuring the Bandwidth for Bypass LSPs	584
	Configuring Class of Service for Bypass LSPs	585
	Configuring the Hop Limit for Bypass LSPs	585
	Configuring the Maximum Number of Bypass LSPs	586
	Disabling CSPF for Bypass LSPs	586
	Disabling Node Protection for Bypass LSPs	587
	Configuring the Optimization Interval for Bypass LSPs	587
	Configuring an Explicit Path for Bypass LSPs	588
	Configuring the Amount of Bandwidth Subscribed for Bypass LSPs	588
	Configuring Priority and Preemption for Bypass LSPs	589
	Configuring Node Protection or Link Protection for LSPs	589
	Configuring Inter-AS Node and Link Protection	590
Chapter 12	Configuring RSVP Graceful Restart for High Availability	591
	RSVP Graceful Restart	591
	RSVP Graceful Restart Standard	591
	RSVP Graceful Restart Terminology	592
	RSVP Graceful Restart Operation	592
	Processing the Restart Cap Object	593
	Configuring RSVP Graceful Restart	594
	Enabling Graceful Restart for All Routing Protocols	594
	Disabling Graceful Restart for RSVP	594
	Disabling RSVP Helper Mode	595
	Configuring the Maximum Helper Recovery Time	595

	Configuring the Maximum Helper Restart Time	595
Chapter 13	Configuring RSVP LSP Tunnels	597
	RSVP LSP Tunnels Overview	597
	Example: RSVP LSP Tunnel Configuration	599
	Verifying Your Work	611
	Router 0	611
	Router 1	616
	Configuring Link Management Protocol Peers	617
	Configuring Link Management Protocol Traffic Engineering Links	617
	Configuring Peer Interfaces in OSPF and RSVP	618
	Defining Label-Switched Paths for the FA-LSP	619
	Establishing FA-LSP Path Information	619
	Option: Tearing Down RSVP LSPs Gracefully	620
Part 4	Configuring LDP	
Chapter 14	LDP Overview	623
	LDP Introduction	623
	Supported LDP Standards	624
	Junos OS LDP Protocol Implementation	624
	LDP Operation	625
	LDP Message Types	625
	Discovery Messages	625
	Session Messages	626
	Advertisement Messages	626
	Notification Messages	626
	Discovery Messages	626
	Session Messages	627
	Advertisement Messages	627
	Notification Messages	627
	Tunneling LDP LSPs in RSVP LSPs	628
	Tunneling LDP LSPs in RSVP LSPs Overview	628
	Label Operations	629
	LDP Session Protection	630
	LDP Native IPv6 Support Overview	631
	Longest Match Support for LDP Overview	631
Chapter 15	Configuring LDP	633
	Minimum LDP Configuration	634
	Enabling and Disabling LDP	634
	Configuring the LDP Timer for Hello Messages	635
	Configuring the LDP Timer for Link Hello Messages	635
	Configuring the LDP Timer for Targeted Hello Messages	635
	Configuring the Delay Before LDP Neighbors Are Considered Down	635
	Configuring the LDP Hold Time for Link Hello Messages	636
	Configuring the LDP Hold Time for Targeted Hello Messages	637
	Enabling Strict Targeted Hello Messages for LDP	637
	Configuring the Interval for LDP Keepalive Messages	637

Configuring the LDP Keepalive Timeout	638
Configuring Longest Match for LDP	638
Example: Configuring Longest Match for LDP	639
Configuring LDP Route Preferences	655
LDP Graceful Restart	655
Configuring LDP Graceful Restart	656
Enabling Graceful Restart	656
Disabling LDP Graceful Restart or Helper Mode	657
Configuring Reconnect Time	658
Configuring Recovery Time and Maximum Recovery Time	658
Filtering Inbound LDP Label Bindings	659
Examples: Filtering Inbound LDP Label Bindings	660
Filtering Outbound LDP Label Bindings	661
Examples: Filtering Outbound LDP Label Bindings	662
Specifying the Transport Address Used by LDP	663
Configuring the Prefixes Advertised into LDP from the Routing Table	663
Example: Configuring the Prefixes Advertised into LDP	664
Configuring FEC Deaggregation	664
Configuring Policers for LDP FECs	665
Configuring LDP IPv4 FEC Filtering	666
Configuring BFD for LDP LSPs	666
Configuring ECMP-Aware BFD for LDP LSPs	669
Configuring a Failure Action for the BFD Session on an LDP LSP	670
Configuring the Holddown Interval for the BFD Session	671
Configuring OAM Ingress Policies for LDP	671
Configuring LDP Link Protection	672
Example: Configuring LDP Link Protection	673
LDP Link Protection Overview	673
Introduction to LDP	674
Junos OS LDP Protocol Implementation	674
Understanding Multipoint Extensions to LDP	674
Using Multipoint Extensions to LDP on Targeted LDP Sessions	675
Current Limitations of LDP Link Protection	676
Using RSVP LSP as a Solution	677
Understanding Multicast LDP Link Protection	679
Different Modes for Providing LDP Link Protection	679
Label Operation for LDP Link Protection	681
Sample Multicast LDP Link Protection Configuration	687
Make-Before-Break	688
Caveats and Limitations	690
Understanding Multicast-Only Fast Reroute	690
PIM Functionality	693
Multipoint LDP Functionality	694
Packet Forwarding	695
Limitations and Caveats	696
Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute	697
Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a Multipoint LDP Domain	700
Example: Configuring LDP Downstream on Demand	717

Configuring LDP Native IPv6 Support	722
Example: Configuring LDP Native IPv6 Support	723
Example: Configuring Multipoint LDP In-Band Signaling for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs	738
Understanding Multipoint LDP Inband Signaling for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs	739
How M-LDP Works	740
Terminology	744
Ingress Join Translation and Pseudo Interface Handling	745
Ingress Splicing	745
Reverse Path Forwarding	745
LSP Root Detection	745
Egress Join Translation and Pseudo Interface Handling	746
Egress Splicing	746
Supported Functionality	746
Unsupported Functionality	747
LDP Functionality	747
Egress LER Functionality	747
Transit LSR Functionality	748
Ingress LER Functionality	748
Example: Configuring Multipoint LDP In-Band Signaling for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs	748
Configuring Miscellaneous LDP Properties	769
Configuring LDP to Use the IGP Route Metric	770
Preventing Addition of Ingress Routes to the inet.0 Routing Table	770
Multiple-Instance LDP and Carrier-of-Carriers VPNs	770
Configuring MPLS and LDP to Pop the Label on the Ultimate-Hop Router	771
Enabling LDP over RSVP-Established LSPs	771
Enabling LDP over RSVP-Established LSPs in Heterogeneous Networks	771
Configuring the TCP MD5 Signature for LDP Sessions	772
Configuring LDP Session Protection	774
Disabling SNMP Traps for LDP	774
Configuring LDP Synchronization with the IGP on LDP Links	774
Configuring LDP Synchronization with the IGP on the Router	775
Configuring the Label Withdrawal Timer	775
Ignoring the LDP Subnet Check	776
Configuring LDP LSP Traceroute	776
Collecting LDP Statistics	777
LDP Statistics Output	778
Disabling LDP Statistics on the Penultimate-Hop Router	778
LDP Statistics Limitations	779
Tracing LDP Protocol Traffic	780
Tracing LDP Protocol Traffic at the Protocol and Routing Instance Levels	780
Tracing LDP Protocol Traffic Within FECs	781
Examples: Tracing LDP Protocol Traffic	781

Part 5	Configuring Circuit Cross-Connect (CCC) and Translational Cross-Connect (TCC)	
Chapter 16	CCC and TCC Overview	785
	CCC Overview	785
	Transmitting Nonstandard BPDUs	786
	TCC Overview	786
Chapter 17	Configuring CCC and TCC	789
	Configuring Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects Using CCC	789
	Configuring the CCC Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching	
	Cross-Connects	790
	Configuring ATM Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching	
	Cross-Connects	790
	Configuring Ethernet Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching	
	Cross-Connects	791
	Configuring Ethernet VLAN Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching	
	Cross-Connects	791
	Configuring Aggregated Ethernet Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching	
	Cross-Connects	792
	Configuring Frame Relay Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching	
	Cross-Connects	793
	Configuring PPP and Cisco HDLC Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching	
	Cross-Connects	794
	Configuring the CCC Connection for Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects	794
	Configuring MPLS for Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects	794
	Example: Configuring a Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connect	795
	Configuring MPLS LSP Tunnel Cross-Connects Using CCC	797
	Configuring the CCC Encapsulation for LSP Tunnel Cross-Connects	798
	Configuring the CCC Connection for LSP Tunnel Cross-Connects	799
	Example: Configuring an LSP Tunnel Cross-Connect	800
	Configuring TCC	801
	Configuring the Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching TCCs	801
	Configuring PPP and Cisco HDLC Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching	
	TCCs	802
	Configuring ATM Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching TCCs	802
	Configuring Frame Relay Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching TCCs	802
	Configuring Ethernet Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching TCCs	803
	Configuring Ethernet Extended VLAN Encapsulation for Layer 2	
	Switching TCCs	803
	Configuring ARP for Ethernet and Ethernet Extended VLAN	
	Encapsulations	804
	Configuring the Connection for Layer 2 Switching TCCs	805
	Configuring MPLS for Layer 2 Switching TCCs	805
	CCC and TCC Graceful Restart	806
	Configuring CCC and TCC Graceful Restart	807
	Configuring CCC Switching for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs	807
	Configuring the Point-to-Multipoint LSP Switch on Ingress PE Routers	808
	Configuring Local Receivers on a Point-to-Multipoint CCC LSP Switch on	
	Ingress PE Routers	808

Configuring the Point-to-Multipoint LSP Switch on Egress PE Routers . . .	809
---	-----

Part 6

Configuring GMPLS

Chapter 18

GMPLS Overview	813
---------------------------------	------------

Introduction to GMPLS	813
GMPLS Terms and Acronyms	814
Supported GMPLS Standards	815
GMPLS Operation	816
GMPLS and OSPF	817
GMPLS and CSPF	817
GMPLS Features	818

Chapter 19

Configuring GMPLS	819
------------------------------------	------------

LMP Configuration Overview	819
Configuring LMP Traffic Engineering Links	820
Configuring the Local IP Address for Traffic Engineering Links	821
Configuring the Remote IP Address for Traffic Engineering Links	821
Configuring the Remote ID for Traffic Engineering Links	822
Configuring LMP Peers	822
Configuring the ID for LMP Peers	823
Configuring the Interface for Control Channels Between LMP Peers	823
Configuring the LMP Control Channel Interface for the Peer	823
Configuring the Remote IP Address for LMP Control Channels	824
Configuring Hello Message Intervals for LMP Control Channels	825
Controlling Message Exchange for LMP Control Channels	826
Preventing the Local Peer from Initiating LMP Negotiation	826
Associating Traffic Engineering Links with LMP Peers	826
Disabling the Traffic Engineering Link for LMP Peers	827
Configuring RSVP and OSPF for LMP Peer Interfaces	827
Configuring RSVP Signaling for LMP Peer Interfaces	827
Configuring OSPF Routing for LMP Peer Interfaces	828
Configuring the Hello Interval for LMP Peer Interfaces	828
Configuring MPLS Paths for GMPLS	828
Tracing LMP Traffic	829
Configuring MPLS LSPs for GMPLS	830
Configuring the Encoding Type	830
Configuring the GPID	831
Configuring the Signal Bandwidth Type	831
Configuring GMPLS Bidirectional LSPs	831
Allowing Nonpacket GMPLS LSPs to Establish Paths Through Routers	
Running Junos OS	832
Gracefully Tearing Down GMPLS LSPs	832
Temporarily Deleting GMPLS LSPs	832
Permanently Deleting GMPLS LSPs	833
Configuring the Graceful Deletion Timeout Interval	833
GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP Signaling Overview	834
Understanding GMPLS RSVP-TE Signaling	834
Need for GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP Signaling	834
GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP Signaling Functionality	836

	LSP Hierarchy with GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP	837
	Path Specification for GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP	837
	GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP Configuration	837
	Associated Bidirectional Packet LSP	838
	Make-Before-Break for Associated Bidirectional Packet and GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP	839
	Supported and Unsupported Features	840
	Example: Configuring GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP Signaling	840
Chapter 20	Using a Hierarchy of RSVP LSPs to Tunnel Multiple RSVP LSPs over a Single RSVP LSP	865
	Hierarchy of RSVP LSPs Overview	865
	Hierarchy of RSVP LSPs Terminology	865
	Hierarchy of RSVP LSPs Standard	866
	Hierarchy of RSVP LSPs	866
	Advertising the Forwarding Adjacency with OSPF	866
	Configuring a Hierarchy of RSVP LSPs to Tunnel Multiple RSVP LSPs Over a Single RSVP LSP	866
	Configuring an RSVP LSP on Ingress Routers	867
	Configuring Forwarding Adjacencies	867
	Configuring the Local IP Address for Forwarding Adjacencies	867
	Configuring the Remote IP Address for Forwarding Adjacencies	868
	Configuring the LSP for Forwarding Adjacencies	868
	Configuring RSVP for Forwarding Adjacencies	868
	Advertising Forwarding Adjacencies Using OSPF	869
Part 7	Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol (PCEP)	
Chapter 21	PCEP Overview	873
	PCEP Overview	873
	Support of the Path Computation Element Protocol for RSVP-TE Overview	874
	Understanding MPLS RSVP-TE	875
	Current MPLS RSVP-TE Limitations	876
	Use of an External Path Computing Entity	877
	Components of External Path Computing	878
	Path Computation Element	878
	Path Computation Client	879
	Path Computation Element Protocol	880
	Interaction Between a PCE and a PCC Using PCEP	880
	LSP Behavior with External Computing	883
	LSP Types	883
	LSP Control Mode	884
	Configuration Statements Supported for External Computing	884
	PCE-Controlled LSP Protection	885
	PCE-Controlled LSP ERO	885
	PCE Controlled Point-to-Multipoint RSVP-TE LSPs	886
	Auto-Bandwidth and PCE-Controlled LSP	887
	TCP-MD5 Authentication for PCEP Sessions	887
	Impact of Client-Side PCE Implementation on Network Performance	888

Chapter 22	Configuring PCEP for RSVP-TE	891
	Example: Configuring the Path Computation Element Protocol for MPLS	
	RSVP-TE	891
	Example: Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol for MPLS RSVP-TE	
	with Support of PCE-Initiated LSPs	905
	Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol for MPLS RSVP-TE with	
	Support of PCE-Initiated LSPs	915
	Example: Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol for MPLS RSVP-TE	
	with Support for PCE-Controlled Point-to-Multipoint LSPs	918
Chapter 23	Configuring PCEP for SPRING-TE	935
	Support of SPRING-TE for the Path Computation Element Protocol	
	Overview	935
	SPRING for Traffic Engineering	935
	Junos OS Implementation of PCEP for SPRING-TE LSPs	936
	SPRING-TE Module	936
	Traffic Engineering Database	937
	PCEP Interaction	937
	Configuration of PCEP for SPRING-TE	937
	Limitations and Unsupported Features for PCEP SPRING-TE	939
	Example: Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol for SPRING-TE	
	LSPs	939
Part 8	Troubleshooting Information	
Chapter 24	Troubleshooting MPLS	965
	Verify MPLS Interfaces	971
	Verify the MPLS Configuration	973
	Verify That Node-Link Protection Is Up	975
	Node-Link Protection Overview	982
	Verify That Link Protection Is Up	984
	Many-to-One Link Protection (Facility Backup) Overview	988
	Verify One-to-One Backup	989
	Verify That the Primary Path Is Operational	996
	Preventing Use of a Path That Previously Failed	998
	Verify That the Secondary Path Is Established	998
	Checklist for Checking the MPLS Layer	1000
	Checking the MPLS Layer	1001
	Verify the LSP	1003
	Verify the LSP Route on the Transit Router	1006
	Verify the LSP Route on the Ingress Router	1007
	Verify MPLS Labels with the traceroute Command	1009
	Verify MPLS Labels with the ping Command	1010
	Verify the MPLS Configuration	1011
	Take Appropriate Action	1013
	Verify the LSP Again	1014
	Verify the LSP	1017
	Verify the LSP Route on the Transit Router	1020
	Verify the LSP Route on the Ingress Router	1021

Verify MPLS Labels with the traceroute Command	1022
Verify MPLS Labels with the ping Command	1023
Take Appropriate Action	1025
Verify the LSP Again	1026
Checklist for Working with the Layered MPLS Troubleshooting Model	1029
Understanding the Layered MPLS Troubleshooting Model	1029
Checklist for Verifying the Physical Layer	1036
Verifying the Physical Layer	1037
Verify the LSP	1039
Verify Router Connection	1041
Verify Interfaces	1041
Take Appropriate Action	1042
Verify the LSP Again	1043
Verify the LSP	1044
Verify Router Connection	1046
Verify Interfaces	1046
Take Appropriate Action	1047
Verify the LSP Again	1048
Checklist for Checking the Data Link Layer	1049
Checking the Data Link Layer	1050
Verify the LSP	1052
Verify Interfaces	1053
Take Appropriate Action	1056
Verify the LSP Again	1057
Verify the LSP	1061
Verify Interfaces	1062
Take Appropriate Action	1065
Verify the LSP Again	1066
Checklist for Verifying the IP and IGP Layers	1070
Verifying the IP and IGP Layers	1071
Verifying the IP Layer	1073
Verify the LSP	1074
Verify IP Addressing	1075
Verify Neighbors or Adjacencies at the IP Layer	1076
Take Appropriate Action	1080
Verify the LSP Again	1081
Verify the LSP	1083
Verify IP Addressing	1084
Verify Neighbors or Adjacencies at the IP Layer	1086
Take Appropriate Action	1089
Verify the LSP Again	1090
Verifying the OSPF Protocol	1093
Verify the LSP	1094
Verify OSPF Interfaces	1097
Verify OSPF Neighbors	1098
Verify the OSPF Protocol Configuration	1099
Take Appropriate Action	1100
Verify the LSP Again	1101
Verify the LSP	1104

Verify OSPF Interfaces	1107
Verify OSPF Neighbors	1108
Verify the LSP Again	1109
Verify the LSP	1111
Verify IS-IS Adjacencies and Interfaces	1113
Verify the IS-IS Configuration	1114
Verify the LSP Again	1115
Checklist for Checking the RSVP Layer	1118
Checking the RSVP Layer	1118
Verify the LSP	1121
Verify RSVP Sessions	1122
Verify RSVP Neighbors	1124
Verify RSVP Interfaces	1125
Verify the RSVP Protocol Configuration	1126
Take Appropriate Action	1127
Verify the LSP Again	1128
Verify the LSP	1131
Verify RSVP Sessions	1132
Verify RSVP Neighbors	1134
Verify RSVP Interfaces	1135
Verify the RSVP Protocol Configuration	1137
Take Appropriate Action	1137
Verify the LSP Again	1138
Checklist for Determining LSP Status	1141
Determining LSP Statistics	1141
Checklist for Verifying LSP Use	1143
Verifying LSP Use in Your Network	1144
Verifying an LSP on the Ingress Router	1144
Verifying an LSP on a Transit Router	1146
Verifying an LSP on the Ingress Router	1147
Verifying an LSP on a Transit Router	1148
Verify That Load Balancing Is Working	1149
Example: Load-Balanced MPLS Network	1153
Router Configurations for the Load-Balanced MPLS Network	1154
Traffic Flows Before Load Balancing	1165
Verify the Operation of Uneven Bandwidth Load Balancing	1167
Checklist for Collecting Crash Data	1169
Understand Crash Data Collection	1170
Collect Crash Data for a Routing Engine Kernel	1171
Check the Routing Engine Core Files	1171
List the Core Files	1172
Compress the vmcore File	1173
Log Software Version Information	1173
Open a Case with JTAC	1174
Check the Routing Engine Core Files	1174
List the Core Files	1175
Compress the vmcore File	1176
Log Software Version Information	1176
Open a Case with JTAC	1177

Collect Crash Data for Routing Engine Daemons	1177
Check for Daemon Core Files	1178
List the Daemon Core Files	1179
Compress the Daemon Core Files	1180
Log Software Version Information	1180
Open a Case with JTAC	1181
Collect and Send Routing Engine Crash Data to JTAC	1181
Check for Daemon Core Files	1182
List the Daemon Core Files	1183
Compress the Daemon Core Files	1184
Collect Crash Data for the Packet Forwarding Engine Microkernel	1184
Display the Crash Stack Traceback and Registration Information	1185
Clear the NVRAM Contents	1189
Check Packet Forwarding Engine Microkernel Core Files	1189
List the Core Files Generated by the Crash	1190
Compress the Core Files	1190
Log Software Version Information	1191
Open a Case with JTAC	1192
Display the Crash Stack Traceback and Registration Information	1192
Clear the NVRAM Contents	1195
Check Packet Forwarding Engine Microkernel Core Files	1195
List the Core Files Generated by the Crash	1196
Compress the Core Files	1197
Path Protection Overview	1197
Configure a Primary Path	1198
Ensuring That Secondary Paths Establish When Resources Are Diminished . .	1200
One-to-One Backup Overview	1201
Configure Link Protection	1202
Configuring and Verifying Link Protection	1204
Configure Link Protection	1204
Verify That Link Protection Is Up	1205
Configure Node-Link Protection	1209
Configuring and Verifying Node-Link Protection	1211
Configure Node-Link Protection	1211
Verify That Node-Link Protection Is Up	1212
Configure IS-IS as the IGP	1219
Enable IS-IS on Routers in Your Network	1220
Configure ISO Addressing	1222
Enable IS-IS on Router Interfaces	1224
Verify That IS-IS Adjacencies Are Established	1225
Verify That IS-IS Adjacencies Are Established	1226
Configure OSPF as the IGP	1227
Enable OSPF on Routers in Your Network	1228
Verify That OSPF Neighbors Are Established	1230
Set Up BGP on Routers in Your Network	1231
Define the Local Autonomous System	1232
Configure BGP Neighbor Connections	1233
Configure a Simple Routing Policy	1234
Verify That BGP Sessions Are Up	1236

Define the Local Autonomous System	1237
Enable MPLS and RSVP	1238
Enable MPLS and RSVP on Routers	1238
Enable MPLS on Transit Router Interfaces	1239
Enable MPLS and RSVP on Routers	1240
Enable MPLS on Transit Router Interfaces	1242
Verifying the MPLS Configuration	1243
Verify MPLS Interfaces	1244
Verify the RSVP Protocol	1246
Verify RSVP Interfaces	1247
Verify Protocol Families	1249
Verify the RSVP Protocol	1252
Define a Load-Balancing Policy	1253
Use the traceroute Command to Verify MPLS Labels	1254
Apply the Load-Balancing Policy to the Forwarding Table	1255
Fast Reroute Problem Overview	1256
Problem Establishing a GRE Tunnel Checklist	1278
Troubleshooting GMPLS and GRE Tunnel	1279
Verify Protocol Families	1297
Determining LSP Status	1300
Check the Status of the LSP	1300
Display Extensive Status About the LSP	1301
Check the Status of the LSP	1305
Display Extensive Status About the LSP	1306
Checking That RSVP Path Messages Are Sent and Received	1309
Determining the Current RSVP Neighbor State	1311
Take Appropriate Action	1312
Examine BGP Routes	1313
CLI Operational Mode Top-Level Commands	1314
CLI Keyboard Shortcuts	1316
Manage Output at the ---(more)--- Prompt	1317
Working with Problems on Your Network	1318
Isolating a Broken Network Connection	1319
Identifying the Symptoms of a Broken Network Connection	1320
Isolating the Causes of a Network Problem	1321
Taking Appropriate Action for Resolving the Network Problem	1322
Evaluating the Solution to Check Whether the Network Problem Is Resolved	1323
Display Junos OS Information	1324
Display Version Information for Junos OS Packages	1325
Display the Current Active Router Configuration	1326
Copy Junos OS to the Router	1330
Add New Software	1330
Compare Information Logged Before and After the Upgrade	1331
Displaying LSP Status Events	1331
Call Was Cleared by RSVP Event	1334
Change in Active Path Event	1334
Clear Call Event	1335
Deselected as Active Event	1336

Link Protection Down Event	1336
Originate Call Event	1338
ResvTear Received Event	1338
Session Preempted Event	1339
Displaying General LSP Error Events	1340
Admission Control Failure Event	1341
Explicit Route: Bad Loose Route Event	1342
Explicit Route: Bad Strict Route Event	1344
Explicit Route: Format Error Event	1346
Explicit Route: Wrong Delivery Event	1346
Invalid Destination Address Event	1348
Invalid Filter for Policing Event	1348
MPLS Graceful Restart: Recovery Failed Event	1349
MPLS Label Allocation Failure Event	1349
Non-RSVP Capable Router Detected Event	1350
No Route Toward Destination Event	1351
Unsupported Traffic Class Event	1352
CSPF: Computation Result Accepted Event	1353
CSPF: Reroute Due to Re-Optimization Event	1353
Retry Limit Exceeded Event	1354
Log the Software Version Information	1355
Log the Hardware Version Information	1356
Log the System Boot-Message Information	1357
Log the BGP, IS-IS, and OSPF Adjacency Information	1359
Back Up the Currently Running and Active File System	1360
Reinstall Junos OS	1361
Reconfigure Junos OS	1361
Configure Host Names, Domain Names, and IP Addresses	1362
Protecting Network Security by Configuring the Root Password	1363
Check Network Connectivity	1364
Copy Backup Configurations to the Router	1365
Configure Host Names, Domain Names, and IP Addresses	1365
Check Network Connectivity	1366
Automatic Autobandwidth Adjustment Failed Event	1366
Displaying DiffServ-Aware Traffic-Engineered LSP Events	1368
Unsupported Traffic Class Event	1369
Traffic Class Value Out of Allowed Range Event	1369
The Combination of Setup Priority and Traffic Class Is Not One of the Configured TE Classes Event	1369
RSVP Error, Subcode 7, Signal Type Does Not Match Link Encoding Event	1370
Unacceptable Label Value Event	1370
Unsupported Switching Type Event	1371
Gather Component Alarm Information	1371
Display the Current Router Alarms	1371
Display Error Messages in the Messages Log File	1372
Display Error Messages in the Chassis Process Log File	1372
Case Study for a CSPF Failure	1373
Verify That the LSP Is Established	1374
Check the Administrative Group Configuration	1375

Examining a CSPF Failure	1379
Verify the CSPF Failure	1379
Examine the CSPF Log File	1380
Examine the Traffic Engineering Database	1382
Check the Administrative Group Configuration on R5	1385
Verify the CSPF Failure	1386
Examining the Hello Message	1388
Displaying the Status of IS-IS Adjacencies	1390
Verifying Adjacent Routers	1391
Examine the Forwarding Table	1392
Check OSPF on a Stub Router	1393
Checklist for Verifying the BGP Protocol and Peers	1395
Verify BGP Peers	1396
Verify BGP on an Internal Router	1397
Verify BGP on a Border Router	1399
Verify Advertised BGP Routes	1403
Verify That a Particular BGP Route Is Received on Your Router	1403
Examine the EBGp over IBGP Selection	1404
Examine BGP Routes and Route Selection	1405
Examine the Local Preference Selection	1407
Examine the Multiple Exit Discriminator Route Selection	1408
Examine the EBGp over IBGP Selection	1409
Examine the IGP Cost Selection	1410
Examine the Local Preference Selection	1411
Examine the Multiple Exit Discriminator Route Selection	1412
Examine the EBGp over IBGP Selection	1413
Examine the IGP Cost Selection	1414
Examine Routes in the Forwarding Table	1415
Ping the Egress Router	1416
View the RSVP Log File on Transit Routers	1417
Check the RSVP Log File on the Egress Router	1419
Determine and Correct the Problem on the Egress Router	1419
Check the Routing CPU Memory Usage	1421
Check Overall CPU and Memory Usage	1421
Check Routing Protocol Process (rpd) Memory Usage	1423
Display Tasks	1426
Run Snmpwalk from an NMS System to a Juniper Router	1429
Configure Trace Operations for SNMP	1430
Query a MIB With SNMPGet	1431
Check CPU Utilization	1432
Check CPU Utilization per Process	1433
Retrieve Version Information about Router Software Components	1436
Checklist for Displaying Basic Chassis Information	1437
Display Basic Chassis Information	1437
Maintain a Single Configuration File for Both Routing Engines	1440
Configure the New Group	1440
Apply the New Group	1441
Configure the New Group	1442
Apply the New Group	1444

List Files and Directories on a Router	1445
Display File Contents	1445
Rename a File on a Router	1446
Delete a File on a Router	1446
Check the Time on a Router	1447
Check for Users in Configuration Mode	1447
Check the Commands That Users Are Entering	1448
Configure the Log File for Tracking CLI Commands	1448
Display the Configured Log File	1449
Configure the Log File for Tracking CLI Commands	1450
Check When the Last Configuration Change Occurred	1451
Configure Configuration Change Tracking	1451
Display the Configured Log File	1452
Configure Configuration Change Tracking	1452
Display a Log File	1453
Configure IS-IS-Specific Options	1454
Displaying Detailed IS-IS Protocol Information	1454
Displaying Sent or Received IS-IS Protocol Packets	1456
Analyzing IS-IS Link-State PDUs in Detail	1457
Displaying Detailed IS-IS Protocol Information	1459
Analyzing IS-IS Link-State PDUs in Detail	1461
Configure OSPF-Specific Options	1463
Diagnose OSPF Session Establishment Problems	1463
Analyze OSPF Link-State Advertisement Packets in Detail	1467
Diagnose OSPF Session Establishment Problems	1468
Analyze OSPF Link-State Advertisement Packets in Detail	1472
Chassis	1473
Physical Interface Cards	1473
Routing Engine	1474
Compare Information Logged Before and After the Reinstall	1474
Back Up the New Software	1474
Monitor Hardware Components	1475
Log Software Version Information	1475
Hardware Components	1476
Chassis	1477
Flexible PIC Concentrators	1477
Physical Interface Cards	1477
Routing Engine	1478
Power Supplies	1478
Cooling System	1478

Part 9

Chapter 25

Configuration Statements

MPLS Configuration Statements	1481
abstract-hop	1486
adaptive	1487
adjust-interval	1488
adjust-threshold	1489
adjust-threshold-activate-bandwidth	1490

adjust-threshold-overflow-limit	1491
adjust-threshold-underflow-limit	1492
admin-down	1492
admin-group (for Interfaces)	1493
admin-group (for LSPs)	1494
admin-group-extended	1495
admin-groups	1496
admin-groups-extended	1497
admin-groups-extended-range	1498
advertise-mode (MPLS)	1499
advertisement-hold-time	1500
allow-fragmentation	1500
always-mark-connection-protection-tlv	1501
associate-backup-pe-groups	1501
associate-lsp	1502
auto-bandwidth (MPLS Tunnel)	1503
auto-bandwidth (MPLS Statistics)	1504
auto-policing	1505
backup-pe-group	1506
bandwidth (Fast Reroute, Signaled, and Multiclass LSPs)	1507
bandwidth (Static LSP)	1508
bandwidth-model	1509
bandwidth-percent	1510
bfd-liveness-detection (Protocols MPLS)	1511
class-of-service (Protocols MPLS)	1512
constituent-list	1513
container-label-switched-path	1514
corouted-bidirectional	1515
corouted-bidirectional-passive	1516
credibility	1517
database	1518
delay (querier)	1519
delay (responder)	1520
description (Protocols MPLS)	1521
deselect-on-bandwidth-failure	1522
diffserv-te	1523
disable (Protocols MPLS)	1524
dual-transport	1525
dynamic-tunnels	1526
egress-protection (MPLS)	1527
encoding-type	1528
entropy-label	1529
ethernet-vlan (Protocols Link Management)	1529
ether-pseudowire	1530
exclude (for Administrative Groups)	1531
exclude (for Fast Reroute)	1532
exclude-srlg	1533
expand-loose-hop	1534
explicit-null (Protocols MPLS)	1535

export (MPLS Traffic engineering database)	1536
failure-action (Protocols MPLS)	1537
family	1538
family mpls	1539
fast-reroute (Protocols MPLS)	1542
fate-sharing	1543
from (Protocols MPLS)	1544
gpip	1545
gre (Routing Options)	1546
hop-limit	1547
import (MPLS Traffic Engineering Database)	1548
ip-tunnel-rpf-check	1549
include-all (for Administrative Groups)	1550
include-all (for Fast Reroute)	1551
include-any (for Administrative Groups)	1552
include-any (for Fast Reroute)	1553
ingress (LSP)	1554
install (Protocols MPLS)	1555
ingress-policy	1556
interface (Protocols MPLS)	1557
inter-domain	1558
ip-tunnel-rpf-check	1559
ipv6-tunneling	1560
label-switched-path (Protocols MPLS)	1561
label-switched-path-template (Container LSP)	1564
ldp-tunneling	1564
least-fill	1565
link-protection (Dynamic LSPs)	1565
link-protection (Static LSPs)	1566
load-balance-label-capability	1567
log-updown (Protocols MPLS)	1568
longest-match	1569
loss (querier)	1570
loss (responder)	1571
loss-delay (querier)	1572
lsp-attributes	1573
lsping-channel-type	1574
maximum-bandwidth (Protocols MPLS)	1575
maximum-labels	1576
minimum-bandwidth-adjust-interval	1577
minimum-bandwidth-adjust-threshold-change	1577
minimum-bandwidth-adjust-threshold-value	1578
metric (Protocols MPLS)	1579
minimum-bandwidth	1580
monitor-bandwidth	1580
most-fill	1580
mpls (Protocols)	1581
mpls-tp-mode	1581
mtu-signaling	1582

next-hop (Protocols MPLS)	1583
no-bfd-triggered-local-repair	1584
no-cspf	1585
no-decrement-ttl	1586
no-install-to-address	1587
no-load-balance-label-capability	1588
no-mcast-replication	1589
no-propagate-ttl	1590
no-transit-statistics	1591
no-trap	1592
node-protection (Static LSP)	1593
normalization	1594
oam (Protocols MPLS)	1596
optimize-adaptive-teardown	1598
optimize-aggressive	1599
optimize-hold-dead-delay	1600
optimize-switchover-delay	1601
optimize-timer (Protocols MPLS)	1602
p2mp (Protocols MPLS)	1603
p2mp-lsp-next-hop	1604
path (Protocols MPLS)	1605
path-mtu	1607
per-prefix-label	1608
performance-monitoring (Protocols MPLS)	1609
policing (Protocols MPLS)	1610
pop	1611
preference (Protocols MPLS)	1612
primary (Protocols MPLS)	1613
priority (Protocols MPLS)	1614
protection-revert-time	1615
push	1616
random	1617
record	1618
retry-limit	1619
retry-timer	1620
revert-timer	1621
responder (performance-monitoring)	1622
rpf-check-policy (Routing Options)	1623
rsvp-error-hold-time	1624
sampling (Protocols MPLS)	1625
secondary (Protocols MPLS)	1626
select	1627
signal-bandwidth	1628
smart-optimize-timer	1629
soft-preemption (Protocols MPLS)	1630
splitting-merging	1631
srlg	1632
srlg-cost	1633
srlg-value	1633

	standby	1634
	static-label-switched-path	1635
	statistics (Protocols MPLS)	1637
	swap	1639
	switch-away-lsps	1640
	switching-type	1641
	sync-active-path-bandwidth	1642
	te-class-matrix	1643
	to	1644
	traceoptions (Protocols MPLS)	1645
	traffic-class (delay)	1647
	traffic-class (loss)	1649
	traffic-class (loss-delay)	1651
	traffic-engineering (Protocols MPLS)	1653
	traffic-engineering (Protocols BGP)	1654
	transit-lsp-association	1655
	ultimate-hop-popping	1656
Chapter 26	RSVP Configuration Statements	1657
	admin-group	1659
	aggregate (Protocols RSVP)	1660
	authentication-key (Protocols RSVP)	1661
	bandwidth (Protocols RSVP)	1662
	bypass (Signaled LSP)	1663
	bypass (Static LSP)	1664
	class-of-service (Protocols RSVP)	1665
	destination-networks	1666
	devices	1667
	disable (Protocols RSVP)	1668
	dynamic-bidirectional-transport	1669
	fast-reroute (Protocols RSVP)	1669
	graceful-deletion-timeout	1670
	graceful-restart (Protocols RSVP)	1671
	hello-acknowledgements	1672
	hello-interval (Protocols RSVP)	1673
	hop-limit	1674
	interface (Protocols RSVP)	1676
	keep-multiplier	1678
	label-switched-path-template (Multicast)	1679
	link-protection (RSVP)	1681
	load-balance (Protocols RSVP)	1682
	max-bypasses	1683
	no-local-reversion	1684
	node-hello	1685
	no-adjacency-down-notification (Protocols IS-IS)	1686
	no-cspf (Protocols RSVP)	1687
	no-enhanced-frr-profile (Protocols RSVP)	1687
	no-interface-hello	1688
	no-neighbor-down-notification	1689

	no-node-id-subobject	1689
	no-p2mp-sublsp	1690
	node-link-protection (Protocols MPLS)	1691
	optimize-timer (Protocols RSVP)	1692
	path (Protocols RSVP)	1693
	peer-interface (Protocols RSVP)	1694
	preemption	1695
	priority (Protocols RSVP)	1696
	refresh-time	1697
	reliable	1698
	rsvp	1699
	rsvp-te (Routing Options)	1700
	setup-protection	1701
	soft-preemption (Protocols RSVP)	1701
	static-label-switched-path	1702
	subscription	1703
	traceoptions (Protocols RSVP)	1704
	transit	1706
	tunnel-services (RSVP)	1707
	ultimate-hop-popping	1708
	update-threshold	1709
Chapter 27	LDP Configuration Statements	1711
	allow-subnet-mismatch	1713
	authentication-algorithm	1714
	authentication-key (Protocols LDP)	1716
	authentication-key-chain (Protocols LDP)	1717
	auto-targeted-session	1718
	bfd-liveness-detection (Protocols LDP)	1719
	deaggregate	1720
	disable (Protocols LDP)	1721
	dod-request-policy	1722
	downstream-on-demand	1722
	ecmp	1723
	egress-policy	1724
	explicit-null (Protocols LDP)	1725
	export (Protocols LDP)	1726
	failure-action (Protocols LDP)	1727
	fec	1728
	graceful-restart (Protocols LDP)	1729
	hello-interval (Protocols LDP)	1730
	helper-disable (LDP)	1731
	holddown-interval	1732
	hold-time (Protocols LDP)	1733
	ignore-lsp-metrics	1734
	igp-synchronization	1735
	import (Protocols LDP)	1736
	ingress-policy	1737
	interface (Protocols LDP)	1738

	keepalive-interval	1739
	keepalive-timeout	1740
	l2-smart-policy	1741
	label-withdrawal-delay	1742
	ldp	1743
	ldp-synchronization	1746
	log-updown (Protocols LDP)	1747
	make-before-break (LDP)	1748
	maximum-neighbor-recovery-time	1749
	mldp-inband-signalling (Protocols Multipoint LDP)	1750
	mofrr-asm-starg (Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a PIM Domain)	1751
	mofrr-disjoint-upstream-only (Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a PIM Domain)	1752
	mofrr-no-backup-join (Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a PIM Domain)	1753
	mofrr-primary-path-selection-by-routing (Multicast-Only Fast Reroute)	1754
	no-forwarding	1755
	oam (Protocols LDP)	1756
	p2mp (Protocols LDP)	1757
	p2mp-ldp-next-hop	1758
	periodic-traceroute	1759
	policing (Protocols LDP)	1761
	policy (Multicast-Only Fast Reroute)	1762
	policy (Protocols Multipoint LDP)	1764
	preference (Protocols LDP)	1765
	reconnect-time	1766
	recovery-time	1767
	session-protection	1768
	stream-protection (Multicast-Only Fast Reroute)	1769
	strict-targeted-hellos	1770
	targeted-hello	1771
	traceoptions (Protocols LDP)	1772
	track-igp-metric	1774
	traffic-statistics (Protocols LDP)	1775
	transport-address	1777
	version (BFD)	1778
Chapter 28	CCC and TCC Configuration Statements	1779
	connections (Circuits)	1780
	encapsulation (Logical Interface)	1781
	encapsulation (Physical Interface)	1785
	interface-switch	1791
	lsp-switch	1792
	output-interface (CCC)	1792
	p2mp-receive-switch	1793
	p2mp-transmit-switch	1794
	remote-interface-switch	1795
Chapter 29	GMPLS Configuration Statements	1797
	address (Peer)	1798
	control-channel (Protocols Link Management Peer)	1798

dead-interval	1799
disable (GMPLS)	1800
disable (OSPF)	1801
hello-dead-interval	1803
hello-interval (LMP)	1804
hello-interval (Protocols OSPF)	1805
interface (Protocols Link Management)	1806
label-switched-path (Protocols Link Management)	1806
link-management	1807
lmp-control-channel	1808
lmp-protocol	1809
local-address (Protocols Link Management)	1810
passive (Protocols Link Management)	1810
peer (Protocols LMP)	1811
peer-interface (Protocols OSPF)	1812
remote-address (for LMP Control Channel)	1813
remote-address (for LMP Traffic Engineering)	1814
remote-id	1815
retransmission-interval	1816
retransmit-interval (OSPF)	1817
retry-limit (Protocols Link Management)	1818
te-link	1819
traceoptions (Protocols Link Management)	1820
transit-delay (OSPF)	1822
upstream-label	1823
Chapter 30	PCEP Configuration Statements
	1825
pcep	1826
delegation-cleanup-timeout	1827
delegation-priority	1828
destination-ipv4-address	1829
destination-port	1829
label-switched-path-template	1830
lsp-cleanup-timer	1831
lsp-external-controller	1832
max-unknown-messages	1833
max-unknown-requests	1834
message-rate-limit	1835
pce	1836
pce-group (PCE)	1838
pce-group (Protocols PCEP)	1839
pce-type	1840
querier (performance-monitoring)	1841
traceoptions (PCE)	1843
traceoptions (Protocols PCEP)	1845
update-rate-limit	1846

Part 10**Chapter 31****Operational Commands****MPLS Operational Commands 1849**

clear mpls lsp	1851
clear mpls container-lsp	1853
clear performance-monitoring mpls lsp	1855
monitor mpls delay rsvp	1856
monitor mpls loss rsvp	1860
monitor mpls loss-delay rsvp	1865
ping mpls bgp	1869
ping mpls lsp-end-point	1871
request mpls container-lsp	1873
request mpls lsp adjust-autobandwidth	1874
show connections	1876
show link-management	1879
show link-management peer	1883
show link-management routing	1885
show link-management statistics	1889
show link-management te-link	1891
show mpls abstract-hop-membership	1894
show mpls admin-groups	1896
show mpls association	1898
show mpls call-admission-control	1900
show mpls container-lsp	1903
show mpls context-identifier	1910
show mpls correlation label	1912
show mpls correlation nexthop-id	1914
show mpls cspf	1915
show mpls diffserv-te	1917
show mpls egress-protection	1919
show mpls interface	1921
show mpls label usage	1923
show mpls lsp	1926
show mpls lsp abstract-computation	1944
show mpls lsp autobandwidth	1946
show mpls path	1949
show mpls srlg	1951
show mpls static-lsp	1953
show performance-monitoring mpls lsp	1957
show ted database	1963
show ted link	1971
show ted protocol	1975
traceroute mpls bgp	1977
transit (Chained Composite Next Hops)	1981

Chapter 32**RSVP Operational Commands 1983**

clear rsvp session	1984
clear rsvp statistics	1986
monitor label-switched-path	1987
ping mpls rsvp	1990

	show rsvp interface	1995
	show rsvp neighbor	2000
	show rsvp session	2005
	show rsvp statistics	2016
	show rsvp version	2021
	traceroute mpls rsvp	2024
Chapter 33	LDP Operational Commands	2029
	clear ldp neighbor	2030
	clear ldp session	2031
	clear ldp statistics	2032
	ping mpls ldp	2033
	show ldp database	2036
	show ldp fec-filters	2045
	show ldp interface	2046
	show ldp neighbor	2048
	show ldp overview	2050
	show ldp p2mp tunnel	2054
	show ldp path	2055
	show ldp route	2057
	show ldp session	2065
	show ldp statistics	2072
	show ldp traffic-statistics	2076
	show security keychain	2080
	traceroute mpls ldp	2083
Chapter 34	CCC and TCC Operational Commands	2087
	show connections	2088
	show route ccc	2091
	show route forwarding-table	2092
Chapter 35	PCEP Operational Commands	2109
	clear path-computation-client statistics	2110
	request path-computation-client active-pce	2111
	show path-computation-client active-pce	2112
	show path-computation-client statistics	2116

List of Figures

Part 1	Understanding Traffic Engineering	
Chapter 1	Traffic Engineering Overview	3
	Figure 1: Junos OS Implementation of BGP Link-State Distribution	12
	Figure 2: BGP Link-State Source Packet Routing in Networking (SPRING)	17
Part 2	Configuring MPLS	
Chapter 2	MPLS Overview	23
	Figure 3: Label Encoding	30
	Figure 4: Class-of-Service Bits	31
	Figure 5: CSPF Computation Process	35
	Figure 6: Aggregation Router A Dual-Homed on Core Routers B and C	38
	Figure 7: Typical SPF Tree, Sourced from Router A	39
	Figure 8: Modified SPF Tree, Using LSP A–D as a Shortcut	39
	Figure 9: IGP Shortcuts	40
	Figure 10: IGP Shortcuts in a Bigger Network	41
	Figure 11: SPF Computations with Advertised LSPs	42
	Figure 12: MPLS Application Topology	44
	Figure 13: How BGP Determines How to Reach Next-Hop Addresses	45
	Figure 14: Routing and Forwarding Tables, traffic-engineering bgp	48
	Figure 15: Routing and Forwarding Tables, traffic-engineering bgp-igp	49
	Figure 16: Detours Established for an LSP Using Fast Reroute	51
	Figure 17: Detour After the Link from Router B to Router C Fails	51
	Figure 18: Detours Merging into Other Detours	52
	Figure 19: Basic Bidirectional Measurement	59
Chapter 3	Configuring MPLS Routers	63
	Figure 20: Ingress View of Abstract Hops	78
	Figure 21: Sample Path Constraints for Abstract Hops	81
	Figure 22: Configuring Abstract Hop Path Constraint	85
	Figure 23: IPv6 Networks Linked by MPLS IPv4 Tunnels	104
	Figure 24: MPLS-TP OAM Associated Bidirectional LSPs	173
	Figure 25: MPLS Inter-AS Link-Node Protection Conceptual Topology	184
	Figure 26: MPLS Inter-AS Link-Node Protection Example Topology	186
	Figure 27: Egress Protection LSP Configured from Router PE1 to Router PE2	199
	Figure 28: Egress Protection LSP Configured from Router PE1 to Router PE2	204
	Figure 29: Co-located PLR and protector in collocated protector model	222
	Figure 30: Dynamic MPLS-over-UDP Tunnels	249
	Figure 31: Anti-Spoofing Protection for Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnels	261
	Figure 32: Anti-Spoofing Protection for Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnels	264

Chapter 4	Configuring MPLS-Signaled LSPs	275
	Figure 33: Corouted Bidirectional LSP	284
	Figure 34: Penultimate-Hop Popping for an LSP	286
	Figure 35: Ultimate-Hop Popping for an LSP	287
	Figure 36: least-fill Load Balancing Algorithm Example	319
Chapter 5	Configuring Static and Explicit-Path LSPs	337
	Figure 37: Static MPLS Configuration	339
Chapter 6	Configuring Point-to-Multipoint LSPs	347
	Figure 38: Point-to-Multipoint LSPs	348
	Figure 39: RSVP-Signaled Point-to-Multipoint LSP	352
Chapter 8	Configuring Miscellaneous MPLS Properties	401
	Figure 40: Topology with BFD-Triggered Local Repair	426
	Figure 41: Link-State Distribution Using BGP	434
	Figure 42: Sample Topology	453
	Figure 43: Dynamic Bandwidth Management Using Container LSP	483
	Figure 44: Configuring On-Demand Loss and Delay Measurement	511
	Figure 45: Configuring Pro-Active Loss and Delay Measurements	522
Part 3	Configuring RSVP	
Chapter 10	Configuring RSVP	545
	Figure 46: Service Provider Network with PE Routers	554
	Figure 47: Penultimate-Hop Popping for an LSP	564
	Figure 48: Ultimate-Hop Popping for an LSP	564
Chapter 11	Configuring RSVP Link Protection and Node Protection to Protect from Traffic Failures	575
	Figure 49: Link Protection Creating a Bypass LSP for the Protected Interface	576
	Figure 50: Node Protection Creating a Next-Next-Hop Bypass LSP	577
	Figure 51: One-to-One Backup	580
	Figure 52: Facility Backup	581
Chapter 13	Configuring RSVP LSP Tunnels	597
	Figure 53: RSVP LSP Tunnel Topology Diagram	599
Part 4	Configuring LDP	
Chapter 14	LDP Overview	623
	Figure 54: Swap and Push When LDP LSPs Are Tunneled Through RSVP LSPs	629
	Figure 55: Double Push When LDP LSPs Are Tunneled Through RSVP LSPs	630
Chapter 15	Configuring LDP	633
	Figure 56: Example Longest Match for LDP	640
	Figure 57: Multicast LDP Support for Targeted LDP Session	675
	Figure 58: Incomplete Coverage Problem with LFA	676
	Figure 59: Manually Configured RSVP LSP Coverage	677
	Figure 60: Dynamically Configured RSVP LSP Coverage	678
	Figure 61: Multicast LDP Link Protection Sample Topology	680

	Figure 62: LDP Label Operation Sample Topology	681
	Figure 63: Unicast LDP Label Operation	683
	Figure 64: Multicast LDP Label Operation	684
	Figure 65: LDP Link Protection Label Operation	687
	Figure 66: MoFRR Sample Topology	692
	Figure 67: MoFRR IP Route Lookup in the Packet Forwarding Engine	695
	Figure 68: MoFRR MPLS Route Lookup in the Packet Forwarding Engine	696
	Figure 69: MoFRR in a Multipoint LDP Domain	701
	Figure 70: Example LDP Native IPv6 Support	724
	Figure 71: Label Bindings in M-LDP Signaling	740
	Figure 72: Sample M-LDP Topology in PIM-Free MPLS Core	741
	Figure 73: Sample M-LDP Topology in PIM-Enabled MPLS Core	742
	Figure 74: M-LDP In-Band Signaling for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs Example Topology	749
Part 5	Configuring Circuit Cross-Connect (CCC) and Translational Cross-Connect (TCC)	
Chapter 16	CCC and TCC Overview	785
	Figure 75: TCC Example	786
Chapter 17	Configuring CCC and TCC	789
	Figure 76: Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connect	789
	Figure 77: Topology of a Frame Relay Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connect	795
	Figure 78: Sample Topology of a VLAN Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connect	796
	Figure 79: MPLS Tunnel Cross-Connect	797
	Figure 80: Example Topology of MPLS LSP Tunnel Cross-Connect	800
	Figure 81: Remote Interface Switch Connecting Two CE Routers Using CCC	806
Part 6	Configuring GMPLS	
Chapter 19	Configuring GMPLS	819
	Figure 82: Traditional Layer 2 Point-to-Point Services	835
	Figure 83: GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP	836
	Figure 84: Setting Up a GMPLS VLAN LSP	842
	Figure 85: Data Traffic Flow of GMPLS VLAN LSP	846
	Figure 86: Configuring GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP Signaling	847
Part 7	Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol (PCEP)	
Chapter 21	PCEP Overview	873
	Figure 87: PCEP Session	873
	Figure 88: Example MPLS Traffic Engineering	877
	Figure 89: PCC and RSVP-TE	880
	Figure 90: Example PCE for MPLS RSVP-TE	883
Chapter 22	Configuring PCEP for RSVP-TE	891
	Figure 91: Configuring PCEP for MPLS RSVP-TE	893
	Figure 92: Example PCE-Initiated LSP for MPLS RSVP-TE	907
	Figure 93: Example PCE-Controlled Point-to-Multipoint LSPs	919

Chapter 23	Configuring PCEP for SPRING-TE	935
	Figure 94: PCEP for SPRING-TE LSPs	940
Part 8	Troubleshooting Information	
Chapter 24	Troubleshooting MPLS	965
	Figure 95: Node-Link Protection	983
	Figure 96: Many-to-One or Link Protection	988
	Figure 97: Checking the MPLS Layer	1002
	Figure 98: MPLS Network Broken at the MPLS Layer	1002
	Figure 99: Layered MPLS Network Troubleshooting Model	1030
	Figure 100: MPLS Basic Network Topology Example	1032
	Figure 101: Verifying the Physical Layer	1038
	Figure 102: MPLS Network Broken at the Physical Layer	1039
	Figure 103: Checking the Data Link Layer	1051
	Figure 104: MPLS Network Broken at the Data Link Layer	1051
	Figure 105: IP and IGP Layers	1072
	Figure 106: MPLS Network Broken at the IP and IGP Layers	1073
	Figure 107: MPLS Network Broken at the IP Layer	1074
	Figure 108: MPLS Network Broken at the OSPF Protocol Layer	1093
	Figure 109: Checking the RSVP Layer	1119
	Figure 110: MPLS Network Broken at the RSVP Layer	1120
	Figure 111: MPLS Topology for Verifying LSP Use	1144
	Figure 112: Load-Balancing Network Topology	1154
	Figure 113: Three Areas Where a Software Crash Can Occur	1171
	Figure 114: Path Protection	1197
	Figure 115: One-to-One Backup Detours	1202
	Figure 116: IS-IS Network Topology	1219
	Figure 117: OSPF Network Topology	1227
	Figure 118: BGP Network Topology	1231
	Figure 119: MPLS Network Topology	1244
	Figure 120: Fast Reroute Problem Network	1257
	Figure 121: GMPLS Network Topology	1281
	Figure 122: MPLS Network Topology	1300
	Figure 123: Process for Diagnosing Problems in Your Network	1319
	Figure 124: Network with a Problem	1320
	Figure 125: CSPF Topology with Administrative Group Coloring	1373
	Figure 126: User-Provided Constraints	1383
	Figure 127: RSVP Hello Message	1388
	Figure 128: IS-IS Network Topology	1391
	Figure 129: BGP Network Topology	1396
	Figure 130: BGP Network Topology	1406
	Figure 131: Chassis MIB Tree	1432
	Figure 132: System Application MIB Tree	1434

List of Tables

	About the Documentation	xlvi
	Table 1: Notice Icons	xlvii
	Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions	xlviii
Part 2	Configuring MPLS	
Chapter 3	Configuring MPLS Routers	63
	Table 3: Hybrid Computation for Abstract Hops	74
	Table 4: Using Abstract Hops in Path Constraints	79
Chapter 4	Configuring MPLS-Signaled LSPs	275
	Table 5: MPLS LSP Load Balancing Options	299
	Table 6: MPLS CoS Values	312
Chapter 7	Configuring DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineering to Achieve Service Level Guarantees on an MPLS network	377
	Table 7: Default Values for the Traffic Engineering Class Matrix	385
Chapter 8	Configuring Miscellaneous MPLS Properties	401
	Table 8: Sample Scenarios for Using 3, 4, or 5 MPLS Labels	402
	Table 9: LSP Sequence Order for Bin Packing	453
	Table 10: LSP Sequence Order for Deadlock	454
	Table 11: LSP Sequence Order for Predictability	455
	Table 12: LSP Sequence Order for Predictability	455
	Table 13: Normalization with Per-LSP Autobandwidth Adjustment Changes	465
	Table 14: Normalization with Traffic Growth	466
	Table 15: Applicability of RSVP LSPs Configuration to a Container LSP	473
Part 3	Configuring RSVP	
Chapter 10	Configuring RSVP	545
	Table 16: show rsvp route-session-id Output Fields	572
Chapter 11	Configuring RSVP Link Protection and Node Protection to Protect from Traffic Failures	575
	Table 17: One-to-One Backup Compared with Facility Backup	579
Part 4	Configuring LDP	
Chapter 15	Configuring LDP	633
	Table 18: from Operators That Apply to LDP Received-Label Filtering	659
	Table 19: to Operators for LDP Outbound-Label Filtering	661

Part 7	Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol (PCEP)	
Chapter 21	PCEP Overview	873
	Table 20: Applicability of MPLS and Existing LSP Configurations to a PCE-Controlled LSP	885
Part 8	Troubleshooting Information	
Chapter 24	Troubleshooting MPLS	965
	Table 21: Checklist for Checking the MPLS Layer	1000
	Table 22: Checklist for Working with the Layered MPLS Troubleshooting Model	1029
	Table 23: Checklist for Verifying the Physical Layer	1037
	Table 24: Checklist for Checking the Data Link Layer	1050
	Table 25: Checklist for Verifying the IP and IGP Layers	1070
	Table 26: Checklist for Checking the RSVP Layer	1118
	Table 27: Checklist for Determining the LSP State	1141
	Table 28: Checklist for Verifying LSP Use	1143
	Table 29: MPLS Label Range Allocations	1147
	Table 30: MPLS Label Range Allocations	1149
	Table 31: Checklist for Collecting Crash Data	1169
	Table 32: Major Routing Engine Daemons	1178
	Table 33: Major Routing Engine Daemons	1182
	Table 34: NVRAM Location on the Microkernel of the Packet Forwarding Engine Components	1185
	Table 35: Problem Establishing a GRE Tunnel Checklist	1278
	Table 36: CLI Operational Mode Top-Level Commands	1314
	Table 37: CLI Keyboard Shortcuts	1316
	Table 38: Keyboard Shortcuts at the ---(more)--- Prompt	1317
	Table 39: Checklist for Working with Problems on Your Network	1318
	Table 40: Checklist for Verifying the BGP Protocol and Peers	1395
	Table 41: Checklist for Displaying Basic Chassis Information	1437
	Table 42: Output fields for the show chassis hardware command	1439
	Table 43: Severity Levels	1449
	Table 44: Severity Levels	1451
	Table 45: IS-IS Protocol Tracing Flags	1455
	Table 46: IS-IS Protocol Tracing Flags	1460
	Table 47: OSPF Protocol Tracing Flags	1465
	Table 48: OSPF Protocol Tracing Flags	1469
	Table 49: Maximum Number of Routers per Rack	1473
	Table 50: Maximum Number of Routers per Rack	1477
Part 10	Operational Commands	
Chapter 31	MPLS Operational Commands	1849
	Table 51: monitor mpls delay rsvp Output Fields	1857
	Table 52: monitor mpls loss rsvp Output Fields	1861
	Table 53: show connections Output Fields	1877
	Table 54: show link-management Output Fields	1879
	Table 55: show link-management peer Output Fields	1883

	Table 56: show link-management routing Output Fields	1885
	Table 57: show link-management statistics Output Fields	1889
	Table 58: show link-management te-link Output Fields	1891
	Table 59: show mpls abstract-hop-membership Output Fields	1894
	Table 60: show mpls admin-groups Output Fields	1896
	Table 61: show mpls association Output Fields	1898
	Table 62: show mpls call-admission-control Output Fields	1901
	Table 63: show mpls container-lsp Output Fields	1904
	Table 64: show mpls lsp Output Fields	1910
	Table 65: show mpls correlation label Output Fields	1912
	Table 66: show mpls correlation nexthop-id Output Fields	1914
	Table 67: show mpls cspf Output Fields	1915
	Table 68: show mpls diffserv-te Output Fields	1917
	Table 69: show mpls lsp Output Fields	1919
	Table 70: show mpls interface Output Fields	1921
	Table 71: show mpls label usage Fields	1924
	Table 72: show mpls lsp Output Fields	1928
	Table 73: show mpls lsp abstract-computation Output Fields	1944
	Table 74: show mpls lsp autobandwidth Output Fields	1946
	Table 75: show mpls path Output Fields	1949
	Table 76: show mpls srlg Output Fields	1951
	Table 77: show mpls static-lsp Output Fields	1954
	Table 78: show performance-monitoring mpls lsp Output Fields	1958
	Table 79: show ted database Output Fields	1964
	Table 80: show ted link Output Fields	1971
	Table 81: show ted protocol Output Fields	1975
	Table 82: traceroute mpls bgp Output Fields	1978
Chapter 32	RSVP Operational Commands	1983
	Table 83: Output Control Keys for the monitor label-switched-path Command	1987
	Table 84: monitor label-switched-path Output Fields	1988
	Table 85: show rsvp interface Output Fields	1996
	Table 86: show rsvp neighbor Output Fields	2000
	Table 87: show rsvp session Output Fields	2007
	Table 88: show rsvp statistics Output Fields	2016
	Table 89: show rsvp version Output Fields	2021
	Table 90: traceroute mpls rsvp Output Fields	2025
Chapter 33	LDP Operational Commands	2029
	Table 91: show ldp database Output Fields	2037
	Table 92: show ldp fec-filters Output Fields	2045
	Table 93: show ldp interface Output Fields	2046
	Table 94: show ldp neighbor Output Fields	2048
	Table 95: show ldp overview Output Fields	2050
	Table 96: show ldp path Output Fields	2055
	Table 97: show ldp route Output Fields	2058
	Table 98: show ldp session Output Fields	2065
	Table 99: show ldp statistics Output Fields	2072
	Table 100: show ldp traffic-statistics Output Fields	2077

	Table 101: show security keychain Output Fields	2080
	Table 102: traceroute mpls ldp Output Fields	2085
Chapter 34	CCC and TCC Operational Commands	2087
	Table 103: show connections Output Fields	2089
	Table 104: show route forwarding-table Output Fields	2095
Chapter 35	PCEP Operational Commands	2109
	Table 105: show path-computation-client active-pce Output Fields	2112
	Table 106: show path-computation-client statistics Output Fields	2116

About the Documentation

- [Documentation and Release Notes on page xlv](#)
- [Supported Platforms on page xlv](#)
- [Using the Examples in This Manual on page xlv](#)
- [Documentation Conventions on page xlvii](#)
- [Documentation Feedback on page xlix](#)
- [Requesting Technical Support on page xlix](#)

Documentation and Release Notes

To obtain the most current version of all Juniper Networks® technical documentation, see the product documentation page on the Juniper Networks website at <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/>.

If the information in the latest release notes differs from the information in the documentation, follow the product Release Notes.

Juniper Networks Books publishes books by Juniper Networks engineers and subject matter experts. These books go beyond the technical documentation to explore the nuances of network architecture, deployment, and administration. The current list can be viewed at <http://www.juniper.net/books>.

Supported Platforms

For the features described in this document, the following platforms are supported:

- [ACX Series](#)
- [T Series](#)
- [MX Series](#)
- [M Series](#)
- [PTX Series](#)

Using the Examples in This Manual

If you want to use the examples in this manual, you can use the **load merge** or the **load merge relative** command. These commands cause the software to merge the incoming

configuration into the current candidate configuration. The example does not become active until you commit the candidate configuration.

If the example configuration contains the top level of the hierarchy (or multiple hierarchies), the example is a *full example*. In this case, use the **load merge** command.

If the example configuration does not start at the top level of the hierarchy, the example is a *snippet*. In this case, use the **load merge relative** command. These procedures are described in the following sections.

Merging a Full Example

To merge a full example, follow these steps:

1. From the HTML or PDF version of the manual, copy a configuration example into a text file, save the file with a name, and copy the file to a directory on your routing platform.

For example, copy the following configuration to a file and name the file **ex-script.conf**. Copy the **ex-script.conf** file to the **/var/tmp** directory on your routing platform.

```
system {
  scripts {
    commit {
      file ex-script.xsl;
    }
  }
}
interfaces {
  fxp0 {
    disable;
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.0.0.1/24;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

2. Merge the contents of the file into your routing platform configuration by issuing the **load merge** configuration mode command:

```
[edit]
user@host# load merge /var/tmp/ex-script.conf
load complete
```

Merging a Snippet

To merge a snippet, follow these steps:

1. From the HTML or PDF version of the manual, copy a configuration snippet into a text file, save the file with a name, and copy the file to a directory on your routing platform.

For example, copy the following snippet to a file and name the file **ex-script-snippet.conf**. Copy the **ex-script-snippet.conf** file to the **/var/tmp** directory on your routing platform.

```
commit {
  file ex-script-snippet.xml; }
```

2. Move to the hierarchy level that is relevant for this snippet by issuing the following configuration mode command:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit system scripts
[edit system scripts]
```

3. Merge the contents of the file into your routing platform configuration by issuing the **load merge relative** configuration mode command:

```
[edit system scripts]
user@host# load merge relative /var/tmp/ex-script-snippet.conf
load complete
```

For more information about the **load** command, see [CLI Explorer](#).

Documentation Conventions

[Table 1 on page xlvii](#) defines notice icons used in this guide.

Table 1: Notice Icons







Icon	Meaning	Description
	Informational note	Indicates important features or instructions.
	Caution	Indicates a situation that might result in loss of data or hardware damage.
	Warning	Alerts you to the risk of personal injury or death.
	Laser warning	Alerts you to the risk of personal injury from a laser.
	Tip	Indicates helpful information.
	Best practice	Alerts you to a recommended use or implementation.

Table 2 on page [xlvi](#) defines the text and syntax conventions used in this guide.

Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions

Convention	Description	Examples
Bold text like this	Represents text that you type.	To enter configuration mode, type the configure command: user@host> configure
Fixed-width text like this	Represents output that appears on the terminal screen.	user@host> show chassis alarms No alarms currently active
<i>Italic text like this</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduces or emphasizes important new terms. Identifies guide names. Identifies RFC and Internet draft titles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A policy <i>term</i> is a named structure that defines match conditions and actions. <i>Junos OS CLI User Guide</i> RFC 1997, <i>BGP Communities Attribute</i>
<i>Italic text like this</i>	Represents variables (options for which you substitute a value) in commands or configuration statements.	Configure the machine's domain name: [edit] root@# set system domain-name <i>domain-name</i>
Text like this	Represents names of configuration statements, commands, files, and directories; configuration hierarchy levels; or labels on routing platform components.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To configure a stub area, include the stub statement at the [edit protocols ospf area area-id] hierarchy level. The console port is labeled CONSOLE.
< > (angle brackets)	Encloses optional keywords or variables.	stub <default-metric <i>metric</i> >;
(pipe symbol)	Indicates a choice between the mutually exclusive keywords or variables on either side of the symbol. The set of choices is often enclosed in parentheses for clarity.	broadcast multicast (<i>string1</i> <i>string2</i> <i>string3</i>)
# (pound sign)	Indicates a comment specified on the same line as the configuration statement to which it applies.	rsvp { # Required for dynamic MPLS only
[] (square brackets)	Encloses a variable for which you can substitute one or more values.	community name members [<i>community-ids</i>]
Indentation and braces ({ })	Identifies a level in the configuration hierarchy.	[edit] routing-options { static { route default { nexthop <i>address</i> ; retain; } } }
;(semicolon)	Identifies a leaf statement at a configuration hierarchy level.	

Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions (*continued*)

Convention	Description	Examples
GUI Conventions		
Bold text like this	Represents graphical user interface (GUI) items you click or select.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the Logical Interfaces box, select All Interfaces. To cancel the configuration, click Cancel.
> (bold right angle bracket)	Separates levels in a hierarchy of menu selections.	In the configuration editor hierarchy, select Protocols>Ospf .

Documentation Feedback

We encourage you to provide feedback, comments, and suggestions so that we can improve the documentation. You can provide feedback by using either of the following methods:

- Online feedback rating system—On any page of the Juniper Networks TechLibrary site at <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/index.html>, simply click the stars to rate the content, and use the pop-up form to provide us with information about your experience. Alternately, you can use the online feedback form at <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/feedback/>.
- E-mail—Send your comments to techpubs-comments@juniper.net. Include the document or topic name, URL or page number, and software version (if applicable).

Requesting Technical Support

Technical product support is available through the Juniper Networks Technical Assistance Center (JTAC). If you are a customer with an active J-Care or Partner Support Service support contract, or are covered under warranty, and need post-sales technical support, you can access our tools and resources online or open a case with JTAC.

- JTAC policies—For a complete understanding of our JTAC procedures and policies, review the *JTAC User Guide* located at <http://www.juniper.net/us/en/local/pdf/resource-guides/7100059-en.pdf>.
- Product warranties—For product warranty information, visit <http://www.juniper.net/support/warranty/>.
- JTAC hours of operation—The JTAC centers have resources available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year.

Self-Help Online Tools and Resources

For quick and easy problem resolution, Juniper Networks has designed an online self-service portal called the Customer Support Center (CSC) that provides you with the following features:

- Find CSC offerings: <http://www.juniper.net/customers/support/>
- Search for known bugs: <http://www2.juniper.net/kb/>
- Find product documentation: <http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/>
- Find solutions and answer questions using our Knowledge Base: <http://kb.juniper.net/>
- Download the latest versions of software and review release notes: <http://www.juniper.net/customers/csc/software/>
- Search technical bulletins for relevant hardware and software notifications: <http://kb.juniper.net/InfoCenter/>
- Join and participate in the Juniper Networks Community Forum: <http://www.juniper.net/company/communities/>
- Open a case online in the CSC Case Management tool: <http://www.juniper.net/cm/>

To verify service entitlement by product serial number, use our Serial Number Entitlement (SNE) Tool: <https://tools.juniper.net/SerialNumberEntitlementSearch/>

Opening a Case with JTAC

You can open a case with JTAC on the Web or by telephone.

- Use the Case Management tool in the CSC at <http://www.juniper.net/cm/>.
- Call 1-888-314-JTAC (1-888-314-5822 toll-free in the USA, Canada, and Mexico).

For international or direct-dial options in countries without toll-free numbers, see <http://www.juniper.net/support/requesting-support.html>.

PART 1

Understanding Traffic Engineering

- [Traffic Engineering Overview on page 3](#)

CHAPTER 1

Traffic Engineering Overview

- [Traffic Engineering Capabilities on page 3](#)
- [Components of Traffic Engineering on page 4](#)
- [Packet Forwarding Component on page 4](#)
- [Packet Forwarding Based on Label Swapping on page 4](#)
- [How a Packet Traverses an MPLS Backbone on page 5](#)
- [Information Distribution Component on page 5](#)
- [Path Selection Component on page 6](#)
- [Offline Path Planning and Analysis on page 6](#)
- [Signaling Component on page 7](#)
- [Flexible LSP Calculation and Configuration on page 7](#)
- [Link-State Distribution Using BGP Overview on page 8](#)

Traffic Engineering Capabilities

The task of mapping traffic flows onto an existing physical topology is called *traffic engineering*. Traffic engineering provides the ability to move traffic flow away from the shortest path selected by the interior gateway protocol (IGP) and onto a potentially less congested physical path across a network.

Traffic engineering provides the capabilities to do the following:

- Route primary paths around known bottlenecks or points of congestion in the network.
- Provide precise control over how traffic is rerouted when the primary path is faced with single or multiple failures.
- Provide more efficient use of available aggregate bandwidth and long-haul fiber by ensuring that subsets of the network do not become overutilized while other subsets of the network along potential alternate paths are underutilized.
- Maximize operational efficiency.
- Enhance the traffic-oriented performance characteristics of the network by minimizing packet loss, minimizing prolonged periods of congestion, and maximizing throughput.
- Enhance statistically bound performance characteristics of the network (such as loss ratio, delay variation, and transfer delay) required to support a multiservices Internet.

Components of Traffic Engineering

In the Junos[®] operating system (OS), traffic engineering is implemented with MPLS and RSVP. Traffic engineering is composed of four functional components:

- [Packet Forwarding Component on page 4](#)
- [Information Distribution Component on page 5](#)
- [Path Selection Component on page 6](#)
- [Signaling Component on page 7](#)

Packet Forwarding Component

The packet forwarding component of the Junos traffic engineering architecture is MPLS, which is responsible for directing a flow of IP packets along a predetermined path across a network. This path is called a *label-switched path (LSP)*. LSPs are simplex; that is, the traffic flows in one direction from the head-end (ingress) router to a tail-end (egress) router. Duplex traffic requires two LSPs: one LSP to carry traffic in each direction. An LSP is created by the concatenation of one or more label-switched hops, allowing a packet to be forwarded from one router to another across the MPLS domain.

When an ingress router receives an IP packet, it adds an MPLS header to the packet and forwards it to the next router in the LSP. The labeled packet is forwarded along the LSP by each router until it reaches the tail end of the LSP, the egress router. At this point the MPLS header is removed, and the packet is forwarded based on Layer 3 information such as the IP destination address. The value of this scheme is that the physical path of the LSP is not limited to what the IGP would choose as the shortest path to reach the destination IP address.

This section discusses the following topics:

- [Packet Forwarding Based on Label Swapping on page 4](#)
- [How a Packet Traverses an MPLS Backbone on page 5](#)

Related Documentation

- [Components of Traffic Engineering on page 4](#)

Packet Forwarding Based on Label Swapping

The packet forwarding process at each router is based on the concept of label swapping. This concept is similar to what occurs at each Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) switch in a permanent virtual circuit (PVC). Each MPLS packet carries a 4-byte encapsulation header that contains a 20-bit, fixed-length label field. When a packet containing a label arrives at a router, the router examines the label and copies it as an index to its MPLS forwarding table. Each entry in the forwarding table contains an interface-inbound label pair mapped to a set of forwarding information that is applied to all packets arriving on the specific interface with the same inbound label.

How a Packet Traverses an MPLS Backbone

This section describes how an IP packet is processed as it traverses an MPLS backbone network.

At the entry edge of the MPLS backbone, the IP header is examined by the ingress router. Based on this analysis, the packet is classified, assigned a label, encapsulated in an MPLS header, and forwarded toward the next hop in the LSP. MPLS provides a high degree of flexibility in the way that an IP packet can be assigned to an LSP. For example, in the Junos traffic engineering implementation, all packets arriving at the ingress router that are destined to exit the MPLS domain at the same egress router are forwarded along the same LSP.

Once the packet begins to traverse the LSP, each router uses the label to make the forwarding decision. The MPLS forwarding decision is made independently of the original IP header: the incoming interface and label are used as lookup keys into the MPLS forwarding table. The old label is replaced with a new label, and the packet is forwarded to the next hop along the LSP. This process is repeated at each router in the LSP until the packet reaches the egress router.

When the packet arrives at the egress router, the label is removed and the packet exits the MPLS domain. The packet is then forwarded based on the destination IP address contained in the packet's original IP header according to the traditional shortest path calculated by the IP routing protocol.

Information Distribution Component

Traffic engineering requires detailed knowledge about the network topology as well as dynamic information about network loading. To implement the information distribution component, simple extensions to the IGP are defined. Link attributes are included as part of each router's link-state advertisement. IS-IS extensions include the definition of new type length values (TLVs), whereas OSPF extensions are implemented with opaque link-state advertisements (LSAs). The standard flooding algorithm used by the link-state IGPs ensures that link attributes are distributed to all routers in the routing domain. Some of the traffic engineering extensions to be added to the IGP link-state advertisement include maximum link bandwidth, maximum reserved link bandwidth, current bandwidth reservation, and link coloring.

Each router maintains network link attributes and topology information in a specialized traffic engineering database. The traffic engineering database is used exclusively for calculating explicit paths for the placement of LSPs across the physical topology. A separate database is maintained so that the subsequent traffic engineering computation is independent of the IGP and the IGP's link-state database. Meanwhile, the IGP continues its operation without modification, performing the traditional shortest-path calculation based on information contained in the router's link-state database.

Related Documentation

- [Components of Traffic Engineering on page 4](#)

Path Selection Component

After network link attributes and topology information are flooded by the IGP and placed in the traffic engineering database, each ingress router uses the traffic engineering database to calculate the paths for its own set of LSPs across the routing domain. The path for each LSP can be represented by either a strict or loose explicit route. An explicit route is a preconfigured sequence of routers that should be part of the physical path of the LSP. If the ingress router specifies all the routers in the LSP, the LSP is said to be identified by a strict explicit route. If the ingress router specifies only some of the routers in the LSP, the LSP is described as a loose explicit route. Support for strict and loose explicit routes allows the path selection process to be given broad latitude whenever possible, but to be constrained when necessary.

The ingress router determines the physical path for each LSP by applying a Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) algorithm to the information in the traffic engineering database. CSPF is a shortest-path-first algorithm that has been modified to take into account specific restrictions when the shortest path across the network is calculated. Input into the CSPF algorithm includes:

- Topology link-state information learned from the IGP and maintained in the traffic engineering database
- Attributes associated with the state of network resources (such as total link bandwidth, reserved link bandwidth, available link bandwidth, and link color) that are carried by IGP extensions and stored in the traffic engineering database
- Administrative attributes required to support traffic traversing the proposed LSP (such as bandwidth requirements, maximum hop count, and administrative policy requirements) that are obtained from user configuration

As CSPF considers each candidate node and link for a new LSP, it either accepts or rejects a specific path component based on resource availability or whether selecting the component violates user policy constraints. The output of the CSPF calculation is an explicit route consisting of a sequence of router addresses that provides the shortest path through the network that meets the constraints. This explicit route is then passed to the signaling component, which establishes the forwarding state in the routers along the LSP.

Related Documentation

- [Components of Traffic Engineering on page 4](#)

Offline Path Planning and Analysis

Despite the reduced management effort resulting from online path calculation, an offline planning and analysis tool is still required to optimize traffic engineering globally. Online calculation takes resource constraints into account and calculates one LSP at a time. The challenge with this approach is that it is not deterministic. The order in which LSPs are calculated plays a critical role in determining each LSP's physical path across the network. LSPs that are calculated early in the process have more resources available to them than LSPs calculated later in the process because previously calculated LSPs

consume network resources. If the order in which the LSPs are calculated is changed, the resulting set of physical paths for the LSPs also can change.

An offline planning and analysis tool simultaneously examines each link's resource constraints and the requirements of each LSP. Although the offline approach can take several hours to complete, it performs global calculations, compares the results of each calculation, and then selects the best solution for the network as a whole. The output of the offline calculation is a set of LSPs that optimizes utilization of network resources. After the offline calculation is completed, the LSPs can be established in any order because each is installed according to the rules for the globally optimized solution.

Signaling Component

An LSP is not known to be workable until it is actually established by the signaling component. The signaling component, which is responsible for establishing LSP state and distributing labels, relies on a number of extensions to RSVP:

- The Explicit Route object allows an RSVP path message to traverse an explicit sequence of routers that is independent of conventional shortest-path IP routing. The explicit route can be either strict or loose.
- The Label Request object permits the RSVP path message to request that intermediate routers provide a label binding for the LSP that it is establishing.
- The Label object allows RSVP to support the distribution of labels without changing its existing mechanisms. Because the RSVP Resv message follows the reverse path of the RSVP path message, the Label object supports the distribution of labels from downstream nodes to upstream nodes.

Related Documentation

- [Components of Traffic Engineering on page 4](#)

Flexible LSP Calculation and Configuration

Traffic engineering involves mapping traffic flow onto a physical topology. You can determine the paths online using constraint-based routing. Regardless of how the physical path is calculated, the forwarding state is installed across the network through RSVP.

The Junos OS supports the following ways to route and configure an LSP:

- You can calculate the full path for the LSP offline and individually configure each router in the LSP with the necessary static forwarding state. This is analogous to the way some Internet service providers (ISPs) configure their IP-over-ATM cores.
- You can calculate the full path for the LSP offline and statically configure the ingress router with the full path. The ingress router then uses RSVP as a dynamic signaling protocol to install a forwarding state in each router along the LSP.
- You can rely on constraint-based routing to perform dynamic online LSP calculation. You configure the constraints for each LSP; then the network itself determines the path that best meets those constraints. Specifically, the ingress router calculates the entire LSP based on the constraints and then initiates signaling across the network.

- You can calculate a partial path for an LSP offline and statically configure the ingress router with a subset of the routers in the path; then you can permit online calculation to determine the complete path.

For example, consider a topology that includes two east-west paths across the United States: one in the north through Chicago and one in the south through Dallas. If you want to establish an LSP between a router in New York and one in San Francisco, you can configure the partial path for the LSP to include a single loose-routed hop of a router in Dallas. The result is an LSP routed along the southern path. The ingress router uses CSPF to compute the complete path and RSVP to install the forwarding state along the LSP.

- You can configure the ingress router with no constraints whatsoever. In this case, normal IGP shortest-path routing is used to determine the path of the LSP. This configuration does not provide any value in terms of traffic engineering. However, it is easy and might be useful in situations when services such as virtual private networks (VPNs) are needed.

In all these cases, you can specify any number of LSPs as backups for the primary LSP, thus allowing you to combine more than one configuration approach. For example, you might explicitly compute the primary path offline, set the secondary path to be constraint-based, and have the tertiary path be unconstrained. If a circuit on which the primary LSP is routed fails, the ingress router notices the outage from error notifications received from a downstream router or by the expiration of RSVP soft-state information. Then the router dynamically forwards traffic to a hot-standby LSP or calls on RSVP to create a forwarding state for a new backup LSP.

Link-State Distribution Using BGP Overview

- [Role of an Interior Gateway Protocol on page 8](#)
- [Limitations of an Interior Gateway Protocol on page 9](#)
- [Need for Spanning Link-State Distribution on page 10](#)
- [Using BGP as a Solution on page 10](#)
- [Supported and Unsupported Features on page 15](#)
- [BGP Link-State Extensions for Source Packet Routing in Networking \(SPRING\) on page 16](#)

Role of an Interior Gateway Protocol

An interior gateway protocol (IGP) is a type of protocol used for exchanging routing information between devices within an autonomous system (AS). Based on the method of computing the best path to a destination, the IGPs are divided into two categories:

- Link-state protocols—Advertise information about the network topology (directly connected links and the state of those links) to all routers using multicast addresses and triggered routing updates until all the routers running the link-state protocol have identical information about the internetwork. The best path to a destination is calculated based on constraints such as maximum delay, minimum available bandwidth, and resource class affinity.

OSPF and IS-IS are examples of link-state protocols.

- Distance vector protocols—Advertise complete routing table information to directly connected neighbors using a broadcast address. The best path is calculated based on the number of hops to the destination network.

RIP is an example of a distance vector protocol.

As the name implies, the role of an IGP is to provide routing connectivity within or internal to a given routing domain. A routing domain is a set of routers under common administrative control that share a common routing protocol. An AS can consist of multiple routing domains, where IGP functions to advertise and learn network prefixes (routes) from neighboring routers to build a route table that ultimately contains entries for all sources advertising reachability for a given prefix. IGP executes a route selection algorithm to select the best path between the local router and each destination, and provides full connectivity among the routers making up a routing domain.

In addition to advertising internal network reachability, IGP's are often used to advertise routing information that is external to that IGP's routing domain through a process known as route redistribution. Route redistribution is the process of exchanging routing information among distinct routing protocols to tie multiple routing domains together when intra-AS connectivity is desired.

Limitations of an Interior Gateway Protocol

While each individual IGP has its own advantages and limitations, the biggest limitations of IGP in general are performance and scalability.

IGPs are designed to handle the task of acquiring and distributing network topology information for traffic engineering purposes. While this model has served well, IGP's have inherent scaling limitations when it comes to distributing large databases. IGP's can autodetect neighbors, with which they acquire intra-area network topology information. However, the link-state database or a traffic engineering database has the scope of a single area or AS, thereby limiting applications, such as end-to-end traffic engineering, the benefit of having external visibility to make better decisions.

For label-switched networks, such as MPLS and Generalized MPLS (GMPLS), most existing traffic engineering solutions work in a single routing domain. These solutions do not work when a route from the ingress node to the egress node leaves the routing area or AS of the ingress node. In such cases, the path computation problem becomes complicated because of the unavailability of the complete routing information throughout the network. This is because service providers usually choose not to leak routing information beyond the routing area or AS for scalability constraints and confidentiality concerns.

Need for Spanning Link-State Distribution

One of the limitations of IGP is its inability to span link-state distribution outside a single area or AS. However, spanning link-state information acquired by an IGP across multiple areas or ASs has the following needs:

- LSP path computation—This information is used to compute the path for MPLS LSPs across multiple routing domains, for example an inter-area TE LSP.
- External path computing entities—External path computing entities, such as Application Layer Traffic Optimization (ALTO) and Path Computation Elements (PCE), perform path computations based on the network topology and current state of connections within the network, including traffic engineering information. This information is typically distributed by IGPs within the network.

However, because the external path computing entities cannot extract this information from the IGPs, they perform network monitoring to optimize network services.

Using BGP as a Solution

- [Overview on page 10](#)
- [Implementation on page 11](#)

Overview

To meet the needs for spanning link-state distribution across multiple domains, an exterior gateway protocol (EGP) is required to collect link-state and traffic engineering information from an IGP area, share it with external component, and use it for computing paths for interdomain MPLS LSPs.

BGP is a standardized EGP designed to exchange routing and reachability information between autonomous systems (ASs). BGP is a proven protocol that has better scaling properties because it can distribute millions of entries (for example, VPN prefixes) in a scalable fashion. BGP is the only routing protocol in use today that is suited to carry all of the routes in the Internet. This is largely because BGP runs on top of TCP and can make use of TCP flow control. In contrast, the internal gateway protocols (IGPs) do not have flow control. When IGPs have too much route information, they begin to churn. When BGP has a neighboring speaker that is sending information too quickly, BGP can throttle down the neighbor by delaying TCP acknowledgments.

Another benefit of BGP is that it uses type, length, value (TLV) tuples and network layer reachability information (NLRI) that provide seemingly endless extensibility without the need for the underlying protocol to be altered.

The distribution of link-state information across domains is regulated using policies to protect the interests of the service provider. This requires a control over the topology distribution using policies. BGP with its implemented policy framework serves well in the interdomain route distribution. In Junos OS, BGP is completely policy driven. The operator must explicitly configure neighbors to peer with and explicitly accept routes into BGP. Furthermore, routing policy is used to filter and modify routing information. Thus, routing policies provide complete administrative control over the routing tables.

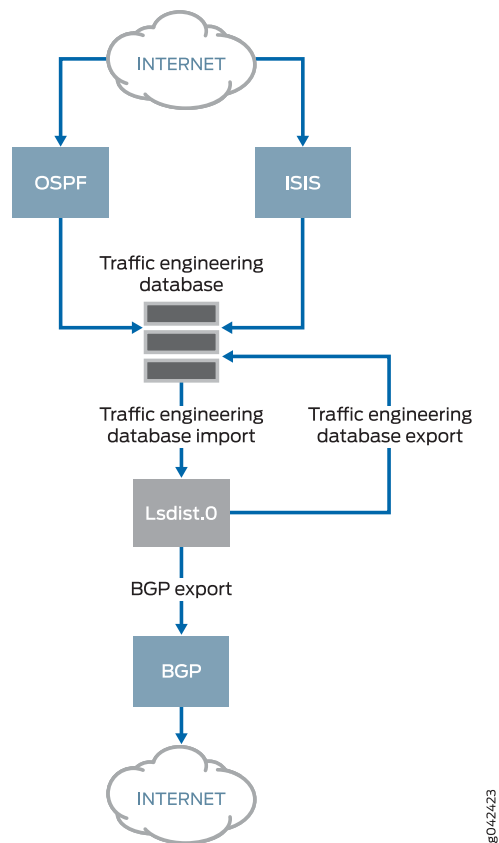
Although, within an AS, both IGP-TE and BGP-TE provide the same set of information, BGP-TE has better scaling characteristics that are inherited from the standard BGP protocol. This makes BGP-TE a more scalable choice for acquiring multi-area/multi-AS topology information.

By using BGP as a solution, the IGP-acquired information is used for distribution into BGP. The ISPs can selectively expose this information with other ISPs, service providers, and content distribution networks (CDNs) through normal BGP peering. This allows for aggregation of the IGP-acquired information across multiple areas and ASs, such that an external path computing entity can access the information by passively listening to a route reflector.

Implementation

In Junos OS, the IGP installs topology information into a database called the traffic engineering database. The traffic engineering database contains the aggregated topology information. The mechanism to distribute link-state information using BGP includes the process of advertising the traffic engineering database into BGP-TE (import), and installing entries from BGP-TE into the traffic engineering database (export).

Figure 1: Junos OS Implementation of BGP Link-State Distribution



- [Traffic Engineering Database Import on page 12](#)
- [Traffic Engineering Database Export on page 12](#)
- [Assigning Credibility Values on page 13](#)
- [BGP-TE NLRIs and TLVs on page 14](#)

Traffic Engineering Database Import

To advertise the traffic engineering database into BGP-TE, the link and node entries in the traffic engineering database are converted in the form of routes. These converted routes are then installed by the traffic engineering database on behalf of the corresponding IGP, into a user-visible routing table called **lsdist.0**, on conditions subject to route policies. The procedure of leaking entries from the traffic engineering database into **lsdist.0** is called traffic engineering database import as illustrated in [Figure 1 on page 12](#).

There are policies to govern the traffic engineering database import process. By default, no entries are leaked from the traffic engineering database into the **lsdist.0** table.

Traffic Engineering Database Export

BGP can be configured to export or advertise routes from the **lsdist.0** table, subject to policy. This is common for any kind of route origination in BGP. In order to advertise

BGP-TE into the traffic engineering database, BGP needs to be configured with the BGP-TE address family, and an export policy that selects routes for redistribution into BGP.

BGP then propagates these routes like any other NLRI. BGP peers that have the BGP-TE family configured and negotiated receive BGP-TE NLRI. BGP stores the received BGP-TE NLRI in the form of routes in the **lsdist.0** table, which is the same table that stores locally originated BGP-TE routes. The BGP-installed routes in **lsdist.0** are then distributed to other peers like any other route. Thus, the standard route selection procedure applies to BGP-TE NLRI received from multiple speakers.

To achieve interdomain TE, the routes in **lsdist.0** are leaked into the traffic engineering database through a policy. This process is called traffic engineering database export as illustrated in [Figure 1 on page 12](#).

There are policies to govern the traffic engineering database export process. By default, no entries are leaked from the **lsdist.0** table into the traffic engineering database.



NOTE: For SDN applications, such as PCE and ALTO, the BGP-TE advertised information cannot leak into the traffic engineering database of a router. In such cases, an external server that peers with the routers using BGP-TE is used to move topology information up into the sky/orchestration system that spans the network. These external servers can be deemed as BGP-TE consumers, where they receive BGP-TE routes, but do not advertise them.

Assigning Credibility Values

Once the entries are installed in the traffic engineering database, the BGP-TE learned information is made available for CSPF path computation. The traffic engineering database uses a protocol preference scheme that is based on credibility values. A protocol with a higher credibility value is preferred over a protocol with a lower credibility value. BGP-TE has the capability to advertise information learned from multiple protocols at the same time, and so in addition to the IGP-installed entries in the traffic engineering database, there can be BGP-TE installed entries that correspond to more than one protocol. The traffic engineering database export component creates a traffic engineering database protocol and credibility level for each protocol that BGP-TE supports. These credibility values are configurable in the CLI.

The credibility order for the BGP-TE protocols is as follows:

- Unknown—80
- OSPF—81
- ISIS Level 1—82
- ISIS Level 2—83
- Static—84
- Direct—85

BGP-TE NLRIs and TLVs

Like other BGP routes, BGP-TE NLRIs can also be distributed through a route reflector that speaks BGP-TE NLRI. Junos OS implements the route reflection support for the BGP-TE family.

The following is a list of supported NLRIs:

- Link NLRI
- Node NLRI
- IPv4 Prefix NLRI (receive and propagate)
- IPv6 Prefix NLRI (receive and propagate)



NOTE: Junos OS does not provide support for the route-distinguisher form of the above NLRIs.

The following is a list of supported fields in link and node NLRIs:

- Protocol-ID—NLRI originates with the following protocol values:
 - ISIS-L1
 - ISIS-L2
 - OSPF
- Identifier—This value is configurable. By default, the identifier value is set to 0.
- Local/Remote node descriptor—These include:
 - Autonomous system
 - BGP-LS Identifier—This value is configurable. By default, the BGP-LS identifier value is set to 0
 - Area-ID
 - IGP router-ID
- Link descriptors (Only for link NLRI)—This includes:
 - Link Local/Remote Identifiers
 - IPv4 interface address
 - IPv4 neighbor address
 - IPv6 neighbor/interface address—The IPv6 neighbor and interface addresses are not originated, but only stored and propagated when received.
 - Multi-topology ID—This value is not originated, but stored and propagated when received.

The following is a list of supported LINK_STATE attribute TLVs:

- Link attributes:
 - Administrative group
 - Max link bandwidth
 - Max reservable bandwidth
 - Unreserved bandwidth
 - TE default metric
 - SRLG
 - The following TLVs, which are not originated, but only stored and propagated when received:
 - Opaque link attributes
 - MPLS protocol mask
 - Metric
 - Link protection type
 - Link name attribute
- Node attributes:
 - IPv4 Router-ID
 - Node flag bits—Only the overload bit is set.
 - The following TLVs, which are not originated, but only stored and propagated when received:
 - Multi-topology
 - OSPF-specific node properties
 - Opaque node properties
 - Node name
 - IS-IS area identifier
 - IPv6 Router-ID
 - Prefix attributes—These TLVs are stored and propagated like any other unknown TLVs.

Supported and Unsupported Features

Junos OS supports the following features with link-state distribution using BGP:

- Advertisement of multiprotocol assured forwarding capability
- Transmission and reception of node and link-state BGP and BGP-TE NLRIs

- Nonstop active routing for BGP-TE NLRIs
- Policies

Junos OS does **not** support the following functionality for link-state distribution using BGP:

- Aggregated topologies, links, or nodes
- Route distinguisher support for BGP-TE NLRIs
- Multi-topology identifiers
- Multi-instance identifiers (excluding the default instance ID 0)
- Advertisement of the link and node area TLV
- Advertisement of MPLS signaling protocols
- Importing node and link information with overlapping address

BGP Link-State Extensions for Source Packet Routing in Networking (SPRING)

- [Source Packet Routing in Networking \(SPRING\) on page 16](#)
- [Flow of BGP Link-State SPRING Data on page 17](#)
- [Supported BGP Link-State Attributes and TLVs, and Unsupported Features for BGP Link-State with SPRING on page 18](#)

Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R1, the BGP link-state address family is extended to distribute the source packet routing in networking (SPRING) topology information to software-defined networking (SDN) controllers. BGP typically learns the link-state information from IGP and distributes it to BGP peers. Besides BGP, the SDN controller can get link-state information directly from IGP if the controller is a part of an IGP domain. However, BGP link-state distribution provides a scalable mechanism to export the topology information. BGP link-state extensions for SPRING is supported on interdomain networks.

Source Packet Routing in Networking (SPRING)

SPRING is a control-plane architecture that enables an ingress router to steer a packet through a specific set of nodes and links in the network without relying on the intermediate nodes in the network to decide the actual path it must take. SPRING engages IGPs, such as IS-IS and OSPF, for advertising network segments. Network segments can represent any instruction, topological or service-based. Within IGP topologies, IGP segments are advertised by the link-state routing protocols. There are two types of IGP segments:

Adjacency segment—A one-hop path over a specific adjacency between two nodes in the IGP

Prefix segment—A multi-hop, equal-cost, multipath-aware shortest-path to a prefix, as per the state of the IGP topology

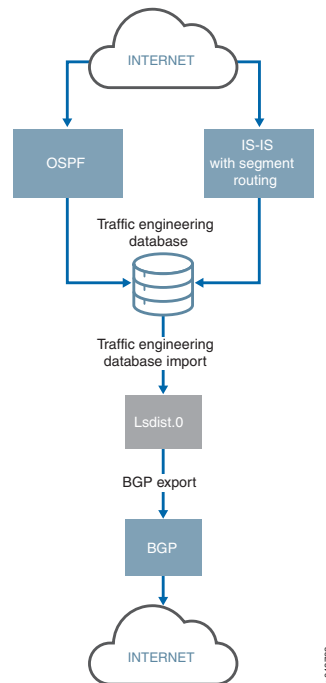
When SPRING is enabled in a BGP network, BGP link-state address family learns the SPRING information from the IGP link-state routing protocols and advertises segments in the form of segment identifiers (SIDs). BGP link-state address family has been extended

to carry SIDs and other SPRING-related information to BGP peers. The route reflector can steer a packet through a desired set of nodes and links by prepending the packet with an appropriate combination of tunnels. This feature allows BGP link-state address family to also advertise the SPRING information to BGP peers.

Flow of BGP Link-State SPRING Data

Figure 2 on page 17 depicts the data flow of BGP link-state SPRING data that IS-IS pushes to the traffic engineering database.

Figure 2: BGP Link-State Source Packet Routing in Networking (SPRING)



- IGP pushes the SPRING attributes to the traffic engineering database.
- SPRING capabilities and algorithm information are carried forward as node attributes into the traffic engineering database.
- Adjacent SID and LAN adjacent SID information are carried as link attributes.
- Prefix SID or node-SID information is carried as prefix attributes.
- A new set or a change to existing attributes triggers IGP updates to the traffic engineering database with new data.
- RSVP is a prerequisite for link attributes.



CAUTION: If traffic engineering is disabled at the IGP level, none of the attributes are pushed to the traffic engineering database.

- All parameters in the BGP traffic engineering NLRI, including the link, node, and prefix descriptors are derived from entries in the traffic engineering database.
- The traffic engineering database imports route entries into the **lsdist.0** routing table from IGP subject to policy.
- The default policy of BGP is to export routes, which are known to BGP only. You configure an export policy for non-BGP routes in the **lsdis.0** routing table. This policy advertises an entry learned from the traffic engineering database.



NOTE: Currently, OSPF does not push SPRING information to the BGP link-state address family. IS-IS is the only IGP that pushes SPRING information to the BGP link-state address family.

Supported BGP Link-State Attributes and TLVs, and Unsupported Features for BGP Link-State with SPRING

BGP link-state with SPRING supports the following attributes and type, length, and values (TLVs) that are originated, received, and propagated in the network:

Node attributes

- Segment routing Capabilities
- Segment routing Algorithm

Link attributes

- Adjacent-SID
- LAN Adjacent-SID

Prefix descriptors

- IP reachability information

Prefix attributes

- Prefix SID

The following list supports TLVs that are not originated, but only received and propagated in the network:

Prefix descriptors

- Multitopology ID
- OSPF route type

Prefix attributes

- Range
- Binding SID

Junos OS does not support the following features with BGP link-state with SPRING extensions:

- IPv6 prefix origination
- Multitopology identifiers
- Traffic engineering database export for SPRING parameters
- New TLVs with tcpdump (existing TLVs are also not supported).
- SPRING over IPv6

Release History Table

Release	Description
17.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2R1, the BGP link-state address family is extended to distribute the source packet routing in networking (SPRING) topology information to software-defined networking (SDN) controllers.

Related Documentation

- [Example: Configuring Link State Distribution Using BGP on page 433](#)
- *ipv4-prefix*

PART 2

Configuring MPLS

- [MPLS Overview on page 23](#)
- [Configuring MPLS Routers on page 63](#)
- [Configuring MPLS-Signaled LSPs on page 275](#)
- [Configuring Static and Explicit-Path LSPs on page 337](#)
- [Configuring Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 347](#)
- [Configuring DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineering to Achieve Service Level Guarantees on an MPLS network on page 377](#)
- [Configuring Miscellaneous MPLS Properties on page 401](#)

CHAPTER 2

MPLS Overview

- [Introduction to MPLS on page 24](#)
- [Supported MPLS Standards on page 24](#)
- [Link-Layer Support in MPLS on page 27](#)
- [MPLS and Traffic Engineering on page 28](#)
- [MPLS Label Overview on page 28](#)
- [Special MPLS Labels on page 29](#)
- [MPLS Label Allocation on page 30](#)
- [Operations on MPLS Labels on page 31](#)
- [Entropy Label Support in Mixed Mode Overview on page 32](#)
- [Routers in an LSP on page 32](#)
- [How a Packet Travels Along an LSP on page 32](#)
- [Types of LSPs on page 33](#)
- [Scope of LSPs on page 33](#)
- [Constrained-Path LSP Computation on page 34](#)
- [How CSPF Selects a Path on page 35](#)
- [CSPF Path Selection Tie-Breaking on page 36](#)
- [Computing CSPF Paths Offline on page 37](#)
- [Path Computation for LSPs on an Overloaded Router on page 37](#)
- [Computing Backup Paths for LSPs Using Fate Sharing on page 38](#)
- [Using Labeled-Switched Paths to Augment SPF to Compute IGP Shortcuts on page 38](#)
- [Enabling IGP Shortcuts on page 40](#)
- [LSPs Qualified in IGP Shortcut Computations on page 40](#)
- [IGP Shortcut Applications on page 40](#)
- [IGP Shortcuts and Routing Tables on page 41](#)
- [IGP Shortcuts and VPNs on page 41](#)
- [Advertising LSPs into IGP on page 42](#)
- [IP and MPLS Packets on Aggregated Interfaces on page 43](#)
- [MPLS Applications on page 43](#)

- [BGP Destinations on page 44](#)
- [IGP and BGP Destinations on page 45](#)
- [Selecting a Forwarding LSP Next Hop on page 46](#)
- [Example: Assigning Different Forwarding Next-Hop LSPs to Different Destination Prefixes on page 46](#)
- [MPLS and Routing Tables on page 47](#)
- [MPLS and Traffic Protection on page 49](#)
- [Fast Reroute Overview on page 50](#)
- [Detour Merging Process on page 52](#)
- [Detour Computations on page 53](#)
- [Fast Reroute Path Optimization on page 54](#)
- [On-Demand Packet Loss and Delay Measurement for UHP LSPs Overview on page 54](#)

Introduction to MPLS

MPLS provides a mechanism for engineering network traffic patterns that is independent of routing tables. MPLS assigns short labels to network packets that describe how to forward them through the network. MPLS is independent of any routing protocol and can be used for unicast packets.

In the traditional Level 3 forwarding paradigm, as a packet travels from one router to the next, an independent forwarding decision is made at each hop. The IP network layer header is analyzed, and the next hop is chosen based on this analysis and on the information in the routing table. In an MPLS environment, the analysis of the packet header is performed just once, when a packet enters the MPLS cloud. The packet is then assigned to a stream, which is identified by a *label*, which is a short (20-bit), fixed-length value at the front of the packet. Labels are used as lookup indexes for the label forwarding table. For each label, this table stores forwarding information. You can associate additional information with a label—such as class-of-service (CoS) values—that can be used to prioritize packet forwarding.

Supported MPLS Standards

Junos OS substantially supports the following RFCs and Internet drafts, which define standards for MPLS and traffic engineering.

- RFC 2858, *Multiprotocol Extensions for BGP-4*
- RFC 3031, *Multiprotocol Label Switching Architecture*
- RFC 3032, *MPLS Label Stack Encoding*
- RFC 3140, *Per Hop Behavior Identification Codes*
- RFC 3270, *Multi-Protocol Label Switching (MPLS) Support of Differentiated Services*

Only E-LSPs are supported.

- RFC 3443, *Time To Live (TTL) Processing in Multi-Protocol Label Switching (MPLS) Networks*
- RFC 3478, *Graceful Restart Mechanism for Label Distribution Protocol*
- RFC 4090, *Fast Reroute Extensions to RSVP-TE for LSP Tunnels*

Node protection in facility backup is not supported.

- RFC 4124, *Protocol Extensions for Support of Diffserv-aware MPLS Traffic Engineering*
- RFC 4364, *BGP/MPLS IP Virtual Private Networks (VPNs)*
- RFC 4379, *Detecting Multi-Protocol Label Switched (MPLS) Data Plane Failures*
- RFC 4385, *Pseudowire Emulation Edge-to-Edge (PWE3) Control Word for Use over an MPLS PSN.*

Supported on MX Series routers with the Channelized OC3/STM1 (Multi-Rate) Circuit Emulation MIC with SFP.

- RFC 4875, *Extensions to RSVP-TE for Point-to-Multipoint TE LSPs*
- RFC 4950, *ICMP Extensions for Multiprotocol Label Switching*
- RFC 5317, *Joint Working Team (JWT) Report on MPLS Architectural Considerations for a Transport Profile*
- RFC 5586, *MPLS Generic Associated Channel*
- RFC 5654, *Requirements of an MPLS Transport Profile*

The following capabilities are supported in the Junos OS implementation of MPLS Transport Profile (MPLS-TP):

- MPLS-TP OAM can send and receive packets with GAL and G-Ach, without IP encapsulation.
- Two unidirectional RSVP LSPs between a pair of routers can be associated with each other to create an associated bidirectional LSP for binding a path for the GAL and G-Ach OAM messages. A single Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) session is established for the associated bidirectional LSP.
- RFC 5712, *MPLS Traffic Engineering Soft Preemption*
- RFC 5718, *An In-Band Data Communication Network For the MPLS Transport Profile*
- RFC 5860, *Requirements for Operations, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM) in MPLS Transport Networks*
- RFC 5884, *Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) for MPLS Label Switched Paths (LSPs)*
- RFC 5921, *A Framework for MPLS in Transport Networks*
- RFC 5950, *Network Management Framework for MPLS-based Transport Networks*
- RFC 5951, *Network Management Requirements for MPLS-based Transport Networks*
- RFC 5960, *MPLS Transport Profile Data Plane Architecture*

- RFC 6215, *MPLS Transport Profile User-to-Network and Network-to-Network Interfaces*
- RFC 6291, *Guidelines for the Use of the “OAM” Acronym in the IETF.*
- RFC 6370, *MPLS Transport Profile (MPLS-TP) Identifiers*
- RFC 6371, *Operations, Administration, and Maintenance Framework for MPLS-Based Transport Networks.*
- RFC 6372, *MPLS Transport Profile (MPLS-TP) Survivability Framework*
- RFC 6373, *MPLS-TP Control Plane Framework*

- RFC 6388, *Label Distribution Protocol Extensions for Point-to-Multipoint and Multipoint-to-Multipoint Label Switched Paths*

Only Point-to-Multipoint LSPs are supported.

- RFC 6424, *Mechanism for Performing Label Switched Path Ping (LSP Ping) over MPLS Tunnels*
- RFC 6425, *Detecting Data-Plane Failures in Point-to-Multipoint MPLS - Extensions to LSP Ping*
- RFC 6426, *MPLS On-Demand Connectivity Verification and Route Tracing*
- RFC 6428, *Proactive Connectivity Verification, Continuity Check, and Remote Defect Indication for the MPLS Transport Profile*
- RFC 6510, *Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) Message Formats for Label Switched Path (LSP) Attributes Objects*
- Internet draft draft-ietf-mpls-rsvp-te-no-php-oob-mapping-01.txt, *Non PHP behavior and Out-of-Band Mapping for RSVP-TE LSPs*

The following RFCs and Internet drafts do not define standards, but provide information about MPLS, traffic engineering, and related technologies. The IETF classifies them variously as “Experimental,” “Historic,” or “Informational.”

- RFC 2547, *BGP/MPLS VPNs*
- RFC 2702, *Requirements for Traffic Engineering Over MPLS*
- RFC 2917, *A Core MPLS IP VPN Architecture*
- RFC 3063, *MPLS Loop Prevention Mechanism*
- RFC 3208, *PGM Reliable Transport Protocol Specification*

Only the network element is supported.

- RFC 3469, *Framework for Multi-Protocol Label Switching (MPLS)-based Recovery*
- RFC 3564, *Requirements for Support of Differentiated Services-aware MPLS Traffic Engineering*
- RFC 4125, *Maximum Allocation Bandwidth Constraints Model for Diffserv-aware MPLS Traffic Engineering*
- RFC 4127, *Russian Dolls Bandwidth Constraints Model for Diffserv-aware MPLS Traffic Engineering*

- Internet draft draft-martini-l2circuit-encap-mpls-11.txt, *Encapsulation Methods for Transport of Layer 2 Frames Over IP and MPLS Networks*

Junos OS differs from the Internet draft in the following ways:

- A packet with a sequence number of 0 is treated as out of sequence.
- Any packet that does not have the next incremental sequence number is considered out of sequence.
- When out-of-sequence packets arrive, the expected sequence number for the neighbor is set to the sequence number in the Layer 2 circuit control word.
- Internet draft draft-martini-l2circuit-trans-mpls-19.txt, *Transport of Layer 2 Frames Over MPLS*
- Internet draft draft-raggarwa-mpls-p2mp-te-02.txt, *Establishing Point to Multipoint MPLS TE LSPs*

The features discussed in the indicated sections of the draft are not supported:

- Nonadjacent signaling for branch LSPs (section 7.1)
- Make-before-break and fast reroute (section 9)
- LSP hierarchy using point-to-point LSPs (section 10)

Related Documentation

- [Supported GMPLS Standards on page 815](#)
- [Supported LDP Standards on page 624](#)
- [Supported PCEP Standards](#)
- [Supported RSVP Standards on page 534](#)
- [Accessing Standards Documents on the Internet](#)

Link-Layer Support in MPLS

MPLS supports the following link-layer protocols, which are all supported in the Junos OS MPLS implementation:

- Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP)—Protocol ID 0x0281, Network Control Protocol (NCP) protocol ID 0x8281.
- Ethernet/Cisco High-level Data Link Control (HDLC)—Ethernet type 0x8847.
- Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM)—Subnetwork attachment point encoded (SNAP-encoded) Ethernet type 0x8847. Support is included for both point-to-point mode or nonbroadcast multiaccess (NBMA) mode. Support is not included for encoding MPLS labels as part of ATM virtual path identifier/virtual circuit identifier (VPI/VCI).
- Frame Relay—SNAP-encoded, Ethernet type 0x8847. Support is not included for encoding MPLS labels as part of Frame Relay data-link connection identifier (DLCI).
- Generic routing encapsulation (GRE) tunnel—Ethernet type 0x8847.

MPLS and Traffic Engineering

Traffic engineering allows you to control the path that data packets follow, bypassing the standard routing model, which uses routing tables. Traffic engineering moves flows from congested links to alternate links that would not be selected by the automatically computed destination-based shortest path. With traffic engineering, you can:

- Make more efficient use of expensive long-haul fibers.
- Control how traffic is rerouted in the face of single or multiple failures.
- Classify critical and regular traffic on a per-path basis.

The core of the traffic engineering design is based on building label-switched paths (LSPs) among routers. An LSP is connection-oriented, like a virtual circuit in Frame Relay or ATM. LSPs are not reliable: Packets entering an LSP do not have delivery guarantees, although preferential treatment is possible. LSPs also are similar to unidirectional tunnels in that packets entering a path are encapsulated in an envelope and switched across the entire path without being touched by intermediate nodes. LSPs provide fine-grained control over how packets are forwarded in a network. To provide reliability, an LSP can use a set of primary and secondary paths.

LSPs can be configured for BGP traffic only (traffic whose destination is outside of an autonomous system [AS]). In this case, traffic within the AS is not affected by the presence of LSPs. LSPs can also be configured for both BGP and interior gateway protocol (IGP) traffic; therefore, both intra-AS and inter-AS traffic is affected by the LSPs.

This section discusses the following topics:

- [MPLS Label Overview on page 28](#)
- [MPLS Label Allocation on page 30](#)
- [Routers in an LSP on page 32](#)
- [How a Packet Travels Along an LSP on page 32](#)
- [Types of LSPs on page 33](#)
- [Scope of LSPs on page 33](#)
- [Constrained-Path LSP Computation on page 34](#)
- [Path Computation for LSPs on an Overloaded Router on page 37](#)
- [Computing Backup Paths for LSPs Using Fate Sharing on page 38](#)
- [Using Labeled-Switched Paths to Augment SPF to Compute IGP Shortcuts on page 38](#)
- [Advertising LSPs into IGP on page 42](#)

MPLS Label Overview

Packets traveling along an LSP are identified by a label—a 20-bit, unsigned integer in the range 0 through 1,048,575. For push labels on ingress routers, no labels in this range are

restricted. For incoming labels on the transit static LSP, the label value is restricted to 1,000,000 through 1,048,575.

On MX Series, PTX Series, and T Series routers, the value for entropy and flow labels is restricted to 16 through 1,048,575.

Special MPLS Labels

Some of the reserved labels (in the 0 through 15 range) have well-defined meanings. For more complete details, see RFC 3032, *MPLS Label Stack Encoding*.

- 0, IPv4 Explicit Null label—This value is legal only when it is the sole label entry (no label stacking). It indicates that the label must be popped upon receipt. Forwarding continues based on the IP version 4 (IPv4) packet.
- 1, Router Alert label—When a packet is received with a top label value of 1, it is delivered to the local software module for processing.
- 2, IPv6 Explicit Null label—This value is legal only when it is the sole label entry (no label stacking). It indicates that the label must be popped on receipt. Forwarding continues based on the IP version 6 (IPv6) packet.
- 3, Implicit Null label—This label is used in the control protocol (LDP or RSVP) only to request label popping by the downstream router. It never actually appears in the encapsulation. Labels with a value of 3 should not be used in the data packet as real labels. No payload type (IPv4 or IPv6) is implied with this label.
- 4 through 6—Unassigned.
- 7, Entropy label indicator—This label is used when an Entropy label is in the label stack and precedes the Entropy label.
- 8 through 15—Unassigned.

Special labels are commonly used between the egress and penultimate routers of an LSP. If the LSP is configured to carry IPv4 packets only, the egress router might signal the penultimate router to use 0 as a final-hop label. If the LSP is configured to carry IPv6 packets only, the egress router might signal the penultimate router to use 2 as a final-hop label.

The egress router might simply signal the penultimate router to use 3 as the final label, which is a request to perform penultimate-hop label popping. The egress router will not process a labeled packet; rather, it receives the payload (IPv4, IPv6, or others) directly, reducing one MPLS lookup at egress.

For label-stacked packets, the egress router receives an MPLS label packet with its top label already popped by the penultimate router. The egress router cannot receive label-stacked packets that use label 0 or 2. It typically requests label 3 from the penultimate router.

MPLS Label Allocation

In the Junos OS, label values are allocated per router or switch—the rest of this explanation uses router to cover both. The display output shows only the label (for example, **01024**). Labels for multicast packets are independent of those for unicast packets. Currently, the Junos OS does not support multicast labels.

Labels are assigned by downstream routers relative to the flow of packets. A router receiving labeled packets (the next-hop router) is responsible for assigning incoming labels. A received packet containing a label that is unrecognized (unassigned) is dropped. For unrecognized labels, the router does not attempt to unwrap the label to analyze the network layer header, nor does it generate an Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) destination unreachable message.

A packet can carry a number of labels, organized as a last-in, first-out stack. This is referred to as a *label stack*. At a particular router, the decision about how to forward a labeled packet is based exclusively on the label at the top of the stack.

Figure 3 on page 30 shows the encoding of a single label. The encoding appears after data link layer headers, but before any network layer header.

Figure 3: Label Encoding

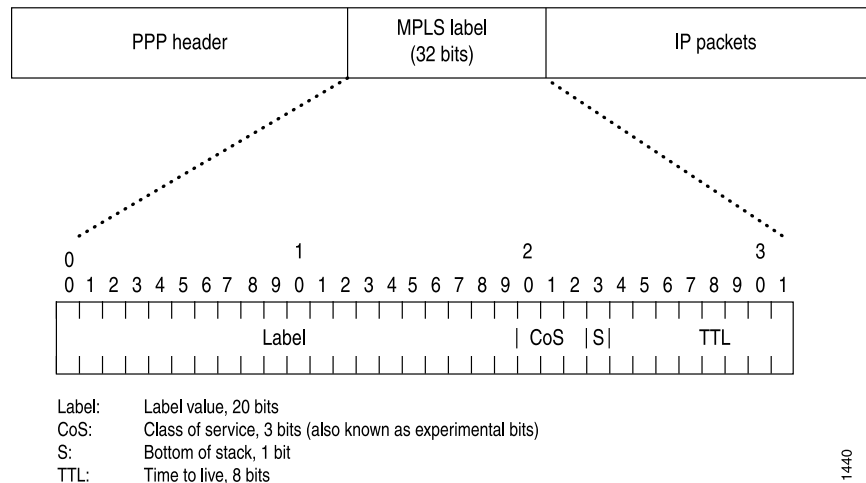
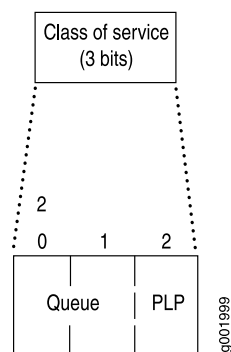


Figure 4 on page 31 illustrates the purpose of the class-of-service bits (also known as the EXP or experimental bits). Bits 20 and 21 specify the queue number. Bit 22 is the packet loss priority (PLP) bit used to specify the random early detection (RED) drop profile. For more information about class of service and the class-of-service bits, see “Configuring Class of Service for MPLS LSPs” on page 309.

Figure 4: Class-of-Service Bits



Related Documentation • [per-prefix-label on page 1608](#)

Operations on MPLS Labels

The router supports the following label operations:

- **Push**—Add a new label to the top of the packet. For IPv4 packets, the new label is the first label. The time-to-live (TTL) and s bits are derived from the IP packet header. The MPLS class of service (CoS) is derived from the queue number. If the push operation is performed on an existing MPLS packet, you will have a packet with two or more labels. This is called label stacking. The top label must have its s bit set to 0, and might derive CoS and TTL from lower levels. The new top label in a label stack always initializes its TTL to 255, regardless of the TTL value of lower labels.
- **Pop**—Remove the label from the beginning of the packet. Once the label is removed, the TTL is copied from the label into the IP packet header, and the underlying IP packet is forwarded as a native IP packet. In the case of multiple labels in a packet (label stacking), removal of the top label yields another MPLS packet. The new top label might derive CoS and TTL from a previous top label. The popped TTL value from the previous top label is not written back to the new top label.
- **Swap**—Replace the label at the top of the label stack with a new label. The S and CoS bits are copied from the previous label, and the TTL value is copied and decremented (unless the **no-decrement-ttl** or **no-propagate-ttl** statement is configured). A transit router supports a label stack of any depth.
- **Multiple Push**—Add multiple labels (up to three) on top of existing packets. This operation is equivalent to pushing multiple times.
- **Swap and Push**—Replace the existing top of the label stack with a new label, and then push another new label on top.

Entropy Label Support in Mixed Mode Overview

Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, entropy label is supported in mixed mode chassis where the entropy label can be configured without enhanced-ip configuration. The entropy label helps transit routers load-balance MPLS traffic across ECMP paths or link aggregation groups. The entropy label introduces a load-balancing label to be used by routers to load balance traffic rather than relying on deep packet inspection, reducing the packet processing requirements in the forwarding plane at the expense of increased label stack depth. Junos OS supports the entropy label only for MX Series routers with MPCs or MICs and can be enabled with enhanced-ip mode. But, this leads to a packet drop if the core-facing interface has an entropy label configured on the MPC or MIC and the other end of this core-facing connection has a DPC line card. In order to avoid this, the entropy label is now supported in mixed mode where the entropy label can be configured without enhanced-ip configuration. This allows MX Series router DPCs to support a pop out entropy label. However, this does not support a flow label.

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.2	Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, entropy label is supported in mixed mode chassis where the entropy label can be configured without enhanced-ip configuration.

Routers in an LSP

Each router in an LSP performs one of the following functions:

- **Ingress router**—The router at the beginning of an LSP. This router encapsulates IP packets with an MPLS Layer 2 frame and forwards it to the next router in the path. Each LSP can have only one ingress router.
- **Egress router**—The router at the end of an LSP. This router removes the MPLS encapsulation, thus transforming it from an MPLS packet to an IP packet, and forwards the packet to its final destination using information in the IP forwarding table. Each LSP can have only one egress router. The ingress and egress routers in an LSP cannot be the same router.
- **Transit router**—Any intermediate router in the LSP between the ingress and egress routers. A transit router forwards received MPLS packets to the next router in the MPLS path. An LSP can contain zero or more transit routers, up to a maximum of 253 transit routers in a single LSP.

A single router can be part of multiple LSPs. It can be the ingress or egress router for one or more LSPs, and it also can be a transit router in one or more LSPs. The functions that each router supports depend on your network design.

How a Packet Travels Along an LSP

When an IP packet enters an LSP, the ingress router examines the packet and assigns it a label based on its destination, placing the label in the packet's header. The label

transforms the packet from one that is forwarded based on its IP routing information to one that is forwarded based on information associated with the label.

The packet is then forwarded to the next router in the LSP. This router and all subsequent routers in the LSP do not examine any of the IP routing information in the labeled packet. Rather, they use the label to look up information in their label forwarding table. They then replace the old label with a new label and forward the packet to the next router in the path.

When the packet reaches the egress router, the label is removed, and the packet again becomes a native IP packet and is again forwarded based on its IP routing information.

Types of LSPs

There are three types of LSPs:

- Static LSPs—For static paths, you must manually assign labels on all routers involved (ingress, transit, and egress). No signaling protocol is needed. This procedure is similar to configuring static routes on individual routers. Like static routes, there is no error reporting, liveliness detection, or statistics reporting.
- LDP-signaled LSPs—See [“LDP Introduction” on page 623](#).
- RSVP-signaled LSPs—For signaled paths, RSVP is used to set up the path and dynamically assign labels. (RSVP signaling messages are used to set up signaled paths.) You configure only the ingress router. The transit and egress routers accept signaling information from the ingress router, and they set up and maintain the LSP cooperatively. Any errors encountered while establishing an LSP are reported to the ingress router for diagnostics. For signaled LSPs to work, a version of RSVP that supports tunnel extensions must be enabled on all routers.

There are two types of RSVP-signaled LSPs:

- Explicit-path LSPs—All intermediate hops of the LSP are manually configured. The intermediate hops can be strict, loose, or any combination of the two. Explicit path LSPs provide you with complete control over how the path is set up. They are similar to static LSPs but require much less configuration.
- Constrained-path LSPs—The intermediate hops of the LSP are automatically computed by the software. The computation takes into account information provided by the topology information from the IS-IS or OSPF link-state routing protocol, the current network resource utilization determined by RSVP, and the resource requirements and constraints of the LSP. For signaled constrained-path LSPs to work, either the IS-IS or OSPF protocol and the IS-IS or OSPF traffic engineering extensions must be enabled on all routers.

Scope of LSPs

For constrained-path LSPs, the LSP computation is confined to one IGP domain, and cannot cross any AS boundary. This prevents an AS from extending its IGP into another AS.

Explicit-path LSPs, however, can cross as many AS boundaries as necessary. Because intermediate hops are manually specified, the LSP does not depend on the IGP topology or a local forwarding table.

Constrained-Path LSP Computation

The Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) algorithm is an advanced form of the shortest-path-first (SPF) algorithm used in OSPF and IS-IS route computations. CSPF is used in computing paths for LSPs that are subject to multiple constraints. When computing paths for LSPs, CSPF considers not only the topology of the network, but also the attributes of the LSP and the links, and it attempts to minimize congestion by intelligently balancing the network load.

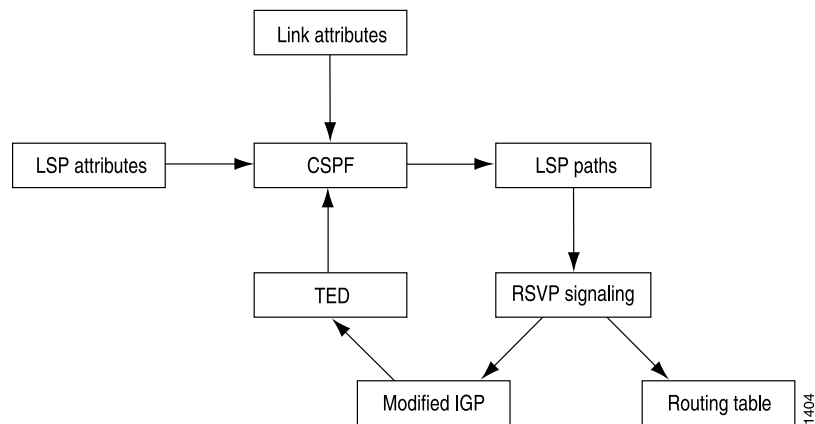
The constraints that CSPF considers include:

- LSP attributes
 - Administrative groups (that is, link color requirements)
 - Bandwidth requirements
 - Explicit route (strict or loose)
 - Hop limitations
 - Priority (setup and hold)
- Link attributes
 - Administrative groups (that is, link colors assigned to the link)
 - Reservable bandwidth of the links (static bandwidth minus the currently reserved bandwidth)

The data that CSPF considers comes from the following sources:

- Traffic engineering database—Provides CSPF with up-to-date topology information, the current reservable bandwidth of links, and the link colors. For the CSPF algorithm to perform its computations, a link-state IGP (such as OSPF or IS-IS) with special extensions is needed. For CSPF to be effective, the link-state IGP on all routers must support the special extensions. While building the topology database, the extended IGP must take into consideration the current LSPs and must flood the route information everywhere. Because changes in the reserved link bandwidth and link color cause database updates, an extended IGP tends to flood more frequently than a normal IGP. See [Figure 5 on page 35](#) for a diagram of the relationships between these components.
- Currently active LSPs—Includes all the LSPs that should originate from the router and their current operational status (up, down, or timeout).

Figure 5: CSPF Computation Process



This section discusses the following topics:

- [How CSPF Selects a Path on page 35](#)
- [CSPF Path Selection Tie-Breaking on page 36](#)
- [Computing CSPF Paths Offline on page 37](#)

How CSPF Selects a Path

To select a path, CSPF follows certain rules. The rules are as follows:

1. Computes LSPs one at a time, beginning with the highest priority LSP (the one with the lowest setup priority value). Among LSPs of equal priority, CSPF services the LSPs in alphabetical order of the LSP names.
2. Prunes the traffic engineering database of all the links that are not full duplex and do not have sufficient reservable bandwidth.
3. If the LSP configuration includes the **include** statement, prunes all links that do not share any included colors.
4. If the LSP configuration includes the **exclude** statement, prunes all links that contain excluded colors. If the link does not have a color, it is accepted.
5. If several paths have equal cost, chooses the one whose last-hop address is the same as the LSP's destination.
6. If several equal cost paths remain, selects the one with the fewest number of hops.
7. If several equal-cost paths remain, applies the CSPF load-balancing rule configured on the LSP (least fill, most fill, or random).

CSPF finds the shortest path toward the LSP's egress router, taking into account explicit-path constraints. For example, if the path must pass through Router A, two separate SPF computations are performed, one from the ingress router to Router A, the other from Router A to the egress router. All CSPF rules are applied to both computations.

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring CSPF Tie Breaking on page 296](#)
 - [CSPF Path Selection Tie-Breaking on page 36](#)

CSPF Path Selection Tie-Breaking

If more than one path is still available after the CSPF rules ([“How CSPF Selects a Path” on page 35](#)) have been applied, a tie-breaking rule is applied to choose the path for the LSP. The rule used depends on the configuration. There are three tie-breaking rules:

- **Random**—One of the remaining paths is picked at random. This rule tends to place an equal number of LSPs on each link, regardless of the available bandwidth ratio. This is the default behavior.
- **Least fill**—The path with the largest minimum available bandwidth ratio is preferred. This rule tries to equalize the reservation on each link.
- **Most fill**—The path with the smallest minimum available bandwidth ratio is preferred. This rule tries to fill a link before moving on to alternative links.

The following definitions describe how a figure for minimum available bandwidth ratio is derived for the least fill and most fill rules:

- Reservable bandwidth = bandwidth of link x subscription factor of link
- Available bandwidth = reservable bandwidth – (sum of the bandwidths of the LSPs traversing the link)
- Available bandwidth ratio = available bandwidth/reservable bandwidth
- Minimum available bandwidth ratio (for a path) = the smallest available bandwidth ratio of the links in a path



NOTE: For the least fill or most fill behaviors to be used, the paths must have their bandwidth (specified using the `bandwidth` statement at the `[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name]` hierarchy level) or minimum bandwidth (specified using the `minimum-bandwidth` statement at the `[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name auto-bandwidth]` hierarchy level) configured to a value greater than 0. If the bandwidth or minimum bandwidth for the paths is either not configured or configured as 0, the minimum available bandwidth cannot be calculated and the random path selection behavior is used instead.

- Related Documentation**
- [How CSPF Selects a Path on page 35](#)
 - [Configuring CSPF Tie Breaking on page 296](#)
 - [Configuring the Bandwidth Value for LSPs on page 323](#)
 - [Configuring the Maximum and Minimum Bounds of the LSP's Bandwidth on page 326](#)

Computing CSPF Paths Offline

The Junos OS provides online, real-time CSPF computation only; each router performs CSPF calculations independent of the other routers in the network. These calculations are based on currently available topology information—information that is usually recent, but not completely accurate. LSP placements are locally optimized, based on current network status.

To optimize links globally across the network, you can use an offline tool to perform the CSPF calculations and determine the paths for the LSPs. You can create such a tool yourself, or you can modify an existing network design tool to perform these calculations. You should run the tool periodically (daily or weekly) and download the results into the router. An offline tool should take the following into account when performing the optimized calculations:

- All the LSP's requirements
- All link attributes
- Complete network topology

Path Computation for LSPs on an Overloaded Router

Setting the overload bit in a router running IS-IS causes it to appear overloaded and prevents it from being used for transit traffic. Any new MPLS LSPs, including RSVP-signaled or LDP-signaled LSPs, are re-routed away from an overloaded router. In the case of RSVP, this behavior applies to both Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) and non-CSPF LSPs. However, this behavior does not apply to new or existing bypass LSPs. Bypass LSPs are recalculated only when a different event triggers a path recalculation. For example, if you set the smart optimize timer with the `smart-optimize-timer` statement, the bypass LSP is rerouted away from the overloaded router only after the specified time elapses. Otherwise, the bypass LSP continues to transit the overloaded router.

You cannot establish any new transit LSPs through an overloaded router. However, you can configure ingress and egress LSPs through an overloaded router.

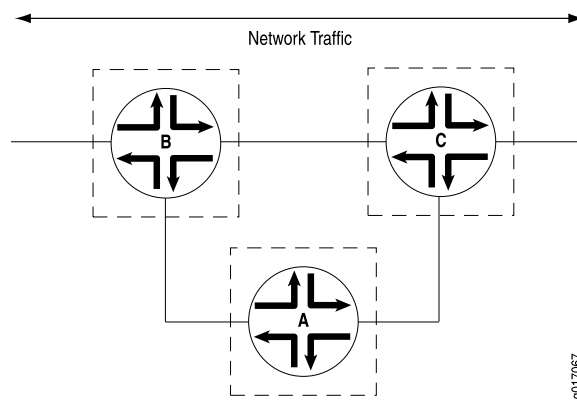


NOTE: When you set the overload bit on an IS-IS router, any new LSPs transiting through it are recomputed and re-routed away from it. However, existing CSPF LSPs remain active and are not torn down.

An example of when you might want to establish transit LSPs through an overloaded router is illustrated in [Figure 6 on page 38](#), which shows an aggregation router (Router A) dual-homed on two core routers (Router B and Router C). You want to include the aggregation router in the LSP mesh, but transit LSPs should not pass through it, because it is a less capable router with relatively low-bandwidth uplinks to the core. Certain failure and rerouting scenarios could make it impossible for the aggregation router

to establish some of its LSPs. Consequently, you run the router in a steady state with the overload bit set, but you are still able to establish ingress and egress LSPs through it.

Figure 6: Aggregation Router A Dual-Homed on Core Routers B and C



- Related Documentation**
- [Constrained-Path LSP Computation on page 34](#)
 - *overload*

Computing Backup Paths for LSPs Using Fate Sharing

Fate sharing allows you to create a database of information that CSPF uses to compute one or more backup paths to use in case the primary path becomes unstable. The database describes the relationships between elements of the network, such as routers and links. You can specify one or more elements within a group.

Through fate sharing, you can configure backup paths that minimize the number of shared links and fiber paths with the primary paths as much as possible, to ensure that if a fiber is cut, the minimum amount of data is lost and a path still exists to the destination.

For a backup path to work optimally, it must not share links or physical fiber paths with the primary path, ensuring that a single point of failure will not affect the primary and backup paths simultaneously.

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring the Ingress Router for MPLS-Signaled LSPs on page 64](#)
 - [fate-sharing on page 1543](#)

Using Labeled-Switched Paths to Augment SPF to Compute IGP Shortcuts

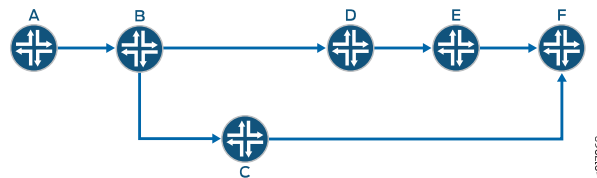
Link-state protocols, such as OSPF and IS-IS, use the shortest-path-first (SPF) algorithm to compute the shortest-path tree to all nodes in the network. The results of such computations can be represented by the destination node, next-hop address, and output interface, where the output interface is a physical interface. Label-switched paths (LSPs) can be used to augment the SPF algorithm.

IGP typically performs two independent computations. The first is performed without considering any LSP. The result of the computation is stored in the inet.0 table. This step is no different from traditional SPF computations and is always performed even if IGP shortcut is disabled.

The second computation is performed considering only LSPs as a logical interface. Each LSP's egress router is considered. The list of destinations whose shortest path traverses the egress router (established during the first computation) is placed in the inet.3 routing table. These destinations are given the egress router of the LSP as a next hop, enabling BGP on the local router to use these LSPs to access BGP next hops beyond the egress router. Normally, BGP can use only LSPs that terminate at the BGP next hop.

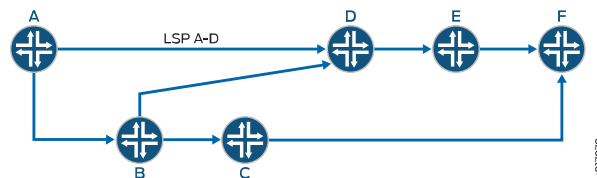
As an illustration, begin with a typical SPF tree (see [Figure 7 on page 39](#)).

Figure 7: Typical SPF Tree, Sourced from Router A



If an LSP connects Router A to Router D and if IGP shortcuts are enabled on Router A, you might have the SPF tree shown in [Figure 8 on page 39](#).

Figure 8: Modified SPF Tree, Using LSP A–D as a Shortcut



Note that Router D is now reachable through LSP A–D.

When computing the shortest path to reach Router D, Router A has two choices:

- Use IGP path A–B–D.
- Use LSP A–D.

Router A decides between the two choices by comparing the IGP metrics for path A–B–D with the LSP metrics for LSP A–D. If the IGP metric is lower, path A–B–D is chosen ([Figure 7 on page 39](#)). This path A–B–D is valid only when node D is not the tail-end of the LSP. If node D is the tail end of the LSP, even if the LSP metric is lower or both IGP and LSP metrics are equal, LSP A–D is used ([Figure 8 on page 39](#)).

Note that Router E is reachable through LSP A–D and Router F will take the IGP path.

- Related Documentation**
- *traffic-engineering*
 - *OSPF Support for Traffic Engineering*

- [IGP Shortcuts and Routing Tables on page 41](#)

Enabling IGP Shortcuts

IGP shortcuts are supported for both IS-IS and OSPF. A link-state protocol is required for IGP shortcuts. Shortcuts are disabled by default. You can enable IGP shortcuts on a per-router basis; you do not need to enable shortcuts globally. A router's shortcut computation does not depend on another router performing similar computations, and shortcuts performed by other routers are irrelevant.

Related Documentation

- [Example: Enabling IS-IS Traffic Engineering Support](#)
- [Example: Enabling OSPF Traffic Engineering Support](#)
- [Using Labeled-Switched Paths to Augment SPF to Compute IGP Shortcuts on page 38](#)

LSPs Qualified in IGP Shortcut Computations

Not all LSPs are used in IGP shortcuts. Only those LSPs whose egress point (using the **to** statement) matches the router ID of the egress node are considered. Other LSPs, whose egress point matches the egress node interface address, are ignored in IGP shortcuts.

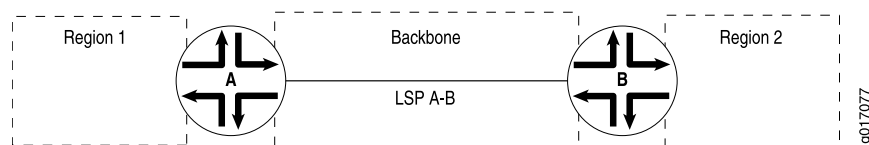
There are exceptions, however. If an LSP has an alias egress point (using the **install** statement) and it matches certain router IDs, it is included in the shortcut computation as well. If multiple equal metric LSPs destined to the same router ID exist, traffic can load-share among them.

IGP Shortcut Applications

You can use shortcuts to engineer traffic traveling toward destination nodes that do not support MPLS LSPs. For example, in [“Modified SPF Tree, Using LSP A–D and LSP A–E as Shortcuts” on page 38](#), traffic traveling toward Router F enters LSP A–E. You can control traffic between Router A and Router F by manipulating LSP A–E; you do not need to explicitly set up an LSP between Router A and Router F.

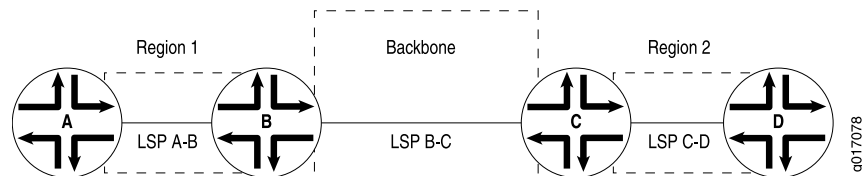
In [Figure 9 on page 40](#), all traffic from Region 1 to Region 2 traverses LSP A–B if IGP shortcuts are enabled on the ingress router (Router A), permitting aggregation of interregional traffic into one LSP. To perform traffic engineering on the interregional traffic, you have to manipulate LSP A–B only, which avoids creating n^2 LSPs from all routers in Region 1 to all routers in Region 2 and allows efficient resource controls on the backbone network.

Figure 9: IGP Shortcuts



Shortcuts allow you to deploy LSPs into a network in an incremental, hierarchical fashion. In [Figure 10 on page 41](#), each region can choose to implement traffic engineering LSPs independently, without requiring cooperation from other regions. Each region can choose to deploy intraregion LSPs to fit the region's bandwidth needs, at the pace appropriate for the region.

Figure 10: IGP Shortcuts in a Bigger Network



When intraregion LSPs are in place, interregional traffic automatically traverses the intraregion LSPs as needed, eliminating the need for a full mesh of LSPs between edge routers. For example, traffic from Router A to Router D traverses LSPs A–B, B–C, and C–D.

IGP Shortcuts and Routing Tables

IGP typically performs two independent computations. The first is performed without considering any LSP. The result of the computation is stored in the `inet.0` table. This step is no different from traditional SPF computations and is always performed even if IGP shortcut is disabled.

The second computation is performed considering only LSPs as a logical interface. Each LSP's egress router is considered. The list of destinations whose shortest path traverses the egress router (established during the first computation) is placed in the `inet.3` routing table. These destinations are given the egress router of the LSP as a next hop, enabling BGP on the local router to use these LSPs to access BGP next hops beyond the egress router. Normally, BGP can use only LSPs that terminate at the BGP next hop. Note that BGP is the only protocol that uses the `inet.3` routing table. Other protocols will not route traffic through these LSPs.

If traffic engineering for IGP and BGP is enabled (see [“IGP and BGP Destinations” on page 45](#)), IGP moves all routes in `inet.3` into `inet.0`, merging all routes while emptying the `inet.3` table. The number of routes in `inet.0` will be exactly the same as before. Route next-hops can traverse a physical interface, an LSP, or the combination of the two if the metrics are equal.

IGP shortcuts are enabled on a per-node basis. You do not need to coordinate with other nodes.

IGP Shortcuts and VPNs

You can configure IGP shortcuts for either IS-IS or OSPF. IGP shortcuts allow the IGP to use an LSP as the next hop instead of the IGP route. IGP shortcuts can also be enabled for VPNs by also specifying the `bgp-igp-both-ribs` or `mpls-forwarding` options for the `traffic-engineering` statement at the `[edit protocols mpls]` hierarchy level. VPNs are dependant on routes stored in the `inet.3` routing table. The `bgp-igp` option for the

traffic-engineering statement moves all routes from the inet.3 routing table to the inet.0 routing table and is therefore incompatible with VPNs.

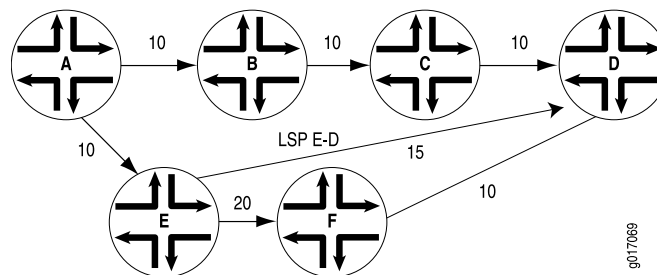
- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring Traffic Engineering for LSPs on page 405](#)
 - *traffic-engineering*
 - *OSPF Support for Traffic Engineering*

Advertising LSPs into IGP

You can configure your IGP to treat an LSP as a link. IGP shortcuts allow only the ingress router of an LSP to use the LSP in its SPF computation. However, other routers on the network do not know of the existence of that LSP, so they cannot use it. This can lead to suboptimal traffic engineering. In addition, only BGP can use an IGP shortcut to an LSP. When you advertise an LSP as a link into the IGP, all traffic can traverse it, and all routers know about it.

As an example, consider the network shown in [Figure 11 on page 42](#).

Figure 11: SPF Computations with Advertised LSPs



Assume that Router A is computing a path to Router D. The link between Router E and Router F has a metric of 20; all other links have a metric of 10. Here, the path chosen by Router A is A–B–C–D, which has a metric of 30, instead of A–E–F–D, which has a metric of 40.

If Router E has an LSP to Router D with a metric of 15, you want traffic from Router A to Router D to use the path A–E–D, which has a metric of 25, instead of the path A–B–C–D. However, because Router A does not know about the LSP between Router E and Router D, it cannot route traffic through this path.

For all routers on the network to know about the LSP between Router E and Router D, you need to advertise it. This advertisement announces the LSP as a unidirectional, point-to-point link in the link-state database, and all routers can compute paths using the LSP. The link-state database maintains information about the AS topology and contains information about the router's local state (for example, the router's usable interfaces and reachable neighbors). In [Figure 11 on page 42](#), Router A will see the link from Router E to Router D and route traffic along this lower-metric path.

Because an LSP is announced as a unidirectional link, you might need to configure a reverse LSP (one that starts at the egress router and ends at the ingress router) so that

the SPF bidirectionality check succeeds. As a step in the SPF computation, IS-IS considers a link from Router E to Router D. Before IS-IS uses any link, it verifies that there is a link from Router D to Router E (there is bidirectional connectivity between router E and D). Otherwise, the SPF computation will not use an announced LSP.

When an LSP is advertised to the IGP, the advertising router uses the LSP as the forwarding path for regular routes after installing them in the inet.0 routing table. All packets traversing the router could be forwarded through the LSP. Conversely, IGP shortcuts are used only to forward packets that are following BGP routes.



NOTE: Do not configure IGP shortcuts and advertise LSPs to the IGP at the same time.

IP and MPLS Packets on Aggregated Interfaces

You can send IP and MPLS packets over aggregated interfaces. To the IP or MPLS session, there is a single LSP composed of the aggregated interfaces. Packets sent to an LSP that is part of an aggregated interface are redistributed over the aggregated member interfaces.

Sending IP and MPLS packets over aggregated interfaces has the following benefits:

- **Bandwidth aggregation**—You can increase the number of MPLS packet flows sent over each connection. In MPLS, a set of packets sharing the same label is considered a part of the same flow.
- **Link redundancy**—If a link or a line card failure affects an aggregate member link, the traffic flowing across that link is immediately forwarded across one of the remaining links.

The Junos OS supports aggregated SONET and Ethernet interfaces.

Note that the Junos implementation of IP and MPLS over aggregated interfaces (aggregated Ethernet devices only) complies with IEEE 802.3ad.

For information about how to configure aggregated Ethernet or aggregated SONET interfaces, see *Ethernet Interfaces Feature Guide for Routing Devices* and *Configuring Aggregated SONET/SDH Interfaces*.

Related Documentation

- *Ethernet Interfaces Feature Guide for Routing Devices*
- *Configuring Aggregated SONET/SDH Interfaces*

MPLS Applications

In the Junos OS implementation of MPLS, establishing an LSP installs on the ingress router a host route (a 32-bit mask) toward the egress router. The address of the host route is the destination address of the LSP. By default, the route has a preference value of 7, a value that is higher than all routes except direct interface and static routes. The

32-bit mask ensures that the route is more specific (that is, a longer match) than all other subnet routes. The host routes can be used to traffic-engineer BGP destinations only, or both IGP and BGP destinations.

This section discusses the following topics:

- [BGP Destinations on page 44](#)
- [IGP and BGP Destinations on page 45](#)
- [Selecting a Forwarding LSP Next Hop on page 46](#)

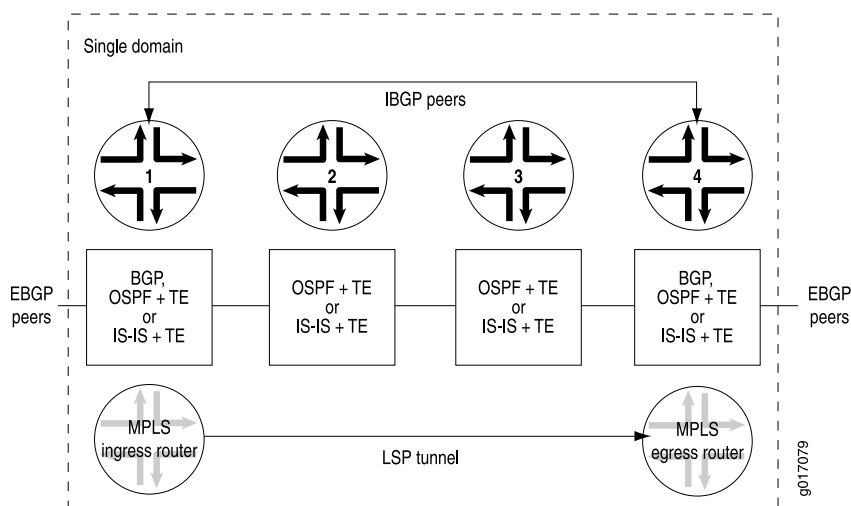
BGP Destinations

You can configure MPLS to control the paths that traffic takes to destinations outside an AS.

Both IBGP and EBGp take advantage of the LSP host routes without requiring extra configuration. BGP compares the BGP next-hop address with the LSP host route. If a match is found, the packets for the BGP route are label-switched over the LSP. If multiple BGP routes share the same next-hop address, all the BGP routes are mapped to the same LSP route, regardless of which BGP peer the routes are learned from. If the BGP next-hop address does not match an LSP host route, BGP routes continue to be forwarded based on the IGP routes within the routing domain. In general, when both an LSP route and an IGP route exist for the same BGP next-hop address, the one with the lowest preference is chosen.

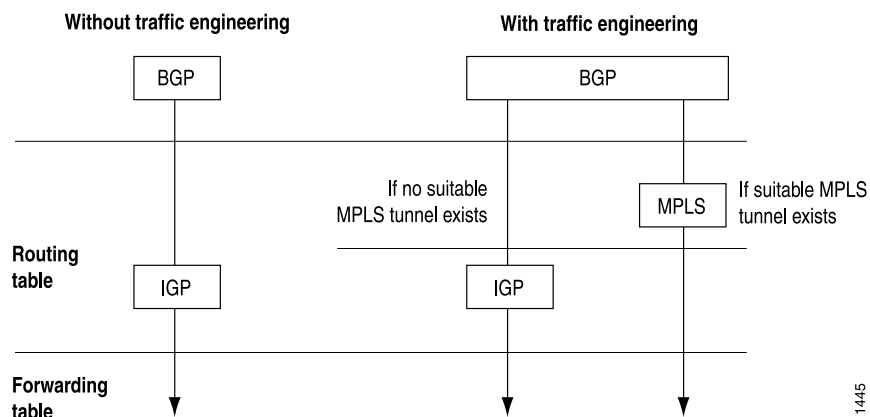
Figure 12 on page 44 shows an MPLS topology that illustrates how MPLS and LSPs work. This topology consists of a single domain with four routers. The two routers at the edges of the domain, Router 1 and Router 4, are running EBGp to communicate with peers outside the domain and IBGP to communicate between themselves. For intradomain communication, all four routers are running an IGP. Finally, an LSP tunnel exists from Router 1 to Router 4.

Figure 12: MPLS Application Topology



When BGP on Router 1 receives prefixes from Router 4, it must determine how to reach a BGP next-hop address. Typically, when traffic engineering is not enabled, BGP uses IGP routes to determine how to reach next-hop addresses. (See the left side of [Figure 13 on page 45](#).) However, when traffic engineering is enabled, if the BGP next-hop matches the LSP tunnel endpoint (that is, the MPLS egress router), those prefixes enter the LSP tunnel. (To track these prefixes, look at the **Active Route** field in the **show mpls lsp** command output or at the output of the **show route label-switched-path path-name** command.) If the BGP next hop does not match an LSP tunnel endpoint, those prefixes are sent following the IGP's shortest path. (See [Figure 13 on page 45](#).)

Figure 13: How BGP Determines How to Reach Next-Hop Addresses



IGP and BGP Destinations

You can configure MPLS to control the paths that traffic takes to destinations within an AS.

When traffic engineering is for BGP destinations only, the MPLS host routes are installed in the `inet.3` routing table (see [Figure 14 on page 48](#)), separate from the routes learned from other routing protocols. Not all `inet.3` routes are downloaded into the forwarding table. Packets directly addressed to the egress router do not follow the LSP, which prevents routes learned from LSPs from overriding routes learned from IGP or other sources.

Traffic within a domain, including BGP control traffic between BGP peers, is not affected by LSPs. MPLS affects interdomain traffic only; that is, it affects only those BGP prefixes that are learned from an external domain. MPLS does not disrupt intradomain traffic, so IS-IS or OSPF routes remain undisturbed. If you issue a **ping** or **traceroute** command to any destination within the domain, the **ping** or **traceroute** packets follow the IGP path. However, if you issue a **ping** or **traceroute** command from Router 1 in [Figure 12 on page 44](#) (the LSP ingress router) to a destination outside of the domain, the packets use the LSP tunnel.

When traffic engineering for IGP and BGP destinations is enabled, the MPLS host routes are installed in the `inet.0` table (see [Figure 15 on page 49](#)) and downloaded into the forwarding table. Any traffic destined to the egress router could enter the LSP. In effect, it moves all the routes in `inet.3` into `inet.0`, causing the `inet.3` table to be emptied.

RSVP packets automatically avoid all MPLS LSPs, including those established by RSVP or LDP. This prevents placing one RSVP session into another LSP, or in other words, nesting one LSP into another.

Selecting a Forwarding LSP Next Hop

If more than one LSP tunnel to a BGP next hop exists, the prefixes learned from the BGP next hop are randomly divided among the LSP tunnels. To control which LSP BGP uses to forward data for a given prefix, use the **install-nexthop** statement in the export policy applied to the forwarding table.

- Related Documentation**
- *Configuring Policies for Layer 2 Circuits*
 - *install-nexthop*

Example: Assigning Different Forwarding Next-Hop LSPs to Different Destination Prefixes

Assign different forwarding next-hop LSPs to different destination prefixes learned from BGP.

```
routing-options {
  router-id 10.10.20.101;
  autonomous-system 2;
  forwarding-table {
    export forwarding-policy;
  }
}
policy-options {
  policy-statement forwarding-policy {
    term one {
      from {
        protocol bgp;
        route-filter 10.1.0.0/16 orlonger;
      }
      then {
        install-nexthop lsp mc-c-lsp-1;
        accept;
      }
    }
    term two {
      from {
        protocol bgp;
        route-filter 10.2.0.0/16 orlonger;
      }
      then {
        install-nexthop lsp mc-c-lsp-2;
        accept;
      }
    }
    term three {
      from {
        protocol bgp;
```

```

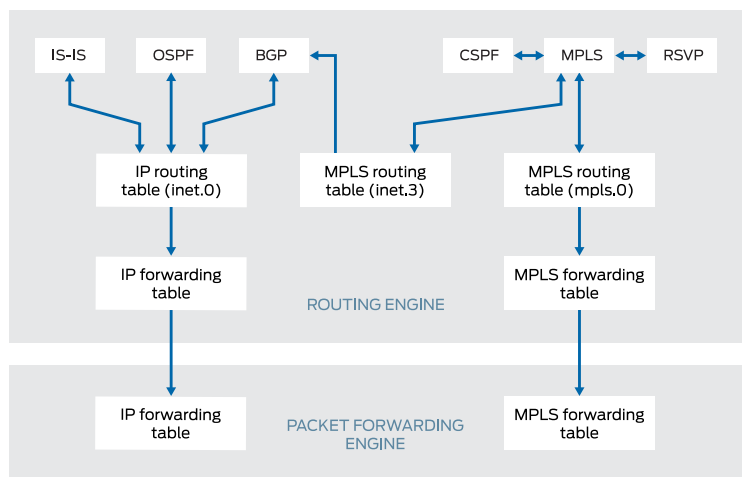
        route-filter 10.3.0.0/16 orlonger;
    }
    then {
        install-nexthop lsp mc-c-lsp-3;
        accept;
    }
}
}
}
protocols {
    mpls {
        label-switched-path mc-c-lsp-1 {
            from 10.10.20.101;
            to 10.10.20.103;
        }
        label-switched-path mc-c-lsp-2 {
            from 10.10.20.101;
            to 10.10.20.103;
        }
        label-switched-path mc-c-lsp-3 {
            from 10.10.20.101;
            to 10.10.20.103;
        }
    }
}
}

```

MPLS and Routing Tables

The IGP and BGP store their routing information in the inet.0 routing table, the main IP routing table. If the **traffic-engineering bgp** command is configured, thereby allowing only BGP to use MPLS paths for forwarding traffic, MPLS path information is stored in a separate routing table, inet.3. Only BGP accesses the inet.3 routing table. BGP uses both inet.0 and inet.3 to resolve next-hop addresses. If the **traffic-engineering bgp-igp** command is configured, thereby allowing the IGP to use MPLS paths for forwarding traffic, MPLS path information is stored in the inet.0 routing table. ([Figure 14 on page 48](#) and [Figure 15 on page 49](#) illustrate the routing tables in the two traffic engineering configurations.)

Figure 14: Routing and Forwarding Tables, traffic-engineering bgp



The inet.3 routing table contains the host address of each LSP's egress router. This routing table is used on ingress routers to route packets to the destination egress router. BGP uses the inet.3 routing table on the ingress router to help in resolving next-hop addresses.

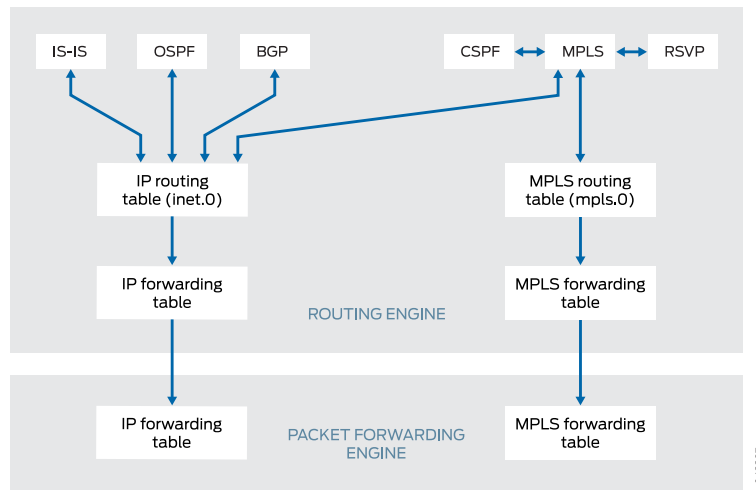
MPLS also maintains an MPLS path routing table (mpls.0), which contains a list of the next label-switched router in each LSP. This routing table is used on transit routers to route packets to the next router along an LSP.

Typically, the egress router in an LSP does not consult the mpls.0 routing table. (This router does not need to consult mpls.0 because the penultimate router in the LSP either changes the packet's label to a value of 0 or pops the label.) In either case, the egress router forwards it as an IPv4 packet, consulting the IP routing table, inet.0, to determine how to forward the packet.

When a transit or egress router receives an MPLS packet, information in the MPLS forwarding table is used to determine the next transit router in the LSP or to determine that this router is the egress router.

When BGP resolves a next-hop prefix, it examines both the inet.0 and inet.3 routing tables, seeking the next hop with the lowest preference. If it finds a next-hop entry with an equal preference in both routing tables, BGP prefers the entry in the inet.3 routing table.

Figure 15: Routing and Forwarding Tables, traffic-engineering bgp-igp



Generally, BGP selects next-hop entries in the inet.3 routing table because their preferences are always lower than OSPF and IS-IS next-hop preferences. When you configure LSPs, you can override the default preference for MPLS LSPs, which might alter the next-hop selection process.

When BGP selects a next-hop entry from the inet.3 routing table, it installs that LSP into the forwarding table in the Packet Forwarding Engine, which causes packets destined for that next hop to enter and travel along the LSP. If the LSP is removed or fails, the path is removed from the inet.3 routing table and from the forwarding table, and BGP reverts to using a next hop from the inet.0 routing table.

MPLS and Traffic Protection

Typically, when an LSP fails, the router immediately upstream from the failure signals the outage to the ingress router. The ingress router calculates a new path to the egress router, establishes the new LSP, and then directs the traffic from the failed path to the new path. This rerouting process can be time-consuming and prone to failure. For example, the outage signals to the ingress router might get lost, or the new path might take too long to come up, resulting in significant packet drops. The Junos OS provides several complementary mechanisms for protecting against LSP failures:

- Standby secondary paths—You can configure primary and secondary paths. You configure secondary paths with the **standby** statement. To activate traffic protection, you need to configure these standby paths only on the ingress router. If the primary path fails, the ingress router immediately reroutes traffic from the failed path to the standby path, thereby eliminating the need to calculate a new route and signal a new path. For information about configuring standby LSPs, see [“Configuring Hot Standby of Secondary Paths for LSPs” on page 334](#).
- Fast reroute—You configure fast reroute on an LSP to minimize the effect of a failure in the LSP. Fast reroute enables a router upstream from the failure to route around the failure quickly to the router downstream of the failure. The upstream router then signals

the outage to the ingress router, thereby maintaining connectivity before a new LSP is established. For a detailed overview of fast reroute, see [“Fast Reroute Overview” on page 50](#). For information about configuring fast reroute, see [“Configuring Fast Reroute” on page 291](#).

- **Link protection**—You can configure link protection to help ensure that traffic traversing a specific interface from one router to another can continue to reach its destination in the event that this interface fails. When link protection is configured for an interface and configured for an LSP that traverses this interface, a bypass LSP is created that handles this traffic if the interface fails. The bypass LSP uses a different interface and path to reach the same destination. For information about configuring link protection, see [“Configuring Link Protection on Interfaces Used by LSPs” on page 582](#).

When standby secondary path, and fast reroute or link protection are configured on an LSP, full traffic protection is enabled. When a failure occurs in an LSP, the router upstream from the failure routes traffic around the failure and notifies the ingress router of the failure. This rerouting keeps the traffic flowing while waiting for the notification to be processed at the ingress router. After receiving the failure notification, the ingress router immediately reroutes the traffic from the patched primary path to the more optimal standby path.

Fast reroute and link protection provide a similar type of traffic protection. Both features provide a quick transfer service and employ a similar design. Fast reroute and link protection are both described in RFC 4090, *Fast Reroute Extensions to RSVP-TE for LSP Tunnels*. However, you need to configure only one or the other. Although you can configure both, there is little, if any, benefit in doing so.

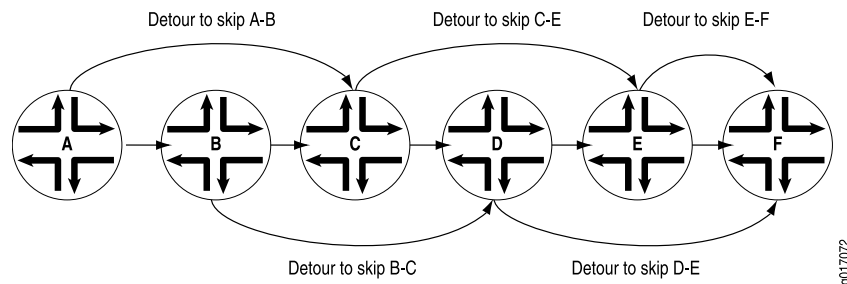
Related Documentation

- [Configuring Hot Standby of Secondary Paths for LSPs on page 334](#)
- [Fast Reroute Overview on page 50](#)
- [Configuring Fast Reroute on page 291](#)
- [Configuring Link Protection on Interfaces Used by LSPs on page 582](#)

Fast Reroute Overview

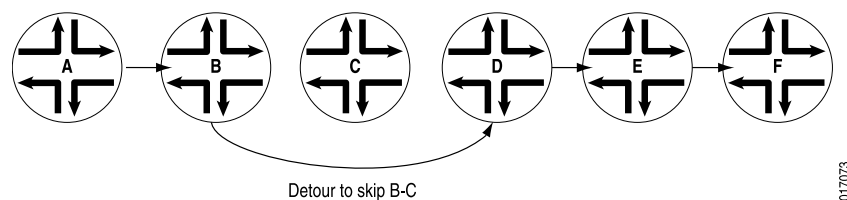
Fast reroute provides redundancy for an LSP path. When you enable fast reroute, detours are precomputed and preestablished along the LSP. In case of a network failure on the current LSP path, traffic is quickly routed to one of the detours. [Figure 16 on page 51](#) illustrates an LSP from Router A to Router F, showing the established detours. Each detour is established by an upstream node to avoid the link toward the immediate downstream node and the immediate downstream node itself. Each detour might traverse through one or more label-switched routers (or switches) that are not shown in the figure.

Fast reroute protects traffic against any single point of failure between the ingress and egress routers (or switches). If there are multiple failures along an LSP, fast reroute itself might fail. Also, fast reroute does not protect against failure of the ingress or egress routers.

Figure 16: Detours Established for an LSP Using Fast Reroute

If a node detects that a downstream link has failed (using a link-layer-specific liveness detection mechanism) or that a downstream node has failed (for example, using the RSVP neighbor hello protocol), the node quickly switches the traffic to the detour and, at the same time, signals the ingress router about the link or node failure.

[Figure 17 on page 51](#) illustrates the detour taken when the link between Router B and Router C fails.

Figure 17: Detour After the Link from Router B to Router C Fails

If the network topology is not rich enough (there are not enough routers with sufficient links to other routers), some of the detours might not succeed. For example, the detour from Router A to Router C in [Figure 16 on page 51](#) cannot traverse link A-B and Router B. If such a path is not possible, the detour does not occur.

Note that after the node switches traffic to the detour, it might switch the traffic again to a newly calculated detour soon after. This is because the initial detour route might not be the best route. To make rerouting as fast as possible, the node switches traffic onto the initial detour without first verifying that the detour is valid. Once the switch is made, the node recomputes the detour. If the node determines that the initial detour is still valid, traffic continues to flow over this detour. If the node determines that the initial detour is no longer valid, it again switches the traffic to a newly computed detour.



NOTE: If you issue `show` commands after the node has switched traffic to the initial detour, the node might indicate that the traffic is still flowing over the original LSP. This situation is temporary and should correct itself quickly.

The time required for a fast-rerouting detour to take effect depends on two independent time intervals:

- Amount of time to detect that there is a link or node failure—This interval depends greatly on the link layer in use and the nature of the failure. For example, failure detection

on an SONET/SDH link typically is much faster than on a Gigabit Ethernet link, and both are much faster than detection of a router failure.

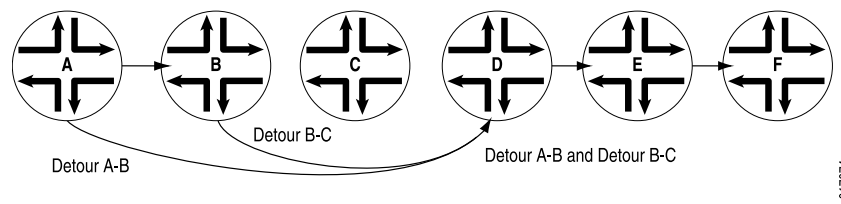
- Amount of time required to splice the traffic onto the detour—This operation is performed by the Packet Forwarding Engine, which requires little time to splice traffic onto the detour. The time needed can vary depending on the number of LSPs being switched to detours.

Fast reroute is a short-term patch to reduce packet loss. Because detour computation might not reserve adequate bandwidth, the detours might introduce congestion on the alternate links. The ingress router is the only router that is fully aware of LSP policy constraints and, therefore, is the only router able to come up with adequate long-term alternate paths.

Detours are created by use of RSVP and, like all RSVP sessions, they require extra state and overhead in the network. For this reason, each node establishes at most one detour for each LSP that has fast reroute enabled. Creating more than one detour for each LSP increases the overhead, but serves no practical purpose.

To reduce network overhead further, each detour attempts to merge back into the LSP as soon as possible after the failed node or link. If you can consider an LSP that travels through n router nodes, it is possible to create $n - 1$ detours. For instance, in [Figure 18 on page 52](#), the detour tries to merge back into the LSP at Router D instead of at Router E or Router F. Merging back into the LSP makes the detour scalability problem more manageable. If topology limitations prevent the detour from quickly merging back into the LSP, detours merge with other detours automatically.

Figure 18: Detours Merging into Other Detours



- Related Documentation**
- [fast-reroute on page 1542](#)
 - [Configuring Fast Reroute on page 291](#)
 - *MPLS Feature Support on QFX Series and EX4600 Switches*
 - *Interprovider and Carrier-of-Carriers VPNs*

Detour Merging Process

This section describes the process used by a router to determine which LSP to select when the router receives path messages from different interfaces with identical Session and Sender Template objects. When this occurs, the router needs to merge the path states.

The router employs the following process to determine when and how to merge path states:

- When all the path messages do not include a fast reroute or a detour object, or when the router is the egress of the LSP, no merging is required. The messages are processed according to RSVP traffic engineering.
- Otherwise, the router *must* record the path state in addition to the incoming interface. If the path messages do not share the same outgoing interface and next-hop router, the router considers them to be independent LSPs and does not merge them.
- For all the path messages that share the same outgoing interface and next-hop router, the router uses the following process to select the final LSP:
 - If only one LSP originates from this node, select it as the final LSP.
 - If only one LSP contains a fast reroute object, select it as the final LSP.
 - If there are several LSPs and some of them have a detour object, eliminate those containing a detour object from the final LSP selection process.
 - If several final LSP candidates remain (that is, there are still both detour and protected LSPs), select the LSPs with fast reroute objects.
 - If none of the LSPs have fast reroute objects, select the ones without detour objects. If all the LSPs have detour objects, select them all.
 - Of the remaining LSP candidates, eliminate from consideration those that traverse nodes that other LSPs avoid.
 - If several candidate LSPs still remain, select the one with the shortest explicit route object (ERO) path length. If more than one LSP has the same path length, select one randomly.
- Once the final LSP has been identified, the router must transmit only the path messages that correspond to this LSP. All other LSPs are considered merged at this node.

Detour Computations

Computing and setting up detours is done independently at each node. On a node, if an LSP has fast reroute enabled and if a downstream link or node can be identified, the router performs a Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) computation using the information in the local traffic engineering database. For this reason, detours rely on your IGP supporting traffic engineering extensions. Without the traffic engineering database, detours cannot be established.

CSPF initially attempts to find a path that skips the next downstream node. Attempting to find this path provides protection against downstream failures in either nodes or links. If a node-skipping path is not available, CSPF attempts to find a path on an alternate link to the next downstream node. Attempting to find an alternate link provides protection against downstream failures in links only. Detour computations might not succeed the first time. If a computation fails, the router recomputes detours approximately once every refresh interval until the computation succeeds. The RSVP metric for each detour is set to a value in the range from 10,000 through 19,999.

Fast Reroute Path Optimization

A fast reroute protection path is nondeterministic. The actual protection path of a particular node depends on the history of the LSP and the network topology when the fast reroute path was computed. The lack of deterministic behavior can lead to operational difficulties and poorly optimized paths after multiple link flaps in a network. Even in a small network, after a few link flaps fast reroute paths can traverse an arbitrarily large number of nodes and can remain in that state indefinitely. This is inefficient and makes the network less predictable.

Fast reroute optimization addresses this deficiency. It provides a global path optimization timer, allowing you to optimize all LSPs that have fast reroute enabled and a detour path up and running. The timer value can be varied depending on the expected RE processing load.

The fast reroute optimization algorithm is based on the IGP metric only. As long as the new path's IGP metric is lower than the old path's, the CSPF result is accepted, even if the new path might be more congested (higher bandwidth utilization) or traverses more hops.

In conformance with RFC 4090, *Fast Reroute Extensions to RSVP-TE for LSP Tunnels*, when a new path is computed and accepted for fast reroute optimization, the existing detour is destroyed first and then the new detour is established. To prevent traffic loss, detours actively protecting traffic are not optimized.

On-Demand Packet Loss and Delay Measurement for UHP LSPs Overview

This topic describes methods for measuring packet loss, delay, and throughput for point-to-point ultimate hop popping (UHP) label-switched paths (LSPs) in MPLS networks to enable monitoring of network performance.

- [Importance of Measuring Packet Loss and Delay on page 54](#)
- [Defining Packet Loss, Delay, and Throughput on page 55](#)
- [Packet Loss and Delay Measurement Mechanisms on page 55](#)
- [Packet Loss and Delay Metrics on page 56](#)
- [Packet Loss and Delay Measurement Concepts on page 56](#)
- [Packet Loss and Delay Measurement Functionality on page 59](#)
- [Packet Loss and Delay Features on page 60](#)

Importance of Measuring Packet Loss and Delay

The rise of bandwidth-consuming applications, such as IPTV and mobile video, coupled with the pressure to minimize the cost per bit and maximize the value per bit, is forcing carriers to transition their transport networks from circuit-based technologies to packet-based technologies. MPLS is a widely successful, connection-oriented packet transport technology that is ideally suited for packet-based transport networks.

With the emergence of new applications on data networks, it is becoming increasingly important for service providers to accurately predict the impact of new application rollouts. Understanding and modelling network performance in the network is especially relevant for deployment of new-world applications to ensure successful implementations. In packet networks, packet loss and delay are two of the most fundamental measures of performance. Their role is even more central when it comes to end-to-end measurements.

The traffic belonging to most of the end-to-end user applications is either loss sensitive (file transfer), delay sensitive (voice or video applications), or both (interactive computing applications). The service-level agreements (SLAs) of service providers depend on the ability to measure and monitor these network performance metrics, as the SLAs are directly or indirectly dependent on the loss and delay the customer traffic experiences in the service provider network.

To ensure compliance to the SLA, service providers need tools to measure and monitor the performance metrics for packet loss, one-way delay and two-way delay, and related metrics, such as delay variation and channel throughput. This measurement capability provides service providers with greater visibility into the performance characteristics of their networks, thereby facilitating planning, troubleshooting, and network performance evaluation.

Defining Packet Loss, Delay, and Throughput

In packet networks, packet loss and delay are two of the most fundamental measures of performance.

- **Loss**—Packet loss is the failure of one or more transmitted packets to arrive at their destination. Packet loss refers to the packets of data that are dropped by the network to manage congestion.

Data applications are very tolerant to packet loss, as they are generally not time sensitive and can retransmit the packets that were dropped. However, in video conference environments and pure audio communications, such as VoIP, packet loss can create jitter.

- **Delay**—Packet delay (also called latency) is the amount of time it takes for a packet of data to get from one designated point to another, depending on the speed of the transmission medium, such as copper wire, optical fiber, or radio waves, and the delays in transmission by devices along the way, such as routers and modems.

A low latency indicates a high network efficiency.

- **Throughput**—Packet delay measures the amount of time between the start of an action and its completion, whereas throughput is the total number of such actions that occur in a given amount of time.

Packet Loss and Delay Measurement Mechanisms

Packet delay and loss are two fundamental measures of network performance. Junos OS provides an on-demand mechanism to measure packet loss and delay over associated bidirectional MPLS ultimate hop popping (UHP) label-switched paths (LSPs).

The on-demand delay and packet loss measurement mechanism is initiated using the following CLI commands:

- **monitor mpls loss rsvp**—Performs an on-demand loss measurement for associated bidirectional UHP LSPs.
- **monitor mpls delay rsvp**—Performs an on-demand delay measurement for associated bidirectional UHP LSPs.
- **monitor mpls loss-delay rsvp**—Performs an on-demand combined loss and delay measurement for associated bidirectional UHP LSPs.

For initiating the delay and packet loss measuring mechanism, the desired parameters for measurement, such as the type of measurement and LSP name, need to be entered. On receiving the parameters, a summary of the performance monitoring data is displayed and the mechanism is terminated.

Packet Loss and Delay Metrics

The following performance metrics are measured using the on-demand packet loss and delay mechanisms:

- Loss measurement (packet and octet)
- Throughput measurement (packet and octet)
- Two-way channel delay
- Round-trip delay
- Inter-packet delay variation (IPDV)

The **monitor mpls loss rsvp** command performs the loss and throughput measurement, and the **monitor mpls delay rsvp** command performs the two-way channel delay, round-trip delay, and IPDV measurements. The **monitor mpls loss-delay rsvp** command performs a combined loss and delay measurement and measures all of the above-mentioned performance metrics simultaneously.

Packet Loss and Delay Measurement Concepts

The following concepts help to better understand the functionality of packet loss and delay:

- **Querier**—A querier is the ingress provider edge (PE) router, which originates the query message for loss or delay measurement.
- **Responder**—A responder is the egress PE router, which receives and responds to the query messages from a querier.
- **Associated bidirectional LSP**—An associated bidirectional LSP consists of two unidirectional LSPs that are tied together (or associated with each other) through configuration on both of the LSP end points.

The on-demand loss and delay measurement can be carried out only on associated bidirectional UHP LSPs.

- **Generic associated channel (G-Ach)**—The performance monitoring messages for the on-demand loss and delay measurement flow over the MPLS G-Ach. This type of channel supports only in-band responses, and does not provide support for out-of-band or no-response modes.
- **Measurement point (MP)**—MP is the location at which a condition is described for the measurement.

The MP for packet loss on the transmit side is between the switching fabric and the transmit interface. The counter value is stamped in the loss measurement message in the hardware before it is queued for transmission.

The MP for packet loss on the receive side is between the receive interface and the switching fabric. The MP is distributed on the receive side. Furthermore, when the transmit interface is an aggregate interface, the MP is distributed as well.

- **Query rate**—Query rate is the interval between two queries sent for loss and delay measurement.

Because the loss and delay measurement messages originate from the Routing Engine, a high query rate for multiple channels puts a heavy burden on the Routing Engine. The minimum query interval supported is 1 second.

The query rate should be high for 32-bit counters, because the counters might wrap quickly when data traffic rate is very high. The query rate can be low when 64-bit counters are in use at all the four measurement point locations involved in loss measurement. Junos OS supports only 64-bit counters.

- **Traffic class**—By default, loss measurement is supported for the whole channel. Junos OS also supports traffic class scoped packet loss measurement, where counters that maintain data traffic statistics per traffic class have to be created.

Per traffic class counters are not created by default. To configure traffic class scoped loss measurement, include the **traffic-class-statistics** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls statistics]** hierarchy level.

When **traffic-class-statistics** is configured, control packets flowing over the G-Ach are not counted in the transmit and receive counters.



NOTE: Enabling and disabling of traffic class statistics results in the resetting of all counters (aggregate counter and per-class counters) for the LSPs.

- **Loss measurement mode**—Junos OS supports the direct-mode of on-demand loss measurement, and does not provide support for the inferred-mode.

Direct loss measurement requires data traffic statistics to be maintained at the ingress and egress of two unidirectional LSPs of the associated bidirectional LSP. When an MX Series router is using only MPCs and MICs, counters to maintain data traffic statistics are created by default at the ingress of all types of LSPs and egress of UHP LSPs.

However, the direct-mode of loss measurement is not fully accurate due to the following reasons:

- Parallel forwarding nature of the hardware.
- Presence of equal cost multipath (ECMP) in the network, such as aggregated Ethernet interfaces, which can result in re-ordering of data packets relative to the loss measurement messages.
- Control packets that do not flow over G-Ach are not counted at the LSP ingress, but are counted at the LSP egress.
- Data traffic re-ordering relative to the loss measurement message when a Diffserv is implemented in the MPLS network and loss measurement scope is the complete channel and not traffic class scoped.

To overcome this limitation, perform traffic class scoped loss measurement when a Diffserv is implemented.



.....
NOTE: Direct mode loss measurement is vulnerable to disruption when the ingress or egress interface associated with the LSP changes.
.....

- **Loss measurement synchronization**—The synchronization conditions specified in section 2.9.8 of RFC 6374 do not hold true in the absolute sense. However, as the loss measurement counters are stamped in hardware, the errors introduced due to not satisfying the synchronization conditions are relatively small. These errors need to be quantified.

When the transmit or receive interface of the LSP is an aggregate interface, more errors are introduced as compared to when the interfaces are non-aggregate interfaces. In any case, the loss measurement counters are stamped in hardware, and the error needs to be quantified.

- **Delay measurement accuracy**—When the transmit and receive interfaces reside on different Packet Forwarding Engines, the clock must be synchronized on these Packet Forwarding Engines for two-way delay measurements. This condition holds true for the platform on which the on-demand delay measurement feature is implemented.

When there are aggregate interfaces or ECMP, the delay is measured for only one of the potential paths.

When a combined loss and delay message is used for delay calculation, the accuracy of delay is lower compared to when the delay measurement message is used in some cases, such as when the transmit or receive interface is an aggregate interface.

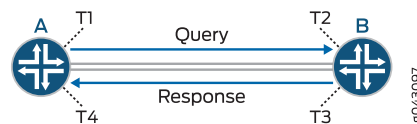
Delay measurement is always performed on a per-traffic-class basis, and the accuracy of the measurement needs to be quantified after testing.

- **Timestamp format**—Junos OS supports only the IEEE 1588 Precision Time Protocol (PTP) [IEEE1588] format for recording delay measurement messages. Network Time Format (NTP) is not supported.
- **Operations, administration, and maintenance (OAM)**—To indicate that all the OAM messages for MPLS LSPs flow over the MPLS G-Ach, and to enable the MPLS performance monitoring messages to be carried over the MPLS G-Ach, the **oam mpls-tp-mode** statement must be included at the **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name]** hierarchy level.

Packet Loss and Delay Measurement Functionality

Figure 19 on page 59 illustrates the basic methods used for the bidirectional measurement of packet loss and delay. A bidirectional channel exists between the two routers, Router A and Router B. The temporal reference points – T1, T2, T3, and T4 – are associated with a measurement operation that takes place at Router A. The operation consists of Router A sending a query message to Router B, and Router B sending back a response. Each reference point indicates the point of time at which either the query or the response message is transmitted or received over the channel.

Figure 19: Basic Bidirectional Measurement



In Figure 19 on page 59, Router A can arrange to measure the packet loss over the channel in the forward and reverse directions by sending loss measurement query messages to Router B. Each of the forward and reverse messages contain the count of packets transmitted prior to time T1 over the channel to Router B (A_TxP).

When the message reaches Router B, two values are appended to the message and the message is reflected back to Router A. The two values are the count of packets received prior to time T2 over the channel from Router A (B_RxP) and the count of packets transmitted prior to time T3 over the channel to Router A (B_TxP).

When the response reaches Router A, a fourth value is appended to the message – the count of packets received prior to time T4 over the channel from Router B (A_RxP).

These four counter values – (A_TxP), (B_RxP), (B_TxP), and (A_RxP) – enable Router A to compute the desired loss statistics. Because the transmit count at Router A and the receive count at Router B (and vice versa) might not be synchronized at the time of the first message, and to limit the effects of counter wrap, the loss is computed in the form of a delta between the messages.

The transmit loss (A_TxLoss[n-1,n]) and receive loss (A_RxLoss[n-1,n]) within the measurement interval marked by the messages LM[n-1] and LM[n] are computed by Router A as follows:

$$A_TxLoss[n-1,n] = (A_TxP[n] - A_TxP[n-1]) - (B_RxP[n] - B_RxP[n-1])$$

$$A_RxLoss[n-1,n] = (B_TxP[n] - B_TxP[n-1]) - (A_RxP[n] - A_RxP[n-1])$$

The arithmetic is modulo the counter size.

To measure at Router A the delay over the channel to Router B, a delay measurement query message is sent from Router A to Router B containing a timestamp recording the instant at which it is transmitted. In [Figure 19 on page 59](#), the timestamp is recorded in T1.

When the message reaches Router B, a timestamp is added, recording the instant at which it is received (T2). The message can now be reflected from Router B to Router A, with Router B adding its transmit timestamp (T3) and Router A adding its receive timestamp (T4).

These four timestamps – T1, T2, T3, and T4 – enable Router A to compute the one-way delay in each direction, as well as the two-way delay for the channel. The one-way delay computations require that the clocks of Routers A and B be synchronized.

At this point, Router A can compute the two-way channel delay and round-trip delay associated with the channel as follows:

$$\text{Two-way channel delay} = (T4 - T1) - (T3 - T2)$$

$$\text{Round-trip delay} = T4 - T1$$

Packet Loss and Delay Features

Supported Features of Packet Loss and Delay

Junos OS supports the following features with on-demand loss and delay measurement:

- Performance monitoring for associated bidirectional MPLS point-to-point UHP LSPs only
- Loss measurement
- Throughput measurement
- Two-way delay measurement (channel delay and round-trip delay)
- Inter-packet delay variation (IPDV)
- Direct-mode loss measurement
- Aggregated Ethernet and aggregated SONET interfaces
- Multichassis support
- 64-bit compatible

Unsupported Features of Packet Loss and Delay

Junos OS does not support the following on-demand loss and delay measurement functionality:

- Loss and delay measurement for pseudowires (section 2.9.1 of RFC 6374)
- Unidirectional measurement (section 2.6 of RFC 6374)
- Dyadic measurement (section 2.7 of RFC 6374)
- Loss and delay measurement in loopback mode (section 2.8 of RFC 6374)
- Loss and delay measurement to an intermediate node from an LSP endpoint (section 2.9.5 of RFC 6374)
- External post-processing (section 2.9.7 of RFC 6374)
- Inferred-mode loss measurement (section 2.9.8 of RFC 6374)
- Pro-active mode
- Logical systems
- SNMP

**Related
Documentation**

- [Example: Configuring On-Demand Loss and Delay Measurement on page 510](#)
- [monitor mpls loss rsvp on page 1860](#)
- [monitor mpls delay rsvp on page 1856](#)
- [monitor mpls loss-delay rsvp on page 1865](#)

CHAPTER 3

Configuring MPLS Routers

- [Configuring the Ingress Router for MPLS-Signaled LSPs on page 64](#)
- [Configuring MPLS on page 68](#)
- [Example: Configuring an Explicit-Path LSP on page 69](#)
- [Example: Configuring a Constrained-Path LSP for Which Junos OS Makes All Forwarding Decisions on page 70](#)
- [Example: Configuring a Constrained-Path LSP for Which Junos OS Makes Most Forwarding Decisions and Considers Hop Constraints on page 70](#)
- [Example: Configuring a Constrained-Path LSP for Which Junos OS Makes Most Forwarding Decisions and the Secondary Path Is Explicit on page 71](#)
- [Abstract Hops for MPLS LSPs Overview on page 72](#)
- [Example: Configuring Abstract Hops for MPLS LSPs on page 82](#)
- [Improving Traffic Engineering Database Accuracy with RSVP PathErr Messages on page 99](#)
- [Configuring MPLS-Signaled LSPs to Use GRE Tunnels on page 102](#)
- [Example: Tunneling IPv6 Traffic over MPLS IPv4 Networks on page 103](#)
- [SRLG Overview on page 112](#)
- [Example: Configuring SRLG on page 113](#)
- [Example: Excluding SRLG Links Completely for the Secondary LSP on page 122](#)
- [Example: Configuring SRLG with Link Protection on page 128](#)
- [Example: Configuring SRLG with Link Protection with the exclude-srlg Option on page 149](#)
- [Configuring the MPLS Transport Profile for OAM on page 170](#)
- [Configuring MPLS Inter-AS Link-Node Protection with Labeled BGP on page 183](#)
- [Configuring Egress Protection Service Mirroring for BGP Signaled Layer 2 Services on page 199](#)
- [Example: Configuring MPLS Egress Protection Service Mirroring for BGP Signaled Layer 2 Services on page 203](#)
- [Example: Configuring Layer 3 VPN Egress Protection with PLR as Protector on page 220](#)
- [Example: Configuring Next-Hop-Based MPLS-Over-UDP Dynamic Tunnels on page 247](#)

- [Anti-Spoofing Protection for Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnels Overview on page 260](#)
- [Example: Configuring Anti-Spoofing Protection for Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnels on page 263](#)

Configuring the Ingress Router for MPLS-Signaled LSPs

MPLS-signaled label-switched paths (LSPs) run from a specific ingress router to a specific egress router. For basic MPLS-signaled LSP function, you must configure the ingress router, but do not have to configure any other routers.

To configure signaled LSPs, perform the following tasks on the ingress router:

- [Creating Named Paths on page 64](#)
- [Configuring Alternate Backup Paths Using Fate Sharing on page 66](#)

Creating Named Paths

To configure signaled LSPs, you must first create one or more named paths on the ingress router. For each path, you can specify some or all transit routers in the path, or you can leave it empty.

Each pathname can contain up to 32 characters and can include letters, digits, periods, and hyphens. The name must be unique within the ingress router. Once a named path is created, you can use the named path with the **primary** or **secondary** statement to configure LSPs at the `[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path label-path-name]` hierarchy level. You can specify the same named path on any number of LSPs.

To determine whether an LSP is associated with the primary or secondary path in an RSVP session, issue the `show rsvp session detail` command.

To create an empty path, create a named path by including the following form of the **path** statement. This form of the **path** statement is empty, which means that any path between the ingress and egress routers is accepted. In actuality, the path used tends to be the same path as is followed by destination-based, best-effort traffic.

```
path path-name;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- `[edit protocols mpls]`
- `[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls]`

To create a path in which you specify some or all transit routers in the path, include the following form of the **path** statement, specifying one address for each transit router:

```
path path-name {  
  (address | hostname) <strict | loose>;  
}
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- `[edit protocols mpls]`

- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls]**

In this form of the **path** statement, you specify one or more transit router addresses. Specifying the ingress or egress routers is optional. You can specify the address or hostname of each transit router, although you do not need to list each transit router if its type is **loose**. Specify the addresses in order, starting with the ingress router (optional) or the first transit router, and continuing sequentially along the path up to the egress router (optional) or the router immediately before the egress router. You need to specify only one address per router hop. If you specify more than one address for the same router, only the first address is used; the additional addresses are ignored and truncated.

For each router address, you specify the type, which can be one of the following:

- **strict**—(Default) The route taken from the previous router to this router is a direct path and cannot include any other routers. If **address** is an interface address, this router also ensures that the incoming interface is the one specified. Ensuring that the incoming interface is the one specified is important when there are parallel links between the previous router and this router. It also ensures that routing can be enforced on a per-link basis.

For strict addresses, you must ensure that the router immediately preceding the router you are configuring has a direct connection to that router. The address can be a loopback interface address, in which case the incoming interface is not checked.

- **loose**—The route taken from the previous router to this router need not be a direct path, can include other routers, and can be received on any interface. The address can be any interface address or the address of the loopback interface.

Examples: Creating Named Paths

Configure a path, **to-hastings**, to specify the complete strict path from the ingress to the egress routers through 14.1.1.1, 13.1.1.1, 12.1.1.1, and 11.1.1.1, in that order. There cannot be any intermediate routers except the ones specified. However, there can be intermediate routers between 11.1.1.1 and the egress router because the egress router is not specifically listed in the **path** statement. To prevent intermediate routers before egress, configure the egress router as the last router, with a **strict** type.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
path to-hastings {
  14.1.1.1 strict;
  13.1.1.1 strict;
  12.1.1.1 strict;
  11.1.1.1 strict;
}
```

Create a path, **alt-hastings**, to allow any number of intermediate routers between routers 14.1.1.1 and 11.1.1.1. In addition, intermediate routers are permitted between 11.1.1.1 and the egress router.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
path alt-hastings {
  14.1.1.1 strict;
  11.1.1.1 loose;
```

```
}
```

Configuring Alternate Backup Paths Using Fate Sharing

You can create a database of information that Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) uses to compute one or more backup paths in case the primary path becomes unstable. The database describes the relationships between elements of the network, such as routers and links. Because these network elements share the same fate, this relationship is called fate sharing.

You can configure backup paths that minimize the number of shared links and fiber paths with the primary paths as much as possible to ensure that, if a fiber is cut, the minimum amount of data is lost and a path still exists to the destination.

For a backup path to work optimally, it must not share links or physical fiber paths with the primary path. This ensures that a single point of failure will not affect the primary and backup paths at the same time.

The following sections describe how to configure fate sharing and how it affects CSPF, and provides a fate sharing configuration example:

- [Configuring Fate Sharing on page 66](#)
- [Implications for CSPF on page 67](#)
- [Implications for CSPF When Fate Sharing with Bypass LSPs on page 68](#)
- [Example: Configuring Fate Sharing on page 68](#)

Configuring Fate Sharing

To configure fate sharing, include the **fate-sharing** statement:

```
fate-sharing {  
  group group-name {  
    cost value;  
    from address <to address>;  
  }  
}
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

Each fate-sharing group must have a name, which can be up to 32 characters long and can contain letters, digits, periods (.) and hyphens (-). You can define up to 512 groups.

Fate-sharing groups contain three types of objects:

- Point-to-point links—Identified by the IP addresses at each end of the link. Unnumbered point-to-point links are typically identified by borrowing IP addresses from other interfaces. Order is not important; **from 1.2.3.4 to 1.2.3.5** and **from 1.2.3.5 to 1.2.3.4** have the same meaning.
- Non-point-to-point links—Include links on a LAN interface (such as Gigabit Ethernet interfaces) or nonbroadcast multiaccess (NBMA) interfaces (such as Asynchronous Transfer Mode [ATM] or Frame Relay). You identify these links by their individual

interface address. For example, if the LAN interface **192.168.200.0/24** has four routers attached to it, each router link is individually identified:

```
from 192.168.200.1; # LAN interface of router 1
from 192.168.200.2; # LAN interface of router 2
from 192.168.200.3; # LAN interface of router 3
from 192.168.200.4; # LAN interface of router 4
```

You can list the addresses in any order.

- A router node—Identified by its configured router ID.

All objects in a group share certain similarities. For example, you can define a group for all fibers that share the same fiber conduit, all optical channels that share the same fiber, all links that connect to the same LAN switch, all equipment that shares the same power source, and so on. All objects are treated as /32 host addresses.

For a group to be meaningful, it should contain at least two objects. You can configure groups with zero or one object; these groups are ignored during processing.

An object can be in any number of groups, and a group can contain any number of objects. Each group has a configurable cost attributed to it, which represents the level of impact this group has on CSPF computations. The higher the cost, the less likely a backup path will share with the primary path any objects in the group. The cost is directly comparable to traffic engineering metrics. By default, the cost is 1. Changing the fate-sharing database does not affect established LSPs until the next reoptimization of CSPF. The fate-sharing database does influence fast-reroute computations.

Implications for CSPF

When CSPF computes the primary paths of an LSP (or secondary paths when the primary path is not active), it ignores the fate-sharing information. You always want to find the best possible path (least IGP cost) for the primary path.

When CSPF computes a secondary path while the primary path (of the same LSP) is active, the following occurs:

1. CSPF identifies all fate-sharing groups that are associated with the primary path. CSPF does this by identifying all links and nodes that the primary path traverses and compiling group lists that contain at least one of the links or nodes. CSPF ignores the ingress and egress nodes in the search.
2. CSPF checks each link in the traffic engineering database against the compiled group list. If the link is a member of a group, the cost of the link is increased by the cost of the group. If a link is a member of multiple groups, all group costs are added together.
3. CSPF performs the check for every node in the traffic engineering database, except the ingress and egress node. Again, a node can belong to multiple groups, so costs are additive.
4. The router performs regular CSPF computation with the adjusted topology.

Implications for CSPF When Fate Sharing with Bypass LSPs

When fate sharing is enabled with link protection or link-node protection, CSPF operates as follows when calculating the bypass LSP path:

- CSPF identifies the fate-sharing groups that are associated with the primary LSP path. CSPF does this by identifying the immediate downstream link and immediate downstream nodes that the bypass is trying to protect. CSPF compiles group lists that contain the immediate downstream link and immediate downstream nodes.
- CSPF checks each link (from ingress to the immediate downstream node) in the traffic engineering database against the compiled group list. If the link is a member of a group, the cost of the link is increased by the cost of the group.
- CSPF identifies the downstream link that is not in the fate-shared path.

This calculation prevents bypasses from using the same physical link as the primary LSP path when viable alternatives are available.

Example: Configuring Fate Sharing

Configure fate-sharing groups **east** and **west**. Because **west** has no objects, it is ignored during processing.

```
[edit routing-options]
fate-sharing {
  group east {
    cost 20; # Optional, default value is 1
    from 1.2.3.4 to 1.2.3.5; # A point-to-point link
    from 192.168.200.1; # LAN interface
    from 192.168.200.2; # LAN interface
    from 192.168.200.3; # LAN interface
    from 192.168.200.4; # LAN interface
    from 10.168.1.220; # Router ID of a router node
    from 10.168.1.221; # Router ID of a router node
  }
  group west {
    .....
  }
}
```

Configuring MPLS

You must also configure MPLS for a Layer 2 cross-connect to work. The following is a minimal MPLS configuration:

```
[edit]
interfaces {
  interface-name {
    unit logical-unit-number;
  }
}
protocols {
  mpls {
```

```

        interface all;
    }
}

```

**Related
Documentation**

- *Example: Frame Relay to Fast Ethernet TCC Configuration*
- *Example: Layer 2.5 VPN Configuration*
- *Example: PPP to ATM TCC Configuration*

Example: Configuring an Explicit-Path LSP

On the ingress router, create an explicit-path LSP, and specify the transit routers between the ingress and egress routers. In this configuration, no constrained-path computation is performed. For the primary path, all intermediate hops are strictly specified so that its route cannot change. The secondary path must travel through router 14.1.1.1 first, then take whatever route is available to reach the destination. The remaining route taken by the secondary path is typically the shortest path computed by the IGP.

```

[edit]
interfaces {
  so-0/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
      family mpls;
    }
  }
}
protocols {
  rsvp {
    interface so-0/0/0;
  }
  mpls {
    path to-hastings {
      14.1.1.1 strict;
      13.1.1.1 strict;
      12.1.1.1 strict;
      11.1.1.1 strict;
    }
    path alt-hastings {
      14.1.1.1 strict;
      11.1.1.1 loose; # Any IGP route is acceptable
    }
    label-switched-path hastings {
      to 11.1.1.1;
      hop-limit 32;
      bandwidth 10m; # Reserve 10 Mbps
      no-cspf; # do not perform constrained-path computation
      primary to-hastings;
      secondary alt-hastings;
    }
    interface so-0/0/0;
  }
}

```

```
}
```

Example: Configuring a Constrained-Path LSP for Which Junos OS Makes All Forwarding Decisions

On the ingress router, create a constrained-path LSP in which the Junos OS makes all the forwarding decisions. When the LSP is successfully set up, a route toward 10.1.1.1/32 is installed in the inet.3 table so that all BGP routes with matching BGP next-hop addresses can be forwarded through the LSP.

```
[edit]
interfaces {
  so-0/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
      family mpls;
    }
  }
}
protocols {
  rsvp {
    interface so-0/0/0;
  }
  mpls {
    label-switched-path to-hastings {
      to 10.1.1.1;
    }
    interface so-0/0/0;
  }
}
```

Example: Configuring a Constrained-Path LSP for Which Junos OS Makes Most Forwarding Decisions and Considers Hop Constraints

On the ingress router, create a constrained-path LSP in which the Junos OS makes most of the forwarding decisions, taking into account the hop constraints listed in the **path** statements. The LSP is adaptive so that no bandwidth double-counting occurs on links shared by primary and secondary paths. To acquire the necessary link bandwidth, this LSP is allowed to preempt lower priority sessions. Finally, this path always keeps the secondary path in hot-standby state for quick failover.

```
[edit protocols]
mpls {
  path to-hastings {
    14.1.1.1 loose;
  }
  path alt-hastings {
    12.1.1.1 loose;
    11.1.1.1 strict;
  }
  label-switched-path hastings {
    to 11.1.1.1;
    bandwidth 10m; # Reserve 10 Mbps
    priority 0 0; # Preemptive, but not preemptable
    adaptive; # Set adaptivity
  }
}
```

```

primary to-hastings;
secondary alt-hastings {
    standby;
    bandwidth 1m; # Reserve only 1 Mbps for the secondary path
}
}
interface all;
}

```

Example: Configuring a Constrained-Path LSP for Which Junos OS Makes Most Forwarding Decisions and the Secondary Path Is Explicit

On the ingress router, create a constrained-path LSP in which the Junos OS makes most of the forwarding decisions for the primary path, subject to constraints of the path **to-hastings**, and in which the secondary path is an explicit path. The primary path must transit green or yellow links and must stay away from red links. The primary path is periodically recomputed and reoptimized. Finally, this path always keeps the secondary path in hot-standby state for quick failover.

When the LSP is up—either because the primary or secondary path is up, or because both paths are up—the prefix 16.0.0.0/8 is installed in the inet.3 table so that all BGP routes whose BGP next hop falls within that range can use the LSP. Also, the prefix 17/8 is installed in the inet.0 table so that BGP can resolve only its next hop through that prefix. The route also can be reached with the **traceroute** or **ping** command. These two routes are in addition to the 11.1.1.1/32 route.

```

[edit protocols]
mpls {
    admin-groups {
        green 1;
        yellow 2;
        red 3;
    }
    path to-hastings {
        14.1.1.1 loose;
    }
    path alt-hastings {
        14.1.1.1 strict;
        13.1.1.1 strict;
        12.1.1.1 strict;
        11.1.1.1 strict;
    }
    label-switched-path hastings {
        to 11.1.1.1;
        bandwidth 100m;
        install 16.0.0.0/8; # in inet.3; cannot use to traceroute or ping
        install 17.0.0.0/8 active; # installed in inet.0; can use to traceroute or ping
        primary to-hastings {
            admin-group { # further constraints for path computation
                include-all [ green yellow ];
                exclude red;
            }
        }
        optimize-timer 3600; # reoptimize every hour
    }
}

```

```
secondary alt-hastings {  
    standby;  
    no-cspf; # do not perform constrained-path computation  
}  
}  
interface all;
```

Abstract Hops for MPLS LSPs Overview

An abstract hop is a logical combination of the existing traffic engineering constraints, such as administrative groups, extended administrative groups, and Shared Risk Link Groups (SRLGs), which results in a user-defined group or cluster of routers that can be sequenced and used as constraints for setting up an MPLS label-switched path (LSP). Abstract hops overcome the limitations of existing path constraint specifications and provide several benefits to the traffic engineering capabilities of MPLS.

- [Understanding Abstract Hops on page 72](#)
- [Benefits of Using Abstract Hops on page 73](#)
- [Junos OS Implementation of Abstract Hops on page 75](#)

Understanding Abstract Hops

The path constraint for setting up of an MPLS LSP can be specified as either individual routers in the form of real hops or as a set of routers by way of administrative group or color specification. When a path constraint uses real hops (strict or loose), the LSP is set up along a specified sequence of routers (for example, R1, R2, ... Rn). When a path constraint uses an administrative group or color specification, a group of routers that meet the specified criteria is used to set up the LSP without picking a specific router, and unlike real-hop constraint, there is no sequence among the different groups of routers used in the constraint.

The drawback of real-hop constraint is that in a failure scenario, if any of the router hops goes down or the bandwidth utilization of the attached interface gets saturated, the path goes down (or relies on local or end-to-end protection). Although other alternative routers might be available to recover or set up the LSP, the LSP remains down until the operator configures another router hop sequence as the path constraint to bring the path up again or to disengage the protection path.

The administrative group or color specification constraint overcomes this limitation of a real-hop constraint to a certain extent. Here, when one of the routers in the group goes down or has its link capacity saturated, setting up of the LSP is not affected. This is because the next hop router to be used in the path constraint is not picked beforehand, and the LSP is set up along other routers that have the same administrative group or color without operator intervention. However, the drawback with router group constraints is that a sequence cannot be specified among the hop constraints.

Abstract hops overcome these drawbacks by creating user-defined router groups, where each member router meets a user-defined constraint. The user-defined constraint is a logical combination of the existing traffic engineering constraints, such as administrative groups, extended administrative groups, and Shared Risk Link Groups (SRLGs). Ordering is achieved among the router groups by specifying a sequence of abstract hops used in

a path constraint. As a result, abstract hops combine the ordering property of real-hop constraint specification and the resilience that comes with the other traffic engineering constraints.

A path can use a combination of real and abstract hops as constraints. When using abstract hops, instead of specifying a sequence of routers (R1, R2, ... Rn) as with real hops, you specify an ordered set of router groups or abstract hops (G1, G2, ... Gn) as the path constraint. Each specified router group, Gi for example, consists of some user-defined set of routers—R1, R2, Rj, ... Rn. When one of the routers in the group goes down, say Router Rj in group Gi, another router, say Router Rk, from the same group Gi is picked up by path computation to replace the router that went down (that is, Router Rj). This is because the path constraint is sequenced and has to go through a sequence of abstract hops, instead of a sequence of individual routers.

Benefits of Using Abstract Hops

Abstract hops are user-defined router groups. Similar to real-hop constraints that use a sequence of individual routers, a sequence of abstract hops can be used for setting up a label-switched path (LSP). The use of abstract hops provides resiliency to sequenced path constraints. The other benefits of using abstract hops include:

- [Specifying a Sequence of Constraint Combinations on page 73](#)
- [Avoiding New Network Configuration on Transit Nodes on page 73](#)
- [Combining Centralized and Distributed Path Computation Paradigms on page 74](#)

Specifying a Sequence of Constraint Combinations

Currently, it is possible to specify a path that can go through links that satisfy multiple attributes. Such a path constraint is called a compound constraint combination; for example, a constraint (Ci) that includes low latency links of green color and also excludes SRLG north.

However, there is no support for specifying a path with a sequence of compound constraint combinations. For example, a sequenced constraint (C1, C2, Ci, ...Cn) that includes low latency green links, no latency blue links, and then low latency red links.

The need for such a sequenced compound constraint combination arises when there is a requirement to establish paths through a sequence of geographical regions with a different link affinity (attributes) requirement in each region. Abstract hops meet this requirement by allowing computing nodes to map each constraint combination (Ci, for example) with the user-defined group of routers—that is, the abstract hops.

Avoiding New Network Configuration on Transit Nodes

With current path constraint specification capabilities, it is possible to include or exclude links of certain attributes along an entire path; for example, excluding SRLG west from a path. However, there is no support to either conditionally exclude or include attributes, or to apply different exclude or include attributes in different parts of the path; for example, excluding SRLG west only when traversing red links.

As a workaround, a new administrative group can be created to identify all such red links that do not have SRLG west, and configure all the relevant links appropriately with that

administrative group. The drawback of this approach is that configuration changes are required throughout the network to reflect the new administrative group membership.

Instead, by using abstract hops, the configuration changes can be contained on the ingress router only. At the ingress router, the constraint combination is mapped to the abstract hop, thereby meeting the aforementioned requirement without the need for any new configuration on the transit nodes.

Combining Centralized and Distributed Path Computation Paradigms

Traffic engineering of MPLS paths can be achieved by distributed computing or with a centralized controller for computing paths. A combination of both the computation types is called the hybrid computation paradigm. The key feature of the hybrid computation approach is the ability of the centralized controller—referred to as a Path Computation Element (PCE)—to loosely specify the path computation directives, per path, to the ingress router—referred to as a Path Computation Client (PCC)—and the ability of the ingress router to use it as input for path computation.

A sequence of abstract hops serves the purpose of acting as the guideline from the centralized controller. Abstract hops provide the flexibility to the controller to weave into the path constraint and attributes. This also enables the controller to build in the element of sequence in the constraint. The controller does not have to specify each hop the path needs to take, leaving room for the ingress router to act within the limits of the guideline or directive.

[Table 3 on page 74](#) lists the key features of the hybrid computation paradigm and provides a comparison of this approach with the current path computation methods.

Table 3: Hybrid Computation for Abstract Hops

Features	Distributed Constrained Shortest Path First	Centralized Constrained Shortest Path First	Hybrid Constrained Shortest Path First
React to frequent changes in a large network	Yes		Yes
Sophisticated path computation with global view		Yes	Yes
Incorporation of business logic in path computation		Yes	Yes
Resilience (no single point of failure)	Yes		Yes
Predictability		Yes	Yes
React to network load in (close to) real time	Yes		Yes
Field tested (versus early adoption)	Yes		Yes

Junos OS Implementation of Abstract Hops

The order-aware abstract hops feature is introduced in Junos OS Release 17.1. The following sections describe the implementation of abstract hops in Junos OS:

- [Defining Abstract Hops on page 75](#)
- [Using Abstract Hops in Path Constraint on page 78](#)
- [Path Computation and Backtracking on page 81](#)
- [Sample Backtracking on page 81](#)

Defining Abstract Hops

An abstract hop is a group of routers that users can define to be used in setting up a label-switched path (LSP). The user can control which routers to include in the group by defining a logical combination of heterogeneous link attributes or constraints called constituent attributes. The routers with links that satisfy the defined constituent attributes make it to the group of routers representing the abstract hop.

The mapping of constituent attributes with the abstract hop is local to the computing node or the ingress of the LSP being setup. As a result, abstract hops do not have associated interior gateway protocol updates or signaling protocol extensions, and implementing abstract hops in a network does not require new configuration on the transit nodes.

A constituent list enables defining of a set of constituent traffic engineering attributes, that is identified by a user-defined name. Constituent lists are used in an abstract hop definition by using any of the following configuration statements:

- **include-any-list**—Link satisfies the constituent-list if any of the specified constituent attributes are true for the link.
- **include-all-list**—Link satisfies the constituent-list if all the specified constituent attributes are true for the link.
- **exclude-all-list**—Link satisfies the constituent-list if none of the specified constituent attributes are true for the link.
- **exclude-any-list**—Link satisfies the constituent-list if at least one of the specified constituent attributes is not true for the link.

An abstract hop is defined as a logical combination of constituent-list references that can belong to any of the aforementioned categories. To achieve this, logical operators **AND** and **OR** are included in the abstract hop definition, and applied to the constituent list.

- **OR**—At least one of the constituent-list references in the abstract hop definition must be satisfied by a link for the attached node to be part of the abstract hop.
- **AND**—All of the constituent-list references in the abstract hop definition must be satisfied by a link for the attached node to be part of the abstract hop.

Sample Abstract Hop Definition

Taking as an example, the definition of abstract hops hopA is as follows:

Abstract hops hopA must include all routers whose emanating links satisfy the logical combination of the following link attributes, respectively:

- **hopA**—((administrative group red && Srlg south) || (administrative group green || Srlg north)), where:
 - *administrative group red* and *Srlg south* belong to include-all constituent list (listA1, in this example).
 - *administrative group green* and *Srlg north* belong to include-any constituent list (listA2, in this example).
 - || is the OR operator.

The configuration for abstract hops hopA is as follows:

- **hopA configuration**

```
[edit protocols mpls]
Constituent-list listA1 {
  administrative-group red;
  Srlg south;
}
Constituent-list listA2 {
  administrative-group green;
  Srlg north;
}
Abstract-hop hopA{
  Operator OR;
  Constituent-list listA1 include-all-list;
  Constituent-list listA2 include-any-list;
}
```

Verifying Abstract Hop Configuration

The **show mpls abstract hop membership <abstract hop name>** command is used to view members of an abstract hop. The command output provides the abstract hop to traffic engineering database node mapping.

```
user@host> show mpls abstract-hop-membership
Abstract hop: hop1A
  Credibility: 0
Address: 128.102.165.105
Address: 128.102.166.237
Address: 128.102.168.0
Address: 128.102.173.123

Abstract hop: hopB
  Credibility: 0
Address: 128.102.160.211
Address: 128.102.165.5
Address: 128.102.166.237
```

Address: 128.102.172.157
 Address: 128.102.172.196

Here, the output field **Credibility** indicates the credibility associated with interior gateway protocol in use.

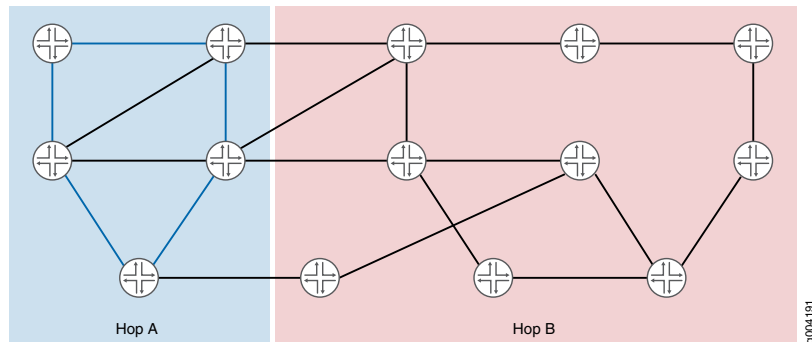
The output of the **show ted database extensive local** command provides the view captured in traffic engineering database. A keyword **local** is added to indicate that the output would include any local instrumentation. The command output shows the abstract hop as an attribute of links that satisfy the associated logical combination of link attributes.

```

user@host> show ted database extensive local
TED database: 0 ISIS nodes 8 INET nodes
NodeID: 128.102.173.123
  Type: Rtr, Age: 3098 secs, LinkIn: 4, LinkOut: 3
  Protocol: OSPF(0.0.0.0)
    To: 128.102.168.0, Local: 1.3.0.1, Remote: 1.3.0.2
      Local interface index: 332, Remote interface index: 0
      Color: 0x2 green
      Abstract hops: hopA
      Metric: 1
      Static BW: 1000Mbps
      Reservable BW: 1000Mbps
      Available BW [priority] bps:
        [0] 970Mbps    [1] 970Mbps    [2] 970Mbps    [3] 970Mbps
        [4] 970Mbps    [5] 970Mbps    [6] 970Mbps    [7] 970Mbps
      Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
        Switching type: Packet
        Encoding type: Packet
        Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
          [0] 970Mbps    [1] 970Mbps    [2] 970Mbps    [3] 970Mbps
          [4] 970Mbps    [5] 970Mbps    [6] 970Mbps    [7] 970Mbps
    To: 128.102.165.105, Local: 1.1.0.1, Remote: 1.1.0.2
      Local interface index: 330, Remote interface index: 0
      Srlg: south
      Abstract hops: hopB
      Metric: 1
      Static BW: 1000Mbps
      Reservable BW: 1000Mbps
      Available BW [priority] bps:
        [0] 960Mbps    [1] 960Mbps    [2] 960Mbps    [3] 960Mbps
        [4] 960Mbps    [5] 960Mbps    [6] 960Mbps    [7] 960Mbps
      Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
        Switching type: Packet
        Encoding type: Packet
        Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
          [0] 960Mbps    [1] 960Mbps    [2] 960Mbps    [3] 960Mbps
          [4] 960Mbps    [5] 960Mbps    [6] 960Mbps    [7] 960Mbps
  
```

Abstract hop hopA is for low latency AND SRLG west, and abstract hop hopB is for excluding SRLG west. [Figure 20 on page 78](#) displays the ingress view of these abstract hops.

Figure 20: Ingress View of Abstract Hops



Using Abstract Hops in Path Constraint

The user associates a unique identifier with each abstract hop definition. This identifier is used for referring to the abstract hop in the path constraint. A sequence of abstract hops can be specified as the path constraint, similar to how real IP hops are used. The path constraint could also be a sequence of abstract hops interleaved by real IP hops.

Using abstract hops or real hops in a path constraint requires more than one Constrained Shortest Path First pass to the destination, typically one pass per hop. When real hops are provided as the path constraint, the constraint computation involves as many passes as the number of hops in the path constraint, where each pass ends on reaching a hop in the constraint list. The starting point for each pass is the destination of the previous pass, with the first pass using the ingress router as the start.

Alternatively, when path constraint uses strict or loose abstract hops, constraint computation comprises passes where each pass processes the subsequent abstract hop in the constraint list. In such a case, more than one node qualifies to be the destination for the pass. The set of nodes is called the viable router set for the pass.

An abstract hop traverses member nodes by using the following:

- Links that satisfy the logical combination of defined constituent attributes
- Any kind of links

The means of abstract hops traversing the member nodes is controlled by the use of the abstract hop qualifiers—strict, loose, and loose-link—in defining the path constraint. Taking for example, abstract hop hopA is processed differently with different qualifiers:

- **Strict**—After the last processed hop in the constraint list, the path traverses only links or nodes having membership of abstract hop hopA, before reaching a node with hopA's membership that is a feasible starting point for processing the next abstract hop.
- **Loose**—After the last processed hop in the constraint list, the path can traverse any real nodes that do not have abstract hop membership of hopA, before reaching a node with abstract hop membership hopA, which is a feasible starting point for processing the next abstract hop.

- **Loose-link**—After the last processed hop in the constraint list, the path can traverse any real nodes that do not have abstract hop membership of hopA, before reaching a node with abstract hop membership hopA, which is a feasible starting point for processing the next abstract hop. But the path should have traversed at least one link of abstract hop hopA membership in the course of the same.

In other words, the abstract hop of type loose-link is said to be processed only if any of the viable routers in the constraint is reachable through a link of associated abstract hop membership.

Sample Abstract Hops Specification

Table 4 on page 79 provides sample use case for using abstract hops in path constraints.

Table 4: Using Abstract Hops in Path Constraints

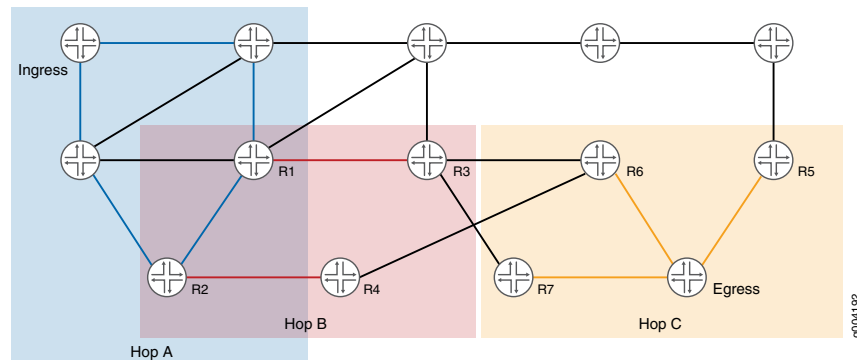
Purpose of Path Constraint	Abstract Hop Qualifier	Configuration	Viable Router Set	Affinity
Traverse nodes that are members of hopA taking only links that satisfy hopA.	Strict	<pre>[edit protocols mpls] Path path_hopA_s { hopA abstract strict; }</pre>	All members of abstract hopA. That is, A1, A2...An.	hopA (pick only links that satisfy abstract hopA).
Traverse nodes that are members of hopA but not necessarily links that satisfy hopA	Loose	<pre>[edit protocols mpls] Path path_hopA_l { hopA abstract loose; }</pre>	All members of abstract hopA. That is, A1, A2...An.	None (any kind of links).
Traverse nodes that are members of hopA by taking at least one link that satisfies hopA.	Loose-link NOTE: The loose-link qualifier is viewed as loose followed by strict for the same abstract hop. In other words, hopA loose-link is the same as hopA loose and hopA strict.	<pre>[edit protocols mpls] Path path_hopA_ll { hopA abstract loose-link; }</pre>	In this case, there are two computation passes associated with hopA in the path constraint. The viable router set for both passes is: All members of abstract hopA. That is, A1, A2...An. NOTE: During path computation, a router is traversed only once.	In this case, there are two computation passes associated with hopA in the path constraint. The affinity for the two passes is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pass 1—None (any kind of links). • Pass 2—hopA (pick only links that satisfy abstract hopA).

Table 4: Using Abstract Hops in Path Constraints (*continued*)

Purpose of Path Constraint	Abstract Hop Qualifier	Configuration	Viable Router Set	Affinity
Traverse nodes that are members of hopA, taking only links that satisfy hopA, followed by nodes that are members of hopB taking only links that satisfy hopB.	Strict	<pre>[edit protocols mpls] Path path_hopA_hopB_s { hopA abstract strict; hopB abstract strict; }</pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> hopA—Intersection of member set of hopA and hopB. <i>NOTE:</i> When an abstract hop is followed by a strict abstract hop, the intersection of the two member sets is considered as viable router set. hopB—All members of abstract hopB. That is, B1, B2...Bn. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> hopA—hopA (pick only links that satisfy abstract hopA). hopB—hopB (pick only links that satisfy abstract hopB).
Traverse nodes that are members of hopA taking only links that satisfy hopA, followed by nodes that are members of hopB taking any kind of links.	Strict and loose	<pre>[edit protocols mpls] Path path_hopA_s_hopB_l { hopA abstract strict; hopB abstract loose; }</pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> hopA—All members of abstract hopA. That is, A1, A2...An. hopB—All members of abstract hopB. That is, B1, B2...Bn. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> hopA—hopA (pick only links that satisfy abstract hopA). hopB—None (pick any links).
Traverse nodes that are members of hopA by taking any kinds of links, followed by nodes that are members of hopB taking any kind of links.	Loose	<pre>[edit protocols mpls] Path path_hopA_l_hopB_l { hopA abstract loose; hopB abstract loose; }</pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> hopA—All members of abstract hopA. That is, A1, A2...An. hopB—All members of abstract hopB. That is, B1, B2...Bn. 	None (pick any links).
Traverse nodes that are members of hopA by taking any kinds of links, followed by nodes that are members of hopB taking only links that satisfy hopB.	Loose and strict	<pre>[edit protocols mpls] Path path_hopA_l_hopB_s { hopA abstract loose; hopB abstract strict; }</pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> hopA—Intersection of the members of hopA and hopB. When an abstract hop is followed by a strict abstract hop, the intersection of the two member sets is considered as viable router set. hopB—All members of abstract hopB. That is, B1, B2...Bn. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> hopA—None (pick any links). hopB—hopB (pick only links that satisfy abstract hopB).

Figure 21 on page 81 displays path constraints for abstract hops hopA, hopB, and hopC with loose, strict, and loose abstract hop qualifiers, respectively.

Figure 21: Sample Path Constraints for Abstract Hops



The Constrained Shortest Path First passes for the abstract hops are as follows:

- Pass 1 associated with hopA
 - Viable routers—Routers R1 and R2 (intersection of hopA and hopB, as hopB is a strict abstract hop).
 - Affinity—None (as hopA is loose).
- Pass 2 associated with hopB
 - Viable routers—Routers R1, R2, R3, and R4
 - Affinity—Pick only hopB-compliant links (as hopB is a strict abstract hop).
- Pass 3 associated with hopC
 - Viable routers—Routers R5, R6, R7, and the egress router.
 - Affinity—None (as hopC is a loose abstract hop).

Path Computation and Backtracking

In each Constrained Shortest Path First pass, when the nearest router from a viable router set is reached using links satisfying the affinity figured for the pass, the abstract hop associated with the pass is said to be processed. The viable router thus reached serves as the start for the next constraint pass. If any constraint pass fails, and it is not the one with the ingress router as start router, then the pass is backtracked to the previous pass and the process is repeated.

Sample Backtracking

When a Constrained Shortest Path First pass p (other than the first one) fails, the exit router of the previous pass ($p - 1$) that served as start for the current pass p is disqualified in the viable router set of the previous pass ($p - 1$). Then the previous pass ($p - 1$) is re-executed to find the next best exit router or destination for the pass $p - 1$ from the viable router set.

The router thus determined serves as the new start router for the pass p . This procedure is repeated as long as there are failures and there are viable routers that are not explored.

The **show mpls lsp abstract-hop-computation name *lsp-name*** command provides the various computation passes involved per LSP and the qualifying exit routers for each pass. The command output also gives the affinity per pass, and shows the current start router chosen for the pass. For each viable router, the state of backtracking is displayed, where it can be either valid or disqualified.

```
user@host> show mpls lsp abstract-computation
Path computation using abstract hops for LSP: lsp1
Path type: Primary, Path name: path1

Credibility: 0, Total no of CSPF passes: 2
CSPF pass no: 0 Start address of the pass: 128.102.173.123
Affinity: hopA
CSPF pass no: 1 Start address of the pass: 0.0.0.0
Destination: 128.102.172.157, , State: VALID

Path type: Standby, Path name: path2

Credibility: 0, Total no of CSPF passes: 3
CSPF pass no: 0 Start address of the pass: 128.102.173.123
Destination: 128.102.166.237, , State: VALID
Affinity: hopA
CSPF pass no: 1 Start address of the pass: 128.102.166.237
Destination: 128.102.160.211, , State: VALID
Destination: 128.102.165.5, , State: VALID
Destination: 128.102.166.237, , State: VALID
Destination: 128.102.172.157, , State: VALID
Destination: 128.102.172.196, , State: VALID
Affinity: hopB
CSPF pass no: 2 Start address of the pass: 128.102.172.196
Destination: 128.102.172.157, , State: VALID
```

The output field **Credibility** indicates the credibility associated with the interior gateway protocol in use.

Related Documentation

- [Example: Configuring Abstract Hops for MPLS LSPs on page 82](#)

Example: Configuring Abstract Hops for MPLS LSPs

This example shows how to configure abstract hops for MPLS label-switched paths (LSPs). Abstract hops combine the key features of existing traffic engineering constraints that enables the user to specify an order-aware and resilient path constraint for MPLS LSPs.

- [Requirements on page 83](#)
- [Overview on page 83](#)
- [Configuration on page 85](#)
- [Verification on page 97](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Six devices that can be a combination of M Series Multiservice Edge Routers, MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers, T Series Core Routers, and PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.
- Junos OS Release 17.1 or later running on all the devices.

Before you begin:

- Configure the device interfaces.
- Configure the device router ID and assign an autonomous system (AS) number.
- Configure RSVP on all the devices.
- Configure OSPF or any other interior gateway protocol on all the devices.
- Configure administrative groups, extended administrative groups, and Shared Risk Link Groups (SRLGs) on all the devices.

Overview

Junos OS Release 17.1 introduces abstract hops, which are user-defined router clusters or groups. Similar to the sequence of real-hop constraints (strict or loose), a sequence of abstract hops can be used for setting up a label-switched path (LSP). A path can use a combination of real and abstract hops as constraints.

An abstract hop is a logical combination of the existing traffic engineering constraints, such as administrative groups, extended administrative groups, and SRLGs, along with the ordering property of real hops. As a result, when a sequence of abstract hops is used in a path constraint, ordering is achieved among the groups of routers that meet a logical combination of link or node attributes called constituent attributes.

To configure abstract hops:

- Create constituent lists with constituent traffic engineering attributes by including the **constituent-list *list-name*** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy level.
- Include the constituent lists in the abstract hop definition at the **[edit protocols mpls abstract-hop *abstract-hop-name*]** hierarchy level.
- Define path constraints that use abstract hops at the **[edit protocols mpls path *path-name*]** hierarchy level.

Take the following guidelines under consideration when configuring abstract hops for MPLS LSPs:

- Abstract hops are supported only in the master routing instance of a device.
- IPv6 destinations are not supported in abstract hop constraints (only IPv4 destinations work).

- Abstract hops can be strict or loose constraints.
- Abstract hops support in Junos OS Release 17.1 is provided only for intra-area MPLS LSPs and not for inter-domain, or inter-area LSPs.
- Abstract hop constraints is enabled for regular point-to-point LSPs only. Other types of MPLS LSPs, such as point-to-multipoint LSPs, externally controlled bidirectional LSPs, dynamic container LSPs, RSVP automesh LSPs, and inter-area LSPs are not supported with abstract hops configuration.
- Abstract hops do not enable computation of overall shortest path for LSPs.
- An abstract hop must not be referred to more than once in the same path constraint.
- Abstract hop constraint specifications do not affect the support for Graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES), unified in-service software upgrade (ISSU), and nonstop routing (NSR).
- Abstract hop constraint specifications do not affect overall network performance. However, the time taken for constrained shortest path first computation increases with abstract hop configuration. The setup time for an abstract hop LSP is more than the time taken to set up an LSP without abstract hop configuration.

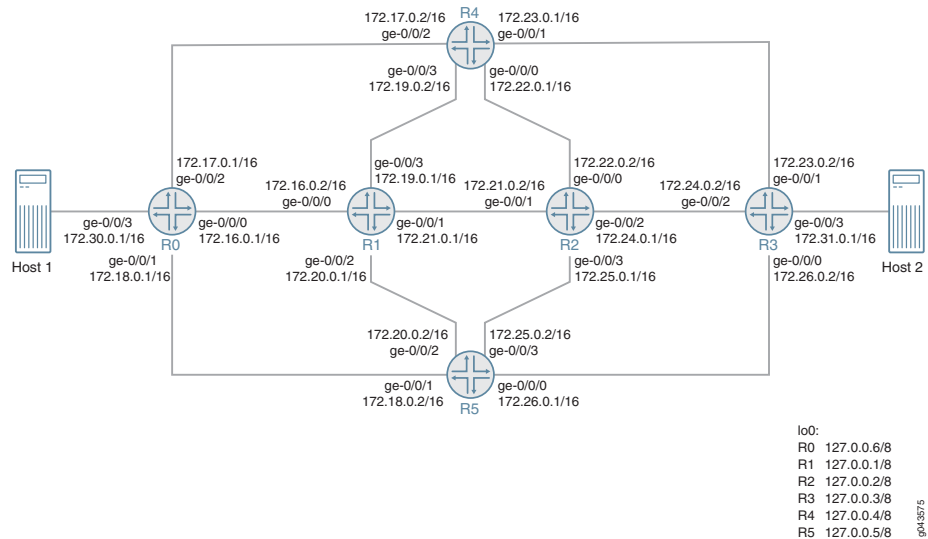
Topology

Figure 22 on page 85 illustrates a sample network topology configured with abstract hops. Devices R0 and R3 are each connected to hosts (Host 1 and Host 2). Devices R4 and R5 are each connected to Devices R0, R1, R2, and R3. Devices R1 and R2 are also directly connected to each other.

Devices R0 and R3 are configured under the same autonomous system—AS 64496. An MPLS LSP is configured from Device R0 through Device R3 with one primary path and two secondary paths (standby and nonstandby secondary paths).

Four constituent lists—c1, c2, c3, and c4—are created using three SRLGs (g1, g2, and g3), three administrative groups (green, blue, and red), and one extended administrative group (gold). Three abstract hops (ah1, ah2, and ah3) are defined using the configured constituent lists, and are specified as path constraints. Abstract hop ah1 is specified as constraint for the primary path, while abstract hops ah2 and ah3 are specified as constraints for the secondary standby path and the secondary nonstandby path, respectively.

Figure 22: Configuring Abstract Hop Path Constraint



Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level, and then enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Device R0

```

set chassis network-services ip
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.0.1/16
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 172.18.0.1/16
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 172.17.0.1/16
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 172.30.0.1/16
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.0.0.6/8
set routing-options srlg g1 srlg-value 100
set routing-options srlg g1 srlg-cost 1000
set routing-options srlg g2 srlg-value 200
set routing-options srlg g2 srlg-cost 2000
set routing-options srlg g3 srlg-value 300
set routing-options srlg g3 srlg-cost 3000
set routing-options administrative-groups-extended-range minimum 50000
set routing-options administrative-groups-extended-range maximum 60000
set routing-options administrative-groups-extended gold group-value 50000
set routing-options router-id 127.0.0.6
set routing-options autonomous-system 64496
set routing-options forwarding-table export test
set protocols rsvp interface all aggregate
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/0.0 bandwidth 80m
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/2.0 bandwidth 200m
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/1.0 bandwidth 500m

```

```

set protocols mpls administrative-groups green 0
set protocols mpls administrative-groups blue 1
set protocols mpls administrative-groups red 2
set protocols mpls label-switched-path R0-R31 to 127.0.0.3
set protocols mpls label-switched-path R0-R31 primary prim
set protocols mpls label-switched-path R0-R31 secondary stdby standby
set protocols mpls label-switched-path R0-R31 secondary nonstdby
set protocols mpls path path_primary 172.16.0.2 strict
set protocols mpls path path_primary 172.21.0.2 strict
set protocols mpls path path_primary 172.24.0.2 strict
set protocols mpls path path_ter_nonstdby 172.18.0.1 strict
set protocols mpls path path_ter_nonstdby 172.26.0.2 strict
set protocols mpls path path_sec_stdby 172.17.0.2 strict
set protocols mpls path path_sec_stdby 172.23.0.2 strict
set protocols mpls path prim ah1 abstract
set protocols mpls path prim ah1 strict
set protocols mpls path stdby ah2 abstract
set protocols mpls path stdby ah2 strict
set protocols mpls path nonstdby ah3 abstract
set protocols mpls path nonstdby ah3 strict
set protocols mpls constituent-list c1 srlg g1
set protocols mpls constituent-list c1 administrative-group green
set protocols mpls constituent-list c2 administrative-group green
set protocols mpls constituent-list c2 administrative-group-extended gold
set protocols mpls constituent-list c3 srlg g2
set protocols mpls constituent-list c3 administrative-group red
set protocols mpls constituent-list c3 administrative-group-extended gold
set protocols mpls constituent-list c4 srlg g3
set protocols mpls constituent-list c4 administrative-group blue
set protocols mpls constituent-list c4 administrative-group-extended gold
set protocols mpls abstract-hop ah1 operator AND
set protocols mpls abstract-hop ah1 constituent-list c1 include-all-list
set protocols mpls abstract-hop ah1 constituent-list c2 include-all-list
set protocols mpls abstract-hop ah2 operator AND
set protocols mpls abstract-hop ah2 constituent-list c3 include-all-list
set protocols mpls abstract-hop ah3 operator AND
set protocols mpls abstract-hop ah3 constituent-list c4 include-all-list
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0 srlg g1
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0 administrative-group green
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0 administrative-group-extended gold
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0 srlg g2
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0 administrative-group red
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0 administrative-group-extended gold
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0 srlg g3
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0 administrative-group blue
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0 administrative-group-extended gold
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
set policy-options policy-statement test then load-balance per-packet

```

```

Device R1  set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.0.2/16
           set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls

```

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 172.21.0.1/16
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 172.20.0.1/16
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 172.19.0.1/16
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.0.0.1/8
set routing-options srlg g1 srlg-value 100
set routing-options srlg g1 srlg-cost 1000
set routing-options srlg g2 srlg-value 200
set routing-options srlg g2 srlg-cost 2000
set routing-options srlg g3 srlg-value 300
set routing-options srlg g3 srlg-cost 3000
set routing-options administrative-groups-extended-range minimum 50000
set routing-options administrative-groups-extended-range maximum 60000
set routing-options administrative-groups-extended gold group-value 50000
set routing-options router-id 127.0.0.1
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls administrative-groups green 0
set protocols mpls administrative-groups blue 1
set protocols mpls administrative-groups red 2
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0 srlg g1
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0 administrative-group green
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0 administrative-group-extended gold
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0 srlg g1
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0 administrative-group green
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0 administrative-group-extended gold
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable

```

Device R2

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 172.22.0.2/16
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 172.21.0.2/16
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 172.24.0.1/16
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 172.25.0.1/16
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.0.0.2/8
set routing-options srlg g1 srlg-value 100
set routing-options srlg g1 srlg-cost 1000
set routing-options srlg g2 srlg-value 200
set routing-options srlg g2 srlg-cost 2000
set routing-options srlg g3 srlg-value 300
set routing-options srlg g3 srlg-cost 3000
set routing-options administrative-groups-extended-range minimum 50000
set routing-options administrative-groups-extended-range maximum 60000
set routing-options administrative-groups-extended gold group-value 50000
set routing-options router-id 127.0.0.2
set protocols rsvp interface all aggregate
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls administrative-groups green 0

```

```
set protocols mpls administrative-groups blue 1
set protocols mpls administrative-groups red 2
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0 srlg g1
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0 administrative-group green
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0 administrative-group-extended gold
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0 srlg g1
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0 administrative-group green
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0 administrative-group-extended gold
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
```

```
Device R3  set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 172.26.0.2/16
            set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
            set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 172.23.0.2/16
            set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
            set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 172.24.0.2/16
            set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
            set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 172.31.0.1/16
            set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.0.0.3/8
            set routing-options srlg g1 srlg-value 100
            set routing-options srlg g1 srlg-cost 1000
            set routing-options srlg g2 srlg-value 200
            set routing-options srlg g2 srlg-cost 2000
            set routing-options srlg g3 srlg-value 300
            set routing-options srlg g3 srlg-cost 3000
            set routing-options administrative-groups-extended-range minimum 50000
            set routing-options administrative-groups-extended-range maximum 60000
            set routing-options administrative-groups-extended gold group-value 50000
            set routing-options router-id 127.0.0.3
            set routing-options autonomous-system 64496
            set protocols rsvp interface all aggregate
            set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
            set protocols mpls administrative-groups green 0
            set protocols mpls administrative-groups blue 1
            set protocols mpls administrative-groups red 2
            set protocols mpls interface all
            set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
            set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0 srlg g1
            set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0 administrative-group green
            set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0 administrative-group-extended gold
            set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0 srlg g2
            set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0 administrative-group red
            set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0 administrative-group-extended gold
            set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0 srlg g3
            set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0 administrative-group blue
            set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0 administrative-group-extended gold
            set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
            set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
            set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
```

```
Device R4  set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 172.22.0.1/16
```

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 172.23.0.1/16
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 172.17.0.2/16
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 172.19.0.2/16
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.0.0.4/32
set routing-options srlg g1 srlg-value 100
set routing-options srlg g1 srlg-cost 1000
set routing-options srlg g2 srlg-value 200
set routing-options srlg g2 srlg-cost 2000
set routing-options srlg g3 srlg-value 300
set routing-options srlg g3 srlg-cost 3000
set routing-options administrative-groups-extended-range minimum 50000
set routing-options administrative-groups-extended-range maximum 60000
set routing-options administrative-groups-extended gold group-value 50000
set routing-options router-id 127.0.0.4
set protocols rsvp interface all aggregate
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls administrative-groups green 0
set protocols mpls administrative-groups blue 1
set protocols mpls administrative-groups red 2
set protocols mpls icmp-tunneling
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0 srlg g2
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0 administrative-group red
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0 administrative-group-extended gold
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0 srlg g2
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0 administrative-group red
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0 administrative-group-extended gold
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable

```

Device R5

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 172.26.0.1/16
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 172.18.0.2/16
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 172.20.0.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 172.25.0.2/16
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.0.0.5/8
set routing-options srlg g1 srlg-value 100
set routing-options srlg g1 srlg-cost 1000
set routing-options srlg g2 srlg-value 200
set routing-options srlg g2 srlg-cost 2000
set routing-options srlg g3 srlg-value 300
set routing-options srlg g3 srlg-cost 3000
set routing-options administrative-groups-extended-range minimum 50000
set routing-options administrative-groups-extended-range maximum 60000
set routing-options administrative-groups-extended gold group-value 50000
set routing-options router-id 127.0.0.5

```

```
set protocols rsvp interface all aggregate
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls administrative-groups green 0
set protocols mpls administrative-groups blue 1
set protocols mpls administrative-groups red 2
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0 srlg g3
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0 administrative-group blue
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0 administrative-group-extended gold
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0 srlg g3
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0 administrative-group blue
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0 administrative-group-extended gold
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
```

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires that you navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure Device R0:

1. Enable enhanced IP network services on Device R0.

```
[edit chassis]
user@R0# set network-services ip
```

2. Configure the interfaces on Device R0, including the loopback interface.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R0# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.0.1/16
user@R0# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
```

```
user@R0# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 172.18.0.1/16
user@R0# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
```

```
user@R0# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 172.17.0.1/16
user@R0# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
```

```
user@R0# set ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 172.30.0.1/16
```

```
user@R0# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.0.0.6/8
```

3. Assign the router ID and autonomous system number for Device R0.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@R0# set router-id 127.0.0.6
user@R0# set autonomous-system 64496
```

4. Configure the SRLG definitions.

```
[edit routing-options]
```

```
user@R0# set srlg g1 srlg-value 100
user@R0# set srlg g1 srlg-cost 1000
```

```
user@R0# set srlg g2 srlg-value 200
user@R0# set srlg g2 srlg-cost 2000
```

```
user@R0# set srlg g3 srlg-value 300
user@R0# set srlg g3 srlg-cost 3000
```

5. Configure the extended administrative group definitions.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@R0# set administrative-groups-extended-range minimum 50000
user@R0# set administrative-groups-extended-range maximum 60000
user@R0# set administrative-groups-extended gold group-value 50000
```

6. Configure the administrative group definitions.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R0# set mpls administrative-groups green 0
user@R0# set mpls administrative-groups blue 1
user@R0# set mpls administrative-groups red 2
```

7. Configure MPLS on all the interfaces of Device R0, excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R0# set mpls interface all
user@R0# set mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
```

8. Assign the interfaces of Device R0 with the configured traffic engineering attributes.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R0# set mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0 srlg g1
user@R0# set mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0 administrative-group green
user@R0# set mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0 administrative-group-extended gold

user@R0# set mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0 srlg g2
user@R0# set mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0 administrative-group red
user@R0# set mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0 administrative-group-extended gold

user@R0# set mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0 srlg g3
user@R0# set mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0 administrative-group blue
user@R0# set mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0 administrative-group-extended gold
```

9. Configure an LSP connecting Device R0 with Device R3, and assign primary and secondary path attributes to the LSP.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R0# set mpls label-switched-path R0-R31 to 127.0.0.3

user@R0# set mpls label-switched-path R0-R31 primary prim
```

```
user@R0# set mpls label-switched-path R0-R31 secondary stdby standby
user@R0# set mpls label-switched-path R0-R31 secondary nonstdby
```

10. Define the primary and secondary paths for the R0-R31 LSP.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R0# set mpls path path_primary 172.16.0.2 strict
user@R0# set mpls path path_primary 172.21.0.2 strict
user@R0# set mpls path path_primary 172.24.0.2 strict

user@R0# set mpls path path_ter_nonstdby 172.18.0.1 strict
user@R0# set mpls path path_ter_nonstdby 172.26.0.2 strict

user@R0# set mpls path path_sec_stdby 172.17.0.2 strict
user@R0# set mpls path path_sec_stdby 172.23.0.2 strict
```

11. Create constituent lists with constituent traffic engineering attributes for abstract-hop definitions.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R0# set mpls constituent-list c1 srlg g1
user@R0# set mpls constituent-list c1 administrative-group green

user@R0# set mpls constituent-list c2 administrative-group green
user@R0# set mpls constituent-list c2 administrative-group-extended gold

user@R0# set mpls constituent-list c3 srlg g2
user@R0# set mpls constituent-list c3 administrative-group red
user@R0# set mpls constituent-list c3 administrative-group-extended gold

user@R0# set mpls constituent-list c4 srlg g3
user@R0# set mpls constituent-list c4 administrative-group blue
user@R0# set mpls constituent-list c4 administrative-group-extended gold
```

12. Define abstract hops by assigning the configured constituent lists and respective operators.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R0# set mpls abstract-hop ah1 operator AND
user@R0# set mpls abstract-hop ah1 constituent-list c1 include-all-list
user@R0# set mpls abstract-hop ah1 constituent-list c2 include-all-list

user@R0# set mpls abstract-hop ah2 operator AND
user@R0# set mpls abstract-hop ah2 constituent-list c3 include-all-list

user@R0# set mpls abstract-hop ah3 operator AND
user@R0# set mpls abstract-hop ah3 constituent-list c4 include-all-list
```

13. Define constraints for the configured paths by including abstract hop definitions.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R0# set mpls path prim ah1 abstract
```

```
user@R0# set mpls path prim ah1 strict
```

```
user@R0# set mpls path stdby ah2 abstract
user@R0# set mpls path stdby ah2 strict
```

```
user@R0# set mpls path nonstdby ah3 abstract
user@R0# set mpls path nonstdby ah3 strict
```

14. Configure RSVP on Device R0. Enable RSVP on all the interfaces of Device R0, excluding the management interface and interface connecting to Host1, and assign bandwidth values.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R0# set rsvp interface all aggregate
user@R0# set rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
```

```
user@R0# set rsvp interface ge-0/0/0.0 bandwidth 80m
user@R0# set rsvp interface ge-0/0/2.0 bandwidth 200m
user@R0# set rsvp interface ge-0/0/1.0 bandwidth 500m
```

15. Configure OSPF on all the interfaces of Device R0, excluding the management interface, and assign traffic engineering capabilities.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R0# set ospf traffic-engineering
user@R0# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
user@R0# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
```

16. Configure a policy on Device R0 to enable load balancing on a per-packet basis.

```
[edit policy-options]
user@R0# set forwarding-table export test
```

17. Export the load-balancing policy to the forwarding table.

```
[edit policy-options]
user@R0# set policy-statement test then load-balance per-packet
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show chassis**, **show interfaces**, **show routing-options**, **show protocols**, and **show policy-options** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@R0# show chassis
network-services ip;

user@R0# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 172.16.0.1/16;
    }
  }
}
```

```
        family mpls;
    }
}
ge-0/0/1 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 172.18.0.1/16;
        }
        family mpls;
    }
}
ge-0/0/2 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 172.17.0.1/16;
        }
        family mpls;
    }
}
ge-0/0/3 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 172.30.0.1/16;
        }
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 127.0.0.6/8;
        }
    }
}

user@R0# show routing-options
srlg {
    g1 {
        srlg-value 100;
        srlg-cost 1000;
    }
    g2 {
        srlg-value 200;
        srlg-cost 2000;
    }
    g3 {
        srlg-value 300;
        srlg-cost 3000;
    }
}
administrative-groups-extended-range {
    minimum 50000;
    maximum 60000;
}
administrative-groups-extended {
    gold group-value 50000;
}
```

```
user@R0# show protocols
rsvp {
  interface all;
  interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
  }
  interface ge-0/0/0.0 {
    bandwidth 80m;
  }
  interface ge-0/0/2.0 {
    bandwidth 200m;
  }
  interface ge-0/0/1.0 {
    bandwidth 500m;
  }
}
mpls {
  administrative-groups {
    green 0;
    blue 1;
    red 2;
  }
  label-switched-path R0-R31 {
    to 127.0.0.3;
    adaptive;
    auto-bandwidth {
      adjust-interval 300;
      adjust-threshold 5;
      minimum-bandwidth 10m;
      maximum-bandwidth 1g;
    }
    primary prim;
    secondary stdby {
      standby;
    }
    secondary nonstdby;
  }
  path path_primary {
    172.16.0.2 strict;
    172.21.0.2 strict;
    172.24.0.2 strict;
  }
  path path_ter_nonstdby {
    172.18.0.1 strict;
    172.26.0.2 strict;
  }
  path path_sec_stdby {
    172.17.0.2 strict;
    172.23.0.2 strict;
  }
  path prim {
    ah1 abstract strict;
  }
  path stdby {
    ah2 abstract strict;
  }
}
```

```
path nonstdby {
  ah3 abstract strict;
}
constituent-list c1 {
  srlg g1;
  administrative-group green;
}
constituent-list c2 {
  administrative-group green;
  administrative-group-extended gold;
}
constituent-list c3 {
  srlg g2;
  administrative-group red;
  administrative-group-extended gold;
}
constituent-list c4 {
  srlg g3;
  administrative-group blue;
  administrative-group-extended gold;
}
abstract-hop ah1 {
  operator AND;
  constituent-list {
    c1 include-all-list;
    c2 include-all-list;
  }
}
abstract-hop ah2 {
  operator AND;
  constituent-list {
    c3 include-all-list;
  }
}
abstract-hop ah3 {
  operator AND;
  constituent-list {
    c4 include-all-list;
  }
}
interface all;
interface fxp0.0 {
  disable;
}
interface ge-0/0/0.0 {
  srlg g1;
  administrative-group green;
  administrative-group-extended gold;
}
interface ge-0/0/2.0 {
  srlg g2;
  administrative-group red;
  administrative-group-extended gold;
}
interface ge-0/0/1.0 {
  srlg g3;
}
```

```
        administrative-group blue;
        administrative-group-extended gold;
    }
}
ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface all;
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
    }
}

user@R0# show policy-options
policy-statement test {
    then {
        load-balance per-packet;
    }
}
```

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- [Verifying Abstract Hop Configuration on page 97](#)
- [Verifying Abstract Hop Path Computation on page 98](#)

Verifying Abstract Hop Configuration

Purpose Verify the members of the abstract hop definition on Device R0 by issuing the **show mpls abstract-hop-membership** command, which displays the abstract hop membership tables.

Action From operational mode, run the **show mpls abstract-hop-membership** command.

```
user@R0> show mpls abstract-hop-membership
```

```
Abstract hop: ah1
```

```
  Credibility: 0
```

```
Address: 127.0.0.6
```

```
Address: 127.0.0.1
```

```
Address: 127.0.0.2
```

```
Address: 127.0.0.3
```

```
Abstract hop: ah2
```

```
  Credibility: 0
```

```
Address: 127.0.0.6
```

```
Address: 127.0.0.3
```

```
Address: 127.0.0.4
```

```
Abstract hop: ah3
```

```
  Credibility: 0
```

```
Address: 127.0.0.6
```

```
Address: 127.0.0.3
```

```
Address: 127.0.0.5
```

Meaning The **show mpls abstract-hop-membership** command output provides the abstract hop to traffic engineering database node mapping. The **Credibility** field displays the credibility value associated with the interior gateway protocol in use (OSPF).

Verifying Abstract Hop Path Computation

Purpose Verify the abstract computation preprocessing for LSPs on Device R0 by issuing the **show mpls lsp abstract-computation** command.

Action From operational mode, run the **show mpls lsp abstract-computation** command.

```
user@R0> show mpls lsp abstract-computation
Path computation using abstract hops for LSP: R0-R31
  Path type: Primary, Path name: prim

  Credibility: 0, Total no of CSPF passes: 2
    CSPF pass no: 0
      Start address of the pass: 127.0.0.6
      Destination: 127.0.0.1, State: VALID
      Destination: 127.0.0.2, State: VALID
      Destination: 127.0.0.3, State: VALID
      Affinity: ah1
    CSPF pass no: 1
      Start address of the pass: 127.0.0.1
      Destination: 127.0.0.3, State: VALID
  Path type: Secondary, Path name: nonstdby
  Path type: Standby, Path name: stdby

  Credibility: 0, Total no of CSPF passes: 2
    CSPF pass no: 0
      Start address of the pass: 127.0.0.6
      Destination: 127.0.0.3, State: VALID
      Destination: 127.0.0.4, State: VALID
      Affinity: ah2
    CSPF pass no: 1
      Start address of the pass: 127.0.0.4
      Destination: 127.0.0.3, State: VALID
```

Meaning The **show mpls lsp abstract-hop-computation** command output provides the various computation passes involved per LSP, and the qualifying exit devices for each pass. The command output also gives the affinity per pass, and shows the current start device chosen for the pass. For each viable router (device), the state of backtracking is displayed, where it can either be valid or disqualified.

The **Credibility** field indicates the credibility value associated with the interior gateway protocol in use (OSPF).

- Related Documentation**
- [Abstract Hops for MPLS LSPs Overview on page 72](#)
 - [constituent-list on page 1513](#)
 - [abstract-hop on page 1486](#)
 - [show mpls abstract-hop-membership on page 1894](#)
 - [show mpls lsp abstract-computation on page 1944](#)

Improving Traffic Engineering Database Accuracy with RSVP PathErr Messages

An essential element of RSVP-based traffic engineering is the traffic engineering database. The traffic engineering database contains a complete list of all network nodes and links participating in traffic engineering, and a set of attributes each of those links can hold.

(For more information about the traffic engineering database, see [“Constrained-Path LSP Computation” on page 34.](#)) One of the most important link attributes is bandwidth.

Bandwidth availability on links changes quickly as RSVP LSPs are established and terminated. It is likely that the traffic engineering database will develop inconsistencies relative to the real network. These inconsistencies cannot be fixed by increasing the rate of IGP updates.

Link availability can share the same inconsistency problem. A link that becomes unavailable can break all existing RSVP LSPs. However, its unavailability might not readily be known by the network.

When you configure the **rsvp-error-hold-time** statement, a source node (ingress of an RSVP LSP) learns from the failures of its LSP by monitoring PathErr messages transmitted from downstream nodes. Information from the PathErr messages is incorporated into subsequent LSP computations, which can improve the accuracy and speed of LSP setup. Some PathErr messages are also used to update traffic engineering database bandwidth information, reducing inconsistencies between the traffic engineering database and the network.

You can control the frequency of IGP updates by using the **update-threshold** statement. See [“Configuring the RSVP Update Threshold on an Interface” on page 550.](#)

This section discusses the following topics:

- [PathErr Messages on page 100](#)
- [Identifying the Problem Link on page 101](#)
- [Configuring the Router to Improve Traffic Engineering Database Accuracy on page 101](#)

PathErr Messages

PathErr messages report a wide variety of problems by means of different code and subcode numbers. You can find a complete list of these PathErr messages in RFC 2205, *Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP), Version 1, Functional Specification* and RFC 3209, *RSVP-TE: Extensions to RSVP for LSP Tunnels*.

When you configure the **rsvp-error-hold-time** statement, two categories of PathErr messages, which specifically represent link failures, are examined:

- Link bandwidth is low for this LSP: Requested bandwidth unavailable—code 1, subcode 2

This type of PathErr message represents a global problem that affects all LSPs transiting the link. They indicate that the actual link bandwidth is lower than that required by the LSP, and that it is likely that the bandwidth information in the traffic engineering database is an overestimate.

When this type of error is received, the available link bandwidth is reduced in the local traffic engineering database, affecting all future LSP computations.

- Link unavailable for this LSP:

- Admission Control failure—code 1, any subcode except 2
- Policy Control failures—code 2
- Service Preempted—code 12
- Routing problem—no route available toward destination—code 24, subcode 5

These types of PathErr messages are generally pertinent to the specified LSP. The failure of this LSP does not necessarily imply that other LSPs could also fail. These errors can indicate maximum transfer unit (MTU) problems, service preemption (either manually initiated by the operator or by another LSP with a higher priority), that a next-hop link is down, that a next-hop neighbor is down, or service rejection because of policy considerations. It is best to route this particular LSP away from the link.

Identifying the Problem Link

Each PathErr message includes the sender's IP address. This information is propagated unchanged toward the ingress router. A lookup in the traffic engineering database can identify the node that originated the PathErr message.

Each PathErr message carries enough information to identify the RSVP session that triggered the message. If this is a transit router, it simply forwards the message. If this router is the ingress router (for this RSVP session), it has the complete list of all nodes and links the session should traverse. Coupled with the originating node information, the link can be uniquely identified.

Configuring the Router to Improve Traffic Engineering Database Accuracy

To improve the accuracy of the traffic engineering database, configure the **rsvp-error-hold-time** statement. When this statement is configured, a source node (ingress of an RSVP LSP) learns from the failures of its LSP by monitoring PathErr messages transmitted from downstream nodes. Information from the PathErr messages is incorporated into subsequent LSP computations, which can improve the accuracy and speed of LSP setup. Some PathErr messages also are used to update traffic engineering database bandwidth information, reducing inconsistencies between the traffic engineering database and the network.

To configure how long MPLS should remember RSVP PathErr messages and consider them in CSPF computation, include the **rsvp-error-hold-time** statement:

```
rsvp-error-hold-time seconds;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols mpls]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls]**

The time can be a value from 1 to 240 seconds. The default is 25 seconds. Configuring a value of 0 disables the monitoring of PathErr messages.

Configuring MPLS-Signaled LSPs to Use GRE Tunnels

MPLS LSPs can use generic routing encapsulation (GRE) tunnels to cross routing areas, autonomous systems, and ISPs. Bridging MPLS LSPs over an intervening IP domain is possible without disrupting the outlying MPLS domain.

LSPs can reach any destination that the GRE tunnels can reach. MPLS applications can be deployed without requiring all transit nodes to support MPLS, or requiring all transit nodes to support the same label distribution protocols (LDP or RSVP). If you use CSPF, you must configure OSPF or IS-IS through the GRE tunnel. Traffic engineering is not supported over GRE tunnels; for example, you cannot reserve bandwidth or set priority or preemption.



NOTE: Use the **no-control word** statement to disable the control word when the topology uses GRE as the connection mechanism between provider edge routers and one of the provider edge routers is an M Series Multiservice Edge Router.

For more information about GRE tunnels, see the *Junos OS Services Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*.

Example: Configuring MPLS-Signaled LSPs to Use GRE Tunnels

To configure MPLS over GRE tunnels:

1. Enable **family mpls** under the GRE interface configuration:

```
[edit interfaces]
interface gr-1/2/0 {
  unit 0 {
    tunnel {
      source 192.168.1.1;
      destination 192.168.1.2;
    }
    family inet {
      address 5.1.1.1/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
  }
}
```

2. Enable RSVP and MPLS over the GRE tunnel:

```
[edit protocols]
rsvp {
  interface gr-1/2/0.0;
}
mpls {
  ...
  interface gr-1/2/0.0;
}
```

3. Configure LSPs to travel through the GRE tunnel endpoint address:

```
[edit protocols]
mpls {
  label-switched-path gre-tunnel {
    to 5.1.1.2;
    ...
  }
}
```

Standard LSP configuration options apply. If the routing table specifies that a particular route will traverse a GRE tunnel, the RSVP packets will traverse the tunnel as well.

Example: Tunneling IPv6 Traffic over MPLS IPv4 Networks

This example shows how to configure the Junos OS to tunnel IPv6 over an MPLS-based IPv4 network. External BGP (EBGP) is used between the customer edge (CE) and provider edge (PE) devices. The remote CE devices have different AS numbers for loop detection.

- [Requirements on page 103](#)
- [Overview on page 103](#)
- [Configuration on page 106](#)
- [Verification on page 111](#)

Requirements

No special configuration beyond device initialization is required before you configure this example.

Overview

Detailed information about the Juniper Networks implementation of IPv6 over MPLS is described in the following Internet drafts:

- Internet draft draft-ietf-l3vpn-bgp-ipv6-07.txt, *BGP-MPLS IP VPN extension for IPv6 VPN* (expires January 2006)
- Internet draft draft-ooms-v6ops-bgp-tunnel-06.txt, *Connecting IPv6 Islands over IPv4 MPLS using IPv6 Provider Edge Routers* (expires July 2006)

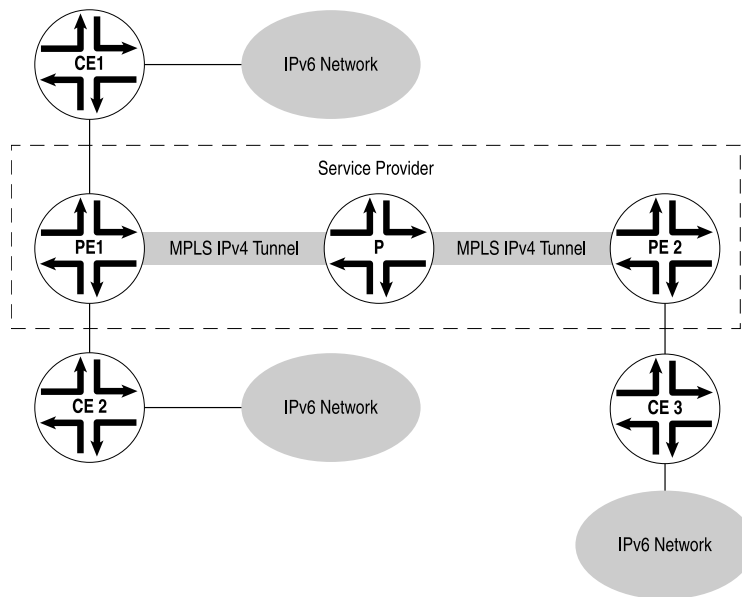
These Internet drafts are available on the IETF website at <http://www.ietf.org/>.

This example shows you how to interconnect a two IPv6 networks over an IPv4-based network core, giving you the ability to provide IPv6 service without having to upgrade the routers in your core network. Multiprotocol Border Gateway Protocol (MP-BGP) is configured to exchange routes between the IPv6 networks, and data is tunneled between these IPv6 networks by means of IPv4-based MPLS.

In [Figure 23 on page 104](#), Routers PE1 and PE2 are dual-stack BGP routers, meaning they have both IPv4 and IPv6 stacks. The PE routers link the IPv6 networks through the customer edge (CE) routers to the IPv4 core network. The CE routers and the PE routers connect through a link layer that can carry IPv6 traffic. The PE routers use IPv6 on the

CE router-facing interfaces and use IPv4 and MPLS on the core-facing interfaces. Note that one of the connected IPv6 networks could be the global IPv6 Internet.

Figure 23: IPv6 Networks Linked by MPLS IPv4 Tunnels



The two PE routers are linked through an MP-BGP session using IPv4 addresses. They use the session to exchange IPv6 routes with an IPv6 (value 2) address family indicator (AFI) and a subsequent AFI (SAFI) (value 4). Each PE router sets the next hop for the IPv6 routes advertised on this session to its own IPv4 address. Because MP-BGP requires the BGP next hop to correspond to the same address family as the network layer reachability information (NLRI), this IPv4 address needs to be embedded within an IPv6 format.

The PE routers can learn the IPv6 routes from the CE routers connected to them using routing protocols Routing Information Protocol next generation (RIPng) or MP-BGP, or through static configuration. Note that if BGP is used as the PE-router-to-CE-router protocol, the MP-BGP session between the PE router and CE router could occur over an IPv4 or IPv6 Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) session. Also, the BGP routes exchanged on that session would have SAFI unicast. You must configure an export policy to pass routes between IBGP and EBGp, and between BGP and any other protocol.

The PE routers have MPLS LSPs routed to each others' IPv4 addresses. IPv4 provides signaling for the LSPs by means of either LDP or RSVP. These LSPs are used to resolve the next-hop addresses of the IPv6 routes learned from MP-BGP. The next hops use IPv4-mapped IPv6 addresses, while the LSPs use IPv4 addresses.

The PE routers always advertise IPv6 routes to each other using a label value of 2, the explicit null label for IPv6 as defined in RFC 3032, *MPLS Label Stack Encoding*. As a consequence, each of the forwarding next hops for the IPv6 routes learned from remote PE routers normally push two labels. The inner label is 2 (this label could be different if the advertising PE router is not a Juniper Networks routing platform), and the outer label is the LSP label. If the LSP is a single-hop LSP, then only Label 2 is pushed.

It is also possible for the PE routers to exchange plain IPv6 routes using SAFI unicast. However, there is one major advantage in exchanging labeled IPv6 routes. The penultimate-hop router for an MPLS LSP can pop the outer label and then send the packet with the inner label as an MPLS packet. Without the inner label, the penultimate-hop router would need to discover whether the packet is an IPv4 or IPv6 packet to set the protocol field in the Layer 2 header correctly.

When the PE1 router in [Figure 23 on page 104](#) receives an IPv6 packet from the CE1 router, it performs a lookup in the IPv6 forwarding table. If the destination matches a prefix learned from the CE2 router, then no labels need to be pushed and the packet is simply sent to the CE2 router. If the destination matches a prefix that was learned from the PE2 router, then the PE1 router pushes two labels onto the packet and sends it to the provider router. The inner label is 2 and the outer label is the LSP label for the PE2 router.

Each provider router in the service provider's network handles the packet as it would any MPLS packet, swapping labels as it passes from provider router to provider router. The penultimate-hop provider router for the LSP pops the outer label and sends the packet to the PE2 router. When the PE2 router receives the packet, it recognizes the IPv6 explicit null label on the packet (Label 2). It pops this label and treats it as an IPv6 packet, performing a lookup in the IPv6 forwarding table and forwarding the packet to the CE3 router.

This example includes the following settings:

- In addition to configuring the **family inet6** statement on all the CE router-facing interfaces, you must also configure the statement on all the core-facing interfaces running MPLS. Both configurations are necessary because the router must be able to process any IPv6 packets it receives on these interfaces. You should not see any regular IPv6 traffic arrive on these interfaces, but you will receive MPLS packets tagged with Label 2. Even though Label 2 MPLS packets are sent in IPv4, these packets are treated as native IPv6 packets.
- You enable IPv6 tunneling by including the **ipv6-tunneling** statement in the configuration for the PE routers. This statement allows IPv6 routes to be resolved over an MPLS network by converting all routes stored in the inet.3 routing table to IPv4-mapped IPv6 addresses and then copying them into the inet6.3 routing table. This routing table can be used to resolve next hops for both inet6 and inet6-vpn routes.



NOTE: BGP automatically runs its import policy even when copying routes from a primary routing table group to a secondary routing table group. If IPv4 labeled routes arrive from a BGP session (for example, when you have configured the **labeled-unicast** statement at the `[edit protocols bgp family inet]` hierarchy level on the PE router), the BGP neighbor's import policy also accepts IPv6 routes, since the neighbor's import policy is run while doing the copy operation to the inet6.3 routing table.

- When you configure MP-BGP to carry IPv6 traffic, the IPv4 MPLS label is removed at the destination PE router. The remaining IPv6 packet without a label can then be

forwarded to the IPv6 network. To enable this, include the **explicit-null** statement in the BGP configuration.

Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

Device PE1

```
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 2 family inet6 address ::10.1.1.2/126
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 2 family mpls
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 5 family inet address 10.1.1.5/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 5 family inet6
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 5 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 2 family inet address 1.1.1.2/32
set protocols mpls ipv6-tunneling
set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/0.2
set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/1.5
set protocols bgp group toCE1 type external
set protocols bgp group toCE1 local-address ::10.1.1.2
set protocols bgp group toCE1 family inet6 unicast
set protocols bgp group toCE1 export send-bgp6
set protocols bgp group toCE1 peer-as 1
set protocols bgp group toCE1 neighbor ::10.1.1.1
set protocols bgp group toPE2 type internal
set protocols bgp group toPE2 local-address 1.1.1.2
set protocols bgp group toPE2 family inet6 labeled-unicast explicit-null
set protocols bgp group toPE2 export next-hop-self
set protocols bgp group toPE2 export send-v6
set protocols bgp group toPE2 neighbor 1.1.1.4
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-1/2/1.5
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.2 passive
set protocols ldp interface fe-1/2/1.5
set policy-options policy-statement next-hop-self then next-hop self
set policy-options policy-statement send-bgp6 from family inet6
set policy-options policy-statement send-bgp6 from protocol bgp
set policy-options policy-statement send-bgp6 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement send-v6 from family inet6
set policy-options policy-statement send-v6 from protocol bgp
set policy-options policy-statement send-v6 from protocol direct
set policy-options policy-statement send-v6 then accept
set routing-options router-id 1.1.1.2
set routing-options autonomous-system 2
```

Device PE2

```
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 10 family inet address 10.1.1.10/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 10 family inet6
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 10 family mpls
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 13 family inet6 address ::10.1.1.13/126
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 13 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 4 family inet address 1.1.1.4/32
set protocols mpls ipv6-tunneling
set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/0.10
set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/1.13
```

```

set protocols bgp group toPE1 type internal
set protocols bgp group toPE1 local-address 1.1.1.4
set protocols bgp group toPE1 family inet6 labeled-unicast explicit-null
set protocols bgp group toPE1 export next-hop-self
set protocols bgp group toPE1 export send-v6
set protocols bgp group toPE1 neighbor 1.1.1.2
set protocols bgp group toCE3 type external
set protocols bgp group toCE3 local-address ::10.1.1.13
set protocols bgp group toCE3 family inet6 unicast
set protocols bgp group toCE3 export send-bgp6
set protocols bgp group toCE3 peer-as 3
set protocols bgp group toCE3 neighbor ::10.1.1.14
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-1/2/0.10
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.4 passive
set protocols ldp interface fe-1/2/0.10
set policy-options policy-statement next-hop-self then next-hop self
set policy-options policy-statement send-bgp6 from family inet6
set policy-options policy-statement send-bgp6 from protocol bgp
set policy-options policy-statement send-bgp6 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement send-v6 from family inet6
set policy-options policy-statement send-v6 from protocol bgp
set policy-options policy-statement send-v6 from protocol direct
set policy-options policy-statement send-v6 then accept
set routing-options router-id 1.1.1.4
set routing-options autonomous-system 2

```

Device P

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 6 family inet address 10.1.1.6/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 6 family inet6
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 6 family mpls
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 9 family inet address 10.1.1.9/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 9 family inet6
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 9 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 3 family inet address 1.1.1.3/32
set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/0.6
set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/1.9
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-1/2/0.6
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-1/2/1.9
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.3 passive
set protocols ldp interface fe-1/2/0.6
set protocols ldp interface fe-1/2/1.9
set routing-options router-id 1.1.1.3
set routing-options autonomous-system 2

```

Device CE1

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 1 family inet6 address ::10.1.1.1/126
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 1 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 1 family inet6 address ::1.1.1.1/128
set protocols bgp group toPE1 type external
set protocols bgp group toPE1 local-address ::10.1.1.1
set protocols bgp group toPE1 family inet6 unicast
set protocols bgp group toPE1 export send-v6
set protocols bgp group toPE1 peer-as 2
set protocols bgp group toPE1 neighbor ::10.1.1.2
set policy-options policy-statement send-v6 from family inet6
set policy-options policy-statement send-v6 from protocol direct

```

```
set policy-options policy-statement send-v6 then accept
set routing-options router-id 1.1.1.1
set routing-options autonomous-system 1
```

Device CE3

```
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 14 family inet6 address ::10.1.1.14/126
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 14 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 5 family inet6 address ::1.1.1.5/128
set protocols bgp group toPE2 type external
set protocols bgp group toPE2 local-address ::10.1.1.14
set protocols bgp group toPE2 family inet6 unicast
set protocols bgp group toPE2 export send-v6
set protocols bgp group toPE2 peer-as 2
set protocols bgp group toPE2 neighbor ::10.1.1.13
set policy-options policy-statement send-v6 from family inet6
set policy-options policy-statement send-v6 from protocol direct
set policy-options policy-statement send-v6 then accept
set routing-options router-id 1.1.1.5
set routing-options autonomous-system 3
```

Configuring Device PE1

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure Device PE1:

1. Configure the interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@PE1# set fe-1/2/0 unit 2 family inet6 address ::10.1.1.2/126
user@PE1# set fe-1/2/0 unit 2 family mpls

user@PE1# set fe-1/2/1 unit 5 family inet address 10.1.1.5/30
user@PE1# set fe-1/2/1 unit 5 family inet6
user@PE1# set fe-1/2/1 unit 5 family mpls

user@PE1# set lo0 unit 2 family inet address 1.1.1.2/32
```

2. Configure MPLS on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@PE1# set ipv6-tunneling
user@PE1# set interface fe-1/2/0.2
user@PE1# set interface fe-1/2/1.5
```

3. Configure BGP.

```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@PE1# set group toCE1 type external
user@PE1# set group toCE1 local-address ::10.1.1.2
user@PE1# set group toCE1 family inet6 unicast
user@PE1# set group toCE1 export send-bgp6
```

```
user@PE1# set group toCE1 peer-as 1
user@PE1# set group toCE1 neighbor ::10.1.1.1
```

```
user@PE1# set group toPE2 type internal
user@PE1# set group toPE2 local-address 1.1.1.2
user@PE1# set group toPE2 family inet6 labeled-unicast explicit-null
user@PE1# set group toPE2 export next-hop-self
user@PE1# set group toPE2 export send-v6
user@PE1# set group toPE2 neighbor 1.1.1.4
```

4. Configure OSPF

```
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0]
user@PE1# set interface fe-1/2/1.5
user@PE1# set interface lo0.2 passive
```

5. Configure a signaling protocol.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PE1# set ldp interface fe-1/2/1.5
```

6. Configure the routing policies.

```
[edit policy-options]
user@PE1# set policy-statement next-hop-self then next-hop self
```

```
user@PE1# set policy-statement send-bgp6 from family inet6
user@PE1# set policy-statement send-bgp6 from protocol bgp
user@PE1# set policy-statement send-bgp6 then accept
```

```
user@PE1# set policy-statement send-v6 from family inet6
user@PE1# set policy-statement send-v6 from protocol bgp
user@PE1# set policy-statement send-v6 from protocol direct
user@PE1# set policy-statement send-v6 then accept
```

7. Configure the router ID and the autonomous system (AS) number.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@PE1# set router-id 1.1.1.2
user@PE1# set autonomous-system 2
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show policy-options**, **show protocols**, and **show routing-options** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@R1# show interfaces
fe-1/2/0 {
  unit 2 {
    family inet6 {
      address ::10.1.1.2/126;
    }
  }
}
```

```
        family mpls;
    }
}
fe-1/2/1 {
    unit 5 {
        family inet {
            address 10.1.1.5/30;
        }
        family inet6;
        family mpls;
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 2 {
        family inet {
            address 1.1.1.2/32;
        }
    }
}

user@R1# show policy-options
policy-statement next-hop-self {
    then {
        next-hop self;
    }
}
policy-statement send-bgp6 {
    from {
        family inet6;
        protocol bgp;
    }
    then accept;
}
policy-statement send-v6 {
    from {
        family inet6;
        protocol [ bgp direct ];
    }
    then accept;
}

user@R1# show protocols
mpls {
    ipv6-tunneling;
    interface fe-1/2/0.2;
    interface fe-1/2/1.5;
}
bgp {
    group toCE1 {
        type external;
        local-address ::10.1.1.2;
        family inet6 {
            unicast;
        }
        export send-bgp6;
        peer-as 1;
        neighbor ::10.1.1.1;
```

```

}
group toPE2 {
  type internal;
  local-address 1.1.1.2;
  family inet6 {
    labeled-unicast {
      explicit-null;
    }
  }
  export [ next-hop-self send-v6 ];
  neighbor 1.1.1.4;
}
}
ospf {
  area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface fe-1/2/1.5;
    interface lo0.2 {
      passive;
    }
  }
}
ldp {
  interface fe-1/2/1.5;
}

user@R1# show routing-options
router-id 1.1.1.2;
autonomous-system 2;

```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode. Configure the other devices in the topology, as shown in [“CLI Quick Configuration” on page 106](#).

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

Verifying That the CE Devices Have Connectivity

Purpose Make sure that the tunnel is operating.

Action From operational mode, enter the **ping** command.

```

user@CE1> ping ::10.1.1.14
PING6(56=40+8+8 bytes) ::10.1.1.1 --> ::10.1.1.14
16 bytes from ::10.1.1.14, icmp_seq=0 hlim=61 time=10.687 ms
16 bytes from ::10.1.1.14, icmp_seq=1 hlim=61 time=9.239 ms
16 bytes from ::10.1.1.14, icmp_seq=2 hlim=61 time=1.842 ms

```

```

user@CE3> ping ::10.1.1.1
PING6(56=40+8+8 bytes) ::10.1.1.14 --> ::10.1.1.1
16 bytes from ::10.1.1.1, icmp_seq=0 hlim=61 time=1.484 ms
16 bytes from ::10.1.1.1, icmp_seq=1 hlim=61 time=1.338 ms
16 bytes from ::10.1.1.1, icmp_seq=2 hlim=61 time=1.351 ms

```

Meaning The IPv6 CE devices can communicate over the core IPv4 network.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring the Ingress Router for MPLS-Signaled LSPs on page 64](#)
- [Minimum RSVP Configuration on page 545](#)

SRLG Overview

In MPLS traffic engineering, a Shared Risk Link Group (SRLG) is a set of links sharing a common resource, which affects all links in the set if the common resource fails. These links share the same risk of failure and are therefore considered to belong to the same SRLG. For example, links sharing a common fiber are said to be in the same SRLG because a fault with the fiber might cause all links in the group to fail.

An SRLG is represented by a 32-bit number unique within an IGP (OSPFv2 and IS-IS) domain. A link might belong to multiple SRLGs. The SRLG of a path in a label-switched path (LSP) is the set of SRLGs for all the links in the path. When computing the secondary path for an LSP, it is preferable to find a path such that the secondary and primary paths do not have any links in common in case the SRLGs for the primary and secondary paths are disjoint. This ensures that a single point of failure on a particular link does not bring down both the primary and secondary paths in the LSP.

When the SRLG is configured, the device uses the Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) algorithm and tries to keep the links used for the primary and secondary paths mutually exclusive. If the primary path goes down, the CSPF algorithm computes the secondary path by trying to avoid links that share any SRLG with the primary path. In addition, when computing the path for a bypass LSP, CSPF tries to avoid links that share any SRLG with the protected links.

When the SRLG is not configured, CSPF only takes into account the costs of the links when computing the secondary path.

Any change in link SRLG information triggers the IGP to send LSP updates for the new link SRLG information. CSPF recomputes the paths during the next round of reoptimization.

Junos OS Release 11.4 and later supports SRLG based on the following RFCs:

- RFC 4203, *OSPF Extensions in Support of Generalized Multi-Protocol Label Switching (GMPLS)*.
- RFC 5307, *IS-IS Extensions in Support of Generalized Multi-Protocol Label Switching (GMPLS)*.



NOTE: Currently, the “Fate Sharing” feature continues to be supported with the SRLG feature.

Related Documentation

- [Example: Configuring SRLG on page 113](#)
- [Example: Excluding SRLG Links Completely for the Secondary LSP on page 122](#)
- [Example: Configuring SRLG with Link Protection on page 128](#)
- [Example: Configuring SRLG with Link Protection with the exclude-srlg Option on page 149](#)
- [Computing Backup Paths for LSPs Using Fate Sharing on page 38](#)

Example: Configuring SRLG

This example shows how to configure Shared Risk Link Groups (SRLGs) on a device.

- [Requirements on page 113](#)
- [Overview on page 113](#)
- [Configuration on page 114](#)
- [Verification on page 119](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Seven routers that can be a combination of M Series, MX Series, or T Series routers
- Junos OS Release 11.4 or later running on all the devices

Overview

Junos OS Release 11.4 and later support SRLG configuration in an IGP (OSPFv2 and IS-IS) domain. In this example, you configure SRLG and associate it with the MPLS interface on a device.

The device uses the SRLG cost parameter for the Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) algorithm and tries to keep the links used for the primary and secondary paths mutually exclusive by avoiding links that share any SRLG with the primary path.

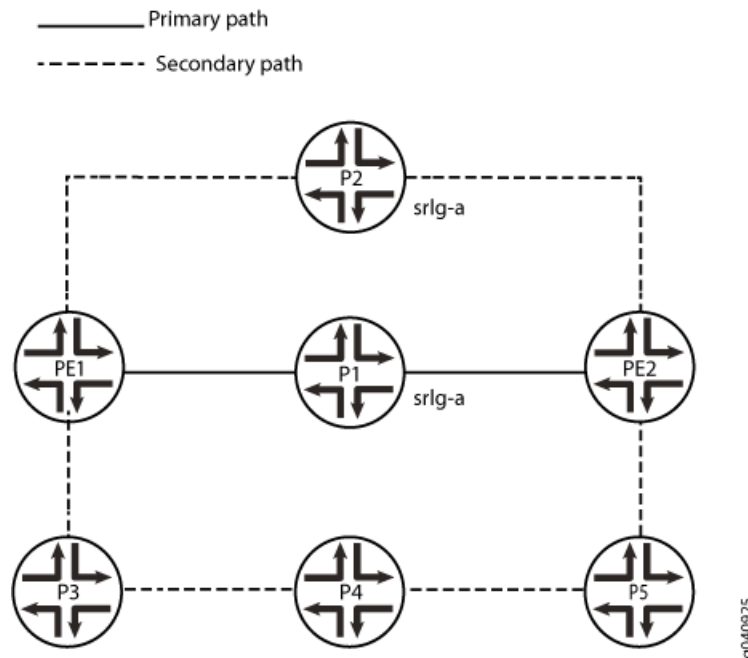
To configure the SRLG, you first define the SRLG parameters at the **[edit routing-options srlg srlg-name]** hierarchy level and then associate the SRLG with an MPLS interface at the **[edit mpls interface interface-name]** hierarchy level.

The **srlg srlg-name** statement has the following options:

- **srlg-cost**—Include a cost for the SRLG ranging from 1 through 65535. The cost of the SRLG determines the level of impact this SRLG has on the CSPF algorithm for path computations. The higher the cost, the less likely it is for a secondary path to share the same SRLG as the primary path. By default, the **srlg-cost** is 1.
- **srlg-value**—Include a group ID for the SRLG ranging from 1 through 4294967295.

In this example, PE1 is the ingress router and PE2 is the egress router. P1, P2, and P3, P4, and P5 are transit routers. OSPF is configured on all the routers as the interior gateway

protocol (IGP). SRLG is configured on all seven routers. The primary path includes SRLG **srlg-a**. For the standby secondary path, the link P2>PE2 belongs to SRLG **srlg-a**. The effective link metric, with the added **srlg-cost** of 10, becomes 11. Therefore, the computed secondary path is PE1>P3>P4>P5>PE2 with a CSPF link metric of 4.



Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this section of the example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

```

Router PE1
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.12.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.13.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.14.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.1/32
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-cost 10
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols mpls optimize-timer 120
set protocols mpls label-switched-path pe1-pe2 to 10.255.0.7
set protocols mpls label-switched-path pe1-pe2 primary via-p1
set protocols mpls label-switched-path pe1-pe2 secondary path2 standby
set protocols mpls path via-p1 10.255.0.2 strict
set protocols mpls path path2
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0
  
```

```

set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0

```

Router P1

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.12.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.27.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.2/32
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-cost 10
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0 srlg srlg-a
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0

```

Router P2

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.13.3/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.37.3/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.3/32
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-cost 10
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0 srlg srlg-a
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0

```

Router P3

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.14.4/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.45.4/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.4/32
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-cost 10
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0

```

```
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
```

Router P4

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.45.5/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.56.5/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.5/32
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-cost 10
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
```

Router P5

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.56.6/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.67.6/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.6/32
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-cost 10
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
```

Router PE2

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.27.7/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.37.7/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.67.7/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.7/32
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-cost 10
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
```

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure the ingress router PE1:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

[edit interfaces]

```
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.12.1/24
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.13.1/24
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.14.1/24
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
user@PE1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.1/32
```

2. Configure OSPF on the interfaces.

[edit protocols ospf]

```
user@PE1# set traffic-engineering
user@PE1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@PE1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@PE1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/3.0
user@PE1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
```

3. Configure the SRLG definitions.

[edit routing-options]

```
user@PE1# set srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
user@PE1# set srlg srlg-a srlg-cost 10
```

4. Configure MPLS and the LSPs.

[edit protocols mpls]

```
user@PE1# set interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@PE1# set interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@PE1# set interface ge-0/0/3.0
user@PE1# set optimize-timer 120
user@PE1# set label-switched-path pe1-pe2 to 10.255.0.7
user@PE1# set label-switched-path pe1-pe2 primary via-p1
user@PE1# set label-switched-path pe1-pe2 secondary path2 standby
user@PE1# set path via-p1 10.255.0.2 strict
user@PE1# set path path2
```

5. Enable RSVP on the interfaces.

[edit protocols rsvp]

```
user@PE1# set interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@PE1# set interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@PE1# set interface ge-0/0/3.0
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show protocols ospf**, **show routing-options**, **show protocols mpls**, and **show protocols rsvp**

commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@PE1# show interfaces
interfaces {
  ge-0/0/1 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.12.1/24;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  ge-0/0/2 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.13.1/24;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  ge-0/0/3 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.14.1/24;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  lo0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.255.0.1/32;
      }
    }
  }
}

user@PE1# show protocols ospf
traffic-engineering;
area 0.0.0.0 {
  interface ge-0/0/1.0;;
  interface ge-0/0/2.0;
  interface ge-0/0/3.0;
  interface lo0.0;
}

user@PE1# show protocols mpls
optimize-timer 120;
label-switched-path pe1-pe2 {
  to 10.255.0.7;
  primary via-p1;
  secondary path2 {
    standby;
  }
}
```

```

path via-p1 {
    10.255.0.2 strict;
}
path path2;
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
interface ge-0/0/2.0;
interface ge-0/0/3.0;

user@PE1# show protocols rsvp
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
interface ge-0/0/2.0;
interface ge-0/0/3.0;

user@PE1# show routing-options
routing-options {
    srlg {
        srlg-a {
            srlg-value 101;
            srlg-cost 10;
        }
    }
}

```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.



NOTE: Repeat this procedure for every Juniper Networks router in the IGP domain, after modifying the appropriate interface names, addresses, and any other parameters for each router.

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- [Verifying SRLG Definitions on page 119](#)
- [Verify TE-Link SRLG on page 119](#)
- [Verify Standby Secondary Path on page 120](#)

Verifying SRLG Definitions

Purpose Verify SRLG-to-value mappings and SRLG cost.

Action user@PE1> show mpls srlg

SRLG	Value	Cost
srlg-a	101	10

Verify TE-Link SRLG

Purpose Verify the traffic engineering link SRLG association.

Action user@PE1> show ted link detail

```
...
10.255.0.2->192.168.27.7-1, Local: 192.168.27.2, Remote: 0.0.0.0
  Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
  LocalPath: 1, Metric: 1, StaticBW: 1000Mbps, AvailBW: 1000Mbps
  Color: 0 <none>
  SRLGs: srlg-a
  localBW [0] 0bps [1] 0bps [2] 0bps [3] 0bps
  localBW [4] 0bps [5] 0bps [6] 0bps [7] 0bps

...
10.255.0.3->192.168.37.7-1, Local: 192.168.37.3, Remote: 0.0.0.0
  Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
  LocalPath: 0, Metric: 1, StaticBW: 1000Mbps, AvailBW: 1000Mbps
  Color: 0 <none>
  SRLGs: srlg-a
  localBW [0] 0bps [1] 0bps [2] 0bps [3] 0bps
  localBW [4] 0bps [5] 0bps [6] 0bps [7] 0bps

...
```

Meaning Links P1-PE2 and P2-PE2 are associated with SRLG **srlg-a**.

Verify Standby Secondary Path

Purpose Check the SRLG link cost and its impact on the CSPF computation of the standby secondary path link.

Action user@PE1> show mpls lsp ingress extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

```

10.255.0.7
  From: 10.255.0.1, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: pe1-pe2
  ActivePath: via-p1 (primary)
  LSPtype: Static Configured
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary via-p1 State: Up
    Priorities: 7 0
    OptimizeTimer: 120
    SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
    SRLG: srlg-a
    Reoptimization in 110 second(s).
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 2)
192.168.12.2 S 192.168.27.7 S
  Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt
20=Node-ID):
    192.168.12.2 192.168.27.7
    7 Oct 13 15:17:11.310 CSPF: computation result ignored, new path no benefit
    6 Oct 13 15:15:14.959 Selected as active path
    5 Oct 13 15:15:14.958 Record Route: 192.168.12.2 192.168.27.7
    4 Oct 13 15:15:14.954 Up
    3 Oct 13 15:15:14.793 Originate Call
    2 Oct 13 15:15:14.793 CSPF: computation result accepted 192.168.12.2
192.168.27.7
  1 Oct 13 15:14:46.214 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.255.0.2
  Standby path2 State: Up
    Priorities: 7 0
    OptimizeTimer: 120
    SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
    Reoptimization in 115 second(s).
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 4)
192.168.14.4 S 192.168.45.5 S 192.168.56.6 S 192.168.67.7 S
  Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt
20=Node-ID):
    192.168.14.4 192.168.45.5 192.168.56.6 192.168.67.7
    10 Oct 13 15:17:11.929 Record Route: 192.168.14.4 192.168.45.5 192.168.56.6
192.168.67.7
    9 Oct 13 15:17:11.929 Up
    8 Oct 13 15:17:11.729 Originate Call
    7 Oct 13 15:17:11.729 Clear Call
    6 Oct 13 15:17:11.729 CSPF: computation result accepted 192.168.14.4
192.168.45.5 192.168.56.6 192.168.67.7
    5 Oct 13 15:17:11.729 CSPF: Reroute due to re-optimization
    4 Oct 13 15:15:14.984 Record Route: 192.168.13.3 192.168.37.7
    3 Oct 13 15:15:14.984 Up
    2 Oct 13 15:15:14.830 Originate Call
    1 Oct 13 15:15:14.830 CSPF: computation result accepted 192.168.13.3
192.168.37.7
  Created: Thu Oct 13 15:13:46 2011
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

```

Meaning Check the standby secondary path. The effective link cost for P2>PE2 is 11 (with the added **srlg-cost** of 10). CSPF computes the secondary path as PE1>P3>P4>P5>PE2 with a CSPF link metric of 4.

- Related Documentation**
- [SRLG Overview on page 112](#)
 - [Example: Excluding SRLG Links Completely for the Secondary LSP on page 122](#)
 - [srlg on page 1632](#)
 - [srlg-cost on page 1633](#)
 - [srlg-value on page 1633](#)

Example: Excluding SRLG Links Completely for the Secondary LSP

This example shows how to configure the **exclude-srlg** option to exclude Shared Risk Link Group (SRLG) links for the secondary label-switched path (LSP).

- [Requirements on page 122](#)
- [Overview on page 122](#)
- [Configuration on page 123](#)
- [Verification on page 126](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- M Series, MX Series, or T Series devices
- Junos OS Release 11.4 or later running on all the devices

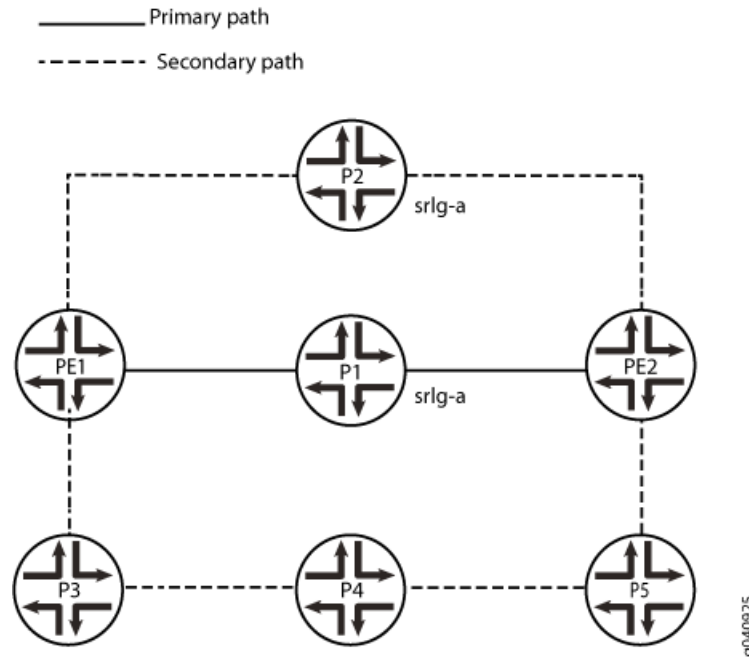
Overview

For critical links where it is imperative to keep the secondary and primary paths completely disjoint from any common SRLG, you can optionally configure the **exclude-srlg** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls]** or **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *path-name*]** hierarchy levels. For logical systems, you configure the **exclude-srlg** statement at the **edit logical-systems protocols mpls[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls label-switched-path *path-name*]** hierarchy level.

If **exclude-srlg** is configured, the Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) algorithm excludes any link belonging to the set of SRLGs in the primary path. If **exclude-srlg** is not configured, and if a link belongs to the set of SRLGs in the primary path, CSPF adds the SRLG cost to the metric, but still accepts the link for computing the path.

In this example, PE1 is the ingress router and PE2 is the egress router. P1, P2, and P3, P4, and P5 are transit routers. OSPF is configured on all the routers as the interior gateway protocol (IGP). SRLG is configured on all seven routers. The primary path includes SRLG **srlg-a**. For the standby secondary path, the link P2>PE2 belongs to SRLG **srlg-a**. Because

exclude-srlg is configured, CSPF rejects link P2>PE2 as the link belongs to the SRLG **srlg-a**. Therefore, the computed standby secondary path is PE1>P3>P4>P5>PE2.



Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this section of the example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

Router PE1

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.12.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.13.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.14.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.1/32
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols mpls optimize-timer 120
set protocols mpls exclude-srlg
set protocols mpls label-switched-path pe1-pe2 to 10.255.0.7
set protocols mpls label-switched-path pe1-pe2 primary via-p1
set protocols mpls label-switched-path pe1-pe2 secondary path2 standby
set protocols mpls path via-p1 10.255.0.2 strict
set protocols mpls path path2
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/3.0
  
```

```
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
```

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see the *CLI User Guide*.

1. Configure the device interfaces.

[edit interfaces]

```
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.12.1/24
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.13.1/24
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.14.1/24
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
user@PE1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.1/32
```

2. Configure OSPF on the interfaces.

[edit protocols ospf]

```
user@PE1# set traffic-engineering
user@PE1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@PE1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@PE1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/3.0
user@PE1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
```

3. Configure the SRLG definitions.

[edit routing-options]

```
user@PE1# set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
```

4. Configure MPLS and the LSPs.

[edit protocols mpls]

```
user@PE1# set interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@PE1# set interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@PE1# set interface ge-0/0/3.0
user@PE1# set optimize-timer 120
user@PE1# set exclude-srlg
user@PE1# set label-switched-path pe1-pe2 to 10.255.0.7
user@PE1# set label-switched-path pe1-pe2 primary via-p1
user@PE1# set label-switched-path pe1-pe2 secondary path2 standby
user@PE1# set path via-p1 10.255.0.2 strict
user@PE1# set path path2
```

5. Configure the **exclude-srlg** statement to forcibly keep the links for the secondary path completely disjoint from the primary LSP path.

```
user@PE1 set protocols mpls exclude-srlg
```

6. Enable RSVP on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols rsvp]
user@PE1# set interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@PE1# set interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@PE1# set interface ge-0/0/3.0
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show protocols ospf**, **show routing-options**, **show protocols mpls**, and **show protocols rsvp** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@PE1# show interfaces
interfaces {
  ge-0/0/1 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.12.1/24;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  ge-0/0/2 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.13.1/24;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  ge-0/0/3 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.14.1/24;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  lo0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.255.0.1/32;
      }
    }
  }
}

user@PE1# show protocols ospf
traffic-engineering;
area 0.0.0.0 {
  interface ge-0/0/1.0;;
  interface ge-0/0/2.0;
  interface ge-0/0/3.0;
  interface lo0.0;
}

user@PE1# show protocols mpls
```

```
optimize-timer 120;
label-switched-path pe1-pe2 {
  to 10.255.0.7;
  primary via-p1;
  secondary path2 {
    standby;
  }
}
path via-p1 {
  10.255.0.2 strict;
}
path path2;
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
interface ge-0/0/2.0;
interface ge-0/0/3.0;

user@PE1# show protocols rsvp
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
interface ge-0/0/2.0;
interface ge-0/0/3.0;

user@PE1# show routing-options
routing-options {
  srlg {
    srlg-a srlg-value 101;
  }
}
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.



NOTE: Repeat this procedure for every Juniper Networks router in the IGP domain, after modifying the appropriate interface names, addresses, and any other parameters for each router.

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

Verifying the Secondary Path Link for the LSP

Purpose Verify that the link for the secondary path is completely disjoint from the primary path.

```

Action user@PE1> show mpls lsp detail
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.255.0.7
  From: 10.255.0.1, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: pe1-pe2
  ActivePath: via-p1 (primary)
  LSPtype: Static Configured
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary via-p1 State: Up
    Priorities: 7 0
    OptimizeTimer: 120
    SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
    SRLG: srlg-a
    Reoptimization in 77 second(s).
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 2)
192.168.12.2 S 192.168.27.7 S
  Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt
20=Node-ID):
    192.168.12.2 192.168.27.7
  Standby path2 State: Up
    Priorities: 7 0
    OptimizeTimer: 120
    SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
    Reoptimization in 106 second(s).
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 4)
192.168.14.4 S 192.168.45.5 S 192.168.56.6 S 192.168.67.7 S
  Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt
20=Node-ID):
    192.168.14.4 192.168.45.5 192.168.56.6 192.168.67.7
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Link P1->PE2: SRLG srlg-a
Link P2->PE2: SRLG srlg-a

Primary path: PE1-P1-PE2 (CSPF metric: 2)
Standby secondary: PE1-P3-P4-P5-PE2 (CSPF metric: 4)

```

Meaning Primary path includes SRLG **srlg-a**. For the standby secondary path, the link P2>PE2 belongs to SRLG **srlg-a**. CSPF rejects link P2>PE2 because the link belongs to the SRLG **srlg-a**.

Related Documentation

- [SRLG Overview on page 112](#)
- [Example: Configuring SRLG on page 113](#)
- [exclude-srlg on page 1533](#)

Example: Configuring SRLG with Link Protection

This example shows how to configure SRLG with link protection without the **exclude-srlg** option.

- [Requirements on page 128](#)
- [Overview on page 128](#)
- [Configuration on page 129](#)
- [Verification on page 147](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

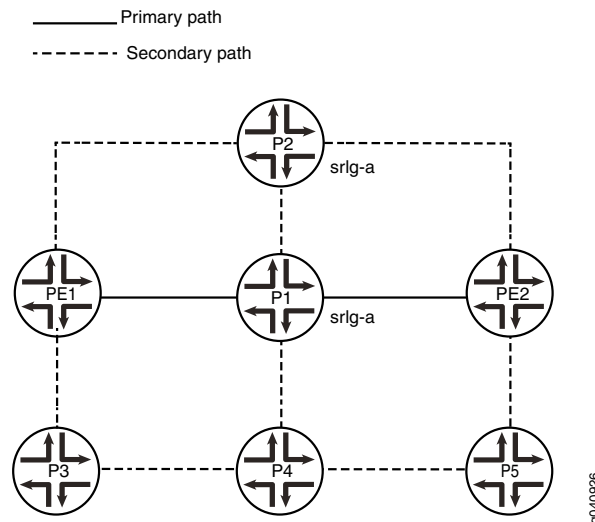
- M Series, MX Series, or T Series devices
- Junos OS Release 11.4 or later running on all the devices

Overview

In this example, PE1 is the ingress router and PE2 is the egress router. P1, P2, and P3, P4, and P5 are transit routers. OSPF is configured on all the routers as the interior gateway protocol (IGP). SRLG is configured on all seven routers. The link P1>PE2 (primary path) and the link P2>PE2 belong to SRLG srlg-a.

You configure link protection for the interface P1>PE2 by including the **link-protection** statement.

When SRLG srlg-a is configured on the link P1>PE2 and P2>PE2, the bypass takes the longer path P1>P4>P5>PE2, not selecting the link P2>PE2 because of the added SRLG cost for srlg-a.



Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration	To quickly configure this section of the example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the [edit] hierarchy level.
-------------------------	---

```
Router PE1
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.12.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.13.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.14.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.1/32
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-cost 10
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols mpls optimize-timer 120
set protocols mpls label-switched-path pe1-pe2 to 10.255.0.7
set protocols mpls label-switched-path pe1-pe2 link-protection
set protocols mpls label-switched-path pe1-pe2 primary via-p1
set protocols mpls label-switched-path pe1-pe2 secondary path2 standby
set protocols mpls path via-p1 10.255.0.2 strict
set protocols mpls path path2
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0
```

```
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
```

```
Router P1  set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.12.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.27.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.23.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.25.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.2/32
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-cost 10
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/2.0 link-protection
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/4.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0 srlg srlg-a
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/4.0
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/4.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
```

```
Router P2  set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.13.3/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.37.3/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.23.3/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.3/32
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-cost 10
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0 srlg srlg-a
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
```

Router P3

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.14.4/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.45.4/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.4/32
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-cost 10
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0

```

Router P4

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.45.5/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.56.5/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.25.5/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.5/32
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-cost 10
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0

```

Router P5

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.56.6/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.67.6/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.6/32
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-cost 10
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0

```

Router PE2 set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.27.7/24

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.37.7/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.67.7/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.7/32
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-cost 10
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
```

Configuring Device PE1

Step-by-Step Procedure

The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure the ingress router PE1:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

[edit interfaces]

```
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.12.1/24
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.13.1/24
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.14.1/24
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
user@PE1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.1/32
```

2. Configure OSPF on the interfaces.

[edit protocols ospf]

```
user@PE1# set traffic-engineering
user@PE1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@PE1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@PE1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/3.0
user@PE1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
```

3. Configure the SRLG definitions.

[edit routing-options]

```
user@PE1# set srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
user@PE1# set srlg srlg-a srlg-cost 10
```

4. Configure MPLS and the LSPs and configure link protection for the **pe1-pe2** LSP.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@PE1# set interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@PE1# set interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@PE1# set interface ge-0/0/3.0
user@PE1# set optimize-timer 120
user@PE1# set label-switched-path pe1-pe2 to 10.255.0.7
user@PE1# set protocols mpls label-switched-path pe1-pe2 link-protection
user@PE1# set label-switched-path pe1-pe2 primary via-p1
user@PE1# set label-switched-path pe1-pe2 secondary path2 standby
user@PE1# set path via-p1 10.255.0.2 strict
user@PE1# set path path2
```

5. Enable RSVP on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols rsvp]
user@PE1# set interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@PE1# set interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@PE1# set interface ge-0/0/3.0
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show protocols ospf**, **show routing-options**, **show protocols mpls**, and **show protocols rsvp** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@PE1# show interfaces
ge-0/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.12.1/24;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-0/0/2 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.13.1/24;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-0/0/3 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.14.1/24;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.255.0.1/32;
    }
  }
}
```

```
    }  
  }  
}  
  
user@PE1# show protocols ospf  
traffic-engineering;  
area 0.0.0.0 {  
  interface ge-0/0/1.0;  
  interface ge-0/0/2.0;  
  interface ge-0/0/3.0;  
  interface lo0.0;  
}  
  
user@PE1# show protocols mpls  
optimize-timer 120;  
label-switched-path pe1-pe2 {  
  to 10.255.0.7;  
  link-protection;  
  primary via-p1;  
  secondary path2 {  
    standby;  
  }  
}  
path via-p1 {  
  10.255.0.2 strict;  
}  
path path2;  
interface ge-0/0/1.0;  
interface ge-0/0/2.0;  
interface ge-0/0/3.0;  
  
user@PE1# show protocols rsvp  
interface ge-0/0/1.0;  
interface ge-0/0/2.0;  
interface ge-0/0/3.0;  
  
user@PE1# show routing-options  
srlg {  
  srlg-a {  
    srlg-value 101;  
    srlg-cost 10;  
  }  
}
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Configuring Device P1

Step-by-Step Procedure

The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure device P1:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

[edit interfaces]

```

user@P1# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.12.2/24
user@P1# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
user@P1# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.27.2/24
user@P1# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
user@P1# set ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.23.2/24
user@P1# set ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
user@P1# set ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.25.2/24
user@P1# set ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family mpls
user@P1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.2/32

```

2. Configure OSPF on the interfaces.

```

[edit protocols ospf]
user@P1# set traffic-engineering
user@P1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@P1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@P1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/3.0
user@P1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/4.0
user@P1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0

```

3. Configure the SRLG definitions.

```

[edit routing-options]
user@P1# set srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
user@P1# set srlg srlg-a srlg-cost 10

```

4. Configure MPLS on the interfaces and associate the SRLG **srlg-a** with interface **ge-0/0/2.0** for the P1>PE2 link.

```

[edit protocols mpls]
user@P1# set interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@P1# set interface ge-0/0/2.0 srlg srlg-a
user@P1# set interface ge-0/0/3.0
user@P1# set interface ge-0/0/4.0

```

5. Enable RSVP on the interfaces and configure **link-protection** for interface **ge-0/0/2.0**.

```

[edit protocols rsvp]
user@P1# set interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@P1# set interface ge-0/0/2.0 link-protection
user@P1# set interface ge-0/0/3.0
user@P1# set interface ge-0/0/4.0

```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show protocols ospf**, **show protocols mpls**, **show protocols rsvp**, and **show routing-options** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```

user@P1# show interfaces
ge-0/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.12.2/24;

```

```
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-0/0/2 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.27.2/24;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-0/0/3 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.23.2/24;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-0/0/4 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.25.2/24;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.255.0.2/32;
    }
  }
}
```

```
user@P1# show protocols ospf
traffic-engineering;
area 0.0.0.0 {
  interface ge-0/0/1.0;
  interface ge-0/0/2.0;
  interface ge-0/0/3.0;
  interface ge-0/0/4.0;
  interface lo0.0;
}
```

```
user@P1# show protocols mpls
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
interface ge-0/0/2.0 {
  srlg srlg-a;
}
interface ge-0/0/3.0;
interface ge-0/0/4.0;
```

```
user@P1# show protocols rsvp
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
interface ge-0/0/2.0 {
```

```

link-protection;
}
interface ge-0/0/3.0;
interface ge-0/0/4.0;

user@P1# show routing-options
srlg {
  srlg-a {
    srlg-value 101;
    srlg-cost 10;
  }
}

```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Configuring Device P2

Step-by-Step Procedure

The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure P2:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

[edit interfaces]

```

user@P2# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.13.3/24
user@P2# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
user@P2# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.37.3/24
user@P2# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
user@P2# set ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.23.3/24
user@P2# set ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
user@P2# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.3/32

```

2. Configure OSPF on the interfaces.

[edit protocols ospf]

```

user@P2# set traffic-engineering
user@P2# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@P2# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@P2# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/3.0
user@P2# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0

```

3. Configure the SRLG definitions.

[edit routing-options]

```

user@P2# set srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
user@P2# set srlg srlg-a srlg-cost 10

```

4. Configure MPLS on the interfaces and associate the SRLG **srlg-a** with interface **ge-0/0/2.0** for the P2>PE2 link.

[edit protocols mpls]

```

user@P2# set interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@P2# set interface ge-0/0/2.0 srlg srlg-a
user@P2# set interface ge-0/0/3.0

```

5. Enable RSVP on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols rsvp]
user@P2# set interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@P2# set interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@P2# set interface ge-0/0/3.0
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show protocols ospf**, **show protocols mpls**, **show protocols rsvp**, and **show routing-options** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@P2# show interfaces
ge-0/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.13.3/24;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-0/0/2 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.37.3/24;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-0/0/3 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.23.3/24;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.255.0.3/32;
    }
  }
}
}

user@P2# show protocols ospf
traffic-engineering;
area 0.0.0.0 {
  interface ge-0/0/1.0;
  interface ge-0/0/2.0;
  interface ge-0/0/3.0;
  interface lo0.0;
}
```

```

user@P2# show protocols mpls
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
interface ge-0/0/2.0 {
  srlg srlg-a;
}
interface ge-0/0/3.0;
}

user@P2# show protocols rsvp
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
interface ge-0/0/2.0;
interface ge-0/0/3.0;

user@P2# show routing-options
srlg {
  srlg-a {
    srlg-value 101;
    srlg-cost 10;
  }
}

```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Configuring Device P3

Step-by-Step Procedure

The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure P3:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

```

[edit interfaces]
user@P3# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.14.4/24
user@P3# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
user@P3# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.45.4/24
user@P3# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
user@P3# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.4/32

```

2. Configure OSPF on the interfaces.

```

[edit protocols ospf]
user@P3# set traffic-engineering
user@P3# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@P3# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@P3# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0

```

3. Configure the SRLG definitions.

```

[edit routing-options]
user@P3# set srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
user@P3# set srlg srlg-a srlg-cost 10

```

4. Configure MPLS on the interfaces.

```

[edit protocols mpls]

```

```
user@P3# set interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@P3# set interface ge-0/0/2.0
```

5. Enable RSVP on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols rsvp]
user@P3# set interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@P3# set interface ge-0/0/2.0
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show protocols ospf**, **show protocols mpls**, **show protocols rsvp**, and **show routing-options** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@P3# show interfaces
interfaces {
  ge-0/0/1 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.14.4/24;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  ge-0/0/2 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.45.4/24;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  lo0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.255.0.4/32;
      }
    }
  }
}

user@P3# show protocols ospf
traffic-engineering;
area 0.0.0.0 {
  interface ge-0/0/1.0;
  interface ge-0/0/2.0;
  interface lo0.0;
}

user@P3# show protocols mpls
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
interface ge-0/0/2.0;

user@P3# show protocols rsvp
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
```

```

interface ge-0/0/2.0;

user@P3# show routing-options
srlg {
  srlg-a {
    srlg-value 101;
    srlg-cost 10;
  }
}

```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Configuring Device P4

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure P4:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

[edit interfaces]

```

user@P4# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.45.5/24
user@P4# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
user@P4# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.56.5/24
user@P4# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
user@P4# set ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.25.5/24
user@P4# set ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
user@P4# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.5/32

```

2. Configure OSPF on the interfaces.

[edit protocols ospf]

```

user@P4# set traffic-engineering
user@P4# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@P4# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@P4# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/3.0
user@P4# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0

```

3. Configure the SRLG definitions.

[edit routing-options]

```

user@P4# set srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
user@P4# set srlg srlg-a srlg-cost 10

```

4. Configure MPLS on the interfaces.

[edit protocols mpls]

```

user@P4# set interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@P4# set interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@P4# set interface ge-0/0/3.0

```

5. Enable RSVP on the interfaces.

[edit protocols rsvp]

```
user@P4# set interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@P4# set interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@P4# set interface ge-0/0/3.0
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show protocols ospf**, **show protocols mpls**, **show protocols rsvp**, and **show routing-options** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@P4# show interfaces
ge-0/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.45.5/24;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-0/0/2 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.56.5/24;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-0/0/3 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.25.5/24;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.255.0.5/32;
    }
  }
}

user@P4# show protocols ospf
traffic-engineering;
area 0.0.0.0 {
  interface ge-0/0/1.0;
  interface ge-0/0/2.0;
  interface ge-0/0/3.0;
  interface lo0.0;
}

user@P4# show protocols mpls
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
interface ge-0/0/2.0;
interface ge-0/0/3.0;
```

```

user@P4# show protocols rsvp
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
interface ge-0/0/2.0;
interface ge-0/0/3.0;

user@P4# show routing-options
srlg {
  srlg-a {
    srlg-value 101;
    srlg-cost 10;
  }
}

```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Configuring Device P5

Step-by-Step Procedure

The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure P5:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

[edit interfaces]

```

user@P5# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.56.6/24
user@P5# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
user@P5# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.67.6/24
user@P5# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
user@P5# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.6/32

```

2. Configure OSPF on the interfaces.

[edit protocols ospf]

```

user@P5# set traffic-engineering
user@P5# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@P5# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@P5# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0

```

3. Configure the SRLG definitions.

[edit routing-options]

```

user@P5# set srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
user@P5# set srlg srlg-a srlg-cost 10

```

4. Configure MPLS on the interfaces.

[edit protocols mpls]

```

user@P5# set interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@P5# set interface ge-0/0/2.0

```

5. Enable RSVP on the interfaces.

[edit protocols rsvp]

```

user@P5# set interface ge-0/0/1.0

```

```
user@P5# set interface ge-0/0/2.0
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show protocols ospf**, **show protocols mpls**, **show protocols rsvp**, and **show routing-options** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@P5# show interfaces
ge-0/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.56.6/24;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-0/0/2 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.67.6/24;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.255.0.6/32;
    }
  }
}

user@P5# show protocols ospf
traffic-engineering;
area 0.0.0.0 {
  interface ge-0/0/1.0;
  interface ge-0/0/2.0;
  interface lo0.0;
}

user@P5# show protocols mpls
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
interface ge-0/0/2.0;

user@P5# show protocols rsvp
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
interface ge-0/0/2.0;

user@P5# show routing-options
srlg {
  srlg-a {
    srlg-value 101;
    srlg-cost 10;
  }
}
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Configuring Device PE2

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure PE2:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@PE2# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.27.7/24
user@PE2# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
user@PE2# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.37.7/24
user@PE2# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
user@PE2# set ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.67.7/24
user@PE2# set ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
user@PE2# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.7/32
```

2. Configure OSPF on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@PE2# set traffic-engineering
user@PE2# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@PE2# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@PE2# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/3.0
user@PE2# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
```

3. Configure the SRLG definitions.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@PE2# set srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
user@PE2# set srlg srlg-a srlg-cost 10
```

4. Configure MPLS on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@PE2# set interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@PE2# set interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@PE2# set interface ge-0/0/3.0
```

5. Enable RSVP on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols rsvp]
user@PE2# set interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@PE2# set interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@PE2# set interface ge-0/0/3.0
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show protocols ospf**, **show protocols mpls**, **show protocols rsvp**, and **show routing-options**

commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@PE2# show interfaces
interfaces {
  ge-0/0/1 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.27.7/24;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  ge-0/0/2 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.37.7/24;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  ge-0/0/3 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.67.7/24;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  lo0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.255.0.7/32;
      }
    }
  }
}

user@PE2# show protocols ospf
traffic-engineering;
area 0.0.0.0 {
  interface ge-0/0/1.0;
  interface ge-0/0/2.0;
  interface ge-0/0/3.0;
  interface lo0.0;
}

user@PE2# show protocols mpls
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
interface ge-0/0/2.0;
interface ge-0/0/3.0;

user@PE2# show protocols rsvp
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
interface ge-0/0/2.0;
interface ge-0/0/3.0;
```

```
user@PE2# show routing-options
srlg {
  srlg-a {
    srlg-value 101;
    srlg-cost 10;
  }
}
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

Verifying the SRLG Cost Is Added to the TE Link

Purpose Verify that the SRLG cost is added to the TE link if it belongs to the SRLG of the protected link. Issue the **show ted link detail** and **show RSVP session extensive bypass** commands on device P1.

Action user@P1> show ted link detail

```
...
10.255.0.2->192.168.27.7-1, Local: 192.168.27.2, Remote: 0.0.0.0
  Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
  LocalPath: 0, Metric: 1, StaticBW: 1000Mbps, AvailBW: 1000Mbps
  Color: 0 <none>
  SRLGs: srlg-a
  localBW [0] 0bps [1] 0bps [2] 0bps [3] 0bps
  localBW [4] 0bps [5] 0bps [6] 0bps [7] 0bps
[...]
10.255.0.3->192.168.37.7-1, Local: 192.168.37.3, Remote: 0.0.0.0
  Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
  LocalPath: 0, Metric: 1, StaticBW: 1000Mbps, AvailBW: 1000Mbps
  Color: 0 <none>
  SRLGs: srlg-a
  localBW [0] 0bps [1] 0bps [2] 0bps [3] 0bps
  localBW [4] 0bps [5] 0bps [6] 0bps [7] 0bps
...
```

user@P1> show rsvp session extensive bypass

```
Ingress RSVP: 1 sessions

10.255.0.7
  From: 10.255.0.2, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: Bypass->192.168.27.7
  LSPtype: Static Configured
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 299776
  Resv style: 1 SE, Label in: -, Label out: 299776
  Time left: -, Since: Fri Oct 21 13:19:21 2011
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 52081 protocol 0
  Type: Bypass LSP
    Number of data route tunnel through: 1
    Number of RSVP session tunnel through: 0
  PATH rcvfrom: localclient
  Adspec: sent MTU 1500
  Path MTU: received 1500
  PATH sentto: 192.168.25.5 (ge-0/0/4.0) 26 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 192.168.25.5 (ge-0/0/4.0) 26 pkts
  Explct route: 192.168.25.5 192.168.56.6 192.168.67.7
  Record route: <self> 192.168.25.5 192.168.56.6 192.168.67.7
  Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0
```

Meaning The shortest path for the bypass protecting the link P1->PE2 would have been P1->P2->PE2. Because the links P1>PE2 and P2>PE2 both belong to SRLG **srlg-a**, the SRLG cost of 10 for **srlg-a** is added to the metric for the link P2>PE2. This makes the metric for the link P2>PE2 too high to be selected for the shortest path. Therefore, the CSPF result for the computed path for the bypass becomes P1>P4>P5>PE2.

Related Documentation

- [SRLG Overview on page 112](#)
- [Example: Configuring SRLG on page 113](#)

- [Example: Configuring SRLG with Link Protection with the exclude-srlg Option on page 149](#)

[Example: Configuring SRLG with Link Protection with the exclude-srlg Option](#)

This example shows how to configure SRLG with link protection with the **exclude-srlg** option.

- [Requirements on page 149](#)
- [Overview on page 149](#)
- [Configuration on page 150](#)
- [Verification on page 168](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

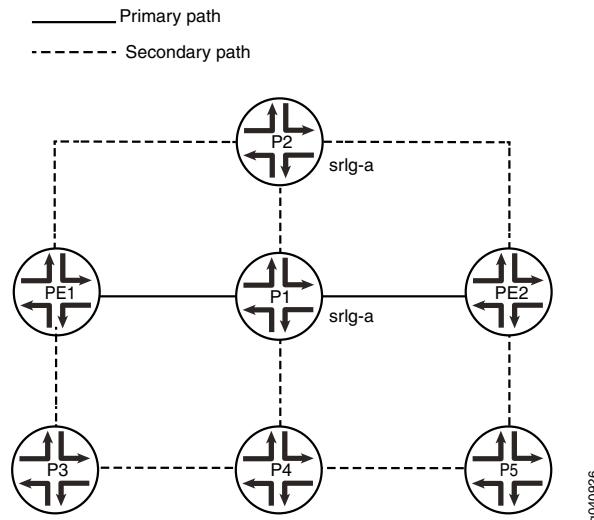
- M Series, MX Series, or T Series devices
- Junos OS Release 11.4 or later running on all the devices

Overview

In this example, PE1 is the ingress router and PE2 is the egress router. P1, P2, and P3, P4, and P5 are transit routers. OSPF is configured on all the routers as the interior gateway protocol (IGP). SRLG is configured on all seven routers. The link P1>PE2 (primary path) and the link P2>PE2 belong to SRLG **srlg-a**.

You configure link protection for the interface P1>PE2 by including the **link-protection** statement along with the **exclude-srlg** option. This makes the bypass LSP and the protected link completely disjoint in any SRLG.

When SRLG **srlg-a** is configured on the link P1>PE2 and P2>PE2, the link P2>PE2 is rejected for CSPF consideration due to the **exclude-srlg** configuration. Therefore, the computed path for the bypass becomes P1>P4>P5>PE2.



Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this section of the example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

```
Router PE1
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.12.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.13.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.14.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.1/32
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols mpls optimize-timer 120
set protocols mpls label-switched-path pe1-pe2 to 10.255.0.7
set protocols mpls label-switched-path pe1-pe2 link-protection
set protocols mpls label-switched-path pe1-pe2 primary via-p1
set protocols mpls label-switched-path pe1-pe2 secondary path2 standby
set protocols mpls path via-p1 10.255.0.2 strict
set protocols mpls path path2
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/3.0
```

```

set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0

```

```

Router P1  set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.12.2/24
            set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
            set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.27.2/24
            set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
            set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.23.2/24
            set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
            set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.25.2/24
            set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family mpls
            set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.2/32
            set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
            set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-cost 10
            set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/1.0
            set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/2.0 link-protection exclude-srlg
            set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0
            set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0 srlg srlg-a
            set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/3.0
            set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/4.0
            set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
            set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
            set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
            set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/3.0
            set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/4.0
            set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0

```

```

Router P2  set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.13.3/24
            set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
            set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.37.3/24
            set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
            set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.23.3/24
            set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
            set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.3/32
            set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
            set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-cost 10
            set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/1.0
            set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/2.0
            set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/3.0
            set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0
            set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0 srlg srlg-a
            set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/3.0
            set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
            set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
            set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
            set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/3.0
            set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0

```

```

Router P3  set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.14.4/24
            set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
            set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.45.4/24

```

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.4/32
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-cost 10
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
```

Router P4

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.45.5/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.56.5/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.25.5/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.5/32
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-cost 10
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
```

Router P5

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.56.6/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.67.6/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.6/32
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-cost 10
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
```

Router PE2

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.27.7/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.37.7/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
```

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.67.7/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.7/32
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-cost 10
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0

```

Configuring Device PE1

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure the ingress router PE1:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

[edit interfaces]

```

user@PE1# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.12.1/24
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.13.1/24
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.14.1/24
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
user@PE1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.1/32

```

2. Configure OSPF on the interfaces.

[edit protocols ospf]

```

user@PE1# set traffic-engineering
user@PE1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@PE1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@PE1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/3.0
user@PE1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0

```

3. Configure the SRLG definitions.

[edit routing-options]

```

user@PE1# set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
user@PE1# set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-cost 10

```

4. Configure MPLS and the LSPs and configure link protection for the **pe1-pe2** LSP.

[edit protocols mpls]

```

user@PE1# set interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@PE1# set interface ge-0/0/2.0

```

```
user@PE1# set interface ge-0/0/3.0
user@PE1# set optimize-timer 120
user@PE1# set label-switched-path pe1-pe2 to 10.255.0.7
user@PE1# set protocols mpls label-switched-path pe1-pe2 link-protection
user@PE1# set label-switched-path pe1-pe2 primary via-p1
user@PE1# set label-switched-path pe1-pe2 secondary path2 standby
user@PE1# set path via-p1 10.255.0.2 strict
user@PE1# set path path2
```

5. Enable RSVP on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols rsvp]
user@PE1# set interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@PE1# set interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@PE1# set interface ge-0/0/3.0
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show protocols ospf**, **show routing-options**, **show protocols mpls**, and **show protocols rsvp** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@PE1# show interfaces
ge-0/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.12.1/24;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-0/0/2 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.13.1/24;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-0/0/3 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.14.1/24;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.255.0.1/32;
    }
  }
}
```

```

}

user@PE1# show protocols ospf
traffic-engineering;
area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface ge-0/0/1.0;
    interface ge-0/0/2.0;
    interface ge-0/0/3.0;
    interface lo0.0;
}

user@PE1# show protocols mpls
optimize-timer 120;
label-switched-path pe1-pe2 {
    to 10.255.0.7;
    link-protection;
    primary via-p1;
    secondary path2 {
        standby;
    }
}
path via-p1 {
    10.255.0.2 strict;
}
path path2;
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
interface ge-0/0/2.0;
interface ge-0/0/3.0;

user@PE1# show protocols rsvp
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
interface ge-0/0/2.0;
interface ge-0/0/3.0;

user@PE1# show routing-options
srlg {
    srlg-a {
        srlg-value 101;
        srlg-cost 10;
    }
}

```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Configuring Device P1

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure device P1:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

[edit interfaces]

```

user@P1# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.12.2/24
user@P1# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
user@P1# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.27.2/24

```

```
user@P1# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
user@P1# set ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.23.2/24
user@P1# set ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
user@P1# set ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.25.2/24
user@P1# set ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family mpls
user@P1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.2/32
```

2. Configure OSPF on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@P1# set traffic-engineering
user@P1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@P1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@P1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/3.0
user@P1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/4.0
user@P1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
```

3. Configure the SRLG definitions.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@P1# set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
user@P1# set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-cost 10
```

4. Configure MPLS on the interfaces and associate the SRLG with interface **ge-0/0/2.0** for the P1>PE2 link.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@P1# set interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@P1# set interface ge-0/0/2.0 srlg srlg-a
user@P1# set interface ge-0/0/3.0
user@P1# set interface ge-0/0/4.0
```

5. Enable RSVP on the interfaces and include the **link-protection** statement with the **exclude-srlg** option for interface **ge-0/0/2.0**.

```
[edit protocols rsvp]
user@P1# set interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@P1# set interface ge-0/0/2.0 link-protection exclude-srlg
user@P1# set interface ge-0/0/3.0
user@P1# set interface ge-0/0/4.0
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show protocols ospf**, **show protocols mpls**, **show protocols rsvp**, and **show routing-options** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@P1# show interfaces
ge-0/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.12.2/24;
    }
  }
}
```

```

        family mpls;
    }
}
ge-0/0/2 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.27.2/24;
        }
        family mpls;
    }
}
ge-0/0/3 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.23.2/24;
        }
        family mpls;
    }
}
ge-0/0/4 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.25.2/24;
        }
        family mpls;
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.255.0.2/32;
        }
    }
}

user@P1# show protocols ospf
traffic-engineering;
area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface ge-0/0/1.0;
    interface ge-0/0/2.0;
    interface ge-0/0/3.0;
    interface ge-0/0/4.0;
    interface lo0.0;
}

user@P1# show protocols mpls
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
interface ge-0/0/2.0 {
    srlg srlg-a;
}
interface ge-0/0/3.0;
interface ge-0/0/4.0;

user@P1# show protocols rsvp
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
interface ge-0/0/2.0 {
    link-protection {

```

```
        exclude-srlg;
    }
    interface ge-0/0/3.0;
    interface ge-0/0/4.0;
}

user@P1# show routing-options
srlg {
  srlg-a {
    srlg-value 101;
    srlg-cost 10;
  }
}
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Configuring Device P2

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure P2:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

[edit interfaces]

```
user@P2# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.13.3/24
user@P2# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
user@P2# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.37.3/24
user@P2# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
user@P2# set ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.23.3/24
user@P2# set ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
user@P2# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.3/32
```

2. Configure OSPF on the interfaces.

[edit protocols ospf]

```
user@P2# set traffic-engineering
user@P2# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@P2# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@P2# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/3.0
user@P2# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
```

3. Configure the SRLG definitions.

[edit routing-options]

```
user@P2# set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
user@P2# set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-cost 10
```

4. Configure MPLS on the interfaces and associate the SRLG with interface **ge-0/0/2.0** for the P2>PE2 link.

[edit protocols mpls]

```
user@P2# set interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@P2# set interface ge-0/0/2.0 srlg srlg-a
```

```
user@P2# set interface ge-0/0/3.0
```

5. Enable RSVP on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols rsvp]
user@P2# set interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@P2# set interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@P2# set interface ge-0/0/3.0
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show protocols ospf**, **show protocols mpls**, **show protocols rsvp**, and **show routing-options** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@P2# show interfaces
ge-0/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.13.3/24;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-0/0/2 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.37.3/24;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-0/0/3 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.23.3/24;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.255.0.3/32;
    }
  }
}
}

user@P2# show protocols ospf
traffic-engineering;
area 0.0.0.0 {
  interface ge-0/0/1.0;
  interface ge-0/0/2.0;
  interface ge-0/0/3.0;
```

```
interface lo0.0;
}

user@P2# show protocols mpls
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
interface ge-0/0/2.0 {
  srlg srlg-a;
}
interface ge-0/0/3.0;
}

user@P2# show protocols rsvp
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
interface ge-0/0/2.0;
interface ge-0/0/3.0;

user@P2# show routing-options
srlg {
  srlg-a {
    srlg-value 101;
    srlg-cost 10;
  }
}
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Configuring Device P3

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure P3:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

[edit interfaces]

```
user@P3# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.14.4/24
user@P3# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
user@P3# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.45.4/24
user@P3# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
user@P3# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.4/32
```

2. Configure OSPF on the interfaces.

[edit protocols ospf]

```
user@P3# set traffic-engineering
user@P3# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@P3# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@P3# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
```

3. Configure the SRLG definitions.

[edit routing-options]

```
user@P3# set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
user@P3# set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-cost 10
```

4. Configure MPLS on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@P3# set interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@P3# set interface ge-0/0/2.0
```

5. Enable RSVP on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols rsvp]
user@P3# set interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@P3# set interface ge-0/0/2.0
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show protocols ospf**, **show protocols mpls**, **show protocols rsvp**, and **show routing-options** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@P3# show interfaces
interfaces {
  ge-0/0/1 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.14.4/24;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  ge-0/0/2 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.45.4/24;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  lo0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.255.0.4/32;
      }
    }
  }
}

user@P3# show protocols ospf
traffic-engineering;
area 0.0.0.0 {
  interface ge-0/0/1.0;
  interface ge-0/0/2.0;
  interface lo0.0;
}

user@P3# show protocols mpls
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
interface ge-0/0/2.0;
```

```
user@P3# show protocols rsvp
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
interface ge-0/0/2.0;

user@P3# show routing-options
srlg {
  srlg-a {
    srlg-value 101;
    srlg-cost 10;
  }
}
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Configuring Device P4

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure P4:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

[edit interfaces]

```
user@P4# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.45.5/24
user@P4# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
user@P4# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.56.5/24
user@P4# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
user@P4# set ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.25.5/24
user@P4# set ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
user@P4# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.5/32
```

2. Configure OSPF on the interfaces.

[edit protocols ospf]

```
user@P4# set traffic-engineering
user@P4# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@P4# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@P4# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/3.0
user@P4# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
```

3. Configure the SRLG definitions.

[edit routing-options]

```
user@P4# set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
user@P4# set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-cost 10
```

4. Configure MPLS on the interfaces.

[edit protocols mpls]

```
user@P4# set interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@P4# set interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@P4# set interface ge-0/0/3.0
```

5. Enable RSVP on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols rsvp]
user@P4# set interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@P4# set interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@P4# set interface ge-0/0/3.0
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show protocols ospf**, **show protocols mpls**, **show protocols rsvp**, and **show routing-options** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@P4# show interfaces
ge-0/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.45.5/24;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-0/0/2 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.56.5/24;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-0/0/3 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.25.5/24;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.255.0.5/32;
    }
  }
}

user@P4# show protocols ospf
traffic-engineering;
area 0.0.0.0 {
  interface ge-0/0/1.0;
  interface ge-0/0/2.0;
  interface ge-0/0/3.0;
  interface lo0.0;
}

user@P4# show protocols mpls
```

```
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
interface ge-0/0/2.0;
interface ge-0/0/3.0;

user@P4# show protocols rsvp
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
interface ge-0/0/2.0;
interface ge-0/0/3.0;

user@P4# show routing-options
srlg {
  srlg-a {
    srlg-value 101;
    srlg-cost 10;
  }
}
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Configuring Device P5

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure P5:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

[edit interfaces]

```
user@P5# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.56.6/24
user@P5# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
user@P5# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.67.6/24
user@P5# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
user@P5# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.6/32
```

2. Configure OSPF on the interfaces.

[edit protocols ospf]

```
user@P5# set traffic-engineering
user@P5# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@P5# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@P5# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
```

3. Configure the SRLG definitions.

[edit routing-options]

```
user@P5# set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
user@P5# set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-cost 10
```

4. Configure MPLS on the interfaces.

[edit protocols mpls]

```
user@P5# set interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@P5# set interface ge-0/0/2.0
```

5. Enable RSVP on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols rsvp]
user@P5# set interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@P5# set interface ge-0/0/2.0
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show protocols ospf**, **show protocols mpls**, **show protocols rsvp**, and **show routing-options** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@P5# show interfaces
ge-0/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.56.6/24;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-0/0/2 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.67.6/24;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.255.0.6/32;
    }
  }
}

user@P5# show protocols ospf
traffic-engineering;
area 0.0.0.0 {
  interface ge-0/0/1.0;
  interface ge-0/0/2.0;
  interface lo0.0;
}

user@P5# show protocols mpls
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
interface ge-0/0/2.0;

user@P5# show protocols rsvp
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
interface ge-0/0/2.0;

user@P5# show routing-options
srlg {
  srlg-a {
    srlg-value 101;
  }
}
```

```
    srlg-cost 10;
  }
}
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Configuring Device PE2 ---

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure PE2:

1. Configure the device interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@PE2# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.27.7/24
user@PE2# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
user@PE2# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.37.7/24
user@PE2# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
user@PE2# set ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.67.7/24
user@PE2# set ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
user@PE2# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.7/32
```

2. Configure OSPF on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@PE2# set traffic-engineering
user@PE2# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@PE2# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@PE2# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/3.0
user@PE2# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
```

3. Configure the SRLG definitions.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@PE2# set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-value 101
user@PE2# set routing-options srlg srlg-a srlg-cost 10
```

4. Configure MPLS on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@PE2# set interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@PE2# set interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@PE2# set interface ge-0/0/3.0
```

5. Enable RSVP on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols rsvp]
user@PE2# set interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@PE2# set interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@PE2# set interface ge-0/0/3.0
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show protocols ospf**, **show protocols mpls**, **show protocols rsvp**, and **show routing-options** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```

user@PE2# show interfaces
interfaces {
  ge-0/0/1 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.27/24;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  ge-0/0/2 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.37/24;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  ge-0/0/3 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.67/24;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  lo0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.255.0.7/32;
      }
    }
  }
}

user@PE2# show protocols ospf
traffic-engineering;
area 0.0.0.0 {
  interface ge-0/0/1.0;
  interface ge-0/0/2.0;
  interface ge-0/0/3.0;
  interface lo0.0;
}

user@PE2# show protocols mpls
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
interface ge-0/0/2.0;
interface ge-0/0/3.0;

user@PE2# show protocols rsvp
interface ge-0/0/1.0;
interface ge-0/0/2.0;

```

```
interface ge-0/0/3.0;
user@PE2# show routing-options
srlg {
  srlg-a {
    srlg-value 101;
    srlg-cost 10;
  }
}
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

Verifying the SRLG Cost Is Added to the TE Link

Purpose Verify that the TE link is excluded if it belongs to the SRLG of the protected link when **link-protection** is configured with **exclude-srlg**. Issue the **show ted link detail** and **show rsvp session extensive bypass** commands on device P1.

Action user@P1> show ted link detail

```
...
10.255.0.2->192.168.27.7-1, Local: 192.168.27.2, Remote: 0.0.0.0
  Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
  LocalPath: 0, Metric: 1, StaticBW: 1000Mbps, AvailBW: 1000Mbps
  Color: 0 <none>
  SRLGs: srlg-a
  localBW [0] 0bps [1] 0bps [2] 0bps [3] 0bps
  localBW [4] 0bps [5] 0bps [6] 0bps [7] 0bps
[...]
10.255.0.3->192.168.37.7-1, Local: 192.168.37.3, Remote: 0.0.0.0
  Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
  LocalPath: 0, Metric: 1, StaticBW: 1000Mbps, AvailBW: 1000Mbps
  Color: 0 <none>
  SRLGs: srlg-a
  localBW [0] 0bps [1] 0bps [2] 0bps [3] 0bps
  localBW [4] 0bps [5] 0bps [6] 0bps [7] 0bps
...
```

user@P1> show rsvp session extensive bypass

```
Ingress RSVP: 1 sessions

10.255.0.7
  From: 10.255.0.2, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: Bypass->192.168.27.7
  LSPtype: Static Configured
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 299776
  Resv style: 1 SE, Label in: -, Label out: 299776
  Time left: -, Since: Fri Oct 21 13:19:21 2011
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 52081 protocol 0
  Type: Bypass LSP
    Number of data route tunnel through: 1
    Number of RSVP session tunnel through: 0
  PATH rcvfrom: localclient
  Adspec: sent MTU 1500
  Path MTU: received 1500
  PATH sentto: 192.168.25.5 (ge-0/0/4.0) 63 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 192.168.25.5 (ge-0/0/4.0) 63 pkts
  Explct route: 192.168.25.5 192.168.56.6 192.168.67.7
  Record route: <self> 192.168.25.5 192.168.56.6 192.168.67.7
  Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0
```

Meaning The shortest path for the bypass protecting the link P1>PE2 would have been P1>P2>PE2. Because the links P1>PE2 and P2>PE2 both belong to SRLG **srlg-a**, the link P2>PE2 is rejected for CSPF consideration due to the **exclude-srlg** constraint. Therefore, the computed path for the bypass becomes P1>P4>P5>PE2.

Related Documentation

- [SRLG Overview on page 112](#)
- [Example: Configuring SRLG on page 113](#)

- [Example: Configuring SRLG with Link Protection on page 128](#)
- [exclude-srlg on page 1533](#)

Configuring the MPLS Transport Profile for OAM

- [MPLS Transport Profile Overview on page 170](#)
- [Example: Configuring the MPLS Transport Profile for OAM on page 170](#)

MPLS Transport Profile Overview

RFC 5654, *Requirements of an MPLS Transport Profile*, describes the requirements for the MPLS Transport Profile (MPLS-TP) that extends capabilities for Operation, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM) when MPLS is used for transport services and transport network operations. These capabilities help in troubleshooting and maintenance of a pseudowire or label-switched path (LSP).

MPLS-TP mechanisms for OAM contain two main components:

- Generic Associated Channel Label (GAL)—A special label that enables an exception mechanism that informs the egress label-switching router (LSR) that a packet it receives on an LSP belongs to an associated control channel or the control plane.
- Generic Associated Channel Header (G-Ach)—A special header field that identifies the type of payload contained in the MPLS label-switched paths (LSPs). G-Ach has the same format as a pseudowire associated control channel header.

For more information about MPLS-TP, see RFC 5654, *Requirements of an MPLS Transport Profile*. For specific information about GAL and G-Ach, see RFC 5586, *MPLS Generic Associated Channel*.

The following capabilities are supported in the Junos OS implementation of MPLS-TP:

- MPLS-TP OAM can send and receive packets with GAL and G-Ach, without IP encapsulation.
- Two unidirectional RSVP LSPs between a pair of routers can be associated with each other to create an associated bidirectional LSP for binding a path for the GAL and G-Ach OAM messages. A single Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) session is established for the associated bidirectional LSP.

Example: Configuring the MPLS Transport Profile for OAM

This example shows how to configure the MPLS Transport Profile (MPLS-TP) for sending and receiving of OAM GAL and G-Ach messages across a label-switched path (LSP).

- [Requirements on page 171](#)
- [Overview on page 171](#)
- [Configuration on page 173](#)
- [Verification on page 181](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Six devices that can be a combination of M Series, MX Series, and T Series routers
- Junos OS Release 12.1 or later running on the devices

Overview

Junos OS Release 12.1 and later support MPLS Transport Profile (MPLS-TP) Operation, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM) capabilities. MPLS-TP introduces new capabilities for OAM when MPLS is used for transport services and transport network operations. This includes configuring Generic Associated Channel Label (GAL) and Generic Associated Channel Header (G-Ach) for OAM messages.

This example shows how to configure MPLS-TP OAM capability to send and receive GAL and G-Ach OAM messages without IP encapsulation. In addition, it also shows how to associate two unidirectional RSVP label-switched paths (LSPs) between a pair of routers to create an associated bidirectional LSP for binding a path for the GAL and G-Ach OAM messages.

Junos OS Release 12.1 and later support the following MPLS-TP capabilities:

- MPLS-TP OAM capability and the infrastructure required for MPLS applications to send and receive packets with GAL and G-Ach, without IP encapsulation.
- LSP-ping and Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) applications to send and receive packets using GAL and G-Ach, without IP encapsulation on transport LSPs.
- The association of two unidirectional RSVP LSPs, between a pair of routers, with each other to create an associated bidirectional LSP for binding a path for the GAL and G-Ach OAM messages. The associated bidirectional LSP model is supported only for associating the primary paths. A single BFD session is established for the associated bidirectional LSP.

Junos OS Release 12.1 and later does not support the following MPLS-TP capabilities:

- Point-to-multipoint RSVP LSPs and BGP LSPs
- Loss Measurement and Delay Measurement

You can enable GAL and G-Ach OAM operation using the following configuration statements:

- **mpls-tp-mode**—Include this statement at the **[edit protocols mpls oam]** hierarchy level to enable GAL and G-Ach OAM operation, without IP encapsulation, on all LSPs in the MPLS network.

```
[edit protocols mpls oam]  
mpls-tp-mode;
```

Include this statement at the `[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name oam]` hierarchy level to enable GAL and G-Ach OAM operation without IP encapsulation on a specific LSP in the network.

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name oam]
mpls-tp-mode;
```



NOTE: Starting with Junos OS Release 16.1, MPLS-TP supports two additional channel types for the default LSPING (0x0008) channel type under the `mpls-tp-mode` statement. These additional channel types provide on-demand connectivity verification (CV) with and without IP/UDP encapsulation.

- On-demand CV (0x0025)—This channel type is a new pseudowire channel type and is used for on-demand CV without IP/UDP encapsulation, where IP addressing is not available or non-IP encapsulation is preferred.
- IPv4 (0x0021)—This channel type uses the IP/UDP encapsulation and provides interoperability support with other vendor devices using IP addressing.

The GACH-TLV is used along with the default LSPING channel type. As per RFC 7026, GACH-TLV is deprecated for 0x0021 and 0x0025 channel types.

To configure a channel type for MPLS-TP, include the `lsping-channel-type channel-type` statement at the `[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name oam mpls-tp-mode]` and `[edit protocols mpls oam mpls-tp-mode]` hierarchy levels.

- **associate-lsp *lsp-name* from *from-ip-address***—Include this statement at the `[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name]` hierarchy level to configure associated bidirectional LSPs on the two ends of the LSP.

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name ]
associate-lsp lsp-name {
  from from-ip-address;
}
```

The **from *from-ip-address*** configuration for the LSP is optional. If omitted, it is derived from the **to** address of the ingress LSP configuration.

- **transit-lsp-association**—Include this statement at the `[edit protocols mpls]` hierarchy level to associate two LSPs at a transit router.

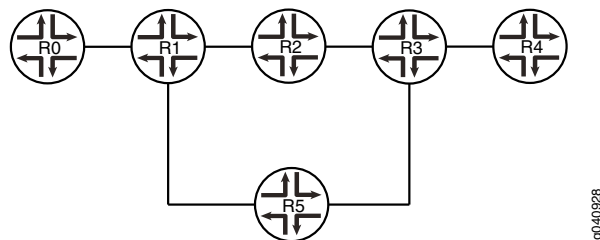
```
[edit protocols mpls]
transit-lsp-association transit-association-lsp-group-name {
  lsp-name-1 name-of-associated-lsp-1;
  from-1 address-of-associated-lsp-1;
  lsp-name-2 name-of-associated-lsp-2;
  from-2 address-of-associated-lsp-2;
}
```

The association of the LSPs in the transit nodes is useful for the return LSP path for TTL-expired LSP ping packets or traceroute.

In this example, R0 is the ingress router and R4 is the egress router. R1, R2, R3, and R5 are transit routers. The associated bidirectional LSP is established between the transit routers for sending and receiving the GAL and G-Ach OAM messages.

Figure 24 on page 173 shows the topology used in this example.

Figure 24: MPLS-TP OAM Associated Bidirectional LSPs



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Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration



NOTE: This example shows the configuration on all devices and shows step-by-step procedures for configuring the ingress router, R0, and transit router R1. Repeat the step-by-step procedure described for the ingress router, R0, on the egress router, R4. Repeat the step-by-step procedure for the transit router, R1, on the other transit routers, R2, R3, and R5. Be sure to modify the appropriate interface names, addresses, and other parameters appropriately.

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

```
Router R0  set interfaces ge-4/1/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.11.1/30
           set interfaces ge-4/1/1 unit 0 family iso
           set interfaces ge-4/1/1 unit 0 family inet6
```

```
set interfaces ge-4/1/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-5/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.10.1/30
set interfaces ge-5/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-5/0/0 unit 0 family inet6
set interfaces ge-5/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set protocols rsvp interface ge-5/0/0.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-4/1/1.0
set protocols mpls label-switched-path r0-to-r4 to 10.255.8.86
set protocols mpls label-switched-path r0-to-r4 oam mpls-tp-mode
set protocols mpls label-switched-path r0-to-r4 associate-lsp r4-to-r0 from 10.255.8.86
set protocols mpls interface ge-5/0/0.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-4/1/1.0
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-5/0/0.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-4/1/1.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
```

```
Router R1 set interfaces ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.10.2/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family inet6
set interfaces ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/2/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.12.2/30
set interfaces ge-0/2/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/2/2 unit 0 family inet6
set interfaces ge-0/2/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.13.2/30
set interfaces ge-1/0/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/0/2 unit 0 family inet6
set interfaces ge-1/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-2/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.11.2/30
set interfaces ge-2/0/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-2/0/2 unit 0 family inet6
set interfaces ge-2/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/2/2.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/5.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-1/0/2.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-2/0/2.0
set protocols mpls transit-lsp-association trace1 lsp-name-1 r0-to-r4
set protocols mpls transit-lsp-association trace1 from-1 10.255.8.207
set protocols mpls transit-lsp-association trace1 lsp-name-2 r4-to-r0
set protocols mpls transit-lsp-association trace1 from-2 10.255.8.86
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/5.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-2/0/2.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-1/0/2.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/2/2.0
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/5.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/2/2.0 metric 100
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-1/0/2.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/2.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
```

```
Router R2 set interfaces ge-0/2/3 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.13.1/30
set interfaces ge-0/2/3 unit 0 family iso
```

```

set interfaces ge-0/2/3 unit 0 family inet6
set interfaces ge-0/2/3 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/3/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.14.1/30
set interfaces ge-1/3/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/3/2 unit 0 family inet6
set interfaces ge-1/3/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/3/4 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.15.1/30
set interfaces ge-1/3/4 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/3/4 unit 0 family inet6
set interfaces ge-1/3/4 unit 0 family mpls
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/2/3.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-1/3/2.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-1/3/4.0
set protocols mpls transit-lsp-association trace1 lsp-name-1 r0-to-r4
set protocols mpls transit-lsp-association trace1 from-1 10.255.8.207
set protocols mpls transit-lsp-association trace1 lsp-name-2 r4-to-r0
set protocols mpls transit-lsp-association trace1 from-2 10.255.8.86
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/2/3.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-1/3/2.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-1/3/4.0
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/2/3.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-1/3/2.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-1/3/4.0 metric 100
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive

```

Router R3

```

set interfaces ge-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.16.2/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet6
set interfaces ge-1/2/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-2/0/7 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.17.2/30
set interfaces ge-2/0/7 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-2/0/7 unit 0 family inet6
set interfaces ge-2/0/7 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-2/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.14.2/30
set interfaces ge-2/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-2/2/0 unit 0 family inet6
set interfaces ge-2/2/0 unit 0 family mpls
set protocols rsvp interface ge-2/2/0.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-1/2/1.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-2/0/7.0
set protocols mpls transit-lsp-association trace1 lsp-name-1 r0-to-r4
set protocols mpls transit-lsp-association trace1 from-1 10.255.8.207
set protocols mpls transit-lsp-association trace1 lsp-name-2 r4-to-r0
set protocols mpls transit-lsp-association trace1 from-2 10.255.8.86
set protocols mpls interface ge-2/2/0.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-1/2/1.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-2/0/7.0
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/2/0.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-1/2/1.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/7.0 metric 100
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive

```

Router R4

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.16.1/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet6
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols mpls label-switched-path r4-to-r0 to 10.255.8.207
set protocols mpls label-switched-path r4-to-r0 oam mpls-tp-mode
set protocols mpls label-switched-path r4-to-r0 associate-lsp r0-to-r4 from 10.255.8.207
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive

```

Router R5

```

set interfaces ge-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.15.2/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet6
set interfaces ge-1/2/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-2/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.12.1/30
set interfaces ge-2/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-2/0/0 unit 0 family inet6
set interfaces ge-2/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-4/0/7 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.17.1/30
set interfaces ge-4/0/7 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-4/0/7 unit 0 family inet6
set interfaces ge-4/0/7 unit 0 family mpls
set protocols rsvp interface ge-2/0/0.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-1/2/0.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-4/0/7.0
set protocols mpls transit-lsp-association trace1 lsp-name-1 r0-to-r4
set protocols mpls transit-lsp-association trace1 from-1 10.255.8.207
set protocols mpls transit-lsp-association trace1 lsp-name-2 r4-to-r0
set protocols mpls transit-lsp-association trace1 from-2 10.255.8.86
set protocols mpls interface ge-2/0/0.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-1/2/0.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-4/0/7.0
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/0.0 metric 100
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-1/2/0.0 metric 100
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-4/0/7.0 metric 100
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive

```

Configuring Device R0

Step-by-Step Procedure To configure the ingress router, R0:

1. Configure the interfaces.


```

[edit interfaces]
user@R0# set ge-4/1/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.11.1/30
user@R0# set ge-4/1/1 unit 0 family iso
user@R0# set ge-4/1/1 unit 0 family inet6
user@R0# set ge-4/1/1 unit 0 family mpls
user@R0# set ge-5/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.10.1/30
user@R0# set ge-5/0/0 unit 0 family iso
user@R0# set ge-5/0/0 unit 0 family inet6

```

```
user@R0# set ge-5/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
```

2. Configure MPLS on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@R0# set interface ge-5/0/0.0
user@R0# set interface ge-4/1/1.0
```

3. Configure an interior gateway protocol, such as OSPF.

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@R0# set traffic-engineering
user@R0# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-5/0/0.0
user@R0# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-4/1/1.0
user@R0# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
```

4. Configure a signaling protocol, such as RSVP.

```
[edit protocols rsvp]
user@R0# set interface ge-5/0/0.0
user@R0# set interface ge-4/1/1.0
```

5. Configure the LSP.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@R0# set label-switched-path r0-to-r4 to 10.255.8.86
```

6. Enable GAL and G-Ach OAM operation without IP encapsulation on the LSPs.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@R0# set label-switched-path r0-to-r4 oam mpls-tp-mode
```

7. Configure associated bidirectional LSPs on the two ends of the LSP.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@R0# set label-switched-path r0-to-r4 associate-lsp to-r0 from 10.255.8.86
```

8. After you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@R0# commit
```

Results Confirm your configuration by issuing the **show interfaces** and **show protocols** commands.

```
user@R0# show interfaces
ge-4/1/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.10.11.1/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family inet6;
```

```
        family mpls;
    }
}
ge-5/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.10.10.1/30;
        }
        family iso;
        family inet6;
        family mpls;
    }
}

user@R0# show protocols
rsvp {
    interface ge-5/0/0.0;
    interface ge-4/1/1.0;
}
mpls {
    label-switched-path r0-to-r4 {
        to 10.255.8.86;
        oam mpls-tp-mode;
        associate-lsp r4-to-r0 {
            from 10.255.8.86;
        }
    }
}
interface ge-4/1/1.0;
interface ge-5/0/0.0;
}
ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface ge-5/0/0.0;
        interface ge-4/1/1.0;
        interface lo0.0 {
            passive;
        }
    }
}
}
```

Configuring Device R1

Step-by-Step Procedure To configure the transit router, R1:

1. Configure the interfaces.

[edit interfaces]

```
user@R1# set ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.10.2/30
user@R1# set ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family iso
user@R1# set ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family inet6
user@R1# set ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family mpls
user@R1# set ge-0/2/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.12.2/30
user@R1# set ge-0/2/2 unit 0 family iso
user@R1# set ge-0/2/2 unit 0 family inet6
user@R1# set ge-0/2/2 unit 0 family mpls
```

```

user@R1# set ge-2/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.11.2/30
user@R1# set ge-2/0/2 unit 0 family iso
user@R1# set ge-2/0/2 unit 0 family inet6
user@R1# set ge-2/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
user@R1# set ge-1/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.13.2/30
user@R1# set ge-1/0/2 unit 0 family iso
user@R1# set ge-1/0/2 unit 0 family inet6
user@R1# set ge-1/0/2 unit 0 family mpls

```

2. Configure MPLS on the interfaces.

```

[edit protocols mpls]
user@R1# set interface ge-0/0/5.0
user@R1# set interface ge-2/0/2.0
user@R1# set interface ge-1/0/2.0
user@R1# set interface ge-0/2/2.0

```

3. Configure an interior gateway protocol, such as OSPF.

```

[edit protocols ospf]
user@R1# set traffic-engineering
user@R1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/5.0
user@R1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/2.0
user@R1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-1/0/2.0
user@R1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/2/2.0 metric 100
user@R1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive

```

4. Configure a signaling protocol, such as RSVP.

```

[edit protocols rsvp]
user@R1# set interface ge-0/0/5.0
user@R1# set interface ge-2/0/2.0
user@R1# set interface ge-1/0/2.0
user@R1# set interface ge-0/2/2.0

```

5. Configure the association of the two LSPs on the transit router.

```

[edit protocols mpls]
user@R1# set transit-lsp-association trace1 lsp-name-1 r0-to-r4
user@R1# set transit-lsp-association trace1 from-1 10.255.8.207
user@R1# set transit-lsp-association trace1 lsp-name-2 r4-to-r0
user@R1# set transit-lsp-association trace1 from-2 10.255.8.86

```

6. If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

```

[edit]
user@R1# commit

```

Results Confirm your configuration by issuing the `show interfaces` and `show protocols` commands.

```

user@R1# show interfaces
ge-0/0/5 {
  unit 0 {

```

```
        family inet {
            address 10.10.10.2/30;
        }
        family iso;
        family inet6;
        family mpls;
    }
}
ge-0/2/2 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.10.12.2/30;
        }
        family iso;
        family inet6;
        family mpls;
    }
}
ge-2/0/2 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.10.11.2/30;
        }
        family iso;
        family inet6;
        family mpls;
    }
}
ge-1/0/2 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.10.13.2/30;
        }
        family iso;
        family inet6;
        family mpls;
    }
}

user@R1# show protocols
rsvp {
    interface ge-0/0/5.0;
    interface ge-2/0/2.0;
    interface ge-1/0/2.0;
    interface ge-0/2/2.0;
}
mpls {
    transit-lsp-association trace1 {
        lsp-name-1 r0-to-r4;
        from-1 10.255.8.207;
        lsp-name-2 r4-to-r0;
        from-2 10.255.8.86;
    }
    interface ge-0/0/5.0;
    interface ge-2/0/2.0;
    interface ge-1/0/2.0;
```

```
    interface ge-0/2/2.0;
  }
  ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
      interface ge-0/0/5.0;
      interface ge-1/0/2.0;
      interface ge-2/0/2.0;
      interface ge-0/2/2.0 {
        metric 100;
      }
      interface lo0.0 {
        passive;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

Verifying Associated Bidirectional LSPs

Purpose Verify that the associated bidirectional LSP configuration is working properly.

Action user@host> show mpls lsp

Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

To	From	State	Rt	P	ActivePath	LSPName
10.10.11.1	10.255.8.86	Up	0	*		r0-to-r4 Assoc-Bidir

Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

To	From	State	Rt	Style	Labelin	Labelout	LSPName
10.10.16.1	10.255.8.207	Up	0	1 FF	3		r4-to-r0 Assoc-Bidir

Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0

Transit LSP: 1 sessions

To	From	State	Rt	Style	Labelin	Labelout	LSPName
10.10.10.2	10.255.8.168	Up	1	1 FF	301264	3	r0-to-r4 Assoc-Bidir

Total 3 displayed, Up 3, Down 0

user@host> show mpls lsp detail

Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.10.11.1

From: 10.255.8.86, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPName: r0-to-r4

Associated Bidirectional

Associated LSP: r0-to-r4, 10.255.8.86

ActivePath: (primary)

LSPType: Static Configured

LoadBalance: Random

Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: PSC-1, GPID: Unknown

*Primary State: Up

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

10.255.102.29

From: 10.255.102.172, LSPState: Up, ActiveRoute: 0

LSPName: r4-to-r0, LSPpath: Primary

Associated Bidirectional

Associated LSP: 10.10.16.1, to-r0>

Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -

Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -

Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -

Time left: 144, Since: Fri Jun 17 21:41:05 2011

Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500

Port number: sender 6 receiver 14468 protocol 0

PATH rcvfrom: 10.10.13.1 (ge-2/0/0.0) 84 pkts

Adspec: received MTU 1500

PATH sentto: localclient

RESV rcvfrom: localclient

Record route: 10.10.14.2 10.10.13.1 <self>

Transit LSP: 1 sessions

10.255.102.30

From: 10.255.102.172, LSPState: Up, ActiveRoute: 1

LSPName: to_airstream, LSPpath: Primary

Associated Bidirectional

Associated LSP: r0-to-r4, 10.255.8.168

Suggested label received: -, Suggested label

Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3

Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 301264, Label out: 3

Time left: 132, Since: Fri Jun 17 21:40:56 2011

```
Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
Port number: sender 28 receiver 14465 protocol 0
PATH rcvfrom: 10.10.13.1 (ge-2/0/0.0) 84 pkts
Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
PATH sentto: 10.10.10.1 (ge-3/0/0.0) 84 pkts
RESV rcvfrom: 10.10.10.1 (ge-3/0/0.0) 84 pkts
Explct route: 10.10.10.1
Record route: 10.10.16.1 10.10.15.2 10.10.13.1 <self> 10.10.10.1
```

```
user@host> show mpls lsp bidirectional
Ingress LSP: 1 session
To          From          State Rt P    ActivePath      LSPname
10.255.8.86 10.255.8.207 Up    0 *           r0-to-r4
Assoc-Bidir
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0
Aug 28 06:56:26 [TRACE] [R0 coleman re0]
Egress LSP: 1 session
To          From          State Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPname
10.255.8.207 10.255.8.86 Up    0 1 FF      3      - to-r0
Assoc-Bidir
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0
Aug 28 06:56:26 [TRACE] [R0 coleman re0]
Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

Meaning The output of the `show mpls lsp`, `show mpls detail`, and `show mpls bidirectional` commands displays the details of the associated bidirectional LSPs and the LSP association information.

Release History Table

Release	Description
16.1	Starting with Junos OS Release 16.1, MPLS-TP supports two additional channel types for the default LSPING (0x0008) channel type under the <code>mpls-tp-mode</code> statement.

Configuring MPLS Inter-AS Link-Node Protection with Labeled BGP

- [Understanding MPLS Inter-AS Link Protection on page 183](#)
- [Example: Configuring MPLS Inter-AS Link-Node Protection on page 185](#)

Understanding MPLS Inter-AS Link Protection

Link protection is essential in an MPLS network to ensure traffic restoration in case of an interface failure. The ingress router chooses an alternate link through another interface to send traffic to its destination.

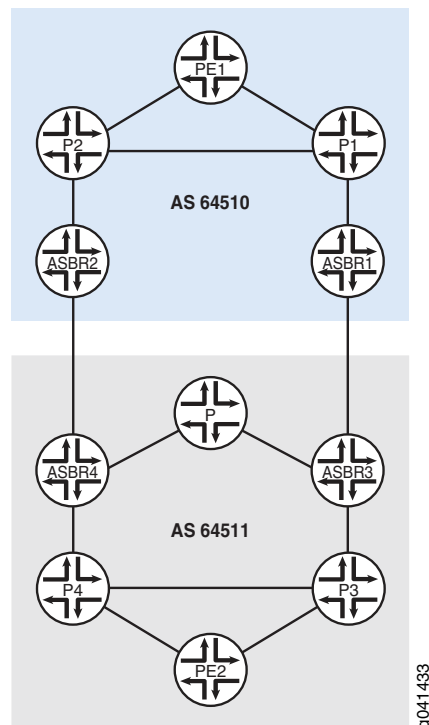
In [Figure 25 on page 184](#), autonomous system border routers (ASBRs) run external BGP (EBGP) to ASBRs in another autonomous system (AS) to exchange labels for /32 IPv4 routes. Inside the ASs, internal BGP (IBGP) propagates the routes to provider edge (PE) devices. If the link from Device ASBR3 to Device ASBR1 goes down, until Device ASBR3 reinstalls the new next hop, all traffic going toward AS 64510 from AS 64511 through the

ASBR3-ASBR1 link is dropped. A fast traffic restoration can be achieved if Device ASBR3 preprograms a backup path either through Device ASBR4 or through a direct path to Device ASBR2 if one exists (not shown in the diagram). This assumes that Device ASBR3 learns a loop-free MPLS path for routes that need to be protected either through IBGP or EBGP.

This solution does not handle a failure on Device ASBR3 for traffic going toward AS 64511 from AS 64510 through the ASBR3-ASBR1 link. This solution is limited to downstream inter-AS link-node protection with labeled BGP. This solution does not support service restoration between provider (P) and ASBR routers when there is an ASBR failure. For example, this solution does not handle a failure on the P3-ASBR3 link.

This supported functionality is similar to BGP multipath, except only one next hop is used for active forwarding, and a second path is in protected mode.

Figure 25: MPLS Inter-AS Link-Node Protection Conceptual Topology



In an MPLS inter-AS environment, link protection can be enabled when **labeled-unicast** is used to send traffic between ASs. Hence, MPLS inter-AS link protection is configured on the link between two routers in different ASs.

To configure link protection on an interface, use the **protection** statement at the **[edit protocols bgp group group-name family inet labeled-unicast]** hierarchy level:

```
protocols {
  bgp {
    group test1 {
      type external;
      local-address 192.168.1.2;
```

```

family inet {
  labeled-unicast {
    protection;
  }
}

```



NOTE: MPLS inter-AS link protection is supported only with labeled-unicast and external peers in a master routing instance.

The link on which protection is configured is known as the protection path. A protection path is selected only after the best path selection and is not selected in the following cases:

- The best path is a non-BGP path.
- Multiple next hops are active, as in BGP multipath.

Example: Configuring MPLS Inter-AS Link-Node Protection

This example shows how to configure tail-end protection in an inter-AS deployment with Layer 3 VPNs.

- [Requirements on page 185](#)
- [Overview on page 185](#)
- [Configuration on page 187](#)
- [Verification on page 196](#)

Requirements

No special configuration beyond device initialization is required before configuring this example.

Overview

In [Figure 26 on page 186](#), autonomous system border routers (ASBRs) run external BGP (EBGP) to ASBRs in another autonomous system (AS) to exchange labels for /32 IPv4 routes. Inside the ASs, internal BGP (IBGP) propagates the routes to provider edge (PE) devices.

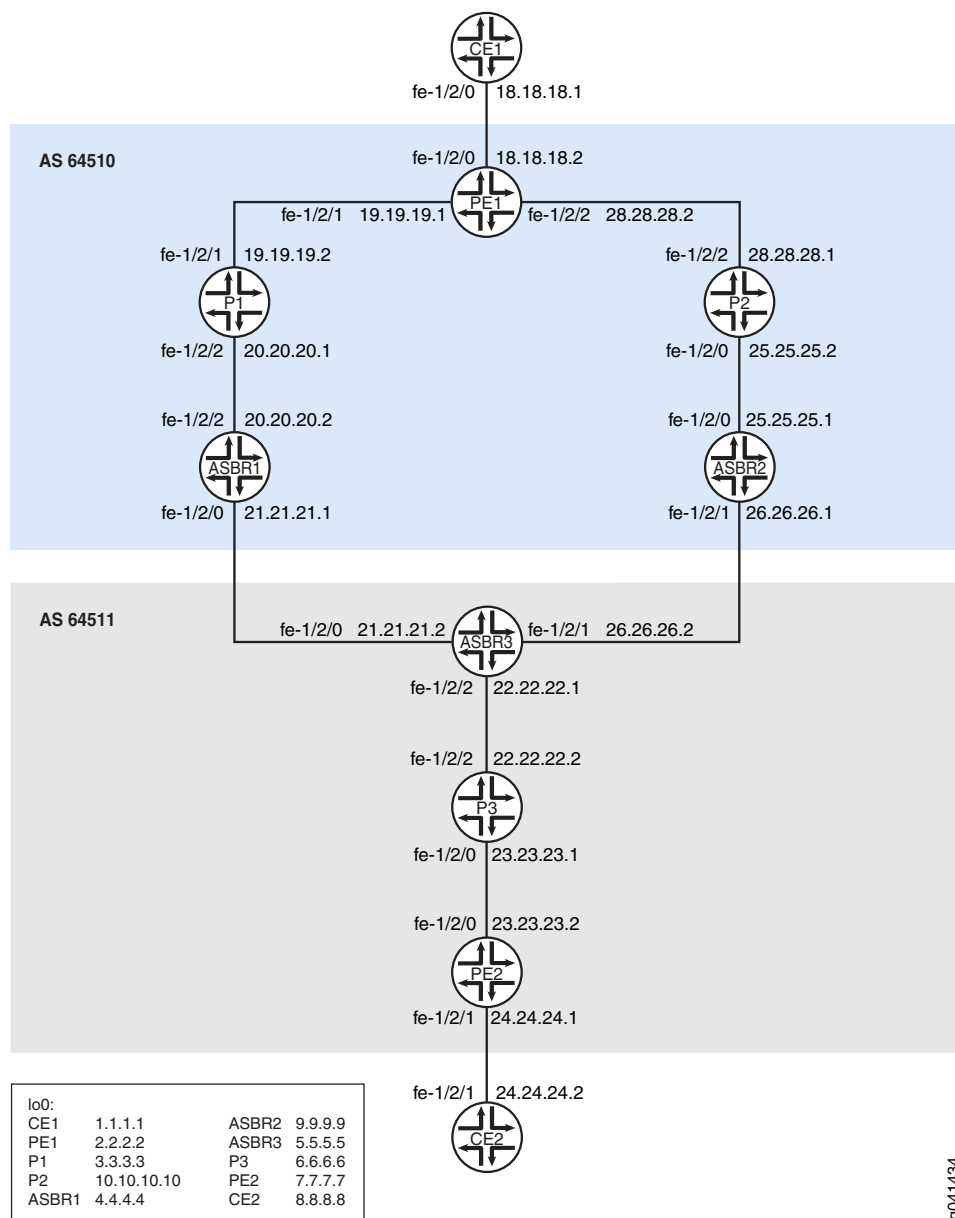
If the link from Device ASBR3 to Device ASBR1 goes down, until ASBR3 reinstalls the new next hop, all traffic going toward AS 64510 from AS 64511 through the ASBR3-ASBR1 link is dropped.

This example shows how to achieve fast traffic restoration by configuring Device ASBR3 to preprogram a backup path through Device ASBR2.



NOTE: This solution does not handle the Device P3 to Device ASBR3 failure. Nor does it handle a failure on Device ASBR3 for traffic going toward AS 64511 from AS 64510 through the ASBR3-ASBR1 link. This traffic is dropped.

Figure 26: MPLS Inter-AS Link-Node Protection Example Topology



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“CLI Quick Configuration” on page 187 shows the configuration for all of the devices in Figure 26 on page 186.

The section “Step-by-Step Procedure” on page 192 describes the steps on Device ASBR3.

Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

```
Device ASBR1
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 6 family inet address 20.20.20.2/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 21.21.21.1/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 4.4.4.4/32
set protocols rsvp interface fe-1/2/2.0
set protocols rsvp interface lo0.0
set protocols mpls traffic-engineering bgp-igp-both-ribs
set protocols mpls label-switched-path To_PE1 to 2.2.2.2
set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/2.0
set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/0.0
set protocols mpls interface lo0.0
set protocols bgp group To-PE1 type internal
set protocols bgp group To-PE1 local-address 4.4.4.4
set protocols bgp group To-PE1 family inet unicast
set protocols bgp group To-PE1 family inet labeled-unicast
set protocols bgp group To-PE1 export next-hop-self
set protocols bgp group To-PE1 neighbor 2.2.2.2 family inet labeled-unicast
set protocols bgp group To-ASBR3 type external
set protocols bgp group To-ASBR3 family inet labeled-unicast
set protocols bgp group To-ASBR3 export To-ASBR3
set protocols bgp group To-ASBR3 neighbor 21.21.21.2 peer-as 64511
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-1/2/2.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set policy-options policy-statement To-ASBR3 term 1 from route-filter 2.2.2.2/32 exact
set policy-options policy-statement To-ASBR3 term 1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement To-ASBR3 term 2 then reject
set policy-options policy-statement next-hop-self then next-hop self
set routing-options autonomous-system 64510

Device ASBR2
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 description to-P2
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 25.25.25.1/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 description to-ASBR3
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 26.26.26.1/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 9.9.9.9/32
set protocols rsvp interface fe-1/2/0.0
set protocols rsvp interface lo0.0
set protocols mpls traffic-engineering bgp-igp-both-ribs
set protocols mpls label-switched-path To_PE1 to 2.2.2.2
set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/0.0
set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/1.0
set protocols mpls interface lo0.0
set protocols bgp group To-PE1 type internal
```

```
set protocols bgp group To-PE1 local-address 9.9.9.9
set protocols bgp group To-PE1 family inet unicast
set protocols bgp group To-PE1 family inet labeled-unicast
set protocols bgp group To-PE1 export next-hop-self
set protocols bgp group To-PE1 neighbor 2.2.2.2 family inet labeled-unicast
set protocols bgp group To-ASBR3 type external
set protocols bgp group To-ASBR3 family inet labeled-unicast
set protocols bgp group To-ASBR3 export To-ASBR3
set protocols bgp group To-ASBR3 neighbor 26.26.26.2 peer-as 64511
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-1/2/0.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set policy-options policy-statement To-ASBR3 term 1 from route-filter 2.2.2.2/32 exact
set policy-options policy-statement To-ASBR3 term 1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement To-ASBR3 term 2 then reject
set policy-options policy-statement next-hop-self then next-hop self
set routing-options autonomous-system 64510
```

Device ASBR3

```
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 description to-ASBR1
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 21.21.21.2/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 description to-P3
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family inet address 22.22.22.1/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 description to-ASBR2
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 26.26.26.2/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 5.5.5.5/32
set protocols rsvp interface fe-1/2/2.0
set protocols rsvp interface lo0.0
set protocols rsvp interface fe-1/2/0.0
set protocols rsvp interface fe-1/2/1.0
set protocols mpls traffic-engineering bgp-igp-both-ribs
set protocols mpls label-switched-path To_PE2 to 7.7.7.7
set protocols mpls interface lo0.0
set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/0.0
set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/2.0
set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/1.0
set protocols bgp group To-PE2 type internal
set protocols bgp group To-PE2 local-address 5.5.5.5
set protocols bgp group To-PE2 family inet unicast
set protocols bgp group To-PE2 export next-hop-self
set protocols bgp group To-PE2 neighbor 7.7.7.7 family inet labeled-unicast
set protocols bgp group To-ASBR1 type external
set protocols bgp group To-ASBR1 family inet labeled-unicast protection
set protocols bgp group To-ASBR1 family inet labeled-unicast pre-prefix-label
set protocols bgp group To-ASBR1 export To-ASBR1
set protocols bgp group To-ASBR1 neighbor 21.21.21.1 peer-as 64510
set protocols bgp group To-ASBR2 type external
set protocols bgp group To-ASBR2 family inet labeled-unicast protection
set protocols bgp group To-ASBR2 family inet labeled-unicast pre-prefix-label
set protocols bgp group To-ASBR2 export To-ASBR2
set protocols bgp group To-ASBR2 neighbor 26.26.26.1 peer-as 64510
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-1/2/2.0
```

```

set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-1/2/1.0
set policy-options policy-statement To-ASBR1 term 1 from route-filter 7.7.7/32 exact
set policy-options policy-statement To-ASBR1 term 1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement To-ASBR1 term 2 then reject
set policy-options policy-statement To-ASBR2 term 1 from route-filter 7.7.7/32 exact
set policy-options policy-statement To-ASBR2 term 1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement To-ASBR2 term 2 then reject
set policy-options policy-statement next-hop-self then next-hop self
set routing-options autonomous-system 64511

```

Device CE1	<pre> set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 18.18.18.1/30 set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.1.1/32 set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.2 interface fe-1/2/0.0 set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.2 interface lo0.0 passive </pre>
Device CE2	<pre> set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 24.24.24.2/30 set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 8.8.8.8/32 set protocols bgp group To_PE2 neighbor 24.24.24.1 export myroutes set protocols bgp group To_PE2 neighbor 24.24.24.1 peer-as 64511 set policy-options policy-statement myroutes from protocol direct set policy-options policy-statement myroutes then accept set routing-options autonomous-system 64509 </pre>
Device P1	<pre> set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 19.19.19.2/30 set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family mpls set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family inet address 20.20.20.1/30 set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family mpls set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 3.3.3.3/32 set protocols rsvp interface fe-1/2/1.0 set protocols rsvp interface fe-1/2/2.0 set protocols rsvp interface lo0.0 set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/1.0 set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/2.0 set protocols mpls interface lo0.0 set protocols ospf traffic-engineering set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-1/2/1.0 set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-1/2/2.0 set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive </pre>
Device P2	<pre> set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 description to-ASBR2 set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 25.25.25.2/30 set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family mpls set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 description to-PE1 set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family inet address 28.28.28.1/30 set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family mpls set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.10.10/32 set protocols rsvp interface fe-1/2/0.0 set protocols rsvp interface fe-1/2/2.0 set protocols rsvp interface lo0.0 set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/0.0 set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/2.0 set protocols mpls interface lo0.0 </pre>

```
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-1/2/0.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-1/2/2.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
```

```
Device P3    set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family inet address 22.22.22.2/30
              set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family mpls
              set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 23.23.23.1/30
              set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family mpls
              set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 6.6.6.6/32
              set protocols rsvp interface fe-1/2/2.0
              set protocols rsvp interface fe-1/2/0.0
              set protocols rsvp interface lo0.0
              set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/2.0
              set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/0.0
              set protocols mpls interface lo0.0
              set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
              set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-1/2/2.0
              set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-1/2/0.0
              set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
```

```
Device PE1   set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 18.18.18.2/30
              set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 19.19.19.1/30
              set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family mpls
              set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 description to-P2
              set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family inet address 28.28.28.2/30
              set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 2.2.2.2/32
              set protocols rsvp interface fe-1/2/0.0
              set protocols rsvp interface lo0.0
              set protocols rsvp interface fe-1/2/2.0
              set protocols mpls label-switched-path To-ASBR1 to 4.4.4.4
              set protocols mpls label-switched-path To-ASBR2 to 9.9.9.9
              set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/0.0
              set protocols mpls interface lo0.0
              set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/2.0
              set protocols bgp group To_ASBR1 type internal
              set protocols bgp group To_ASBR1 local-address 2.2.2.2
              set protocols bgp group To_ASBR1 family inet labeled-unicast
              set protocols bgp group To_ASBR1 neighbor 4.4.4.4 family inet labeled-unicast resolve-vpn
              set protocols bgp group To_PE2 type external
              set protocols bgp group To_PE2 multihop ttl 20
              set protocols bgp group To_PE2 local-address 2.2.2.2
              set protocols bgp group To_PE2 family inet-vpn unicast
              set protocols bgp group To_PE2 neighbor 7.7.7.7 peer-as 64511
              set protocols bgp group To_ASBR2 type internal
              set protocols bgp group To_ASBR2 local-address 2.2.2.2
              set protocols bgp group To_ASBR2 family inet labeled-unicast
              set protocols bgp group To_ASBR2 neighbor 9.9.9.9 family inet labeled-unicast resolve-vpn
              set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
              set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-1/2/0.0
              set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
              set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-1/2/2.0
              set policy-options policy-statement bgp-to-ospf term 1 from protocol bgp
              set policy-options policy-statement bgp-to-ospf term 1 then accept
```

```

set policy-options policy-statement bgp-to-ospf term 2 then reject
set policy-options policy-statement vpnexport term 1 from protocol ospf
set policy-options policy-statement vpnexport term 1 then community add test_comm
set policy-options policy-statement vpnexport term 1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement vpnexport term 2 then reject
set policy-options policy-statement vpnimport term 1 from protocol bgp
set policy-options policy-statement vpnimport term 1 from community test_comm
set policy-options policy-statement vpnimport term 1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement vpnimport term 2 then reject
set policy-options community test_comm members target:1:64510
set routing-instances vpn2CE1 instance-type vrf
set routing-instances vpn2CE1 interface fe-1/2/0.0
set routing-instances vpn2CE1 route-distinguisher 1:64510
set routing-instances vpn2CE1 vrf-import vpnimport
set routing-instances vpn2CE1 vrf-export vpnexport
set routing-instances vpn2CE1 protocols ospf export bgp-to-ospf
set routing-instances vpn2CE1 protocols ospf area 0.0.0.2 interface fe-1/2/0.0
set routing-options autonomous-system 64510

```

```

Device PE2
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 23.23.23.2/30
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 24.24.24.1/30
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 7.7.7.7/32
set protocols rsvp interface fe-1/2/0.0
set protocols rsvp interface lo0.0
set protocols mpls label-switched-path To-ASBR3 to 5.5.5.5
set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/0.0
set protocols mpls interface lo0.0
set protocols bgp group To_ASBR3 type internal
set protocols bgp group To_ASBR3 local-address 7.7.7.7
set protocols bgp group To_ASBR3 family inet labeled-unicast
set protocols bgp group To_ASBR3 neighbor 5.5.5.5 family inet labeled-unicast resolve-vpn
set protocols bgp group To_PE1 type external
set protocols bgp group To_PE1 multihop ttl 20
set protocols bgp group To_PE1 local-address 7.7.7.7
set protocols bgp group To_PE1 family inet-vpn unicast
set protocols bgp group To_PE1 neighbor 2.2.2.2 peer-as 64510
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-1/2/0.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set policy-options policy-statement vpnexport term 1 from protocol bgp
set policy-options policy-statement vpnexport term 1 then community add test_comm
set policy-options policy-statement vpnexport term 1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement vpnexport term 2 then reject
set policy-options policy-statement vpnimport term 1 from protocol bgp
set policy-options policy-statement vpnimport term 1 from community test_comm
set policy-options policy-statement vpnimport term 1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement vpnimport term 2 then reject
set policy-options community test_comm members target:1:64510
set routing-instances vpn2CE2 instance-type vrf
set routing-instances vpn2CE2 interface fe-1/2/1.0
set routing-instances vpn2CE2 route-distinguisher 1:64510
set routing-instances vpn2CE2 vrf-import vpnimport
set routing-instances vpn2CE2 vrf-export vpnexport
set routing-instances vpn2CE2 protocols bgp group To_CE2 peer-as 64509

```

```
set routing-instances vpn2CE2 protocols bgp group To_CE2 neighbor 24.24.24.2
set routing-options autonomous-system 64511
```

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure the EBGp scenario:

1. Configure the router interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@ASBR3# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 description to-ASBR1
user@ASBR3# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 21.21.21.2/30
user@ASBR3# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family mpls

user@ASBR3# set fe-1/2/2 unit 0 description to-P3
user@ASBR3# set fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family inet address 22.22.22.1/30
user@ASBR3# set fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family mpls

user@ASBR3# set fe-1/2/1 unit 0 description to-ASBR2
user@ASBR3# set fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 26.26.26.2/30
user@ASBR3# set fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family mpls

user@ASBR3# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 5.5.5.5/32
```

2. Configure an interior gateway protocol (IGP), such as OSPF or IS-IS.

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@ASBR3# set traffic-engineering

[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0]
user@ASBR3# set interface fe-1/2/2.0
user@ASBR3# set interface lo0.0 passive
user@ASBR3# set interface fe-1/2/1.0
```

3. Configure the autonomous system (AS) number.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@ASBR3# set autonomous-system 64511
```

4. Configure the routing policy.

```
[edit policy-options policy-statement To-ASBR1]
user@ASBR3# set term 1 from route-filter 7.7.7.7/32 exact
user@ASBR3# set term 1 then accept
user@ASBR3# set term 2 then reject

[edit policy-options policy-statement To-ASBR2]
user@ASBR3# set term 1 from route-filter 7.7.7.7/32 exact
user@ASBR3# set term 1 then accept
user@ASBR3# set term 2 then reject
```

```
[edit policy-options policy-statement next-hop-self]
user@ASBR3# set then next-hop self
```

5. Configure the EBGp sessions.

```
[edit protocols bgp group To-ASBR1]
user@ASBR3# set type external
user@ASBR3# set family inet labeled-unicast protection
user@ASBR3# set family inet labeled-unicast per-prefix-label
user@ASBR3# set export To-ASBR1
user@ASBR3# set neighbor 21.21.21.1 peer-as 64510
```

```
[edit protocols bgp group To-ASBR2]
user@ASBR3# set type external
user@ASBR3# set family inet labeled-unicast protection
user@ASBR3# set family inet labeled-unicast per-prefix-label
user@ASBR3# set export To-ASBR2
user@ASBR3# set neighbor 26.26.26.1 peer-as 64510
```

6. Configure the IBGP sessions.

```
[edit protocols bgp group To-PE2]
user@ASBR3# set type internal
user@ASBR3# set local-address 5.5.5.5
user@ASBR3# set family inet unicast
user@ASBR3# set export next-hop-self
user@ASBR3# set neighbor 7.7.7.7 family inet labeled-unicast
```

7. Configure MPLS.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@ASBR3# set traffic-engineering bgp-igp-both-ribs
user@ASBR3# set label-switched-path To_PE2 to 7.7.7.7
user@ASBR3# set interface lo0.0
user@ASBR3# set interface fe-1/2/0.0
user@ASBR3# set interface fe-1/2/2.0
user@ASBR3# set interface fe-1/2/1.0
```

8. Configure a signaling protocol.

```
[edit protocols rsvp]
user@ASBR3# set interface fe-1/2/2.0
user@ASBR3# set interface lo0.0
user@ASBR3# set interface fe-1/2/0.0
user@ASBR3# set interface fe-1/2/1.0
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show protocols**, **show policy-options**, and **show routing-options**, commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@ASBR3# show interfaces
```

```
fe-1/2/0 {
  unit 0 {
    description to-ASBR1;
    family inet {
      address 21.21.21.2/30;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
fe-1/2/1 {
  unit 0 {
    description to-ASBR2;
    family inet {
      address 26.26.26.2/30;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
fe-1/2/2 {
  unit 0 {
    description to-P3;
    family inet {
      address 22.22.22.1/30;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 5.5.5.5/32;
    }
  }
}

user@ASBR3# show protocols
rsvp {
  interface fe-1/2/2.0;
  interface lo0.0;
  interface fe-1/2/0.0;
  interface fe-1/2/1.0;
}
mpls {
  traffic-engineering bgp-igp-both-ribs;
  label-switched-path To_PE2 {
    to 7.7.7.7;
  }
  interface lo0.0;
  interface fe-1/2/0.0;
  interface fe-1/2/2.0;
  interface fe-1/2/1.0;
}
bgp {
  group To-PE2 {
    type internal;
    local-address 5.5.5.5;
  }
}
```

```

    family inet {
        unicast;
    }
    export next-hop-self;
    neighbor 7.7.7.7 {
        family inet {
            labeled-unicast;
        }
    }
}
group To-ASBR1 {
    type external;
    family inet {
        labeled-unicast {
            protection;
        }
    }
    export To-ASBR1;
    neighbor 21.21.21.1 {
        peer-as 64510;
    }
}
group To-ASBR2 {
    type external;
    family inet {
        labeled-unicast {
            protection;
        }
    }
    export To-ASBR2;
    neighbor 26.26.26.1 {
        peer-as 64510;
    }
}
}
ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface fe-1/2/2.0;
        interface lo0.0 {
            passive;
        }
        interface fe-1/2/1.0;
    }
}
}

user@ASBR3# show policy-options
policy-statement To-ASBR1 {
    term 1 {
        from {
            route-filter 7.7.7.7/32 exact;
        }
        then accept;
    }
    term 2 {
        then reject;
    }
}

```

```
    }  
  }  
  policy-statement To-ASBR2 {  
    term 1 {  
      from {  
        route-filter 7.7.7/32 exact;  
      }  
      then accept;  
    }  
    term 2 {  
      then reject;  
    }  
  }  
  policy-statement next-hop-self {  
    then {  
      next-hop self;  
    }  
  }  
  
user@ASBR3# show routing-options  
autonomous-system 64511;
```

If you are done configuring the devices, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- [Checking the BGP Neighbor Sessions on page 196](#)
- [Checking the Routes on page 198](#)

Checking the BGP Neighbor Sessions

Purpose Verify that BGP protection is enabled.

```

Action user@ASBR3# show bgp neighbor 21.21.21.1
Peer: 21.21.21.1+58259 AS 64510 Local: 21.21.21.2+179 AS 64511
  Type: External    State: Established    Flags: <ImportEval Sync>
  Last State: OpenConfirm    Last Event: RecvKeepAlive
  Last Error: None
  Export: [ To-ASBR1 ]
  Options: <Preference AddressFamily PeerAS Refresh>
  Options: <Protection>
  Address families configured: inet-labeled-unicast
  Holdtime: 90 Preference: 170
NLRI configured with protection: inet-labeled-unicast
  Number of flaps: 0
  Peer ID: 4.4.4.4          Local ID: 5.5.5.5          Active Holdtime: 90
  Keepalive Interval: 30    Group index: 4    Peer index: 0
  BFD: disabled, down
  Local Interface: fe-1/2/0.0
  NLRI for restart configured on peer: inet-labeled-unicast
  NLRI advertised by peer: inet-labeled-unicast
  NLRI for this session: inet-labeled-unicast
  Peer supports Refresh capability (2)
  Stale routes from peer are kept for: 300
  Peer does not support Restarter functionality
  NLRI that restart is negotiated for: inet-labeled-unicast
  NLRI of received end-of-rib markers: inet-labeled-unicast
  NLRI of all end-of-rib markers sent: inet-labeled-unicast
  Peer supports 4 byte AS extension (peer-as 64510)
  Peer does not support Addpath
  Table inet.0 Bit: 10001
    RIB State: BGP restart is complete
    Send state: in sync
    Active prefixes:          2
    Received prefixes:        1
    Accepted prefixes:        1
    Suppressed due to damping: 0
    Advertised prefixes:      1
  Last traffic (seconds): Received 7    Sent 20    Checked 32
  Input messages: Total 170    Updates 2    Refreshes 0    Octets 3326
  Output messages: Total 167    Updates 1    Refreshes 0    Octets 3288
  Output Queue[0]: 0

user@ASBR3# show bgp neighbor 26.26.26.1
Peer: 26.26.26.1+61072 AS 64510 Local: 26.26.26.2+179 AS 64511
  Type: External    State: Established    Flags: <ImportEval Sync>
  Last State: OpenConfirm    Last Event: RecvKeepAlive
  Last Error: None
  Export: [ To-ASBR2 ]
  Options: <Preference AddressFamily PeerAS Refresh>
  Options: <Protection>
  Address families configured: inet-labeled-unicast
  Holdtime: 90 Preference: 170
NLRI configured with protection: inet-labeled-unicast
  Number of flaps: 0
  Peer ID: 9.9.9.9          Local ID: 5.5.5.5          Active Holdtime: 90
  Keepalive Interval: 30    Group index: 5    Peer index: 0
  BFD: disabled, down
  Local Interface: fe-1/2/1.0
  NLRI for restart configured on peer: inet-labeled-unicast
  NLRI advertised by peer: inet-labeled-unicast
  NLRI for this session: inet-labeled-unicast
  Peer supports Refresh capability (2)

```

```

Stale routes from peer are kept for: 300
Peer does not support Restarter functionality
NLRI that restart is negotiated for: inet-labeled-unicast
NLRI of received end-of-rib markers: inet-labeled-unicast
NLRI of all end-of-rib markers sent: inet-labeled-unicast
Peer supports 4 byte AS extension (peer-as 64510)
Peer does not support Addpath
Table inet.0 Bit: 10002
  RIB State: BGP restart is complete
  Send state: in sync
  Active prefixes:          1
  Received prefixes:        1
  Accepted prefixes:        1
  Suppressed due to damping: 0
  Advertised prefixes:      1
Last traffic (seconds): Received 21   Sent 9   Checked 42
Input messages: Total 170   Updates 2   Refreshes 0   Octets 3326
Output messages: Total 168   Updates 1   Refreshes 0   Octets 3307
Output Queue[0]: 0

```

Meaning The output shows that the **Protection** option is enabled for the EBGp peers, Device ASBR1 and Device ASBR2.

This is also shown with the **NLRI configured with protection: inet-labeled-unicast** screen output.

Checking the Routes

Purpose Make sure that the backup path is installed in the routing table.

Action user@ASBR3> show route 2.2.2.2
 inet.0: 12 destinations, 14 routes (12 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
 + = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

```

2.2.2.2/32          *[BGP/170] 01:36:25, MED 2, localpref 100
                    AS path: 64510 I, validation-state: unverified
                    > to 21.21.21.1 via fe-1/2/0.0, Push 299824
                    to 26.26.26.1 via fe-1/2/1.0, Push 299808
                    [BGP/170] 01:36:25, MED 2, localpref 100
                    AS path: 64510 I, validation-state: unverified
                    > to 26.26.26.1 via fe-1/2/1.0, Push 299808

```

Meaning The **show route** command displays active as well as backup paths to Device PE1.

Related Documentation

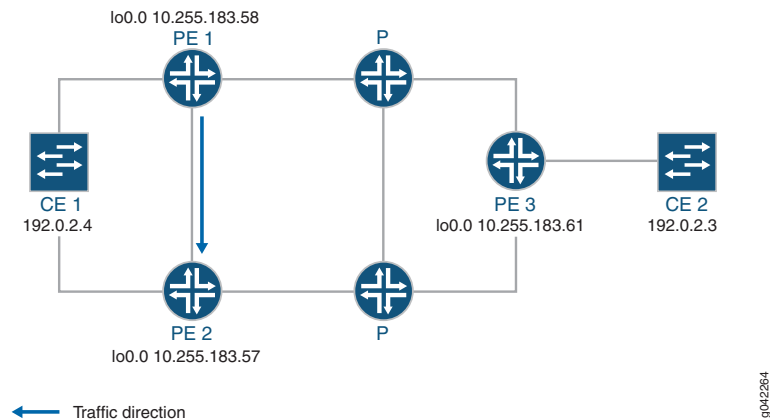
- *Example: Configuring Provider Edge Link Protection in Layer 3 VPNs*

Configuring Egress Protection Service Mirroring for BGP Signaled Layer 2 Services

Starting in Junos OS Release 14.2, Junos OS supports the restoration of egress traffic when there is a link or node failure in the egress PE node. If there is a link or node failure in the core network, a protection mechanism such as MPLS fast reroute can be triggered on the transport LSPs between the PE routers to repair the connection within tens of milliseconds. An egress protection LSP addresses the problem of a node-link failure at the edge of the network (for example, a failure of a PE router).

Figure 1 shows a simplified topology of the use case that explains this feature.

Figure 27: Egress Protection LSP Configured from Router PE1 to Router PE2



CE1 is multihomed to PE1 and PE2. There are two paths connecting CE1 and CE2. The working path is CE2-PE3-P-PE1-CE1, via pseudowire PW21. The protecting path is CE2-PE3-P-PE2-CE1, via pseudowire PW22. Traffic is flowing through the working path under normal circumstances. When the end-to-end OAM between CE1 and CE2 detects failure on the working path, traffic will be switched from the working path to the protecting path. The end-to-end failure detection and recovery relies on control plane hence should be relatively slow. To achieve faster protection, local repair mechanisms similar to those used by MPLS fast reroute should be used. In Figure 1 above, if link or node failed in the core network (like link failure on P-PE1, P-PE3, or node failure on P), the MPLS fast reroute will happen on the transport LSPs between PE1 and PE3. The failure could be locally repaired within tens of milliseconds. However, if link or node failure happens at the edge (like link failure on PE3-CE2 or node failure on PE3), there is no local repair currently so we have to rely on the CE1-CE2 end-to-end protection to repair the failure.

- Device CE2—Traffic origin
- Router PE3—Ingress PE router
- Router PE1— (Primary) Egress PE router
- Router PE2—Protector PE router
- Device CE1—Traffic destination

When the link between CE1– PE1 goes down, PE1 will briefly redirect that traffic towards CE1, to PE2. PE2 forwards it to CE1 until ingress router PE3 recalculates to forward the traffic to PE2.

Initially the traffic direction was; CE2 – PE3 – P – PE1 – CE1.

When the link between CE1– PE1 goes down, the traffic will be; CE2 – PE3 – P – PE1 – PE2 – CE1. PE3 then recalculates the path; CE2 – PE3 – P – PE2 – CE1.

1. Configure RSVP on PE1, PE2, and PE3.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PE1# set interface all
user@PE2# set interface all
user@PE3# set interface all
```

2. Configure MPLS.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@PE1# set interface all
user@PE2# set interface all
user@PE3# set interface all
```

3. Set PE1 as **primary** and PE2 as **protector** nodes.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@PE1# set egress-protection context-identifier address primary
user@PE2# set egress-protection context-identifier address protector
```

4. Enable **egress-protection** on PE1 and PE2.

```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@PE1# set group ibgp family l2vpn egress-protection
user@PE2# set group ibgp family l2vpn egress-protection
```

5. Configure LDP and ISIS on PE1, PE2, and PE3.

```
[edit protocols ldp]
user@PE1# set interface all
user@PE2# set interface all
user@PE3# set interface all

[edit protocols isis]
user@PE1# set interface all point-to-point
user@PE2# set interface all point-to-point
user@PE3# set interface all point-to-point
```

6. Configure a load balancing policy at PE1, PE2, and PE3.

```
[edit]
user@PE1# set policy-options policy-statement lb then load-balance per-packet
user@PE2# set policy-options policy-statement lb then load-balance per-packet
user@PE3# set policy-options policy-statement lb then load-balance per-packet
```

7. Configure the routing options at PE1, PE2, and PE3, to export routes based on the load balancing policy.

```
[edit]
user@PE1# set routing-options traceoptions file ro.log
user@PE1# set routing-options traceoptions flag normal
user@PE1# set routing-options traceoptions flag route
user@PE1# set routing-options autonomous-system 100
user@PE1# set routing-options forwarding-table export lb

[edit]
user@PE2# set routing-options traceoptions file ro.log
user@PE2# set routing-options traceoptions flag normal
user@PE2# set routing-options traceoptions flag route
user@PE2# set routing-options autonomous-system 100
user@PE2# set routing-options forwarding-table export lb

[edit]
user@PE3# set routing-options traceoptions file ro.log
user@PE3# set routing-options traceoptions flag normal
user@PE3# set routing-options traceoptions flag route
user@PE3# set routing-options autonomous-system 100
user@PE3# set routing-options forwarding-table export lb
```

8. Configure BGP at PE1 to advertise nrli from the routing instance with context-ID as next-hop.

```
[edit]
user@PE1# set routing-instances foo egress-protection context-identifier
context-identifier
```

9. Configure l2vpn at PE1, PE2, and PE3

At PE1:

```
[edit routing-instances]
foo {
  instance-type l2vpn;
  egress-protection {
    context-identifier {
      198.51.100.0;
    }
  }
  interface ge-2/0/2.0;
  route-distinguisher 10.255.183.58:1;
  vrf-target target:9000:1;
  protocols {
    l2vpn {
      encapsulation-type ethernet-vlan;
      site foo {
        site-identifier 1;
        multi-homing;
        site-preference primary;
        interface ge-2/0/2.0 {
          remote-site-id 2;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
    }  
  }  
}
```

At PE2:

```
[edit routing-instances]  
foo {  
  instance-type l2vpn;  
  egress-protection {  
    protector;  
  }  
  interface ge-2/0/2.0;  
  route-distinguisher 10.255.183.57:1;  
  vrf-target target:9000:1;  
  protocols {  
    l2vpn {  
      encapsulation-type ethernet-vlan;  
      site foo {  
        site-identifier 1;  
        multi-homing;  
        site-preference backup;  
        interface ge-2/0/2.0 {  
          remote-site-id 2;  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

At PE3:

```
[edit routing-instances]  
foo {  
  instance-type l2vpn;  
  interface ge-2/1/2.0;  
  route-distinguisher 10.255.183.61:1;  
  vrf-target target:9000:1;  
  protocols {  
    l2vpn {  
      encapsulation-type ethernet-vlan;  
      site foo {  
        site-identifier 2;  
        interface ge-2/1/2.0;  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.2	Starting in Junos OS Release 14.2, Junos OS supports the restoration of egress traffic when there is a link or node failure in the egress PE node.

Related Documentation

- [Example: Configuring MPLS Egress Protection Service Mirroring for BGP Signaled Layer 2 Services on page 203](#)
- *site-preference*

Example: Configuring MPLS Egress Protection Service Mirroring for BGP Signaled Layer 2 Services

Starting in Junos OS Release 14.2, Junos OS supports the restoration of egress traffic when there is a link or node failure in the egress PE node. If there is a link or node failure in the core network, a protection mechanism such as MPLS fast reroute can be triggered on the transport LSPs between the PE routers to repair the connection within tens of milliseconds. An egress protection LSP addresses the problem of a node-link failure at the edge of the network (for example, a failure of a PE router).

This example shows how to configure link protection for BGP signaled Layer 2 services.

- [Requirements on page 203](#)
- [Overview on page 203](#)
- [Configuration on page 204](#)
- [Verification on page 218](#)

Requirements

MX Series Routers running Junos OS Release 14.2 or later.

Overview

If there is a link or node failure in the core network, a protection mechanism such as MPLS fast reroute can be triggered on the transport LSPs between the PE routers to repair the connection within tens of milliseconds. An egress protection LSP addresses the problem of a node-link failure at the edge of the network (for example, a failure of a PE router).

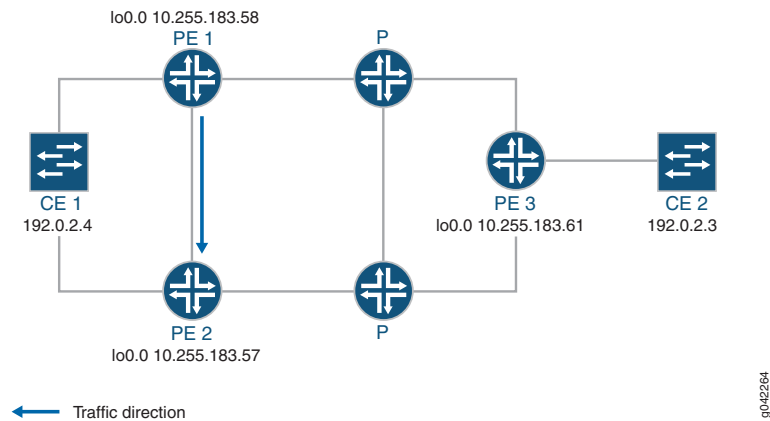
This example includes the following configuration concepts and statements that are unique to the configuration of an egress protection LSP:

- **context-identifier**—Specifies an IPv4 or IPv6 address used to define the pair of PE routers participating in the egress protection LSP. It is assigned to each ordered pair of primary PE and the protector to facilitate protection establishment. This address is globally unique, or unique in the address space of the network where the primary PE and the protector reside.
- **egress-protection**—Configures the protector information for the protected Layer 2 circuit and configures the protector Layer 2 circuit at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy

level. Configures an LSP as an egress protection LSP at the `[edit protocols mpls]` hierarchy level.

- **protector**—Configures the creation of standby pseudowires on the backup PE for link or node protection for the instance.

Figure 28: Egress Protection LSP Configured from Router PE1 to Router PE2



In the event of a failure of the egress PE Router PE1, traffic is switched to the egress protection LSP configured between Router PE1 and Router PE2 (the protector PE router):

- Device CE2—Traffic origin
- Router PE3—Ingress PE router
- Router PE1— (Primary) Egress PE router
- Router PE2—Protector PE router
- Device CE1—Traffic destination

When the link between CE1– PE1 goes down, PE1 will briefly redirect that traffic toward CE1, to PE2. PE2 forwards it to CE1 until ingress router PE3 recalculates to forward the traffic to PE2.

Initially the traffic direction was: CE2 – PE3 – P – PE1 – CE1.

When the link between CE1– PE1 goes down, the traffic will be: CE2 – PE3 – P – PE1 – PE2 – CE1. PE3 then recalculates the path: CE2 – PE3 – P – PE2 – CE1.

This example shows how to configure routers PE1, PE2, and PE3.

Configuration

- [Step-by-Step Procedure on page 207](#)
- [Results on page 212](#)

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure an egress protection LSP, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configurations, copy and then paste the commands into the CLI and enter **commit** from configuration mode.

PE1

```

set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls egress-protection context-identifier 198.51.100.3 primary
set protocols mpls egress-protection context-identifier 198.51.100.3 advertise-mode
  stub-alias
set protocols mpls egress-protection traceoptions file ep size 100m
set protocols mpls egress-protection traceoptions flag all
set protocols bgp traceoptions file bgp.log world-readable
set protocols bgp group ibgp type internal
set protocols bgp group ibgp local-address 10.255.183.58
set protocols bgp group ibgp family inet unicast
set protocols bgp group ibgp family l2vpn signaling egress-protection
set protocols bgp group ibgp neighbor 192.0.2.3
set protocols bgp group ibgp neighbor 192.0.2.4
set protocols isis traceoptions file isis-edge size 10m world-readable
set protocols isis traceoptions flag error
set protocols isis level 1 disable
set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis interface all point-to-point
set protocols isis interface all level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ldp interface all
set protocols ldp interface fxp0.0 disable
set policy-options policy-statement lb then load-balance per-packet
set routing-options traceoptions file ro.log
set routing-options traceoptions flag all
set routing-options traceoptions flag route
set routing-options autonomous-system 100
set routing-options forwarding-table export lb
set routing-instances foo instance-type l2vpn
set routing-instances foo egress-protection context-identifier 198.51.100.3
set routing-instances foo interface ge-2/0/2.0
set routing-instances foo route-distinguisher 10.255.183.58:1
set routing-instances foo vrf-target target:9000:1
set routing-instances foo protocols l2vpn encapsulation-type ethernet-vlan
set routing-instances foo protocols l2vpn site foo site-identifier 1
set routing-instances foo protocols l2vpn site foo multi-homing
set routing-instances foo protocols l2vpn site foo site-preference primary
set routing-instances foo protocols l2vpn site foo interface ge-2/0/2.0 remote-site-id 2

```

PE2

```

set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls egress-protection context-identifier 198.51.100.3 protector

```

```
set protocols mpls egress-protection context-identifier 198.51.100.3 advertise-mode
stub-alias
set protocols mpls egress-protection traceoptions file ep size 100m
set protocols mpls egress-protection traceoptions flag all
set protocols bgp traceoptions file bgp.log world-readable
set protocols bgp group ibgp type internal
set protocols bgp group ibgp local-address 10.255.183.57
set protocols bgp group ibgp family inet unicast
set protocols bgp group ibgp family l2vpn signaling egress-protection
set protocols bgp group ibgp neighbor 192.0.2.3
set protocols bgp group ibgp neighbor 192.0.2.4
set protocols isis traceoptions file isis-edge size 10m world-readable
set protocols isis traceoptions flag error
set protocols isis level 1 disable
set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis interface all point-to-point
set protocols isis interface all level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ldp interface all
set protocols ldp interface fxp0.0 disable
set policy-options policy-statement lb then load-balance per-packet
set routing-options traceoptions file ro.log
set routing-options traceoptions flag normal
set routing-options traceoptions flag route
set routing-options autonomous-system 100
set routing-options forwarding-table export lb
set routing-instances foo instance-type l2vpn
set routing-instances foo egress-protection protector
set routing-instances foo interface ge-2/0/2.0
set routing-instances foo route-distinguisher 10.255.183.57:1
set routing-instances foo vrf-target target:9000:1
set routing-instances foo protocols l2vpn encapsulation-type ethernet-vlan
set routing-instances foo protocols l2vpn site foo hot-standby
set routing-instances foo protocols l2vpn site foo site-identifier 1
set routing-instances foo protocols l2vpn site foo multi-homing
set routing-instances foo protocols l2vpn site foo site-preference backup
set routing-instances foo protocols l2vpn site foo interface ge-2/0/2.0 remote-site-id 2
```

PE3

```
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols bgp traceoptions file bgp.log world-readable
set protocols bgp group ibgp type internal
set protocols bgp group ibgp local-address 10.255.183.61
set protocols bgp group ibgp family inet unicast
set protocols bgp group ibgp family l2vpn signaling
set protocols bgp group ibgp neighbor 192.0.2.3
set protocols bgp group ibgp neighbor 192.0.2.4
set protocols isis traceoptions file isis-edge size 10m world-readable
set protocols isis traceoptions flag error
set protocols isis level 1 disable
set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only
set protocols isis interface all point-to-point
```

```

set protocols isis interface all level 2 metric 10
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ldp interface all
set protocols ldp interface fxp0.0 disable
set policy-options policy-statement lb then load-balance per-packet
set routing-options traceoptions file ro.log
set routing-options traceoptions flag normal
set routing-options traceoptions flag route
set routing-options autonomous-system 100
set routing-options forwarding-table export lb
set routing-instances foo instance-type l2vpn
set routing-instances foo interface ge-2/1/2.0
set routing-instances foo route-distinguisher 10.255.183.61:1
set routing-instances foo vrf-target target:9000:1
set routing-instances foo protocols l2vpn encapsulation-type ethernet-vlan
set routing-instances foo protocols l2vpn site foo site-identifier 2
set routing-instances foo protocols l2vpn site foo interface ge-2/1/2.0 remote-site-id 1

```

Step-by-Step Procedure

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode*.

To configure an egress protection LSP for router PE1:

1. Configure RSVP.

```

[edit protocols rsvp]
user@PE1# set interface all
user@PE1# set interface fxp0.0 disable

```

2. Configure MPLS to use the egress protection LSP to protect against a link failure to Device CE1.

```

[edit protocols mpls]
user@PE1# set interface all
user@PE1# set interface fxp0.0 disable
user@PE1# set egress-protection context-identifier 198.51.100.3 primary
user@PE1# set egress-protection context-identifier 198.51.100.3 advertise-mode
stub-alias
user@PE1# set egress-protection traceoptions file ep size 100m
user@PE1# set egress-protection traceoptions flag all

```

3. Configure BGP.

```

[edit protocols bgp]
user@PE1# set traceoptions file bgp.log world-readable
user@PE1# set group ibgp type internal
user@PE1# set group ibgp local-address 10.255.183.58
user@PE1# set group ibgp family inet unicast
user@PE1# set group ibgp family l2vpn signaling egress-protection
user@PE1# set group ibgp neighbor 192.0.2.3
user@PE1# set group ibgp neighbor 192.0.2.4

```

4. Configure IS-IS.

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@PE1# set traceoptions file isis-edge size 10m world-readable
user@PE1# set traceoptions flag error
user@PE1# set level 1 disable
user@PE1# set level 2 wide-metrics-only
user@PE1# set interface all point-to-point
user@PE1# set interface all level 2 metric 10
user@PE1# set interface fxp0.0 disable
```

5. Configure LDP.

```
[edit protocols ldp]
user@PE1# set interface all
user@PE1# set interface fxp0.0 disable
```

6. Configure a load-balancing policy.

```
[edit]
user@PE1# set policy-options policy-statement lb then load-balance per-packet
```

7. Configure the routing options to export routes based on the load-balancing policy.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@PE1# set traceoptions file ro.log
user@PE1# set traceoptions flag all
user@PE1# set autonomous-system 100
user@PE1# set forwarding-table export lb
```

8. Configure BGP to advertise nrli from the routing instance with context-ID as next-hop.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE1# set foo instance-type l2vpn
user@PE1# set foo egress-protection context-identifier 198.51.100.3
user@PE1# set foo interface ge-2/0/2.0
user@PE1# set foo route-distinguisher 10.255.183.58:1
user@PE1# set foo vrf-target target:9000:1
```

9. Configure l2vpn instance to use the egress LSP configured.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE1# set foo protocols l2vpn encapsulation-type ethernet-vlan
user@PE1# set foo protocols l2vpn site foo site-identifier 1
user@PE1# set foo protocols l2vpn site foo multi-homing
user@PE1# set foo protocols l2vpn site foo site-preference primary
user@PE1# set foo protocols l2vpn site foo interface ge-2/0/2.0 remote-site-id 2
```

10. If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

**Step-by-Step
Procedure**

To configure an egress protection LSP for Router PE2:

1. Configure RSVP.


```
[edit protocols rsvp]
user@PE2# set interface all
user@PE2# set interface fxp0.0 disable
```
2. Configure MPLS and the LSP that acts as the egress protection LSP.


```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@PE2# set interface all
user@PE2# set interface fxp0.0 disable
user@PE2# set egress-protection context-identifier 198.51.100.3 protector
user@PE2# set egress-protection context-identifier 198.51.100.3 advertise-mode
stub-alias
user@PE2# set egress-protection traceoptions file ep size 100m
user@PE2# set egress-protection traceoptions flag all
```
3. Configure BGP.


```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@PE2# set traceoptions file bgp.log world-readable
user@PE2# set group ibgp type internal
user@PE2# set group ibgp local-address 10.255.183.57
user@PE2# set group ibgp family inet unicast
user@PE2# set group ibgp family l2vpn signaling
user@PE2# set group ibgp family l2vpn egress-protection
user@PE2# set group ibgp neighbor 192.0.2.3
user@PE2# set group ibgp neighbor 192.0.2.4
```
4. Configure IS-IS.


```
[edit protocols isis]
user@PE2# set traceoptions file isis-edge size 10m world-readable
user@PE2# set traceoptions flag error
user@PE2# set level 1 disable
user@PE2# set level 2 wide-metrics-only
user@PE2# set interface all point-to-point
user@PE2# set interface all level 2 metric 10
user@PE2# set interface fxp0.0 disable
```
5. Configure LDP.


```
[edit protocols ldp]
user@PE2# set interface all
user@PE2# set interface fxp0.0 disable
```
6. Configure a load-balancing policy.


```
[edit]
user@PE2# set policy-options policy-statement lb then load-balance per-packet
```
7. Configure the routing options to export routes based on the load-balancing policy.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@PE2# set traceoptions file ro.log
user@PE2# set traceoptions flag all
user@PE2# set autonomous-system 100
user@PE2# set forwarding-table export lb
```

8. Configure BGP to advertise nrli from the routing instance with context-ID as next-hop.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE2# set foo instance-type l2vpn
user@PE2# set foo egress-protection protector
user@PE2# set foo interface ge-2/0/2.0
user@PE2# set foo route-distinguisher 10.255.183.57:1
user@PE2# set foo vrf-target target:9000:1
```

9. Configure l2vpn instance to use the egress LSP configured.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE2# set foo protocols l2vpn encapsulation-type ethernet-vlan
user@PE2# set foo protocols l2vpn site foo hot-standby
user@PE2# set foo protocols l2vpn site foo site-identifier 1
user@PE2# set foo protocols l2vpn site foo multi-homing
user@PE2# set foo protocols l2vpn site foo site-preference backup
user@PE2# set foo protocols l2vpn site foo interface ge-2/0/2.0 remote-site-id 2
```

10. If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure an egress protection LSP for Router PE3:

1. Configure RSVP.

```
[edit protocols rsvp]
user@PE3# set interface all
user@PE3# set interface fxp0.0 disable
```

2. Configure MPLS.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@PE3# set interface all
user@PE3# set interface fxp0.0 disable
```

3. Configure BGP.

```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@PE3# set traceoptions file bgp.log world-readable
user@PE3# set group ibgp type internal
user@PE3# set group ibgp local-address 10.255.183.61
user@PE3# set group ibgp family inet unicast
user@PE3# set group ibgp family l2vpn signaling
user@PE3# set group ibgp neighbor 192.0.2.3
user@PE3# set group ibgp neighbor 192.0.2.4
```

4. Configure IS-IS.


```
[edit protocols isis]
user@PE3# set traceoptions file isis-edge size 10m world-readable
user@PE3# set traceoptions flag error
user@PE3# set level 1 disable
user@PE3# set level 2 wide-metrics-only
user@PE3# set protocols isis interface all point-to-point
[edit protocols isis]
user@PE3# set protocols isis interface all level 2 metric 10
[edit protocols isis]
user@PE3# set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
```
5. Configure LDP.


```
[edit protocols ldp]
user@PE3# set interface all
user@PE3# set interface fxp0.0 disable
```
6. Configure a load-balancing policy.


```
[edit]
user@PE3# set policy-options policy-statement lb then load-balance per-packet
```
7. Configure the routing options to export routes based on the load-balancing policy.


```
[edit routing-options]
user@PE3# set traceoptions file ro.log
user@PE3# set traceoptions flag normal
user@PE3# set traceoptions flag route
user@PE3# set autonomous-system 100
user@PE3# set forwarding-table export lb
```
8. Configure BGP to advertise nlri from the routing instance with context-ID as next-hop.


```
[edit]
user@PE3# set routing-instances foo instance-type l2vpn
user@PE3# set routing-instances foo interface ge-2/1/2.0
user@PE3# set routing-instances foo route-distinguisher 10.255.183.61:1
user@PE3# set routing-instances foo vrf-target target:9000:1
```
9. Configure l2vpn to specify the interface that connects to the site and the remote interface to which you want the specified interface to connect.


```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE3# set foo protocols l2vpn encapsulation-type ethernet-vlan
user@PE3# set foo protocols l2vpn site foo site-identifier 2
user@PE3# set foo protocols l2vpn site foo interface ge-2/1/2.0 remote-site-id 1
```
10. If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration.

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration on Router PE1 by entering the **show protocols**, **show policy-options**, and **show routing-options** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@PE1# show protocols
rsvp {
  interface all;
  interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
  }
}
mpls {
  interface all;
  interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
  }
  egress-protection {
    context-identifier 198.51.100.3 {
      primary;
      advertise-mode stub-alias;
    }
    traceoptions {
      file ep size 100m;
      flag all;
    }
  }
}
bgp {
  traceoptions {
    file bgp.log world-readable;
  }
  group ibgp {
    type internal;
    local-address 10.255.183.58;
    family inet {
      unicast;
    }
    family l2vpn {
      signaling {
        egress-protection;
      }
    }
    neighbor 192.0.2.3;
    neighbor 192.0.2.4;
  }
}
isis {
  traceoptions {
    file isis-edge size 10m world-readable;
    flag error;
```

```

    }
    level 1 disable;
    level 2 wide-metrics-only;
    interface all {
        point-to-point;
        level 2 metric 10;
    }
    interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
    }
}
ldp {
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
    }
}

[edit]
user@PE1# show policy-options
policy-statement lb {
    then {
        load-balance per-packet;
    }
}

[edit]
user@PE1# show routing-options
traceoptions {
    file ro.log;
    flag all;
}
autonomous-system 100;
forwarding-table {
    export lb;
}

[edit]
user@PE1# show routing-instances
foo {
    instance-type l2vpn;
    egress-protection {
        context-identifier {
            198.51.100.3;
        }
    }
}
interface ge-2/0/2.0;
route-distinguisher 10.255.183.58:1;
vrf-target target:9000:1;
protocols {
    l2vpn {
        encapsulation-type ethernet-vlan;
    }
    site foo {
        site-identifier 1;
        multi-homing;
        site-preference primary;
    }
}

```

```
        interface ge-2/0/2.0 {  
            remote-site-id 2;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration on Router PE2 by entering the **show protocols**, **show policy-options**, and **show routing-options** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
[edit]  
user@PE2# show protocols  
rsvp {  
    interface all;  
    interface fxp0.0 {  
        disable;  
    }  
}  
mpls {  
    interface all;  
    interface fxp0.0 {  
        disable;  
    }  
    egress-protection {  
        context-identifier 198.51.100.3 {  
            protector;  
            advertise-mode stub-alias;  
        }  
        traceoptions {  
            file ep size 100m;  
            flag all;  
        }  
    }  
}  
bgp {  
    traceoptions {  
        file bgp.log world-readable;  
    }  
    group ibgp {  
        type internal;  
        local-address 10.255.183.57;  
        family inet {  
            unicast;  
        }  
        family l2vpn {  
            signaling {  
                egress-protection;  
            }  
        }  
        neighbor 192.0.2.3;  
        neighbor 192.0.2.4;  
    }  
}
```

```

isis {
  traceoptions {
    file isis-edge size 10m world-readable;
    flag error;
  }
  level 1 disable;
  level 2 wide-metrics-only;
  interface all {
    point-to-point;
    level 2 metric 10;
  }
  interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
  }
}
ldp {
  interface all;
  interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
  }
}

```

```

[edit]
user@PE2# show policy-options
policy-statement lb {
  then {
    load-balance per-packet;
  }
}

```

```

[edit]
user@PE2# show routing-options
traceoptions {
  file ro.log;
  flag normal;
  flag route;
}
autonomous-system 100;
forwarding-table {
  export lb;
}

```

```

[edit]
user@PE2# show routing-instances
foo {
  instance-type l2vpn;
  egress-protection {
    protector;
  }
  interface ge-2/0/2.0;
  route-distinguisher 10.255.183.57:1;
  vrf-target target:9000:1;
  protocols {
    l2vpn {
      encapsulation-type ethernet-vlan;
    }
  }
}

```

```
    site foo {  
        hot-standby;  
        site-identifier 1;  
        multi-homing;  
        site-preference backup;  
        interface ge-2/0/2.0 {  
            remote-site-id 2;  
        }  
    }  
}  
}
```

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration on Router PE3 by entering the **show protocols**, **show policy-options**, and **show routing-options** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
[edit]  
user@PE3# show protocols  
rsvp {  
    interface all;  
    interface fxp0.0 {  
        disable;  
    }  
}  
mpls {  
    interface all;  
    interface fxp0.0 {  
        disable;  
    }  
}  
bgp {  
    traceoptions {  
        file bgp.log world-readable;  
    }  
    group ibgp {  
        type internal;  
        local-address 10.255.183.61;  
        family inet {  
            unicast;  
        }  
        family l2vpn {  
            signaling;  
        }  
        neighbor 192.0.2.3;  
        neighbor 192.0.2.4;  
    }  
}  
isis {  
    traceoptions {  
        file isis-edge size 10m world-readable;  
        flag error;  
    }  
    level 1 disable;  
    level 2 wide-metrics-only;
```

```

interface all {
    point-to-point;
    level 2 metric 10;
}
interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}
}
ldp {
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
    }
}

[edit]
user@PE3# show policy-options
policy-statement lb {
    then {
        load-balance per-packet;
    }
}

[edit]
user@PE3# show routing-options
traceoptions {
    file ro.log;
    flag normal;
    flag route;
}
autonomous-system 100;
forwarding-table {
    export lb;
}

[edit]
user@PE3# show routing-instances
foo {
    instance-type l2vpn;
    interface ge-2/1/2.0;
    route-distinguisher 10.255.183.61:1;
    vrf-target target:9000:1;
    protocols {
        l2vpn {
            encapsulation-type ethernet-vlan;
            site foo {
                site-identifier 2;
                interface ge-2/1/2.0 {
                    remote-site-id 1;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
}

```

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- [Verifying the L2VPN Configuration on page 218](#)
- [Verifying the Routing Instance Details on page 219](#)
- [Verifying the IS-IS Configuration on page 219](#)
- [Verifying the MPLS Configuration on page 220](#)

Verifying the L2VPN Configuration

Purpose Verify that LSP is protected by the connection protection logic.

Action From operational mode, run the **show l2vpn connections extensive** command.

```
user@PE2> show l2vpn connections extensive
```

```
Layer-2 VPN connections:
Legend for connection status (St)
EI -- encapsulation invalid      NC -- interface encapsulation not CCC/TCC/VPLS
EM -- encapsulation mismatch     WE -- interface and instance encaps not same
VC-Dn -- Virtual circuit down   NP -- interface hardware not present
CM -- control-word mismatch     -> -- only outbound connection is up
CN -- circuit not provisioned   <- -- only inbound connection is up
OR -- out of range             Up -- operational
OL -- no outgoing label        Dn -- down
LD -- local site signaled down  CF -- call admission control failure
RD -- remote site signaled down SC -- local and remote site ID collision
LN -- local site not designated LM -- local site ID not minimum designated
RN -- remote site not designated RM -- remote site ID not minimum designated
XX -- unknown connection status IL -- no incoming label
MM -- MTU mismatch             MI -- Mesh-Group ID not available
BK -- Backup connection        ST -- Standby connection
PF -- Profile parse failure    PB -- Profile busy
RS -- remote site standby      SN -- Static Neighbor
LB -- Local site not best-site RB -- Remote site not best-site
VM -- VLAN ID mismatch

Legend for interface status
Up -- operational
Dn -- down
Instance: foo
Local site: foo (1)
connection-site      Type  St  Time last up      # Up trans
2                    rmt   Up  Aug 3 00:08:14 2001      1
  Local circuit: ge-2/0/2.0, Status: Up
  Remote PE: 192.0.2.3
  Incoming label: 32769, Outgoing label: 32768
  Egress Protection: Yes
    Time      Event      Interface/Lbl/PE
    Aug 3 00:08:14 2001 PE route up
    Aug 3 00:08:14 2001 Out lbl Update      32768
    Aug 3 00:08:14 2001 In lbl Update       32769
    Aug 3 00:08:14 2001 ckt0 up             fe-0/0/0.0
```

Meaning The **Egress Protection: Yes** output shows that the given PVC is protected by connection protection logic.

Verifying the Routing Instance Details

Purpose Verify the routing instance information and the context identifier configured on the primary, which is used as the next-hop address in case of node-link failure.

Action From operational mode, run the **show route foo detail** command.

```
user@PE2> show route foo detail

foo:
  Router ID: 0.0.0.0
  Type: l2vpn non-forwarding State: Active
  Interfaces:
    lt-1/2/0.56
  Route-distinguisher: 10.255.255.11:1
  Vrf-import: [ __vrf-import-foo-internal__ ]
  Vrf-export: [ __vrf-export-foo-internal__ ]
  Vrf-import-target: [ target:100:200 ]
  Vrf-export-target: [ target:100:200 ]
  Fast-reroute-priority: low
  Vrf-edge-protection-id: 198.51.100.3
  Tables:
    foo.l2vpn.0          : 5 routes (3 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
    foo.l2id.0           : 6 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

Meaning The context-id is set to **198.51.100.3** and the **Vrf-import: [__vrf-import-foo-internal__]** in the output mentions the policy used for rewriting the next-hop address.

Verifying the IS-IS Configuration

Purpose Verify the IS-IS context identifier information.

Action From operational mode, run the **show isis context-identifier detail** command.

```
user@PE2> show isis context-identifier detail

IS-IS context database:
Context      L Owner   Role      Primary      Metric
198.51.100.3 2 MPLS    Protector pro17-b-lr-R1 0
  Advertiser pro17-b, Router ID 10.255.107.49, Level 2, tlv protector
  Advertiser pro17-b-lr-R1, Router ID 10.255.255.11, Metric 1, Level 2, tlv prefix
```

Meaning Router PE2 is the protector and the configured context identifier is in use for the MPLS protocol.

Verifying the MPLS Configuration

Purpose Verify the context identifier details on the primary and protector PEs.

Action From operational mode, run the **show mpls context-identifier detail** command.

```
user@PE1> show mpls context-identifier detail
```

```
ID: 198.51.100.3
  Type: primary, Metric: 1, Mode: alias
```

```
Total 1, Primary 1, Protector 0
```

```
user@PE2> show mpls context-identifier detail
```

```
ID: 198.51.100.3
  Type: protector, Metric: 16777215, Mode: alias
  Context table: __198.51.100.3__.mpls.0, Label out: 299968
```

```
user@PE2> show mpls egress-protection detail
```

```
Instance          Type      Protection-Type
foo               local-l2vpn Protector
  Route Target 100:200
```

Meaning Context-id is **198.51.100.3**, advertise-mode is **alias**, the MPLS table created for egress protection is **__198.51.100.3__.mpls.0**, and the egress instance name is **foo**, which is of type **local-l2vpn**.

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.2	Starting in Junos OS Release 14.2, Junos OS supports the restoration of egress traffic when there is a link or node failure in the egress PE node.

- Related Documentation**
- *Configuring Per-Packet Load Balancing*
 - *Introduction to Configuring Layer 2 VPNs*
 - *site-preference*

Example: Configuring Layer 3 VPN Egress Protection with PLR as Protector

This example shows how to configure fast service restoration at the egress of a Layer 3 VPN when the customer is multihomed to the service provider.

Starting in Junos OS Release 15.1, the enhanced point of local repair (PLR) functionality addresses a special scenario of egress node protection, where the PLR and the protector are co-located as one router. In this case, there is no need to have a bypass LSP reroute traffic during local repair. Instead, the PLR or the protector can send the traffic directly to the target CE (in Co-located protector model where the PLR or the protector is also the backup PE that is directly connected to the CE) or to the backup PE (in Centralized protector model where the backup PE is a separate router).

- [Requirements on page 221](#)
- [Overview on page 221](#)
- [Configuration on page 222](#)
- [Verification on page 239](#)

Requirements

No special configuration beyond device initialization is required before configuring this example.

This example requires Junos OS Release 15.1 or later.

Overview

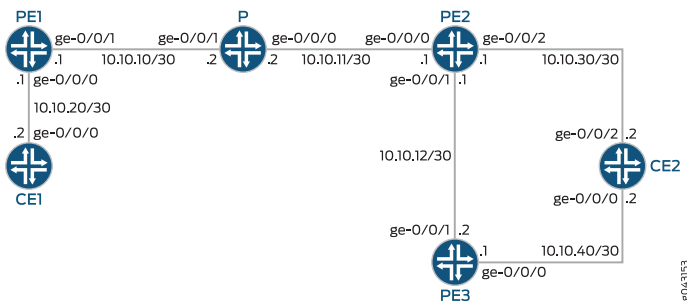
As a special scenario of egress node protection, if a router is both a Protector and a PLR, it installs backup next hops to protect the transport LSP. In particular, it does not need a bypass LSP for local repair.

In the Co-located protector model, the PLR or the Protector is directly connected to the CE via a backup AC, while in the Centralized protector model, the PLR or the protector has an MPLS tunnel to the backup PE. In either case, the PLR or the Protector will install a backup next hop with a label followed by a lookup in a **context label** table, i.e. **__context__.mpls.0**. When the egress node fails, the PLR or the Protector will switch traffic to this backup next hop in PFE. The outer label (the transport LSP label) of packets is popped, and the inner label (the layer 3 VPN label allocated by the egress node) is looked up in **__context__.mpls.0**, which results in forwarding the packets directly to the CE (in Collocated protector model) or the backup PE (in Centralized protector model).

Topology

[Figure 29 on page 222](#) shows the sample network.

Figure 29: Co-located PLR and protector in collocated protector model



Configuration

- [Configuring Device CE1 on page 225](#)
- [Configuring Device PE1 on page 226](#)
- [Configuring Device P on page 227](#)
- [Configuring Device PE2 on page 228](#)
- [Configuring Device PE3 on page 230](#)
- [Configuring Device CE2 on page 232](#)
- [Results on page 232](#)

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

Device CE1	<pre>set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.20.2/30 set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.162.87/32</pre>
Device PE1	<pre>set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.20.1/30 set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.10.1/30 set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet6 set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.0.0.1/32 set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.162.84/32 primary set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address abcd::10:255:162:84/128 primary set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.0102.5516.2084.00 set policy-options policy-statement vpn-exp term 1 from protocol direct set policy-options policy-statement vpn-exp term 1 from route filter 10.10.20.0/24 exact set policy-options policy-statement vpn-exp term 1 then community add vpn set policy-options policy-statement vpn-exp term 1 then accept set policy-options policy-statement vpn-imp term 1 from community vpn set policy-options policy-statement vpn-imp term 1 then accept set policy-options policy-statement vpn-imp term 2 then reject set policy-options community vpn members target:1:1 set routing-options autonomous-system 65000</pre>

```

set protocols rsvp interface all link-protection
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols bgp vpn-apply-export
set protocols bgp group vpn type internal
set protocols bgp group vpn local-address 10.255.162.84
set protocols bgp group vpn family inet-vpn unicast
set protocols bgp group vpn neighbor 10.255.162.91
set protocols bgp group vpn neighbor 10.255.162.89
set protocols isis interface all
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set routing-instances vpn instance-type vrf
set routing-instances vpn interface ge-1/0/0.0
set routing-instances vpn route-distinguisher 100:100
set routing-instances vpn vrf-import vpn-imp
set routing-instances vpn vrf-export vpn-exp
set routing-instances vpn vrf-table-label
set routing-instances vpn protocols bgp group vpn type external
set routing-instances vpn protocols bgp group vpn family inet unicast
set routing-instances vpn protocols bgp group vpn family inet6 unicast
set routing-instances vpn protocols bgp group vpn peer-as 65001
set routing-instances vpn protocols bgp group vpn as-override
set routing-instances vpn protocols bgp group vpn neighbor 10.10.20.2

```

Device P

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.11.2/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet6
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.10.2/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet6
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.0.0.1/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.162.86/32 primary
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address abcd::10:255:162:86/128 primary
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address
    47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.0102.5516.2086.00
set protocols rsvp interface all link-protection
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols isis interface all
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable

```

Device PE2

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.11.1/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet6
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.12.1/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet6
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls

```

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.30.1/30
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.0.0.1/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.162.91/32 primary
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address
  47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.0102.5516.2091.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address abcd::10:255:162:91/128 primary
set routing-options graceful-restart
set routing-options autonomous-system 65000
set routing-options forwarding-table export pplb
set protocols rsvp interface all link-protection
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls label-switched-path to_PE1 to 10.255.162.84
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls egress-protection context-identifier 1.1.1.1 protector
set protocols mpls egress-protection context-identifier 1.1.1.1 advertise-mode stub-alias
set protocols bgp vpn-apply-export
set protocols bgp group vpn type internal
set protocols bgp group vpn local-address 10.255.162.91
set protocols bgp group vpn family inet-vpn unicast egress-protection
set protocols bgp group vpn neighbor 10.255.162.84
set protocols bgp group vpn neighbor 10.255.162.89
set protocols isis traceoptions file isis.log
set protocols isis traceoptions flag all detail
set protocols isis level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface all
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set policy-options policy-statement pplb term 1 then load-balance per-packet
set policy-options policy-statement vpn-exp term 1 from protocol bgp
set policy-options policy-statement vpn-exp term 1 then community add vpn
set policy-options policy-statement vpn-exp term 1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement vpn-imp term 1 from community vpn
set policy-options policy-statement vpn-imp term 1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement vpn-imp term 2 then reject
set policy-options community vpn members target:1:1
set routing-instances vpn instance-type vrf
set routing-instances vpn interface ge-3/2/4.0
set routing-instances vpn route-distinguisher 100:100
set routing-instances vpn vrf-import vpn-imp
set routing-instances vpn vrf-export vpn-exp
set routing-instances vpn vrf-table-label
set routing-instances vpn protocols bgp group vpn type external
set routing-instances vpn protocols bgp group vpn family inet unicast
set routing-instances vpn protocols bgp group vpn family inet6 unicast
set routing-instances vpn protocols bgp group vpn peer-as 65001
set routing-instances vpn protocols bgp group vpn as-override
set routing-instances vpn protocols bgp group vpn neighbor 10.10.30.2
```

Device PE3

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.40.1/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.12.2/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet6
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.0.0.1/32
```

```

set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.162.89/32 primary
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address
  47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.0102.5516.2089.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address abcd::10:255:162:89/128 primary
set routing-options graceful-restart
set routing-options autonomous-system 65000
set routing-options forwarding-table export pplib
set protocols rsvp interface all link-protection
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls label-switched-path to_PE2 to 10.255.162.91
set protocols mpls label-switched-path to_PE1 to 10.255.162.84
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls egress-protection context-identifier 1.1.1.1 primary
set protocols mpls egress-protection context-identifier 1.1.1.1 advertise-mode stub-alias
set protocols bgp vpn-apply-export
set protocols bgp group vpn type internal
set protocols bgp group vpn local-address 10.255.162.89
set protocols bgp group vpn family inet-vpn unicast
set protocols bgp group vpn neighbor 10.255.162.84 local-preference 300
set protocols bgp group vpn neighbor 10.255.162.91
set protocols isis level 2 disable
set protocols isis interface all
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
set routing-instances vpn instance-type vrf
set routing-instances vpn egress-protection context-identifier 1.1.1.1
set routing-instances vpn interface ge-1/1/0.0
set routing-instances vpn route-distinguisher 100:100
set routing-instances vpn vrf-import vpn-imp
set routing-instances vpn vrf-export vpn-exp
set routing-instances vpn vrf-table-label
set routing-instances vpn protocols bgp group vpn type external
set routing-instances vpn protocols bgp group vpn family inet unicast
set routing-instances vpn protocols bgp group vpn family inet6 unicast
set routing-instances vpn protocols bgp group vpn peer-as 65001
set routing-instances vpn protocols bgp group vpn as-override
set routing-instances vpn protocols bgp group vpn neighbor 10.10.40.2

```

Device CE2

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.40.2/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.30.2/30
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.0.0.1/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.162.88/32 primary
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address
  47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.0102.5516.2088.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address abcd::10:255:162:88/128 primary

```

Configuring Device CE1

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires that you navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

1. Configure interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@CE1# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.20.2/30
user@CE1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.162.87/32
```

Configuring Device PE1

Step-by-Step Procedure

1. Configure the interfaces.


```
[edit interfaces]
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.20.1/30
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.10.1/30
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet6
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
user@PE1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.0.0.1/32
user@PE1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.162.84/32 primary
user@PE1# set lo0 unit 0 family iso address
47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.0102.5516.2084.00
user@PE1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address abcd::10:255:162:84/128 primary
```
2. Configure the autonomous system (AS) number.


```
[edit routing-options]
user@PE1# set autonomous-system 65000
user@PE1# set forwarding-table export pplb
```
3. Configure RSVP.


```
[edit protocols rsvp]
user@PE1# set interface all link-protection
user@PE1# set interface fxp0.0 disable
```
4. Enable MPLS.


```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@PE1# set interface all
user@PE1# set interface fxp0.0 disable
```
5. Configure BGP.


```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@PE1# set group vpn type internal
user@PE1# set group vpn local-address 10.255.162.84
user@PE1# set group vpn family inet-vpn unicast
user@PE1# set group vpn neighbor 10.255.162.91
user@PE1# set group vpn neighbor 10.255.162.89
user@PE1# set vpn-apply-export
```
6. Enable IS-IS.


```
[edit protocols isis]
user@PE1# set interface all
user@PE1# set interface fxp0.0 disable
```

```
user@PE1# set interface lo0.0 passive
```

7. (Optional) Configure OSPF

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@PE1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface all
user@PE1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
user@PE1# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
user@PE1# set traffic-engineering
```

8. Configure the routing instance.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE1# set vpn instance-type vrf
user@PE1# set vpn interface ge-1/0/0.0
user@PE1# set vpn route-distinguisher 100:100
user@PE1# set vpn vrf-import vpn-imp
user@PE1# set vpn vrf-export vpn-exp
user@PE1# set vpn vrf-table-label
user@PE1# set vpn protocols bgp group vpn type external
user@PE1# set vpn protocols bgp group vpn family inet unicast
user@PE1# set vpn protocols bgp group vpn family inet6 unicast
user@PE1# set vpn protocols bgp group vpn peer-as 65001
user@PE1# set vpn protocols bgp group vpn as-override
user@PE1# set vpn protocols bgp group vpn neighbor 10.10.20.2
```

9. Configure the routing policy.

```
[edit]
user@PE1# set policy-options policy-statement vpn-exp term 1 from protocol direct
user@PE1# set policy-options policy-statement vpn-exp term 1 from route filter
10.10.20.0/24 exact
user@PE1# set policy-options policy-statement vpn-exp term 1 then community
add vpn
user@PE1# set policy-options policy-statement vpn-exp term 1 then accept
user@PE1# set policy-options policy-statement vpn-imp term 1 from community
vpn
user@PE1# set policy-options policy-statement vpn-imp term 1 then accept
user@PE1# set policy-options policy-statement vpn-imp term 2 then reject
user@PE1# set policy-options community vpn members target:1:1
```

Configuring Device P

Step-by-Step Procedure

1. Configure the device interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@P# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.11.2/30
user@P# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet6
user@P# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
user@P# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
user@P# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.10.2/30
user@P# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet6
user@P# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
user@P# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
```

```
user@P# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.0.0.1/32
user@P# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.162.86/32 primary
user@P# set lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address abcd::10:255:162:86/128 primary
user@P# set lo0 unit 0 family iso address
47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.0102.5516.2086.00
```

2. Enable IS-IS.

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@P# set interface all
user@P# set interface fxp0.0 disable
```

3. Enable MPLS.

```
[edit protocols mpls ]
user@P# set interface all
user@P# set interface fxp0.0 disable
```

4. Configure RSVP.

```
[edit protocols rsvp]
user@P# set interface all link-protection
user@P# set interface fxp0.0 disable
```

5. (Optional) Configure OSPF.

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@P# set area 0.0.0.0 interface all
user@P# set area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
user@P# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
user@P# set traffic-engineering
```

Configuring Device PE2

Step-by-Step Procedure

1. Configure the interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@PE2# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.11.1/30
user@PE2# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
user@PE2# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet6
user@PE2# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
user@PE2# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.12.1/30
user@PE2# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
user@PE2# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet6
user@PE2# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
user@PE2# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.30.1/30
user@PE2# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.0.0.1/32
user@PE2# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.162.91/32 primary
user@PE2# set lo0 unit 0 family iso address
47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.0102.5516.2091.00
user@PE2# set lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address abcd::10:255:162:91/128 primary
```

2. Configure autonomous number(AS).

```
[edit routing-options]
user@PE2# set autonomous-system 65000
user@PE2# set forwarding-table export pplb
```

3. Configure RSVP.

```
[edit protocols rsvp]
user@PE2# set interface all link-protection
user@PE2# set interface fxp0.0 disable
```

4. Configure MPLS.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@PE2# set label-switched-path to_PE1 to 10.255.162.84
user@PE2# set interface all
user@PE2# set interface fxp0.0 disable
user@PE2# set egress-protection context-identifier 1.1.1.1 protector
user@PE2# set egress-protection context-identifier 1.1.1.1 advertise-mode stub-alias
```

5. Configure BGP.

```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@PE2# set group vpn family inet-vpn unicast egress-protection
user@PE2# set group vpn local-address 10.255.162.91
user@PE2# set group vpn neighbor 10.255.162.84
user@PE2# set group vpn neighbor 10.255.162.89
user@PE2# set group vpn type internal
user@PE2# set vpn-apply-export
```

6. Configure IS-IS.

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@PE2# set interface all
user@PE2# set interface fxp0.0 disable
user@PE2# set interface lo0.0 passive
user@PE2# set level 2 disable
user@PE2# set traceoptions file isis.log
user@PE2# set traceoptions flag all detail
```

7. (Optional) Configure OSPF.

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@PE2# set area 0.0.0.0 interface all
user@PE2# set area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
user@PE2# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
user@PE2# set traffic-engineering
```

8. Configure the routing policy.

```
[edit policy-options]
user@PE2# set community vpn members target:1:1
user@PE2# set policy-statement pplb term 1 then load-balance per-packet
user@PE2# set policy-statement vpn-exp term 1 from protocol bgp
user@PE2# set policy-statement vpn-exp term 1 then community add vpn
```

```
user@PE2# set policy-statement vpn-exp term 1 then accept
user@PE2# set policy-statement vpn-imp term 1 from community vpn
user@PE2# set policy-statement vpn-imp term 1 then accept
user@PE2# set policy-statement vpn-imp term 2 then reject
```

9. Configure the routing instance.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE2# set vpn instance-type vrf
user@PE2# set vpn interface ge-3/2/4.0
user@PE2# set vpn route-distinguisher 100:100
user@PE2# set vpn vrf-import vpn-imp
user@PE2# set vpn vrf-export vpn-exp
user@PE2# set vpn vrf-table-label
user@PE2# set vpn protocols bgp group vpn type external
user@PE2# set vpn protocols bgp group vpn family inet unicast
user@PE2# set vpn protocols bgp group vpn family inet6 unicast
user@PE2# set vpn protocols bgp group vpn peer-as 65001
user@PE2# set vpn protocols bgp group vpn as-override
user@PE2# set vpn protocols bgp group vpn neighbor 10.10.30.2
```

Configuring Device PE3

Step-by-Step Procedure

1. Configure the interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@PE3# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.40.1/30
user@PE3# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.12.2/30
user@PE3# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
user@PE3# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet6
user@PE3# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
user@PE3# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.0.0.1/32
user@PE3# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.162.89/32 primary
user@PE3# set lo0 unit 0 family iso address
47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.0102.5516.2089.00
user@PE3# set lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address abcd::10:255:162:89/128 primary
```
2. Configure the autonomous number (AS).

```
[edit routing-options]
user@PE3# set autonomous-system 65000
user@PE3# set forwarding-table export pplb
```
3. Configure RSVP.

```
[edit protocols rsvp]
user@PE3# set interface all link-protection
user@PE3# set interface fxp0.0 disable
```
4. Configure MPLS.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@PE3# set interface all
```

```

user@PE3# set interface fxp0.0 disable
user@PE3# set egress-protection context-identifier 1.1.1.1 primary
user@PE3# set egress-protection context-identifier 1.1.1.1 advertise-mode stub-alias
user@PE3# set label-switched-path to_PE2 to 10.255.162.91
user@PE3# set label-switched-path to_PE1 to 10.255.162.84

```

5. Configure BGP.

```

[edit protocols bgp]
user@PE3# set group vpn type internal
user@PE3# set group vpn local-address 10.255.162.89
user@PE3# set group vpn family inet-vpn unicast
user@PE3# set group vpn neighbor 10.255.162.84 local-preference 300
user@PE3# set group vpn neighbor 10.255.162.91
user@PE3# set vpn-apply-export

```

6. Configure IS-IS.

```

[edit protocols isis]
user@PE3# set interface all
user@PE3# set interface fxp0.0 disable
user@PE3# set interface lo0.0 passive
user@PE3# set level 2 disable

```

7. (Optional) Configure OSPF.

```

[edit protocols ospf]
user@PE3# set area 0.0.0.0 interface all
user@PE3# set area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
user@PE3# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
user@PE3# set traffic-engineering

```

8. Configure the routing instance.

```

[edit routing-instances]
user@PE3# set vpn egress-protection context-identifier 1.1.1.1
user@PE3# set vpn instance-type vrf
user@PE3# set vpn interface ge-1/1/0.0
user@PE3# set vpn protocols bgp group vpn type external
user@PE3# set vpn protocols bgp group vpn family inet unicast
user@PE3# set vpn protocols bgp group vpn family inet6 unicast
user@PE3# set vpn protocols bgp group vpn peer-as 65001
user@PE3# set vpn protocols bgp group vpn as-override
user@PE3# set vpn protocols bgp group vpn neighbor 10.10.40.2
user@PE3# set vpn route-distinguisher 100:100
user@PE3# set vpn vrf-export vpn-exp
user@PE3# set vpn vrf-import vpn-imp
user@PE3# set vpn vrf-table-label

```

Configuring Device CE2

Step-by-Step Procedure

1. Configure the interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@CE2# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.40.2/30
user@CE2# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.30.2/30
user@CE2# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.0.0.1/32
user@CE2# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.162.88/32 primary
user@CE2# set lo0 unit 0 family iso address
47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.0102.5516.2088.00
user@CE2# set lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address abcd::10:255:162:88/128 primary
```

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces** and **show protocols** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

Device CE1

```
user@CE1# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.10.20.2/30;
    }
  }
}
```

Device PE1

```
user@PE1# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.10.20.1/30;
    }
  }
}
ge-0/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.10.10.1/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family inet6;
    family mpls;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 127.0.0.1/32;
      address 10.255.162.84/32 {
        primary;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

    }
  }
  family iso {
    address 47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.0102.5516.2084.00;
  }
  family inet6 {
    address abcd::10:255:162:84/128 {
      primary;
    }
  }
}

```

user@PE1# show protocols

```

rsvp {
  interface all {
    link-protection;
  }
  interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
  }
}
mpls {
  interface all;
  interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
  }
}
bgp {
  vpn-apply-export;
  group vpn {
    type internal;
    local-address 10.255.162.84;
    family inet-vpn {
      unicast;
    }
    neighbor 10.255.162.91;
    neighbor 10.255.162.89;
  }
}
isis {
  interface all;
  interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
  }
  interface lo0.0 {
    passive;
  }
}

```

Device P

user@P# show interfaces

```

ge-0/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.10.11.2/30;
    }
  }
}

```

```
        family iso;
        family inet6;
        family mpls;
    }
}
ge-0/0/1 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.10.10.2/30;
        }
        family iso;
        family inet6;
        family mpls;
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 127.0.0.1/32;
            address 10.255.162.86/32 {
                primary;
            }
        }
        family iso {
            address 47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.0102.5516.2086.00;
        }
        family inet6 {
            address abcd::10:255:162:86/128 {
                primary;
            }
        }
    }
}

user@P# show protocols
rsvp {
    interface all {
        link-protection;
    }
    interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
    }
}
mpls {
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
    }
}
isis {
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
    }
}
```

```

Device PE2      user@PE2# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.10.11.1/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family inet6;
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-0/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.10.12.1/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family inet6;
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-0/0/2 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.10.30.1/30;
    }
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 127.0.0.1/32;
      address 10.255.162.91/32 {
        primary;
      }
    }
    family iso {
      address 47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.0102.5516.2091.00;
    }
    family inet6 {
      address abcd::10:255:162:91/128 {
        primary;
      }
    }
  }
}

user@PE2# show protocols
rsvp {
  interface all {
    link-protection;
  }
  interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
  }
}

```

```
}
mpls {
  label-switched-path to_PE1 {
    to 10.255.162.84;
  }
  interface all;
  interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
  }
  egress-protection {
    context-identifier 1.1.1.1 {
      protector;
      advertise-mode stub-alias;
    }
  }
}
}
bgp {
  vpn-apply-export;
  group vpn {
    type internal;
    local-address 10.255.162.91;
    family inet-vpn {
      unicast {
        egress-protection;
      }
    }
    neighbor 10.255.162.84;
    neighbor 10.255.162.89;
  }
}
isis {
  traceoptions {
    file isis.log;
    flag all detail;
  }
  level 2 disable;
  interface all;
  interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
  }
  interface lo0.0 {
    passive;
  }
}
}
```

```
Device PE3 user@PE3# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.10.40.1/30;
    }
  }
}
ge-0/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
```

```

        address 10.10.12.2/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family inet6;
    family mpls;
}
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 127.0.0.1/32;
            address 10.255.162.89/32 {
                primary;
            }
        }
        family iso {
            address 47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.0102.5516.2089.00;
        }
        family inet6 {
            address abcd::10:255:162:89/128 {
                primary;
            }
        }
    }
}
}

```

```

user@PE3# show protocols
rsvp {
    interface all {
        link-protection;
    }
    interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
    }
}
mpls {
    label-switched-path to_PE2 {
        to 10.255.162.91;
    }
    label-switched-path to_PE1 {
        to 10.255.162.84;
    }
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
    }
    egress-protection {
        context-identifier 1.1.1.1 {
            primary;
            advertise-mode stub-alias;
        }
    }
}
}
bgp {
    vpn-apply-export;
    group vpn {

```

```
    type internal;
    local-address 10.255.162.89;
    family inet-vpn {
        unicast;
    }
    neighbor 10.255.162.84 {
        local-preference 300;
    }
    neighbor 10.255.162.91;
}
}
isis {
    level 2 disable;
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
    }
    interface lo0.0 {
        passive;
    }
}
```

Device CE2

```
user@CE2# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.10.40.2/30;
        }
    }
}
ge-0/0/2 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.10.30.2/30;
        }
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 127.0.0.1/32;
            address 10.255.162.88/32 {
                primary;
            }
        }
        family iso {
            address 47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.0102.5516.2088.00;
        }
        family inet6 {
            address abcd::10:255:162:88/128 {
                primary;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Verification

- [Verifying the Routing Instance on page 239](#)
- [Checking the Context Identifier Route on page 245](#)

Verifying the Routing Instance

Purpose Check the routes in the routing table.

```

Action user@PE1> show route 10.10.50 table vpn.inet.0
vpn.inet.0: 6 destinations, 7 routes (6 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.10.50.0/24      *[BGP/170] 00:01:26, localpref 100, from 10.255.162.96
                   AS path: 65001 I, validation-state: unverified
                   > to 10.10.10.2 via ge-2/0/2.0, Push 16, Push 300064(top)
                   [BGP/170] 00:06:22, localpref 50, from 10.255.162.91
                   AS path: 65001 I, validation-state: unverified
                   > to 10.10.10.2 via ge-2/0/2.0, Push 17, Push 299920(top)

```

```

user@PE1>show route 10.10.50 extensive table vpn.inet.0

```

```

vpn.inet.0: 6 destinations, 7 routes (6 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
10.10.50.0/24 (2 entries, 1 announced)
TSI:
KRT in-kernel 10.10.50.0/24 -> {indirect(1048575)}
Page 0 idx 1, (group vpn type External) Type 1 val 0x9e33490 (adv_entry)
  Advertised metrics:
    Nexthop: Self
    AS path: [65000] 65000 I
    Communities: target:1:1
Path 10.10.50.0 from 10.255.162.96 Vector len 4. Val: 1
  *BGP Preference: 170/-101
    Route Distinguisher: 200:100
    Next hop type: Indirect, Next hop index: 0
    Address: 0x9db63f0
    Next-hop reference count: 6
    Source: 10.255.162.96
    Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 635
    Next hop: 10.10.10.2 via ge-2/0/2.0, selected
    Label operation: Push 16, Push 300064(top)
    Label TTL action: prop-ttl, prop-ttl(top)
    Load balance label: Label 16: None; Label 300064: None;
    Label element ptr: 0x9db60e0
    Label parent element ptr: 0x9db5e40
    Label element references: 1
    Label element child references: 0
    Label element lsp id: 0
    Session Id: 0x146
    Protocol next hop: 1.1.1.1
    Label operation: Push 16
    Label TTL action: prop-ttl
    Load balance label: Label 16: None;
    Indirect next hop: 0x9e55440 1048575 INH Session ID: 0x14d
    State: < Secondary Active Int Ext ProtectionCand >
    Local AS: 65000 Peer AS: 65000
    Age: 1:28 Metric2: 1
    Validation State: unverified
    Task: BGP_65000.10.255.162.96
    Announcement bits (2): 0-KRT 1-BGP_RT_Background
    AS path: 65001 I
    Communities: target:1:1
    Import Accepted
    VPN Label: 16
    Localpref: 100
    Router ID: 10.255.162.96
    Primary Routing Table bgp.l3vpn.0
    Indirect next hops: 1
      Protocol next hop: 1.1.1.1 Metric: 1

```

```

Label operation: Push 16
Label TTL action: prop-ttl
Load balance label: Label 16: None;
Indirect next hop: 0x9e55440 1048575 INH Session ID: 0x14d

Indirect path forwarding next hops: 1
    Next hop type: Router
    Next hop: 10.10.10.2 via ge-2/0/2.0
    Session Id: 0x146
1.1.1.1/32 Originating RIB: inet.3
    Metric: 1    Node path count: 1
    Forwarding nexthops: 1
    Nexthop: 10.10.10.2 via ge-2/0/2.0
BGP    Preference: 170/-51
    Route Distinguisher: 100:100
    Next hop type: Indirect, Next hop index: 0
    Address: 0x9db6390
    Next-hop reference count: 5
    Source: 10.255.162.91
    Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 636
    Next hop: 10.10.10.2 via ge-2/0/2.0, selected
    Label operation: Push 17, Push 299920(top)
    Label TTL action: prop-ttl, prop-ttl(top)
    Load balance label: Label 17: None; Label 299920: None;
    Label element ptr: 0x9db62c0
    Label parent element ptr: 0x9dc0d00
    Label element references: 1
    Label element child references: 0
    Label element lsp id: 0
    Session Id: 0x146
    Protocol next hop: 10.255.162.91
    Label operation: Push 17
    Label TTL action: prop-ttl
    Load balance label: Label 17: None;
    Indirect next hop: 0x9e55580 1048574 INH Session ID: 0x14c
    State: < Secondary Int Ext ProtectionCand >
    Inactive reason: Local Preference
    Local AS: 65000 Peer AS: 65000
    Age: 6:24 Metric2: 1
    Validation State: unverified
    Task: BGP_65000.10.255.162.91
    AS path: 65001 I
    Communities: target:1:1
    Import Accepted
    VPN Label: 17
    Localpref: 50
    Router ID: 10.255.162.91
    Primary Routing Table bgp.l3vpn.0
    Indirect next hops: 1
        Protocol next hop: 10.255.162.91 Metric: 1
        Label operation: Push 17
        Label TTL action: prop-ttl
        Load balance label: Label 17: None;
        Indirect next hop: 0x9e55580 1048574 INH Session ID: 0x14c

Indirect path forwarding next hops: 1
    Next hop type: Router
    Next hop: 10.10.10.2 via ge-2/0/2.0
    Session Id: 0x146
10.255.162.91/32 Originating RIB: inet.3
    Metric: 1    Node path count: 1

```

```

Forwarding nexthops: 1
Nexthop: 10.10.10.2 via ge-2/0/2.0

```

```
user@PE2> show route table mpls.0
```

```

mpls.0: 15 destinations, 15 routes (15 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

```

```

0          *[MPLS/0] 00:23:33, metric 1
           to table inet.0
0(S=0)     *[MPLS/0] 00:23:33, metric 1
           to table mpls.0
1          *[MPLS/0] 00:23:33, metric 1
           Receive
2          *[MPLS/0] 00:23:33, metric 1
           to table inet6.0
2(S=0)     *[MPLS/0] 00:23:33, metric 1
           to table mpls.0
13         *[MPLS/0] 00:23:33, metric 1
           Receive
17         *[VPN/0] 00:23:33
           to table vpn.inet.0, Pop
299856(S=0) *[MPLS/0] 00:23:33
           to table __1.1.1.1__.mpls.0
299904     *[LDP/9] 00:01:50, metric 1
           > to 10.10.11.2 via xe-8/2/5.0, Pop
299904(S=0) *[LDP/9] 00:01:50, metric 1
           > to 10.10.11.2 via xe-8/2/5.0, Pop
299920     *[LDP/9] 00:01:50, metric 1
           > to 10.10.11.2 via xe-8/2/5.0, Swap 299904
300016     *[LDP/9] 00:01:50, metric 1
           > to 10.10.12.1 via ge-3/0/2.0, Pop
           to table __1.1.1.1__.mpls.0
300016(S=0) *[LDP/9] 00:01:50, metric 1
           > to 10.10.12.1 via ge-3/0/2.0, Pop
           to table __1.1.1.1__.mpls.0
300048     *[LDP/9] 00:01:50, metric 1
           > to 10.10.12.1 via ge-3/0/2.0, Pop
300048(S=0) *[LDP/9] 00:01:50, metric 1
           > to 10.10.12.1 via ge-3/0/2.0, Pop

```

```
user@PE2> show route table __1.1.1.1__.mpls.0
```

```

__1.1.1.1__.mpls.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

```

```

16          *[Egress-Protection/170] 00:22:57
           to table __1.1.1.1-vpn__.inet.0

```

```
user@PE2> show route table __1.1.1.1__.mpls.0 extensive
```

```

__1.1.1.1__.mpls.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
16 (1 entry, 1 announced)
   State: < CalcForwarding >
TSI:
KRT in-kernel 16 /52 -> {Table}
   *Egress-Protection Preference: 170
   Next table: __1.1.1.1-vpn__.inet.0
   Next-hop index: 649
   Address: 0x9dc2690

```

```

Next-hop reference count: 2
State: < Active NoReadvrt ForwardingOnly Int Ext >
Local AS: 65000
Age: 22:59
Validation State: unverified
Task: Protection
Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
AS path: I
Protecting 2 routes

```

```

user@PE2> show route table _1.1.1.1-vpn_.inet.0
__1.1.1.1-vpn_.inet.0: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.10.30.0/24      *[Egress-Protection/170] 00:02:11
                  to table vpn.inet.0
10.10.50.0/24      *[Egress-Protection/170] 00:02:11
                  > to 10.10.30.2 via ge-3/2/4.0

```

```

user@PE2> show route table _1.1.1.1-vpn_.inet.0 extensive
__1.1.1.1-vpn_.inet.0: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
10.10.30.0/24 (1 entry, 1 announced)
    State: < CalcForwarding >

```

```

TSI:
KRT in-kernel 10.10.30.0/24 -> {Table}
    *Egress-Protection Preference: 170
        Next table: vpn.inet.0
        Next-hop index: 592
        Address: 0x9dc2630
        Next-hop reference count: 2
        State: < Active NoReadvrt ForwardingOnly Int Ext >
        Local AS: 65000
        Age: 2:13
        Validation State: unverified
        Task: Protection
        Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
        AS path: I
        Backup route 10.10.30.0 table vpn.inet.0

```

```

10.10.50.0/24 (1 entry, 1 announced)
    State: < CalcForwarding >
TSI:
KRT in-kernel 10.10.50.0/24 -> {10.10.30.2}
    *Egress-Protection Preference: 170
        Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 630
        Address: 0x9dc1d90
        Next-hop reference count: 7
        Next hop: 10.10.30.2 via ge-3/2/4.0, selected
        Session Id: 0x147
        State: < Active NoReadvrt ForwardingOnly Int Ext >
        Local AS: 65000
        Age: 2:13
        Validation State: unverified
        Task: Protection
        Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
        AS path: I
        Backup route 10.10.50.0 table vpn.inet.0

```

```

user@PE2> show route table mpls.0 label 17

```

```
mpls.0: 15 destinations, 15 routes (15 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
```

```
17                *[VPN/0] 00:25:06
                  to table vpn.inet.0, Pop
```

```
user@PE2> show route table mpls.0 label 17 extensive
```

```
mpls.0: 15 destinations, 15 routes (15 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

```
17 (1 entry, 0 announced)
  *VPN      Preference: 0
            Next table: vpn.inet.0
            Next-hop index: 0
            Label operation: Pop
            Load balance label: None;
            Label element ptr: 0x9db3920
            Label parent element ptr: 0x0
            Label element references: 1
            Label element child references: 0
            Label element lsp id: 0
            Address: 0x9db3990
            Next-hop reference count: 1
            State: < Active NotInstall Int Ext >
Age: 25:30
  Validation State: unverified
  Task: RT
  AS path: I
```

```
user@PE3> show route table mpls.0
```

```
mpls.0: 11 destinations, 11 routes (11 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
```

```
0                *[MPLS/0] 00:24:16, metric 1
                  to table inet.0
0(S=0)          *[MPLS/0] 00:24:16, metric 1
                  to table mpls.0
1                *[MPLS/0] 00:24:16, metric 1
                  Receive
2                *[MPLS/0] 00:24:16, metric 1
                  to table inet6.0
2(S=0)          *[MPLS/0] 00:24:16, metric 1
                  to table mpls.0
13              *[MPLS/0] 00:24:16, metric 1
                  Receive
16              *[VPN/0] 00:24:15
                  to table vpn.inet.0, Pop
300096          *[LDP/9] 00:02:33, metric 1
                  > to 10.10.12.2 via ge-1/1/4.0, Swap 299920
300112          *[LDP/9] 00:02:33, metric 1
                  > to 10.10.12.2 via ge-1/1/4.0, Swap 299904
300128          *[LDP/9] 00:02:33, metric 1
                  > to 10.10.12.2 via ge-1/1/4.0, Pop
300128(S=0)     *[LDP/9] 00:02:33, metric 1
                  > to 10.10.12.2 via ge-1/1/4.0, Pop
```

```
user@PE3> show route table mpls.0 label 16
```

```
mpls.0: 11 destinations, 11 routes (11 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
```

```
16                *[VPN/0] 00:24:22
```

to table vpn.inet.0, Pop

```
user@PE3> show route table mpls.0 label 16 extensive
mpls.0: 11 destinations, 11 routes (11 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
16 (1 entry, 0 announced)
    *VPN      Preference: 0
              Next table: vpn.inet.0
              Next-hop index: 0
              Label operation: Pop
              Load balance label: None;
              Label element ptr: 0x31d1ec0
              Label parent element ptr: 0x0
              Label element references: 1
              Label element child references: 0
              Label element lsp id: 0
              Address: 0x31d1f30
              Next-hop reference count: 1
              State: < Active NotInstall Int Ext >
              Age: 24:24
              Validation State: unverified
              Task: RT
              AS path: I
```

Checking the Context Identifier Route

Purpose Examine the information about the context identifier (1.1.1.1).

```

Action user@PE1> show route 1.1.1.1
inet.0: 47 destinations, 47 routes (46 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

1.1.1.1/32          *[IS-IS/15] 00:04:08, metric 31
                    > to 10.10.10.2 via ge-2/0/2.0

inet.3: 4 destinations, 4 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

1.1.1.1/32          *[LDP/9] 00:04:08, metric 1
                    > to 10.10.10.2 via ge-2/0/2.0, Push 300064

inet.5: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

1.1.1.1/32          *[IS-IS/15] 00:04:08, metric 31, metric2 1
                    > to 10.10.10.2 via ge-2/0/2.0, Push 299856, Push 299920(top)

user@PE2> show route 1.1.1.1
inet.0: 48 destinations, 49 routes (47 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

1.1.1.1/32          *[MPLS/2] 00:26:00, metric 16777215
                    Receive
                    [IS-IS/15] 00:04:17, metric 11
                    > to 10.10.12.1 via ge-3/0/2.0

inet.3: 4 destinations, 4 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

1.1.1.1/32          *[LDP/9] 00:04:17, metric 1
                    > to 10.10.12.1 via ge-3/0/2.0

user@PE2> show mpls context-identifier
ID          Type          Metric      ContextTable
1.1.1.1     protector    16777215    __1.1.1.1__.mpls.0
Total 1, Primary 0, Protector 1

user@PE2> show mpls context-identifier detail
ID: 1.1.1.1
Type: protector, Metric: 16777215, Mode: alias
Context table: __1.1.1.1__.mpls.0, Label out: 299856

Total 1, Primary 0, Protector 1

user@PE3> show route 1.1.1.1
inet.0: 47 destinations, 47 routes (46 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

1.1.1.1/32          *[MPLS/1] 00:26:09, metric 1
                    Receive

inet.3: 4 destinations, 4 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

1.1.1.1/32          *[MPLS/1] 00:26:09, metric 1

```

Receive

```
inet.5: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
```

```
1.1.1.1/32          *[IS-IS/15] 00:04:27, metric 1, metric2 1
                    > to 10.10.12.2 via ge-1/1/4.0, Push 299856
```

```
user@PE3> show mpls context-identifier
```

```
ID              Type      Metric    ContextTable
1.1.1.1         primary    1
Total 1, Primary 1, Protector 0
```

```
user@PE3> show mpls context-identifier detail
```

```
ID: 1.1.1.1
  Type: primary, Metric: 1, Mode: alias

Total 1, Primary 1, Protector 0
```

Release History Table

Release	Description
15.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 15.1, the enhanced point of local repair (PLR) functionality addresses a special scenario of egress node protection, where the PLR and the protector are co-located as one router. In this case, there is no need to have a bypass LSP reroute traffic during local repair.

Related Documentation

- [Egress Protection for Layer 3 VPN Edge Protection Overview](#)

Example: Configuring Next-Hop-Based MPLS-Over-UDP Dynamic Tunnels

This example shows how to configure a dynamic MPLS-over-UDP tunnel that includes a tunnel composite next hop. The MPLS-over-UDP feature provides a scaling advantage on the number of IP tunnels supported on a device.

- [Requirements on page 247](#)
- [Overview on page 248](#)
- [Configuration on page 250](#)
- [Verification on page 255](#)
- [Troubleshooting on page 259](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Five MX Series routers with MPCs and MICs.
- Junos OS Release 16.2 or later running on the PE routers.

Before you begin:

1. Configure the device interfaces, including the loopback interface.
2. Configure the router ID and autonomous system number for the device.
3. Establish an internal BGP (IBGP) session with the remote PE device.
4. Establish OSPF peering among the devices.

Overview

Starting with Junos OS Release 16.2, a dynamic UDP tunnel supports the creation of a tunnel composite next hop for every UDP tunnel configured. These next-hop-based dynamic UDP tunnels are referred to as MPLS-over-UDP tunnels. The tunnel composite next hop are enabled by default for the MPLS-over-UDP tunnels.

Starting in Junos OS Release 17.1, on MX Series routers with MPCs and MICs, the scaling limit of MPLS-over-UDP tunnels is increased.



NOTE: For the same tunnel destination, the next-hop-based dynamic tunnel encapsulation can either be GRE or UDP. Having both tunnel encapsulations for the same tunnel destination causes a commit error under the dynamic-tunnel configuration.

When configuring a next-hop-based dynamic MPLS-over-UDP tunnel, be aware of the following considerations:

- An IBGP session must be configured between the PE devices.
- A switchover between the next-hop-based dynamic tunnel encapsulations (UDP and GRE) is allowed, and this can impact network performance in terms of the supported IP tunnel scaling values in each mode.
- Having both GRE and UDP next-hop-based dynamic tunnel encapsulation types for the same tunnel destination leads to a commit failure.
- Graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES) is supported with MPLS-over-UDP, and the MPLS-over-UDP tunnel type flags are unified ISSU and NSR compliant.
- MPLS-over-UDP tunnels are supported on virtual MX (vMX).
- MPLS-over-UDP tunnels support dynamic GRE tunnel creation based upon new IPv4-mapped-IPv6 next hops.
- MPLS-over-UDP tunnel are supported in interoperability with contrail, wherein the MPLS-over-UDP tunnels are created from the contrail vRouter to an MX gateway. To enable this, the following community is required to be advertised in the route from the MX Series router to the contrail vRouter:

```
[edit policy-options community]
  udp members 0x030c:64512:13;
```

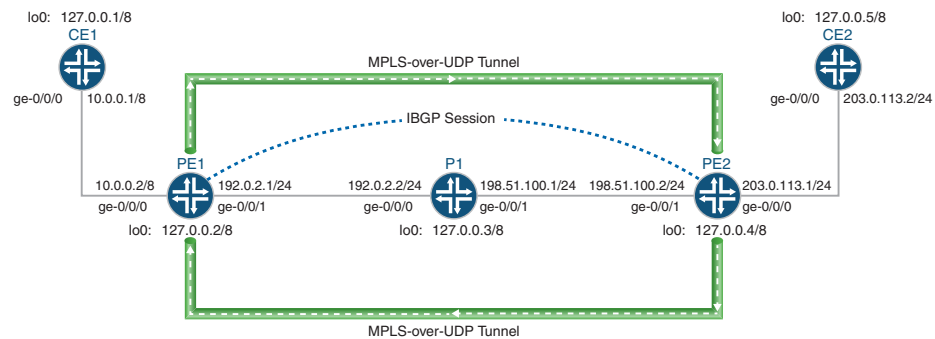
At a given point in time, only one tunnel type is supported on the contrail vRouter—next-hop-based dynamic GRE tunnels, MPLS-over-UDP tunnels, or VXLAN.

- The following features are not supported with the next-hop-based dynamic MPLS-over-UDP tunnel configuration:
 - RSVP automatic mesh
 - Plain IPV6 GRE and UDP tunnel configuration
 - Logical systems

Topology

Figure 30 on page 249 illustrates a Layer 3 VPN scenario over dynamic MPLS-over-UDP tunnels. The customer edge (CE) devices, CE1 and CE2, connect to provider edge (PE) devices, PE1 and PE2, respectively. The PE devices are connected to a provider device (Device P1), and an internal BGP (IBGP) session interconnects the two PE devices. Two dynamic next-hop-based MPL-over-UDP tunnels are configured between the PE devices.

Figure 30: Dynamic MPLS-over-UDP Tunnels



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The MPLS-over-UDP tunnel is handled as follows:

1. After a MPLS-over-UDP tunnel is configured, a tunnel destination mask route with a tunnel composite next hop is created for the tunnel in the inet.3 routing table. This IP tunnel route is withdrawn only when the dynamic tunnel configuration is deleted.

The tunnel composite next-hop attributes include the following:

- When Layer 3 VPN composite next hop is disabled—Source and destination address, encapsulation string, and VPN label.
 - When Layer 3 VPN composite next hop and per-prefix VPN label allocation are enabled—Source address, destination address, and encapsulation string.
 - When Layer 3 VPN composite next hop is enabled and per-prefix VPN label allocation is disabled—Source address, destination address, and encapsulation string. The route in this case is added to the other virtual routing and forwarding instance table with a secondary route.
2. The PE devices are interconnected using an IBGP session. The IBGP route next hop to a remote BGP neighbor is the protocol next hop, which is resolved using the tunnel mask route with the tunnel next hop.
 3. After the protocol next hop is resolved over the tunnel composite next hop, indirect next hops with forwarding next hops are created.
 4. The tunnel composite next hop is used to forward the next hops of the indirect next hops.

Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level, and then enter **commit** from configuration mode.

```
CE1 set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.1/8
    set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.0.0.1/8
    set routing-options router-id 127.0.0.1
    set routing-options autonomous-system 200
    set protocols bgp group ce1-pe1 export export-loopback-direct
    set protocols bgp group ce1-pe1 peer-as 100
    set protocols bgp group ce1-pe1 neighbor 10.0.0.2
    set policy-options policy-statement export-loopback-direct term term-1 from interface
        lo0.0
    set policy-options policy-statement export-loopback-direct term term-1 from route-filter
        127.0.0.1/8 exact
    set policy-options policy-statement export-loopback-direct term term-1 then accept

CE2 set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 203.0.113.2/24
    set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.0.0.5/8
    set routing-options router-id 127.0.0.5
```

```

set routing-options autonomous-system 200
set protocols bgp group ce1-pe1 export export-loopback-direct
set protocols bgp group ce1-pe1 peer-as 100
set protocols bgp group ce1-pe1 neighbor 203.0.113.1
set policy-options policy-statement export-loopback-direct term term-1 from interface
  lo0.0
set policy-options policy-statement export-loopback-direct term term-1 from route-filter
  127.0.0.5/8 exact
set policy-options policy-statement export-loopback-direct term term-1 then accept

```

```

PE1 set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.2/8
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.0.0.2/8
set routing-options static route 33.0.0.0/8 next-hop 192.0.2.2
set routing-options router-id 127.0.0.2
set routing-options autonomous-system 100
set routing-options forwarding-table export pplib
set routing-options dynamic-tunnels gre next-hop-based-tunnel
set routing-options dynamic-tunnels udp-dyn-tunnel-to-pe2 source-address 127.0.0.2
set routing-options dynamic-tunnels udp-dyn-tunnel-to-pe2 udp
set routing-options dynamic-tunnels udp-dyn-tunnel-to-pe2 destination-networks
  127.0.0.0/8
set protocols bgp group IBGP type internal
set protocols bgp group IBGP local-address 127.0.0.2
set protocols bgp group IBGP family inet-vpn unicast
set protocols bgp group IBGP neighbor 127.0.0.4
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set routing-instances MPLS-over-UDP-PE1 instance-type vrf
set routing-instances MPLS-over-UDP-PE1 interface ge-0/0/0.0
set routing-instances MPLS-over-UDP-PE1 route-distinguisher 127.0.0.2:1
set routing-instances MPLS-over-UDP-PE1 vrf-target target:600:1
set routing-instances MPLS-over-UDP-PE1 protocols bgp group pe1-ce1 peer-as 200
set routing-instances MPLS-over-UDP-PE1 protocols bgp group pe1-ce1 neighbor 10.0.0.1
  as-override

```

```

P1 set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 198.51.100.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.0.0.3/8
set routing-options router-id 127.0.0.3
set routing-options autonomous-system 100
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive

```

```

PE2 set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 203.0.113.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 198.51.100.2/24
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.0.0.4/8
set routing-options nonstop-routing
set routing-options router-id 127.0.0.4
set routing-options autonomous-system 100

```

```
set routing-options forwarding-table export pplb
set routing-options dynamic-tunnels udp-dyn-tunnel-to-pe1 source-address 127.0.0.4
set routing-options dynamic-tunnels udp-dyn-tunnel-to-pe1 udp
set routing-options dynamic-tunnels udp-dyn-tunnel-to-pe1 destination-networks
  127.0.0.0/8
set protocols bgp group IBGP type internal
set protocols bgp group IBGP local-address 127.0.0.4
set protocols bgp group IBGP family inet-vpn unicast
set protocols bgp group IBGP neighbor 127.0.0.2
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set routing-instances MPLS-over-UDP-PE2 instance-type vrf
set routing-instances MPLS-over-UDP-PE2 interface ge-0/0/0.0
set routing-instances MPLS-over-UDP-PE2 route-distinguisher 127.0.0.4:1
set routing-instances MPLS-over-UDP-PE2 vrf-target target:600:1
set routing-instances MPLS-over-UDP-PE2 protocols bgp group ebgp peer-as 200
set routing-instances MPLS-over-UDP-PE2 protocols bgp group ebgp neighbor 203.0.113.2
  as-override
```

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires that you navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure Device PE1:

1. Configure the device interfaces including the loopback interface of the device.

```
[edit interfaces]
```

```
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.2/8
```

```
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.1/24
```

```
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
```

```
user@PE1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.0.0.2/8
```

2. Configure a static route for routes from Device PE1 with Device P1 as the next-hop destination.

```
[edit routing-options]
```

```
user@PE1# set static route 33.0.0.0/8 next-hop 192.0.2.2
```

3. Configure the router-ID and autonomous system number for Device PE1.

```
[edit routing-options]
```

```
user@PE1# set router-id 127.0.0.2
```

```
user@PE1# set autonomous-system 100
```

4. Configure IBGP peering between the PE devices.

```
[edit protocols]
```

```
user@PE1# set bgp group IBGP type internal
```

```
user@PE1# set bgp group IBGP local-address 127.0.0.2
```

```
user@PE1# set bgp group IBGP family inet-vpn unicast
```

```
user@PE1# set bgp group IBGP neighbor 127.0.0.4
```

5. Configure OSPF on all the interfaces of Device PE1, excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PE1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@PE1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
```

6. Enable next-hop-based dynamic GRE tunnel configuration on Device PE1.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@PE1# set dynamic-tunnels gre next-hop-based-tunnel
```

7. Configure the MPLS-over-UDP tunnel parameters from Device PE1 to Device PE2.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@PE1# set dynamic-tunnels udp-dyn-tunnel-to-pe2 source-address 127.0.0.2
user@PE1# set dynamic-tunnels udp-dyn-tunnel-to-pe2 udp
user@PE1# set dynamic-tunnels udp-dyn-tunnel-to-pe2 destination-networks
127.0.0.0/8
```

8. Configure a VRF routing instance on Device PE1 and other routing instance parameters.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE1# set MPLS-over-UDP-PE1 instance-type vrf
user@PE1# set MPLS-over-UDP-PE1 interface ge-0/0/0.0
user@PE1# set MPLS-over-UDP-PE1 route-distinguisher 127.0.0.2:1
user@PE1# set MPLS-over-UDP-PE1 vrf-target target:600:1
```

9. Enable BGP in the routing instance configuration for peering with Device CE1.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE1# set MPLS-over-UDP-PE1 protocols bgp group pe1-ce1 peer-as 200
user@PE1# set MPLS-over-UDP-PE1 protocols bgp group pe1-ce1 neighbor 10.0.0.1
as-override
```

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show routing-options**, **show protocols**, and **show routing-instances** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@PE1# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.0.0.2/8;
    }
  }
}
ge-0/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
```

```
        family inet {
            address 192.0.2.1/24;
        }
        family mpls;
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 127.0.0.2/8;
        }
    }
}

user@PE1# show routing-options
static {
    route 33.0.0.0/8 next-hop 192.0.2.2;
}
router-id 127.0.0.2;
autonomous-system 100;
forwarding-table {
    export pplb;
}
dynamic-tunnels {
    gre next-hop-based-tunnel;
    udp-dyn-tunnel-to-pe2 {
        source-address 127.0.0.2;
        udp;
        destination-networks {
            127.0.0.0/8;
        }
    }
}

user@PE1# show protocols
bgp {
    group IBGP {
        type internal;
        local-address 127.0.0.2;
        family inet-vpn {
            unicast;
        }
        neighbor 127.0.0.4;
    }
}
ospf {
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface ge-0/0/1.0;
        interface lo0.0 {
            passive;
        }
    }
}

user@PE1# show routing-instances
MPLS-over-UDP-PE1 {
    instance-type vrf;
```

```
interface ge-0/0/0.0;  
route-distinguisher 127.0.0.2:1;  
vrf-target target:600:1;  
protocols {  
  bgp {  
    group pe1-ce1 {  
      peer-as 200;  
      neighbor 10.0.0.1 {  
        as-override;  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- [Verifying the Connection Between PE Devices on page 255](#)
- [Verify the Dynamic Tunnel Routes on Device PE1 on page 256](#)
- [Verify the Dynamic Tunnel Routes on Device PE2 on page 258](#)
- [Verifying That the Routes Have the Expected Indirect-Next-Hop Flag on page 258](#)

Verifying the Connection Between PE Devices

Purpose Verify the BGP peering status between Device PE1 and Device PE2, and the BGP routes received from Device PE2.

Action From operational mode, run the **show bgp summary** and **show route receive-protocol bgp ip-address table bgp.l3vpn.0** commands.

```

user@PE1> show bgp summary
Groups: 2 Peers: 2 Down peers: 0
Table          Tot Paths  Act Paths Suppressed    History  Damp State    Pending
bgp.l3vpn.0
                2          2          0          0          0          0
Peer          AS      InPkt    OutPkt    OutQ    Flaps  Last Up/Dwn
State|#Active/Received/Accepted/Damped...
127.0.0.4      100      139      136        0        0      58:23 Establ

    bgp.l3vpn.0: 2/2/2/0
    MPLS-over-UDP-PE1.inet.0: 2/2/2/0
10.0.0.1        200      135      136        0        0      58:53
Establ
    MPLS-over-UDP-PE1.inet.0: 1/1/1/0

user@PE1> show route receive-protocol bgp 127.0.0.4 table bgp.l3vpn.0
bgp.l3vpn.0: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
Prefix          Nexthop          MED    Lclpref    AS path
127.0.0.4:1:127.0.0.5/8
*                127.0.0.4              100      200 I
127.0.0.4:1:200.1.1.0/24
*                127.0.0.4              100      I

```

- Meaning**
- In the first output, the BGP session state is **Establ**, which means that the session is up and the PE devices are peered.
 - In the second output, Device PE1 has learned two BGP routes from Device PE2.

Verify the Dynamic Tunnel Routes on Device PE1

Purpose Verify the routes in the inet.3 routing table and the dynamic tunnel database information on Device PE1.

Action From operational mode, run the **show route table inet.3**, **show dynamic-tunnels database terse**, **show dynamic-tunnels database**, and **show dynamic-tunnels database summary** commands.

```

user@PE1> show route table inet.3
inet.3: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

127.0.0.0/8      *[Tunnel/300] 00:21:18
                  Tunnel
127.0.0.4/8      *[Tunnel/300] 00:21:18
                  Tunnel Composite

user@PE1> show dynamic-tunnels database terse
Table: inet.3

Destination-network: 127.0.0.0/8
Destination      Source      Next-hop      Type      Status
127.0.0.4/8      127.0.0.2   0xb395b10 nhid 613   udp      Up

user@PE1> show dynamic-tunnels database
Table: inet.3

Destination-network: 55.0.0.0/8

Destination-network: 55.66.0.0/16

Destination-network: 55.66.77.0/24
Tunnel to: 127.0.0.4/8
Reference count: 2
Next-hop type: UDP
Source address: 127.0.0.2 Tunnel Id: 2
Next hop: tunnel-composite, 0xb395b10, nhid 613
VPN Label: Push 299776 Reference count: 3
Traffic Statistics: Packets 0, Bytes 0
State: Up

user@PE1> show dynamic-tunnels database summary
Dynamic Tunnels, Total 1 displayed
GRE Tunnel:
Active Tunnel Mode, Next Hop Base
  IFL Based, Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
  Nexthop Based, Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
RSVP Tunnel:
  Total 0 displayed
UDP Tunnel:
  Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

```

- Meaning**
- In the first output, because Device PE1 is configured with the MPLS-over-UDP tunnel, a tunnel composite route is created for the inet.3 routing table route entry.
 - In the remaining outputs, the MPLS-over-UDP tunnel is displayed with the tunnel encapsulation type, tunnel next hop parameters, and tunnel status.

Verify the Dynamic Tunnel Routes on Device PE2

Purpose Verify the routes in the inet.3 routing table and the dynamic tunnel database information on Device PE2.

Action From operational mode, run the **show route table inet.3**, and the **show dynamic-tunnels database terse** commands.

```
user@PE2> show route table inet.3
inet.3: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

127.0.0.0/8      *[Tunnel/300] 00:39:31
                  Tunnel
127.0.0.2/8      *[Tunnel/300] 00:24:53
                  Tunnel Composite

user@PE1> show dynamic-tunnels database terse
Table: inet.3

Destination-network: 127.0.0.0/8
Destination      Source      Next-hop      Type      Status
127.0.0.2/8      127.0.0.4   0xb395450 nhid 615   udp      Up
```

Meaning The outputs show the MPLS-over-UDP tunnel creation and the next-hop ID assigned as the next-hop interface, similar to Device PE1.

Verifying That the Routes Have the Expected Indirect-Next-Hop Flag

Purpose Verify that Device PE1 and Device PE2 are configured to maintain the indirect next hop to forwarding next-hop binding on the Packet Forwarding Engine forwarding table.

Action From operational mode, run the **show krt indirect-next-hop** command on Device PE1 and Device PE2.

```
user@PE1> show krt indirect-next-hop
Indirect Nexthop:
Index: 1048574 Protocol next-hop address: 127.0.0.4
RIB Table: bgp.13vpn.0
Label: Push 299776
Policy Version: 1                      References: 1
Locks: 3                               0xb2ab630
Flags: 0x0
INH Session ID: 0x0
INH Version ID: 0
Ref RIB Table: unknown
  Tunnel type: UDP, Reference count: 3, nhid: 613
  Destination address: 127.0.0.4, Source address: 127.0.0.2
  Tunnel id: 2, VPN Label: Push 299776, TTL action: prop-ttl
IGP FRR Interesting proto count : 1
Chain IGP FRR Node Num          : 1
```

```

        IGP Resolver node(hex)      : 0xb3c70dc
        IGP Route handle(hex)       : 0xb1ae688      IGP rt_entry protocol
: Tunnel
        IGP Actual Route handle(hex) : 0x0          IGP Actual rt_entry protocol
: Any

```

```

user@PE2> show krt indirect-next-hop
Indirect Nexthop:
Index: 1048575 Protocol next-hop address: 127.0.0.2
RIB Table: bgp.13vpn.0
Label: Push 299776
Policy Version: 1                      References: 2
Locks: 3                               0xb2ab740
Flags: 0x0
INH Session ID: 0x0
INH Version ID: 0
Ref RIB Table: unknown
    Tunnel type: UDP, Reference count: 3, nhid: 615
    Destination address: 127.0.0.2, Source address: 127.0.0.4
    Tunnel id: 1, VPN Label: Push 299776, TTL action: prop-ttl
    IGP FRR Interesting proto count : 2
    Chain IGP FRR Node Num          : 1
        IGP Resolver node(hex)      : 0xb3d3a28
        IGP Route handle(hex)       : 0xb1ae634      IGP rt_entry protocol
: Tunnel
        IGP Actual Route handle(hex) : 0x0          IGP Actual rt_entry protocol
: Any

```

Meaning The outputs show that a next-hop-based dynamic MPLS-over-UDP tunnel is created between the PE devices.

Troubleshooting

To troubleshoot the next-hop-based dynamic tunnels, see:

- [Troubleshooting Commands on page 259](#)

Troubleshooting Commands

Problem The next-hop-based dynamic MPLS-over-UDP tunnel configuration is not taking effect.

Solution To troubleshoot the next-hop-based MPLS-over-UDP tunnel configuration, use the following **traceroute** commands at the **[edit routing-options dynamic-tunnels]** statement hierarchy:

- **traceoptions file *file-name***
- **traceoptions file size *file-size***
- **traceoptions flag all**

For example:

```
[edit routing-options dynamic-tunnels]
```

```

traceoptions {
  file udp_dyn_pe1.wri size 4294967295;
  flag all;
}

```

Release History Table

Release	Description
17.1R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.1, on MX Series routers with MPCs and MICs, the scaling limit of MPLS-over-UDP tunnels is increased.

**Related
Documentation**

- *Configuring GRE Tunnels for Layer 3 VPNs*
- *Example: Configuring a Next-Hop-Based Dynamic GRE Tunnels*

Anti-Spoofing Protection for Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnels Overview

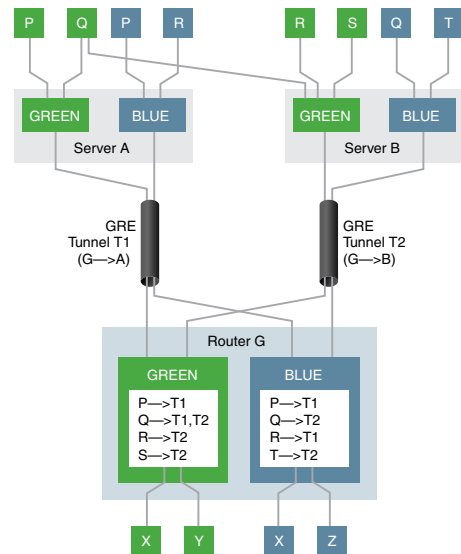
With the rise in deployment of high-scale IP tunnels in data centers, there is a need to add security measures that allow users to limit malicious traffic from compromised virtual machines (VMs). One possible attack is the injecting of traffic into an arbitrary customer VPN from a compromised server through the gateway router. In such cases, anti-spoofing checks on IP tunnels ensure that only legitimate sources are injecting traffic into data centers from their designated IP tunnels.

Next-hop-based dynamic IP tunnels create a tunnel composite next hop for every dynamic tunnel created on the device. Because next-hop-based dynamic tunnels remove the dependency on physical interfaces for every new dynamic tunnel configured, configuring next-hop-based dynamic tunnels provides a scaling advantage over the number of dynamic tunnels that can be created on a device. Starting in Junos OS Release 17.1, anti-spoofing capabilities for next-hop-based dynamic IP tunnels is provided for next-hop-based dynamic tunnels. With this enhancement, a security measure is implemented to prevent injecting of traffic into an arbitrary customer VPN from a compromised server through the gateway router.

Anti-spoofing is implemented using reverse path forwarding checks in the Packet Forwarding Engine. The checks are implemented for the traffic coming through the tunnel to the routing instance. Currently, when the gateway router receives traffic from a tunnel, only the destination lookup is done and the packet is forwarded accordingly. When anti-spoofing protection is enabled, the gateway router also does a source address lookup of the encapsulation packet IP header in the VPN, in addition to the tunnel destination lookup. This ensures that legitimate sources are injecting traffic through their designated IP tunnels. As a result, anti-spoofing protection ensures that the tunnel traffic is received from a legitimate source on the designated tunnels.

[Figure 31 on page 261](#) illustrates a sample topology with the requirements for anti-spoofing protection.

Figure 31: Anti-Spoofing Protection for Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnels



In this example, the gateway router is Router G. Router G has two VPNs—Green and Blue. The two servers, Server A and Server B, can reach the Green and Blue VPNs on Router G through the next-hop-based dynamic tunnels T1 and T2, respectively. Several hosts and virtual machines (P, Q, R, S, and T) connected to the servers can reach the VPNs through the gateway router, Router G. Router G has the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) tables for Green and Blue VPNs, each populated with the reachability information for the virtual machines in those VPNs.

For example, in VPN Green, Router G uses tunnel T1 to reach host P, tunnel T2 to reach hosts R and S, and load balancing is done between tunnels T1 and T2 to reach the multihomed host Q. In VPN Blue, Router G uses tunnel T1 to reach hosts P and R, and tunnel T2 to reach hosts Q and T.

The check passes for reverse path forwarding when:

- A packet comes from a legitimate source on its designated tunnel.
Host P in VPN Green sends a packet to host X using tunnel T1. Because Router G can reach host P through tunnel T1, it allows the packet to pass and forwards the packet to host X.
- A packet comes from a multihomed source on its designated tunnels.
Host Q in VPN Green is multihomed on servers A and B, and can reach Router G through tunnels T1 and T2. Host Q sends a packet to host Y using tunnel T1, and a packet to host X using tunnel T2. Because Router G can reach host Q through tunnels T1 and T2, it allows the packets to pass and forwards them to hosts Y and X, respectively.

Layer 3 VPNs do not have anti-spoofing protection enabled by default. To enable anti-spoofing for next-hop-based dynamic tunnels, include the **ip-tunnel-rpf-check** statement at the **[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name routing-options forwarding-table]** hierarchy level. The reverse path forwarding check is applied to the

VRF routing instance only. The default mode is set to **strict**, where the packet that comes from a source on a nondesignated tunnel does not pass the check. The **ip-tunnel-rpf-check** mode can be set as **loose**, where the reverse path forwarding check fails when the packet comes from a nonexistent source. An optional firewall filter can be configured under the **ip-tunnel-rpf-check** statement to count and log the packets that failed the reverse path forwarding check.

The following sample output shows an anti-spoofing configuration:

```
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name routing-options forwarding-table]
ip-tunnel-rpf-check {
  mode loose;
  fail-filter filter-name;
}
```

Take the following guidelines under consideration when configuring anti-spoofing protection for next-hop-based dynamic tunnels:

- Anti-spoofing protection can be enabled for IPv4 tunnels and IPv4 data traffic only. The anti-spoofing capabilities are not supported on IPv6 tunnels and IPv6 data traffic.
- Anti-spoofing for next-hop-based dynamic tunnels can detect and prevent a compromised virtual machine (inner source reverse path forwarding check) but not a compromised server that is label-spoofing.
- The next-hop-based IP tunnels can originate and terminate on an inet.0 routing table.
- Anti-spoofing protection is effective when the VRF routing instance has label-switched interfaces (LSIs) (using the **vrf-table-label**), or virtual tunnel (VT) interfaces. With **per-next-hop** label on the VRF routing instance, anti-spoofing protection is not supported.
- The **rpf fail-filter** is applicable only to the inner IP packet.
- Enabling anti-spoofing checks does not affect the scaling limit of the next-hop-based dynamic tunnels on a device.
- The system resource utilization with anti-spoofing protection enabled for the VRF routing instance is slightly higher than the utilization of next-hop-based dynamic tunnels without the anti-spoofing protection enabled.
- Anti-spoofing protection requires additional source IP address checks, which has minimal impact on network performance.
- Graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES) and in-service software upgrade (ISSU) are supported with anti-spoofing protection.

**Related
Documentation**

- [ip-tunnel-rpf-check on page 1549](#)
- [Example: Configuring Anti-Spoofing Protection for Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnels on page 263](#)

Example: Configuring Anti-Spoofing Protection for Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnels

This example shows how to configure reverse path forwarding checks for the virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) routing instance to enable anti-spoofing protection for next-hop-based dynamic tunnels. The checks ensure that legitimate sources are injecting traffic through their designated IP tunnels.

- [Requirements on page 263](#)
- [Overview on page 263](#)
- [Configuration on page 265](#)
- [Verification on page 270](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Three MX Series Routers with MICs, each connected to a host device.
- Junos OS Release 17.1 or later running on one or all the routers.

Before you begin:

- Enable tunnel services configuration on the Flexible PIC Concentrator.
- Configure the router interfaces.
- Configure the router-ID and assign an autonomous system number for the router.
- Establish an internal BGP (IBGP) session with the tunnel endpoints.
- Configure RSVP on all the routers.
- Configure OSPF or any other interior gateway protocol on all the routers.
- Configure two dynamic next-hop-based IP tunnels between the two routers.
- Configure a VRF routing instance for every router-to-host connection.

Overview

Starting in Junos OS Release 17.1, anti-spoofing capabilities are added to next-hop-based dynamic IP tunnels, where checks are implemented for the traffic coming through the tunnel to the routing instance using reverse path forwarding in the Packet Forwarding Engine.

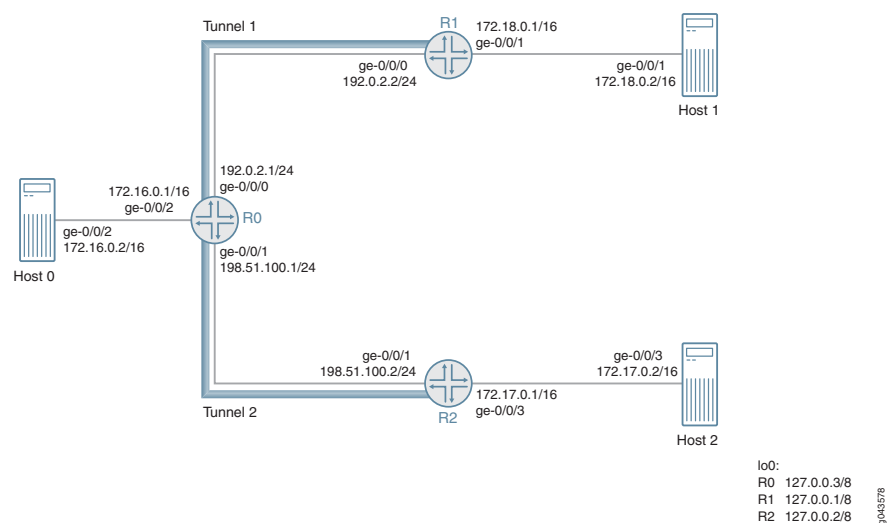
Currently, when the gateway router receives traffic from a tunnel, only the destination address lookup is done before forwarding. With anti-spoofing protection, the gateway router does a source address lookup of the encapsulation packet IP header in the VPN to ensure that legitimate sources are injecting traffic through their designated IP tunnels. This is called the strict mode and is the default behavior of anti-spoofing protection. To pass traffic from nondesignated tunnels, the reverse path forwarding check is enabled in the loose mode. For traffic received from nonexistent sources, the reverse path forwarding check fails for both the strict and loose modes.

Anti-spoofing is supported on VRF routing instances. To enable anti-spoofing for dynamic tunnels, include the `ip-tunnel-rpf-check` statement at the `[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name routing-options forwarding-table]` hierarchy level.

Topology

Figure 32 on page 264 illustrates a sample network topology enabled with anti-spoofing protection. Routers R0, R1 and R2 are each connected to hosts Host0, Host1, and Host2, respectively. Two generic routing encapsulation (GRE) next-hop-based dynamic tunnels, Tunnel 1 and Tunnel 2 – connect Router R0 with Routers R1 and R2, respectively. The VRF routing instance is running between each router and its connected host devices.

Figure 32: Anti-Spoofing Protection for Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnels



Taking as an example, three packets (Packets A, B, and C) are received on Router 0 from Router R2 through the next-hop-based dynamic GRE tunnel (Tunnel 2). The source IP address of these packets are 172.17.0.2 (Packet A), 172.18.0.2 (Packet B), and 172.20.0.2 (Packet C).

The source IP address of Packets A and B belong to Host 2 and Host 1, respectively. Packet C is a nonexistent source tunnel. The designated tunnel in this example is Tunnel 2, and the nondesignated tunnel is Tunnel 1. Therefore, the packets are processed as follows:

- **Packet A**—Because the source is coming from a designated tunnel (Tunnel 2), Packet A passes the reverse path forwarding check and is processed for forwarding through Tunnel 2.
- **Packet B**—Because the source is coming from Tunnel 1, which is a nondesignated tunnel, by default, Packet B fails the reverse path forwarding check in the strict mode. If loose mode is enabled, Packet B is allowed for forwarding.
- **Packet C**—Because the source is a nonexistent tunnel source, Packet C fails the reverse path forwarding check, and the packet is not forwarded.

Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level, and then enter **commit** from configuration mode.

```

Router R0
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 198.51.100.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 vlan-id 1
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.0.1/16
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.1.1/32
set routing-options router-id 10.1.1.1
set routing-options autonomous-system 100
set routing-options dynamic-tunnels gre next-hop-based-tunnel
set routing-options dynamic-tunnels T1 source-address 192.0.2.1
set routing-options dynamic-tunnels T1 gre
set routing-options dynamic-tunnels T1 destination-networks 192.0.2.0/24
set routing-options dynamic-tunnels T2 source-address 198.51.100.1
set routing-options dynamic-tunnels T2 gre
set routing-options dynamic-tunnels T2 destination-networks 198.51.100.0/24
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols bgp group IBGP type internal
set protocols bgp group IBGP local-address 10.1.1.1
set protocols bgp group IBGP family inet-vpn unicast
set protocols bgp group IBGP neighbor 20.1.1.1
set protocols bgp group IBGP neighbor 30.1.1.1
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
set routing-instances VPN1 instance-type vrf
set routing-instances VPN1 interface ge-0/0/2.0
set routing-instances VPN1 route-distinguisher 100:100
set routing-instances VPN1 vrf-target target:100:1
set routing-instances VPN1 vrf-table-label
set routing-instances VPN1 routing-options forwarding-table ip-tunnel-rpf-check mode
strict
set routing-instances VPN1 protocols bgp group External type external
set routing-instances VPN1 protocols bgp group External family inet unicast
set routing-instances VPN1 protocols bgp group External peer-as 200
set routing-instances VPN1 protocols bgp group External neighbor 172.16.0.1

Router R1
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 vlan-id 2
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 172.18.0.1/16
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 20.1.1.1/32
set routing-options router-id 20.1.1.1
set routing-options autonomous-system 100
set routing-options dynamic-tunnels gre next-hop-based-tunnel
set routing-options dynamic-tunnels T1 source-address 192.0.2.2

```

```

set routing-options dynamic-tunnels T1 gre
set routing-options dynamic-tunnels T1 destination-networks 192.0.2.0/24
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols bgp group IBGP type internal
set protocols bgp group IBGP local-address 20.1.1.1
set protocols bgp group IBGP family inet-vpn unicast
set protocols bgp group IBGP neighbor 30.1.1.1
set protocols bgp group IBGP neighbor 10.1.1.1
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
set routing-instances VPN2 instance-type vrf
set routing-instances VPN2 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set routing-instances VPN2 route-distinguisher 100:200
set routing-instances VPN2 vrf-target target:200:1
set routing-instances VPN2 vrf-table-label

```

```

R2  set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 198.51.100.2/24
    set interfaces ge-0/0/2 vlan-tagging
    set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 vlan-id 3
    set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 172.17.0.1/16
    set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 30.1.1.1/32
    set routing-options router-id 30.1.1.1
    set routing-options autonomous-system 100
    set routing-options dynamic-tunnels gre next-hop-based-tunnel
    set routing-options dynamic-tunnels T2 source-address 198.51.100.2
    set routing-options dynamic-tunnels T2 gre
    set routing-options dynamic-tunnels T2 destination-networks 198.51.100.0/24
    set protocols rsvp interface all
    set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
    set protocols bgp group IBGP type internal
    set protocols bgp group IBGP local-address 30.1.1.1
    set protocols bgp group IBGP family inet-vpn unicast
    set protocols bgp group IBGP neighbor 20.1.1.1
    set protocols bgp group IBGP neighbor 10.1.1.1
    set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
    set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
    set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
    set routing-instances VPN3 instance-type vrf
    set routing-instances VPN3 interface ge-0/0/2.0
    set routing-instances VPN3 route-distinguisher 100:300
    set routing-instances VPN3 vrf-target target:300:1
    set routing-instances VPN3 vrf-table-label

```

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires that you navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure Router R0:

1. Configure Router R0's interfaces, including the loopback interface.

```

[edit interfaces]
user@R0# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.1/24

```

```
user@R0# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 198.51.100.1/24
```

```
user@R0# set ge-0/0/2 vlan-tagging
user@R0# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 vlan-id 1
user@R0# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.0.1/16
```

```
user@R0# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.1.1/32
```

2. Assign the router ID and autonomous system number for Router R0.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@R0# set router-id 10.1.1.1
user@R0# set autonomous-system 100
```

3. Configure IBGP peering between the routers.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R0# set bgp group IBGP type internal
user@R0# set bgp group IBGP local-address 10.1.1.1
user@R0# set bgp group IBGP family inet-vpn unicast
user@R0# set bgp group IBGP neighbor 20.1.1.1
user@R0# set bgp group IBGP neighbor 30.1.1.1
```

4. Configure OSPF on all the interfaces of Router R0, excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R0# set ospf traffic-engineering
user@R0# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
user@R0# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
```

5. Configure RSVP on all the interfaces of Router R0, excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R0# set rsvp interface all
user@R0# set rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
```

6. Enable next-hop-based dynamic GRE tunnel configuration on Router R0.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@R0# set dynamic-tunnels gre next-hop-based-tunnel
```

7. Configure the dynamic GRE tunnel parameters from Router R0 to Router R1.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@R0# set dynamic-tunnels T1 source-address 192.0.2.1
user@R0# set dynamic-tunnels T1 gre
user@R0# set dynamic-tunnels T1 destination-networks 192.0.2.0/24
```

8. Configure the dynamic GRE tunnel parameters from Router R0 to Router R2.

```
[edit routing-options]
```

```
user@R0# set dynamic-tunnels T2 source-address 198.51.100.1
user@R0# set dynamic-tunnels T2 gre
user@R0# set dynamic-tunnels T2 destination-networks 198.51.100.0/24
```

9. Configure a virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) routing instance on Router R0, and assign the interface connecting to Host 1 to the VRF instance.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@R0# set VPN1 instance-type vrf
user@R0# set VPN1 route-distinguisher 100:100
user@R0# set VPN1 vrf-target target:100:1
user@R0# set VPN1 vrf-table-label
```

```
user@R0# set VPN1 interface ge-0/0/2.0
```

10. Configure an external BGP session with Host 1 for the VRF routing instance.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@R0# set VPN1 protocols bgp group External type external
user@R0# set VPN1 protocols bgp group External family inet unicast
user@R0# set VPN1 protocols bgp group External peer-as 200
user@R0# set VPN1 protocols bgp group External neighbor 172.16.0.1
```

11. Configure anti-spoofing protection for the VRF routing instance on Router R0. This enables reverse path forwarding check for the next-hop-based dynamic tunnels, T1 and T2, on Router 0.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@R0# set VPN1 routing-options forwarding-table ip-tunnel-rpf-check mode
strict
```

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show routing-options**, **show protocols**, and **show routing-options** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@R0# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.0.2.1/24;
    }
  }
}
ge-0/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 198.51.100.1/24;
    }
  }
}
```

```

}
ge-0/0/2 {
  vlan-tagging;
  unit 0 {
    vlan-id 1;
    family inet {
      address 172.16.0.1/16;
    }
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.1.1.1/32;
    }
  }
}

user@R0# show routing-options
router-id 10.1.1.1;
autonomous-system 100;
dynamic-tunnels {
  gre next-hop-based-tunnel;
  T1 {
    source-address 192.0.2.1;
    gre;
    destination-networks {
      192.0.2.0/24;
    }
  }
  T2 {
    source-address 198.51.100.1;
    gre;
    destination-networks {
      198.51.100.0/24;
    }
  }
}

user@R0# show protocols
rsvp {
  interface all;
  interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
  }
}
bgp {
  group IBGP {
    type internal;
    local-address 10.1.1.1;
    family inet-vpn {
      unicast;
    }
    neighbor 20.1.1.1;
    neighbor 30.1.1.1;
  }
}

```

```
ospf {
  traffic-engineering;
  area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface lo0.0 {
      passive;
    }
    interface all;
  }
}

user@R0# show routing-instances
VPN1 {
  instance-type vrf;
  interface ge-0/0/2.0;
  route-distinguisher 100:100;
  vrf-target target:100:1;
  vrf-table-label;
  routing-options {
    forwarding-table {
      ip-tunnel-rpf-check {
        mode strict;
      }
    }
  }
  protocols {
    bgp {
      group External {
        type external;
        family inet {
          unicast;
        }
        peer-as 200;
        neighbor 172.16.0.1;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- [Verifying Basic Configuration on page 270](#)
- [Verifying Dynamic Tunnel Configuration on page 271](#)
- [Verifying Anti-Spoofing Protection Configuration on page 272](#)

Verifying Basic Configuration

Purpose Verify the OSPF and BGP peering status between the Router R0 and Routers R1 and R2.

Action From operational mode, run the **show ospf neighbor** and **show bgp summary** commands.

```
user@R0> show ospf neighbor
```

Address	Interface	State	ID	Pri	Dead
192.0.2.2	ge-0/0/0.0	Full	20.1.1.1	128	32
198.51.100.2	ge-0/0/1.0	Full	30.1.1.1	128	32

```
user@R0> show bgp summary
```

Groups: 2 Peers: 3 Down peers: 1

Table	Tot Paths	Act Paths	Suppressed	History	Damp	State	Pending
bgp.13vpn.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

```
Peer
```

Peer	AS	InPkt	OutPkt	OutQ	Flaps	Last Up/Dwn
20.1.1.1	100	182	178	0	0	1:20:27

State|#Active/Received/Accepted/Damped...

```
Establ
```

bgp.13vpn.0: 0/0/0/0

30.1.1.1	100	230	225	0	0	1:41:51
----------	-----	-----	-----	---	---	---------

```
Establ
```

bgp.13vpn.0: 0/0/0/0

172.16.0.1	200	0	0	0	0	1:42:08
------------	-----	---	---	---	---	---------

```
Establ
```

Meaning The OSPF and BGP sessions are up and running between the Routers R0, R1, and R2.

Verifying Dynamic Tunnel Configuration

Purpose Verify the status of the next-hop-based dynamic GRE tunnels between the Router R0 and Routers R1 and R2.

Action From operational mode, run the **show route table inet.3**, and the **show dynamic-tunnels database terse** commands.

```
user@R0> show route table inet.3

inet.3: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

192.0.2.0/24      * [Tunnel/300] 01:47:57
                  Tunnel
192.0.2.2/24      * [Tunnel/300] 01:47:57
                  Tunnel Composite

198.51.100.0/24   * [Tunnel/300] 01:47:57
                  Tunnel
198.51.100.2/24   * [Tunnel/300] 01:47:57
                  Tunnel Composite

user@R0> show dynamic-tunnels database terse
Table: inet.3

Destination-network: 192.0.2.0/24
Destination      Source      Next-hop      Type      Status
192.0.2.2/24     192.0.2.1   0xb395e70     nhid 612   gre      Up

Destination-network: 198.51.100.0/24
Destination      Source      Next-hop      Type      Status
198.51.100.2     198.51.100.1 0xb395e70     nhid 612   gre      Up
```

Meaning The two next-hop-based dynamic GRE tunnels, Tunnel 1 and Tunnel 2, are up.

Verifying Anti-Spoofing Protection Configuration

Purpose Verify that the reverse path forwarding check has been enabled on the VRF routing instance on Router R0.

Action From the operational mode, run the **show krt table VPN1.inet.0 detail**.

```
user@R0> show krt table VPN1.inet.0 detail
KRT tables:
VPN1.inet.0          : GF: 1 krt-index: 8      ID: 0 kernel-id: 8
  flags: (null)
  tunnel rpf config data : enable, strict, filter [0], 0x2
  tunnel rpf tlv data : enable, strict, filter [0], 0x4
  unicast reverse path: disabled
  fast-reroute-priority: 0
  Permanent NextHops
    Multicast      : 0 Broadcast : 0
    Receive        : 0 Discard   : 0
    Multicast Discard: 0 Reject   : 0
    Local          : 0 Deny      : 0
    Table          : 0
```

Meaning The configured reverse path forwarding check is enabled on the VRF routing instance in the strict mode.

Related Documentation

- [Anti-Spoofing Protection for Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnels Overview on page 260](#)
- [ip-tunnel-rpf-check on page 1549](#)

CHAPTER 4

Configuring MPLS-Signaled LSPs

- [Configuring the Ingress and Egress Router Addresses for LSPs on page 276](#)
- [Configuring Primary and Secondary LSPs on page 278](#)
- [Configuring a Text Description for LSPs on page 281](#)
- [Configuring the Entropy Label for LSPs on page 282](#)
- [Configuring Corouted Bidirectional LSPs on page 284](#)
- [Configuring Ultimate-Hop Popping for LSPs on page 286](#)
- [Configuring an LSP Across ASs on page 290](#)
- [Configuring Fast Reroute on page 291](#)
- [Configuring the Optimization Interval for Fast Reroute Paths on page 292](#)
- [Adding LSP-Related Routes to the inet.3 or inet6.3 Routing Table on page 293](#)
- [Configuring the Connection Between Ingress and Egress Routers on page 294](#)
- [Configuring LSP Metrics on page 295](#)
- [Configuring CSPF Tie Breaking on page 296](#)
- [Configuring Load Balancing Based on MPLS Labels on page 297](#)
- [Disabling Normal TTL Decrementing on page 301](#)
- [Configuring MPLS Soft Preemption on page 303](#)
- [Disabling Constrained-Path LSP Computation on page 304](#)
- [Configuring Administrative Groups for LSPs on page 305](#)
- [Configuring Extended Administrative Groups for LSPs on page 307](#)
- [Configuring Preference Values for LSPs on page 309](#)
- [Disabling Path Route Recording by LSPs on page 309](#)
- [Configuring Class of Service for MPLS LSPs on page 309](#)
- [Achieving a Make-Before-Break, Hitless Switchover for LSPs on page 313](#)
- [Configuring Adaptive LSPs on page 316](#)
- [Configuring Priority and Preemption for LSPs on page 317](#)
- [Optimizing Signaled LSPs on page 318](#)
- [Configuring the Smart Optimize Timer for LSPs on page 321](#)
- [Limiting the Number of Hops in LSPs on page 322](#)

- [Configuring the Bandwidth Value for LSPs on page 323](#)
- [Automatic Bandwidth Allocation for LSPs on page 323](#)
- [Configuring Automatic Bandwidth Allocation for LSPs on page 324](#)
- [Configuring Reporting of Automatic Bandwidth Allocation Statistics for LSPs on page 331](#)
- [Configuring Hot Standby of Secondary Paths for LSPs on page 334](#)
- [Damping Advertisement of LSP State Changes on page 335](#)

Configuring the Ingress and Egress Router Addresses for LSPs

The following sections describe how to specify the addresses of an LSP's ingress and egress routers:

- [Configuring the Ingress Router Address for LSPs on page 276](#)
- [Configuring the Egress Router Address for LSPs on page 276](#)
- [Preventing the Addition of Egress Router Addresses to Routing Tables on page 277](#)

Configuring the Ingress Router Address for LSPs

The local router always is considered to be the ingress router, which is the beginning of the LSP. The software automatically determines the proper outgoing interface and IP address to use to reach the next router in an LSP.

By default, the router ID is chosen as the address of the ingress router. To override the automatic selection of the source address, specify a source address in the **from** statement:

```
from address;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name]**
- **[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name]**

The outgoing interface used by the LSP is not affected by the source address that you configure.

Configuring the Egress Router Address for LSPs

When configuring an LSP, you must specify the address of the egress router by including the **to** statement:

```
to address;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name]**
- **[edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path lsp-name]**
- **[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name]**
- **[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls static-label-switched-path lsp-name]**

When you are setting up a signaled LSP, the **to** statement is the only required statement. All other statements are optional.

After the LSP is established, the address of the egress router is installed as a host route in the routing table. This route can then be used by BGP to forward traffic.

To have the software send BGP traffic over an LSP, the address of the egress router is the same as the address of the BGP next hop. You can specify the egress router's address as any one of the router's interface addresses or as the BGP router ID. If you specify a different address, even if the address is on the same router, BGP traffic is not sent over the LSP.

To determine the address of the BGP next hop, use the **show route detail** command. To determine the destination address of an LSP, use the **show mpls lsp** command. To determine whether a route has gone through an LSP, use the **show route** or **show route forwarding-table** command. In the output of these last two commands, the **label-switched-path** or **push** keyword included with the route indicates it has passed through an LSP. Also, use the **traceroute** command to trace the actual path to which the route leads. This is another indication whether a route has passed through an LSP.

You also can manipulate the address of the BGP next hop by defining a BGP import policy filter that sets the route's next-hop address.

Preventing the Addition of Egress Router Addresses to Routing Tables

You must configure an address using the **to** statement for all LSPs. This address is always installed as a /32 prefix in the inet.3 or inet.0 routing tables. You can prevent the egress router address configured using the **to** statement from being added to the inet.3 and inet.0 routing tables by including the **no-install-to-address** statement.

Some reasons not to install the **to** statement address in the inet.3 and inet.0 routing tables include the following:

- Allow Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) RSVP LSPs to be mapped to traffic intended for secondary loopback addresses. If you configure an RSVP tunnel, including the **no-install-to-address** statement, and then configure an **install pfx/ <active>** policy later, you can do the following:
 - Verify that the LSP was set up correctly without impacting traffic.
 - Map traffic to the LSP in incremental steps.
 - Map traffic to the destination loopback address (the BGP next hop) by removing the **no-install-to-address** statement once troubleshooting is complete.
- Prevent CCC connections from losing IP traffic. When an LSP determines that it does not belong to a connection, it installs the address specified with the **to** statement in the inet.3 routing table. IP traffic is then forwarded to the CCC remote endpoint, which can cause some types of PICs to fail.

To prevent the egress router address configured using the **to** statement from being added to the inet.3 and inet.0 routing tables, include the **no-install-to-address** statement:

`no-install-to-address;`

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls `label-switched-path` *lsp-name*]
- [edit protocols mpls `static-label-switched-path` *lsp-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls `label-switched-path` *lsp-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls `static-label-switched-path` *lsp-name*]

Configuring Primary and Secondary LSPs

By default, an LSP routes itself hop-by-hop toward the egress router. The LSP tends to follow the shortest path as dictated by the local routing table, usually taking the same path as destination-based, best-effort traffic. These paths are “soft” in nature because they automatically re-route themselves whenever a change occurs in a routing table or in the status of a node or link.

To configure the path so that it follows a particular route, create a named path using the **path** statement, as described in [“Creating Named Paths” on page 64](#). Then apply the named path by including the **primary** or **secondary** statement. A named path can be referenced by any number of LSPs.

To configure primary and secondary paths for an LSP, complete the steps in the following sections:

- [Configuring Primary and Secondary Paths for an LSP on page 278](#)
- [Configuring the Revert Timer for LSPs on page 279](#)
- [Specifying the Conditions for Path Selection on page 280](#)

Configuring Primary and Secondary Paths for an LSP

The **primary** statement creates the primary path, which is the LSP's preferred path. The **secondary** statement creates an alternative path. If the primary path can no longer reach the egress router, the alternative path is used.

To configure primary and secondary paths, include the **primary** and **secondary** statements:

```
primary path-name {  
  ...  
}  
secondary path-name {  
  ...  
}
```

You can include these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls `label-switched-path` *lsp-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls `label-switched-path` *lsp-name*]

When the software switches from the primary to a secondary path, it continuously attempts to revert to the primary path, switching back to it when it is again reachable, but no sooner than the retry time specified in the **retry-timer** statement. (For more information, see [“Configuring the Connection Between Ingress and Egress Routers” on page 294.](#))

You can configure zero or one primary path. If you do not configure a primary path, the first secondary path that is established is selected as the path.

You can configure zero or more secondary paths. All secondary paths are equal. The software does not attempt to switch among secondary paths. If the current secondary path is not available, the next one is tried in no particular order. To create a set of equal paths, specify secondary paths without specifying a primary path.

If you do not specify any named paths, or if the path that you specify is empty, the software makes all routing decisions necessary to reach the egress router.

Configuring the Revert Timer for LSPs

For LSPs configured with both primary and secondary paths, it is possible to configure the revert timer. If a primary path goes down and traffic is switched to the secondary path, the revert timer specifies the amount of time (in seconds) that the LSP must wait before it can revert traffic back to a primary path. If during this time, the primary path experiences any connectivity problems or stability problems, the timer is restarted. You can configure the revert timer for both static and dynamic LSPs.

The Junos OS also makes a determination as to which path is the preferred path. The preferred path is the path that has not encountered any difficulty in the last revert timer period. If both the primary and secondary paths have encountered difficulty, neither path is considered preferred. However, if one of the paths is dynamic and the other static, the dynamic path is selected as the preferred path.

If you have configured BFD on the LSP, Junos OS waits until the BFD session comes up on the primary path before starting the revert timer counter.

The range of values you can configure for the revert timer is 0 through 65,535 seconds. The default value is 60 seconds.

If you configure a value of 0 seconds, the traffic on the LSP, once switched from the primary path to the secondary path, remains on the secondary path permanently (until the network operator intervenes or until the secondary path goes down).

You can configure the revert timer for all LSPs on the router at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy level or for a specific LSP at the **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name*]** hierarchy level.

To configure the revert timer, include the **revert-timer** statement:

```
revert-timer seconds;
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the summary section for this statement.

Specifying the Conditions for Path Selection

When you have configured both primary and secondary paths for an LSP, you may need to ensure that only a specific path is used.

The **select** statement is optional. If you do not include it, MPLS uses an automatic path selection algorithm.

The **manual** and **unconditional** options do the following:

- **manual**—The path is immediately selected for carrying traffic as long as it is up and stable. Traffic is sent to other working paths if the current path is down or degraded (receiving errors). This parameter overrides all other path attributes except the **select unconditional** statement.
- **unconditional**—The path is selected for carrying traffic unconditionally, regardless of whether the path is currently down or degraded (receiving errors). This parameter overrides all other path attributes.

Because the **unconditional** option switches to a path without regard to its current status, be aware of the following potential consequences of specifying it:

- If a path is not currently up when you enable the **unconditional** option, traffic can be disrupted. Ensure that the path is functional before specifying the **unconditional** option.
- Once a path is selected because it has the **unconditional** option enabled, all other paths for the LSP are gradually cleared, including the primary and standby paths. No path can act as a standby to an unconditional path, so signaling those paths serves no purpose.

For a specific path, the **manual** and **unconditional** options are mutually exclusive. You can include the **select** statement with the **manual** option in the configuration of only one of an LSP's paths, and the **select** statement with the **unconditional** option in the configuration of only one other of its paths.

Enabling or disabling the **manual** and **unconditional** options for the **select** statement while LSPs and their paths are up does not disrupt traffic.

To specify that a path be selected for carrying traffic if it is up and stable for at least the revert timer window, include the **select** statement with the **manual** option:

```
select manual;
```

To specify that a path should always be selected for carrying traffic, even if it is currently down or degraded, include the **select** statement with the **unconditional** option:

```
select unconditional;
```

You can include the **select** statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name* (**primary** | **secondary**) *path-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name* (**primary** | **secondary**) *path-name*]

Configuring a Text Description for LSPs

You can provide a textual description for an LSP by enclosing any descriptive text that includes spaces within quotation marks (" "). The descriptive text you include is displayed in the detail output of the **show mpls lsp** or the **show mpls container-lsp** command.

Adding a text description for an LSP has no effect on the operation of the LSP. The LSP text description can be no more than 80 characters in length.

To provide a textual description for an LSP, include the **description** statement at any of the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name*]
- [edit protocols mpls **container-label-switched-path** *lsp-name*]
- [edit protocols mpls **static-label-switched-path** *lsp-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls **static-label-switched-path** *lsp-name*]

Before you begin:

- Configure the device interfaces.
- Configure the device for network communication.
- Enable MPLS on the device interfaces.
- Configure an LSP in the MPLS domain.

To add a text description for an LSP:

1. Enter any text describing the LSP.

```
[edit protocols mpls lsp lsp-name]
user@host# set description text
```

For example:

```
[edit protocols mpls lsp LSP1]
user@host# set description "Connecting remote device"
```

2. Verify and commit the configuration.

For example:

```
[edit protocols mpls lsp]
user@host# set protocols mpls label-switched-path LSP1 to 1.1.1.1
user@host# set protocols mpls label-switched-path LSP1 description "Connecting
remote device"
user@host# set protocols mpls interface ge-1/0/8.0

[edit]
user@host# commit
```

commit complete

3. View the description of an LSP using the **show mpls lsp detail** or **show mpls container-lsp detail** command, depending on the type of LSP configured.

```
user@host> show mpls lsp detail
```

```
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
```

```
1.1.1.1
```

```
From: 0.0.0.0, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 1, LSPname: LSP1
```

```
Description: Connecting remote device
```

```
ActivePath: (none)
```

```
LSPtype: Static Configured, Penultimate hop popping
```

```
LoadBalance: Random
```

```
Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
```

```
Primary State: Up
```

```
Priorities: 7 0
```

```
SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
```

```
No computed ERO.
```

```
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0
```

```
Egress LSP: 0 sessions
```

```
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

```
Transit LSP: 0 sessions
```

```
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

- Related Documentation
- [label-switched-path on page 1561](#)
 - [Configuring LSP Metrics on page 295](#)

Configuring the Entropy Label for LSPs

The insertion of entropy labels for an LSP enables transit routers to load-balance MPLS traffic across ECMP paths or Link Aggregation groups using just the MPLS label stack as a hash input without having to rely on deep packet inspection. Deep packet inspection requires more of the router's processing power and different routers have differing deep-packet inspection capabilities.

To configure the entropy label for an LSP, complete the following steps:

1. On the ingress router, include the **entropy-label** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls labeled-switched-path *labeled-switched-path-name*]** hierarchy level or at the **[edit protocols mpls static-labeled-switched-path *labeled-switched-path-name* ingress]** hierarchy level. The entropy label is added to the MPLS label stack and can be processed in the forwarding plane.

```
entropy-label;
```



NOTE: This is only applicable for RSVP and static LSPs.

2. On the ingress router, you can configure an ingress policy for LDP-signaled LSPs:

```
entropy-label {
  ingress-policy policy-name;
}
```

Configure the ingress policy at the **[edit policy-options]** hierarchy level:

```
policy-options {
  policy-statement policy-name {
    term term-name {
      from {
        prefix-list prefix-list-name;
      }
      then actions;
    }
  }
}
```

The following shows an example of an entropy label ingress policy.

```
policy-options {
  policy-statement entropy-policy {
    term no-insert-entropy-label {
      from {
        prefix-list no-entropy-label-fec;
      }
      then accept;
    }
  }
}
```

3. (Optional) By default, routers that support the pushing and popping of entropy labels are configured with the **load-balance-label-capability** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options]** hierarchy level to signal the labels on a per-LSP basis. If the peer router is not equipped to handle load-balancing labels, you can prevent the provider edge (PE) router from signaling the entropy label capability by configuring the **no-load-balance-label-capability** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit forwarding-options]
user@PE no-load-balance-label-capability;
```

Transit routers require no configuration. The presence of the entropy label indicates to the transit router to load balance based solely on the MPLS label stack.

Penultimate hop routers pop the entropy label by default.

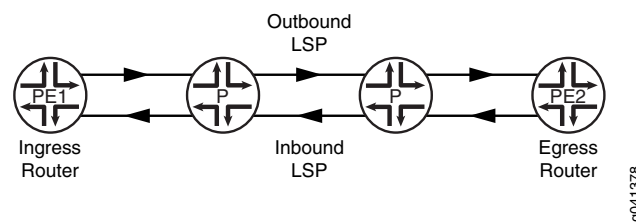
- Related Documentation**
- [entropy-label on page 1529](#)
 - [ingress-policy on page 1556](#)

Configuring Corouted Bidirectional LSPs

A corouted bidirectional packet LSP is a combination of two LSPs sharing the same path between a pair of ingress and egress nodes, as shown in [Figure 33 on page 284](#). It is established using the GMPLS extensions to RSVP-TE. This type of LSP can be used to carry any of the standard types of MPLS-based traffic, including Layer 2 VPNs, Layer 2 circuits, and Layer 3 VPNs. You can configure a single BFD session for the bidirectional LSP (you do not need to configure a BFD session for each LSP in each direction). You can also configure a single standby bidirectional LSP to provide a backup for the primary bidirectional LSP. Corouted bidirectional LSPs are supported for both penultimate hop popping (PHP) and ultimate hop popping (UHP).

High availability is available for bidirectional LSPs. You can enable graceful restart and nonstop active routing. Graceful restart and nonstop active routing are supported when the restarting router is the ingress, egress, or transit router for the bidirectional LSP.

Figure 33: Corouted Bidirectional LSP



To configure a corouted bidirectional LSP:

1. In configuration mode, configure the ingress router for the LSP and include the **corouted-bidirectional** statement to specify that the LSP be established as a corouted bidirectional LSP.

The path is computed using CSPF and initiated using RSVP signaling (just like a unidirectional RSVP signaled LSP). Both the path to the egress router and the reverse path from the egress router are created when this configuration is committed.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@PE1# set label-switched-path sample-lsp corouted-bidirectional
```

2. (Optional) For a reverse path, configure an LSP on the egress router and include the **corouted-bidirectional-passive** statement to associate the LSP with another LSP.

No path computation or signaling is used for this LSP since it relies on the path computation and signaling provided by the ingress LSP. You cannot configure both the **corouted-bidirectional** statement and the **corouted-bidirectional-passive** statement on the same LSP.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@PE1# set label-switched-path sample-lsp-reverse-path
corouted-bidirectional-passive
```

This statement also makes it easier to debug corouted bidirectional LSPs. If you configure the **corouted-bidirectional-passive** statement (again, on the egress router),

you can issue `ping mpls lsp-end-point`, `ping mpls ldp`, `ping mpls rsvp`, `traceroute mpls ldp`, and `traceroute mpls rsvp` commands to test the corouted bidirectional LSP from the egress router.

3. Use the `show mpls lsp extensive` and the `show rsvp session extensive` commands to display information about the bidirectional LSP.

The following shows output for the `show rsvp session extensive` command when run on an ingress router with a bidirectional LSP configured:

```
user@PE1> show rsvp session extensive
Ingress RSVP: 2 sessions

10.255.14.39
  From: 10.255.14.43, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: l-to-h, LSPpath: Primary
  LSPtype: Static Configured
  Bidirectional, Upstream label in: 3, Upstream label out: -
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 300032
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: -, Label out: 300032
  Time left: -, Since: Tue May 31 08:49:25 2011
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 24617 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: localclient
  Adspec: sent MTU 1500
  Path MTU: received 1500
  PATH sentto: 10.1.1.2 (ge-0/0/0.0) 3396 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 10.1.1.2 (ge-0/0/0.0) 3394 pkts
  PATH notifyto: localclient
  RESV notifyto: 10.255.14.39
  Protection attributes: primary, working, 1:N protection
  Association attributes: recovery, src 10.255.14.43, id 1
  Explct route: 10.1.1.2 10.1.2.2 10.1.3.2
  Record route: 10.1.1.2 10.1.2.2 10.1.3.2

10.255.14.39
  From: 10.255.14.43, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: l-to-h, LSPpath: Secondary
  LSPtype: Static Configured
  Bidirectional, Upstream label in: 3, Upstream label out: -
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 300032
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: -, Label out: 300032
  Time left: -, Since: Tue May 31 08:49:25 2011
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 2 receiver 24617 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: localclient
  Adspec: sent MTU 1500
  Path MTU: received 1500
  PATH sentto: 10.1.1.2 (ge-0/0/0.0) 3396 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 10.1.1.2 (ge-0/0/0.0) 3394 pkts
  Protection attributes: primary, protecting
  Association attributes: recovery, src 10.255.14.43, id 1
  Explct route: 10.2.1.2 10.2.2.2 10.2.3.2
  Record route: 10.2.1.2 10.2.2.2 10.2.3.2
Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0

Egress RSVP: 0 sessions
```

Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit RSVP: 0 sessions

Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

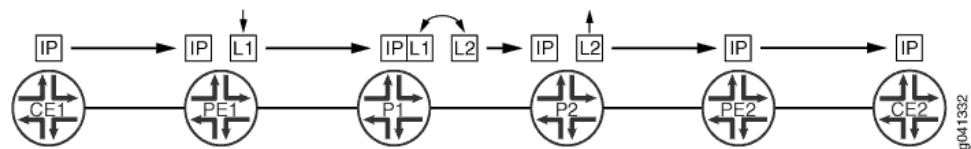
- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring Ultimate-Hop Popping for LSPs on page 286](#)
 - [Configuring LDP Graceful Restart on page 656](#)
 - [Configuring RSVP Graceful Restart on page 594](#)
 - [Configuring Nonstop Active Routing](#)

Configuring Ultimate-Hop Popping for LSPs

By default, RSVP-signaled LSPs use penultimate-hop popping (PHP).

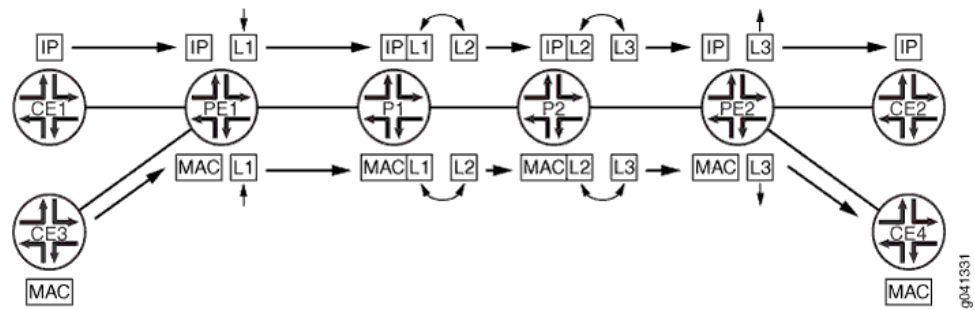
[Figure 34 on page 286](#) illustrates a penultimate-hop popping LSP between Router PE1 and Router PE2. Router CE1 forwards a packet to its next hop (Router PE1), which is also the LSP ingress. Router PE1 pushes label 1 on the packet and forwards the labeled packet to Router P1. Router P1 completes the standard MPLS label swapping operation, swapping label 1 for label 2, and forwards the packet to Router P2. Since Router P2 is the penultimate-hop router for the LSP to Router PE2, it first pops the label and then forwards the packet to Router PE2. When Router PE2 receives it, the packet can have a service label, an explicit-null label, or just be a plain IP or VPLS packet. Router PE2 forwards the unlabeled packet to Router CE2.

Figure 34: Penultimate-Hop Popping for an LSP



You can also configure ultimate-hop popping (UHP) (as shown in [Figure 35 on page 287](#)) for RSVP-signaled LSPs. Some network applications can require that packets arrive at the egress router (Router PE2) with a non-null outer label. For an ultimate-hop popping LSP, the penultimate router (Router P2 in [Figure 35 on page 287](#)) performs the standard MPLS label swapping operation (in this example, label 2 for label 3) before forwarding the packet to egress Router PE2. Router PE2 pops the outer label and performs a second lookup of the packet address to determine the end destination. It then forwards the packet to the appropriate destination (either Router CE2 or Router CE4).

Figure 35: Ultimate-Hop Popping for an LSP



The following network applications require that you configure UHP LSPs:

- MPLS-TP for performance monitoring and in-band OAM
- Edge protection virtual circuits

The following features do not support the UHP behavior:

- LDP-signaled LSPs
- Static LSPs
- Point-to-multipoint LSPs
- CCC
- **traceroute** command

For more information about UHP behavior, see Internet draft [draft-ietf-mpls-rsvp-te-no-php-oob-mapping-01.txt](#), *Non PHP behavior and Out-of-Band Mapping for RSVP-TE LSPs*.

For point-to-point RSVP-signaled LSPs, UHP behavior is signaled from the LSP ingress. Based on the ingress router configuration, RSVP can signal the UHP LSP with the non-PHP flag set. RSVP PATH messages carry the two flags in the LSP-ATTRIBUTES object. When the egress router receives the PATH message, it assigns a non-null label to the LSP. RSVP also creates and installs two routes in the mpls.0 routing table. S refers to the S bit of the MPLS label, which indicates whether or not the bottom of the label stack has been reached.

- Route S=0—Indicates that there are more labels in the stack. The next hop for this route points to the mpls.0 routing table, triggering a chained MPLS label lookup to discover the remaining MPLS labels in the stack.
- Route S=1—Indicates that there are no more labels. The next hop points to the inet.0 routing table if the platform supports chained and multi-family lookup. Alternatively, the label route can point to a VT interface to initiate IP forwarding.

If you enable UHP LSPs, MPLS applications such as Layer 3 VPNs, VPLS, Layer 2 VPNs, and Layer 2 circuits can use the UHP LSPs. The following explains how UHP LSPs affect the different types of MPLS applications:

- **Layer 2 VPNs and Layer 2 circuits**—A packet arrives at the PE router (egress of the UHP LSP) with two labels. The outer label (S=0) is the UHP label, and the inner label (S=1) is the VC label. A lookup based on the transport label results in a table handle for the mpls.0 routing table. There is an additional route in the mpls.0 routing table corresponding to the inner label. A lookup based on the inner label results in the CE router next hop.
- **Layer 3 VPN**—A packet arrives at the PE router (egress of the UHP LSP) with two labels. The outer label (S=0) is the UHP label, and the inner label is the VPN label (S=1). A lookup based on the transport label results in the table handle for the mpls.0 routing table. There are two cases in this scenario. By default, Layer 3 VPNs advertise the per-next hop label. A lookup based on the inner label results in the next hop toward the CE router. However, if you have configured the **vrf-table-label** statement for the Layer 3 VPN routing instance, the inner LSI label points to the VRF routing table. An IP lookup is also completed for the VRF routing table.



NOTE: UHP for Layer 3 VPNs configured with the **vrf-table-label** statement is supported on MX 3D Universal Edge Routers only.

- **VPLS**—A packet arrives at the PE router (egress of the UHP LSP) with two labels. The outer label is the transport label (S=0) and the inner label is the VPLS label (S=1). A lookup based on the transport label results in the table handle for the mpls.0 routing table. A lookup based on the inner label in mpls.0 routing table results in the LSI tunnel interface of the VPLS routing instance if tunnel-services is not configured (or a VT interface not available). MX 3D Series routers support chained lookup and multi-family lookup.



NOTE: UHP for VPLS configured with the **no-tunnel-service** statement is supported on MX 3D Series routers only.

- **IPv4 over MPLS**—A packet arrives at the PE router (egress of the UHP LSP) with one label (S=1). A lookup based on this label returns a VT tunnel interface. Another IP lookup is completed on the VT interface to determine where to forward the packet. If the routing platform supports multi-family and chained lookups (for example, MX 3D routers and PTX Series Packet Transport Routers), lookup based on label route (S=1) points to the inet.0 routing table.
- **IPv6 over MPLS**—For IPv6 tunneling over MPLS, PE routers advertise IPv6 routes to each other with a label value of 2. This is the explicit null label for IPv6. As a result, the forwarding next hops for IPv6 routes that are learned from remote PE routers normally push two labels. The inner label is 2 (it could be different if the advertising PE router is from another vendor), and the router label is the LSP label. Packets arrive at the PE router (egress of the UHP LSP) with two labels. The outer label is the transport label (S=0), and the inner label is the IPv6 explicit-null label (label 2). Lookup based on the

inner label in the mpls.0 routing table redirects back to the mpls.0 routing table. On MX 3D Series routers, the inner label (label 2) is stripped off and an IPv6 lookup is done using the inet6.0 routing table.

- Enabling both PHP and UHP LSPs—You can configure both PHP and UHP LSPs over the same network paths. You can separate PHP and UHP traffic by selecting forwarding LSP next hops using a regular expression with the **install-nexthop** statement. You can also separate traffic by simply naming the LSPs appropriately.

The following statements enable ultimate-hop popping for an LSP. You can enable this feature on a specific LSP or for all of the ingress LSPs configured on the router. Configure these statements on the router at the LSP ingress.

1. To enable ultimate-hop popping, include the **ultimate-hop-popping** statement:

```
ultimate-hop-popping;
```

Include this statement at the **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path label-switched-path-name]** hierarchy level to enable ultimate-hop popping on a specific LSP. Include this statement at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy level to enable ultimate-hop popping on all of the ingress LSPs configured on the router. You can also configure the **ultimate-hop-popping** statement under the equivalent **[edit logical-routers]** hierarchy levels.



NOTE: When you enable ultimate-hop popping, RSVP attempts to resignal existing LSPs as ultimate-hop popping LSPs in a make-before-break fashion. If an egress router does not support ultimate-hop popping, the existing LSP is torn down (RSVP sends a PathTear message along an LSP's path, removing the path state and dependent reservation state and releasing the associated networking resources).

If you disable ultimate-hop popping, RSVP resignals existing LSPs as penultimate-hop popping LSPs in a make-before-break fashion.

2. If you want to enable both ultimate-hop-popping and chained next hops on MX 3D Series routers only, you also need to configure the **enhanced-ip** option for the **network-services** statement:

```
network-services enhanced-ip;
```

You configure this statement at the **[edit chassis]** hierarchy level. Once you have configured the **network-services** statement, you need to reboot the router to enable UHP behavior.

Related Documentation

- [MPLS Label Allocation on page 30](#)
- [Configuring Corouted Bidirectional LSPs on page 284](#)
- [network-services](#)
- [ultimate-hop-popping on page 1656](#)

Configuring an LSP Across ASs

You can configure an LSP to traverse multiple areas in a network by including the **inter-domain** statement as a part of the LSP configuration. This statement allows the router to search for routes in the IGP database. You need to configure this statement on routers that might be unable to locate a path using intra-domain CSPF (by looking in the traffic engineering database (TED)). When you configure inter-area LSPs, the **inter-domain** statement is required.

Before you begin:

- Configure the device interfaces with family MPLS.
- Configure the device router ID and autonomous system number.
- Enable MPLS and RSVP on the router and transit interfaces.
- Configure your IGP to support traffic engineering.
- Set up an LSP from the ingress to the egress router.

To configure an LSP across multiple ASs on the ingress label-switched router (LER):

1. Enable MPLS on all the interfaces (excluding the management interface).

```
[edit protocols]
user@LER# set mpls interface all
user@LER# set mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
```

2. Enable RSVP on all the interfaces (excluding the management interface).

```
[edit protocols]
user@LER# set rsvp interface all
user@LER# set rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
```

3. Configure the inter-area LSP.

```
[edit protocols]
user@LER# set mpls label-switched-path inter-area-LSP-name to
  egress-LER-ip-address
user@LER# set mpls label-switched-path inter-area-LSP-name inter-domain
```

4. Verify and commit the configuration.

```
[edit protocols]
user@LER# set rsvp interface ge-0/0/0.0
user@LER# set rsvp interface lo0.0
user@LER# set rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
user@LER# set mpls statistics traffic-class-statistics
user@LER# set mpls label-switched-path R1-R2 to 20.0.0.1
user@LER# set mpls label-switched-path R1-R2 inter-domain
user@LER# set mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0
user@LER# set mpls interface lo0.0
user@LER# set mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
user@LER# set ospf traffic-engineering
```

```
user@LER# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/0.0
user@LER# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
```

Related Documentation • [inter-domain on page 1558](#)

Configuring Fast Reroute

Fast reroute provides a mechanism for automatically rerouting traffic on an LSP if a node or link in an LSP fails, thus reducing the loss of packets traveling over the LSP.

To configure fast reroute on an LSP, include the **fast-reroute** statement on the ingress router (or switch):

```
fast-reroute {
  (bandwidth bps | bandwidth-percent percentage);
  (exclude [ group-names ] | no-exclude );
  hop-limit number;
  (include-all [ group-names ] | no-include-all);
  (include-any [ group-names ] | no-include-any);
}
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls [label-switched-path](#) *lsp-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls [label-switched-path](#) *lsp-name*]

You do not need to configure fast reroute on the LSP's transit and egress routers (or switches). Once fast reroute is enabled, the ingress router (or switch) signals all the downstream routers (or switches) that fast reroute is enabled on the LSP, and each downstream router does its best to set up detours for the LSP. If a downstream router does not support fast reroute, it ignores the request to set up detours and continues to support the LSP. A router that does not support fast reroute will cause some of the detours to fail, but otherwise has no impact on the LSP.



NOTE: To enable PFE fast reroute, configure a routing policy statement with the **load-balance per-packet** statement at the [edit policy-options policy-statement *policy-name* then] hierarchy level on each of the routers where traffic might be rerouted. See also “[Configuring Load Balancing Across RSVP LSPs](#)” on page 559.

By default, no bandwidth is reserved for the rerouted path. To allocate bandwidth for the rerouted path, include either the **bandwidth** statement or the **bandwidth-percent** statement. You can only include one of these statements at a time. If you do not include either the **bandwidth** statement or the **bandwidth-percent** statement, the default setting is to not reserve bandwidth for the detour path.

When you include the **bandwidth** statement, you can specify the specific amount of bandwidth (in bits per second [bps]) you want to reserve for the detour path. The bandwidth does not need to be identical to that allocated for the LSP.

When you specify a bandwidth percent using the **bandwidth-percent** statement, the detour path bandwidth is computed by multiplying the bandwidth percentage by the bandwidth configured for the main traffic-engineered LSP. For information about how to configure the bandwidth for a traffic-engineered LSP, see [“Configuring Traffic-Engineered LSPs” on page 394](#).

Hop-limit constraints define how many more routers a detour is allowed to traverse compared with the LSP itself. By default, the hop limit is set to 6. For example, if an LSP traverses 4 routers, any detour for the LSP can be up to 10 (that is, 4 + 6) router hops, including the ingress and egress routers.

By default, a detour inherits the same administrative (coloring) group constraints as its parent LSP when CSPF is determining the alternate path. Administrative groups, also known as link coloring or resource class, are manually assigned attributes that describe the “color” of links, such that links with the same color conceptually belong to the same class. If you specify the **include-any** statement when configuring the parent LSP, all links traversed by the alternate session must have at least one color found in the list of groups. If you specify the **include-all** statement when configuring the parent LSP, all links traversed by the alternate session must have all of the colors found in the list of groups. If you specify the **exclude** statement when configuring the parent LSP, none of the links must have a color found in the list of groups. For more information about administrative group constraints, see [“Configuring Administrative Groups for LSPs” on page 305](#).

- Related Documentation**
- [Fast Reroute Overview on page 50](#)
 - [MPLS Feature Support on QFX Series and EX4600 Switches](#)

Configuring the Optimization Interval for Fast Reroute Paths

You can enable path optimization for fast reroute by configuring the fast reroute optimize timer. The optimize timer triggers a periodic optimization process that recomputes the fast reroute detour LSPs to use network resources more efficiently.

To enable fast reroute path optimization, specify the number of seconds using the `optimize-timer` option for the **fast-reroute** statement:

```
fast-reroute seconds;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- `[edit protocols rsvp]`
- `[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols rsvp]`

Adding LSP-Related Routes to the inet.3 or inet6.3 Routing Table

By default, a host route toward the egress router is installed in the inet.3 or inet6.3 routing table. (The host route address is the one you configure in the **to** statement.) Installing the host route allows BGP to perform next-hop resolution. It also prevents the host route from interfering with prefixes learned from dynamic routing protocols and stored in the inet.0 or inet6.0 routing table.

Unlike the routes in the inet.0 or inet6.0 table, routes in the inet.3 or inet6.3 table are not copied to the Packet Forwarding Engine, and hence they cause no changes in the system forwarding table directly. You cannot use the **ping** or **traceroute** command through these routes. The only use for inet.3 or inet6.3 is to permit BGP to perform next-hop resolution. To examine the inet.3 or inet6.3 table, use the **show route table inet.3** or **show route table inet6.3** command.

To inject additional routes into the inet.3 or inet6.3 routing table, include the **install** statement:

```
install {
  destination-prefix <active>;
}
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name*]
- [edit protocols mpls **static-label-switched-path** *lsp-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls **static-label-switched-path** *lsp-name*]

The specified routes are installed as aliases into the routing table when the LSP is established. Installing additional routes allows BGP to resolve next hops within the specified prefix and to direct additional traffic for these next hops to a particular LSP.

Including the **active** option with the **install** statement installs the specified prefix into the inet.0 or inet6.0 routing table, which is the primary forwarding table. The result is a route that is installed in the forwarding table any time the LSP is established, which means you can ping or trace the route. Use this option with care, because this type of prefix is very similar to a static route.

You use alias routes for routers that have multiple addresses being used as BGP next hops, or for routers that are not MPLS capable. In either of these cases, the LSP can be configured to another MPLS capable system within the local domain, which then acts as a “border” router. The LSP then terminates on the border router and, from that router, Layer 3 forwarding takes the packet to the true next-hop router.

In the case of an interconnect, the domain’s border router can act as the proxy router and can advertise the prefix for the interconnect if the border router is not setting the BGP next hop to itself.

In the case of a point of presence (POP) that has routers that do not support MPLS, one router (for example, a core router) that supports MPLS can act as a proxy for the entire POP and can inject a set of prefixes that cover the POP. Thus, all routers within the POP can advertise themselves as interior BGP (IBGP) next hops, and traffic can follow the LSP to reach the core router. This means that normal IGP routing would prevail within the POP.

You cannot use the **ping** or **traceroute** commands on routes in the inet.3 or inet6.3 routing table.

For BGP next-hop resolution, it makes no difference whether a route is in inet.0/inet6.0 or inet.3/inet6.3; the route with the best match (longest mask) is chosen. Among multiple best-match routes, the one with the highest preference value is chosen.



NOTE: The install *destination-prefix* active statement is not supported on static LSPs. When the install *destination-prefix* active statement is configured for a static LSP, the MPLS routes do not get installed into the inet.0 routing table.

Related Documentation

- [install on page 1555](#)

Configuring the Connection Between Ingress and Egress Routers

The ingress router might make many attempts to connect and reconnect to the egress router using the primary path. You can control how often the ingress router tries to establish a connection using the primary path and how long it waits between retry attempts.

The retry timer configures how long the ingress router waits before trying to connect again to the egress router using the primary path. The default retry time is 30 seconds. The time can be from 1 through 600 seconds. To modify this value, include the **retry-timer** statement:

```
retry-timer seconds;
```

You can configure this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name*]

By default, no limit is set to the number of times an ingress router attempts to establish or reestablish a connection to the egress router using the primary path. To limit the number of attempts, include the **retry-limit** statement:

```
retry-limit number;
```

You can configure this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name*]

- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls *label-switched-path* *lsp-name*]

The limit can be a value up to 10,000. When the retry limit is exceeded, no more attempts are made to establish a path connection. At this point, intervention is required to restart the primary path.

If you set a retry limit, it is reset to 1 each time a successful primary path is created.

Configuring LSP Metrics

The LSP metric is used to indicate the ease or difficulty of sending traffic over a particular LSP. Lower LSP metric values (lower cost) increase the likelihood of an LSP being used. Conversely, high LSP metric values (higher cost) decrease the likelihood of an LSP being used.

The LSP metric can be specified dynamically by the router or explicitly by the user as described in the following sections:

- [Configuring Dynamic LSP Metrics on page 295](#)
- [Configuring Static LSP Metrics on page 295](#)

Configuring Dynamic LSP Metrics

If no specific metric is configured, an LSP attempts to track the IGP metric toward the same destination (the **to** address of the LSP). IGP includes OSPF, IS-IS, Routing Information Protocol (RIP), and static routes. BGP and other RSVP or LDP routes are excluded.

For example, if the OSPF metric toward a router is 20, all LSPs toward that router automatically inherit metric 20. If the OSPF toward a router later changes to a different value, all LSP metrics change accordingly. If there are no IGP routes toward the router, the LSP raises its metric to 65,535.

Note that in this case, the LSP metric is completely determined by IGP; it bears no relationship to the actual path the LSP is currently traversing. If LSP reroutes (such as through reoptimization), its metric does not change, and thus it remains transparent to users. Dynamic metric is the default behavior; no configuration is required.

Configuring Static LSP Metrics

You can manually assign a fixed metric value to an LSP. Once configured with the **metric** statement, the LSP metric is fixed and cannot change:

metric *number*;

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls *label-switched-path* *lsp-name*]
- [edit protocols mpls *static-label-switched-path* *lsp-name*]

- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls [label-switched-path](#) *lsp-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls [static-label-switched-path](#) *lsp-name*]

The LSP metric has several uses:

- When there are parallel LSPs with the same egress router, the metrics are compared to determine which LSP has the lowest metric value (the lowest cost) and therefore the preferred path to the destination. If the metrics are the same, the traffic is shared.

Adjusting the metric values can force traffic to prefer some LSPs over others, regardless of the underlying IGP metric.

- When an IGP shortcut is enabled (see [“Using Labeled-Switched Paths to Augment SPF to Compute IGP Shortcuts” on page 38](#)), an IGP route might be installed in the routing table with an LSP as the next hop, if the LSP is on the shortest path to the destination. In this case, the LSP metric is added to the other IGP metrics to determine the total path metric. For example, if an LSP whose ingress router is X and egress router is Y is on the shortest path to destination Z, the LSP metric is added to the metric for the IGP route from Y to Z to determine the total cost of the path. If several LSPs are potential next hops, the total metrics of the paths are compared to determine which path is preferred (that is, has the lowest total metric). Or, IGP paths and LSPs leading to the same destination could be compared by means of the metric value to determine which path is preferred.

By adjusting the LSP metric, you can force traffic to prefer LSPs, prefer the IGP path, or share the load among them.

- If router X and Y are BGP peers and if there is an LSP between them, the LSP metric represents the total cost to reach Y from X. If for any reason the LSP reroutes, the underlying path cost might change significantly, but X’s cost to reach Y remains the same (the LSP metric), which allows X to report through a BGP multiple exit discriminator (MED) a stable metric to downstream neighbors. As long as Y remains reachable through the LSP, no changes are visible to downstream BGP neighbors.

It is possible to configure IS-IS to ignore the configured LSP metric by including the **ignore-lsp-metrics** statement at the [edit protocols isis traffic-engineering shortcuts] hierarchy level. This statement removes the mutual dependency between IS-IS and MPLS for path computation. For more information, see the *Junos OS Routing Protocols Library*.

Configuring CSPF Tie Breaking

When selecting a path for an LSP, CSPF uses a tie-breaking process if there are several equal-cost paths. For information about how CSPF selects a path, see [“How CSPF Selects a Path” on page 35](#).

You can configure one of the following statements (you can only configure one of these statements at a time) to alter the behavior of CSPF tie-breaking:

- By default, a random tie-breaking rule for CSPF is used to select a path from the set of equal-cost paths. However, you can also explicitly configure this behavior using the **random** statement:

random;

- To prefer the path with the least-utilized links, include the **least-fill** statement:

least-fill;

- To prefer the path with the most-utilized links, include the **most-fill** statement:

most-fill;

You can include each of these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name*]

Related Documentation

- [How CSPF Selects a Path on page 35](#)

Configuring Load Balancing Based on MPLS Labels

Load balancing occurs on a per-packet basis for MPLS flows on supported platforms. Entropy, or random distribution, is essential for the uniform distribution of packets to their next hops. By default, when load balancing is used to help distribute traffic, Junos OS employs a hash algorithm to select a next-hop address to install into the forwarding table. Whenever the set of next hops for a destination changes, the next-hop address is reselected by means of the hash algorithm. You can configure how the hash algorithm is used to load-balance traffic across a set of equal-cost label switched paths (LSPs).

To ensure entropy for VPLS & VPWS traffic, Junos OS can create a hash based on data from the IP header and as many as three MPLS labels (the so-called top labels).

In some cases, as the number of network feature that use labels grows (such as MPLS Fast Reroute, and RFC 3107, RSVP and VPN) data in the top three labels can become static and thus not a sufficient source for entropy. Load balancing can become skewed as a result, or the incidence of out-of-order packet delivery may rise. For these cases, labels from the bottom of the label stack can be used (see Table 1, below for qualifications). Top labels and bottom labels cannot be used at the same time.



NOTE: MPC cards do not support the regular hash key configuration. For the MPC-based hash key configuration to be effective, you need an **enhanced-hash-key** configuration.

Load balancing is used to evenly distribute traffic when the following conditions apply:

- There are multiple equal-cost next hops over different interfaces to the same destination.

- There is a single next hop over an aggregated interface.

An LSP tends to load-balance its placement by randomly selecting one of the equal-cost next hops and using it exclusively. The random selection is made independently at each transit router, which compares Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) metrics alone. No consideration is given to bandwidth or congestion levels.

This feature applies to aggregated Ethernet and aggregated SONET/SDH interfaces as well as multiple equal-cost MPLS next hops. In addition, on the T Series, MX Series, M120, and M320 routers only, you can configure load balancing for IPv4 traffic over Layer 2 Ethernet pseudowires. You can also configure load balancing for Ethernet pseudowires based on IP information. The option to include IP information in the hash key provides support for Ethernet circuit cross-connect (CCC) connections.

To load-balance based on the MPLS label information, configure the **family mpls** statement:

```
[edit forwarding-options hash-key]
family mpls {
  all-labels;
  bottom-label-1;
  bottom-label-2;
  bottom-label-3;
  label-1;
  label-2;
  label-3;
  no-labels;
  no-label-1-exp;
  payload {
    ether-pseudowire;
    ip {
      disable;
      layer-3-only;
      port-data {
        destination-lsb;
        destination-msb;
        source-lsb;
        source-msb;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit forwarding-options hash-key]**

[Table 5 on page 299](#) provides detailed information about all of the possible MPLS LSP load-balancing options.

Table 5: MPLS LSP Load Balancing Options

Statement	Supported Platforms	MPLS LSP Load Balancing Options
all-labels	PTX Series	Up to eight MPLS labels are included in the hash key to identify the uniqueness of a flow in the Packet Forwarding Engine. This value is set by default.
bottom-label-1	MX Series with DPC (I-Chip). Not supported on M10i, M7i, and M120.	Uses the bottom-most label for calculating the hash key, for example if the top labels do not provide sufficient variable for the required level of entropy.
bottom-label-2	MX Series with DPC (I-Chip). Not supported on M10i, M7i, and M120.	Uses the second label from the bottom for calculating the hash key, for example if the top labels do not provide sufficient variable for the required level of entropy.
bottom-label-3	MX Series with DPC (I-Chip). Not supported on M10i, M7i, and M120.	Uses the third label from the bottom for calculating the hash key, for example if the top labels do not provide sufficient variable for the required level of entropy.
label-1	M Series, MX Series, T Series	Include the first label in the hash key. Use this option for single label packets.
label-2	M Series, MX Series, T Series	Include the second label in the hash key. You must also configure the label-1 option. The entire first label and the first 16 bits of the second label are used in the hash key.
label-3	M Series, MX Series, T Series	Include the third label in the hash key. You must also configure the label-1 option and the label-2 option.
no-labels	All	Excludes MPLS labels from the hash key.
no-label-1-exp	M Series, MX Series, T Series	Excludes the EXP bit of the top label from the hash key. You must also configure the label-1 option. For Layer 2 VPNs, the router could encounter a packet reordering problem. When a burst of traffic pushes the customer traffic bandwidth to exceed its limits, the traffic might be affected in mid flow. Packets might be reordered as a result. By excluding the EXP bit from the hash key, you can avoid this reordering problem.
payload	All	Allows you to configure which parts of the IP packet payload to include in the hash key. For the PTX Series Packet Transport Router, this value is set by default.
disable	PTX Series	Exclude IP payload from the hash key.
ether-pseudowire	M120, M320, MX Series, T Series	Load-balance IPv4 traffic over Layer 2 Ethernet pseudowires.
ip	All	Include the IPv4 or IPv6 address in the hash key. You must also configure either label-1 or no-labels .
layer-3-only	All	Include only the Layer 3 IP information in the hash key. Excludes all of the port-data bytes from the hash key.

Table 5: MPLS LSP Load Balancing Options (*continued*)

Statement	Supported Platforms	MPLS LSP Load Balancing Options
port-data	M Series, MX Series, T Series	Include the source and destination port field information. By default, the most significant byte and least significant byte of the source and destination port fields are used in the hash key. To select specific bytes to use in the hash key, include one or more of the source-msb , source-lsb , destination-msb , and destination-lsb options at the [edit forwarding-options hash-key family mpls payload ip port-data] hierarchy level. To prevent all four bytes from being hashed, include the layer-3-only statement at the [edit forwarding-options hash-key family mpls payload ip] hierarchy level.
destination-lsb	M Series, MX Series, T Series	Include the least significant byte of the destination port in the hash key. Can be combined with any of the other port-data options.
destination-msb	M Series, MX Series, T Series	Include the most significant byte of the destination port in the hash key. Can be combined with any of the other port-data options.
source-lsb	M Series, MX Series, T Series	Include the least significant byte of the source port in the hash key. Can be combined with any of the other port-data options.
source-msb	M Series, MX Series, T Series	Include the most significant byte of the source port in the hash key. Can be combined with any of the other port-data options.

The following examples illustrate ways in which you can configure MPLS LSP load balancing:

- To include the IP address as well as the first label in the hash key:
 - For M Series, MX Series, and T Series routers, configure the **label-1** statement and the **ip** option for the **payload** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options hash-key family mpls]** hierarchy level:
- For PTX Series Packet Transport Routers, the **all-labels** and **ip payload** options are configured by default, so no configuration is necessary.
- (M320 and T Series routers only) To include the IP address as well as both the first and second labels in the hash key, configure the **label-1** and **label-2** options and the **ip** option for the **payload** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options hash-key family mpls]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit forwarding-options hash-key family mpls]
label-1;
label-2;
payload {
  ip;
}
```



NOTE: You can include this combination of statements on M320 and T Series routers only. If you include them on an M Series Multiservice Edge Router, only the first MPLS label and the IP payload are used in the hash key.

- For T Series routers, ensure proper load balancing by including the **label-1**, **label-2**, and **label-3** options at the **[edit forwarding-options hash-key family mpls]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit forwarding-options hash-key family mpls]
label-1;
label-2;
label-3;
```

- (M Series, MX Series, and T Series routers only) For Layer 2 VPNs, the router could encounter a packet reordering problem. When a burst of traffic pushes the customer traffic bandwidth to exceed its limits, the traffic might be affected in mid flow. Packets might be reordered as a result. By excluding the EXP bit from the hash key, you can avoid this reordering problem. To exclude the EXP bit of the first label from the hash calculations, include the **no-label-1-exp** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options hash-key family mpls]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit forwarding-options hash-key family mpls]
label-1;
no-label-1-exp;
payload {
  ip;
}
```

Related Documentation

- Configuring Load Balancing for Ethernet Pseudowires*

Disabling Normal TTL Decrementing

By default, the time-to-live (TTL) field value in the packet header is decremented by 1 for every hop the packet traverses in the LSP, thereby preventing loops. If the TTL field value reaches 0, packets are dropped, and an Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) error packet is sent to the originating router.

If the normal TTL decrement is disabled, the TTL field of IP packets entering LSPs are decremented by only 1 on transiting the LSP, making the LSP appear as a one-hop router to diagnostic tools, such as **traceroute**. Decrementing the TTL field by 1 is done by the ingress router, which pushes a label on IP packets with the TTL field in the label initialized to 255. The label's TTL field value is decremented by 1 for every hop the MPLS packet traverses in the LSP. On the penultimate hop of the LSP, the router pops the label but does not write the label's TTL field value to the IP packet's TTL field. Instead, when the IP packet reaches the egress router, the IP packet's TTL field value is decremented by 1.

When you use **traceroute** to diagnose problems with an LSP from outside that LSP, **traceroute** sees the ingress router, even though the egress router performs the TTL

decrement. The behavior of **traceroute** is different if it is initiated from the ingress router of the LSP. In this case, the egress router would be the first router to respond to **traceroute**.

You can disable normal TTL decrementing in an LSP so that the TTL field value does not reach 0 before the packet reaches its destination, thus preventing the packet from being dropped. You can also disable normal TTL decrementing to make the MPLS cloud appear as a single hop, thereby hiding the network topology.

There are two ways to disable TTL decrementing:

- On the ingress of the LSP, if you include the **no-decrement-ttl** statement, the ingress router negotiates with all downstream routers using a proprietary RSVP object, to ensure all routers are in agreement. If negotiation succeeds, the whole LSP behaves as one hop to transit IP traffic.

no-decrement-ttl;

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.



NOTE: The RSVP object is proprietary to the Junos OS and might not work with other software. This potential incompatibility applies only to RSVP-signaled LSPs. When you include the **no-decrement-ttl** statement, TTL hiding can be enforced on a per-LSP basis.

- On the ingress router, you can include the **no-propagate-ttl** statement. The **no-propagate-ttl** statement applies to all LSPs, regardless of whether they are RSVP-signaled or LDP-signaled. Once set, all future LSPs traversing through this router behave as a single hop to IP packets. LSPs established before you configure this statement are not affected.

no-propagate-ttl;

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols mpls]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls]**

The operation of the **no-propagate-ttl** statement is interoperable with other vendors' equipment. However, you must ensure that all routers are configured identically.

To configure the TTL behavior for a single VRF routing instance, include the **no-vrf-propagate-ttl** or the **vrf-propagate-ttl** statement in the routing instance configuration at the **[edit routing-instances *instance-name*]** hierarchy level. The **no-vrf-propagate-ttl** or the **vrf-propagate-ttl** statement overrides the behavior configured globally for the router. If the router is operating in default mode with normal TTL decrementing, the **no-vrf-propagate-ttl** overrides the global behavior for the routing instance on which the **no-vrf-propagate-ttl** statement is configured.

- Related Documentation**
- *Example: Diagnosing Networking Problems Related to Layer 3 VPNs by Disabling TTL Decrementing* (on *Layer 3 VPNs Feature Guide for Routing Devices in the Junos VPNs Configuration Guide*)

Configuring MPLS Soft Preemption

Soft preemption attempts to establish a new path for a preempted LSP before tearing down the original LSP. The default behavior is to tear down a preempted LSP first, signal a new path, and then reestablish the LSP over the new path. In the interval between when the path is taken down and the new LSP is established, any traffic attempting to use the LSP is lost. Soft preemption prevents this type of traffic loss. The trade-off is that during the time when an LSP is being soft preempted, two LSPs with their corresponding bandwidth requirements are used until the original path is torn down.

MPLS soft preemption is useful for network maintenance. For example, you can move all LSPs away from a particular interface, then take the interface down for maintenance without interrupting traffic. MPLS soft preemption is described in detail in RFC 5712, *MPLS Traffic Engineering Soft Preemption*.

Soft preemption is a property of the LSP and is disabled by default. You configure it at the ingress of an LSP by including the **soft-preemption** statement:

```
soft-preemption;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name*]

You can also configure a timer for soft preemption. The timer designates the length of time the router should wait before initiating a hard preemption of the LSP. At the end of the time specified, the LSP is torn down and resignaled. The soft-preemption cleanup timer has a default value of 30 seconds; the range of permissible values is 0 through 180 seconds. A value of 0 means that soft preemption is disabled. The soft-preemption cleanup timer is global for all LSPs.

Configure the timer by including the **cleanup-timer** statement:

```
cleanup-timer seconds;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols rsvp **preemption soft-preemption**]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp **preemption soft-preemption**]



NOTE: Soft preemption cannot be configured on LSPs for which secondary paths or fast reroute has been configured. The configuration fails to commit. However, you can enable soft preemption in conjunction with node and link protection.

Disabling Constrained-Path LSP Computation

If the IGP is a link-state protocol (such as IS-IS or OSPF) and supports extensions that allow the current bandwidth reservation on each router's link to be reported, constrained-path LSPs are computed by default.

The Junos implementations of IS-IS and OSPF include the extensions that support constrained-path LSP computation.

- IS-IS—These extensions are enabled by default. To disable this support, include the **disable** statement at the **[edit protocols isis traffic-engineering]** hierarchy level, as discussed in the *Junos OS Routing Protocols Library*.
- OSPF—These extensions are disabled by default. To enable this support, include the **traffic-engineering** statement in the configurations of all routers running OSPF, as described in the *Junos OS Routing Protocols Library*.

If IS-IS is enabled on a router or you enable OSPF traffic engineering extensions, MPLS performs the constrained-path LSP computation by default. For information about how constrained-path LSP computation works, see [“Constrained-Path LSP Computation” on page 34](#).

Constrained-path LSPs have a greater chance of being established quickly and successfully for the following reasons:

- The LSP computation takes into account the current bandwidth reservation.
- Constrained-path LSPs reroute themselves away from node failures and congestion.

When constrained-path LSP computation is enabled, you can configure the LSP so that it is periodically reoptimized, as described in [“Optimizing Signaled LSPs” on page 318](#).

When an LSP is being established or when an existing LSP fails, the constrained-path LSP computation is repeated periodically at the interval specified by the retry timer until the LSP is set up successfully. Once the LSP is set up, no recomputation is done. For more information about the retry timer, see [“Configuring the Connection Between Ingress and Egress Routers” on page 294](#).

By default, constrained-path LSP computation is enabled. You might want to disable constrained-path LSP computation when all nodes do not support the necessary traffic engineering extensions. To disable constrained-path LSP computation, include the **no-cspf** statement:

```
no-cspf;
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

If you disable constrained-path LSP computation on LSPs by configuring the **no-cspf** statement and then attempt to advertise other LSPs with lower metrics than the IGPs from this router in either IS-IS or OSPF, new LSPs cannot be established.

Configuring Administrative Groups for LSPs

Administrative groups, also known as link coloring or resource class, are manually assigned attributes that describe the “color” of links, such that links with the same color conceptually belong to the same class. You can use administrative groups to implement a variety of policy-based LSP setups.

Administrative groups are meaningful only when constrained-path LSP computation is enabled.

You can assign up to 32 names and values (in the range 0 through 31), which define a series of names and their corresponding values. The administrative names and values must be identical across all routers within a single domain.



NOTE: The administrative value is distinct from the priority. You configure the priority for an LSP using the `priority` statement. See [“Configuring Priority and Preemption for LSPs” on page 317](#).

To configure administrative groups, follow these steps:

1. Define multiple levels of service quality by including the **admin-groups** statement:

```
admin-groups {
  group-name group-value;
}
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- `[edit protocols mpls]`
- `[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls]`

The following configuration example illustrates how you might configure a set of administrative names and values for a domain:

```
[edit protocols mpls]
admin-groups {
  gold 1;
  silver 2;
  copper 3;
  best-effort 4;
}
```

2. Define the administrative groups to which an interface belongs. You can assign multiple groups to an interface. Include the **interface** statement:

```
interface interface-name {
  admin-group [ group-names ];
}
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- `[edit protocols mpls]`

- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls]

If you do not include the **admin-group** statement, an interface does not belong to any group.

IGPs use the group information to build link-state packets, which are then flooded throughout the network, providing information to all nodes in the network. At any router, the IGP topology, as well as administrative groups of all the links, is available.

Changing the interface's administrative group affects only new LSPs. Existing LSPs on the interface are not preempted or recomputed to keep the network stable. If LSPs need to be removed because of a group change, issue the **clear rsvp session** command.



NOTE: When configuring administrative groups and extended administrative groups together for a link, both the types of administrative groups must be configured on the interface.

3. Configure an administrative group constraint for each LSP or for each primary or secondary LSP path. Include the **label-switched-path** statement:

```
label-switched-path lsp-name {
  to address;
  ...
  admin-group {
    exclude [ group-names ];
    include-all [ group-names ];
    include-any [ group-names ];
  }
  primary path-name {
    admin-group {
      exclude [ group-names ];
      include-all [ group-names ];
      include-any [ group-names ];
    }
  }
  secondary path-name {
    admin-group {
      exclude [ group-names ];
      include-all [ group-names ];
      include-any [ group-names ];
    }
  }
}
```

You can include the **label-switched-path** statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls]

If you omit the **include-all**, **include-any**, or **exclude** statements, the path computation proceeds unchanged. The path computation is based on the constrained-path LSP computation. For information about how the constrained-path LSP computation is calculated, see ["How CSPF Selects a Path" on page 35](#).



NOTE: Changing the LSP's administrative group causes an immediate recomputation of the route; therefore, the LSP might be rerouted.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Configuring Extended Administrative Groups for LSPs on page 307](#)

Configuring Extended Administrative Groups for LSPs

In MPLS traffic engineering, a link can be configured with a set of administrative groups (also known as colors or resource classes). Administrative groups are carried in the interior gateway protocol (IGP) (OSPFv2 and IS-IS) as a 32-bit value assigned to each link. Juniper Networks routers normally interpret this 32-bit value as a bit mask with each bit representing a group, limiting each network to a total of 32 distinct administrative groups (value range 0 through 31).

You configure extended administrative groups, represented by a 32-bit value, expanding the number of administrative groups supported in the network beyond just 32. The original range of values available for administrative groups is still supported for backwards compatibility.

The extended administrative groups configuration accepts a set of interfaces with a corresponding set of extended administrative group names. It converts the names into a set of 32-bit values and propagates this information into the IGP. The extended administrative group values are global and must be identically configured on all the supported routers participating in the network. The domain-wide extended administrative groups database, learned from other routers through IGP flooding, is used by Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) for path computation.

The following procedure describes how to configure extended administrative groups:

1. Configure the `admin-groups-extended-range` statement:

```
admin-groups-extended-range {
    maximum maximum-number;
    minimum minimum-number;
}
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- `[edit routing-options]`
- `[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-options]`

The `admin-groups-extended-range` statement includes the `minimum` and `maximum` options. The range maximum must be greater than the range minimum.

2. Configure the `admin-groups-extended` statement:

```
admin-groups-extended group-name {
    group-value group-identifier;
```

```
}
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit routing-options]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-options]**

The **admin-groups-extended** statement enables you to configure a group name and group value for the administrative group. The group value must be within the range of values configured using the **admin-groups-extended-range** statement.

3. The extended administrative groups for an MPLS interface consist of the set of extended administrative group names assigned for the interface. The interface extended administrative group names must be configured for the global extended administrative groups.

To configure an extended administrative group for an MPLS interface, specify the administrative group name within the MPLS interface configuration using the **admin-groups-extended** statement:

```
admin-groups-extended group-name;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols mpls interface *interface-name*]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls interface *interface-name*]**

4. The LSP extended administrative groups define the set of include and exclude constraints for an LSP and for a path's primary and secondary paths. The extended administrative group names must be configured for the global extended administrative groups.

To configure extended administrative groups for an LSP, include the **admin-group-extended** statement at an LSP hierarchy level:

```
admin-group-extended {  
  apply-groups group-value;  
  apply-groups-except group-value;  
  exclude group-value;  
  include-all group-value;  
  include-any group-value;  
}
```

The **admin-group-extended** statement includes the following options: **apply-groups**, **apply-groups-except**, **exclude**, **include-all**, and **include-any**. Each option enables you to configure one or more extended administrative groups.

For the list of the hierarchy levels at which you can configure this statement, see the statement summary for this statement.

5. To display the currently configured extended administrative groups, issue the **show mpls admin-groups-extended** command.



NOTE: When configuring administrative groups and extended administrative groups together for a link, both the types of administrative groups must be configured on the interface.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Administrative Groups for LSPs on page 305](#)

Configuring Preference Values for LSPs

As an option, you can configure multiple LSPs between the same pair of ingress and egress routers. This is useful for balancing the load among the LSPs because all LSPs, by default, have the same preference level. To prefer one LSP over another, set different preference levels for individual LSPs. The LSP with the lowest preference value is used. The default preference for RSVP LSPs is 7 and for LDP LSPs is 9. These preference values are lower (more preferred) than all learned routes except direct interface routes.

To change the default preference value, include the **preference** statement:

```
preference preference;
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

Disabling Path Route Recording by LSPs

The Junos implementation of RSVP supports the Record Route object, which allows an LSP to actively record the routers through which it transits. You can use this information for troubleshooting and to prevent routing loops. By default, path route information is recorded. To disable recording, include the **no-record** statement:

```
no-record;
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include the **record** and **no-record** statements, see the statement summary section for the statement.

Configuring Class of Service for MPLS LSPs

The following sections provide an overview of MPLS class of service (CoS) and describe how to configure the MPLS CoS value:

- [Class of Service for MPLS Overview on page 309](#)
- [Configuring the MPLS CoS Values on page 310](#)
- [Rewriting IEEE 802.1p Packet Headers with the MPLS CoS Value on page 312](#)

Class of Service for MPLS Overview

When IP traffic enters an LSP tunnel, the ingress router marks all packets with a CoS value, which is used to place the traffic into a transmission priority queue. On the router, for SDH/SONET and T3 interfaces, each interface has four transmit queues. The CoS

value is encoded as part of the MPLS header and remains in the packets until the MPLS header is removed when the packets exit from the egress router. The routers within the LSP utilize the CoS value set at the ingress router. The CoS value is encoded by means of the CoS bits (also known as the EXP or experimental bits). For more information, see [“MPLS Label Allocation” on page 30](#).

MPLS class of service works in conjunction with the router’s general CoS functionality. If you do not configure any CoS features, the default general CoS settings are used. For MPLS class of service, you might want to prioritize how the transmit queues are serviced by configuring weighted round-robin, and to configure congestion avoidance using random early detection (RED)..

Configuring the MPLS CoS Values

When traffic enters an LSP tunnel, the CoS value in the MPLS header is set in one of three ways:

- The number of the output queue into which the packet was buffered and the packet loss priority (PLP) bit are written into the MPLS header and are used as the packet’s CoS value. This behavior is the default, and no configuration is required. *Default MPLS EXP Classifier* explains the default MPLS CoS values, and summarizes how the CoS values are treated.
- You set a fixed CoS value on all packets entering the LSP tunnel. A fixed CoS value means that all packets entering the LSP receive the same class of service.
- You set an MPLS EXP rewrite rule to override the default behavior.

To set a fixed CoS value on all packets entering the LSP, include the **class-of-service** statement:

```
class-of-service cos-value;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls]
- [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *path-name*]
- [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *path-name* primary *path-name*]
- [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *path-name* secondary *path-name*]
- [edit protocols rsvp interface *interface-name* link-protection]
- [edit protocols rsvp interface *interface-name* link-protection bypass *destination*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls label-switched-path *path-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls label-switched-path *path-name* primary *path-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls label-switched-path *path-name* secondary *path-name*]

- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp interface *interface-name* link-protection]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp interface *interface-name* link-protection bypass *destination*]

The CoS value set using the **class-of-service** statement at the [edit protocols mpls] hierarchy level supersedes the CoS value set at the [edit class-of-service] hierarchy level for an interface. Effectively, the CoS value configured for an LSP overrides the CoS value set for an interface.

The **class-of-service** statement at the [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path] hierarchy level assigns an initial EXP value for the MPLS shim header of packets in the LSP. This value is initialized at the ingress routing device only and overrides the rewrite configuration established for that forwarding class. However, the CoS processing (weighted round robin [WRR] and RED) of packets entering the ingress routing device is not changed by the **class-of-service** statement on an MPLS LSP. Classification is still based on the behavior aggregate (BA) classifier at the [edit class-of-service] hierarchy level or the multifield classifier at the [edit firewall] hierarchy level.



BEST PRACTICE: We recommend configuring all routing devices along the LSP to have the same input classifier for EXP, and, if a rewrite rule is configured, all routing devices should have the same rewrite configuration. Otherwise, traffic at the next LSR might be classified into a different forwarding class, resulting in a different EXP value being written to the EXP header.

The CoS value can be a decimal number from 0 through 7. This number corresponds to a 3-bit binary number. The high-order 2 bits of the CoS value select which transmit queue to use on the outbound interface card.

The low-order bit of the CoS value is treated as the PLP bit and is used to select the RED drop profile to use on the output queue. If the low-order bit is 0, the non-PLP drop profile is used, and if the low-order bit is 1, the PLP drop profile is used. It is generally expected that RED will more aggressively drop packets that have the PLP bit set. For more information about RED and drop profiles, see *Managing Congestion Using RED Drop Profiles and Packet Loss Priorities*.



NOTE: Configuring the PLP drop profile to drop packets more aggressively (for example, setting the CoS value from 6 to 7) decreases the likelihood of traffic getting through.

Table 6 on page 312 summarizes how MPLS CoS values correspond to the transmit queue and PLP bit. Note that in MPLS, the mapping between the CoS bit value and the output queue is hard-coded. You cannot configure the mapping for MPLS; you can configure it only for IPv4 traffic flows, as described in *Understanding How Forwarding Classes Assign Classes to Output Queues*.

Table 6: MPLS CoS Values

MPLS CoS Value	Bits	Transmit Queue	PLP Bit
0	000	0	Not set
1	001	0	Set
2	010	1	Not set
3	011	1	Set
4	100	2	Not set
5	101	2	Set
6	110	3	Not set
7	111	3	Set

Because the CoS value is part of the MPLS header, the value is associated with the packets only as they travel through the LSP tunnel. The value is not copied back to the IP header when the packets exit from the LSP tunnel.

To configure class of service (CoS) for Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) packets in a label-switched path (LSP):

1. Specify the CoS value

If you do not specify a CoS value, the IP precedence bits from the packet's IP header are used as the packet's CoS value.

Rewriting IEEE 802.1p Packet Headers with the MPLS CoS Value

For Ethernet interfaces installed on a T Series router or an M320 router with a peer connection to an M Series router or a T Series router, you can rewrite both MPLS CoS and IEEE 802.1p values to a configured value (the MPLS CoS values are also known as the EXP or experimental bits). Rewriting these values allows you to pass the configured value to the Layer 2 VLAN path. To rewrite both the MPLS CoS and IEEE 802.1p values, you must include the EXP and IEEE 802.1p rewrite rules in the class of service interface configuration. The EXP rewrite table is applied when you configure the IEEE 802.1p and EXP rewrite rules.

For information about how to configure the EXP and IEEE 802.1p rewrite rules, see *Rewriting Packet Headers to Ensure Forwarding Behavior*.

Related Documentation

- *Default MPLS EXP Classifier*

Achieving a Make-Before-Break, Hitless Switchover for LSPs

Adaptive label-switched paths (LSPs) might need to establish a new LSP instance and transfer traffic from an old LSP instance onto the new LSP instance before tearing down the old one. This type of configuration is referred to as a *make before break* (MBB).

RSVP-TE is a protocol used to establish LSPs in MPLS networks. The Junos OS implementation of RSVP-TE to achieve a hitless (no traffic loss) MBB switchover has relied on configuring the timer values in the following configuration statements:

- **optimize-switchover-delay**—Amount of time to wait before switching to the new LSP instance.
- **optimize-hold-dead-delay**—Amount of time to wait after switchover and before deletion of the old LSP instance.

Both the **optimize-switchover-delay** and **optimize-hold-dead-delay** statements apply to all LSPs that use the make-before-break behavior for LSP setup and teardown, not just for LSPs for which the **optimize-timer** statement has also been configured. The following MPLS features cause LSPs to be set up and torn down using make-before-break behavior:

- Adaptive LSPs
- Automatic bandwidth allocation
- BFD for LSPs
- Graceful Routing Engine switchover
- Link and node protection
- Nonstop active routing
- Optimized LSPs
- Point-to-multipoint (P2MP) LSPs
- Soft preemption
- Standby secondary paths

Both the **optimize-switchover-delay** and **optimize-hold-dead-delay** statements when configured add an artificial delay to the MBB process. The value of the **optimize-switchover-delay** statement varies with the size of the Explicit Route Objects (EROs). An ERO is an extension to RSVP that allows an RSVP PATH message to traverse an explicit sequence of routers that is independent of conventional shortest-path IP routing. The value of the **optimize-switchover-delay** statement also depends on the CPU load on each of the routers on the path. Customers set the **optimize-switchover-delay** statement by trial and error.

The value of the **optimize-hold-dead-delay** statement depends on how fast the ingress router moves all application prefixes to point to the new LSP. This is determined by the Packet Forwarding Engine load, which can vary from platform to platform. Customers have to set the **optimize-hold-dead-delay** statement by trial and error.

However, as of Release 15.1, Junos OS is able to achieve a hitless MBB switchover without configuring the artificial delays that such timer values introduce.

This topic summarizes the three methods of achieving a MBB switchover from an old LSP to a new LSP using Junos OS:

- [Specifying the Amount of Time the Router Waits to Switch Over to New Paths on page 314](#)
- [Specifying the Amount of Time to Delay the Tear Down of Old Paths on page 314](#)
- [Achieving a Hitless, MBB Switchover Without Artificial Delays on page 315](#)

Specifying the Amount of Time the Router Waits to Switch Over to New Paths

To specify the amount of time the router waits to switch over LSP instances to newly optimized paths, use the **optimize-switchover-delay** statement. You only need to configure this statement on routers acting as the ingress for the affected LSPs (you do not need to configure this statement on transit or egress routers). The timer in this statement helps to ensure that the new optimized paths have been established before traffic is switched over from the old paths. This timer can only be enabled or disabled for all of the LSPs configured on the router.

To configure the amount of time the router waits to switch over LSP instances to newly optimized paths, specify the time in seconds by using the **optimize-switchover-delay** statement:

```
optimize-switchover-delay seconds;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols mpls]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls]**

Specifying the Amount of Time to Delay the Tear Down of Old Paths

To specify the amount of time to delay the tear down of old paths after the router has switched traffic to new optimized paths, use the **optimize-hold-dead-delay** statement. You only need to configure this statement on routers acting as the ingress for the affected LSPs (you do not need to configure this statement on transit or egress routers). The timer in this statement helps to ensure that old paths are not torn down before all routes have been switched over to the new optimized paths. This timer can be enabled for specific LSPs or for all of the LSPs configured on the router.

To configure the amount of time in seconds to delay the tear down of old paths after the router has switched traffic to new optimized paths, use the **optimize-hold-dead-delay** statement:

```
optimize-hold-dead-delay seconds;
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

Achieving a Hitless, MBB Switchover Without Artificial Delays

As of Junos OS Release 15.1, there is another way to relinquish the old LSP instances after MBB switchover without relying on the arbitrary time intervals set up by the **optimize-switchover-delay** or **optimize-hold-dead-delay** statement. For example, if you use the **optimize-hold-dead-delay** statement, you configure a time you think it is safe to wait before tearing down the old LSP instance after MBB. However, some routes might still be in the process of shifting to the new instance. Tearing down the old LSP instance prematurely results in one of the transit nodes dropping the traffic for those routes that have not shifted to the new LSP instance.

To avoid traffic loss, instead of using the **optimize-switchover-delay** statement, you can use MPLS-OAM (lsp ping), which confirms that the LSP data plane is established end-to-end. Instead of using the **optimize-hold-dead-delay** statement, you can use a feedback mechanism from the rpd infrastructure that confirms that all prefixes referring to the old LSP have been switched over. The feedback mechanism is sourced from the Tag library and relies on the routing protocol process (rpd) infrastructure to determine when all the routes using the old LSP instance have fully shifted to the new LSP instance after MBB switchover.

The feedback mechanism is always in place, and it is optional. Configure the **optimize-adaptive-teardown** statement to have the feedback mechanism used during MBB switchover. This feature is not supported for RSVP point-to-multipoint (P2MP) LSP instances. Global configuration of the **optimize-adaptive-teardown** statement only affects the point-to-point LSPs that are configured in the system.

You only need to configure the **optimize-adaptive-teardown** statement on routers acting as the ingress for the affected LSPs (you do not need to configure this statement on transit or egress routers). This feedback mechanism ensures that old paths are not torn down before all routes have been switched over to the new optimized paths. The global configuration of this configuration statement affects only the point-to-point LSPs that are configured in the system.

```
optimize-adaptive-teardown {
  p2p:
}
```

You can include this statement at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy level.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Adaptive LSPs on page 316](#)
- [Configuring Automatic Bandwidth Allocation for LSPs on page 324](#)
- [Configuring MPLS Soft Preemption on page 303](#)
- [Configuring the Smart Optimize Timer for LSPs on page 321](#)
- [Configuring Hot Standby of Secondary Paths for LSPs on page 334](#)

Configuring Adaptive LSPs

An LSP occasionally might need to reroute itself for these reasons:

- The continuous reoptimization process is configured with the **optimize-timer** statement.
- The current path has connectivity problems.
- The LSP is preempted by another LSP configured with the **priority** statement and is forced to reroute.
- The explicit-path information for an active LSP is modified, or the LSP's bandwidth is increased.

You can configure an LSP to be *adaptive* when it is attempting to reroute itself. When it is adaptive, the LSP holds onto existing resources until the new path is successfully established and traffic has been cut over to the new LSP. To retain its resources, an adaptive LSP does the following:

- Maintains existing paths and allocated bandwidths—This ensures that the existing path is not torn down prematurely and allows the current traffic to continue flowing while the new path is being set up.
- Avoids double-counting for links that share the new and old paths—Double-counting occurs when an intermediate router does not recognize that the new and old paths belong to the same LSP and counts them as two separate LSPs, requiring separate bandwidth allocations. If some links are close to saturation, double-counting might cause the setup of the new path to fail.

By default, adaptive behavior is disabled. You can include the **adaptive** statement in two different hierarchy levels.

If you specify the **adaptive** statement at the LSP hierarchy levels, the adaptive behavior is enabled on all primary/secondary paths of the LSP. This means both the primary and secondary paths share the same bandwidth on common links.

To configure adaptive behavior for all LSP paths, include the **adaptive** statement in the LSP configuration:

```
adaptive;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name*]

If you specify the **adaptive** statement at the [edit protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name* (**primary** | **secondary**) *path-name*] hierarchy level, adaptive behavior is enabled only on the path on which it is specified. Bandwidth double-counting occurs between different paths. However, if you also have the **adaptive** statement configured at the [edit protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name*] hierarchy level, it overrides the adaptive behavior of each individual path.

To configure adaptive behavior for either the primary or secondary level, include the **adaptive** statement:

```
adaptive;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name* (**primary** | **secondary**) *path-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name* (**primary** | **secondary**) *path-name*]

Configuring Priority and Preemption for LSPs

When there is insufficient bandwidth to establish a more important LSP, you might want to tear down a less important existing LSP to free the bandwidth. You do this by preempting the existing LSP.

Whether an LSP can be preempted is determined by two properties associated with the LSP:

- Setup priority—Determines whether a new LSP that preempts an existing LSP can be established. For preemption to occur, the setup priority of the new LSP must be higher than that of the existing LSP. Also, the act of preempting the existing LSP must produce sufficient bandwidth to support the new LSP. That is, preemption occurs only if the new LSP can be set up successfully.
- Reservation priority—Determines the degree to which an LSP holds on to its session reservation after the LSP has been set up successfully. When the reservation priority is high, the existing LSP is less likely to give up its reservation, and hence it is unlikely that the LSP can be preempted.

You cannot configure an LSP with a high setup priority and a low reservation priority, because permanent preemption loops might result if two LSPs are allowed to preempt each other. You must configure the reservation priority to be higher than or equal to the setup priority.

The setup priority also defines the relative importance of LSPs on the same ingress router. When the software starts, when a new LSP is established, or during fault recovery, the setup priority determines the order in which LSPs are serviced. Higher-priority LSPs tend to be established first and hence enjoy more optimal path selection.

To configure the LSP's preemption properties, include the **priority** statement:

```
priority setup-priority reservation-priority;
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

Both **setup-priority** and **reservation-priority** can be a value from 0 through 7. The value 0 corresponds to the highest priority, and the value 7 to the lowest. By default, an LSP has a setup priority of 7 (that is, it cannot preempt any other LSPs) and a reservation priority of 0 (that is, other LSPs cannot preempt it). These defaults are such that preemption

does not happen. When you are configuring these values, the setup priority should always be less than or equal to the hold priority.

Optimizing Signaled LSPs

Once an LSP has been established, topology or resources changes might, over time, make the path suboptimal. A new path might have become available that is less congested, has a lower metric, and traverses fewer hops. You can configure the router to recompute paths periodically to determine whether a more optimal path has become available.

If reoptimization is enabled, an LSP can be rerouted through different paths by constrained-path recomputations. However, if reoptimization is disabled, the LSP has a fixed path and cannot take advantage of newly available network resources. The LSP is fixed until the next topology change breaks the LSP and forces a recomputation.

Reoptimization is not related to failover. A new path is always computed when topology failures occur that disrupt an established path.

Because of the potential system overhead involved, you need to carefully control the frequency of reoptimization. Network stability might suffer when reoptimization is enabled. By default, the **optimize-timer** statement is set to 0 (that is, it is disabled).

LSP optimization is meaningful only when constrained-path LSP computation is enabled, which is the default behavior. For more information about constrained-path LSP computation, see [“Disabling Constrained-Path LSP Computation” on page 304](#). Also, LSP optimization is only applicable to ingress LSPs, so it is only necessary to configure the **optimize-timer** statement on the ingress router. The transit and egress routers require no specific configuration to support LSP optimization (other than to have MPLS enabled).

To enable path reoptimization, include the **optimize-timer** statement:

```
optimize-timer seconds;
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

Once you have configured the **optimize-timer** statement, the reoptimization timer continues its countdown to the configured value even if you delete the **optimize-timer** statement from the configuration. The next optimization uses the new value. You can force the Junos OS to use a new value immediately by deleting the old value, committing the configuration, configuring the new value for the **optimize-timer** statement, and then committing the configuration again.

After reoptimization is run, the result is accepted only if it meets the following criteria:

1. The new path is not higher in IGP metric. (The metric for the old path is updated during computation, so if a recent link metric changed somewhere along the old path, it is accounted for.)
2. If the new path has the same IGP metric, it is not more hops away.

3. The new path does not cause preemption. (This is to reduce the ripple effect of preemption causing more preemption.)
4. The new path does not worsen congestion overall.

The relative congestion of the new path is determined as follows:

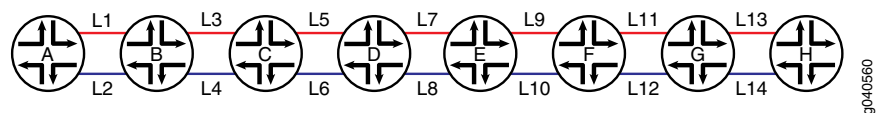
- a. The percentage of available bandwidth on each link traversed by the new path is compared to that for the old path, starting from the most congested links.
- b. For each current (old) path, the software stores the four smallest values for bandwidth availability for the links traversed in ascending order.
- c. The software also stores the four smallest bandwidth availability values for the new path, corresponding to the links traversed in ascending order.
- d. If any of the four new available bandwidth values are smaller than any of the corresponding old bandwidth availability values, the new path has at least one link that is more congested than the link used by the old path. Because using the link would cause more congestion, traffic is not switched to this new path.
- e. If none of the four new available bandwidth values is smaller than the corresponding old bandwidth availability values, the new path is less congested than the old path.

When all the above conditions are met, then:

5. If the new path has a lower IGP metric, it is accepted.
6. If the new path has an equal IGP metric and lower hop count, it is accepted.
7. If you choose **least-fill** as a load balancing algorithm, LSPs are load balanced as follows:
 - a. The LSP is moved to a new path that is utilized at least 10% less than the current path. This might reduce congestion on the current path by only a small amount. For example, if an LSP with 1 MB of bandwidth is moved off a path carrying a minimum of 200 MB, congestion on the original path is reduced by less than 1%.
 - b. For **random** or **most-fill** algorithms, this rule does not apply.

The following example illustrates how the **least-fill** load balancing algorithm works.

Figure 36: least-fill Load Balancing Algorithm Example



As shown in [Figure 36 on page 319](#), there are two potential paths for an LSP to traverse from router A to router H, the odd links from L1 through L13 and the even links from L2 through L14. Currently, the router is using the even links as the active path for the LSP. Each link between the same two routers (for example, router A and router B) has the same bandwidth:

- L1, L2 = 10GE
- L3, L4 = 1GE
- L5, L6 = 1GE
- L7, L8 = 1GE
- L9, L10 = 1GE
- L11, L12 = 10GE
- L13, L14 = 10GE

The 1GE links are more likely to be congested. In this example, the odd 1GE links have the following available bandwidth:

- L3 = 41%
- L5 = 56%
- L7 = 66%
- L9 = 71%

The even 1GE links have the following available bandwidth:

- L4 = 37%
- L6 = 52%
- L8 = 61%
- L10 = 70%

Based on this information, the router would calculate the difference in available bandwidth between the odd links and the even links as follows:

- $L4 - L3 = 41\% - 37\% = 4\%$
- $L6 - L5 = 56\% - 52\% = 4\%$
- $L8 - L7 = 66\% - 61\% = 5\%$
- $L10 - L9 = 71\% - 70\% = 1\%$

The total additional bandwidth available over the odd links is 14% (4% + 4% + 5% + 1%). Since 14% is greater than 10% (the least-fill algorithm minimum threshold), the LSP is moved to the new path over the odd links from the original path using the even links.

8. Otherwise, the new path is rejected.

You can disable the following reoptimization criteria (a subset of the criteria listed previously):

- If the new path has the same IGP metric, it is not more hops away.
- The new path does not cause preemption. (This is to reduce the ripple effect of preemption causing more preemption.)
- The new path does not worsen congestion overall.
- If the new path has an equal IGP metric and lower hop count, it is accepted.

To disable them, either issue the **clear mpls lsp optimize-aggressive** command or include the **optimize-aggressive** statement:

```
optimize-aggressive;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols mpls]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls]**

Including the **optimize-aggressive** statement in the configuration causes the reoptimization procedure to be triggered more often. Paths are rerouted more frequently. It also limits the reoptimization algorithm to the IGP metric only.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Adaptive LSPs on page 316](#)
- [Configuring Automatic Bandwidth Allocation for LSPs on page 324](#)
- [Configuring MPLS Soft Preemption on page 303](#)
- [Configuring the Smart Optimize Timer for LSPs on page 321](#)
- [Configuring Hot Standby of Secondary Paths for LSPs on page 334](#)

Configuring the Smart Optimize Timer for LSPs

Because of network and router resource constraints, it is typically inadvisable to configure a short interval for the optimize timer. However, under certain circumstances, it might be desirable to reoptimize a path sooner than would normally be provided by the optimize timer.

For example, an LSP is traversing a preferred path that subsequently fails. The LSP is then switched to a less desirable path to reach the same destination. Even if the original path is quickly restored, it could take an excessively long time for the LSP to use it again, because it has to wait for the optimize timer to reoptimize the network paths. For such situations, you might want to configure the smart optimize timer.

When you enable the smart optimize timer, an LSP is switched back to its original path so long as the original path has been restored within 3 minutes of going down. Also, if the original path goes down again within 60 minutes, the smart optimize timer is disabled,

and path optimization behaves as it normally does when the optimize timer alone is enabled. This prevents the router from using a flapping link.

The smart optimize timer is dependant on other MPLS features to function properly. For the scenario described here in which an LSP is switched to an alternate path in the event of a failure on the original path, it is assumed that you have configured one or more of the MPLS traffic protection features, including fast reroute, link protection, and standby secondary paths. These features help to ensure that traffic can reach its destination in the event of a failure.

At the least, you must configure a standby secondary path for the smart optimize timer feature to work properly. Fast reroute and link protection are more temporary solutions to a network outage. A secondary path ensures that there is a stable alternate path in the event the primary path fails. If you have not configured any sort of traffic protection for an LSP, the smart optimize timer by itself does not ensure that traffic can reach its destination. For more information about MPLS traffic protection, see [“MPLS and Traffic Protection” on page 49](#).

When a primary path fails and the smart optimize timer switches traffic to the secondary path, the router might continue to use the secondary path even after the primary path has been restored. If the ingress router completes a CSPF calculation, it might determine that the secondary path is the better path.

This might be undesirable if the primary path should be the active path and the secondary path should be used as a backup only. Also, if the secondary path is being used as the active path (even though the primary path has been reestablished) and the secondary path fails, the smart optimize timer feature will not automatically switch traffic back to the primary path. However, you can enable protection for the secondary path by configuring node and link protection or an additional standby secondary path, in which case, the smart optimize timer can be effective.

Specify the time in seconds for the smart optimize timer using the **smart-optimize-timer** statement:

smart-optimize-timer *seconds*;

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols mpls]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls]**

**Related
Documentation**

- [MPLS and Traffic Protection on page 49](#)
- [Optimizing Signaled LSPs on page 318](#)

Limiting the Number of Hops in LSPs

By default, each LSP can traverse a maximum of 255 hops, including the ingress and egress routers. To modify this value, include the **hop-limit** statement:

hop-limit *number*;

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

The number of hops can be from 2 through 255. (A path with two hops consists of the ingress and egress routers only.)

Configuring the Bandwidth Value for LSPs

Each LSP has a bandwidth value. This value is included in the sender's Tspec field in RSVP path setup messages. You can specify a bandwidth value in bits per second. If you configure more bandwidth for an LSP, it should be able to carry a greater volume of traffic. The default bandwidth is 0 bits per second.

A nonzero bandwidth requires that transit and egress routers reserve capacity along the outbound links for the path. The RSVP reservation scheme is used to reserve this capacity. Any failure in bandwidth reservation (such as failures at RSVP policy control or admission control) might cause the LSP setup to fail. If there is insufficient bandwidth on the interfaces for the transit or egress routers, the LSP is not established.

To specify a bandwidth value for a signaled LSP, include the **bandwidth** statement:

```
bandwidth bps;
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

Automatic Bandwidth Allocation for LSPs

Automatic bandwidth allocation allows an MPLS tunnel to automatically adjust its bandwidth allocation based on the volume of traffic flowing through the tunnel. You can configure an LSP with minimal bandwidth; this feature can dynamically adjust the LSP's bandwidth allocation based on current traffic patterns. The bandwidth adjustments do not interrupt traffic flow through the tunnel.

You set a sampling interval on an LSP configured with automatic bandwidth allocation. The average bandwidth is monitored during this interval. At the end of the interval, an attempt is made to signal a new path for the LSP with the bandwidth allocation set to the maximum average value for the preceding sampling interval. If the new path is successfully established and the original path is removed, the LSP is switched over to the new path. If a new path is not created, the LSP continues to use its current path until the end of the next sampling interval, when another attempt is made to establish a new path. Note that you can set minimum and maximum bandwidth values for the LSP.

During the automatic bandwidth allocation interval, the router might receive a steady increase in traffic (increasing bandwidth utilization) on an LSP, potentially causing congestion or packet loss. To prevent this, you can define a second trigger to prematurely expire the automatic bandwidth adjustment timer before the end of the current adjustment interval.

Configuring Automatic Bandwidth Allocation for LSPs

Automatic bandwidth allocation allows an MPLS tunnel to automatically adjust its bandwidth allocation based on the volume of traffic flowing through the tunnel. You can configure an LSP with minimal bandwidth, and this feature can dynamically adjust the LSP's bandwidth allocation based on current traffic patterns. The bandwidth adjustments do not interrupt traffic flow through the tunnel.

At the end of the automatic bandwidth allocation time interval, the current maximum average bandwidth usage is compared with the allocated bandwidth for the LSP. If the LSP needs more bandwidth, an attempt is made to set up a new path where bandwidth is equal to the current maximum average usage. If the attempt is successful, the LSP's traffic is routed through the new path and the old path is removed. If the attempt fails, the LSP continues to use its current path.

If you have configured link and node protection for the LSP and traffic has been switched to the bypass LSP, the automatic bandwidth allocation feature continues to operate and take bandwidth samples from the bypass LSP. For the first bandwidth adjustment cycle, the maximum average bandwidth usage taken from the original link and node-protected LSP is used to resignal the bypass LSP if more bandwidth is needed. (Link and node protection are not supported on QFX Series switches.)

If you have configured fast-reroute for the LSP, you might not be able to use this feature to adjust the bandwidth. Because the LSPs use a fixed filter (FF) reservation style, when a new path is signaled, the bandwidth might be double-counted. Double-counting can prevent a fast-reroute LSP from ever adjusting its bandwidth when automatic bandwidth allocation is enabled. (Fast reroute is not supported on QFX Series switches.)

To configure automatic bandwidth allocation, complete the steps in the following sections:

- [Configuring Automatic Bandwidth Allocation on LSPs on page 324](#)
- [Requesting Automatic Bandwidth Allocation Adjustment on page 330](#)



NOTE: On the QFX10000 switches, you can only configure automatic bandwidth allocation at the edit protocols mpls hierarchy level. Logical systems are not supported.

Configuring Automatic Bandwidth Allocation on LSPs

To enable automatic bandwidth allocation on an LSP, include the **auto-bandwidth** statement:

```
auto-bandwidth (MPLS Tunnel) {  
  adjust-interval seconds;  
  adjust-threshold percent;  
  adjust-threshold-overflow-limit number;  
  adjust-threshold-underflow-limit number;  
  maximum-bandwidth bps;
```

```

    minimum-bandwidth bps;
    minimum-bandwidth-adjust-interval
    minimum-bandwidth-adjust-threshold-change
    minimum-bandwidth-adjust-threshold-value
    monitor-bandwidth;
}

```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls *label-switched-path* *lsp-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls *label-switched-path* *lsp-name*]

If an LSP has an automatic bandwidth configuration, you can disable automatic bandwidth adjustments on a particular path (either primary or secondary) by configuring a static bandwidth value and by disabling the CSPF computation (using the **no-cspf** statement).

For example:

```

user@host> show protocols mpls
label-switched-path primary-path {
  to 192.168.0.1;
  ldp-tunneling;
  optimize-timer 3571;
  least-fill;
  link-protection;
  adaptive;
  auto-bandwidth {
    adjust-interval 7177;
    adjust-threshold 5;
    minimum-bandwidth 1m;
    maximum-bandwidth 2500000000;
    adjust-threshold-overflow-limit 2;
    resignal-minimum-bandwidth;
  }
  primary primary-path;
  secondary secondary-path {
    bandwidth 0;
    no-cspf;
    priority 0 0;
  }
}

```

The statements configured at the [edit protocols mpls *label-switched-path* *label-switched-path-name* *auto-bandwidth*] hierarchy level are optional and explained in the following sections:

- [Configuring the Automatic Bandwidth Allocation Interval on page 326](#)
- [Configuring the Maximum and Minimum Bounds of the LSP's Bandwidth on page 326](#)
- [Configuring the Automatic Bandwidth Adjustment Threshold on page 327](#)
- [Configuring a Limit on Bandwidth Overflow and Underflow Samples on page 327](#)
- [Configuring Passive Bandwidth Utilization Monitoring on page 329](#)

Configuring the Automatic Bandwidth Allocation Interval

At the end of the automatic bandwidth allocation interval, the automatic bandwidth computation and new path setup process is triggered.



NOTE: To prevent unnecessary resignaling of LSPs, it is best to configure an LSP adjustment interval that is at least three times longer than the MPLS automatic bandwidth statistics interval. For example, if you configure a value of 30 seconds for the MPLS automatic bandwidth statistics interval (`interval` statement at the `[edit protocols mpls statistics]` hierarchy level), you should configure a value of at least 90 seconds for the LSP adjustment interval (`adjust-interval` statement at the `[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path label-switched-path-name auto-bandwidth]` hierarchy level). See also “Configuring Reporting of Automatic Bandwidth Allocation Statistics for LSPs” on page 331.

To specify the bandwidth reallocation interval in seconds for a specific LSP, include the `adjust-interval` statement:

```
adjust-interval seconds;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- `[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name auto-bandwidth (MPLS Tunnel)]`
- `[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name auto-bandwidth (MPLS Tunnel)]`

Configuring the Maximum and Minimum Bounds of the LSP's Bandwidth

You can maintain the LSP's bandwidth between minimum and maximum bounds by specifying values for the `minimum-bandwidth` and `maximum-bandwidth` statements.

To specify the minimum amount of bandwidth allocated for a specific LSP, include the `minimum-bandwidth` statement:

```
minimum-bandwidth bps;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- `[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name auto-bandwidth (MPLS Tunnel)]`
- `[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name auto-bandwidth (MPLS Tunnel)]`

To specify the maximum amount of bandwidth allocated for a specific LSP, include the `maximum-bandwidth` statement:

```
maximum-bandwidth bps;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name* **auto-bandwidth** (MPLS Tunnel)]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name* **auto-bandwidth** (MPLS Tunnel)]

Configuring the Automatic Bandwidth Adjustment Threshold

Use the **adjust-threshold** statement to specify the sensitivity of the automatic bandwidth adjustment of an LSP to changes in bandwidth utilization. You can set the threshold for when to trigger automatic bandwidth adjustments. When configured, bandwidth demand for the current interval is determined and compared to the LSP's current bandwidth allocation. If the percentage difference in bandwidth is greater than or equal to the specified **adjust-threshold** percentage, the LSP's bandwidth is adjusted to the current bandwidth demand.

For example, assume that the current bandwidth allocation is 100 megabits per second (Mbps) and that the percentage configured for the **adjust-threshold** statement is 15 percent. If the bandwidth demand increases to 110 Mbps, the bandwidth allocation is not adjusted. However, if the bandwidth demand increases to 120 Mbps (20 percent over the current allocation) or decreases to 80 Mbps (20 percent under the current allocation), the bandwidth allocation is increased to 120 Mbps or decreased to 80 Mbps, respectively.

To configure the threshold for automatic bandwidth adjustment, include the **adjust-threshold** statement:

```
adjust-threshold percent;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name* **auto-bandwidth** (MPLS Tunnel)]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name* **auto-bandwidth** (MPLS Tunnel)]

Configuring a Limit on Bandwidth Overflow and Underflow Samples

The automatic bandwidth adjustment timer is a periodic timer which is triggered every adjust interval to determine whether any bandwidth adjustments are required on the LSP's active path. This interval is typically configured as a long period of time, usually hours. If, at the end of adjust interval, the change in bandwidth is above a certain adjust threshold, the LSP is resigned with the new bandwidth.

During the automatic bandwidth adjustment interval, the router might receive a steady increase in traffic (increasing bandwidth utilization) on an LSP, potentially causing congestion or packet loss. To prevent this, you can define a second trigger to prematurely expire the automatic bandwidth adjustment timer before the end of the current adjustment interval.

Every statistics interval, the router samples the average bandwidth utilization of an LSP and if this has exceeded the current maximum average bandwidth utilization, the maximum average bandwidth utilization is updated.

During each sample period, the following conditions are also checked:

- Is the current average bandwidth utilization above the active bandwidth of the path?
- Has the difference between the average bandwidth utilization and the active bandwidth exceeded the adjust threshold (bandwidth utilization has changed significantly)?

If these conditions are true, it is considered to be one bandwidth overflow sample. Using the **adjust-threshold-overflow-limit** statement, you can define a limit on the number of bandwidth overflow samples such that when the limit is reached, the current automatic bandwidth adjustment timer is expired and a bandwidth adjustment is triggered. Once this adjustment is complete, the normal automatic bandwidth adjustment timer is reset to expire after the periodic adjustment interval.

To specify a limit on the number of bandwidth overflow samples before triggering an automatic bandwidth allocation adjustment, configure the **adjust-threshold-overflow-limit** statement:

adjust-threshold-overflow-limit *number*;

Similarly, if the current average bandwidth utilization is below the active bandwidth of the path by the configured adjusted threshold (meaning that bandwidth utilization has gone down significantly), the sample is considered to be an underflow sample. The adjusted (new signaling) bandwidth after an adjustment due to underflow is the maximum average bandwidth among the underflow samples. Starting in Junos OS Release 14.1R9, 15.1R7, 16.1R5, and 16.2R3, all zero value bandwidth samples are considered as underflow samples, except for the zero value samples that arrive after an LSP comes up for the first time, and the zero value samples that arrive first after a Routing Engine switchover.

You can specify a limit on the number of bandwidth underflow samples before triggering an automatic bandwidth allocation adjustment by configuring the **adjust-threshold-underflow-limit** statement:

adjust-threshold-underflow-limit *number*;

These statements can be configured at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name* **auto-bandwidth** (MPLS Tunnel)]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name* **auto-bandwidth** (MPLS Tunnel)]

You must configure the **adjust-threshold** and **minimum-bandwidth** statements whenever you configure the **adjust-threshold-underflow-limit** statement. You must configure the **adjust-threshold** and **maximum-bandwidth** statements whenever you configure the **adjust-threshold-overflow-limit** statement

- You must configure a nonzero value for the **adjust-threshold** statement if you configure the **adjust-threshold-overflow-limit** or **adjust-threshold-underflow-limit** statement.
- Any bandwidth increase or decrease below the value configured for the **adjust-threshold** statement does not constitute an overflow or underflow condition.
- To prevent unlimited increases in LSP bandwidth (to limit overflow beyond a certain bandwidth), you must also configure the **maximum-bandwidth** statement when you configure the **adjust-threshold-overflow-limit** statement.

The following describes the other aspects of the **adjust-threshold-overflow-limit** statement:

- It only applies to bandwidth overflows. If the bandwidth is decreasing, the normal automatic bandwidth adjustment interval is used.
- It does not affect manually triggered automatic bandwidth adjustment.
- It applies to single-class DiffServ-TE LSPs.
- Because the **adjust-threshold-overflow-limit** statement can trigger a bandwidth adjustment, it cannot be enabled at the same time as the **monitor-bandwidth** statement (for information about that statement, see [“Configuring Passive Bandwidth Utilization Monitoring” on page 329](#)).
- You cannot configure automatic bandwidth adjustments to occur more often than every 300 seconds. The **adjust-threshold-overflow-limit** statement is subject to the same minimum value with regard to the minimum frequency of adjustment allowed. Overflow condition based adjustments can occur no sooner than 300 seconds from the start of the overflow condition. Therefore it is required that:

sample interval x adjust-threshold-overflow-limit >= 300s

These values are checked during the commit operation. An error is returned if the value is less than 300 seconds.

- If you change the value of the **adjust-threshold-overflow-limit** statement on a working router, you can expect the following behavior:
 - If you increase the current value of the **adjust-threshold-overflow-limit** statement, the old value is replaced with the new one.
 - If you decrease the current value of the **adjust-threshold-overflow-limit** statement and the current bandwidth overflow count is less than the new value, the old value is replaced with the new one.
 - If you decrease the current value of the **adjust-threshold-overflow-limit** statement and the current bandwidth overflow count is greater than the new value, the adjustment timer is immediately expired and a bandwidth adjustment is initiated.

Configuring Passive Bandwidth Utilization Monitoring

Use the **monitor-bandwidth** statement to switch to a passive bandwidth utilization monitoring mode. In this mode, no automatic bandwidth adjustments are made, but the maximum average bandwidth utilization is continuously monitored and recorded.

To configure passive bandwidth utilization monitoring, include the **monitor-bandwidth** statement:

```
monitor-bandwidth;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- `[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name auto-bandwidth (MPLS Tunnel)]`

- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls *label-switched-path* *lsp-name* *auto-bandwidth* (MPLS Tunnel)]

If you have configured an LSP with primary and secondary paths, the automatic bandwidth allocation statistics are carried over to the secondary path if the primary path fails. For example, consider a primary path whose adjustment interval is half complete and whose maximum average bandwidth usage is currently calculated as 50 Mbps. If the primary path suddenly fails, the time remaining for the next adjustment and the maximum average bandwidth usage are carried over to the secondary path.

Requesting Automatic Bandwidth Allocation Adjustment

For MPLS LSP automatic bandwidth allocation adjustment, the minimum value for the adjustment interval is 5 minutes (300 seconds). You might find it necessary to trigger a bandwidth allocation adjustment manually, for example in the following circumstances:

- When you are testing automatic bandwidth allocation in a network lab.
- When the LSP is configured for automatic bandwidth allocation in monitor mode (the **monitor-bandwidth** statement is included in the configuration as described in [“Configuring Passive Bandwidth Utilization Monitoring” on page 329](#)), and want to initiate an immediate bandwidth adjustment.

To use the **request mpls lsp adjust-autobandwidth** command, the following must be true:

- Automatic bandwidth allocation must be enabled on the LSP.
- The criteria required to trigger a bandwidth adjustment have been met (the difference between the adjust bandwidth and the current LSP path bandwidth is greater than the threshold limit).

A manually triggered bandwidth adjustment operates only on the active LSP path. Also, if you have enabled periodic automatic bandwidth adjustment, the periodic automatic bandwidth adjustment parameters (the adjustment interval and the maximum average bandwidth) are not reset after a manual adjustment.

For example, suppose the periodic adjust interval is 10 hours and there are currently 5 hours remaining before an automatic bandwidth adjustment is triggered. If you initiate a manual adjustment with the **request mpls lsp adjust-autobandwidth** command, the adjust timer is not reset and still has 5 hours remaining.

To manually trigger a bandwidth allocation adjustment, you need to use the **request mpls lsp adjust-autobandwidth** command. You can trigger the command for all affected LSPs on the router, or you can specify a particular LSP:

```
user@host> request mpls lsp adjust-autobandwidth
```

Once you execute this command, the automatic bandwidth adjustment validation process is triggered. If all the criteria for adjustment are met, the LSP's active path bandwidth is adjusted to the adjusted bandwidth value determined during the validation process.

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.1R9	Starting in Junos OS Release 14.1R9, 15.1R7, 16.1R5, and 16.2R3, all zero value bandwidth samples are considered as underflow samples, except for the zero value samples that arrive after an LSP comes up for the first time, and the zero value samples that arrive first after a Routing Engine switchover.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring MPLS to Gather Statistics on page 411](#)
- [Configuring Reporting of Automatic Bandwidth Allocation Statistics for LSPs on page 331](#)
- [request mpls lsp adjust-autobandwidth on page 1874](#)
- [show mpls lsp on page 1926](#)

Configuring Reporting of Automatic Bandwidth Allocation Statistics for LSPs

Automatic bandwidth allocation allows an MPLS tunnel to automatically adjust its bandwidth allocation based on the volume of traffic flowing through the tunnel. You can configure the device to collect statistics related to automatic bandwidth allocation by completing the following steps:

1. To collect statistics related to automatic bandwidth allocation, configure the **auto-bandwidth** option for the **statistics** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy level. These settings apply to all LSPs configured on the router on which you have also configured the **auto-bandwidth** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path label-switched-path-name]** hierarchy level.

```

statistics {
  auto-bandwidth (MPLS Statistics);
  file filename <files number> <size size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
  interval seconds;
  no-transit-statistics;
  transit-statistics-polling;
}

```
2. Specify the **filename** for the files used to store the MPLS trace operation output using the **file** option. All files are placed in the directory **/var/log**. We recommend that you place MPLS tracing output in the file **mpls-log**.
3. Specify the maximum number of trace files using the **files number** option. When a trace file named **trace-file** reaches its maximum size, it is renamed **trace-file.0**, then **trace-file.1**, and so on, until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then the oldest trace file is overwritten.
4. Specify the interval for calculating the average bandwidth usage by configuring a time in seconds using the **interval** option. You can also set the adjustment interval on a specific LSP by configuring the **interval** option at the **[edit protocols mpls label-switch-path label-switched-path-name statistics]** hierarchy level.



NOTE: To prevent unnecessary resignaling of LSPs, it is best to configure an LSP adjustment interval that is at least three times longer than the MPLS automatic bandwidth statistics interval. For example, if you configure a value of 30 seconds for the MPLS automatic bandwidth statistics interval (interval statement at the [edit protocols mpls statistics] hierarchy level), you should configure a value of at least 90 seconds for the LSP adjustment interval (adjust-interval statement at the [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *label-switched-path-name* auto-bandwidth] hierarchy level).

5. To trace automatic bandwidth allocation, include the **autobw-state** flag for the MPLS **traceoptions** statement at the [edit protocols mpls] hierarchy level.

The following configuration enables the MPLS traceoptions for automatic bandwidth allocation. The trace records are stored in a file called **auto-band-trace** (the filename is user configurable):

```
[edit protocols mpls]
traceoptions {
  file auto-band-trace size 10k files 10 world-readable;
  flag autobw-state;
}
```

6. Using the **show log** command, you can display the automatic bandwidth allocation statistics file generated when you configure the **auto-bandwidth (MPLS Statistics)** statement. The following shows sample log file output taken from an MPLS statistics file named **auto-band-stats** on a router configured with an LSP named **E-D**. The log file shows that LSP **E-D** is operating over its reserved bandwidth limit initially. Before **Oct 30 17:14:57**, the router triggered an automatic bandwidth adjustment (you might see two sessions for an LSP undergoing an automatic bandwidth adjustment). By **Oct 30 17:16:57**, the LSP has been reestablished at a higher bandwidth and is now shown using less than 100 percent of its **Reserved Bw** (reserved bandwidth).

```
user@host> show log auto-band-stats
E-D          (LSP ID 5, Tunnel ID 6741)          209 pkt          17094 Byte          1 pps          90 Bps Util
 240.01% Reserved Bw          37 Bps
decr nh 0x952c224, type 4, flags 0x0, n_gw 1, nhid 0 to refcount 10ct 30 17:13:57 Total 1 sessions: 1
success, 0 fail, 0 ignored
E-D          (LSP ID 5, Tunnel ID 6741)          241 pkt          19737 Byte          1 pps          88 Bps Util
 234.67% Reserved Bw          37 Bps
decr nh 0x952c224, type 4, flags 0x0, n_gw 1, nhid 0 to refcount 10ct 30 17:14:27 Total 1 sessions: 1
success, 0 fail, 0 ignored
E-D          (LSP ID 5, Tunnel ID 6741)          276 pkt          22607 Byte          1 pps          95 Bps Util
 253.34% Reserved Bw          37 Bps
decr nh 0x952c224, type 4, flags 0x0, n_gw 1, nhid 0 to refcount 10ct 30 17:14:57 Total 1 sessions: 1
success, 0 fail, 0 ignored
E-D          (LSP ID 5, Tunnel ID 6741)           0 pkt              0 Byte              0 pps              0 Bps Util
  0.00% Reserved Bw          37 Bps
E-D          (LSP ID 6, Tunnel ID 6741)           0 pkt              0 Byte              0 pps              0 Bps Util
  0.00% Reserved Bw          101 Bps
decr nh 0x952c224, type 4, flags 0x0, n_gw 1, nhid 0 to refcount 1decr nh 0x952c308, type 4, flags 0x0,
```

```

n_gw 1, nhid 0 to refcount 10ct 30 17:15:27 Total 2 sessions: 2 success, 0 fail, 0 ignored
E-D      (LSP ID 5, Tunnel ID 6741)      0 pkt      0 Byte      0 pps      0 Bps Util
  0.00% Reserved Bw      37 Bps
E-D      (LSP ID 6, Tunnel ID 6741)      33 pkt      2695 Byte    1 pps      89 Bps Util
  87.69% Reserved Bw      101 Bps
decr nh 0x952c224, type 4, flags 0x0, n_gw 1, nhid 0 to refcount 1decr nh 0x952c308, type 4, flags 0x0,
n_gw 1, nhid 0 to refcount 10ct 30 17:15:57 Total 2 sessions: 2 success, 0 fail, 0 ignored
E-D      (LSP ID 5, Tunnel ID 6741)      0 pkt      0 Byte      0 pps      0 Bps Util
  0.00% Reserved Bw      37 Bps
E-D      (LSP ID 6, Tunnel ID 6741)      65 pkt      5338 Byte    1 pps      88 Bps Util
  86.70% Reserved Bw      101 Bps
decr nh 0x952c224, type 4, flags 0x0, n_gw 1, nhid 0 to refcount 1decr nh 0x952c308, type 4, flags 0x0,
n_gw 1, nhid 0 to refcount 10ct 30 17:16:27 Total 2 sessions: 2 success, 0 fail, 0 ignored
E-D      (LSP ID 6, Tunnel ID 6741)      97 pkt      7981 Byte    1 pps      88 Bps Util
  86.70% Reserved Bw      101 Bps
decr nh 0x952c308, type 4, flags 0x0, n_gw 1, nhid 0 to refcount 10ct 30 17:16:57 Total 1 sessions: 1
success, 0 fail, 0 ignored

```

7. Issue the `show mpls lsp autobandwidth` command to display current information about automatic bandwidth allocation. The following shows sample output from the `show mpls lsp autobandwidth` command taken at about the same time as the log file shown previously:

```

user@host> show mpls lsp autobandwidth
Lspname      Last      Requested      Reserved      Highwater      AdjustTime LastAdjust
BW           BW           BW           mark           Left (sec)
E-D          300bps      812.005bps    812bps        1.56801kbps 294 sec      Wed Oct 30 17:15:26 2013

```

8. Issue the `file show` command to display the MPLS trace file. You need to specify the file location and file name (the file is located in `/var/log/`). The following shows sample trace file output is taken from an MPLS trace file named `auto-band-trace.0.gz` on a router configured with an LSP named `E-D`. The trace file shows that LSP `E-D` is operating over its reserved bandwidth limit initially. At **Oct 30 17:15:26**, the router triggers an automatic bandwidth adjustment (you might see two sessions for an LSP undergoing an automatic bandwidth adjustment). By **Oct 30 17:15:57**, the LSP has been reestablished at a higher bandwidth and is now shown using less than 100 percent of its **Reserved Bw** (reserved bandwidth).

```

user@host> file show /var/log/auto-band-trace.0.gz
Oct 30 17:13:57 trace_on: Tracing to "/var/log/E/auto-band-trace" started
Oct 30 17:13:57.466825 LSP E-D (id 5) new bytes arrived      2714 in 29
sec
Oct 30 17:14:27.466713 E-D      (LSP ID 5, Tunnel ID 6741)      241
pkt      19737 Byte      1 pps      88 Bps Util 234.67% Reserved Bw
      37 Bps
Oct 30 17:14:27.466962 LSP E-D (id 5, old id 5); sampled bytes      19737 >
bytes recorded      17094
Oct 30 17:14:27.467035 LSP E-D (id 5) new bytes arrived      2643 in 29
sec
Oct 30 17:14:57.466599 E-D      (LSP ID 5, Tunnel ID 6741)      276
pkt      22607 Byte      1 pps      95 Bps Util 253.34% Reserved Bw
      37 Bps
Oct 30 17:14:57.466758 LSP E-D (id 5, old id 5); sampled bytes      22607 >
bytes recorded      19737
Oct 30 17:14:57.466825 LSP E-D (id 5) new bytes arrived      2870 in 29
sec
Oct 30 17:15:26.265816 Adjust Autobw: LSP E-D (id 5) curr adj bw 300bps updated
with 812.005bps

```

```

Oct 30 17:15:26.266064 mpls LSP E-D Autobw change 512.005bps >= threshold 75bps
Oct 30 17:15:26.363372 Autobw Success: LSP E-D () (old id 5 new id 6) update
prev active bw 300 bps with 812 bps
Oct 30 17:15:26.363686 RPD_MPLS_PATH_BANDWIDTH_CHANGE: MPLS path (lsp E-D)
bandwidth changed, path bandwidth 812 bps
Oct 30 17:15:27.364751 RPD_MPLS_LSP_BANDWIDTH_CHANGE: MPLS LSP E-D bandwidth
changed, lsp bandwidth 812 bps
Oct 30 17:15:27.466849 E-D (LSP ID 5, Tunnel ID 6741) 0
pkt 0 Byte 0 pps 0 Bps Util 0.00% Reserved Bw
37 Bps
Oct 30 17:15:27.467050 E-D (LSP ID 6, Tunnel ID 6741) 0
pkt 0 Byte 0 pps 0 Bps Util 0.00% Reserved Bw
101 Bps
Oct 30 17:15:57.466858 E-D (LSP ID 5, Tunnel ID 6741) 0
pkt 0 Byte 0 pps 0 Bps Util 0.00% Reserved Bw
37 Bps
Oct 30 17:15:57.467106 E-D (LSP ID 6, Tunnel ID 6741) 33
pkt 2695 Byte 1 pps 89 Bps Util 87.69% Reserved Bw
101 Bps
Oct 30 17:15:57.467201 LSP E-D (id 6, old id 5); LSP up after autobw adjustment
and active for 30 sec
Oct 30 17:15:57.467398 LSP E-D (id 6) psb bytes 2695 < bytes recorded
22607 total bytes 2695 in 30 sec
Oct 30 17:15:57.467461 First sample of the adjust interval after automatic bw
adjustment
Oct 30 17:15:57.467594 Update curr max avg bw 0bps of LSP E-D with new bw
716.225bps
Oct 30 17:16:27.466830 E-D (LSP ID 5, Tunnel ID 6741) 0
pkt 0 Byte 0 pps 0 Bps Util 0.00% Reserved Bw
37 Bps
Oct 30 17:16:27.467079 E-D (LSP ID 6, Tunnel ID 6741) 65
pkt 5338 Byte 1 pps 88 Bps Util 86.70% Reserved Bw
101 Bps
Oct 30 17:16:27.467171 LSP E-D (id 6, old id 6); sampled bytes 5338 >
bytes recorded 2695
Oct 30 17:16:27.467237 LSP E-D (id 6) new bytes arrived 2643 in 29
sec
Oct 30 17:16:57.466712 E-D (LSP ID 6, Tunnel ID 6741) 97
pkt 7981 Byte 1 pps 88 Bps Util 86.70% Reserved Bw
101 Bps
Oct 30 17:16:57.466870 LSP E-D (id 6, old id 6); sampled bytes 7981 >
bytes recorded 5338

```

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring Automatic Bandwidth Allocation for LSPs on page 324](#)
 - [show mpls lsp autobandwidth on page 1946](#)

Configuring Hot Standby of Secondary Paths for LSPs

By default, secondary paths are set up only as needed. To have the system maintain a secondary path in a hot-standby state indefinitely, include the **standby** statement:

```
standby;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- `[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name secondary]`

- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name* **secondary**]

The hot-standby state is meaningful only on secondary paths. Maintaining a path in a hot-standby state enables swift cutover to the secondary path when downstream routers on the current active path indicate connectivity problems. Although it is possible to configure the **standby** statement at the [edit protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name* **primary path-name**] hierarchy level, it has no effect on router behavior.

If you configure the **standby** statement at the following hierarchy levels, the hot-standby state is activated on all secondary paths configured beneath that hierarchy level:

- [edit protocols mpls]
- [edit protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name*]

The hot-standby state has two advantages:

- It eliminates the call-setup delay during network topology changes. Call setup can suffer from significant delays when network failures trigger large numbers of LSP reroutes at the same time.
- A cutover to the secondary path can be made before RSVP learns that an LSP is down. There can be significant delays between the time the first failure is detected by protocol machinery (which can be an interface down, a neighbor becoming unreachable, a route becoming unreachable, or a transient routing loop being detected) and the time an LSP actually fails (which requires a timeout of soft state information between adjacent RSVP routers). When topology failures occur, hot-standby secondary paths can usually achieve the smallest cutover delays with minimal disruptions to user traffic.

When the primary path is considered to be stable again, traffic is automatically switched from the standby secondary path back to the primary path. The switch is performed no faster than twice the retry-timer interval and only if the primary path exhibits stability throughout the entire switch interval.

The drawback of the hot-standby state is that more state information must be maintained by all the routers along the path, which requires overhead from each of the routers.



NOTE: When viewed with `inet.3`, the same LSP may appear to be shown twice as the active route (both primary and secondary), even though traffic actually is being forwarded over the primary path LSP only. This is normal output, and reflects only that the secondary standby path is available.

Damping Advertisement of LSP State Changes

When an LSP changes from being up to being down, or from down to up, this transition takes effect immediately in the router software and hardware. However, when advertising

LSPs into IS-IS and OSPF, you may want to damp LSP transitions, thereby not advertising the transition until a certain period of time has transpired (known as the hold time). In this case, if the LSP goes from up to down, the LSP is not advertised as being down until it has remained down for the hold-time period. Transitions from down to up are advertised into IS-IS and OSPF immediately. Note that LSP damping affects only the IS-IS and OSPF advertisements of the LSP; other routing software and hardware react immediately to LSP transitions.

To damp LSP transitions, include the **advertisement-hold-time** statement:

```
advertisement-hold-time seconds;
```

seconds can be a value from 0 through 65,535 seconds. The default is 5 seconds.

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls]

CHAPTER 5

Configuring Static and Explicit-Path LSPs

- [Configuring Static LSPs on page 337](#)
- [Configuring Explicit-Path LSPs on page 344](#)

Configuring Static LSPs

To configure static LSPs, configure the ingress router and each router along the path up to and including the egress router.

To configure static MPLS, perform the following tasks:

- [Configuring the Ingress Router for Static LSPs on page 337](#)
- [Configuring the Intermediate \(Transit\) and Egress Routers for Static LSPs on page 340](#)
- [Configuring a Bypass LSP for the Static LSP on page 343](#)
- [Configuring the Protection Revert Timer for Static LSPs on page 343](#)
- [Configuring Static Unicast Routes for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 343](#)

Configuring the Ingress Router for Static LSPs

The ingress router checks the IP address in the incoming packet's destination address field and, if it finds a match in the routing table, applies the label associated with that address to the packets. The label has forwarding information associated with it, including the address of the next-hop router, and the route preference and CoS values.

To configure static LSPs on the ingress router, include the **ingress** statement:

```
ingress {  
  bandwidth bps;  
  class-of-service cos-value;  
  description string;  
  install {  
    destination-prefix <active>;  
  }  
  link-protection bypass-name name;  
  metric metric;  
  next-hop (address | interface-name | address/interface-name);  
  no-install-to-address;  
  node-protection bypass-name name next-next-label label;  
  policing {  
    filter filter-name;
```

```
        no-auto-policing;
    }
    preference preference;
    push out-label;
    to address;
}
```

You can include these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path *static-lsp-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls static-label-switched-path *static-lsp-name*]

When you configure a static LSP on the ingress router, the **next-hop**, **push**, and **to** statements are required; the other statements are optional.

The configuration for a static LSP on the ingress router requires you to configure the following parts:

- Criteria for analyzing an incoming packet:
 - The **install** statement creates an LSP that handles IPv4 packets. All static MPLS routes created using the **install** statement are installed in inet.3 routing table, and the creating protocol is identified as static. This process is no different from creating static IPv4 routes at the [edit routing-options static] hierarchy level.
 - In the **to** statement, you configure the IP destination address to check when incoming packets are analyzed. If the address matches, the specified outgoing label (**push out-label**) is assigned to the packet, and the packet enters an LSP. Manually assigned outgoing labels can have values from 0 through 1,048,575. Each prefix that you specify is installed as a static route in the routing table.
- The **next-hop** statement, which supplies the IP address of the next hop to the destination. You can specify this as the IP address of the next hop, the interface name (for point-to-point interfaces only), or as **address/interface-name** to specify an IP address on an operational interface. When the next hop is on a directly attached interface, the route is installed in the routing table. You cannot configure a LAN or nonbroadcast multiaccess (NBMA) interface as a next-hop interface.
- Properties to apply to the LSP (all are optional):
 - Bandwidth reserved for this LSP (**bandwidth bps**)
 - Link protection and node protection to apply to the LSP (**bypass bypass-name**, **link-protection bypass-name name**, **node-protection bypass-name next-next-label label**)
 - Metric value to apply to the LSP (**metric**)
 - Class-of-service value to apply to the LSP (**class-of-service**)
 - Preference value to apply to the LSP (**preference**)
 - Traffic policing to apply to the LSP (**policing**)

- Text description to apply to the LSP ([description](#))
- Install or no-install policy ([install](#) or [no-install-to-address](#))

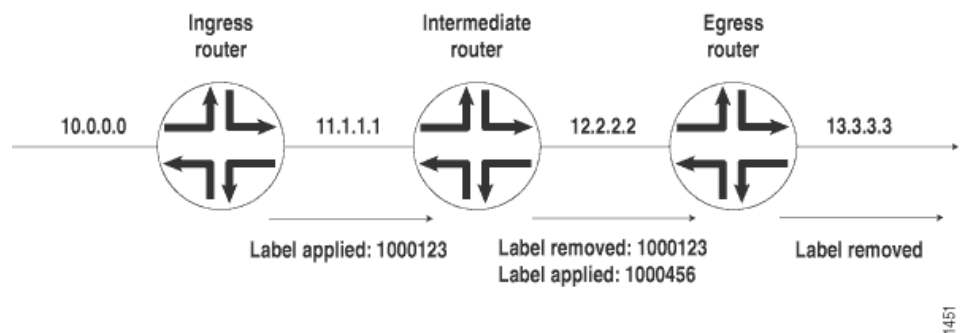
To determine whether a static ingress route is installed, use the command **show route table inet.3 protocol static**. Sample output follows. The **push** keyword denotes that a label is to be added in front of an IP packet.

```
10.0.0.0      *[Static/5] 00:01:48
> to 11.1.1.1 via so-0/0/0, push 1000123
```

Example: Configuring the Ingress Router

Configure the ingress router for a static LSP that consists of three routers (see [Figure 37 on page 339](#)).

Figure 37: Static MPLS Configuration



For packets addressed to 10.0.0.0, assign label 1000123 and transmit them to the next-hop router at 11.1.1.1:

```
[edit]
interfaces {
  so-0/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
      family mpls;
    }
  }
}
protocols {
  mpls {
    static-label-switched-path path1 {
      ingress {
        next-hop 11.1.1.1;
        to 10.0.0.0;
        push 1000123;
      }
    }
    interface so-0/0/0.0;
  }
}
routing-options {
  static {
```

```

route 10.0.0.0/8 {
    static-lsp-next-hop path1;
}

```

To determine whether the static ingress route is installed, use the following command:

```
user@host> show route table inet.0 protocol static
```

Sample output follows. The **push 1000123** keyword identifies the route.

```

10.0.0.0/8          *[Static/5] 00:01:48
> to 11.1.1.1 via so-0/0/0.0, push 1000123

```

Configuring the Intermediate (Transit) and Egress Routers for Static LSPs

Intermediate (transit) and egress routers perform similar functions—they modify the label that has been applied to a packet. An intermediate router can change the label. An egress router removes the label (if the packet still contains a label) and continues forwarding the packet to its destination.

To configure static LSPs on intermediate and egress routers, include the **transit** statement:

```

static-label-switched-path lsp-name {
    transit incoming-label {
        bandwidth bps;
        description string;
        link-protection bypass-name name;
        next-hop (address | interface-name | address/interface-name);
        node-protection bypass-name name next-next-label label;
        pop;
        swap out-label;
    }
}

```

You can include these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path *static-lsp-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls static-label-switched-path *static-lsp-name*]

For the **transit** statement configuration, the **next-hop** and **pop** | **swap** statements are required. The remaining statements are optional.

Each statement within the **transit** statement consists of the following parts:

- Packet label (specified in the **transit** statement)
- The **next-hop** statement, which supplies the IP address of the next hop to the destination. The address is specified as the IP address of the next hop, or the interface name (for point-to-point interfaces only), or **address** and **interface-name** to specify an IP address on an operational interface. When the specified next hop is on a directly attached interface, this route is installed in the routing table. You cannot configure a LAN or NBMA interface as a next-hop interface.

- Operation to perform on the labeled packet:
 - For egress routers, you generally just remove the packet's label altogether (**pop**) and continue forwarding the packet to the next hop. However, if the previous router removed the label, the egress router examines the packet's IP header and forwards the packet toward its IP destination.
 - For intermediate (transit) routers only, exchange the label for another label (**swap out-label**). Manually assigned incoming labels can have values from 1,000,000 through 1,048,575. Manually assigned outgoing labels can have values from 0 through 1,048,575.
- Label properties to apply to the packet (all are optional):
 - Bandwidth reserved for this route (**bandwidth bps**).
 - Link-protection and node-protection to apply to the LSP (**bypass bypass-name, link-protection bypass-name name, node-protection bypass-name next-next-label label**).
 - Text description to apply to the LSP (specified in the **description** statement).

The static routes are installed in the default MPLS routing table, `mpls.0`, and the creating protocol is identified as static. To verify that a static route is properly installed, use the command **show route table mpls.0 protocol static**. Sample output follows:

```
1000123      *[Static/5] 00:00:38
> to 12.2.2.2 via so-5/0/0.0, swap 1000456
```

You can configure a revert timer for a static LSP transiting an intermediate router. After traffic has been switched to a bypass static LSP, it is typically switched back to the primary static LSP when it comes back up. There is a configurable delay in the time (called the revert timer) between when the primary static LSP comes up and when traffic is reverted back to it from the bypass static LSP. This delay is needed because when the primary LSP comes back up, it is not certain whether all of the interfaces on the downstream node of the primary path have come up yet. You can display the revert timer value for an interface using the **show mpls interface detail** command. For more information, see [“Configuring the Revert Timer for LSPs” on page 279](#).

Example: Configuring an Intermediate Router

For packets labeled **1000123** arriving on interface **so-0/0/0**, assign the label **1000456**, and transmit them to the next-hop router at **12.2.2.2**:

```
[edit]
interfaces {
  so-0/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
      family mpls;
    }
  }
}
protocols {
  mpls {
```

```
static-label-switched-path path1 {  
    transit 1000123 {  
        next-hop 12.2.2.2;  
        swap 1000456;  
    }  
}  
interface so-0/0/0.0;  
}
```

To determine whether the static intermediate route is installed, use the following command:

```
user@host> show route table mpls.0 protocol static
```

Sample output follows. The **swap 1000456** keyword identifies the route.

```
1000123          *[Static/5] 00:01:48  
> to 12.2.2.2 via so-0/0/0, swap 1000456
```

Example: Configuring an Egress Router

For packets labeled **1000456** arriving on interface **so-0/0/0**, remove the label and transmit the packets to the next-hop router at **13.3.3.3**:

```
[edit]  
interfaces {  
    so-0/0/0 {  
        unit 0 {  
            family mpls;  
        }  
    }  
}  
protocols {  
    mpls {  
        static-label-switched-path path1 {  
            transit 1000456 {  
                next-hop 13.3.3.3;  
                pop;  
            }  
        }  
    }  
    interface so-0/0/0.0;  
}
```

To determine whether the static egress route is installed, use the following command:

```
user@host> show route table mpls.0 protocol static
```

Sample output follows. The **pop** keyword identifies the egress route.

```
1000456          *[Static/5] 00:01:48  
> to 13.3.3.3 via so-0/0/0, pop
```

Configuring a Bypass LSP for the Static LSP

To enable a bypass LSP for the static LSP, configure the **bypass** statement:

```
bypass bypass-name {
  bandwidth bps;
  description string;
  next-hop (address | interface-name | address/interface-name);
  push out-label;
  to address;
}
```

Configuring the Protection Revert Timer for Static LSPs

For static LSPs configured with a bypass static LSP, it is possible to configure the protection revert timer. If a static LSP goes down and traffic is switched to the bypass LSP, the protection revert timer specifies the amount of time (in seconds) that the LSP must wait before it can revert back to the original static LSP.

The range of values you can configure for the protection revert timer is 0 through 65,535 seconds. The default value is 5 seconds.

If you configure a value of 0 seconds, the traffic on the LSP, once switched from the original static LSP to the bypass static LSP, remains on the bypass LSP permanently (until the network operator intervenes or until the bypass LSP goes down).

You can configure the protection revert timer for all LSPs on the router at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy level or for a specific LSP at the **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name]** hierarchy level.

To configure the protection revert timer for static LSPs include the **protection-revert-time** statement:

```
protection-revert-time seconds;
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the summary section for this statement.

Configuring Static Unicast Routes for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs

You can configure a static unicast IP route with a point-to-multipoint LSP as the next hop. For more information about point-to-multipoint LSPs, see [“Point-to-Multipoint LSPs Overview” on page 347](#), [“Configuring Primary and Branch LSPs for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs” on page 349](#), and [“Configuring CCC Switching for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs” on page 807](#).

To configure a static unicast route for a point-to-multipoint LSP, complete the following steps:

1. On the ingress PE router, configure a static IP unicast route with the point-to-multipoint LSP name as the next hop by including the **p2mp-lsp-next-hop** statement:

```
p2mp-lsp-next-hop point-to-multipoint-lsp-next-hop;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit routing-options static route *route-name*]
 - [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-options static route *route-name*]
2. On the egress PE router, configure a static IP unicast route with the same destination address configured in Step 1 (the address configured at the [edit routing-options static route] hierarchy level) by including the **next-hop** statement:

```
next-hop address;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit routing-options static route *route-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-options static route *route-name*]



NOTE: CCC and static routes cannot use the same point-to-multipoint LSP.

For more information on static routes, see the *Junos OS Routing Protocols Library*.

The following **show route** command output displays a unicast static route pointing to a point-to-multipoint LSP on the ingress PE router where the LSP has two branch next hops:

```
user@host> show route 5.5.5.5 detail
inet.0: 29 destinations, 30 routes (28 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
5.5.5.5/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  *Static Preference: 5
    Next hop type: Flood
    Next hop: via so-0/3/2.0 weight 1
    Label operation: Push 100000
    Next hop: via tl-0/1/1.0 weight 1
    Label operation: Push 100064
    State: <Active Int Ext>
    Local AS: 10458
    Age: 2:41:15
    Task: RT
    Announcement bits (2): 0-KRT 3-BGP.0.0.0.0+179
    AS path: I
```

Configuring Explicit-Path LSPs

If you disable constrained-path label-switched path (LSP) computation, as described in [“Disabling Constrained-Path LSP Computation” on page 304](#), you can configure LSPs manually or allow the LSPs to follow the IGP path.

When explicit-path LSPs are configured, the LSP is established along the path you specified. If the path is topologically not feasible, either because the network is partitioned or insufficient resources are available along some parts of the path, the LSP will fail. No

alternative paths can be used. If the setup succeeds, the LSP stays on the defined path indefinitely.

To configure an explicit-path LSP, follow these steps:

1. Configure the path information in a named path, as described in [“Creating Named Paths” on page 64](#). To configure complete path information, specify every router hop between the ingress and egress routers, preferably using the **strict** attribute. To configure incomplete path information, specify only a subset of router hops, using the **loose** attribute in places where the path is incomplete.

For incomplete paths, the MPLS routers complete the path by querying the local routing table. This query is done on a hop-by-hop basis, and each router can figure out only enough information to reach the next explicit hop. It might be necessary to traverse a number of routers to reach the next (loose) explicit hop.

Configuring incomplete path information creates portions of the path that depend on the current routing table, and this portion of the path can reroute itself as the topology changes. Therefore, an explicit-path LSP that contains incomplete path information is not completely fixed. These types of LSPs have only a limited ability to repair themselves, and they tend to create loops or flaps depending on the contents of the local routing table.

2. To configure the LSP and point it to the named path, use either the **primary** or **secondary** statement, as described in [“Configuring Primary and Secondary LSPs” on page 278](#).
3. Disable constrained-path LSP computation by including the **no-cspf** statement either as part of the LSP or as part of a **primary** or **secondary** statement. For more information, see [“Disabling Constrained-Path LSP Computation” on page 304](#).
4. Configure any other LSP properties.

Using explicit-path LSPs has the following drawbacks:

- More configuration effort is required.
- Configured path information cannot take into account dynamic network bandwidth reservation, so the LSPs tend to fail when resources become depleted.
- When an explicit-path LSP fails, you might need to manually repair it.

Because of these limitations, we recommend that you use explicit-path LSPs only in controlled situations, such as to enforce an optimized LSP placement strategy resulting from computations with an offline simulation software package.

CHAPTER 6

Configuring Point-to-Multipoint LSPs

- [Point-to-Multipoint LSPs Overview on page 347](#)
- [Configuring Primary and Branch LSPs for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 349](#)
- [Example: Configuring a Collection of Paths to Create an RSVP-Signaled Point-to-Multipoint LSP on page 351](#)
- [Configuring Inter-Domain Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 370](#)
- [Configuring Link Protection for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 372](#)
- [Configuring Graceful Restart for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 372](#)
- [Configuring a Multicast RPF Check Policy for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 373](#)
- [Configuring Ingress PE Router Redundancy for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 374](#)
- [Enabling Point-to-Point LSPs to Monitor Egress PE Routers on page 374](#)
- [Preserving Point-to-Multipoint LSP Functioning with Different Junos OS Releases on page 375](#)

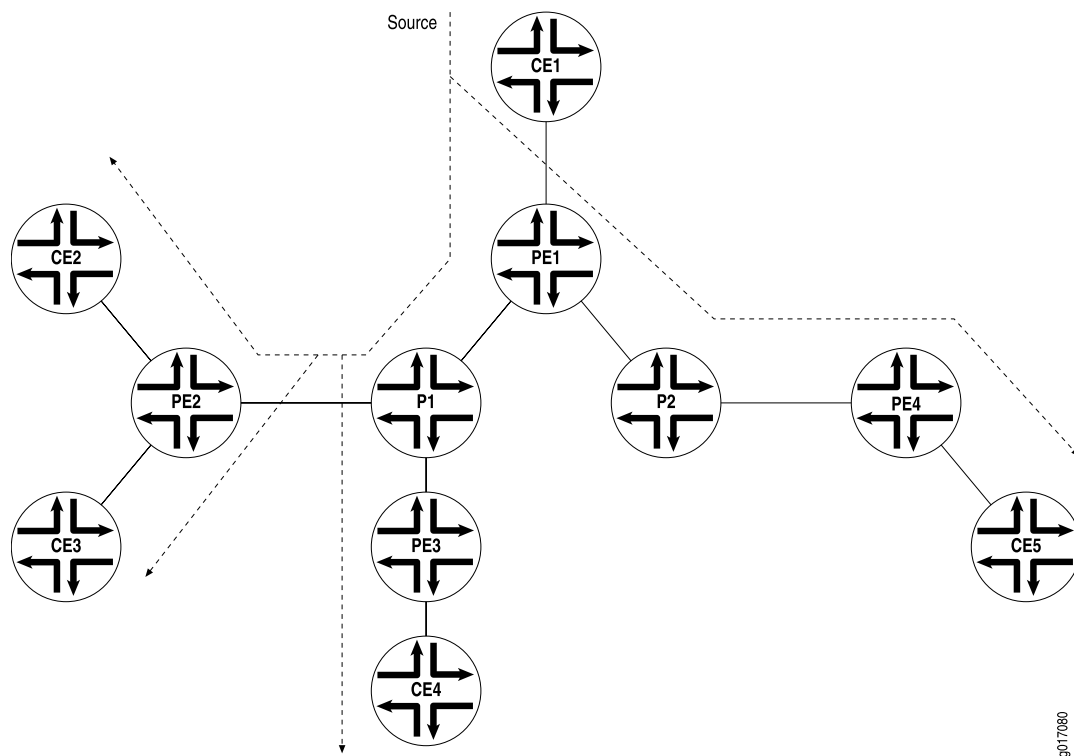
Point-to-Multipoint LSPs Overview

A point-to-multipoint MPLS LSP is an LSP with a single source and multiple destinations. By taking advantage of the MPLS packet replication capability of the network, point-to-multipoint LSPs avoid unnecessary packet replication at the ingress router. Packet replication takes place only when packets are forwarded to two or more different destinations requiring different network paths.

This process is illustrated in [Figure 38 on page 348](#). Router PE1 is configured with a point-to-multipoint LSP to Routers PE2, PE3, and PE4. When Router PE1 sends a packet on the point-to-multipoint LSP to Routers P1 and P2, Router P1 replicates the packet and forwards it to Routers PE2 and PE3. Router P2 sends the packet to Router PE4.

This feature is described in detail in the Internet drafts [draft-raggarwa-mpls-p2mp-te-02.txt](#) (expired February 2004), *Establishing Point to Multipoint MPLS TE LSPs*, [draft-ietf-mpls-rsvp-te-p2mp-02.txt](#), *Extensions to Resource Reservation Protocol-Traffic Engineering (RSVP-TE) for Point-to-Multipoint TE Label-Switched Paths (LSPs)*, and RFC 6388, *Label Distribution Protocol Extensions for Point-to-Multipoint and Multipoint-to-Multipoint Label Switched Paths* (only point-to-multipoint LSPs are supported).

Figure 38: Point-to-Multipoint LSPs



The following are some of the properties of point-to-multipoint LSPs:

- A point-to-multipoint LSP enables you to use MPLS for point-to-multipoint data distribution. This functionality is similar to that provided by IP multicast.
- You can add and remove branch LSPs from a main point-to-multipoint LSP without disrupting traffic. The unaffected parts of the point-to-multipoint LSP continue to function normally.
- You can configure a node to be both a transit and an egress router for different branch LSPs of the same point-to-multipoint LSP.
- You can enable link protection on a point-to-multipoint LSP. Link protection can provide a bypass LSP for each of the branch LSPs that make up the point-to-multipoint LSP. If any of the primary paths fail, traffic can be quickly switched to the bypass.
- You can configure branch LSPs either statically, dynamically, or as a combination of static and dynamic LSPs.
- You can enable graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES) and graceful restart for point-to-multipoint LSPs at ingress and egress routers. The point-to-multipoint LSPs must be configured using either static routes or circuit cross-connect (CCC). GRES and graceful restart allow the traffic to be forwarded at the Packet Forwarding Engine based on the old state while the control plane recovers. Feature parity for GRES and graceful restart for MPLS point-to-multipoint LSPs on the Junos Trio chipset is supported in Junos OS Releases 11.1R2, 11.2R2, and 11.4.

- Related Documentation**
- *Junos OS High Availability Library for Routing Devices*
 - *Example: Configuring an RSVP-Signaled Point-to-Multipoint LSP on Logical Systems*
 - *Example: NG-VPLS Using Point-to-Multipoint LSPs*
 - *Example: Configuring Point-to-Multipoint LDPLSPs as the Data Plane for Intra-AS MBGP MVPNs*

Configuring Primary and Branch LSPs for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs

A point-to-multipoint MPLS label-switched path (LSP) is an RSVP LSP with multiple destinations. By taking advantage of the MPLS packet replication capability of the network, point-to-multipoint LSPs avoid unnecessary packet replication at the ingress router. For more information about point-to-multipoint LSPs, see [“Point-to-Multipoint LSPs Overview” on page 347](#).

To configure a point-to-multipoint LSP, you need to configure the primary LSP from the ingress router and the branch LSPs that carry traffic to the egress routers, as described in the following sections:

- [Configuring the Primary Point-to-Multipoint LSP on page 349](#)
- [Configuring a Branch LSP for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 349](#)

Configuring the Primary Point-to-Multipoint LSP

A point-to-multipoint LSP must have a configured primary point-to-multipoint LSP to carry traffic from the ingress router. The configuration of the primary point-to-multipoint LSP is similar to a signaled LSP. See [“Configuring the Ingress Router for MPLS-Signaled LSPs” on page 64](#) for more information. In addition to the conventional LSP configuration, you need to specify a path name for the primary point-to-multipoint LSP by including the **p2mp** statement:

```
p2mp p2mp-lsp-name;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name]**
- **[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name]**

You can enable the optimization timer for point-to-multipoint LSPs. See [“Optimizing Signaled LSPs” on page 318](#) for more information.

Configuring a Branch LSP for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs

The primary point-to-multipoint LSP sends traffic to two or more branch LSPs carrying traffic to each of the egress provider edge (PE) routers. In the configuration for each of these branch LSPs, the point-to-multipoint LSP path name you specify must be identical to the path name configured for the primary point-to-multipoint LSP. See [“Configuring the Primary Point-to-Multipoint LSP” on page 349](#) for more information.

To associate a branch LSP with the primary point-to-multipoint LSP, specify the point-to-multipoint LSP name by including the **p2mp** statement:

```
p2mp p2mp-lsp-name;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name*]



NOTE: Any change in any of the branch LSPs of a point-to-multipoint LSP, either due to a user action or an automatic adjustment made by the router, causes the primary and branch LSPs to be resigaled. The new point-to-multipoint LSP is signaled first before the old path is taken down.

The following sections describe how you can configure the branch LSP as a dynamically signaled path using Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF), as a static path, or as a combination of dynamic and static paths:

- [Configuring the Branch LSP as a Dynamic Path on page 350](#)
- [Configuring the Branch LSP as a Static Path on page 350](#)

Configuring the Branch LSP as a Dynamic Path

By default, the branch LSP for a point-to-multipoint LSP is signaled dynamically using CSPF and requires no configuration.

When a point-to-multipoint LSP is changed, either by the addition or deletion of new destinations or by the recalculation of the path to existing destinations, certain nodes in the tree might receive data from more than one incoming interface. This can happen under the following conditions:

- Some of the branch LSPs to destinations are statically configured and might intersect with statically or dynamically calculated paths to other destinations.
- When a dynamically calculated path for a branch LSP results in a change of incoming interface for one of the nodes in the network, the older path is not immediately torn down after the new one has been signaled. This ensures that any data in transit relying on the older path can reach its destination. However, network traffic can potentially use either path to reach the destination.
- A faulty router at the ingress calculates the paths to two different branch destinations such that a different incoming interface is chosen for these branch LSPs on a router node common to these branch LSPs.

Configuring the Branch LSP as a Static Path

You can configure the branch LSP for a point-to-multipoint LSP as a static path. See [“Configuring Static LSPs” on page 337](#) for more information.

Example: Configuring a Collection of Paths to Create an RSVP-Signaled Point-to-Multipoint LSP

This example shows how to configure a collection of paths to create an RSVP-signaled point-to-multipoint label-switched path (LSP).

- [Requirements on page 351](#)
- [Overview on page 351](#)
- [Configuration on page 352](#)
- [Verification on page 368](#)

Requirements

In this example, no special configuration beyond device initialization is required.

Overview

In this example, multiple routing devices serve as the transit, branch, and leaf nodes of a single point-to-multipoint LSP. On the provider edge (PE), Device PE1 is the ingress node. The branches go from PE1 to PE2, PE1 to PE3, and PE1 to PE4. Static unicast routes on the ingress node (PE1) point to the egress nodes.

This example also demonstrates static routes with a next hop that is a point-to-multipoint LSP, using the `p2mp-lsp-next-hop` statement. This is useful when implementing filter-based forwarding.

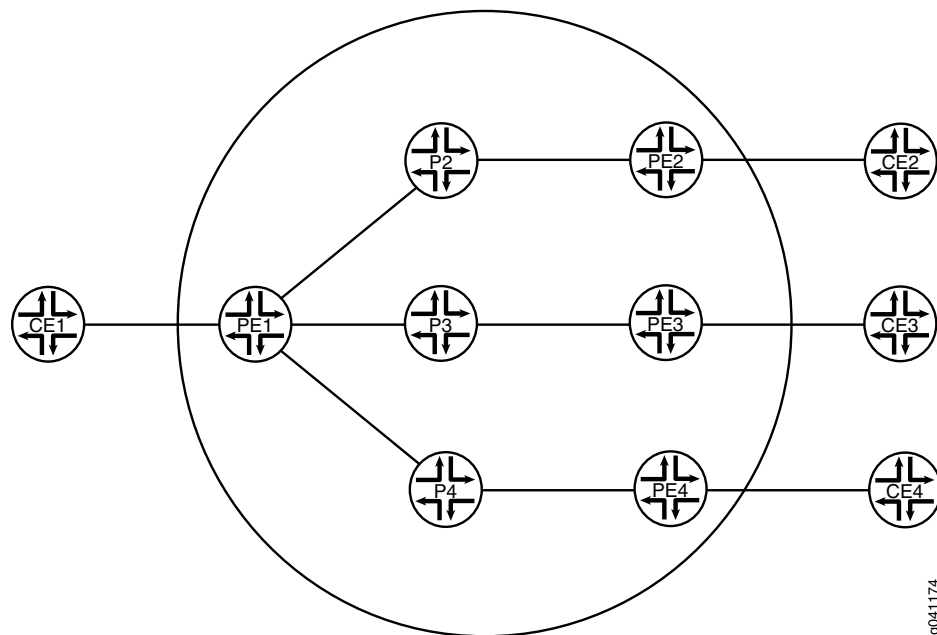


NOTE: Another option is to use the `lsp-next-hop` statement to configure a regular point-to-point LSP to be the next hop. Though not shown in this example, you can optionally assign an independent preference and metric to the next hop.

Topology Diagram

[Figure 39 on page 352](#) shows the topology used in this example.

Figure 39: RSVP-Signaled Point-to-Multipoint LSP



Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

```
Device PE1
set interfaces ge-2/0/2 unit 0 description PE1-to-CE1
set interfaces ge-2/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.244.10/30
set interfaces fe-2/0/10 unit 1 description PE1-to-P2
set interfaces fe-2/0/10 unit 1 family inet address 2.2.2.1/24
set interfaces fe-2/0/10 unit 1 family mpls
set interfaces fe-2/0/9 unit 8 description PE1-to-P3
set interfaces fe-2/0/9 unit 8 family inet address 6.6.6.1/24
set interfaces fe-2/0/9 unit 8 family mpls
set interfaces fe-2/0/8 unit 9 description PE1-to-P4
set interfaces fe-2/0/8 unit 9 family inet address 3.3.3.1/24
set interfaces fe-2/0/8 unit 9 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 1 family inet address 100.10.10.10/32
set protocols rsvp interface fe-2/0/10.1
set protocols rsvp interface fe-2/0/9.8
set protocols rsvp interface fe-2/0/8.9
set protocols rsvp interface lo0.1
set protocols mpls traffic-engineering bgp-igp
set protocols mpls label-switched-path PE1-PE2 to 100.50.50.50
set protocols mpls label-switched-path PE1-PE2 link-protection
set protocols mpls label-switched-path PE1-PE2 p2mp p2mp1
set protocols mpls label-switched-path PE1-PE3 to 100.70.70.70
set protocols mpls label-switched-path PE1-PE3 link-protection
set protocols mpls label-switched-path PE1-PE3 p2mp p2mp1
set protocols mpls label-switched-path PE1-PE4 to 100.40.40.40
```

```

set protocols mpls label-switched-path PE1-PE4 link-protection
set protocols mpls label-switched-path PE1-PE4 p2mp p2mp1
set protocols mpls interface fe-2/0/10.1
set protocols mpls interface fe-2/0/9.8
set protocols mpls interface fe-2/0/8.9
set protocols mpls interface lo0.1
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/2.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-2/0/10.1
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-2/0/9.8
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-2/0/8.9
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.1
set routing-options static route 5.5.5.0/24 p2mp-lsp-next-hop p2mp1
set routing-options static route 7.7.7.0/24 p2mp-lsp-next-hop p2mp1
set routing-options static route 4.4.4.0/24 p2mp-lsp-next-hop p2mp1
set routing-options router-id 100.10.10.10

```

Device CE1	<pre> set interfaces ge-1/3/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.244.9/30 set interfaces ge-1/3/2 unit 0 description CE1-to-PE1 set routing-options static route 10.0.104.8/30 next-hop 10.0.244.10 set routing-options static route 10.0.134.8/30 next-hop 10.0.244.10 set routing-options static route 10.0.224.8/30 next-hop 10.0.244.10 </pre>
Device CE2	<pre> set interfaces ge-1/3/3 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.224.9/30 set interfaces ge-1/3/3 unit 0 description CE2-to-PE2 set routing-options static route 10.0.244.8/30 next-hop 10.0.224.10 </pre>
Device CE3	<pre> set interfaces ge-2/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.134.9/30 set interfaces ge-2/0/1 unit 0 description CE3-to-PE3 set routing-options static route 10.0.244.8/30 next-hop 10.0.134.10 </pre>
Device CE4	<pre> set interfaces ge-3/1/3 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.104.10/30 set interfaces ge-3/1/3 unit 0 description CE4-to-PE4 set routing-options static route 10.0.244.8/30 next-hop 10.0.104.9 </pre>

Configuring the Ingress Label-Switched Router (LSR) (Device PE1)

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure Device PE1:

1. Configure the interfaces, interface encapsulation, and protocol families.

```

[edit interfaces]
user@PE1# set ge-2/0/2 unit 0 description PE1-to-CE1
user@PE1# set ge-2/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.244.10/30
user@PE1# set fe-2/0/10 unit 1 description PE1-to-P2
user@PE1# set fe-2/0/10 unit 1 family inet address 2.2.2.1/24
user@PE1# set fe-2/0/10 unit 1 family mpls
user@PE1# set fe-2/0/9 unit 8 description PE1-to-P3
user@PE1# set fe-2/0/9 unit 8 family inet address 6.6.6.1/24
user@PE1# set fe-2/0/9 unit 8 family mpls
user@PE1# set fe-2/0/8 unit 9 description PE1-to-P4
user@PE1# set fe-2/0/8 unit 9 family inet address 3.3.3.1/24
user@PE1# set fe-2/0/8 unit 9 family mpls

```

```
user@PE1# set lo0 unit 1 family inet address 100.10.10.10/32
```

2. Enable RSVP, MPLS, and OSPF on the interfaces.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PE1# set rsvp interface fe-2/0/10.1
user@PE1# set rsvp interface fe-2/0/9.8
user@PE1# set rsvp interface fe-2/0/8.9
user@PE1# set rsvp interface lo0.1
user@PE1# set mpls interface fe-2/0/10.1
user@PE1# set mpls interface fe-2/0/9.8
user@PE1# set mpls interface fe-2/0/8.9
user@PE1# set mpls interface lo0.1
user@PE1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/2.0
user@PE1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-2/0/10.1
user@PE1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-2/0/9.8
user@PE1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-2/0/8.9
user@PE1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.1
```

3. Configure the MPLS point-to-multipoint LSPs.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path PE1-PE2 to 100.50.50.50
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path PE1-PE2 p2mp p2mp1
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path PE1-PE3 to 100.70.70.70
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path PE1-PE3 p2mp p2mp1
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path PE1-PE4 to 100.40.40.40
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path PE1-PE4 p2mp p2mp1
```

4. (Optional) Enable link protection on the LSPs.

Link protection helps to ensure that traffic sent over a specific interface to a neighboring router can continue to reach the router if that interface fails.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path PE1-PE2 link-protection
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path PE1-PE3 link-protection
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path PE1-PE4 link-protection
```

5. Enable MPLS to perform traffic engineering for OSPF.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PE1# set mpls traffic-engineering bgp-igp
```

This causes the ingress routes to be installed in the inet.0 routing table. By default, MPLS performs traffic engineering for BGP only. You need to enable MPLS traffic engineering on the ingress LSR only.

6. Enable traffic engineering for OSPF.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PE1# set ospf traffic-engineering
```

This causes the shortest-path first (SPF) algorithm to take into account the LSPs configured under MPLS.

7. Configure the router ID.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@PE1# set router-id 100.10.10.10
```

8. Configure static IP unicast routes with the point-to-multipoint LSP name as the next hop for each route.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@PE1# set static route 5.5.5.0/24 p2mp-lsp-next-hop p2mp1
user@PE1# set static route 7.7.7.0/24 p2mp-lsp-next-hop p2mp1
user@PE1# set static route 4.4.4.0/24 p2mp-lsp-next-hop p2mp1
```

9. If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@PE1# commit
```

Configuring the Transit and Egress LSRs (Devices P2, P3, P4, PE2, PE3, and PE4)

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure the transit and egress LSRs:

1. Configure the interfaces, interface encapsulation, and protocol families.

```
[edit]
user@P2# set interfaces fe-2/0/10 unit 2 description P2-to-PE1
user@P2# set interfaces fe-2/0/10 unit 2 family inet address 2.2.2.2/24
user@P2# set interfaces fe-2/0/10 unit 2 family mpls
user@P2# set interfaces fe-2/0/9 unit 10 description P2-to-PE2
user@P2# set interfaces fe-2/0/9 unit 10 family inet address 5.5.5.1/24
user@P2# set interfaces fe-2/0/9 unit 10 family mpls
user@P2# set interfaces lo0 unit 2 family inet address 100.20.20.20/32

user@PE2# set interfaces ge-2/0/3 unit 0 description PE2-to-CE2
user@PE2# set interfaces ge-2/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.224.10/30
user@PE2# set interfaces fe-2/0/10 unit 5 description PE2-to-P2
user@PE2# set interfaces fe-2/0/10 unit 5 family inet address 5.5.5.2/24
user@PE2# set interfaces fe-2/0/10 unit 5 family mpls
user@PE2# set interfaces lo0 unit 5 family inet address 100.50.50.50/32

user@P3# set interfaces fe-2/0/10 unit 6 description P3-to-PE1
user@P3# set interfaces fe-2/0/10 unit 6 family inet address 6.6.6.2/24
user@P3# set interfaces fe-2/0/10 unit 6 family mpls
user@P3# set interfaces fe-2/0/9 unit 11 description P3-to-PE3
user@P3# set interfaces fe-2/0/9 unit 11 family inet address 7.7.7.1/24
user@P3# set interfaces fe-2/0/9 unit 11 family mpls
user@P3# set interfaces lo0 unit 6 family inet address 100.60.60.60/32

user@PE3# set interfaces ge-2/0/1 unit 0 description PE3-to-CE3
```

```
user@PE3# set interfaces ge-2/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.134.10/30
user@PE3# set interfaces fe-2/0/10 unit 7 description PE3-to-P3
user@PE3# set interfaces fe-2/0/10 unit 7 family inet address 7.7.2/24
user@PE3# set interfaces fe-2/0/10 unit 7 family mpls
user@PE3# set interfaces lo0 unit 7 family inet address 100.70.70.70/32
```

```
user@P4# set interfaces fe-2/0/10 unit 3 description P4-to-PE1
user@P4# set interfaces fe-2/0/10 unit 3 family inet address 3.3.3.2/24
user@P4# set interfaces fe-2/0/10 unit 3 family mpls
user@P4# set interfaces fe-2/0/9 unit 12 description P4-to-PE4
user@P4# set interfaces fe-2/0/9 unit 12 family inet address 4.4.4.1/24
user@P4# set interfaces fe-2/0/9 unit 12 family mpls
user@P4# set interfaces lo0 unit 3 family inet address 100.30.30.30/32
```

```
user@PE4# set interfaces ge-2/0/0 unit 0 description PE4-to-CE4
user@PE4# set interfaces ge-2/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.104.9/30
user@PE4# set interfaces fe-2/0/10 unit 4 description PE4-to-P4
user@PE4# set interfaces fe-2/0/10 unit 4 family inet address 4.4.4.2/24
user@PE4# set interfaces fe-2/0/10 unit 4 family mpls
user@PE4# set interfaces lo0 unit 4 family inet address 100.40.40.40/32
```

2. Enable RSVP, MPLS, and OSPF on the interfaces.

```
[edit]
user@P2# set protocols rsvp interface fe-2/0/10.2
user@P2# set protocols rsvp interface fe-2/0/9.10
user@P2# set protocols rsvp interface lo0.2
user@P2# set protocols mpls interface fe-2/0/10.2
user@P2# set protocols mpls interface fe-2/0/9.10
user@P2# set protocols mpls interface lo0.2
user@P2# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-2/0/10.2
user@P2# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-2/0/9.10
user@P2# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.2

user@PE2# set protocols rsvp interface fe-2/0/10.5
user@PE2# set protocols rsvp interface lo0.5
user@PE2# set protocols mpls interface fe-2/0/10.5
user@PE2# set protocols mpls interface lo0.5
user@PE2# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/3.0
user@PE2# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-2/0/10.5
user@PE2# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.5

user@P3# set protocols rsvp interface fe-2/0/10.6
user@P3# set protocols rsvp interface fe-2/0/9.11
user@P3# set protocols rsvp interface lo0.6
user@P3# set protocols mpls interface fe-2/0/10.6
user@P3# set protocols mpls interface fe-2/0/9.11
user@P3# set protocols mpls interface lo0.6
user@P3# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-2/0/10.6
user@P3# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-2/0/9.11
user@P3# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.6

user@PE3# set protocols rsvp interface fe-2/0/10.7
```

```

user@PE3# set protocols rsvp interface lo0.7
user@PE3# set protocols mpls interface fe-2/0/10.7
user@PE3# set protocols mpls interface lo0.7
user@PE3# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/1.0
user@PE3# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-2/0/10.7
user@PE3# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.7

```

```

user@P4# set protocols rsvp interface fe-2/0/10.3
user@P4# set protocols rsvp interface fe-2/0/9.12
user@P4# set protocols rsvp interface lo0.3
user@P4# set protocols mpls interface fe-2/0/10.3
user@P4# set protocols mpls interface fe-2/0/9.12
user@P4# set protocols mpls interface lo0.3
user@P4# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-2/0/10.3
user@P4# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-2/0/9.12
user@P4# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.3

```

```

user@PE4# set protocols rsvp interface fe-2/0/10.4
user@PE4# set protocols rsvp interface lo0.4
user@PE4# set protocols mpls interface fe-2/0/10.4
user@PE4# set protocols mpls interface lo0.4
user@PE4# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/0.0
user@PE4# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-2/0/10.4
user@PE4# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.4

```

3. Enable traffic engineering for OSPF.

```

[edit]
user@P2# set protocols ospf traffic-engineering

user@P3# set protocols ospf traffic-engineering

user@P4# set protocols ospf traffic-engineering

user@PE2# set protocols ospf traffic-engineering

user@PE3# set protocols ospf traffic-engineering

user@PE4# set protocols ospf traffic-engineering

```

This causes the shortest-path first (SPF) algorithm to take into account the LSPs configured under MPLS.

4. Configure the router IDs.

```

[edit]
user@P2# set routing-options router-id 100.20.20.20

user@P3# set routing-options router-id 100.60.60.60

user@P4# set routing-options router-id 100.30.30.30

```

```
user@PE2# set routing-options router-id 100.50.50.50
```

```
user@PE3# set routing-options router-id 100.70.70.70
```

```
user@PE4# set routing-options router-id 100.40.40.40
```

5. If you are done configuring the devices, commit the configuration.

```
[edit]  
user@host# commit
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show protocols**, and **show routing-options** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
Device PE1 user@PE1# show interfaces  
ge-2/0/2 {  
  unit 0 {  
    description R1-to-CE1;  
    family inet {  
      address 10.0.244.10/30;  
    }  
  }  
}  
fe-2/0/10 {  
  unit 1 {  
    description PE1-to-P2;  
    family inet {  
      address 2.2.2.1/24;  
    }  
    family mpls;  
  }  
}  
fe-2/0/9 {  
  unit 8 {  
    description PE1-to-P2;  
    family inet {  
      address 6.6.6.1/24;  
    }  
    family mpls;  
  }  
}  
fe-2/0/8 {  
  unit 9 {  
    description PE1-to-P3;  
    family inet {  
      address 3.3.3.1/24;  
    }  
    family mpls;  
  }  
}  
lo0 {
```

```
unit 1 {
  family inet {
    address 100.10.10.10/32;
  }
}

user@PE1# show protocols
rsvp {
  interface fe-2/0/10.1;
  interface fe-2/0/9.8;
  interface fe-2/0/8.9;
  interface lo0.1;
}
mpls {
  traffic-engineering bgp-igp;
  label-switched-path PE1-to-PE2 {
    to 100.50.50.50;
    link-protection;
    p2mp p2mp1;
  }
  label-switched-path PE1-to-PE3 {
    to 100.70.70.70;
    link-protection;
    p2mp p2mp1;
  }
  label-switched-path PE1-to-PE4 {
    to 100.40.40.40;
    link-protection;
    p2mp p2mp1;
  }
  interface fe-2/0/10.1;
  interface fe-2/0/9.8;
  interface fe-2/0/8.9;
  interface lo0.1;
}
ospf {
  traffic-engineering;
  area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface ge-2/0/2.0;
    interface fe-2/0/10.1;
    interface fe-2/0/9.8;
    interface fe-2/0/8.9;
    interface lo0.1;
  }
}

user@PE1# show routing-options
static {
  route 5.5.5.0/24 {
    p2mp-lsp-next-hop p2mp1;
  }
  route 7.7.7.0/24 {
    p2mp-lsp-next-hop p2mp1;
  }
  route 4.4.4.0/24 {
```

```
        p2mp-lsp-next-hop p2mp1;
    }
}
router-id 100.10.10.10;

Device P2 user@P2# show interfaces
fe-2/0/10 {
    unit 2 {
        description P2-to-PE1;
        family inet {
            address 2.2.2.2/24;
        }
        family mpls;
    }
}
fe-2/0/9 {
    unit 10 {
        description P2-to-PE2;
        family inet {
            address 5.5.5.1/24;
        }
        family mpls;
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 2 {
        family inet {
            address 100.20.20.20/32;
        }
    }
}

user@P2# show protocols
rsvp {
    interface fe-2/0/10.2;
    interface fe-2/0/9.10;
    interface lo0.2;
}
mpls {
    interface fe-2/0/10.2;
    interface fe-2/0/9.10;
    interface lo0.2;
}
ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface fe-2/0/10.2;
        interface fe-2/0/9.10;
        interface lo0.2;
    }
}

user@P2# show routing-options
router-id 100.20.20.20;

Device P3 user@P3# show interfaces
fe-2/0/10 {
```

```

    unit 6 {
      description P3-to-PE1;
      family inet {
        address 6.6.6.2/24;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  fe-2/0/9 {
    unit 11 {
      description P3-to-PE3;
      family inet {
        address 7.7.7.1/24;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  lo0 {
    unit 6 {
      family inet {
        address 100.60.60.60/32;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

user@P3# show protocols

```

rsvp {
  interface fe-2/0/10.6;
  interface fe-2/0/9.11;
  interface lo0.6;
}
mpls {
  interface fe-2/0/10.6;
  interface fe-2/0/9.11;
  interface lo0.6;
}
ospf {
  traffic-engineering;
  area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface fe-2/0/10.6;
    interface fe-2/0/9.11;
    interface lo0.6;
  }
}

```

user@P2# show routing-options
router-id 100.60.60.60;

Device P4

```

user@P4# show interfaces
fe-2/0/10 {
  unit 3 {
    description P4-to-PE1;
    family inet {
      address 3.3.3.2/24;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}

```

```
    }  
  }  
  fe-2/0/9 {  
    unit 12 {  
      description P4-to-PE4;  
      family inet {  
        address 4.4.4.1/24;  
      }  
      family mpls;  
    }  
  }  
  lo0 {  
    unit 3 {  
      family inet {  
        address 100.30.30.30/32;  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

user@P4# show protocols

```
rsvp {  
  interface fe-2/0/10.3;  
  interface fe-2/0/9.12;  
  interface lo0.3;  
}  
mpls {  
  interface fe-2/0/10.3;  
  interface fe-2/0/9.12;  
  interface lo0.3;  
}  
ospf {  
  traffic-engineering;  
  area 0.0.0.0 {  
    interface fe-2/0/10.3;  
    interface fe-2/0/9.12;  
    interface lo0.3;  
  }  
}
```

user@P3# show routing-options

router-id 100.30.30.30;

Device PE2

user@PE2# show interfaces

```
ge-2/0/3 {  
  unit 0 {  
    description PE2-to-CE2;  
    family inet {  
      address 10.0.224.10/30;  
    }  
  }  
}  
fe-2/0/10 {  
  unit 5 {  
    description PE2-to-P2;  
    family inet {  
      address 5.5.5.2/24;  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```

    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 5 {
    family inet {
      address 100.50.50.50/32;
    }
  }
}
}
}

```

```
user@PE2# show protocols
```

```

rsvp {
  interface fe-2/0/10.5;
  interface lo0.5;
}
mpls {
  interface fe-2/0/10.5;
  interface lo0.5;
}
ospf {
  traffic-engineering;
  area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface ge-2/0/3.0;
    interface fe-2/0/10.5;
    interface lo0.5;
  }
}
}

```

```

user@PE2# show routing-options
router-id 100.50.50.50;

```

Device PE3

```
user@PE3# show interfaces
```

```

ge-2/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    description PE3-to-CE3;
    family inet {
      address 10.0.134.10/30;
    }
  }
}
fe-2/0/10 {
  unit 7 {
    description PE3-to-P3;
    family inet {
      address 7.7.7.2/24;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 7 {
    family inet {
      address 100.70.70.70/32;
    }
  }
}

```

```
    }  
  }  
}  
  
user@PE3# show protocols  
rsvp {  
  interface fe-2/0/10.7;  
  interface lo0.7;  
}  
mpls {  
  interface fe-2/0/10.7;  
  interface lo0.7;  
}  
ospf {  
  traffic-engineering;  
  area 0.0.0.0 {  
    interface ge-2/0/1.0;  
    interface fe-2/0/10.7;  
    interface lo0.7;  
  }  
}  
  
user@PE3# show routing-options  
router-id 100.70.70.70;
```

Device PE4

```
user@PE4# show interfaces  
ge-2/0/0 {  
  unit 0 {  
    description PE4-to-CE4;  
    family inet {  
      address 10.0.104.9/30;  
    }  
  }  
}  
fe-2/0/10 {  
  unit 4 {  
    description PE4-to-P4;  
    family inet {  
      address 4.4.4.2/24;  
    }  
    family mpls;  
  }  
}  
lo0 {  
  unit 4 {  
    family inet {  
      address 100.40.40.40/32;  
    }  
  }  
}  
  
user@PE4# show protocols  
rsvp {  
  interface fe-2/0/10.4;
```

```

    interface lo0.4;
  }
  mpls {
    interface fe-2/0/10.4;
    interface lo0.4;
  }
  ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
      interface ge-2/0/0.0;
      interface fe-2/0/10.4;
      interface lo0.4;
    }
  }
}

user@PE4# show routing-options
router-id 100.40.40.40;

```

Configuring Device CE1

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure Device CE1:

1. Configure an interface to Device PE1.

```

[edit interfaces]
user@CE1# set ge-1/3/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.244.9/30
user@CE1# set ge-1/3/2 unit 0 description CE1-to-PE1

```

2. Configure static routes from Device CE1 to the three other customer networks, with Device PE1 as the next hop.

```

[edit routing-options]
user@CE1# set static route 10.0.104.8/30 next-hop 10.0.244.10
user@CE1# set static route 10.0.134.8/30 next-hop 10.0.244.10
user@CE1# set static route 10.0.224.8/30 next-hop 10.0.244.10

```

3. If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

```

[edit]
user@CE1# commit

```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces** and **show routing-options** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```

user@CE1# show interfaces
ge-1/3/2 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.0.244.9/30;
      description CE1-to-PE1;
    }
  }
}

```

```
}
user@CE1# show routing-options
static {
  route 10.0.104.8/30 next-hop 10.0.244.10;
  route 10.0.134.8/30 next-hop 10.0.244.10;
  route 10.0.224.8/30 next-hop 10.0.244.10;
}
```

Configuring Device CE2

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure Device CE2:

1. Configure an interface to Device PE2.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@CE2# set ge-1/3/3 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.224.9/30
user@CE2# set ge-1/3/3 unit 0 description CE2-to-PE2
```

2. Configure a static route from Device CE2 to CE1, with Device PE2 as the next hop.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@CE2# set static route 10.0.244.8/30 next-hop 10.0.224.10
```

3. If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@CE2# commit
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces** and **show routing-options** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@CE2# show interfaces
ge-1/3/3 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.0.224.9/30;
      description CE2-to-PE2;
    }
  }
}

user@CE2# show routing-options
static {
  route 10.0.244.8/30 next-hop 10.0.224.10;
}
```

Configuring Device CE3

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure Device CE3:

1. Configure an interface to Device PE3.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@CE3# set ge-2/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.134.9/30
user@CE3# set ge-2/0/1 unit 0 description CE3-to-PE3
```

2. Configure a static route from Device CE3 to CE1, with Device PE3 as the next hop.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@CE3# set static route 10.0.244.8/30 next-hop 10.0.134.10
```

3. If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@CE3# commit
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces** and **show routing-options** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@CE3# show interfaces
ge-2/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.0.134.9/30;
      description CE3-to-PE3;
    }
  }
}

user@CE3# show routing-options
static {
  route 10.0.244.8/30 next-hop 10.0.134.10;
}
```

Configuring Device CE4

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure Device CE4:

1. Configure an interface to Device PE4.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@CE4# set ge-3/1/3 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.104.10/30
user@CE4# set ge-3/1/3 unit 0 description CE4-to-PE4
```

2. Configure a static route from Device CE4 to CE1, with Device PE4 as the next hop.

```
[edit routing-options]
```

```
user@CE4# set static route 10.0.244.8/30 next-hop 10.0.104.9
```

3. If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

```
[edit]  
user@CE4# commit
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces** and **show routing-options** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@CE4# show interfaces  
ge-3/1/3 {  
  unit 0 {  
    family inet {  
      address 10.0.104.10/30;  
      description CE4-to-PE4;  
    }  
  }  
}  
  
user@CE4# show routing-options  
static {  
  route 10.0.244.8/30 next-hop 10.0.104.9;  
}
```

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- [Verifying Connectivity on page 368](#)
- [Verifying the State of the Point-to-Multipoint LSP on page 369](#)
- [Checking the Forwarding Table on page 370](#)

Verifying Connectivity

Purpose Make sure that the devices can ping each other.

Action Run the **ping** command from CE1 to the interface on CE2 connecting to PE2.

```
user@CE1> ping 10.0.224.9
PING 10.0.224.9 (10.0.224.9): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.0.224.9: icmp_seq=0 ttl=61 time=1.387 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.224.9: icmp_seq=1 ttl=61 time=1.394 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.224.9: icmp_seq=2 ttl=61 time=1.506 ms
^C
--- 10.0.224.9 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 1.387/1.429/1.506/0.055 ms
```

Run the **ping** command from CE1 to the interface on CE3 connecting to PE3.

```
user@CE1> ping 10.0.134.9
PING 10.0.134.9 (10.0.134.9): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.0.134.9: icmp_seq=0 ttl=61 time=1.068 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.134.9: icmp_seq=1 ttl=61 time=1.062 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.134.9: icmp_seq=2 ttl=61 time=1.053 ms
^C
--- 10.0.134.9 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 1.053/1.061/1.068/0.006 ms
```

Run the **ping** command from CE1 to the interface on CE4 connecting to PE4.

```
user@CE1> ping 10.0.104.10
PING 10.0.104.10 (10.0.104.10): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.0.104.10: icmp_seq=0 ttl=61 time=1.079 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.104.10: icmp_seq=1 ttl=61 time=1.048 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.104.10: icmp_seq=2 ttl=61 time=1.070 ms
^C
--- 10.0.104.10 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 1.048/1.066/1.079/0.013 ms
```

Verifying the State of the Point-to-Multipoint LSP

Purpose Make sure that the ingress, transit, and egress LSRs are in the Up state.

Action Run the `show mpls lsp p2mp` command on all of the LSRs. Only the ingress LSR is shown here.

```
user@PE1> show mpls lsp p2mp
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
P2MP name: p2mp1, P2MP branch count: 3
To          From          State Rt P    ActivePath    LSPname
100.40.40.40 100.10.10.10 Up    0 *          PE1-PE4
100.70.70.70 100.10.10.10 Up    0 *          PE1-PE3
100.50.50.50 100.10.10.10 Up    0 *          PE1-PE2
Total 3 displayed, Up 3, Down 0
...
```

Checking the Forwarding Table

Purpose Make sure that the routes are set up as expected by running the `show route forwarding-table` command. Only the routes to the remote customer networks are shown here.

Action user@PE1> show route forwarding-table

```
Routing table: default.inet
Internet:
Destination          Type RtRef Next hop          Type Index NhRef Netif
...
10.0.104.8/30         user    0 3.3.3.2          ucst  1006   6 fe-2/0/8.9
10.0.134.8/30         user    0 6.6.6.2          ucst  1010   6 fe-2/0/9.8
10.0.224.8/30         user    0 2.2.2.2          ucst  1008   6 fe-2/0/10.1
...
```

Related Documentation

- *MPLS Applications Feature Guide*

Configuring Inter-Domain Point-to-Multipoint LSPs

An inter-domain P2MP LSP is a P2MP LSP that has one or more sub-LSPs (branches) that span multiple domains in a network. Examples of such domains include IGP areas and autonomous systems (ASs). A sub-LSP of an inter-domain P2MP LSP may be intra-area, inter-area, or inter-AS, depending on the location of the egress node (leaf) with respect to the ingress node (source).

On the ingress node, a name is assigned to the inter-domain P2MP LSP and shared by all constituent sub-LSPs. Each sub-LSP is configured separately, with its own egress node and optionally an explicit path. The location of the egress node of the sub-LSP with respect to the ingress node determines whether the sub-LSP is intra-area, inter-area, or inter-AS.

Inter-domain P2MP LSPs can be used to transport traffic in the following applications in a multi-area or multi-AS network:

- Layer 2 broadcast and multicast over MPLS
- Layer 3 BGP/MPLS VPN
- VPLS

On each domain boundary node (ABR or ASBR) along the path of the P2MP LSP, the **expand-loose-hop** statement must be configured at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy level so that CSPF can extend a loose-hop ERO (usually the first entry of the ERO list carried by RSVP Path message) towards the egress node or the next domain boundary node.

CSPF path computation for inter-domain P2MP LSPs:

- CSPF path computation is supported on each sub-LSP for inter-domain P2MP LSPs. A sub-LSP may be intra-area, inter-area, or inter-AS. CSPF treats an inter-area or inter-AS sub-LSP in the same manner as an inter-domain P2P LSP.
- On an ingress node or a domain boundary node (ABR or ASBR), CSPF can perform an Explicit Route Object (ERO) expansion per-RSVP query. The destination queried could be an egress node or a received loose-hop ERO. If the destination resides in a neighboring domain that the node is connected to, CSPF generates either a sequence of strict-hop EROs towards it or a sequence of strict-hop EROs towards another domain boundary node that can reach the destination.
- If RSVP fails to signal a path through a previously selected domain boundary node, RSVP attempts to signal a path through other available domain boundary nodes in a round-robin fashion.
- When a sub-LSP is added or removed to or from an inter-domain P2MP LSP, causing its path (branch) to be merged or pruned with or from the current P2MP tree, the paths being taken by the other sub-LSPs should not be affected, helping to prevent traffic disruption on those sub-LSPs.

Be aware of the following when deploying inter-domain P2MP LSPs in your network:

- Periodic path re-optimization is supported for inter-domain P2MP LSPs on ingress nodes. It can be turned on for an inter-domain P2MP LSP by configuring the **optimize-timer** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name*]** hierarchy level with the same interval for every sub-LSP.
- Only link protection bypass LSPs are supported for inter-domain P2MP LSPs. To enable it for an inter-domain P2MP LSP, link-protection must be configured for all sub-LSPs and on all of the RSVP interfaces that the P2MP LSP might travel through.
- Only OSPF areas are supported for inter-domain P2MP LSPs. IS-IS levels are not supported.

Configuring Link Protection for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs

Link protection helps to ensure that traffic going over a specific interface to a neighboring router can continue to reach this router if that interface fails. When link protection is configured for an interface and a point-to-multipoint LSP that traverses this interface, a bypass LSP is created that handles this traffic if the interface fails. The bypass LSP uses a different interface and path to reach the same destination.

To extend link protection to all of the paths used by a point-to-multipoint LSP, link protection must be configured on each router that each branch LSP traverses. If you enable link protection on a point-to-multipoint LSP, you must enable link protection on all of the branch LSPs.

The Internet draft [draft-ietf-mpls-rsvp-te-p2mp-01.txt](#), *Extensions to RSVP-TE for Point to Multipoint TE LSPs*, describes link protection for point-to-multipoint LSPs.

To enable link protection on point-to-multipoint LSPs, complete the following steps:

1. Configure link protection on each branch LSP. To configure link protection, include the **link-protection** statement:

link-protection;

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path branch-lsp-name]**
 - **[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path branch-lsp-name]**
2. Configure link protection for each RSVP interface on each router that the branch LSP traverses. For information about how to configure link protection on RSVP interfaces, see [“Configuring Link Protection on Interfaces Used by LSPs” on page 582](#).

For more information on how to configure link protection, see [“Configuring Node Protection or Link Protection for LSPs” on page 589](#).

Configuring Graceful Restart for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs

You can configure graceful restart on point-to-multipoint LSPs. Graceful restart allows a router undergoing a restart to inform its adjacent neighbors of its condition. The restarting router requests a grace period from the neighbor or peer, which can then cooperate with the restarting router. The restarting router can still forward MPLS traffic during the restart period; convergence in the network is not disrupted. The restart is not apparent to the rest of the network, and the restarting router is not removed from the network topology. RSVP graceful restart can be enabled on both transit routers and ingress routers.

To enable graceful restart on a router handling point-to-multipoint LSP traffic, include the **graceful-restart** statement:

graceful-restart;

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit routing-options]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-options]**

The graceful restart configuration for point-to-multipoint LSPs is identical to that of point-to-point LSPs. For more information on how to configure graceful restart, see “Configuring RSVP Graceful Restart” on page 594.

Configuring a Multicast RPF Check Policy for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs

You can control whether a reverse path forwarding (RPF) check is performed for a source and group entry before installing a route in the multicast forwarding cache. This makes it possible to use point-to-multipoint LSPs to distribute multicast traffic to PIM islands situated downstream from the egress routers of the point-to-multipoint LSPs.

By configuring the **rpf-check-policy** statement, you can disable RPF checks for a source and group pair. You would typically configure this statement on the egress routers of a point-to-multipoint LSP, because the interface receiving the multicast traffic on a point-to-multipoint LSP egress router might not always be the RPF interface.

You can also configure a routing policy to act upon a source and group pair. This policy behaves like an import policy, so if no policy term matches the input data, the default policy action is “acceptance.” An accept policy action enables RPF checks. A reject policy action (applied to all source and group pairs that are not accepted) disables RPF checks for the pair.

To configure a multicast RPF check policy for a point-to-multipoint LSP, specify the RPF check policy using the **rpf-check-policy** statement:

```
rpf-check-policy policy;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit routing-options multicast]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-options multicast]**

You also must configure a policy for the multicast RPF check. You configure policies at the **[edit policy-options]** hierarchy level. For more information, see the *Routing Policies, Firewall Filters, and Traffic Policers Feature Guide*.



NOTE: When you configure the **rpf-check-policy** statement, the Junos OS cannot perform RPF checks on incoming traffic and therefore cannot detect traffic arriving on the wrong interface. This might cause routing loops to form.

Example: Configuring Multicast RPF Check Policy for a Point-to-Multipoint LSP

Configure a policy to ensure that an RPF check is not performed for sources with prefix 128.83/16 or longer that belong to groups having a prefix of 228/8 or longer:

```
[edit]
policy-options {
  policy-statement rpf-sg-policy {
    from {
      route-filter 228.0.0.0/8 orlonger;
      source-address-filter 128.83.0.0/16 orlonger;
    }
    then {
      reject;
    }
  }
}
```

Configuring Ingress PE Router Redundancy for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs

You can configure one or more PE routers as part of a backup PE router group to enable ingress PE router redundancy. You accomplish this by configuring the IP addresses of the backup PE routers (at least one backup PE router is required) and the local IP address used by the local PE router.

You must also configure a full mesh of point-to-point LSPs between the primary and backup PE routers. You also need to configure BFD on these LSPs. See [“Configuring BFD for RSVP-Signaled LSPs” on page 423](#) and [“Configuring BFD for LDP LSPs” on page 666](#) for more information.

To configure ingress PE router redundancy for point-to-multipoint LSPs, include the **backup-pe-group** statement:

```
backup-pe-group pe-group-name {
  backups [addresses];
  local-address address;
}
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include these statements, see the statement summary sections for these statements.

After you configure the ingress PE router redundancy backup group, you must also apply the group to a static route on the PE router. This ensures that the static route is active (installed in the forwarding table) when the local PE router is the designated forwarder for the backup PE group. You can only associate a backup PE router group with a static route that also has the **p2mp-lsp-next-hop** statement configured. For more information, see [“Configuring Static Unicast Routes for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs” on page 343](#).

Enabling Point-to-Point LSPs to Monitor Egress PE Routers

Configuring an LSP with the **associate-backup-pe-groups** statement enables it to monitor the status of the PE router to which it is configured. You can configure multiple backup PE router groups using the same router's address. A failure of this LSP indicates to all of

the backup PE router groups that the destination PE router is down. The **associate-backup-pe-groups** statement is not tied to a specific backup PE router group. It applies to all groups that are interested in the status of the LSP to that address.

To allow an LSP to monitor the status of the egress PE router, include the **associate-backup-pe-groups** statement:

```
associate-backup-pe-groups;
```

This statement can be configured at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name*]

If you configure the **associate-backup-pe-groups** statement, you must configure BFD for the point-to-point LSP. For information about how to configure BFD for an LSP, see [“Configuring BFD for MPLS IPv4 LSPs” on page 422](#) and [“Configuring BFD for LDP LSPs” on page 666](#).

You also must configure a full mesh of point-to-point LSPs between the PE routers in the backup PE router group. A full mesh is required so that each PE router within the group can independently determine the status of the other PE routers, allowing each router to independently determine which PE router is currently the designated forwarder for the backup PE router group.

If you configure multiple LSPs with the **associate-backup-pe-groups** statement to the same destination PE router, the first LSP configured is used to monitor the forwarding state to that PE router. If you configure multiple LSPs to the same destination, make sure to configure similar parameters for the LSPs. With this configuration scenario, a failure notification might be triggered even though the remote PE router is still up.

Preserving Point-to-Multipoint LSP Functioning with Different Junos OS Releases

In Junos OS Release 9.1 and earlier, Resv messages that include the S2L_SUB_LSP object are rejected by default. In Junos OS Release 9.2 and later, such messages are accepted by default. To ensure proper functioning of point-to-multipoint LSPs in a network that includes both devices running Junos OS Release 9.1 and earlier and devices running Junos 9.2 and later, you must include the **no-p2mp-sublsp** statement in the configuration of the devices running Junos 9.2 and later:

```
no-p2mp-sublsp;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols rsvp]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp]

CHAPTER 7

Configuring DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineering to Achieve Service Level Guarantees on an MPLS network

- [DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineering Introduction on page 378](#)
- [DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineering Standards on page 378](#)
- [DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineering Terminology on page 378](#)
- [DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineering Features on page 379](#)
- [DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineered LSPs on page 380](#)
- [DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineered LSPs Overview on page 380](#)
- [DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineered LSPs Operation on page 381](#)
- [Multiclass LSPs on page 381](#)
- [Multiclass LSP Overview on page 382](#)
- [Establishing a Multiclass LSP on the Differentiated Services Domain on page 382](#)
- [Configuring Routers for DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineering on page 383](#)
- [LSP Bandwidth Oversubscription Overview on page 387](#)
- [LSP Size Oversubscription on page 388](#)
- [LSP Link Size Oversubscription on page 388](#)
- [Class Type Oversubscription and Local Oversubscription Multipliers on page 388](#)
- [Class Type Bandwidth and the LOM on page 389](#)
- [LOM Calculation for the MAM and Extended MAM Bandwidth Models on page 389](#)
- [LOM Calculation for the Russian Dolls Bandwidth Model on page 390](#)
- [Example: LOM Calculation on page 390](#)
- [Configuring the Bandwidth Subscription Percentage for LSPs on page 391](#)
- [Configuring LSPs for DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineering on page 393](#)
- [Configuring Multiclass LSPs on page 396](#)

DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineering Introduction

Differentiated Services (DiffServ)-aware traffic engineering provides a way to guarantee a specified level of service over an MPLS network. The routers providing DiffServ-aware traffic engineering are part of a differentiated services network domain. All routers participating in a differentiated services domain must have DiffServ-aware traffic engineering enabled.

To help ensure that the specified service level is provided, it is necessary to ensure that no more than the amount of traffic specified is sent over the differentiated services domain. You can accomplish this goal by configuring a policer to police or rate-limit the volume of traffic transiting the differentiated service domain. For more information about how to configure policers for label-switched paths (LSPs), see “[Configuring Policers for LSPs](#)” on page 415.

This feature can help to improve the quality of Internet services such as voice over IP (VoIP). It also makes it possible to better emulate an Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) circuit over an MPLS network.

DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineering Standards

The following RFCs provide information on DiffServ-aware traffic engineering and multiclass LSPs:

- RFC 3270, *Multi-Protocol Label Switching (MPLS) Support of Differentiated Services*
- RFC 3564, *Requirements for Support of Differentiated Services-aware MPLS Traffic Engineering*
- RFC 4124, *Protocol Extensions for Support of Differentiated-Service-Aware MPLS Traffic Engineering*
- RFC 4125, *Maximum Allocation Bandwidth Constraints Model for Diff-Serv-aware MPLS Traffic Engineering*
- RFC 4127, *Russian Dolls Bandwidth Constraints Model for Diff-Serv-aware MPLS*

These RFCs are available on the IETF website at <http://www.ietf.org/>.

DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineering Terminology

B

Bandwidth model The bandwidth model determines the values of the available bandwidth advertised by the interior gateway protocols (IGPs).

C

CAC Call admission control (CAC) checks to ensure there is adequate bandwidth on the path before the LSP is established. If the bandwidth is insufficient, the LSP is not established and an error is reported.

Class type A collection of traffic flows that is treated equivalently in a differentiated services domain. A class type maps to a queue and is much like a class-of-service (CoS) forwarding class in concept. It is also known as a traffic class.

D

Differentiated Services Differentiated Services make it possible to give different treatment to traffic based on the EXP bits in the MPLS header. Traffic must be marked appropriately and CoS must be configured.

Differentiated Services domain The routers in a network that have Differentiated Services enabled.

DiffServ-aware traffic engineering A type of constraint-based routing. It can enforce different bandwidth constraints for different classes of traffic. It can also do CAC on each traffic engineering class when an LSP is established.

M

MAM The maximum allocation bandwidth constraint model divides the available bandwidth between the different classes. Sharing of bandwidth between the class types is not allowed.

Multiclass LSP A multiclass LSP functions like a standard LSP, but it also allows you to reserve bandwidth from multiple class types. The EXP bits of the MPLS header are used to distinguish between class types.

R

RDM The Russian dolls bandwidth constraint model makes efficient use of bandwidth by allowing the class types to share bandwidth.

T

Traffic engineering class A paired class type and priority.

Traffic engineering class map A map between the class types, priorities, and traffic engineering classes. The traffic engineering class mapping must be consistent across the Differentiated Services domain.

DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineering Features

DiffServ-aware traffic engineering provides the following features:

- Traffic engineering at a per-class level rather than at an aggregate level
- Different bandwidth constraints for different class types (traffic classes)
- Different queuing behaviors per class, allowing the router to forward traffic based on the class type

In comparison, standard traffic engineering does not consider CoS, and it completes its work on an aggregate basis across all Differentiated Service classes.

DiffServ-aware traffic engineering provides the following advantages:

- Traffic engineering can be performed on a specific class type instead of at the aggregate level.
- Bandwidth constraints can be enforced on each specific class type.
- It forwards traffic based on the EXP bits.

This makes it possible to guarantee service and bandwidth across an MPLS network. With DiffServ-aware traffic engineering, among other services, you can provide ATM circuit emulation, VoIP, and a guaranteed bandwidth service.

The following describes how the IGP, Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF), and RSVP participate in DiffServ-aware traffic engineering:

- The IGP can advertise the unreserved bandwidth for each traffic engineering class to the other members of the differentiated services domain. The traffic engineering database stores this information.
- A CSPF calculation is performed considering the bandwidth constraints for each class type. If all the constraints are met, the CSPF calculation is considered successful.
- When RSVP signals an LSP, it requests bandwidth for specified class types.

DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineered LSPs

A DiffServ-aware traffic engineered LSP is an LSP configured to reserve bandwidth for one of the supported class types and to carry traffic for that class type. The following sections discuss this type of LSPs:

- [DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineered LSPs Overview on page 380](#)
- [DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineered LSPs Operation on page 381](#)

DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineered LSPs Overview

A DiffServ-aware traffic engineered LSP is an LSP configured with a bandwidth reservation for a specific class type. This LSP can carry traffic for a single class type. On the packets, the class type is specified by the EXP bits (also known as the class-of-service bits) and the per-hop behavior (PHB) associated with the EXP bits. The mapping between the EXP bits and the PHB is static, rather than being signaled in RSVP.

The class type must be configured consistently across the Differentiated Services domain, meaning the class type configuration must be consistent from router to router in the network. You can unambiguously map a class type to a queue. On each node router, the class-of-service queue configuration for an interface translates to the available bandwidth for a particular class type on that link.

For more information about topics related to LSPs and DiffServ-aware traffic engineering, see the following:

- For forwarding classes and class of service, see the *Class of Service Feature Guide for Routing Devices*.
- For EXP bits, see [“MPLS Label Allocation” on page 30](#).
- For differentiated services, see RFC 3270, *Multi-Protocol Label Switching (MPLS) Support of Differentiated Services*.
- For information about how the IGPs and RSVP have been modified to support Differentiated Services-aware MPLS traffic engineering, see RFC 4124, *Protocol Extensions for Support of Differentiated-Service-Aware MPLS Traffic Engineering*.

DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineered LSPs Operation

When configuring a DiffServ-aware traffic engineered LSP, you specify the class type and the bandwidth associated with it. The following occurs when an LSP is established with bandwidth reservation from a specific class type:

1. The IGPs advertise how much unreserved bandwidth is available for the traffic engineering classes.
2. When calculating the path for an LSP, CSPF is used to ensure that the bandwidth constraints are met for the class type carried by the LSP at the specified priority level.

CSPF also checks to ensure that the bandwidth model is configured consistently on each router participating in the LSP. If the bandwidth model is inconsistent, CSPF does not compute the path (except for LSPs from class type ct0).
3. Once a path is found, RSVP signals the LSP using the Classtype object in the path message. At each node in the path, the available bandwidth for the class types is adjusted as the path is set up.

An LSP that requires bandwidth from a particular class (except class type ct0) cannot be established through routers that do not understand the Classtype object. Preventing the use of routers that do not understand the Classtype object helps to ensure consistency throughout the Differentiated Services domain by preventing the LSP from using a router that cannot support Differentiated Services.

By default, LSPs are signaled with setup priority 7 and holding priority 0. An LSP configured with these values cannot preempt another LSP at setup time and cannot be preempted.

It is possible to have both LSPs configured for DiffServ-aware traffic engineering and regular LSPs configured at the same time on the same physical interfaces. For this type of heterogeneous environment, regular LSPs carry best-effort traffic by default. Traffic carried in the regular LSPs must have the correct EXP settings (either by remarking the EXP settings or by assuming that the traffic arrived with the correct EXP settings from the upstream router).

Multiclass LSPs

Multiclass LSPs function like standard LSPs, but they also allow you to configure multiple class types with guaranteed bandwidth. The EXP bits of the MPLS header are used to distinguish between class types. Multiclass LSPs can be configured for a variety of

purposes. For example, you can configure a multiclass LSP to emulate the behavior of an ATM circuit. An ATM circuit can provide service-level guarantees to a class type. A multiclass LSP can provide a similar guaranteed level of service.

The following sections discuss multiclass LSPs:

- [Multiclass LSP Overview on page 382](#)
- [Establishing a Multiclass LSP on the Differentiated Services Domain on page 382](#)

Multiclass LSP Overview

A multiclass LSP is an LSP that can carry several class types. One multiclass LSP can be used to support up to four class types. On the packets, the class type is specified by the EXP bits (also known as the class-of-service bits) and the per-hop behavior (PHB) associated with the EXP bits. The mapping between the EXP bits and the PHB is static, rather than being signaled in RSVP.

Once a multiclass LSP is configured, traffic from all of the class types can:

- Follow the same path
- Be rerouted along the same path
- Be taken down at the same time

Class types must be configured consistently across the Differentiated Services domain, meaning the class type configuration must be consistent from router to router in the network.

You can unambiguously map a class type to a queue. On each node router, the CoS queue configuration for an interface translates to the available bandwidth for a particular class type on that link.

The combination of a class type and a priority level forms a traffic engineering class. The IGP can advertise up to eight traffic engineering classes for each link.

For more information about the EXP bits, see [“MPLS Label Allocation” on page 30](#).

For more information about forwarding classes, see the *Class of Service Feature Guide for Routing Devices*.

Establishing a Multiclass LSP on the Differentiated Services Domain

The following occurs when a multiclass LSP is established on the differentiated services domain:

1. The IGPs advertise how much unreserved bandwidth is available for the traffic engineering classes.
2. When calculating the path for a multiclass LSP, CSPF is used to ensure that the constraints are met for all the class types carried by the multiclass LSP (a set of constraints instead of a single constraint).

3. Once a path is found, RSVP signals the LSP using an RSVP object in the path message. At each node in the path, the available bandwidth for the class types is adjusted as the path is set up. The RSVP object is a hop-by-hop object. Multiclass LSPs cannot be established through routers that do not understand this object. Preventing routers that do not understand the RSVP object from carrying traffic helps to ensure consistency throughout the differentiated services domain by preventing the multiclass LSP from using a router that is incapable of supporting differentiated services.

By default, multiclass LSPs are signaled with setup priority 7 and holding priority 0. A multiclass LSP configured with these values cannot preempt another LSP at setup time and cannot be preempted.

It is possible to have both multiclass LSPs and regular LSPs configured at the same time on the same physical interfaces. For this type of heterogeneous environment, regular LSPs carry best-effort traffic by default. Traffic carried in the regular LSPs must have the correct EXP settings.

Configuring Routers for DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineering

To configure DiffServ-aware traffic engineering, include the **diffserv-te** statement:

```
diffserv-te {
  bandwidth-model {
    extended-mam;
    mam;
    rdm;
  }
  te-class-matrix {
    traffic-class {
      tenumber {
        priority priority;
        traffic-class ctnumber priority priority;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls]

You must include the **diffserv-te** statement in the configuration on all routers participating in the Differentiated Services domain. However, you are not required to configure the traffic engineering class matrix (by including the **te-class-matrix** statement at the [edit protocols mpls **diffserv-te**] or [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls **diffserv-te**] hierarchy level).



NOTE: To prevent the possibility of an incorrect configuration when migrating to Diffserv-aware traffic engineering, a policy control failure error might be triggered if there is conflict between the old LSPs and the newly configured TE-class matrix.

An old node might request an LSP with setup and hold priorities in such a way that the combination of the ct0 class and the priority does not match with the configured TE-class matrix. All LSPs on the router that are configured prior to configuring diffserv-aware traffic engineering are designated as being from class ct0.

The error appears in the RSVP tracing logs as a **Session preempted** error. For the router where the error originates, the error could appear as follows:

```
Jun 17 16:35:59 RSVP error for session 10.255.245.6(port/tunnel ID 31133)
  Proto 0: (class ct0, priority 2) is not a valid TE-class Jun 17
16:35:59 RSVP originate PathErr 192.168.37.22->192.168.37.23 Session
preempted
```

For the router receiving the error, the error can appear as follows:

```
Jun 17 16:37:51 RSVP recv PathErr 192.168.37.22->192.168.37.23 Session
preempted LSP to-f(2/31133)
```

To configure DiffServ-aware traffic engineering, complete the procedures in the following sections:

- [Configuring the Bandwidth Model on page 384](#)
- [Configuring Traffic Engineering Classes on page 385](#)
- [Configuring Class of Service for DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineering on page 386](#)

Configuring the Bandwidth Model

You must configure a bandwidth model on all routers participating in the Differentiated Services domain. The bandwidth models available are MAM, extended MAM, and RDM:

- Maximum allocation bandwidth constraints model (MAM)—Defined in RFC 4125, *Maximum Allocation Bandwidth Constraints Model for Diffserv-aware MPLS Traffic Engineering*.
- Extended MAM—A proprietary bandwidth model that behaves much like standard MAM. If you configure multiclass LSPs, you must configure the extended MAM bandwidth model.
- Russian-dolls bandwidth allocation model (RDM)—Makes efficient use of bandwidth by allowing the class types to share bandwidth. RDM is defined in RFC 4127, *Russian Dolls Bandwidth Constraints Model for Diffserv-aware MPLS Traffic Engineering*.

To configure a bandwidth model, include the **bandwidth-model** statement and specify one of the bandwidth model options:

```
bandwidth-model {  
    extended-mam;  
    mam;  
    rdm;  
}
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls [diffserv-te](#)]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls [diffserv-te](#)]



NOTE: If you change the bandwidth model on an ingress router, all the LSPs enabled on the router are taken down and resigaled.

Configuring Traffic Engineering Classes

Configuring traffic engineering classes is optional. [Table 7 on page 385](#) shows the default values for everything in the traffic engineering class matrix. The default mapping is expressed in terms of the default forwarding classes defined in the CoS configuration.

Table 7: Default Values for the Traffic Engineering Class Matrix

Traffic Engineering Class	Class Type	Queue	Priority
te0	ct0	0	7
te1	ct1	1	7
te2	ct2	2	7
te3	ct3	3	7
te4	ct0	0	0
te5	ct1	1	0
te6	ct2	2	0
te7	ct3	3	0

If you want to override the default mappings, you can configure traffic engineering classes 0 through 7. For each traffic engineering class, you configure a class type (or queue) from 0 through 3. For each class type, you configure a priority from 0 through 7.

To configure traffic engineering classes explicitly, include the **te-class-matrix** statement:

```
te-class-matrix {  
    tnumber {  
        priority priority;  
        traffic-class {
```

```

        ctnumber priority priority;
    }
}

```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls [diffserv-te](#)]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls [diffserv-te](#)]

The following example shows how to configure traffic engineering class **te0** with class type **ct1** and a priority of 4:

```

[edit protocols mpls diffserv-te]
te-class-matrix {
    te0 traffic-class ct1 priority 4;
}

```



NOTE: If you explicitly configure a value for one of the traffic engineering classes, all the default values in the traffic engineering class matrix are dropped.

When you explicitly configure traffic engineering classes, you must also configure a bandwidth model; otherwise, the configuration commit operation fails.

Requirements and Limitations for the Traffic Engineering Class Matrix

When you configure a traffic engineering class matrix, be aware of the following requirements and limitations:

- A mapping configuration is local and affects only the router on which it is configured. It does not affect other systems participating in the differentiated services domain. However, for a Differentiated Services domain to function properly, you need to configure the same traffic engineering class matrix on all the routers participating in the same domain.
- When explicitly configuring traffic engineering classes, you must configure the classes in sequence (**te0**, **te1**, **te2**, **te3**, and so on); otherwise, the configuration commit operation fails.

The first traffic engineering class you configure must be **te0**; otherwise, the configuration commit operation fails.

Configuring Class of Service for DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineering

To configure DiffServ-aware traffic engineering, you must also configure class of service. The following example illustrates a class-of-service configuration that would allocate 25 percent of the link bandwidth to each class:

```

class-of-service {
    interfaces {

```

```
all {
    scheduler-map simple-map;
}
scheduler-maps {
    simple-map {
        forwarding-class assured-forwarding scheduler simple_sched;
        forwarding-class best-effort scheduler simple_sched;
        forwarding-class network-control scheduler simple_sched;
        forwarding-class expedited-forwarding scheduler simple_sched;
    }
}
schedulers {
    simple_sched {
        transmit-rate percent 25;
        buffer-size percent 25;
    }
}
```

For more information on how to configure class of service, see the *Class of Service Feature Guide for Routing Devices*.

LSP Bandwidth Oversubscription Overview

LSPs are established with bandwidth reservations configured for the maximum amount of traffic you expect to traverse the LSP. Not all LSPs carry the maximum amount of traffic over their links at all times. For example, even if the bandwidth for link A has been completely reserved, actual bandwidth might still be available but not currently in use. This excess bandwidth can be used by allowing other LSPs to also use link A, oversubscribing the link. You can oversubscribe the bandwidth configured for individual class types or specify a single value for all of the class types using an interface.

You can use oversubscription to take advantage of the statistical nature of traffic patterns and to permit higher utilization of links.

The following examples describe how you might use bandwidth oversubscription and undersubscription:

- Use oversubscription on class types where peak periods of traffic do not coincide in time.
- Use oversubscription of class types carrying best-effort traffic. You take the risk of temporarily delaying or dropping traffic in exchange for making better utilization of network resources.
- Give different degrees of oversubscription or undersubscription of traffic for the different class types. For instance, you configure the subscription for classes of traffic as follows:
 - Best effort—**ct0 1000**
 - Voice—**ct3 1**

When you undersubscribe a class type for a multiclass LSP, the total demand of all RSVP sessions is always less than the actual capacity of the class type. You can use undersubscription to limit the utilization of a class type.

The bandwidth oversubscription calculation occurs on the local router only. Because no signaling or other interaction is required from other routers in the network, the feature can be enabled on individual routers without being enabled or available on other routers which might not support this feature. Neighboring routers do not need to know about the oversubscription calculation, they rely on the IGP.

The following sections describe the types of bandwidth oversubscription available in the Junos OS:

- [LSP Size Oversubscription on page 388](#)
- [LSP Link Size Oversubscription on page 388](#)
- [Class Type Oversubscription and Local Oversubscription Multipliers on page 388](#)

LSP Size Oversubscription

For LSP size oversubscription, you simply configure less bandwidth than the peak rate expected for the LSP. You also might need to adjust the configuration for automatic policers. Automatic policers manage the traffic assigned to an LSP, ensuring that it does not exceed the configured bandwidth values. LSP size oversubscription requires that the LSP can exceed its configured bandwidth allocation.

Policing is still possible. However, the policer must be manually configured to account for the maximum bandwidth planned for the LSP, rather than for the configured value.

LSP Link Size Oversubscription

You can increase the maximum reservable bandwidth on the link and use the inflated values for bandwidth accounting. Use the **subscription** statement to oversubscribe the link. The configured value is applied to all class type bandwidth allocations on the link. For more information about link size oversubscription, see [“Configuring the Bandwidth Subscription Percentage for LSPs” on page 391](#).

Class Type Oversubscription and Local Oversubscription Multipliers

Local oversubscription multipliers (LOMs) allow different oversubscription values for different class types. LOMs are useful for networks where the oversubscription ratio needs to be configured differently on different links and where oversubscription values are required for different classes. You might use this feature to oversubscribe class types handling best-effort traffic, but use no oversubscription for class types handling voice traffic. An LOM is calculated locally on the router. No information related to an LOM is signaled to other routers in the network.

An LOM is configurable on each link and for each class type. The per-class type LOM allows you to increase or decrease the oversubscription ratio. The per-class-type LOM

is factored into all local bandwidth accounting for admission control and IGP advertisement of unreserved bandwidths.

The LOM calculation is tied to the bandwidth model (MAM, extended MAM, and Russian dolls) used, because the effect of oversubscription across class types must be accounted for accurately.



NOTE: All LOM calculations are performed by the Junos OS and require no user intervention.

The formulas related to the oversubscription of class types are described in the following sections:

- [Class Type Bandwidth and the LOM on page 389](#)
- [LOM Calculation for the MAM and Extended MAM Bandwidth Models on page 389](#)
- [LOM Calculation for the Russian Dolls Bandwidth Model on page 390](#)
- [Example: LOM Calculation on page 390](#)

Class Type Bandwidth and the LOM

The following formula expresses the relationship between the bandwidth of the class type and the LOM. The normalized bandwidth of the class type (N_B) is equal to the reserved bandwidth of the class type (R_B) divided by the LOM of the class type (L_C):

$$N_B = R_B / L_C$$

When calculating available bandwidth, you need to subtract the normalized bandwidth from the relevant bandwidth constraint.



NOTE: When using an LOM, values advertised for the available bandwidth might be larger than the bandwidth constraint values. However, the values advertised in the maximum link bandwidth advertisement are not affected by local oversubscription.

LOM Calculation for the MAM and Extended MAM Bandwidth Models

The following formulas show how the LOM is calculated for the MAM and extended MAM bandwidth models.

$$\text{Unreserved TE-Class}(i) = \text{LOM}_c \times [\text{BC}_c - \text{SUM}(\text{Normalized}(\text{CT}_c, q))] \text{ for } q \leq p$$

Or

$$\text{Unreserved TE-Class}(i) = (\text{LOM}_c \times \text{BC}_c) - \text{SUM}(\text{Reserved}(\text{CT}_c, q)) \text{ for } q \leq p$$

where:

- LOM_c—LOM for class type *c*.
- BC_c—Bandwidth constraint for class type *c*.
- CT_c—Class type *c*.
- TE-Class(*i*) ↔ (CT_c, preemption *p*) in the configured TE-Class mapping.

LOM Calculation for the Russian Dolls Bandwidth Model

The following formulas show how the LOM is calculated for the Russian dolls bandwidth model:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Unreserved TE-Class (i)} &= \text{LOM}_c \times \text{MIN} [\\ &[\text{BC}_c - \text{SUM (Normalized (CT}_b, q)) }] \text{ for } q \leq p \text{ and } c \leq b \leq 7, \\ &\vdots \\ &[\text{BC}_0 - \text{SUM (Normalized (CT}_b, q)) }] \text{ for } q \leq p \text{ and } 0 \leq b \leq 7, \\ &] \end{aligned}$$

where:

- LOM_c—LOM for class type *c*.
- BC_c—Bandwidth constraint for class type *c*.
- TE-Class(*i*) ↔ (CT_c, preemption *p*) in the configured TE-Class mapping.

Note that the impact of an LSP on the unreserved bandwidth of a class type does not depend only on the LOM for that class type—it also depends on the LOM for the class type of the LSP.

Example: LOM Calculation

The following example illustrates how an LOM calculation is made for four classes of traffic: **ct0**, **ct1**, **ct2**, and **ct3**.

The class types have been assigned the following values:

```
ct0 = 40
ct1 = 30
ct2 = 20
ct3 = 10
```

These class type values yield the following bandwidth constraints:

```
BC0 = (ct3 + ct2 + ct1 + ct0) = 100
BC1 = (ct3 + ct2 + ct1) = 60
BC2 = (ct3 + ct2) = 30
BC3 = (ct3) = 10
```

LSPs from class type **ct0** can take up to 100 percent of bandwidth on the link. LSPs from class type **ct1** can take up to 60 percent of the bandwidth on the link, and so on.

If you assume for this example that the class types have the following LOM values:

LOM(ct0) = 8
LOM(ct1) = 4
LOM(ct2) = 2
LOM(ct3) = 1

In the absence of any other reservation, LSPs from class type **ct0** can take up to 800 percent of the available bandwidth ($8 \times 100 = 800$). In the absence of any other reservation, LSPs from class type **ct1** can take up to 240 percent of the available bandwidth ($4 \times 60 = 240$), and so on.

The maximum amount of bandwidth that can be reserved is:

ct0 = LOM(ct0) x BC0 = 800
ct1 = LOM(ct1) x BC1 = 240
ct2 = LOM(ct2) x BC2 = 60
ct3 = LOM(ct3) x BC3 = 10

For the undersubscribed class type **ct3**, the maximum reservable bandwidth is the same as the bandwidth constraint. For the overbooked class types, these values are not the values of the bandwidth constraint-taking into account the oversubscription for each class type separately. The oversubscription per class type in the sum is not taken into account because ultimately the entire bandwidth constraint can be filled with the bandwidth reservation of just one class type, so you have to account for that class type's bandwidth oversubscription only.

When calculating the available bandwidth for **CTc**, you need to express reservations from other classes as if they were from **CTc**. The reservation from class **ctx** is normalized with the LOM of **ctx**, but it is then multiplied by the LOM of **CTc**.

For the previous example, assume that **LSP1** has class type **ct3** configured with bandwidth of 10 and a priority of 0.

The values for the reservable bandwidth will be:

ct0 = $8 \times (100 - 10) = 720$
ct1 = $4 \times \min((100-10), (60-10)) = 200$
ct2 = $2 \times \min((100-10), (60-10), (30-10)) = 40$
ct3 = $1 \times \min((100-10), (60-10), (30-10), (10-10)) = 0$

These numbers can be rationalized as follows: the normalized reservation is 10 percent. If this bandwidth came from class type **ct0**, it would be equivalent to an overbooked reservation of 80 percent. You can see that 720 percent ($800 - 80 = 720$) of the bandwidth remains available for other LSPs.

Configuring the Bandwidth Subscription Percentage for LSPs

By default, RSVP allows all of a class type's bandwidth (100 percent) to be used for RSVP reservations. When you oversubscribe a class type for a multiclass LSP, the aggregate demand of all RSVP sessions is allowed to exceed the actual capacity of the class type.

If you want to oversubscribe or undersubscribe all of the class types on an interface using the same percentage bandwidth, configure the percentage using the **subscription** statement:

subscription percentage;

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section.

To undersubscribe or oversubscribe the bandwidth for each class type, configure a percentage for each class type (**ct0**, **ct1**, **ct2**, and **ct3**) option for the **subscription** statement. When you oversubscribe a class type, an LOM is applied to calculate the actual bandwidth reserved. See “[Class Type Oversubscription and Local Oversubscription Multipliers](#)” on [page 388](#) for more information.

```
subscription {
  ct0 percentage;
  ct1 percentage;
  ct2 percentage;
  ct3 percentage;
}
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section.

percentage is the percentage of class type bandwidth that RSVP allows to be used for reservations. It can be a value from 0 through 65,000 percent. If you specify a value greater than 100, you are oversubscribing the interface or class type.

The value you configure when you oversubscribe a class type is a percentage of the class type bandwidth that can actually be used. The default subscription value is 100 percent.

You can use the **subscription** statement to disable new RSVP sessions for one or more class types. If you configure a percentage of 0, no new sessions (including those with zero bandwidth requirements) are permitted for the class type.

Existing RSVP sessions are not affected by changing the subscription factor. To clear an existing session, issue the **clear rsvp session** command. For more information on the **clear rsvp session** command, see the [CLI Explorer](#).

Constraints on Configuring Bandwidth Subscription

Be aware of the following issues when configuring bandwidth subscription:

- If you configure bandwidth constraints at the **[edit class-of-service interface *interface-name*]** hierarchy level, they override any bandwidth configuration you specify at the **[edit protocols rsvp interface *interface-name* bandwidth]** hierarchy level for Diffserv-TE. Also note that either of the CoS or RSVP bandwidth constraints can override the interface hardware bandwidth constraints.
- If you configure a bandwidth subscription value for a specific interface that differs from the value configured for all interfaces (by including different values for the **subscription** statement at the **[edit protocols rsvp interface *interface-name*]** and **[edit protocols rsvp interface all]** hierarchy levels), the interface-specific value is used for that interface.
- You can configure subscription for each class type only if you also configure a bandwidth model. If no bandwidth model is configured, the commit operation fails with the following error message:

```

user@host# commit check
[edit protocols rsvp interface all]
'subscription'
RSVP: Must have a diffserv-te bandwidth model configured when configuring
subscription per traffic class.
error: configuration check-out failed

```

- You cannot include the **subscription** statement both in the configuration for a specific class type and the configuration for the entire interface. The commit operation fails with the following error message:

```

user@host# commit check
[edit protocols rsvp interface all]
'subscription'
  RSVP: Cannot configure both link subscription and per traffic class
  subscription.
error: configuration check-out failed

```

Configuring LSPs for DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineering

You must configure the Differentiated Services domain (see [“Configuring Routers for DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineering” on page 383](#)) before you can enable DiffServ-aware traffic engineering for LSPs. The Differentiated Services domain provides the underlying class types and corresponding traffic engineering classes that you reference in the LSP configuration. The traffic engineering classes must be configured consistently on each router participating in the Differentiated Services domain for the LSP to function properly.



NOTE: You must configure either MAM or RDM as the bandwidth model when you configure DiffServ-aware traffic engineering for LSPs. See [“Configuring the Bandwidth Model” on page 384](#).

The actual data transmitted over this Differentiated Services domain is carried by an LSP. Each LSP relies on the EXP bits of the MPLS packets to enable DiffServ-aware traffic engineering. Each LSP can carry traffic for a single class type.

All the routers participating in the LSP must be Juniper Networks routers running Junos OS Release 6.3 or later. The network can include routers from other vendors and Juniper Networks routers running earlier versions of the Junos OS. However, the DiffServ-aware traffic engineering LSP cannot traverse these routers.



NOTE: You cannot simultaneously configure multiclass LSPs and DiffServ-aware traffic engineering LSPs on the same router.

To enable DiffServ-aware traffic engineering for LSPs, you need to configure the following:

- [Configuring Class of Service for the Interfaces on page 394](#)
- [Configuring IGP on page 394](#)
- [Configuring Traffic-Engineered LSPs on page 394](#)

- [Configuring Policing for LSPs on page 395](#)
- [Configuring Fast Reroute for Traffic-Engineered LSPs on page 395](#)

Configuring Class of Service for the Interfaces

The existing class-of-service (CoS) infrastructure ensures that traffic that is consistently marked receives the scheduling guarantees for its class. The classification, marking, and scheduling necessary to accomplish this are configured using the existing Junos OS CoS features.



NOTE: The Junos OS does not support CoS on ATM interfaces.

For information about how to configure CoS, see the *Class of Service Feature Guide for Routing Devices*.

Configuring IGP

You can configure either IS-IS or OSPF as the IGP. The IS-IS and OSPF configurations for routers supporting LSPs are standard. For information about how to configure these protocols, see the *Junos OS Routing Protocols Library*.

Configuring Traffic-Engineered LSPs

You configure an LSP by using the standard LSP configuration statements and procedures. To configure DiffServ-aware traffic engineering for the LSP, specify a class type bandwidth constraint by including the **bandwidth** statement:

```
label-switched-path lsp-name {  
  bandwidth {  
    ctnumber bps;  
  }  
}
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include the **bandwidth** statement, see the statement summary sections for this statement.

If you do not specify a bandwidth for a class type, **ct0** is automatically specified as the queue for the LSP. You can configure only one class type for each LSP, unlike multiclass LSPs.

The class type statements specify bandwidth (in bits per second) for the following classes:

- **ct0**—Bandwidth reserved for class 0
- **ct1**—Bandwidth reserved for class 1
- **ct2**—Bandwidth reserved for class 2
- **ct3**—Bandwidth reserved for class 3

You can configure setup and holding priorities for an LSP, but the following restrictions apply:

- The combination of class and priority must be one of the configured traffic engineering classes. The default setup priority is 7 and the default holding priority is 0.
- Configuring an invalid combination of class type and priority causes the commit operation to fail.
- Automatic bandwidth allocation is not supported. If you configure automatic bandwidth allocation, the commit operation fails.
- LSPs configured with the **bandwidth** statement but without specifying a class type use the default class type **ct0**.
- For migration issues, see Internet draft draft-ietf-tewg-diff-te-07.txt.

Configuring Policing for LSPs

Policing allows you to control the amount of traffic forwarded through a particular LSP. Policing helps to ensure that the amount of traffic forwarded through an LSP never exceeds the requested bandwidth allocation. You can configure multiple policers for each LSP.

For information about how to configure a policer for an LSP, see [“Configuring Policers for LSPs” on page 415](#).

Configuring Fast Reroute for Traffic-Engineered LSPs

You can configure fast reroute for traffic engineered LSPs (LSPs carrying a single class of traffic). It is also possible to reserve bandwidth on the detour path for the class of traffic when fast reroute is enabled. The same class type number is used for both the traffic engineered LSP and its detour.

If you configure the router to reserve bandwidth for the detour path, a check is made to ensure that the link is capable of handling DiffServ-aware traffic engineering and for CoS capability before accepting it as a potential detour path. Unsupported links are not used.

You can configure the amount of bandwidth to reserve for detours using either the **bandwidth** statement or the **bandwidth-percent** statement. You can only configure one of these statements at a time. If you do not configure either the **bandwidth** statement or the **bandwidth-percent** statement, the default setting is to not reserve bandwidth for the detour path (the bandwidth guarantee will be lost if traffic is switched to the detour).

When you configure the **bandwidth** statement, you can specify the specific amount of bandwidth (in bits per second [bps]) you want to reserve for the detour path. For information, see [“Configuring Fast Reroute” on page 291](#).

The **bandwidth-percent** statement allows you to specify the bandwidth of the detour path as a percentage of the bandwidth configured for the protected path. For example, if you configure 100 millions bps of bandwidth for the protected path and configure 20 for the **bandwidth-percent** statement, the detour path will have 20 million bps of bandwidth reserved for its use.

To configure the percent of bandwidth used by the detour path based on the bandwidth of the protected path, include the **bandwidth-percent** statement:

```
bandwidth-percent percentage;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name* **fast-reroute**]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name* **fast-reroute**]

Configuring Multiclass LSPs

A multiclass LSP is an LSP configured to reserve bandwidth for multiple class types and also carries the traffic for these class types. The differentiated service behavior is determined by the EXP bits.

You must configure the Differentiated Services domain (see “[Configuring Routers for DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineering](#)” on page 383) before you can enable a multiclass LSP. The Differentiated Services domain provides the underlying class types and corresponding traffic engineering classes that you reference in a multiclass LSP configuration. The traffic engineering classes must be configured consistently on each router participating in the Differentiated Services domain for the multiclass LSP to function properly.



NOTE: You must configure extended MAM as the bandwidth model when you configure multiclass LSPs. See “[Configuring the Bandwidth Model](#)” on page 384.

All the routers participating in a multiclass LSP must be Juniper Networks routers running Junos OS Release 6.2 or later. The network can include routers from other vendors and Juniper Networks routers running earlier versions of the Junos OS. However, the multiclass LSP cannot traverse these routers.

To enable multiclass LSPs, you need to configure the following:

- [Configuring Class of Service for the Interfaces](#) on page 396
- [Configuring the IGP](#) on page 397
- [Configuring Class-Type Bandwidth Constraints for Multiclass LSPs](#) on page 397
- [Configuring Policing for Multiclass LSPs](#) on page 398
- [Configuring Fast Reroute for Multiclass LSPs](#) on page 398

Configuring Class of Service for the Interfaces

The existing class-of-service infrastructure ensures that traffic that is consistently marked receives the scheduling guarantees for its class. The classification, marking, and scheduling necessary to consistently mark traffic are configured with the existing Junos OS CoS features.



NOTE: The Junos OS does not support ATM interfaces.

For information about how to configure CoS, see the *Class of Service Feature Guide for Routing Devices*.

Configuring the IGP

You can configure either IS-IS or OSPF. The IS-IS and OSPF configurations for routers supporting multiclass LSPs are standard. For information about how to configure these protocols, see the *Junos OS Routing Protocols Library*.

Configuring Class-Type Bandwidth Constraints for Multiclass LSPs

You configure a multiclass LSP by using the standard LSP configuration statements and procedures. To configure an LSP as a multiclass LSP, specify the class type bandwidth constraints by including the **bandwidth** statement:

```
bandwidth {
  ct0 bps;
  ct1 bps;
  ct2 bps;
  ct3 bps;
}
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include the **bandwidth** statement, see the statement summary sections for these statements.

The class type statements specify bandwidth (in bits per second) for the following classes:

- **ct0**—Bandwidth reserved for class 0
- **ct1**—Bandwidth reserved for class 1
- **ct2**—Bandwidth reserved for class 2
- **ct3**—Bandwidth reserved for class 3

For example, to configure 50 megabytes of bandwidth for class type 1 and 30 megabytes of bandwidth for class type 2, include the **bandwidth** statement as follows:

```
[edit protocols mpls]
label-switched-path traffic-class {
  bandwidth {
    ct1 50M;
    ct2 30M;
  }
}
```

You cannot configure a bandwidth for a class type and also configure a bandwidth at the **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name* bandwidth]** hierarchy level. For example, the following configuration cannot be committed:

```
[edit protocols mpls]
label-switched-path traffic-class {
```

```
bandwidth {  
    20M;  
    ct1 10M;  
}  
}
```

You can configure setup and holding priorities for a multiclass LSP, but the following restrictions apply:

- The setup and holding priorities apply to all classes for which bandwidth is requested.
- The combination of class and priority must be one of the configured traffic engineering classes. The default traffic engineering class configuration results in multiclass LSPs that cannot preempt and cannot be preempted. The default setup priority is 7 and the default holding priority is 0.
- Configuring an invalid combination of class type and priority causes the commit operation to fail.
- Automatic bandwidth allocation is not supported for multiclass LSPs. If you configure automatic bandwidth allocation, the commit operation fails.
- LSPs configured with the **bandwidth** statement but without specifying a class type use the default class type **ct0**.

Configuring Policing for Multiclass LSPs

Policing allows you to control the amount of traffic forwarded through a particular multiclass LSP. Policing helps to ensure that the amount of traffic forwarded through an LSP never exceeds the requested bandwidth allocation. You can configure multiple policers for each multiclass LSP. You can also enable automatic policing for multiclass LSPs.

For information about how to configure a policer for a multiclass LSP, see [“Configuring Policers for LSPs” on page 415](#) and [“Configuring Automatic Policers” on page 417](#).

Configuring Fast Reroute for Multiclass LSPs

You can enable fast reroute for multiclass LSPs. The bandwidth guarantees for the class types can be carried over to the detour path in case the primary path of the multiclass LSP fails. The same traffic class types configured for the primary multiclass LSP are also signaled for the detour LSP.

The bandwidth guarantee for the detour path is a percentage of the bandwidth configured for the class types of the primary path. For example, you configure a value of 50 percent for the detour path and the protected LSP carries traffic for class types CT0 through CT3. The detour path is signaled with the same class types (CT0 through CT3) but with 50 percent of the bandwidth configured for the protected LSP.

If you configure the router to reserve bandwidth for the detour path, a check is made to ensure that the link is capable of handling DiffServ-aware traffic engineering, that all of the traffic class types needed are available, and for CoS capability before accepting it as a potential detour path. Unsupported links are not used.

The bandwidth percentage for fast reroute is signaled from the ingress router to the egress router. All of the intermediate devices must complete their own CSPF computations and signaling.

When you configure the **bandwidth-percent** statement, the detour path bandwidth is computed by multiplying by the bandwidth configured for the primary multiclass LSP. For information about how to configure the bandwidth for the multiclass LSP, see [“Configuring Traffic-Engineered LSPs” on page 394](#).

To configure the percentage of bandwidth used by the detour path based on the bandwidth of the protected path, include the **bandwidth-percent** statement:

```
bandwidth-percent percentage;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name fast-reroute*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name fast-reroute*]

CHAPTER 8

Configuring Miscellaneous MPLS Properties

- [Configuring the Maximum Number of MPLS Labels on page 402](#)
- [Configuring MPLS to Pop the Label on the Ultimate-Hop Router on page 403](#)
- [Advertising Explicit Null Labels to BGP Peers on page 404](#)
- [Configuring Traffic Engineering for LSPs on page 405](#)
- [Enabling Interarea Traffic Engineering on page 408](#)
- [Enabling Inter-AS Traffic Engineering for LSPs on page 408](#)
- [Configuring MPLS to Gather Statistics on page 411](#)
- [Configuring System Log Messages and SNMP Traps for LSPs on page 412](#)
- [Configuring MPLS Firewall Filters and Policers on page 413](#)
- [Configuring MPLS Rewrite Rules on page 421](#)
- [Configuring BFD for MPLS IPv4 LSPs on page 422](#)
- [BFD-Triggered Local Repair for Rapid Convergence on page 425](#)
- [Pinging LSPs on page 428](#)
- [Tracing MPLS and LSP Packets and Operations on page 429](#)
- [Configuring Link State Distribution Using BGP on page 430](#)
- [Example: Configuring Link State Distribution Using BGP on page 433](#)
- [Dynamic Bandwidth Management Using Container LSP Overview on page 451](#)
- [Configuring Dynamic Bandwidth Management Using Container LSP on page 478](#)
- [Example: Configuring Dynamic Bandwidth Management Using Container LSP on page 482](#)
- [Configuring On-Demand Loss and Delay Measurement on page 509](#)
- [Example: Configuring On-Demand Loss and Delay Measurement on page 510](#)
- [Configuring Pro-Active Loss and Delay Measurements on page 520](#)
- [Example: Configuring Pro-active Loss and Delay Measurements for Bidirectional MPLS LSPs on page 521](#)
- [MPLS Encapsulated Payload Load-balancing Overview on page 529](#)
- [Configuring MPLS Encapsulated Payload for Load Balancing on page 530](#)

Configuring the Maximum Number of MPLS Labels

For interfaces that you configure for MPLS applications, you can set the maximum number of labels upon which MPLS can operate.

By default, the maximum number of labels is three. You can change the maximum to four labels or five labels for applications that require four or five labels.



NOTE: When the maximum number of MPLS labels of an interface is modified, the MPLS interface is bounced. All LDP and RSVP sessions on that interface are restarted, resulting in all LSPs over that interface to flap.

For example, suppose you configure a two-tier carrier-of-carriers VPN service for customers who provide VPN service. A carrier-of-carrier VPN is a two-tiered relationship between a provider carrier (Tier 1 ISP) and a customer carrier (Tier 2 ISP). In a carrier-of-carrier VPN, the provider carrier provides a VPN backbone network for the customer carrier. The customer carrier in turn provides Layer 3 VPN service to its end customers. The customer carrier sends labeled traffic to the provider carrier to deliver it to the next hop on the other side of the provider carrier's network. This scenario requires a three-label stack: one label for the provider carrier VPN, another label for the customer carrier VPN, and a third label for the transport route.

If you add fast reroute service, the PE routers in the provider carrier's network must be configured to support a fourth label (the reroute label). If the customer carrier is using LDP as its signaling protocol and the provider carrier is using RSVP, the provider carrier must support LDP over RSVP tunnel service. This additional service requires an additional label, for a total of five labels.

To the customer carrier, the router it uses to connect to the provider carrier's VPN is a PE router. However, the provider carrier views this device as a CE router.

Table 8 on page 402 summarizes the label requirements.

Table 8: Sample Scenarios for Using 3, 4, or 5 MPLS Labels

Number of Labels Required	Scenarios
3	Carrier-of-carriers VPN or a VPN with two labels and fast reroute
4	Combination of carrier-of-carriers and fast reroute
5	Carrier-of-carriers with fast reroute and the customer carrier running LDP, with the provider carrier running RSVP

The system reserves label space when you configure the maximum number of labels on the interface. When you configure features that require MPLS labels, the label push is automatic. You do not need to explicitly push the labels. The transport route can be a static, LDP-signaled, or RSVP-signaled LSP.

This feature is supported on the following devices:

- MX Series 3D Universal Edge Router
- M120 Multiservice Edge Router
- M320 Multiservice Edge Router with Enhanced III FPCs
- M7i Multiservice Edge Router and M10i Multiservice Edge Router with Enhanced Compact Forwarding Engine Board (CFEB-E)
- T640, T1600, TX Matrix, and TX Matrix Plus routers with Enhanced Scaling FPC1, Enhanced Scaling FP2, Enhanced Scaling FPC3, and Enhanced Scaling FPC4.
- QFX10000 switches.

To configure and monitor the maximum number of labels:

1. Specify the maximum on the logical interface. Apply this configuration to the carrier's PE routers.

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/1/3 unit 0 family mpls]
user@switch# set maximum-labels 5
```

2. Verify the configuration.

```
[edit system]
user@switch# show interfaces ge-0/1/3.0
Logical interface ge-0/1/3.0 (Index 77) (SNMP ifIndex 507)
  Flags: SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: ENET2
  Input packets : 0
  Output packets: 0
  Protocol mpls, MTU: 1480, Maximum labels: 5
  Flags: Is-Primary
```

The command output includes the **Maximum labels: 5** field under the logical interface unit 0.

Related Documentation

- [Fast Reroute Overview on page 50](#)
- [Tunneling LDP LSPs in RSVP LSPs Overview on page 628](#)
- *Junos VPNs Configuration Guide* for a carrier-of-carriers configuration example

Configuring MPLS to Pop the Label on the Ultimate-Hop Router

You can control the label value advertised on the egress router of a label-switched path (LSP). The default advertised label is label 3 (Implicit Null Label). If label 3 is advertised, the penultimate-hop router removes the label and sends the packet to the egress router. By enabling ultimate-hop popping, label 0 (IPv4 Explicit Null Label) is advertised. Ultimate-hop popping ensures that any packets traversing an MPLS network include a label.



NOTE: Juniper Networks routers queue packets based on the incoming label. Routers from other vendors might queue packets differently. Keep this in mind when working with networks containing routers from multiple vendors.

To configure MPLS to pop the label on the ultimate-hop router, include the **explicit-null** statement:

```
explicit-null;
```

You can configure this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- `[edit protocols mpls]`
- `[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls]`

**Related
Documentation**

- [MPLS Label Overview on page 28](#)
- [MPLS Label Allocation on page 30](#)

Advertising Explicit Null Labels to BGP Peers

For the IPv4 (**inet**) family only, BGP peers in a routing group can send an explicit NULL label for a set of connected routes (direct and loopback routes) for the inet labeled-unicast and inet6 labeled-unicast NLRI. By default, peers advertise label 3 (implicit NULL). If the **explicit-null** statement is enabled, peers advertise label 0 (explicit NULL). The explicit NULL labels ensures that labels are always present on packets traversing an MPLS network. If the implicit NULL label is used, the penultimate hop router removes the label and sends the packet as a plain IP packet to the egress router. This might cause issues in queuing the packet properly on the penultimate hop router if the penultimate hop is another vendor's router. Some other vendors queue packets based on the CoS bits in the outgoing label rather than the incoming label.

To advertise an explicit null label, include the following statements in the configuration:

```
family inet {
  labeled-unicast {
    aggregate-label {
      community community-name;
    }
    explicit-null {
      connected-only;
    }
  }
}
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

The **connected-only** statement is required to advertise explicit null labels.

To verify that the explicit NULL label is being advertised for connected routes, use the **show route advertising-protocol bgp neighbor-address** command.

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring MPLS and LDP to Pop the Label on the Ultimate-Hop Router on page 771](#)
 - [Configuring RSVP to Pop the Label on the Ultimate-Hop Router on page 567](#)

Configuring Traffic Engineering for LSPs

When you configure an LSP, a host route (a 32-bit mask) is installed in the ingress router toward the egress router; the address of the host route is the destination address of the LSP. The **bgp** option for the **traffic engineering** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy level is enabled by default (you can also explicitly configure the **bgp** option), allowing only BGP to use LSPs in its route calculations. The other **traffic-engineering** statement options allow you to alter this behavior in the master routing instance. This functionality is not available for specific routing instances. Also, you can enable only one of the **traffic-engineering** statement options (**bgp**, **bgp-igp**, **bgp-igp-both-ribs**, or **mpls-forwarding**) at a time.



NOTE: Enabling or disabling any of the **traffic-engineering** statement options causes all the MPLS routes to be removed and then reinserted into the routing tables.

You can configure OSPF and traffic engineering to advertise the LSP metric in summary link-state advertisements (LSAs) as described in the section [“Advertising the LSP Metric in Summary LSAs” on page 407](#).

The following sections describe how to configure traffic engineering for LSPs:

- [Using LSPs for Both BGP and IGP Traffic Forwarding on page 405](#)
- [Using LSPs for Forwarding in Virtual Private Networks on page 406](#)
- [Using RSVP and LDP Routes for Forwarding but Not Route Selection on page 406](#)
- [Advertising the LSP Metric in Summary LSAs on page 407](#)

Using LSPs for Both BGP and IGP Traffic Forwarding

You can configure BGP and the IGPs to use LSPs for forwarding traffic destined for egress routers by including the **bgp-igp** option for the **traffic-engineering** statement. The **bgp-igp** option causes all inet.3 routes to be moved to the inet.0 routing table.

On the ingress router, include **bgp-igp** option for the **traffic-engineering** statement:

```
traffic-engineering bgp-igp;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols mpls]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls]**



NOTE: The **bgp-igp** option for the **traffic-engineering** statement cannot be configured for VPN). VPNs require that routes be in the inet.3 routing table.

Using LSPs for Forwarding in Virtual Private Networks

VPNs require that routes remain in the inet.3 routing table to function properly. For VPNs, configure the **bgp-igp-both-ribs** option of the **traffic-engineering** statement to cause BGP and the IGPs to use LSPs for forwarding traffic destined for egress routers. The **bgp-igp-both-ribs** option installs the ingress routes in both the inet.0 routing table (for IPv4 unicast routes) and the inet.3 routing table (for MPLS path information).

On the ingress router, include the **traffic-engineering bgp-igp-both-ribs** statement:

```
traffic-engineering bgp-igp-both-ribs;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols mpls]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls]**

When you use the **bgp-igp-both-ribs** statement, the routes from the inet.3 table get copied into the inet.0 table. The copied routes are LDP-signaled or RSVP-signaled, and are likely to have a lower preference than other routes in inet.0. Routes with a lower preference are more likely to be chosen as the active routes. This can be a problem because routing policies only act upon active routes. To prevent this problem, use the **mpls-forwarding** option instead.

Using RSVP and LDP Routes for Forwarding but Not Route Selection

If you configure the **bgp-igp** or **bgp-igp-both-ribs** options for the **traffic-engineering** statement, high-priority LSPs can supersede IGP routes in the inet.0 routing table. IGP routes might no longer be redistributed since they are no longer the active routes.

If you configure the **mpls-forwarding** option for the **traffic-engineering** statement, LSPs are used for forwarding but are excluded from route selection. These routes are added to both the inet.0 and inet.3 routing tables. LSPs in the inet.0 routing table are given a low preference when the active route is selected. However, LSPs in the inet.3 routing table are given a normal preference and are therefore used for selecting forwarding next hops.

When you activate the **mpls-forwarding** option, routes whose state is **ForwardingOnly** are preferred for forwarding even if their preference is lower than that of the currently active route. To examine the state of a route, execute a **show route detail** command.

To use LSPs for forwarding but exclude them from route selection, include the **mpls-forwarding** option for the **traffic-engineering** statement:

```
traffic-engineering mpls-forwarding;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- `[edit protocols mpls]`
- `[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls]`

When you configure the **mpls-forwarding** option, IGP shortcut routes are copied to the inet.0 routing table only.

Unlike the **bgp-igp-both-ribs** option, the **mpls-forwarding** option allows you to use the LDP-signaled and RSVP-signaled routes for forwarding, and keep the BGP and IGP routes active for routing purposes so that routing policies can act upon them.

For example, suppose a router is running BGP and it has a BGP route of 10.10.10.1/32 that it needs to send to another BGP speaker. If you use the **bgp-igp-both-ribs** option, and your router also has a label-switched-path (LSP) to 10.10.10.1, the MPLS route for 10.10.10.1 becomes active in the inet.0 routing table. This prevents your router from advertising the 10.10.10.1 route to the other BGP router. On the other hand, if you use the **mpls-forwarding** option instead of the **bgp-igp-both-ribs** option, the 10.10.10.1/32 BGP route is advertised to the other BGP speaker, and the LSP is still used to forward traffic to the 10.10.10.1 destination.

Advertising the LSP Metric in Summary LSAs

You can configure MPLS and OSPF to treat an LSP as a link. This configuration allows other routers in the network to use this LSP. To accomplish this goal, you need to configure MPLS and OSPF traffic engineering to advertise the LSP metric in summary LSAs.

For MPLS, include the **traffic-engineering bgp-igp** and **label-switched-path** statements:

```
traffic-engineering bgp-igp;
label-switched-path lsp-name {
  to address;
}
```

You can include these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- `[edit protocols mpls]`
- `[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls]`

For OSPF, include the **lsp-metric-into-summary** statement:

```
lsp-metric-into-summary;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- `[edit protocols ospf traffic-engineering shortcuts]`
- `[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols ospf traffic-engineering shortcuts]`

For more information about OSPF traffic engineering, see the *Junos OS Routing Protocols Library*.

Enabling Interarea Traffic Engineering

The Junos OS can signal a contiguous traffic-engineered LSP across multiple OSPF areas. The LSP signaling must be done using either nesting or contiguous signaling, as described in RFC 4206, *Label-Switched Paths (LSP) Hierarchy with Generalized Multi-Protocol Label Switching (GMPLS) Traffic Engineering (TE)*. However, contiguous signaling support is limited to just basic signaling. Reoptimization is not supported with contiguous signaling.

The following describes some of the interarea traffic engineering features:

- Interarea traffic engineering can be enabled when the loose-hop area border routers (ABRs) are configured on the ingress router using CSPF for the Explicit Route Object (ERO) calculation within an OSPF area. ERO expansion is completed on the ABRs.
- Interarea traffic engineering can be enabled when CSPF is enabled, but without ABRs specified in the LSP configuration on the ingress router (ABRs can be automatically designated).
- Differentiated Services (DiffServ) traffic engineering is supported as long as the class type mappings are uniform across multiple areas.

To enable interarea traffic engineering, include the **expand-loose-hop** statement in the configuration for each LSP transit router:

```
expand-loose-hop;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols mpls]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls]**

Enabling Inter-AS Traffic Engineering for LSPs

Generally, traffic engineering is possible for LSPs that meet the following conditions:

- Both ends of the LSP are in the same OSPF area or at the same IS-IS level.
- The two ends of the LSP are in different OSPF areas within the same autonomous system (AS). LSPs that end in different IS-IS levels are not supported.
- The two ends of an explicit-path LSP are in different OSPF ASs and the autonomous system border routers (ASBRs) are configured statically as the loose hops supported on the explicit-path LSP. For more information, see [“Configuring Explicit-Path LSPs” on page 344](#).

Without statically defined ASBRs on LSPs, traffic engineering is not possible between one routing domain, or AS, and another. However, when the ASs are under the control of single service provider, it is possible in some cases to have traffic engineered LSPs span the ASs and dynamically discover the OSPF ASBRs linking them (IS-IS is not supported with this feature).

Inter-AS traffic engineered LSPs are possible as long as certain network requirements are met, none of the limiting conditions apply, and OSPF passive mode is configured with EBGp. Details are provided in the following sections:

- [Inter-AS Traffic Engineering Requirements on page 409](#)
- [Inter-AS Traffic Engineering Limitations on page 409](#)
- [Configuring OSPF Passive TE Mode on page 410](#)

Inter-AS Traffic Engineering Requirements

The proper establishment and functioning of inter-AS traffic engineered LSPs depend on the following network requirements, all of which must be met:

- All ASs are under control of a single service provider.
- OSPF is used as the routing protocol within each AS, and EBGp is used as the routing protocol between the ASs.
- ASBR information is available inside each AS.
- EBGp routing information is distributed by OSPF, and an IBGP full mesh is in place within each AS.
- Transit LSPs are *not* configured on the inter-AS links, but *are* configured between entry and exit point ASBRs on each AS.
- The EBGp link between ASBRs in different ASs is a direct link and must be configured as a passive traffic engineering link under OSPF. The remote link address itself, not the loopback or any other link address, is used as the remote node identifier for this passive link. For more information about OSPF passive traffic engineering mode configuration, see [“Configuring OSPF Passive TE Mode” on page 410](#).

In addition, the address used for the remote node of the OSPF passive traffic engineering link must be the same as the address used for the EBGp link. For more information about OSPF and BGP in general, see the *Junos OS Routing Protocols Library*.

Inter-AS Traffic Engineering Limitations

Only LSP hierarchical, or nested, signaling is supported for inter-AS traffic engineered LSPs. Only point-to-point LSPs are supported (there is no point-to-multipoint support).

In addition, the following limitations apply. Any one of these conditions is sufficient to render inter-AS traffic engineered LSPs impossible, even if the above requirements are met.

- The use of multihop BGP is not supported.
- The use of policers or topologies that prevent BGP routes from being known inside the AS is not supported.
- Multiple ASBRs on a LAN between EBGp peers are not supported. Only one ASBR on a LAN between EBGp peers is supported (others ASBRs can exist on the LAN, but cannot be advertised).

- Route reflectors or policies that hide ASBR information or prevent ASBR information from being distributed inside the ASs are not supported.
- Bidirectional LSPs are not supported (LSPs are unidirectional from the traffic engineering perspective).
- Topologies with both inter-AS and intra-AS paths to the same destination are not supported.

In addition, several features that are routine with all LSPs are not supported with inter-AS traffic engineering:

- Admin group link colors are not supported.
- Secondary standby is not supported.
- Reoptimization is not supported.
- Crankback on transit routers is not supported.
- Diverse path calculation is not supported.
- Graceful restart is not supported.

These lists of limitations or unsupported features with inter-AS traffic engineered LSPs are not exhaustive.

Configuring OSPF Passive TE Mode

Ordinarily, interior routing protocols such as OSPF are not run on links between ASs. However, for inter-AS traffic engineering to function properly, information about the inter-AS link, in particular, the address on the remote interface, must be made available inside the AS. This information is not normally included either in EBGp reachability messages or in OSPF routing advertisements.

To flood this link address information within the AS and make it available for traffic engineering calculations, you must configure OSPF passive mode for traffic engineering on each inter-AS interface. You must also supply the remote address for OSPF to distribute and include in the traffic engineering database.

To configure OSPF passive mode for traffic engineering on an inter-AS interface, include the **passive** statement for the link at the **[edit protocols ospf area *area-id* interface *interface-name*]** hierarchy level:

```
passive {
  traffic-engineering {
    remote-node-id ip-address; /* IP address at far end of inter-AS link */
  }
}
```

OSPF must be properly configured on the router. The following example configures the inter-AS link **so-1/1/0** to distribute traffic engineering information with OSPF within the AS. The remote IP address is **192.168.207.2**.

```
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0]
interface so-1/1/0 {
```

```

unit 0 {
  passive {
    traffic-engineering {
      remote-node-id 192.168.207.2;
    }
  }
}

```

Configuring MPLS to Gather Statistics

You can configure MPLS so that it periodically gathers traffic statistics about all MPLS sessions, including transit sessions, by configuring the **statistics** statement. You must configure the **statistics** statement if you want to collect MPLS traffic statistics using SNMP polling of MPLS Management Information Bases (MIBs).

To enable or disable MPLS statistics collection, include the **statistics** statement:

```

statistics {
  auto-bandwidth (MPLS Statistics);
  file filename <files number> <size size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
  interval seconds;
  no-transit-statistics;
  transit-statistics-polling;
}

```

You can configure these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls]

The default interval is 300 seconds.

If you configure the **file** option, the statistics are placed in a file, with one entry per LSP. During the specified interval, the following information is recorded in this file:

- The number of packets, number of bytes, packets per second, and bytes per second transmitted by each LSP. Feature parity for the display of packet and byte statistics for sub-LSPs of a point-to-multipoint LSP on the Junos Trio chipset is supported in Junos OS Releases 11.1R2, 11.2R2, and 11.4.
- The percent of bandwidth transmitted over a given LSP in relation to the bandwidth percentage configured for that LSP. If no bandwidth is configured for an LSP, 0 percent is recorded in the percentage column.

At the end of each periodic report, a summary shows the current time, total number of sessions, number of sessions read, number of sessions ignored, and read errors, if any. Ignored sessions are typically those not in the up state or those with a reserved (0 through 15) incoming label (typically the egress point of an LSP). The reason for a read error appears on the same line as the entry for the LSP on which the error occurred.

Gathering statistics is an unreliable process; occasional read errors might affect their accuracy. Sample output follows:

```
lsp6          0 pkt          0 Byte      0 pps      0 Bps      0
lsp5          0 pkt          0 Byte      0 pps      0 Bps      0
lsp6.1        34845 pkt      2926980 Byte 1049 pps   88179 Bps 132
lsp5.1        0 pkt          0 Byte      0 pps      0 Bps      0
lsp4          0 pkt          0 Byte      0 pps      0 Bps      0
Dec  7 17:28:38 Total 6 sessions: 5 success, 0 fail, 1 ignored
```

Related Documentation • [Configuring Automatic Bandwidth Allocation for LSPs on page 324](#)

Configuring System Log Messages and SNMP Traps for LSPs

Whenever an LSP makes a transition from up to down, or down to up, and whenever an LSP switches from one active path to another, the ingress router generates a system log message and sends an SNMP trap. The following shows a sample system log message:

```
RPD_MPLS_LSP_UP: MPLS LSP sheep1 up on primary(any) Route 192.168.1.1 192.168.1.2
192.168.1.3
RPD_MPLS_LSP_CHANGE: MPLS LSP sheep1 change on primary(any) Route 192.168.1.1
192.168.1.2 192.168.1.3
RPD_MPLS_LSP_DOWN: MPLS LSP sheep1 down on primary(any)
```

For information about the MPLS SNMP traps and the proprietary MPLS MIBs, see the *Network Management Administration Guide*.

System log messages for LSPs are generated by default. To disable the default logging of messages for LSPs, configure the **no-syslog** option under the **log-updown** statement:

```
log-updown {
  no-syslog;
}
```

To generate SNMP traps for LSPs, include the **trap** option to the **log-updown** statement:

```
log-updown {
  trap;
}
```

To generate SNMP traps whenever an LSP path goes down, include the **trap-path-down** option to the **log-updown** statement:

```
log-updown {
  trap-path-down;
}
```

To generate SNMP traps whenever an LSP path comes up, include the **trap-path-up** option to the **log-updown** statement:

```
log-updown {
  trap-path-up;
}
```

To disable the generation of system log messages, include the **no-syslog** option to the **log-updown** statement:

```
log-updown {
  no-syslog;
}
```

To disable the generation of SNMP traps, include the **no-trap** statement:

```
no-trap {
  mpls-lsp-traps;
  rfc3812-traps;
}
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols mpls log-updown]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls log-updown]**

For scalability reasons, only the ingress router generates SNMP traps. By default, MPLS issues traps for all configured LSPs. If you have many LSPs, the number of traps can become quite large. To disable the generation of SNMP traps, configure the **no-trap** statement.

The **no-trap** statement also includes the following options which allow you to block certain categories of MPLS SNMP traps:

- **mpls-lsp-traps**—Blocks the MPLS LSP traps defined in the **jnx-mpls.mib**, but allows the **rfc3812.mib** traps.
- **rfc-3812-traps**—Blocks the traps defined in the **rfc3812.mib**, but allows the MPLS LSP traps defined in the **jnx-mpls.mib**.

Configuring MPLS Firewall Filters and Policers

You can configure an MPLS firewall filter to count packets based on the EXP bits for the top-level MPLS label in a packet. You can also configure policers for MPLS LSPs.

The following sections discuss MPLS firewall filters and policers:

- [Configuring MPLS Firewall Filters on page 413](#)
- [Examples: Configuring MPLS Firewall Filters on page 414](#)
- [Configuring Policers for LSPs on page 415](#)
- [Example: Configuring an LSP Policer on page 417](#)
- [Configuring Automatic Policers on page 417](#)
- [Writing Different DSCP and EXP Values in MPLS-Tagged IP Packets on page 421](#)

Configuring MPLS Firewall Filters

You can configure an MPLS firewall filter to count packets based on the EXP bits for the top-level MPLS label in a packet. You can then apply this filter to a specific interface.

You can also configure a policer for the MPLS filter to police (that is, rate-limit) the traffic on the interface to which the filter is attached. You cannot apply MPLS firewall filters to Ethernet (fxp0) or loopback (lo0) interfaces.

You can configure an MPLS firewall filter on the M Series Multiservice Edge Routers and the T Series Core Routers.

You can configure the following match criteria attributes for MPLS filters at the **[edit firewall family mpls filter *filter-name* term *term-name* from]** hierarchy level:

- **exp**
- **exp-except**

These attributes can accept EXP bits in the range 0 through 7. You can configure the following choices:

- A single EXP bit—for example, **exp 3**;
- Several EXP bits—for example, **exp 0, 4**;
- A range of EXP bits—for example, **exp [0-5]**;

If you do not specify a match criterion (that is, you do not configure the **from** statement and use only the **then** statement with the **count** action keyword), all the MPLS packets passing through the interface on which the filter is applied will be counted.

You also can configure any of the following action keywords at the **[edit firewall family mpls filter *filter-name* term *term-name* then]** hierarchy level:

- **count**
- **accept**
- **discard**
- **next**
- **policer**

For more information about how to configure firewall filters, see the *Routing Policies, Firewall Filters, and Traffic Policers Feature Guide*. For more information about how to configure interfaces, see the *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices* and the *Junos OS Services Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*.

Examples: Configuring MPLS Firewall Filters

The following examples illustrate how you might configure an MPLS firewall filter and then apply the filter to an interface. This filter is configured to count MPLS packets with EXP bits set to either 0 or 4.

The following shows a configuration for an MPLS firewall filter:

```
[edit firewall]
family mpls {
  filter expf {
```

```

term expt0 {
  from {
    exp 0,4;
  }
  then {
    count counter0;
    accept;
  }
}
}
}

```

The following shows how to apply the MPLS firewall filter to an interface:

```

[edit interfaces]
so-0/0/0 {
  mtu 4474;
  encapsulation ppp;
  sonet-options {
    fcs 32;
  }
  unit 0 {
    point-to-point;
    family mpls {
      filter {
        input expf;
        output expf;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

The MPLS firewall filter is applied to the input and output of an interface (see the **input** and **output** statements in the preceding example).

Configuring Policers for LSPs

MPLS LSP policing allows you to control the amount of traffic forwarded through a particular LSP. Policing helps to ensure that the amount of traffic forwarded through an LSP never exceeds the requested bandwidth allocation. LSP policing is supported on regular LSPs, LSPs configured with DiffServ-aware traffic engineering, and multiclass LSPs. You can configure multiple policers for each multiclass LSP. For regular LSPs, each LSP policer is applied to all of the traffic traversing the LSP. The policer's bandwidth limitations become effective as soon as the total sum of traffic traversing the LSP exceeds the configured limit.

You configure the multiclass LSP and DiffServ-aware traffic engineering LSP policers in a filter. The filter can be configured to distinguish between the different class types and apply the relevant policer to each class type. The policers distinguish between class types based on the EXP bits.

You configure LSP policers under the **family any** filter. The **family any** filter is used because the policer is applied to traffic entering the LSP. This traffic might be from different families: IPv6, MPLS, and so on. You do not need to know what sort of traffic is entering the LSP, as long as the match conditions apply to all types of traffic.

You can configure only those match conditions that apply across all types of traffic. The following are the supported match conditions for LSP policers:

- **forwarding-class**
- **packet-length**
- **interface**
- **interface-set**

To enable a policer on an LSP, first you need to configure a policing filter and then include it in the LSP configuration. For information about how to configure policers, see the *Routing Policies, Firewall Filters, and Traffic Policers Feature Guide*.

To configure a policer for an LSP, specify a filter by including the **filter** option to the **policing** statement:

```
policing {  
    filter filter-name;  
}
```

You can include the **policing** statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name*]
- [edit protocols mpls **static-label-switched-path** *lsp-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls **static-label-switched-path** *lsp-name*]

LSP Policer Limitations

When configuring MPLS LSP policers, be aware of the following limitations:

- LSP policers are supported for packet LSPs only.
- LSP policers are supported for unicast next hops only. Multicast next hops are not supported.
- LSP policers are not supported on aggregated interfaces.
- The LSP policer runs before any output filters.
- Traffic sourced from the Routing Engine (for example, ping traffic) does not take the same forwarding path as transit traffic. This type of traffic cannot be policed.
- LSP policers work on all T Series routers and on M Series routers that have the Internet Processor II application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC).



NOTE: Starting with Junos OS Release 12.2R2, on T Series routers only, you can configure an LSP policer for a specific LSP to be shared across different protocol family types. To do so, you must configure the *logical-interface-policer* statement at the [edit firewall policer *policer-name*] hierarchy level.

Example: Configuring an LSP Policer

The following example shows how you can configure a policing filter for an LSP:

```
[edit firewall]
policer police-ct1 {
  if-exceeding {
    bandwidth-limit 50m;
    burst-size-limit 1500;
  }
  then {
    discard;
  }
}
policer police-ct0 {
  if-exceeding {
    bandwidth-limit 200m;
    burst-size-limit 1500;
  }
  then {
    discard;
  }
}
family any {
  filter bar {
    term discard-ct0 {
      then {
        policer police-ct0;
        accept;
      }
    }
  }
  term discard-ct1 {
    then {
      policer police-ct1;
      accept;
    }
  }
}
```

Configuring Automatic Policers

Automatic policing of LSPs allows you to provide strict service guarantees for network traffic. Such guarantees are especially useful in the context of Differentiated Services for traffic engineered LSPs, providing better emulation for ATM wires over an MPLS

network. For more information about Differentiated Services for LSPs, see [“DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineering Introduction” on page 378](#).

Differentiated Services for traffic engineered LSPs allow you to provide differential treatment to MPLS traffic based on the EXP bits. To ensure these traffic guarantees, it is insufficient to simply mark the traffic appropriately. If traffic follows a congested path, the requirements might not be met.

LSPs are guaranteed to be established along paths where enough resources are available to meet the requirements. However, even if the LSPs are established along such paths and are marked properly, these requirements cannot be guaranteed unless you ensure that no more traffic is sent to an LSP than there is bandwidth available.

It is possible to police LSP traffic by manually configuring an appropriate filter and applying it to the LSP in the configuration. However, for large deployments it is cumbersome to configure thousands of different filters. Configuration groups cannot solve this problem either, since different LSPs might have different bandwidth requirements, requiring different filters. To police traffic for numerous LSPs, it is best to configure automatic policers.

When you configure automatic policers for LSPs, a policer is applied to all of the LSPs configured on the router. However, you can disable automatic policing on specific LSPs.



NOTE: When you configure automatic policers for DiffServ-aware traffic engineering LSP, GRES is not supported.



NOTE: You cannot configure automatic policing for LSPs carrying CCC traffic.

The following sections describe how to configure automatic policers for LSPs:

- [Configuring Automatic Policers for LSPs on page 418](#)
- [Configuring Automatic Policers for DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineering LSPs on page 419](#)
- [Configuring Automatic Policers for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 420](#)
- [Disabling Automatic Policing on an LSP on page 420](#)
- [Example: Configuring Automatic Policing for an LSP on page 420](#)

Configuring Automatic Policers for LSPs

To configure automatic policers for standard LSPs (neither DiffServ-aware traffic engineered LSPs nor multiclass LSPs), include the **auto-policing** statement with either the **class all** *policer-action* option or the **class ct0** *policer-action* option:

```
auto-policing {  
    class all policer-action;  
    class ct0 policer-action;  
}
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols mpls]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls]**

You can configure the following policer actions for automatic policers:

- **drop**—Drop all packets.
- **loss-priority-high**—Set the packet loss priority (PLP) to high.
- **loss-priority-low**—Set the PLP to low.

These policer actions are applicable to all types of LSPs. The default policer action is to do nothing.

Automatic policers for LSPs police traffic based on the amount of bandwidth configured for the LSPs. You configure the bandwidth for an LSP using the **bandwidth** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-path-name*]** hierarchy level. If you have enabled automatic policers on a router, change the bandwidth configured for an LSP, and commit the revised configuration, the change does not take effect on the active LSPs. To force the LSPs to use the new bandwidth allocation, issue a **clear mpls lsp** command.



NOTE: You cannot configure automatic policers for LSPs that traverse aggregated interfaces or Multilink Point-to-Point Protocol (MLPPP) interfaces.

Configuring Automatic Policers for DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineering LSPs

To configure automatic policers for DiffServ-aware traffic engineering LSPs and for multiclass LSPs, include the **auto-policing** statement:

```
auto-policing {
  class all policer-action;
  class ctnumber policer-action;
}
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols mpls]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls]**

You include either the **class all *policer-action*** statement or a **class *ctnumber* *policer-action*** statement for each of one or more classes (you can configure a different policer action for each class). For a list of the actions that you can substitute for the ***policer-action*** variable, see “Configuring Automatic Policers for LSPs” on page 418. The default policer action is to do nothing.



NOTE: You cannot configure automatic policers for LSPs that traverse aggregated interfaces or MLPPP interfaces.

Configuring Automatic Policers for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs

You can configure automatic policers for point-to-multipoint LSPs by including the **auto-policing** statement with either the **class all** *policer-action* option or the **class ct0** *policer-action* option. You only need to configure the **auto-policing** statement on the primary point-to-multipoint LSP (for more information on primary point-to-multipoint LSPs, see [“Configuring the Primary Point-to-Multipoint LSP” on page 349](#)). No additional configuration is required on the subLSPs for the point-to-multipoint LSP.

Point-to-multipoint automatic policing is applied to all branches of the point-to-multipoint LSP. In addition, automatic policing is applied to any local VRF interfaces that have the same forwarding entry as a point-to-multipoint branch. Feature parity for automatic policers for MPLS point-to-multipoint LSPs on the Junos Trio chipset is supported in Junos OS Releases 11.1R2, 11.2R2, and 11.4.

The automatic policer configuration for point-to-multipoint LSPs is identical to the automatic policer configuration for standard LSPs. For more information, see [“Configuring Automatic Policers for LSPs” on page 418](#).

Disabling Automatic Policing on an LSP

When you enable automatic policing, all of the LSPs on the router or logical system are affected. To disable automatic policing on a specific LSP on a router where you have enabled automatic policing, include the **policing** statement with the **no-auto-policing** option:

```
policing no-auto-policing;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name*]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name*]**

Example: Configuring Automatic Policing for an LSP

Configure automatic policing for a multiclass LSP, specifying different actions for class types **ct0**, **ct1**, **ct2**, and **ct3**.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
diffserv-te {
  bandwidth-model extended-mam;
}
auto-policing {
  class ct1 loss-priority-low;
  class ct0 loss-priority-high;
  class ct2 drop;
  class ct3 loss-priority-low;
}
traffic-engineering bgp-igp;
label-switched-path sample-lsp {
  to 3.3.3.3;
  bandwidth {
    ct0 11;
    ct1 1;
```

```

        ct2 1;
        ct3 1;
    }
}
interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}
interface t1-0/5/3.0;
interface t1-0/5/4.0;

```

Writing Different DSCP and EXP Values in MPLS-Tagged IP Packets

You can selectively set the DiffServ code point (DSCP) field of MPLS-tagged IPv4 and IPv6 packets to 0 without affecting output queue assignment, and continue to set the MPLS EXP field according to the configured rewrite table, which is based on forwarding classes. You can accomplish this by configuring a firewall filter for the MPLS-tagged packets.

For instructions on how to write different DSCP and EXP values in MPLS-tagged IP packets, see the *Class of Service Feature Guide for Routing Devices*. For instructions on how to configure firewall filters, see the *Routing Policies, Firewall Filters, and Traffic Policers Feature Guide*.

Related Documentation

- [Firewall Filter Match Conditions for MPLS Traffic](#)

Configuring MPLS Rewrite Rules

You can apply a number of different rewrite rules to MPLS packets.

For more information about how to configure statements at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level, see the *Class of Service Feature Guide for Routing Devices*.

The following sections describe how you can apply rewrite rules to MPLS packets:

- [Rewriting the EXP Bits of All Three Labels of an Outgoing Packet on page 421](#)
- [Rewriting MPLS and IPv4 Packet Headers on page 422](#)

Rewriting the EXP Bits of All Three Labels of an Outgoing Packet

In interprovider, carrier-of-carrier, and complex traffic engineering scenarios, it is sometimes necessary to push three labels on the next hop.

By default, on M Series routers except the M320, the top MPLS EXP label of an outgoing packet is not rewritten when you configure swap-push-push and triple-push operations. You can rewrite the EXP bits of all three labels of an outgoing packet, thereby maintaining the class of service (CoS) of an incoming MPLS or non-MPLS packet.

To push three labels on incoming MPLS packets, include the **exp-swap-push-push default** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* rewrite-rules]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number rewrite-rules]
```

```
exp-swap-push-push default;
```

To push three labels on incoming non-MPLS packets, include the **exp-push-push-push default** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* rewrite-rules]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number rewrite-rules]
exp-push-push-push default;
```

For more information about how to configure statements at the **[edit class-of-service]** hierarchy level, see the *Class of Service Feature Guide for Routing Devices*.

Rewriting MPLS and IPv4 Packet Headers

You can apply a rewrite rule to MPLS and IPv4 packet headers simultaneously. This allows you to initialize MPLS EXP and IP precedence bits at LSP ingress. You can configure different rewrite rules depending on whether the traffic is VPN or non-VPN.

To rewrite MPLS and IPv4 packet headers, include the **protocol** statement at the **[edit class-of-service interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* rewrite-rules exp *rewrite-rule-name*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number rewrite-rules exp
rewrite-rule-name]
protocol types;
```

Use the **protocol** statement to specify the types of MPLS packets and packet headers to which to apply the rewrite rule. The MPLS packet can be a standard MPLS packet or an MPLS packet with an IPv4 payload. Specify the type of MPLS packet by using the following options:

- **mpls-any**—Applies the rewrite rule to MPLS packets and writes the code point value to MPLS headers.
- **mpls-inet-both**—Applies the rewrite rule to VPN MPLS packets with IPv4 payloads. Writes the code point value to the MPLS and IPv4 headers in T Series (except T4000 routers) and M320 routers. On M Series routers, except the M320, the **mpls-inet-both** option causes all ingress MPLS LSP packets with IPv4 payloads to be initialized with 000 code points for IP precedence and MPLS EXP values.
- **mpls-inet-both-non-vpn**—Applies the rewrite rule to any non-VPN MPLS packets with IPv4 payloads. Writes the code point value to the MPLS and IPv4 headers in T Series and M320 routers. On M Series routers, except the M320, the **mpls-inet-both-non-vpn** option causes all ingress MPLS LSP packets with IPv4 payloads to be initialized with 000 code points for IP precedence and MPLS EXP values.

For a detailed example on how to configure rewrite rules for MPLS and IPv4 packets and for more information about how to configure class of service, see the *Class of Service Feature Guide for Routing Devices*.

Configuring BFD for MPLS IPv4 LSPs

You can configure Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) protocol on MPLS IPv4 LSPs as outlined in the Internet draft `draft-ietf-bfd-mpls-02.txt`, *BFD for MPLS LSPs*. BFD is

used as a periodic Operation, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM) feature for LSPs to detect LSP data plane faults. You can configure BFD for LSPs that use either LDP or RSVP as the signaling protocol.

You can also use the LSP **ping** commands to detect LSP data plane faults. However, BFD has a couple of benefits: it requires less computer processing than LSP **ping** commands and can quickly detect faults in large numbers of LSPs (LSP **ping** commands must be issued for each LSP individually). On the other hand, BFD cannot be used to verify the control plane against the data plane at the egress LSR, which is possible when an LSP **ping** echo request is associated with a forwarding equivalence class (FEC).

The BFD failure detection timers are adaptive and can be adjusted to be more or less aggressive. For example, the timers can adapt to a higher value if the adjacency fails, or a neighbor can negotiate a higher value for a timer than the configured value. The timers adapt to a higher value when a BFD session flap occurs more than three times in a span of 15 seconds. A back-off algorithm increases the receive (Rx) interval by two if the local BFD instance is the reason for the session flap. The transmission (Tx) interval is increased by two if the remote BFD instance is the reason for the session flap. You can use the **clear bfd adaptation** command to return BFD interval timers to their configured values. The **clear bfd adaptation** command is hitless, meaning that the command does not affect traffic flow on the routing device.

Starting from Junos OS Release 13.2R4, 13.3R2, and 14.1, you can set the time interval between LSP ping messages and the number of LSP ping responses, respectively, after which the Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) session is brought down. To do so, you configure the **lsp-ping-interval** statement and the **lsp-ping-multiplier** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls oam]** hierarchy level.

For configuration instructions for LDP-signaled LSPs, see [“Configuring BFD for LDP LSPs” on page 666](#). For configuration instructions for RSVP-signaled LSPs, see the following section.

Configuring BFD for RSVP-Signaled LSPs

BFD for RSVP supports unicast IPv4 LSPs. When BFD is configured for an RSVP LSP on the ingress router, it is enabled on the primary path and on all standby secondary paths for that LSP. The source IP address for outgoing BFD packets from the egress side of an MPLS BFD session is based on the outgoing interface IP address. You can enable BFD for all LSPs on a router or for specific LSPs. If you configure BFD for a specific LSP, whatever values configured globally for BFD are overridden. The BFD sessions originate only at the ingress router and terminate at the egress router.

An error is logged whenever a BFD session for a path fails. The following example shows how BFD for RSVP LSP log messages might appear:

```
RPD_MPLS_PATH_BFD_UP: MPLS BFD session for path path1 up on LSP R0_to_R3
RPD_MPLS_PATH_BFD_DOWN: MPLS BFD session for path path1 down on LSP R0_to_R3
```

You can configure BFD for all of the RSVP LSPs on the router, a specific LSP, or the primary path of a specific LSP. To configure BFD for RSVP LSPs, include the **oam** and **bfd-liveness-detection** statements.

```
oam {
  bfd-liveness-detection {
    failure-action {
      make-before-break teardown-timeout seconds;
      teardown;
    }
    failure-action teardown;
    minimum-interval milliseconds;
    minimum-receive-interval milliseconds;
    minimum-transmit-interval milliseconds;
    multiplier detection-time-multiplier;
  }
  lsp-ping-interval time-interval;
  lsp-ping-multiplier multiplier;
}
```

You can configure this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls]
- [edit protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name*]
- [edit protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name* **primary path-name**]

The **bfd-liveness-detection** statement includes the following options:

- **minimum-interval**—Specifies the minimum transmit and receive interval.
- **minimum-receive-interval**—Specifies the minimum receive interval. The range is from 1 through 255,000 milliseconds.
- **minimum-transmit-interval**—Specifies the minimum transmit interval. The range is from 1 through 255,000 milliseconds.
- **lsp-ping-multiplier**—Specifies the detection time multiplier. The range is from 1 through 255.



NOTE: To avoid triggering false negatives, configure a BFD fault detection time that is longer than the fast reroute time.

You can also configure the **lsp-ping-interval** option to adjust the time interval between LSP pings. The LSP ping command for RSVP-signaled LSPs is **ping mpls rsvp**. For more information on the **ping mpls rsvp** command, see the [CLI Explorer](#).

Configuring a Failure Action for the BFD Session on an RSVP LSP

When the BFD session for an RSVP LSP goes down, the LSP is torn down and resignaled. Traffic can be switched to a standby LSP, or you can simply tear down the LSP path. Any actions performed are logged.

When a BFD session for an RSVP LSP path goes down, you can configure the Junos OS to resignal the LSP path or to simply disable the LSP path. A standby LSP path could be configured to handle traffic while the primary LSP path is unavailable. The router can automatically recover from LSP failures that can be detected by BFD. By default, if a BFD session fails, the event is simply logged.

To enable the Junos OS to tear down an RSVP LSP path in the event of a BFD event, include the **failure-action** statement:

```
failure-action {
  make-before-break teardown-timeout seconds;
  teardown;
}
```

For a list of the hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

You can configure either the **teardown** or **make-before-break** options:

- **teardown**—Causes the LSP path to be taken down and resignaled immediately.
- **make-before-break**—Causes the Junos OS to attempt to signal a new LSP path before tearing down the old LSP path. You can also configure the **teardown-timeout** option to automatically tear down the LSP after the time period specified if the attempt to resignal the LSP fails within the **teardown-timeout** interval. If you specify a value of 0 for the **teardown-timeout** interval, the LSP is taken down and resignaled immediately (the same behavior as when you configure the **teardown** option).

To configure a failure action for all of the RSVP LSPs, include the **failure-action** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls oam bfd-liveness-detection]** hierarchy level. To configure a failure action for a specific RSVP LSP, include the **failure-action** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name* oam bfd-liveness-detection]** hierarchy level.

To configure a failure action for a specific primary path, include the **failure-action** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls label-switched path *lsp-name* primary *path-name* oam bfd-liveness-detection]** hierarchy level. To configure a failure action for a specific secondary LSP path, include the **failure-action** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name* secondary *path-name* oam bfd-liveness-detection]** hierarchy level.

Release History Table

Release	Description
13.2R4	Starting from Junos OS Release 13.2R4, 13.3R2, and 14.1, you can set the time interval between LSP ping messages and the number of LSP ping responses, respectively, after which the Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) session is brought down.

BFD-Triggered Local Repair for Rapid Convergence

- [Understanding BFD-Triggered Local Protection on page 426](#)
- [Disabling BFD-Triggered Local Repair on page 427](#)

Understanding BFD-Triggered Local Protection

The time it takes for a network to converge following a link or node failure can vary dramatically based on a number of factors, including network size, the protocols used, and network design. However, while each particular convergence event is different, the process of convergence is essentially consistent. The failure is detected, the failure is reported (flooded) in the network, an alternate path is found for traffic, and the forwarding plane is updated to pass traffic on a new path.

This overview discusses how Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD)-triggered local repair contributes to a quicker restoration time for rapid convergence in an MPLS network.

- [Purpose of BFD-Triggered Local Repair on page 426](#)
- [Configuring BFD-Triggered Local Repair on page 427](#)

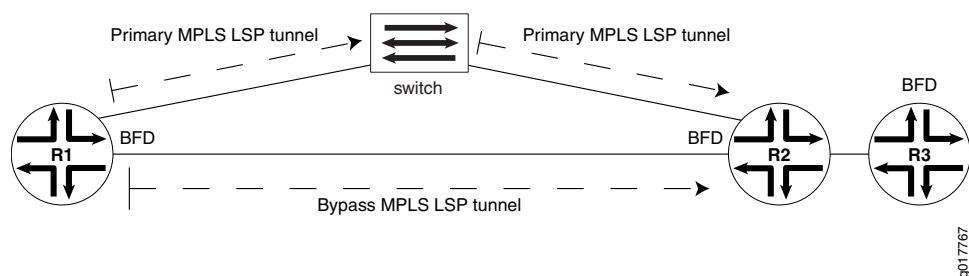
Purpose of BFD-Triggered Local Repair

In Junos OS, general MPLS traffic protection for RSVP-signaled label-switched path (LSP) failures is provided by several complementary mechanisms. These protection mechanisms include local protection (fast reroute, link protection, and node-link protection) and path protection (primary and secondary paths). Local protection in conjunction with path protection can provide minimum packet loss for an LSP, and control the way the LSP is rerouted after a failure. Traditionally, both types of protection rely on fast detection of connectivity failure at the physical level. However, for transmission media without fast physical level detection, Junos OS supports BFD and MPLS ping for fast failure detection.

With links between routers, when a route goes down, the routing protocol process recalculates the next best path. When MPLS fast reroute (FRR) is enabled, ifl messages are flooded to all Flexible PIC Concentrators (FPCs). The edge FPC enables the bypass MPLS LSP tunnel. Lastly, all routes are repaired and sent through the bypass MPLS LSP tunnel. The amount of time it takes to repair all routes is proportional to the number of routes.

This repair scenario becomes more difficult when a switch lies between two links. See [Figure 40 on page 426](#).

Figure 40: Topology with BFD-Triggered Local Repair



When a link goes down at the remote end, the failure is not detected at the local end until the interior gateway protocol (IGP) goes down. To wait for the routing protocol process to recalculate the next best path takes too much time.

With BFD-triggered local repair enabled, the Packet Forwarding Engine completes the repair first, using the bypass MPLS LSP tunnel (that is preconfigured and installed), then informs the routing protocol process to recalculate a new route. By doing this, when the primary MPLS LSP tunnel goes down, the FPC can intermittently and immediately divert traffic to the FPC with the bypass MPLS LSP tunnel.

Using local repair in this way achieves a faster restoration time of less than 50 ms.

Configuring BFD-Triggered Local Repair

BFD-triggered local repair is not configurable, but is part of the default configuration.

BFD-triggered local repair works within the legacy Junos OS features MPLS-FRR, BFD for IGP, and loop-free alternates (LFAs).

Disabling BFD-Triggered Local Repair

By default, BFD-triggered local repair is enabled for all routing interfaces. If desired, you can disable BFD-triggered local repair at the **[edit routing-options]** hierarchy level.

Disabling BFD-Triggered Local Repair

To explicitly disable BFD-triggered local repair:

1. Include the **no-bfd-triggered-local-repair** statement at the **[edit routing-options]** hierarchy level:

```
user@host# set no-bfd-triggered-local-repair
```

2. (Optional) Verify your configuration settings before committing them by using the **show routing-options** command.

```
user@host# run show routing-options
```

Confirm your configuration by issuing the **show routing-options** command.

```
user@host# show routing-options
...
no-bfd-triggered-local-repair;
}
```



NOTE: When you disable this feature, you must also restart routing by including the **graceful-restart** statement for the IGP. For example, for OSPF, this is accomplished by including the **graceful-restart** statement at the **[edit protocols ospf]** hierarchy level.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring BFD for LDP LSPs on page 666](#)
- [Configuring Link Protection on Interfaces Used by LSPs on page 582](#)
- [Configuring Fast Reroute on page 291](#)
- [Configuring Graceful Restart for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 372](#)

- *graceful-restart (Protocols OSPF)*

Pinging LSPs

The following sections describe how to use the **ping mpls** command to confirm LSP functioning.

- [Pinging MPLS LSPs on page 428](#)
- [Pinging Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 428](#)
- [Pinging the Endpoint Address of MPLS LSPs on page 429](#)
- [Pinging CCC LSPs on page 429](#)
- [Pinging Layer 3 VPNs on page 429](#)
- [Support for LSP Ping and Traceroute Commands Based on RFC 4379 on page 429](#)

Pinging MPLS LSPs

You can ping a specific LSP. Echo requests are sent over the LSP as MPLS packets. The payload is a User Datagram Protocol (UDP) packet forwarded to an address in the 127/8 range (127.0.0.1 by default, this address is configurable) and port 3503. The label and interface information for building and sending this information as an MPLS packet is the same as for standard LSP traffic.

When the echo request arrives at the egress node, the receiver checks the contents of the packet and sends a reply containing the correct return value, by using UDP. The router sending the echo request waits to receive an echo reply after a timeout of 2 seconds (you cannot configure this value).

You must configure MPLS at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy level on the remote router to be able to ping an LSP terminating there. You must configure MPLS even if you intend to ping only LDP forwarding equivalence classes (FECs).

To ping an MPLS LSP use the **ping mpls <count count> <ldp <fec>> <rsvp <exp forwarding-class> <lsp-name>>** command. To ping a secondary MPLS LSP, use the **ping mpls <count count> <rsvp <lsp-name>> standby path-name** command. For a detailed description of this command, see the [CLI Explorer](#).



NOTE: The **ping mpls** command is not supported within routing instances.

Pinging Point-to-Multipoint LSPs

To ping a point-to-multipoint LSP, use the **ping mpls rsvp lsp-name multipoint** or **ping mpls rsvp egress address** commands. The **ping mpls rsvp lsp-name multipoint** command returns a list of all of the egress router identifiers and the current status of the point-to-multipoint LSP egress routers. The **ping mpls rsvp lsp-name multipoint egress address** command returns the current status of the specified egress router.

Pinging the Endpoint Address of MPLS LSPs

To determine whether an LSP between two provider edge (PE) routers is up and running, you can ping the endpoint address of the LSP. To ping an MPLS LSP endpoint, use the **ping mpls lsp-end-point address** command. This command tells you what type of LSP (RSVP or LDP) terminates at the address specified and whether that LSP is up or down.

For a detailed description of this command, see the [CLI Explorer](#).

Pinging CCC LSPs

You can ping a specific CCC LSP. The CCC LSP ping command is identical to the one used for MPLS LSPs. The command you use is **ping mpls <count count> <rsvp <lsp-name>>**. You can also ping a secondary standby CCC LSP by using the **ping mpls <count count> <rsvp <lsp-name>> standby path-name** command.

For a detailed description of this command, see the [CLI Explorer](#).

Pinging Layer 3 VPNs

You can use a similar command, **ping mpls l3vpn vpn-name prefix prefix <count count>**, to ping a Layer 3 VPN. For more information about this command, see the *Junos OS VPNs Library for Routing Devices* and the [CLI Explorer](#).

Support for LSP Ping and Traceroute Commands Based on RFC 4379

The Junos OS supports LSP **ping** and **traceroute** commands based on RFC 4379, *Detecting Multi-Protocol Label Switched (MPLS) Data Plane Failures*.

LSP **ping** and **traceroute** commands based on RFC 4379 attempt to trace the path taken by an LSP by relying on MPLS TTL expiration. An LSP can take multiple paths from ingress to egress. This occurs in particular with Equal Cost Multipath (ECMP). The LSP **traceroute** command can trace all possible paths to an LSP node.

Tracing MPLS and LSP Packets and Operations

To trace MPLS and LSP packets and operations, include the **traceoptions** statement:

```
traceoptions {
  file filename <files number> <size size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
  flag flag;
}
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

You can specify the following MPLS-specific flags in the MPLS **traceoptions** statement:

- **all**—Trace all operations.
- **connection**—Trace all circuit cross-connect (CCC) activity.
- **connection-detail**—Trace detailed CCC activity.

- **cspf**—Trace CSPF computations.
- **cspf-link**—Trace links visited during CSPF computations.
- **cspf-node**—Trace nodes visited during CSPF computations.
- **error**—Trace MPLS error conditions.
- **graceful-restart**—Trace MPLS graceful restart events.
- **lsping**—Trace LSP ping packets and return codes.
- **nsr-synchronization**—Trace nonstop routing (NSR) synchronization events.
- **nsr-synchronization-detail**—Trace NSR synchronization events in detail.
- **state**—Trace all LSP state transitions.
- **static**—Trace static label-switched path.

When you configure trace options to track an MPLS LSP using the **cspf** option, the CSPF log displays information about the MPLS LSP using the term “generalized MPLS” (GMPLS). For example, a message in the CSPF log might state that the “link passes GMPLS constraints”. Generalized MPLS (GMPLS) is a superset of MPLS, so this message is normal and does not affect proper MPLS LSP operation.

For general information about tracing and global tracing options, see the *Junos OS Routing Protocols Library*.

Configuring Link State Distribution Using BGP

You can enable distribution of topology information across multiple areas and autonomous systems (ASs) by extending the BGP protocol to carry link-state information, which was initially acquired using IGP. The IGP protocols have scaling limitations when it comes to distributing large databases. BGP is not only a more scalable vehicle for carrying multi-area and multi-AS topology information, but also provides the policy controls that can be useful for multi-AS topology distribution. The BGP link-state topology information is used for computing paths for MPLS LSPs spanning multiple domains, such as inter-area TE LSP, and providing a scalable and policy-controlled means for external path computing entities, such as ALTO and PCE, to acquire network topology.

Before you begin:

1. Configure the device interfaces.
2. Configure the router ID and autonomous system number for the device.
3. Configure the following protocols:
 - RSVP
 - MPLS
 - IS-IS
 - OSPF

To enable link-state distribution using BGP:

1. Configure an internal BGP group, and assign the local address and neighbor address for the group.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R1# set bgp group internal-group-name type internal
user@R1# set bgp group internal-group-name local-address ip-address
user@R1# set bgp group internal-group-name neighbor ip-address
```

2. Include the BGP-TE signaling network layer reachability information (NLRI) to the internal BGP group.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R1# set bgp group internal-group-name family traffic-engineering unicast
```

3. Enable export of policy on the device.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R1# set bgp group internal-group-name export second-policy-name
```

4. Configure an external BGP group, and assign the local address and neighbor autonomous system to the group.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R1# set bgp group external-group-name type external
user@R1# set bgp group external-group-name neighbor ip-address local-address
ip-address
user@R1# set bgp group external-group-name neighbor ip-address peer-as as-number
```

5. Include the BGP-TE signaling NLRI to the external BGP group.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R1# set bgp group external-group-name family traffic-engineering unicast
```

6. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@R1# edit policy-options
```

7. Configure policies to accept traffic from the BGP-TE NLRI.

```
[edit policy-options]
user@R1# set policy-statement policy-name from family traffic-engineering
user@R1# set policy-statement policy-name then accept
```

```
user@R1# set policy-statement bgp-import-policy term 1 from family traffic-engineering
user@R1# set policy-statement bgp-import-policy term 1 then next-hop self
user@R1# set policy-statement bgp-import-policy term 1 then accept
```

8. On the remote connecting device, configure policy to accept the OSPF and IS-IS traffic.

```
[edit policy-options]
user@R2# set policy-statement bgp-export-policy term 1 from protocol isis
```

```
user@R2# set policy-statement bgp-export-policy term 1 from protocol ospf
user@R2# set policy-statement bgp-export-policy term 1 then accept
user@R2# set policy-statement bgp-export-policy term 2 then reject
```

9. Verify and commit the configuration.

For example:

R1

```
[edit protocols]
user@R1# set rsvp interface all
user@R1# set rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
user@R1# set mpls interface all
user@R1# set mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
user@R1# set bgp group ibgp type internal
user@R1# set bgp group ibgp local-address 10.255.105.141
user@R1# set bgp group ibgp family traffic-engineering unicast
user@R1# set bgp group ibgp export nlri2bgp
user@R1# set bgp group ibgp neighbor 10.255.105.137
user@R1# set bgp group ebgp type external
user@R1# set bgp group ebgp family traffic-engineering unicast
user@R1# set bgp group ebgp neighbor 8.42.1.104 local-address 8.42.1.102
user@R1# set bgp group ebgp neighbor 8.42.1.104 peer-as 65534
user@R1# set isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 passive remote-node-iso 0102.5502.4211
user@R1# set isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 passive remote-node-id 8.42.1.104
user@R1# set ospf traffic-engineering
user@R1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
user@R1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/0.0
user@R1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0 passive traffic-engineering
remote-node-id 8.42.1.104
user@R1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0 passive traffic-engineering
remote-node-router-id 10.255.105.139

[edit policy-options]
user@R1# set policy-statement accept-all from family traffic-engineering
user@R1# set policy-statement accept-all then accept
user@R1# set policy-statement nlri2bgp term 1 from family traffic-engineering
user@R1# set policy-statement nlri2bgp term 1 then next-hop self
user@R1# set policy-statement nlri2bgp term 1 then accept

[edit]
user@R1# commit
commit complete
```

R2

```
[edit policy-options]
user@R2# set policy-statement accept-all from family traffic-engineering
user@R2# set policy-statement accept-all then accept
user@R2# set policy-statement nlri2bgp term 1 from family traffic-engineering
user@R2# set policy-statement nlri2bgp term 1 then next-hop self
user@R2# set policy-statement nlri2bgp term 1 then accept
user@R2# set policy-statement ted2nlri term 1 from protocol isis
user@R2# set policy-statement ted2nlri term 1 from protocol ospf
user@R2# set policy-statement ted2nlri term 1 then accept
user@R2# set policy-statement ted2nlri term 2 then reject
```

```
[edit]
user@R2# commit
commit complete
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Link-State Distribution Using BGP Overview on page 8](#)
 - [Example: Configuring Link State Distribution Using BGP on page 433](#)

Example: Configuring Link State Distribution Using BGP

This example shows how to configure BGP to carry link-state information across multiple domains, which is used for computing paths for MPLS LSPs spanning multiple domains, such as inter-area TE LSP, and providing a scalable and policy-controlled means for external path computing entities, such as ALTO and PCE, to acquire network topology.

- [Requirements on page 433](#)
- [Overview on page 433](#)
- [Configuration on page 434](#)
- [Verification on page 445](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Four routers that can be a combination of M Series, MX Series, or T Series routers
- Junos OS Release 14.2 or later running on all the routers

Before you begin:

1. Configure the device interfaces.
2. Configure the autonomous system numbers and router IDs for the devices.
3. Configure the following protocols:
 - RSVP
 - MPLS
 - BGP
 - IS-IS
 - OSPF

Overview

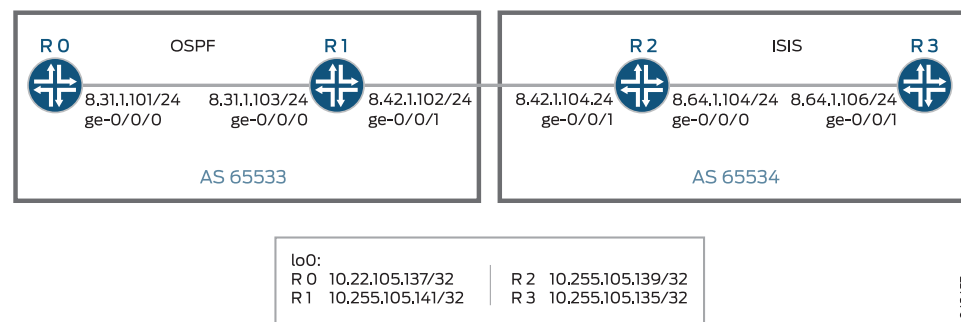
Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, a new mechanism to distribute topology information across multiple areas and autonomous systems (ASs) is introduced by extending the BGP protocol to carry link-state information, which was initially acquired using IGP. The IGP protocols have scaling limitations when it comes to distributing large databases. BGP is not only a more scalable vehicle for carrying multi-area and multi-AS topology

information, but also provides the policy controls that can be useful for multi-AS topology distribution. The BGP link-state topology information is used for computing paths for MPLS label-switched paths (LSPs) spanning multiple domains, such as inter-area TE LSP, and providing a scalable and policy-controlled means for external path computing entities, such as ALTO and PCE, to acquire network topology.

Starting with Junos OS Release 17.1R1, link state distribution using BGP is supported on QFX10000 switches.

Topology

Figure 41: Link-State Distribution Using BGP



In Figure 41 on page 434, Routers R0 and R1 and Routers R2 and R3 belong to different autonomous systems. Routers R0 and R1 run OSPF, and Routers R2 and R3 run IS-IS.

Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level, and then enter **commit** from configuration mode.

```
R0
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 8.31.1.101/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.105.137/32
set routing-options router-id 10.255.105.137
set routing-options autonomous-system 65533
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls traffic-engineering database export policy accept-all
set protocols mpls cross-credibility-cspf
set protocols mpls label-switched-path to-R3-inter-as to 10.255.105.135
set protocols mpls label-switched-path to-R3-inter-as bandwidth 40m
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols bgp group ibgp type internal
set protocols bgp group ibgp local-address 10.255.105.137
set protocols bgp group ibgp family traffic-engineering unicast
set protocols bgp group ibgp neighbor 10.255.105.141
```

```

set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/0.0
set policy-options policy-statement accept-all from family traffic-engineering
set policy-options policy-statement accept-all then accept

```

```

R1  set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 8.31.1.103/24
    set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
    set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
    set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 8.42.1.102/24
    set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
    set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
    set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.105.141/32
    set routing-options router-id 10.255.105.141
    set routing-options autonomous-system 65533
    set protocols rsvp interface all
    set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
    set protocols mpls interface all
    set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
    set protocols bgp group ibgp type internal
    set protocols bgp group ibgp local-address 10.255.105.141
    set protocols bgp group ibgp family traffic-engineering unicast
    set protocols bgp group ibgp export nlri2bgp
    set protocols bgp group ibgp neighbor 10.255.105.137
    set protocols bgp group ebgp type external
    set protocols bgp group ebgp family traffic-engineering unicast
    set protocols bgp group ebgp neighbor 8.42.1.104 local-address 8.42.1.102
    set protocols bgp group ebgp neighbor 8.42.1.104 peer-as 65534
    set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 passive remote-node-iso 0102.5502.4211
    set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 passive remote-node-id 8.42.1.104
    set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
    set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
    set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/0.0
    set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0 passive traffic-engineering
        remote-node-id 8.42.1.104
    set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0 passive traffic-engineering
        remote-node-router-id 10.255.105.139
    set policy-options policy-statement accept-all from family traffic-engineering
    set policy-options policy-statement accept-all then accept
    set policy-options policy-statement nlri2bgp term 1 from family traffic-engineering
    set policy-options policy-statement nlri2bgp term 1 then next-hop self
    set policy-options policy-statement nlri2bgp term 1 then accept

```

```

R2  set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 8.64.1.104/24
    set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
    set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
    set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 8.42.1.104/24
    set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
    set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
    set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.105.139/32
    set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso
    set routing-options router-id 10.255.105.139
    set routing-options autonomous-system 65534
    set protocols rsvp interface all

```

```

set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls traffic-engineering database import policy ted2nlri
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols bgp group ebgp type external
set protocols bgp group ebgp family traffic-engineering unicast
set protocols bgp group ebgp export nlri2bgp
set protocols bgp group ebgp peer-as 65533
set protocols bgp group ebgp neighbor 8.42.1.102
set protocols isis level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 passive remote-node-iso 0102.5501.8181
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 passive remote-node-id 8.42.1.102
set protocols isis interface lo0.0
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0 passive traffic-engineering
  remote-node-id 8.42.1.102
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0 passive traffic-engineering
  remote-node-router-id 10.255.105.141
set policy-options policy-statement accept-all from family traffic-engineering
set policy-options policy-statement accept-all then accept
set policy-options policy-statement nlri2bgp term 1 from family traffic-engineering
set policy-options policy-statement nlri2bgp term 1 then next-hop self
set policy-options policy-statement nlri2bgp term 1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement ted2nlri term 1 from protocol isis
set policy-options policy-statement ted2nlri term 1 from protocol ospf
set policy-options policy-statement ted2nlri term 1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement ted2nlri term 2 then reject

```

```

R3 set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 8.64.1.106/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.105.135/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso
set routing-options router-id 10.255.105.135
set routing-options autonomous-system 65534
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols bgp group ibgp type internal
set protocols bgp group ibgp local-address 10.255.105.135
set protocols bgp group ibgp family traffic-engineering unicast
set protocols bgp group ibgp neighbor 10.255.105.139
set protocols isis interface ge-0/0/0.0 level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/0.0
set policy-options policy-statement accept-all from family traffic-engineering
set policy-options policy-statement accept-all then accept
set policy-options policy-statement nlri2bgp term 1 from family traffic-engineering
set policy-options policy-statement nlri2bgp term 1 then next-hop self
set policy-options policy-statement nlri2bgp term 1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement ted2nlri term 1 from protocol isis

```

```

set policy-options policy-statement ted2nlri term 1 from protocol ospf
set policy-options policy-statement ted2nlri term 1 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement ted2nlri term 2 then reject

```

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode*.

To configure Router R1:

1. Configure the Router R1 interfaces.

```

[edit interfaces]
user@R1# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 8.31.1.103/24
user@R1# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
user@R1# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls

user@R1# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 8.42.1.102/24
user@R1# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
user@R1# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls

user@R1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.105.141/32

```

2. Configure the router ID and autonomous system of Router R1.

```

[edit routing-options]
user@R1# set router-id 10.255.105.141
user@R1# set autonomous-system 65533

```

3. Enable RSVP on all the interfaces of Router R1 (excluding the management interface).

```

[edit protocols]
user@R1# set rsvp interface all
user@R1# set rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable

```

4. Enable MPLS on all the interfaces of Router R1 (excluding the management interface).

```

[edit protocols]
user@R1# set mpls interface all
user@R1# set mpls interface fxp0.0 disable

```

5. Configure the BGP group for Router R1 to peer with Router R0, and assign the local address and neighbor address.

```

[edit protocols]
user@R1# set bgp group ibgp type internal
user@R1# set bgp group ibgp local-address 10.255.105.141
user@R1# set bgp group ibgp neighbor 10.255.105.137

```

6. Include the BGP-TE signaling network layer reachability information (NLRI) to the ibgp BGP group.

[edit protocols]

```
user@R1# set bgp group ibgp family traffic-engineering unicast
```

7. Enable export of policy nlri2bgp on Router R1.

[edit protocols]

```
user@R1# set bgp group ibgp export nlri2bgp
```

8. Configure the BGP group for Router R1 to peer with Router R2, and assign the local address and neighbor autonomous system to the ebgp BGP group.

[edit protocols]

```
user@R1# set bgp group ebgp type external
```

```
user@R1# set bgp group ebgp neighbor 8.42.1.104 local-address 8.42.1.102
```

```
user@R1# set bgp group ebgp neighbor 8.42.1.104 peer-as 65534
```

9. Include the BGP-TE signaling NLRI to the ebgp BGP group.

[edit protocols]

```
user@R1# set bgp group ebgp family traffic-engineering unicast
```

10. Enable passive traffic-engineering on the inter-AS link.

[edit protocols]

```
user@R1# set isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 passive remote-node-iso 0102.5502.4211
```

```
user@R1# set isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 passive remote-node-id 8.42.1.104
```

11. Enable OSPF on the interface connecting Router R1 to Router R0 and on the loopback interface of Router R1, and enable traffic engineering capabilities.

[edit protocols]

```
user@R1# set ospf traffic-engineering
```

```
user@R1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
```

```
user@R1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/0.0
```

12. Enable passive traffic-engineering on the inter-AS link.

[edit protocols]

```
user@R1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0 passive traffic-engineering  
remote-node-id 8.42.1.104
```

```
user@R1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0 passive traffic-engineering  
remote-node-router-id 10.255.105.139
```

13. Configure policies to accept traffic from BGP-TE NLRI.

[edit policy-options]

```
user@R1# set policy-statement accept-all from family traffic-engineering
```

```
user@R1# set policy-statement accept-all then accept
```

```
user@R1# set policy-statement nlri2bgp term 1 from family traffic-engineering
```

```
user@R1# set policy-statement nlri2bgp term 1 then next-hop self
```

```
user@R1# set policy-statement nlri2bgp term 1 then accept
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show routing-options**, **show protocols**, and **show policy-options** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```

user@R1# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 8.31.1.103/24;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-0/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 8.42.1.102/24;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.255.105.141/32;
    }
  }
}

user@R1# show routing-options
router-id 10.255.105.141;
autonomous-system 65533;

user@R1# show protocols
rsvp {
  interface all;
  interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
  }
}
mpls {
  interface all;
  interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
  }
}
bgp {
  group ibgp {
    type internal;
    local-address 10.255.105.141;
    family traffic-engineering {
      unicast;
    }
  }
}

```

```
        export nlri2bgp;
        neighbor 10.255.105.137;
    }
    group ebgp {
        type external;
        family traffic-engineering {
            unicast;
        }
        neighbor 8.42.1.104 {
            local-address 8.42.1.102;
            peer-as 65534;
        }
    }
}
isis {
    interface ge-0/0/1.0 {
        passive {
            remote-node-iso 0102.5502.4211;
            remote-node-id 8.42.1.104;
        }
    }
}
ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface lo0.0;
        interface ge-0/0/0.0;
        interface ge-0/0/1.0 {
            passive {
                traffic-engineering {
                    remote-node-id 8.42.1.104;
                    remote-node-router-id 10.255.105.139;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

user@R1# show policy-options
policy-statement accept-all {
    from family traffic-engineering;
    then accept;
}
policy-statement nlri2bgp {
    term 1 {
        from family traffic-engineering;
        then {
            next-hop self;
            accept;
        }
    }
}
```

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode*.

To configure Router R2:

1. Configure the Router R2 interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R2# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 8.64.1.104/24
user@R2# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
user@R2# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
```

```
user@R2# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 8.42.1.104/24
user@R2# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
user@R2# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
```

```
user@R2# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.105.139/32
user@R2# set lo0 unit 0 family iso
```

2. Configure the router ID and autonomous system of Router R2.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@R2# set router-id 10.255.105.139
user@R2# set autonomous-system 65534
```

3. Enable RSVP on all the interfaces of Router R2 (excluding the management interface).

```
[edit routing-options]
user@R2# set rsvp interface all
user@R2# set rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
```

4. Enable MPLS on all the interfaces of Router R2 (excluding the management interface).

```
[edit routing-options]
user@R2# set mpls interface all
user@R2# set mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
```

5. Enable import of traffic engineering database parameters using the ted2nlri policy.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R2# set mpls traffic-engineering database import policy ted2nlri
```

6. Configure the BGP group for Router R2 to peer with Router R1.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R2# set bgp group ebgp type external
```

7. Include the BGP-TE signaling NLRI to the ebgp BGP group.

```
[edit protocols]
```

```
user@R2# set bgp group ebgp family traffic-engineering unicast
```

8. Assign the local address and neighbor autonomous system to the ebgp BGP group.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R2# set bgp group ebgp peer-as 65533
user@R2# set bgp group ebgp neighbor 8.42.1.102
```

9. Enable export of policy nlri2bgp on Router R2.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R2# set bgp group ebgp export nlri2bgp
```

10. Enable IS-IS on the interface connecting Router R2 with Router R3 and the loopback interface of Router R2.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R2# set isis level 1 disable
user@R2# set isis interface ge-0/0/0.0
user@R2# set isis interface lo0.0
```

11. Enable only IS-IS advertising on the interface connecting Router R2 with Router R1.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R2# set isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 passive remote-node-iso 0102.5501.8181
user@R2# set isis interface ge-0/0/1.0 passive remote-node-id 8.42.1.102
```

12. Configure traffic engineering capability on Router R2.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R2# set ospf traffic-engineering
```

13. Enable only OSPF advertisements on the interface connecting Router R2 with Router R1.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R2# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0 passive traffic-engineering
remote-node-id 8.42.1.102
user@R2# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0 passive traffic-engineering
remote-router-id 10.255.105.141
```

14. Configure policies to accept traffic from the BGP-TE NLRI.

```
[edit policy-options]
user@R2# set policy-statement accept-all from family traffic-engineering
user@R2# set policy-statement accept-all then accept
user@R2# set policy-statement nlri2bgp term 1 from family traffic-engineering
user@R2# set policy-statement nlri2bgp term 1 then next-hop self
user@R2# set policy-statement nlri2bgp term 1 then accept
user@R2# set policy-statement ted2nlri term 1 from protocol isis
user@R2# set policy-statement ted2nlri term 1 from protocol ospf
user@R2# set policy-statement ted2nlri term 1 then accept
user@R2# set policy-statement ted2nlri term 2 then reject
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show routing-options**, **show protocols**, and **show policy-options** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```

user@R2# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 8.64.1.104/24;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-0/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 8.42.1.104/24;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.255.105.139/32;
    }
    family iso;
  }
}

user@R2# show routing-options
router-id 10.255.105.139;
autonomous-system 65534;

user@R2# show protocols
rsvp {
  interface all;
  interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
  }
}
mpls {
  traffic-engineering {
    database {
      import {
        policy ted2nlri;
      }
    }
  }
  interface all;
  interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
  }
}

```

```
}
bgp {
  group ebgp {
    type external;
    family traffic-engineering {
      unicast;
    }
    export nlri2bgp;
    peer-as 65533;
    neighbor 8.42.1.102;
  }
}
isis {
  level 1 disable;
  interface ge-0/0/0.0;
  interface ge-0/0/1.0 {
    passive {
      remote-node-iso 0102.5501.8181;
      remote-node-id 8.42.1.102;
    }
  }
  interface lo0.0;
}
ospf {
  traffic-engineering;
  area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface ge-0/0/1.0 {
      passive {
        traffic-engineering {
          remote-node-id 8.42.1.102;
          remote-node-router-id 10.255.105.141;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

user@R2# show policy-options
policy-statement accept-all {
  from family traffic-engineering;
  then accept;
}
policy-statement nlri2bgp {
  term 1 {
    from family traffic-engineering;
    then {
      next-hop self;
      accept;
    }
  }
}
policy-statement ted2nlri {
  term 1 {
    from protocol [ isis ospf ];
    then accept;
  }
}
```

```

    term 2 {
      then reject;
    }
  }
}

```

Verification

Verify that the configuration is working properly.

- [Verifying the BGP Summary Status on page 445](#)
- [Verifying the MPLS LSP Status on page 446](#)
- [Verifying the Ispdist.0 Routing Table Entries on page 446](#)
- [Verifying the Traffic Engineering Database Entries on page 449](#)

Verifying the BGP Summary Status

Purpose Verify that BGP is up and running on Routers R0 and R1.

Action From operational mode, run the **show bgp summary** command.

```

user@R0> show bgp summary
Groups: 1 Peers: 1 Down peers: 0
Table Tot Paths Act Paths Suppressed History Damp State Pending
Ispdist.0
10 10 0 0 0 0
Peer AS InPkt OutPkt OutQ Flaps Last Up/Dwn
State|#Active/Received/Accepted/Damped...
10.255.105.141 65533 20 14 0 79 5:18
Establ
Ispdist.0: 10/10/10/0

```

From operational mode, run the **show bgp summary** command.

```

user@R1> show bgp summary
Groups: 2 Peers: 2 Down peers: 0
Table Tot Paths Act Paths Suppressed History Damp State Pending
Ispdist.0
10 10 0 0 0 0
Peer AS InPkt OutPkt OutQ Flaps Last Up/Dwn
State|#Active/Received/Accepted/Damped...
8.42.1.104 65534 24 17 0 70 6:43
Establ
Ispdist.0: 10/10/10/0
10.255.105.137 65533 15 23 0 79 6:19
Establ
Ispdist.0: 0/0/0/0

```

Meaning Router R0 is peered with Router R1.

Verifying the MPLS LSP Status

Purpose Verify the status of the MPLS LSP on Router R0.

Action From operational mode, run the **show mpls lsp** command.

```
user@R0> show mpls lsp
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
  To          From          State Rt P    ActivePath    LSPname
  10.255.105.135 10.255.105.137 Up    0 *          to-R3-inter-as
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

Meaning The MPLS LSP from Router R0 to Router R3 is established.

Verifying the Isdist.0 Routing Table Entries

Purpose Verify the Isdist.0 routing table entries on Routers R0, R1, and R2.

Action From operational mode, run the **show route table lsdist.0** command.

```

user@R0> show route table lsdist.0
lsdist.0: 10 destinations, 10 routes (10 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

NODE { AS:65534 ISO:0102.5502.4211.00 ISIS-L2:0 }/1152
    * [BGP/170] 00:17:32, localpref 100, from 10.255.105.141
      AS path: 65534 I, validation-state: unverified
      > to 8.31.1.103 via ge-0/0/0.0
NODE { AS:65534 ISO:0102.5502.4250.00 ISIS-L2:0 }/1152
    * [BGP/170] 00:17:32, localpref 100, from 10.255.105.141
      AS path: 65534 I, validation-state: unverified
      > to 8.31.1.103 via ge-0/0/0.0
NODE { AS:65534 ISO:0102.5502.4250.02 ISIS-L2:0 }/1152
    * [BGP/170] 00:17:32, localpref 100, from 10.255.105.141
      AS path: 65534 I, validation-state: unverified
      > to 8.31.1.103 via ge-0/0/0.0
NODE { AS:65534 Area:0.0.0.0 IPv4:10.255.105.139 OSPF:0 }/1152
    * [BGP/170] 00:17:32, localpref 100, from 10.255.105.141
      AS path: 65534 I, validation-state: unverified
      > to 8.31.1.103 via ge-0/0/0.0
LINK { Local { AS:65534 ISO:0102.5502.4211.00 }. { IPv4:8.42.1.104 } Remote {
AS:65534 ISO:0102.5501.8181.00 }. { IPv4:8.42.1.102 } ISIS-L2:0 }/1152
    * [BGP/170] 00:17:32, localpref 100, from 10.255.105.141
      AS path: 65534 I, validation-state: unverified
      > to 8.31.1.103 via ge-0/0/0.0
LINK { Local { AS:65534 ISO:0102.5502.4211.00 }. { IPv4:8.64.1.104 } Remote {
AS:65534 ISO:0102.5502.4250.02 }. { } ISIS-L2:0 }/1152
    * [BGP/170] 00:02:03, localpref 100, from 10.255.105.141
      AS path: 65534 I, validation-state: unverified
      > to 8.31.1.103 via ge-0/0/0.0
LINK { Local { AS:65534 ISO:0102.5502.4250.00 }. { IPv4:8.64.1.106 } Remote {
AS:65534 ISO:0102.5502.4250.02 }. { } ISIS-L2:0 }/1152
    * [BGP/170] 00:17:32, localpref 100, from 10.255.105.141
      AS path: 65534 I, validation-state: unverified
      > to 8.31.1.103 via ge-0/0/0.0
LINK { Local { AS:65534 ISO:0102.5502.4250.02 }. { } Remote { AS:65534
ISO:0102.5502.4211.00 }. { } ISIS-L2:0 }/1152
    * [BGP/170] 00:17:32, localpref 100, from 10.255.105.141
      AS path: 65534 I, validation-state: unverified
      > to 8.31.1.103 via ge-0/0/0.0
LINK { Local { AS:65534 ISO:0102.5502.4250.02 }. { } Remote { AS:65534
ISO:0102.5502.4250.00 }. { } ISIS-L2:0 }/1152
    * [BGP/170] 00:17:32, localpref 100, from 10.255.105.141
      AS path: 65534 I, validation-state: unverified
      > to 8.31.1.103 via ge-0/0/0.0
LINK { Local { AS:65534 Area:0.0.0.0 IPv4:10.255.105.139 }. { IPv4:8.42.1.104 }
Remote { AS:65534 Area:0.0.0.0 IPv4:10.255.105.141 }. { IPv4:8.42.1.102 } OSPF:0
}/1152
    * [BGP/170] 00:17:32, localpref 100, from 10.255.105.141
      AS path: 65534 I, validation-state: unverified
      > to 8.31.1.103 via ge-0/0/0.0

```

From operational mode, run the **show route table lsdist.0** command.

```

user@R1> show route table lsdist.0
lsdist.0: 10 destinations, 10 routes (10 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

```

+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

```

NODE { AS:65534 ISO:0102.5502.4211.00 ISIS-L2:0 }/1152
    *[BGP/170] 00:18:00, localpref 100
    AS path: 65534 I, validation-state: unverified
    > to 8.42.1.104 via ge-0/0/1.0
NODE { AS:65534 ISO:0102.5502.4250.00 ISIS-L2:0 }/1152
    *[BGP/170] 00:18:00, localpref 100
    AS path: 65534 I, validation-state: unverified
    > to 8.42.1.104 via ge-0/0/1.0
NODE { AS:65534 ISO:0102.5502.4250.02 ISIS-L2:0 }/1152
    *[BGP/170] 00:18:00, localpref 100
    AS path: 65534 I, validation-state: unverified
    > to 8.42.1.104 via ge-0/0/1.0
NODE { AS:65534 Area:0.0.0.0 IPv4:10.255.105.139 OSPF:0 }/1152
    *[BGP/170] 00:18:00, localpref 100
    AS path: 65534 I, validation-state: unverified
    > to 8.42.1.104 via ge-0/0/1.0
LINK { Local { AS:65534 ISO:0102.5502.4211.00 }.{ IPv4:8.42.1.104 } Remote {
AS:65534 ISO:0102.5501.8181.00 }.{ IPv4:8.42.1.102 } ISIS-L2:0 }/1152
    *[BGP/170] 00:18:00, localpref 100
    AS path: 65534 I, validation-state: unverified
    > to 8.42.1.104 via ge-0/0/1.0
LINK { Local { AS:65534 ISO:0102.5502.4211.00 }.{ IPv4:8.64.1.104 } Remote {
AS:65534 ISO:0102.5502.4250.02 }.{ } ISIS-L2:0 }/1152
    *[BGP/170] 00:02:19, localpref 100
    AS path: 65534 I, validation-state: unverified
    > to 8.42.1.104 via ge-0/0/1.0
LINK { Local { AS:65534 ISO:0102.5502.4250.00 }.{ IPv4:8.64.1.106 } Remote {
AS:65534 ISO:0102.5502.4250.02 }.{ } ISIS-L2:0 }/1152
    *[BGP/170] 00:18:00, localpref 100
    AS path: 65534 I, validation-state: unverified
    > to 8.42.1.104 via ge-0/0/1.0
LINK { Local { AS:65534 ISO:0102.5502.4250.02 }.{ } Remote { AS:65534
ISO:0102.5502.4211.00 }.{ } ISIS-L2:0 }/1152
    *[BGP/170] 00:18:00, localpref 100
    AS path: 65534 I, validation-state: unverified
    > to 8.42.1.104 via ge-0/0/1.0
LINK { Local { AS:65534 ISO:0102.5502.4250.02 }.{ } Remote { AS:65534
ISO:0102.5502.4250.00 }.{ } ISIS-L2:0 }/1152
    *[BGP/170] 00:18:00, localpref 100
    AS path: 65534 I, validation-state: unverified
    > to 8.42.1.104 via ge-0/0/1.0
LINK { Local { AS:65534 Area:0.0.0.0 IPv4:10.255.105.139 }.{ IPv4:8.42.1.104 }
Remote { AS:65534 Area:0.0.0.0 IPv4:10.255.105.141 }.{ IPv4:8.42.1.102 } OSPF:0
}/1152
    *[BGP/170] 00:18:00, localpref 100
    AS path: 65534 I, validation-state: unverified
    > to 8.42.1.104 via ge-0/0/1.0

```

From operational mode, run the **show route table lsdist.0** command.

```

user@R2> show route table lsdist.0
lsdist.0: 10 destinations, 10 routes (10 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

NODE { AS:65534 ISO:0102.5502.4211.00 ISIS-L2:0 }/1152
    *[IS-IS/18] 1d 00:24:39
    Fictitious

```

```

NODE { AS:65534 ISO:0102.5502.4250.00 ISIS-L2:0 }/1152
    *[IS-IS/18] 00:20:45
    Fictitious
NODE { AS:65534 ISO:0102.5502.4250.02 ISIS-L2:0 }/1152
    *[IS-IS/18] 00:20:45
    Fictitious
NODE { AS:65534 Area:0.0.0.0 IPv4:10.255.105.139 OSPF:0 }/1152
    *[OSPF/10] 1d 00:24:39
    Fictitious
LINK { Local { AS:65534 ISO:0102.5502.4211.00 }.{ IPv4:8.42.1.104 } Remote {
AS:65534 ISO:0102.5501.8181.00 }.{ IPv4:8.42.1.102 } ISIS-L2:0 }/1152
    *[IS-IS/18] 00:20:58
    Fictitious
LINK { Local { AS:65534 ISO:0102.5502.4211.00 }.{ IPv4:8.64.1.104 } Remote {
AS:65534 ISO:0102.5502.4250.02 }.{ } ISIS-L2:0 }/1152
    *[IS-IS/18] 00:02:34
    Fictitious
LINK { Local { AS:65534 ISO:0102.5502.4250.00 }.{ IPv4:8.64.1.106 } Remote {
AS:65534 ISO:0102.5502.4250.02 }.{ } ISIS-L2:0 }/1152
    *[IS-IS/18] 00:20:45
    Fictitious
LINK { Local { AS:65534 ISO:0102.5502.4250.02 }.{ } Remote { AS:65534
ISO:0102.5502.4211.00 }.{ } ISIS-L2:0 }/1152
    *[IS-IS/18] 00:20:45
    Fictitious
LINK { Local { AS:65534 ISO:0102.5502.4250.02 }.{ } Remote { AS:65534
ISO:0102.5502.4250.00 }.{ } ISIS-L2:0 }/1152
    *[IS-IS/18] 00:20:45
    Fictitious
LINK { Local { AS:65534 Area:0.0.0.0 IPv4:10.255.105.139 }.{ IPv4:8.42.1.104 }
Remote { AS:65534 Area:0.0.0.0 IPv4:10.255.105.141 }.{ IPv4:8.42.1.102 } OSPF:0
}/1152
    *[OSPF/10] 00:20:57
    Fictitious

```

Meaning The routes are appearing in the lsdist.0 routing table.

Verifying the Traffic Engineering Database Entries

Purpose Verify the traffic engineering database entries on Router R0.

Action From operational mode, run the **show ted database** command.

```

user@R0> show ted database
TED database: 5 ISIS nodes 5 INET nodes
ID                Type Age(s) LnkIn LnkOut Protocol
0102.5501.8168.00(10.255.105.137) Rtr 1046 1 1 OSPF(0.0.0.0)
  To: 8.31.1.101-1, Local: 8.31.1.101, Remote: 0.0.0.0
  Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
ID                Type Age(s) LnkIn LnkOut Protocol
0102.5501.8181.00    --- 1033 1 0
0102.5502.4211.00(10.255.105.139) Rtr 3519 2 3 Exported ISIS-L2(1)
  To: 0102.5502.4250.02, Local: 8.64.1.104, Remote: 0.0.0.0
  Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
  To: 0102.5501.8181.00, Local: 8.42.1.104, Remote: 8.42.1.102
  Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
ID                Type Age(s) LnkIn LnkOut Protocol
                                Exported OSPF(2)
  To: 10.255.105.141, Local: 8.42.1.104, Remote: 8.42.1.102
  Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
ID                Type Age(s) LnkIn LnkOut Protocol
0102.5502.4250.00(10.255.105.135) Rtr 1033 1 1 Exported ISIS-L2(1)
  To: 0102.5502.4250.02, Local: 8.64.1.106, Remote: 0.0.0.0
  Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
ID                Type Age(s) LnkIn LnkOut Protocol
0102.5502.4250.02    Net 1033 2 2 Exported ISIS-L2(1)
  To: 0102.5502.4211.00(10.255.105.139), Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
  Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
  To: 0102.5502.4250.00(10.255.105.135), Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
  Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
ID                Type Age(s) LnkIn LnkOut Protocol
8.31.1.101-1        Net 1046 2 2 OSPF(0.0.0.0)
  To: 0102.5501.8168.00(10.255.105.137), Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
  Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
  To: 10.255.105.141, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
  Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
ID                Type Age(s) LnkIn LnkOut Protocol
10.255.105.141      Rtr 1045 2 2 OSPF(0.0.0.0)
  To: 0102.5502.4211.00(10.255.105.139), Local: 8.42.1.102, Remote: 8.42.1.104

  Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
  To: 8.31.1.101-1, Local: 8.31.1.103, Remote: 0.0.0.0
  Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0

```

Meaning The routes are appearing in the traffic engineering database.

Release History Table

Release	Description
17.1R1	Starting with Junos OS Release 17.1R1, link state distribution using BGP is supported on QFX10000 switches.

Related Documentation

- [Link-State Distribution Using BGP Overview on page 8](#)

Dynamic Bandwidth Management Using Container LSP Overview

RSVP LSPs with the autobandwidth feature are increasingly deployed in networks to meet traffic engineering needs. However, the current traffic engineering solutions for point-to-point LSPs are inefficient in terms of network bandwidth utilization, mainly because the ingress routers originating the RSVP LSPs either try to fit the LSPs along a particular path without creating parallel LSPs, or do not interact with the other routers in the network and probe for additional available bandwidth.

This feature provides an ingress router with the capability of acquiring as much network bandwidth as possible by creating parallel LSPs dynamically.

- [Understanding RSVP Multipath Extensions on page 451](#)
- [Junos OS RSVP Multipath Implementation on page 452](#)
- [Current Traffic Engineering Challenges on page 452](#)
- [Using Container LSP as a Solution on page 455](#)
- [Junos OS Container LSP Implementation on page 457](#)
- [Configuration Statements Supported for Container LSPs on page 472](#)
- [Impact of Configuring Container LSPs on Network Performance on page 476](#)
- [Supported and Unsupported Features on page 477](#)

Understanding RSVP Multipath Extensions

The RSVP multipath extensions proposed in the IETF [KOMPELLA-MLSP] allow the setup of traffic engineered multipath label-switched paths (container LSPs). The container LSPs, in addition to conforming to traffic engineering constraints, use multiple independent paths from a source to a destination, thereby facilitating load balancing of traffic. The multipath extensions require changes to the RSVP-TE protocol and allow for merging of labels at the downstream nodes (similar to LDP), which also helps in preserving forwarding resources.

The multipath extensions to RSVP provide the following benefits:

- Ease of configuration. Typically, multiple RSVP LSPs are configured for either load balancing or bin packing. With a container LSP, there is a single entity to provision, manage, and monitor LSPs. Changes in topology are handled easily and autonomously by the ingress LSP, by adding, changing, or removing member LSPs to rebalance traffic, while maintaining the same traffic engineering constraints.
- RSVP equal-cost multipath (ECMP) inherits the standard benefits of ECMP by absorbing traffic surges.
- Multipath traffic engineering allows for better and complete usage of network resources.
- Knowing the relationship among LSPs helps in computing diverse paths with constraint-based routing. It allows adjustment of member LSPs while other member LSPs continue to carry traffic.

- The intermediate routers have an opportunity to merge the labels of member LSPs. This reduces the number of labels that need to get added to the forwarding plane and in turn reduces the convergence time.

If the number of independent ECMP paths is huge, label merging overcomes the platform limitations on maximum (ECMP) next hops. With point-to-point RSVP LSPs that require link or node protection, the next hops are doubled as each LSP is programmed with both primary and backup next hops. RSVP multipath (or ECMP) obviates the need for backup next hops.

- When there is a link failure, the router upstream to the link failure can distribute traffic from the failed link to the remaining ECMP branches, obviating the need for bypass LSPs. The bypass LSP approach not only requires more state when signaling backup LSPs, but also suffers from scaling issues that result in merge-point timing out a protected path state block (PSB) before point of local repair (PLR) gets a chance to signal the backup LSP.

Junos OS RSVP Multipath Implementation

In order to deploy RSVP multipath (ECMP) in a network, all the nodes through which ECMP LSPs pass must understand RSVP ECMP protocol extensions. This can be a challenge, especially in a multivendor networks.

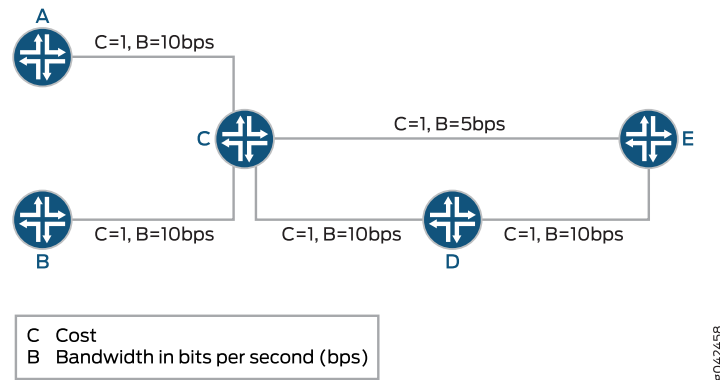
Junos OS implements the RSVP multipath extensions without the need for protocol extensions. A single container LSP, which has the characteristics of ECMP and RSVP TE, is provisioned. A container LSP consists of several member LSPs and is set up between the ingress and egress routing device. Each member LSP takes a different path to the same destination. The ingress routing device is configured with all the required parameters to compute the RSVP ECMP LSP. The parameters configured to compute a set of RSVP point-to-point LSPs can be used by the ingress routing device to compute the container LSP as well.

Current Traffic Engineering Challenges

The main challenge for traffic engineering is to cope with the dynamics of both topology and traffic demands. Mechanisms are needed that can handle traffic load dynamics in scenarios with sudden changes in traffic demand and dynamically distribute traffic to benefit from available resources.

[Figure 42 on page 453](#) illustrates a sample network topology with all the LSPs having the same hold and setup priorities, and admission control restricted on the ingress router. All the links are annotated with a tuple (cost and capacity).

Figure 42: Sample Topology



Some of the traffic engineering problems seen in [Figure 42 on page 453](#) are listed here:

- **Bin Packing**

This problem arises because of a particular order in which LSPs are signaled. The ingress routers might not be able to signal some LSPs with required demands although bandwidth is available in the network, leading to under-utilization of link capacity.

For example, the following LSPs arrive in the sequence mentioned in [Table 9 on page 453](#).

Table 9: LSP Sequence Order for Bin Packing

Time	Source	Destination	Demand	ERO
1	A	E	5	A-C-D-E
2	B	E	10	No ERO

The LSP originating at Router B is not routable as constraint-based routing fails to find a feasible path. However, if Router B is signaled first, both the LSPs are routable. Bin packing happens because of lack of visibility of individual per-LSP, per-device bandwidth demands at the ingress routing device.

Bin packing can also happen when there is no requirement for ordering of LSPs. For example, if there is an LSP with demand X and there are two different paths to the destination from the ingress router with available bandwidths Y1 and Y2, such that Y1 is less than X, Y2 is less than X, and Y1 plus Y2 is greater than or equal to X.

In this case, even though there are enough network resources in terms of available bandwidth to satisfy the aggregate LSP demand X, the LSP might not be signaled or re-optimized with the new demand. In [Figure 42 on page 453](#), with container LSP support, the ingress B creates two LSPs each of size 5 when demand 10 is posed. One LSP is routed along B-C-E and another one along B-C-D-E.

- **Deadlock**

Considering [Figure 42 on page 453](#), the LSPs follow the sequence mentioned in [Table 10 on page 454](#).

Table 10: LSP Sequence Order for Deadlock

Time	Source	Destination	Demand	ERO	Event
1	A	E	2	A-C-D-E	Constraint-based routing with RSVP signaling
2	B	E	2	B-C-D-E	Constraint-based routing with RSVP signaling
3	A	E	2 to 20	A-C-D-E	Constraint-based routing fails, no RSVP signaling

At time 3, the demand on LSP from A to E increases from 2 to 20. If autobandwidth is configured, the change does not get detected until the adjustment timer expires. In the absence of admission control at A, the increased traffic demand might cause traffic to drop on other LSPs that share common links with the mis-behaving LSP.

This happens due to the following reasons:

- Lack of global state at all the ingress routers
- Signaling of mis-behaving demands
- Tearing down of mis-behaving demands

With container LSP configured, ingress A has more chances of splitting the load (even incrementally if not fully) across multiple LSPs. So, LSP from A is less likely to see prolonged traffic loss.

• Latency Inflation

Latency inflation is caused by the autobandwidth and other LSPs parameters. Some of the other factors that contribute to latency inflation include:

- LSP priority

LSPs choose longer paths because shorter paths between data centers located in the same city can be congested. The bandwidth on the shorter paths can get exhausted by equal or higher priority LSPs. Due to periodic LSP optimization by autobandwidth, LSP can get rerouted to a higher delay path. When many LSPs undergo less than optimal path selection, they can potentially form a chain of dependencies. Modifying the LSP priorities dynamically is a workaround to the issue; however, dynamically adjusting LSP priorities to find shorter paths is a challenging task.

- All or Nothing policy

When the demand on an LSP increases and at least one of the links along the shorter path is close to its reservation limit, LSP optimization can force the LSP to move to a longer latency path. LSP has to traverse a long path even though the short path is capable of carrying most of the traffic.

- Minimum and maximum bandwidth

Minimum and maximum bandwidth specify the boundaries for LSP sizes. If minimum bandwidth is small, an LSP is more prone to autobandwidth adjustment because a

small change in bandwidth is enough to cross the threshold limits. LSPs might reroute although bandwidth is available. On the other hand, if the minimum bandwidth is large, network bandwidth might be wasted. If the maximum bandwidth value is small, a large number of LSPs might be needed at the ingress router to accommodate the application demand. If the maximum bandwidth is large, the LSPs can grow larger in size. Such LSPs can suffer because of an all or nothing policy.

- Autobandwidth adjustment threshold

Bandwidth threshold dictates if LSPs need to be re-optimized and resized. If the value is small, LSPs are frequently re-optimized and rerouted. That might cause CPU spike because applications or protocols, such as BGP resolving over the LSPs, might keep the Routing Engine busy doing next-hop resolution. A large value might make an LSP immobile. With container LSP configured, an LSP is less likely to get subjected to one or no policy. An ingress router originates multiple LSPs, although not all LSPs potentially traverse high latency paths.

- Predictability

Service providers often want predictable behavior in terms of how LSPs get signaled and routed. Currently, without any global coordination, it is difficult to set up the same set of LSPs in a predictable way. Consider the two different orderings in [Table 11 on page 455](#) and [Table 12 on page 455](#). The ERO that an LSP uses depends on its signaling time.

Table 11: LSP Sequence Order for Predictability

Time	Source	Destination	Demand	ERO
1	A	E	5	A-C-D-E
2	B	E	5	B-C-E

Table 12: LSP Sequence Order for Predictability

Time	Source	Destination	Demand	ERO
1	B	E	5	B-C-E
2	A	E	5	A-C-D-E

Container LSP does not directly help LSPs find predictable EROs. If LSPs are getting rerouted because of an all or no policy without container LSP configured, such LSPs might see less churn if container LSPs are configured, because smaller LSPs have better chances of finding a shorter or same path.

Using Container LSP as a Solution

A container LSP can be used as a solution to the challenges faced by the current traffic engineering features. Considering [Figure 42 on page 453](#), when the demand X on a container

LSP increases with the network capacity (max-flow) being more than the demand, the following approaches come into effect with a container LSP:

- [Accommodating the New Demand X on page 456](#)
- [Creating New LSPs to Meet Demand X on page 456](#)
- [Assigning Bandwidth to the New LSPs on page 456](#)
- [Controlling the LSP Paths on page 456](#)

Accommodating the New Demand X

In the current implementation, autobandwidth attempts to re-signal an LSP with the new demand X and follows the all or nothing policy as mentioned earlier.

The container LSP approach computes several small (smaller than demand X) bandwidth LSPs such that the aggregate bandwidth is not less than X, and the ingress router performs this adjustment periodically. One of the triggers to create new LSPs or to delete old LSPs can be changed in aggregate bandwidth. The ingress router then load-balances the incoming traffic across the newly created LSPs.

Creating New LSPs to Meet Demand X

Although the number of new LSPs created can be a maximum of the allowed configurable limit, there is not much benefit from these LSPs once the number of LSPs exceeds the number of possible diverse paths or equal-cost multipaths (ECMPs). The benefit of creating the smaller LSPs is seen when an ingress router uses the newly created LSPs for load-balancing traffic. This, however, depends on the network topology and state.

Creating multiple parallel LSPs by all the ingress routers in the network can lead to scaling issues at the transit routers. Thus, the number of new LSPs to be created depends on the size of the individual LSPs and the given aggregate demand, X in this case.

Assigning Bandwidth to the New LSPs

In general, there can be a number of heuristics to allocate bandwidths to the newly created LSPs. An ingress router can solve an optimization problem in which it can maximize a given utility function. The output of an optimization problem is assigning optimal bandwidth values. However, to solve an optimization problem, the number of newly created LSPs has to be fixed. Therefore, it is complex to optimize the number and size of each LSP. Thus, to simplify the problem, the same amount of bandwidth is assumed for all the newly created LSPs, and then the number of required LSPs is computed.

Controlling the LSP Paths

The flexibility to control the LSP paths is expressed in terms of the configuration for point-to-point LSPs and container LSPs. Controlling the LSP paths using the configuration parameters can be applied under two different aspects:

- **Topology**—There are no topology constraints with this feature. Each member LSP is treated like a point-to-point LSP and is re-optimized individually. An ingress router does not try to compute equal IGP cost paths for all its LSPs, but instead it computes paths for all the LSPs using current traffic engineering database information. While computing a path, constraint-based routing adheres to any constraints specified

through the configuration, although there is no change in the constraint-based routing method for path computation.

- **When to create a new LSP**—When to create a new LSP can be explicitly specified. By default, an ingress router periodically computes the aggregate traffic rate by adding up the traffic rate of all the individual LSPs. Looking at the aggregate bandwidth and configuration, the ingress router recomputes the number of LSPs and the bandwidths of the LSPs. The new LSPs are then signaled or the existing LSPs are re-signaled with the updated bandwidth. Instead of looking at the instantaneous aggregate rate, the ingress routers can compute an average (of aggregates) over some duration by removing outlier samples (of aggregates). Managing the LSPs that remain outstanding and active by considering aggregate bandwidth is more scalable than creating the new LSPs based on the usage of a particular LSP. The intervals and thresholds can be configured to track the aggregate traffic and trigger adjustment. These dynamic LSPs co-exist and interoperate with per-LSP autobandwidth configuration.

Junos OS Container LSP Implementation

A container LSP is an ECMP TE LSP that acts like a container LSP consisting of one or more member LSPs. A point-to-point TE LSP is equivalent to a container LSP with a single member LSP. Member LSPs are added to the container LSP through a process called splitting, and removed from the container LSP through a process called merging.

- [Container LSP Terminology on page 457](#)
- [LSP Splitting on page 458](#)
- [LSP Merging on page 460](#)
- [Node and Link Protection on page 462](#)
- [Naming Convention on page 462](#)
- [Normalization on page 463](#)
- [Constraint-Based Routing Path Computation on page 468](#)
- [Sampling on page 469](#)
- [Support for NSR, IPG-FA, and Static Routes on page 469](#)

Container LSP Terminology

The following terms are defined in the context of a container LSP:

- **Normalization**—An event occurring periodically when an action is taken to adjust the member LSPs, either to adjust their bandwidths, their number, or both. A normalization process is associated with a sampling process and periodically estimates aggregate utilization of a container LSP.
- **Nominal LSP**—The instance of a container LSP that is always present.
- **Supplementary LSP**—The instances or sub-LSPs of a container LSP, which are dynamically created or removed.

Autobandwidth is run over each of the member LSPs, and each LSP is resized according to the traffic it carries and the autobandwidth configuration parameters. The aggregate

demand on a container LSP is tracked by adding up the bandwidth across all the member LSPs.

- **Minimum signaling-bandwidth**—The minimum bandwidth with which a member LSP is signaled at the time of normalization or initialization. This could be different from the minimum-bandwidth defined under autobandwidth.
- **Maximum signaling-bandwidth** —The maximum bandwidth with which a member LSP is signaled at the time of normalization or initialization. This could be different from the maximum-bandwidth defined under autobandwidth.
- **Merging-bandwidth** —Specifies the lower bandwidth threshold on the aggregate bandwidth usage, such that if the aggregate usage falls below this value, the ingress router merges the member LSPs at the time of normalization.
- **Splitting-bandwidth** —Specifies the upper bandwidth threshold on the aggregate bandwidth usage, such that if the aggregate usage exceeds this value, the ingress router splits the member LSPs at the time of normalization.
- **Aggregate minimum-bandwidth** —Sum of merging-bandwidth of the current active member LSPs. This minimum bandwidth is different from the autobandwidth minimum-bandwidth.
- **Aggregate maximum-bandwidth**—Sum of the splitting-bandwidth of the current active member LSPs. This maximum bandwidth is different from the autobandwidth maximum-bandwidth.

LSP Splitting

- [Operational Overview on page 458](#)
- [Operational Constraints on page 459](#)
- [Supported Criteria on page 459](#)
- [Splitting Triggers on page 460](#)

Operational Overview

The LSP splitting mechanism enables an ingress router to create new member LSPs or to re-signal existing LSPs with different bandwidths within a container LSP when a demand X is placed on the container LSP. With LSP splitting enabled, an ingress router periodically creates a number of LSPs (by signaling new ones or re-signaling existing ones) to accommodate a new aggregate demand X. In the current implementation, an ingress router tries to find an LSP path satisfying a demand X and other constraints. If no path is found, either the LSP is not signaled or it remains up, but with the old reserved bandwidth.

Between two normalization events (splitting or merging), individual LSPs might get re-sigaled with different bandwidths due to the autobandwidth adjustments. If a container LSP is not configured with autobandwidth, then the member LSPs are signaled with the static bandwidth value, if configured. There is no dynamic splitting in this case, as there is no dynamic estimation of aggregate bandwidth. The splitting adjustments with a specific bandwidth value can be manually triggered.

**NOTE:**

Be aware of the following considerations for LSP splitting:

- After LSP splitting, the ingress router continues to inject one forwarding adjacency. Forwarding adjacencies are not supported in IGP for this feature.
- Between two normalization events, two LSPs might have different bandwidths subjected to autobandwidth constraints.
- After LSPs are split (or merged), make-before-break uses the fixed filter (FF) style sharing unless the adaptive option is configured. However, two different LSPs do not do the shared explicit (SE) style sharing for this feature.
- When LSPs are re-signaled with modified bandwidths, some of the LSPs might not get signaled successfully, leading to failover options.

Operational Constraints

LSP splitting has the following operational constraints:

- LSP bandwidth—Although there are a number of ways to allocate bandwidth values to the LSPs, the Junos OS implementation supports only an equal-bandwidth allocation policy when normalization is done, wherein all the member LSPs are signaled or re-signaled with equal bandwidth.
- Number of LSPs—If an ingress router is configured to have a minimum number of LSPs, it maintains the minimum number of LSPs even if the demand can be satisfied with less than the minimum number of LSPs. In case the ingress router is unable to do constraint-based routing for computations on the sufficient number of LSPs or signal sufficient number of LSPs, the ingress router resorts to a number of fallback options.

By default, an incremental approach is supported as a fallback option (unless configured differently), where an ingress router makes attempts to bring up the sufficient number of LSPs, such that the new aggregate bandwidth exceeds the old aggregate bandwidth (and is as close to the desired demand as possible). The ingress router then load-balances traffic using the LSPs. The LSPs that could not be brought up are removed by the ingress router.

Supported Criteria

When a container LSP signals a member LSP, the member LSP gets signaled with minimum-signaling-bandwidth. Since each member LSP is configured with autobandwidth, between two normalization events, each LSP can undergo autobandwidth adjustment multiple times. As the traffic demand increases, the ingress router creates additional supplementary LSPs. All member LSPs are used for ECMP, so they should roughly have the same reserved bandwidth after normalization.

For example, if there are K LSPs signaled after normalization, each LSP is signaled with equal bandwidth B. The total aggregate bandwidth reserved is B.K, where B satisfies the following condition:

- Minimum signaling-bandwidth is less than or equal to B, which in turn is less than or equal to the maximum signaling-bandwidth

$$(\text{minimum-signaling-bandwidth} \leq B \leq \text{maximum-signaling-bandwidth})$$

Until the next normalization event, each member LSP undergoes several autobandwidth adjustments. After any autobandwidth adjustment, if there are N LSPs with reserved bandwidths b_i , where $i=1,2,\dots, N$, each b_i should satisfy the following condition:

- Minimum bandwidth is less than or equal to b_i , which in turn is less than or equal to the maximum bandwidth

$$(\text{minimum-bandwidth} \leq b_i \leq \text{maximum-bandwidth})$$

Both the above-mentioned conditions are applicable for per member LSP (nominal and supplementary), and essentially have the reserved bandwidth to exist within a range.

Splitting Triggers

Every time the normalization timer expires, the ingress router decides if LSP splitting is required. The ingress router works with the aggregate bandwidth instead of the individual LSP bandwidths. The following two variables are defined for aggregate bandwidth:

- **Current-Aggr-Bw**—Sum of reserved bandwidths of all current member LSPs.
- **New-Aggr-Bw**—Sum of traffic rates on all current member LSPs based on sampling.

Taking for example, if there are N member LSPs in the network at the time of normalization, the two approaches to trigger LSP splitting are as follows:

- Absolute trigger—LSP splitting is performed when **New-Aggr-Bw** is greater than **Aggregate-maximum-bandwidth**.

$$(\text{New-Aggr-Bw} > \text{Aggregate-maximum-bandwidth})$$

- Relative trigger—The **Current-Aggr-Bw** is compared with **New-Aggr-Bw** at the ingress routing device. LSP splitting is performed when the difference in the bandwidth amount is off by a threshold.

$$([1-a] \times \text{Current-Aggr-Bw} < \text{New-Aggr-Bw} < [1+a] \times \text{Current-Aggr-Bw}, \text{ where } 0 \leq a < 1)$$

When **New-Aggr-Bw** is greater than or equal to $[1+a]$ multiplied by **Current-Aggr-Bw**, the ingress routing device does not perform normalization, but instead LSP splitting is done. However, when both LSP splitting and LSP merging are configured on the ingress router, LSP splitting is triggered on the ingress router when one of the two conditions is satisfied.

LSP Merging

- [Operational Overview on page 461](#)
- [Operational Constraints on page 461](#)
- [Merging Triggers on page 461](#)

Operational Overview

Junos OS supports two kinds of LSPs – CLI-configured LSPs and dynamically created LSPs. The CLI-configured LSPs are created manually and remain in the system until the configuration is modified. The dynamic LSPs are created dynamically by next generation MVPN, BGP virtual private LAN service (VPLS), or LDP, based on a template configuration, and are removed from the system when not used by any application for a certain duration. LSP merging follows a similar approach as dynamic LSPs.

LSP merging enables an ingress routing device to dynamically eliminate some member LSPs of the container LSP so less state information is maintained in the network. If an ingress router provisions several member LSPs between the ingress and egress routers, and there is an overall reduction in aggregate bandwidth (resulting in some LSPs being under-utilized), the ingress router distributes the new traffic load among fewer LSPs.

Although there are a number of ways to merge the member LSPs, Junos OS supports only overall-merge when normalization is being performed. An ingress router considers the aggregate demand and the minimum (or maximum) number of LSPs and revises the number of LSPs that should be active at an ingress routing device. As a result, the following can take place periodically as the normalization timer fires:

- Re-signaling some of the existing LSPs with updated bandwidth
- Creating new LSPs
- Removing some of the existing LSPs

Operational Constraints

If a container LSP is not configured with autobandwidth, then the member LSPs are signaled with the static bandwidth value, if configured. LSP merging does not happen because there is no dynamic estimation of aggregate bandwidth. However, a manual trigger for splitting and adjusting with a specific bandwidth value can be configured.



NOTE:

- Nominal LSPs are never deleted as part of LSP merging.
- Before deleting an LSP, the LSP is made inactive, so that traffic shifts to other LSPs before removing the LSP. This is because RSVP sends PathTear before deleting routes and next hops from the Packet Forwarding Engine.
- When member LSPs are re-signaled with modified bandwidth, it might happen that some LSPs do not get signaled successfully.

Merging Triggers

Every time the normalization timer expires, the ingress router decides if LSP merging is required. The ingress router works with the aggregate bandwidth instead of the individual LSP bandwidths. The following two variables are defined for aggregate bandwidth:

- **Current-Aggr-Bw**—Sum of reserved bandwidths of all current member LSPs.

- **New-Aggr-Bw**—Sum of traffic rates on all current member LSPs based on sampling.

For example, if there are N member LSPs in the network at the time of normalization, the two approaches to trigger LSP merging are as follows:

- Absolute trigger—LSP merging is performed when **New-Aggr-Bw** is less than **Aggregate-minimum-bandwidth**.

$$(\text{New-Aggr-Bw} < \text{Aggregate-maximum-bandwidth})$$

- Relative trigger—The **Current-Aggr-Bw** is compared with **New-Aggr-Bw** at the ingress routing device. LSP merging is performed when the difference in the bandwidth amount is off by a threshold.

$$([1-a] \times \text{Current-Aggr-Bw} < \text{New-Aggr-Bw} < [1+a] \times \text{Current-Aggr-Bw}, \text{ where } 0 \leq a \leq 1)$$

When the **New-Aggr-Bw** value is less than or equal to $[1+a]$ multiplied by the **Current-Aggr-Bw** value, the ingress routing device does not perform normalization, but instead LSP merging is done. However, when both LSP splitting and LSP merging are configured on the ingress router, LSP splitting is triggered on the ingress router when one of the two conditions is satisfied.

Node and Link Protection

Junos OS supports the following mechanisms for node and link protection:

- Fast-reroute
- Link protection
- Node-link protection

Only one of the above-mentioned modes of protection can be configured on an ingress routing device at any given time. All member LSPs (nominal and supplementary) use the same mode of protection that is configured.

Naming Convention

While configuring a container LSP, a name is assigned to the LSP. The name of a nominal and a supplementary LSP is formed by adding the configured-name suffix and an auto-generated suffix to the name of the container LSP. The name of the container LSP is unique and is checked for accuracy during the configuration parsing. The container LSP name should uniquely identify parameters, such as the ingress and egress router names.



NOTE: A container LSP member LSP and a point-to-point LSP on an ingress routing device cannot have the same LSP name.

The container LSPs follow a number-based LSP naming convention. For example, if the nominal LSP's configured name is **bob** and the number of member LSPs is N, the member LSPs are named **bob-*<configured-suffix>-1***, **bob-*<configured-suffix>-2***, ..., and **bob-*<configured-suffix>-N***.

After a normalization event, the number of member LSPs can change. For example, if the number of member LSPs increases from six to eight, then the ingress routing device keeps the first six LSPs named **bob-*<configured-suffix>-1***, **bob-*<configured-suffix>-2***, ..., and **bob-*<configured-suffix>-6***. The two additional LSPs are named **bob-7** and **bob-8**. The original LSPs might need to be re-optimized if their signaled bandwidth changes.

Similarly, if the number of member LSPs reduces from eight to six, the ingress routing device re-signals the member LSPs in such a way that the remaining active LSPs in the system are named **bob-*<configured-suffix>-1***, **bob-*<configured-suffix>-2***, ..., and **bob-*<configured-suffix>-6***.

In the process of creating new LSPs, an RSVP LSP named **bob-*<configured-suffix>-7*** can be configured.

Normalization

- [Operational Overview on page 463](#)
- [Operational Constraints on page 463](#)
- [Inter-Operation with Autobandwidth on page 464](#)

Operational Overview

Normalization is an event that happens periodically. When it happens, a decision is made on the number of member LSPs that should remain active and their respective bandwidths in a container LSP. More specifically, the decision is made on whether new supplementary LSPs are to be created, or any existing LSPs are required to be re-signaled or deleted during the normalization event.

Between two normalization events, a member LSP can undergo several autobandwidth adjustments. A normalization timer, similar to re-optimization timer, is configured. The normalization timer interval should be no less than the adjustment interval or optimization timer.



NOTE: Normalization is not triggered based on network events, such as topology changes.

Operational Constraints

Normalization has the following operational constraints:

- Normalization happens only when none of the member LSPs are undergoing re-optimization or make-before-break. Normalization starts when all the member LSPs complete their ongoing make-before-break. If normalization is pending, new optimization should not be attempted until the normalization is complete.
- After normalization, an ingress routing device first computes a set of bandwidth-feasible paths using constraint-based routing computations. If enough constraint-based routing computed paths are not brought up with an aggregate bandwidth value that exceeds the desired bandwidth, several failover actions are taken.

- After a set of bandwidth-feasible paths are available, the ingress routing device signals those paths while keeping the original set of paths up with the old bandwidth values. The make-before-break is done with shared explicit (SE) sharing style, and when some of the LSPs do not get successfully re-signaled, a bounded number of retries is attempted for a specified duration. Only when all the LSPs are successfully signaled does the ingress router switch from the old instance of the container LSP to the newer instance. If all LSPs could not be successfully signaled, the ingress router keeps those instances of members that are up with higher bandwidth values.

For example, if the bandwidth of an old instance of a member LSP (LSP-1) is 1G, the LSP is split into LSP-1 with bandwidth 2G and LSP-2 with bandwidth 2G. If the signaling of LSP-1 with bandwidth 2G fails, the ingress router keeps LSP-1 with bandwidth 1G and LSP-2 with bandwidth 2G.

When there is a signaling failure, the ingress routing device stays in the error state, where some LSPs have updated bandwidth values only if the aggregate bandwidth has increased. The ingress router makes an attempt to bring up those LSPs that could not be successfully signaled, resulting in minimum traffic loss.

- If an LSP goes down between two normalization events, it can increase the load on other LSPs that are up. In order to prevent overuse of other LSPs, premature normalization can be configured in case of LSP failure. LSPs can go down because of pre-emption or lack of node or link protection. It might not be necessary to bring up the LSPs that are down because the normalization process re-runs the constraint-based routing path computations.

Inter-Operation with Autobandwidth

Taking as an example, there is one nominal LSP named LSP-1 configured with the following parameters:

- Splitting-bandwidth and maximum-signaling-bandwidth of 1G
- Merging-bandwidth and minimum-signaling-bandwidth of 0.8G
- Autobandwidth

Normalization is performed differently in the following scenarios:

- [Changes in Per-LSP Autobandwidth Adjustments on page 464](#)
- [Changes in Traffic Growth on page 466](#)
- [Computed Range and Configured Feasible Ranges on page 466](#)

Changes in Per-LSP Autobandwidth Adjustments

[Table 13 on page 465](#) illustrates how normalization splits and merges member LSPs as autobandwidth adjustments change per-LSP bandwidth with unconditional normalization.

Table 13: Normalization with Per-LSP Autobandwidth Adjustment Changes

Normalization Time	Current State	Events	Adjusted State
T0	No state.	Initialization	LSP-1 is signaled with bandwidth of 0.8G
T1	LSP-1 usage increases to 1.5G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple autobandwidth adjustments since T0 is possible. The ingress router decides to split LSP-1 into two LSPs, and creates LSP-2. 	LSP-1 = 0.8G LSP-2 = 0.8G
T2	LSP-1 usage increase to 2G LSP-2 usage increases to 0.9G (within limits)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aggregate bandwidth is 2.9G, which exceeds aggregate splitting maximum of 2G. The ingress router decides to split LSP-1 into three LSPs, and creates LSP-3. 	LSP-1 = 1G LSP-2 = 1G LSP-3 = 1G
T3	LSP-3 usage increases to 1.5G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aggregate bandwidth is 3.5G with a maximum aggregate splitting of 3G. The ingress router decides to split LSP-1 into four LSPs, and creates LSP-4. 	LSP-1 = 1G LSP-2 = 1G LSP-3 = 1G LSP-4 = 1G
T4	LSP-2 usage drops to 0.5G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aggregate bandwidth is 3G. The ingress router decides to merge LSP-1 and removes LSP-4. 	LSP-1 = 1G LSP-2 = 1G LSP-3 = 1G

Because autobandwidth is configured on a per-LSP basis, every time there is an autobandwidth adjustment, the ingress router re-signals each LSP with **Max Avg Bw**.

Another approach to handling the changes in per-LSP autobandwidth adjustments is to not allow individual LSPs to run autobandwidth on the ingress router, but to run autobandwidth in passive (monitor) mode. This way, sampling is done at every statistics interval for member LSPs only, and normalization is performed for the container LSP alone instead of acting on individual LSPs adjustment timer expiry.

As a result, the number of re-signaling attempts and bandwidth fluctuations for a given member LSP is reduced. Only the computed bandwidth-values per-member LSP is used by the ingress router to find an aggregate bandwidth to be used during normalization. Configuring autobandwidth adjustment followed by normalization (adjustments and normalization intervals are comparable) can lead to considerable overhead because of re-signaling.

Taking the same example, and applying the second approach, LSP-1 goes from 0.8G to 1.5G and then back to 0.8G. If the normalization timer is of the same order as the adjustment interval, the ingress router leaves LSP-1 alone with its original 0.8G and only signals LSP-2 with 0.8G. This helps achieve the final result of normalization, thus avoiding the extra signaling attempt on LSP-1 with 1.5G at adjustment timer expiry.

Because member LSPs always use equal bandwidth, any adjustment done on member LSPs is undone. The member LSPs are re-signaled with reduced bandwidth when compared to the reserved capacity in adjustment trigger with normalization trigger. Therefore, avoiding adjustment trigger for member LSPs might be useful assuming that normalization and adjustment intervals are of the same order.



NOTE: We recommend that the normalization timer be higher than the autobandwidth adjustment interval and regular optimization duration, as the traffic trends are observed at a longer time scale and normalization is performed one-to-three times per day. An LSP can undergo optimization for the following reasons:

- Normal optimization
- Autobandwidth adjustment
- Normalization

Changes in Traffic Growth

Table 14 on page 466 illustrates how normalization is performed when traffic grows in large factor.

Table 14: Normalization with Traffic Growth

Normalization Time	Current State	Events	Adjusted State
T0	No state		LSP-1 is signaled with bandwidth of 0.8G
T1	LSP-1 usage increase to 3G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggregate usage exceeds maximum splitting bandwidth • The ingress router decides to split LSP-1, and creates two more supplementary LSPs 	LSP-1 = 1G LSP-2 = 1G LSP-3 = 1G

Having fewer LSPs is preferred over signaling four LSPs each with 0.8G bandwidth, unless there is a constraint on the minimum number of LSPs.

Computed Range and Configured Feasible Ranges

When an ingress router is configured with the minimum and maximum number of LSPs, and per LSP splitting-bandwidth and merging-bandwidth values, the bandwidth thresholds are used for splitting and merging. For this, the number of LSPs (N) should satisfy the following constraints:

$$\text{minimum-member-lsps} \leq N \leq \text{maximum-member-lsps}$$

At the time of normalization, based on the aggregate demand X:

$$\lceil X/\text{splitting-bandwidth} \rceil \leq N \leq \lfloor X/\text{merging-bandwidth} \rfloor$$

The above-mentioned constraints provide two ranges for N to work from. If the two ranges for N are overlapping, N will be selected from the overlapping interval (lowest possible N) to keep the number of LSPs small in the network.

Otherwise, if maximum-member-lsps is less than $\lceil X/\text{splitting-bandwidth} \rceil$, the ingress router keeps (at maximum) the maximum-member-lsps in the system, and the bandwidth of each LSP is $\lceil X/\text{maximum-member-lsps} \rceil$ or the maximum-signaling-bandwidth, whichever is less. It is possible that some LSPs might not get signaled successfully.

Similarly, if minimum-member-lsps is greater than $\lceil X/\text{merging-bandwidth} \rceil$, the ingress router keeps (at minimum) the minimum-member-lsps in the system, and the bandwidth of each LSP is $\lceil X/\text{minimum-member-lsps} \rceil$ or the minimum-signaling-bandwidth, whichever is less.

Taking as an example, normalization is performed as following in these cases:

- Case 1
 - minimum-member-lsps = 2
 - maximum-member-lsps = 10
 - aggregate demand = 10G
 - merging-bandwidth = 1G
 - splitting-bandwidth = 2.5G

In this case, the ingress routing device signals four member LSPs each with a bandwidth of 2G.

- Case 2
 - minimum-member-lsps = 5
 - maximum-member-lsps = 10
 - aggregate demand = 10G
 - merging-bandwidth = 2.5G
 - splitting-bandwidth = 10G

In this case, the ingress routing device signals five member LSPs each with a bandwidth of 2G. Here, the static configuration on the number of member LSPs takes precedence.

- Case 3
 - minimum-signaling-bandwidth = 5G
 - maximum-signaling-bandwidth = 40G
 - merging-bandwidth = 10G
 - splitting-bandwidth = 50G

When a container LSP comes up, the nominal LSP is signaled with minimum-signaling-bandwidth. At the time of normalization, the

new-aggregate-bandwidth is 100G. To find N and the bandwidth of each LSP, N should satisfy the following constraint:

$$100/50 \leq N \leq 100/10, \text{ which gives } 2 \leq N \leq 10$$

Therefore, N is equal to:

- N = 2, bandwidth = $\min \{100/2G, 40G\} = 40G$

This option does not satisfy the new aggregate of 100G.

- N = 3, bandwidth = $\min \{100/3G, 40G\} = 33.3G$

This option makes the aggregate bandwidth equal to 100G.

In this case, the ingress routing device signals three LSPs each with a bandwidth of 33.3G.



NOTE: The ingress router does not signal an LSP smaller than the minimum-signaling-bandwidth.

Constraint-Based Routing Path Computation

Although there are no changes in the general constraint-based routing path computation, with a container LSP, there is a separate module that oversees the normalization process, schedules constraint-based routing events, and schedules switchover from an old instance to a new instance, when appropriate. An ingress routing device has to handle the constraint-based routing path computation periodically. When normalization occurs, an ingress router has to compute constraint-based routing paths, if the number of LSPs or the bandwidth of the LSPs needs to be changed.

For example, there are K LSPs at the ingress router with bandwidth values X-1, X-2, ..., and X-K. The current aggregate bandwidth value is Y, which is the sum of X-1 plus X-2 plus X-K. If there is a new demand of W, the ingress router first computes how many LSPs are required. If the ingress router only needs N LSPs (LSP-1, LSP-2, ..., and LSP-N) each with bandwidth value B, the task of the constraint-based routing module is to provide a set of bandwidth-feasible LSPs that can accommodate the new aggregate demand which is not less than Y.

The ingress router then tries to see if the constraint-based routing paths can be computed successfully for all N LSPs. If the paths for all the LSPs are found successfully, the constraint-based routing module returns the set to the normalization module.

It is possible that the constraint-based routing computation is not successful for some LSPs. In this case, the ingress routing device takes the following action:

- If the configuration allows for incremental-normalization, implying if the ingress router has enough LSPs whose aggregate exceeds Y, the constraint-based routing module returns that set of paths.
- Whether increment-normalization is configured or not, if constraint-based routing paths could not be computed for a sufficient number of LSPs, the ingress router has to repeat the process of finding a new set of LSPs. Initially, the ingress router starts

with the lowest value of N from the feasible region. Every time, the ingress router has to revise the number, it linearly increases it by 1. As a result, per LSP bandwidth becomes less and therefore, there is a greater chance of successful signaling. The process is repeated for all feasible values of N (or some bounded number of times or duration as configured).

The ingress router signals the LSPs after successful computations of the constraint-based routing path computation. It might happen that when the LSPs are signaled, signaling of many LSPs fail. In addition to the constraint-based routing path computations to be successful, the RSVP signaling should also succeed, such that the new aggregate is not less than the old aggregate bandwidth.

Sampling

Sampling is important for normalization to function. With sampling configured, an ingress routing device is able to make a statistical estimate of the aggregate traffic demands. Every time the sampling timer fires, the ingress routing device can consider traffic rates on different LSPs and compute an aggregate bandwidth sample. This sampling timer is different from the statistics sampling done periodically by RSVP on all LSPs. The aggregate bandwidth is a sample to be used at the time of normalization. An ingress routing device can save past samples to compute an average (or some other statistical measure) and use it the next time normalization happens.

To remove any outlier samples, a sampling token is configured. In other words, from all the aggregate samples collected during the configured time, the bottom and top outliers are ignored before computing a statistical measure from the remaining samples.

The following two methods of computing an aggregate bandwidth value are supported:

- **Average**—All the aggregate bandwidth samples are considered by the ingress routing device, and then all the outlier samples are removed. The average bandwidth value is computed from the remaining samples to be used during normalization.
- **Max**—All the aggregate bandwidth samples are considered by the ingress routing device, and then all the outlier samples are removed. The maximum bandwidth value is picked from the remaining samples to be used during normalization.

The time duration, the number of past aggregate samples to store, the percentile value to determine, and the ignore outliers are user-configurable parameters.

Support for NSR, IPG-FA, and Static Routes

Starting with Junos OS Release 15.1, container label-switched paths (LSPs) provide support for nonstop active routing (NSR), IGP forwarding adjacency (FA), and static routes to address the requirements of wider business cases.

- [NSR Support on page 470](#)
- [IPG-FA Support on page 471](#)
- [Static Route Support on page 472](#)

NSR Support

A container LSP has the characteristics of ECMP and RSVP traffic engineering. Because a container LSP consists of several member LSPs between an ingress and an egress router, with each member LSP taking a different path to the same destination, the ingress router is configured with all the parameters necessary to compute an RSVP ECMP LSP. These parameters along with the forwarding state information have to be synchronized between the master and backup Routing Engines to enable the support for nonstop active routing (NSR) for container LSPs. While some of the forwarding state information on the backup Routing Engine is locally built based on the configuration, most of it is built based on periodic updates from the master Routing Engine. The container LSPs are created dynamically using the replicated states on the backup Routing Engine.

By default, normalization occurs once in every 6 hours and during this time, a number of autobandwidth adjustments happen over each member LSP. A member LSP is resized according to the traffic it carries and the configured autobandwidth configuration parameters. The aggregate demand on a container LSP is tracked by summing up the bandwidth across all the member LSPs.

For RSVP point-to-point LSPs, a Routing Engine switchover can be under any one of the following:

- **Steady state**

In the steady state, the LSP state is up and forwards traffic; however, no other event, such as the make-before-break (MBB), occurs on the LSP. At this stage, the RPD runs on both the Routing Engines, and the switchover event toggles between the master and backup Routing Engine. The backup Routing Engine has the LSP information replicated already. After the switchover, the new master uses the information of the replicated structure to construct the container LSP and en-queues the path (ERO) of LSP in the retrace mode. RSVP signals and checks if the path mentioned in the ERO is reachable. If the RSVP checks fail, then the LSP is restarted. If the RSVP checks succeed, the LSP state remains up.

- **Action leading to make-before-break (MBB)**

A container LSP can be optimized with updated bandwidth, and this change is done in a MBB fashion. During an MBB process, there are two path instances for a given LSP, and the LSP switches from one instance to another. For every Routing Engine switchover, the path is checked to find out where in the MBB process the path is. If the path is in the middle of the MBB process, with the main instance being down and the re-optimized path being up, then MBB can switch over to the new instance. The **show mpls lsp extensive** command output, in this case, is as follows:

```
13 Dec 3 01:33:38.941 Make-before-break: Switched to new instance
    12 Dec 3 01:33:37.943 Record Route: 10.1.1.1
    11 Dec 3 01:33:37.942 Up
    10 Dec 3 01:33:37.942 Automatic Autobw adjustment succeeded: BW changes
from 100 bps to 281669 bps
    9 Dec 3 01:33:37.932 Originate make-before-break call
    8 Dec 3 01:33:37.931 CSPF: computation result accepted 10.1.1.1
    7 Dec 3 01:28:44.228 CSPF: ERO retrace was successful 10.1.1.1
    6 Dec 3 01:19:39.931 10.1.1.2 Down: mbb/reopt
```

```

5 Dec 3 01:18:29.286 Up: mbb/reopt
4 Dec 3 01:14:47.119 10.1.1.2 Down: mbb/reopt
3 Dec 3 01:13:29.285 Up: mbb/reopt
2 Dec 3 01:10:59.755 Selected as active path: selected by master RE

```

A similar behavior is retained for member LSPs during bandwidth optimization.

A Routing Engine switchover under the steady state (when normalization is not in progress), keeps the container LSPs up and running without any traffic loss. Events, such as an MBB due to autobandwidth adjustments, link status being down, or double failure, in the steady state are similar to a normal RSVP point-to-point LSP.

If the container LSP is in the process of normalization, and the normalization event is triggered either manually or periodically, it goes through the computation and execution phase. In either of the cases, zero percent traffic loss is not guaranteed.

- Normalization in the computation phase

During the computation phase, the master Routing Engine calculates the targeted member LSP count and bandwidth with which each member LSP should be re-signaled. The backup Routing Engine has limited information about the container LSP, such as the LSP name, LSP ID, current bandwidth of its member LSP, member LSP count, and the normalization retry count. If the switchover happens during the computation phase, then the backup Routing Engine is not aware of the targeted member LSP count and the bandwidth to be signaled. Since traffic statistics are not copied to the backup Routing Engine, it cannot compute the targeted member count and bandwidth. In this case, the new master Routing Engine uses the old data stored in the targeted member LSP count and the targeted bandwidth to signal the LSPs.

- Normalization in the execution phase

During the execution phase, RSVP of the master Routing Engine tries to signal the LSPs with the newly calculated bandwidth. If the switchover occurs during the signaling of LSPs with greater bandwidth or during LSP splitting or merging, then the new master Routing Engine uses the information of the targeted member count and bandwidth value to be signaled with, to bring up the LSPs.

IPG-FA Support

A forwarding adjacency (FA) is a traffic engineering label-switched path (LSP) that is configured between two nodes and used by an interior gateway protocol (IGP) to forward traffic. By default, an IGP does not consider MPLS traffic-engineering tunnels between sites, for traffic forwarding. Forwarding adjacency treats a traffic engineering LSP tunnel as a link in an IGP topology, thus allowing the nodes in the network also to forward the IP traffic to reach the destination over this FA LSP. A forwarding adjacency can be created between routing devices regardless of their location in the network.

To advertise a container LSP as an IGP-FA, the LSP name needs to be configured either under IS-IS or OSPF. For example:

```

IS-IS [edit]
  protocols {
    isis {
      label-switched-path container-lsp-name;

```

```

    }
  }

  OSPF [edit]
    protocols {
      ospf {
        area 0.0.0.0 {
          label-switched-path container-lsp-name;
        }
      }
    }
  }

```



NOTE: The IGP-FA is applied to both container LSPs and regular point-to-point LSPs. If a container LSP and a point-to-point LSP share the same name, the point-to-point LSP is given preference for FA.

Static Route Support

Static routes often include only one or very few paths to a destination and generally do not change. These routes are used for stitching services when policies and other protocols are not configured.

To advertise a container LSP as a static route, the LSP name needs to be configured under the static route configuration. For example:

```

Static Route [edit]
  routing-options {
    static {
      route destination {
        lsp-next-hop container-lsp-name;
      }
    }
  }

```



NOTE: The static route support is applied to both container LSPs and regular point-to-point LSPs. If a container LSP and a point-to-point LSP share the same name, the point-to-point LSP is given preference for static routing.

Configuration Statements Supported for Container LSPs

Table 15 on page 473 lists the MPLS LSP configuration statements that apply to RSVP LSP and a container LSP (nominal and supplementary).

The configuration support is defined using the following terms:

- Yes—The configuration statement is supported for this type of LSP.
- No—The configuration statement is not supported for this type of LSP.
- N/A—The configuration statement is not applicable for this type of LSP.

Table 15: Applicability of RSVP LSPs Configuration to a Container LSP

Configuration Statement	RSVP LSP (Ingress)	Member LSP (Ingress)
adaptive (Default: non-adaptive)	Yes	Yes
admin-down	Yes	Yes
admin-group	Yes	Yes
admin-groups-except	Yes	Yes
apply-groups	Yes	Yes
apply-groups-except	Yes	Yes
associate-backup-pe-groups	Yes	No
associate-lsp (No bidirectional support)	Yes	No
auto-bandwidth	Yes	Yes
backup	Yes	No
bandwidth	Yes	Yes
class-of-service	Yes	Yes
corouted-bidirectional (No bidirectional support)	Yes	No
corouted-bidirectional-passive (No bidirectional support)	Yes	No
description	Yes	Yes
disable	Yes	Yes
egress-protection	Yes	No
exclude-srlg	Yes	Yes
fast-reroute (Same fast reroute for all member LSPs)	Yes	Yes

Table 15: Applicability of RSVP LSPs Configuration to a Container LSP (*continued*)

Configuration Statement	RSVP LSP (Ingress)	Member LSP (Ingress)
from	Yes	Yes
hop-limit	Yes	Yes
install	Yes	Yes
inter-domain (Same termination router)	Yes	Yes
secondary (All LSPs are primary)	Yes	No
ldp-tunneling (All LSPs do tunneling)	Yes	Yes
least-fill	Yes	Yes
link-protection (All LSPs share same link protection mechanism)	Yes	Yes
lsp-attributes	Yes	Yes
lsp-external-controller	Yes	No
metric (All LSPs are same)	Yes	Yes
most-fill	Yes	Yes
no-cspf (LSPs use IGP)	Yes	Yes
no-decrement-ttl (All LSPs share same TTL behavior)	Yes	Yes
no-install-to-address	Yes	Yes
no-record	Yes	Yes
node-link-protection (All LSPs share same node-link protection mechanism)	Yes	Yes

Table 15: Applicability of RSVP LSPs Configuration to a Container LSP (*continued*)

Configuration Statement	RSVP LSP (Ingress)	Member LSP (Ingress)
oam	Yes	Yes
optimize-hold-dead-delay (All LSPs have same value)	Yes	Yes
optimize-switchover-delay (All LSPs have same value)	Yes	Yes
optimize-timer (All LSPs have same value)	Yes	Yes
p2mp	Yes	N/A
policing (Variable traffic)	Yes	No
preference	Yes	Yes
primary (All paths are primary)	Yes	No
random	Yes	Yes
record	Yes	Yes
retry-limit (Applicable to members)	Yes	Yes
retry-timer (Applicable to members)	Yes	Yes
revert-timer (No secondary LSP)	Yes	No
secondary (All LSPs are primary)	Yes	No
soft-preemption	Yes	Yes

Table 15: Applicability of RSVP LSPs Configuration to a Container LSP (*continued*)

Configuration Statement	RSVP LSP (Ingress)	Member LSP (Ingress)
standby (All LSPs are standby)	Yes	No
template	Yes	No
to	Yes	Yes
traceoptions	Yes	Yes
ultimate-hop-popping	Yes	Yes

Impact of Configuring Container LSPs on Network Performance

A container LSP is a container LSP that allows multiple member LSPs to co-exist and be managed as a bundle. The member LSPs are similar to independent point-to-point RSVP LSPs. As a result, resource consumption is similar to the sum of resources consumed by each point-to-point RSVP LSP. However, provisioning a container LSP is more efficient, as under-utilized member LSPs are dynamically removed, thus saving memory and CPU resources.

The container LSP features are dependent on the presence of a functional base MPLS RSVP implementation. As a result, a container LSP does not introduce any security considerations beyond the existing considerations for the base MPLS RSVP functionality. The categories of possible attacks and countermeasures are as follows:

- Interaction with processes and router configuration

No new communication mechanisms with external hosts are required for a container LSP. Data arrives at the RSVP module through local software processes and router configuration, other than RSVP neighbor adjacency. Junos OS provides security controls on access to the router and router configuration.

- Communication with external RSVP neighbors

RSVP signaled MPLS LSPs depend on the services of RSVP and IGP to communicate RSVP messages among neighboring routers across the network. Because the RSVP sessions involve communication outside of the local router, they are subject to many forms of attack, such as spoofing of peers, injection of falsified RSVP messages and route updates, and attacks on the underlying TCP/UDP transport for sessions. Junos OS provides countermeasures for such attack vectors.

- Resource limits and denial of service

Junos OS provides several mechanisms through policers and filters to protect against denial-of-service attacks based on injecting higher than the expected traffic demands. At the MPLS LSP level, Junos OS allows operators to configure limits on the LSP

bandwidth and the number of LSPs. However, like point-to-point RSVP LSPs, container LSPs do not enforce limits on the volume of traffic forwarded over these LSPs.

Supported and Unsupported Features

Junos OS supports the following container LSP features:

- Equal-bandwidth-based LSP splitting mechanism
- Aggregate-bandwidth-based LSP splitting and merging in a make-before-break way
- LSP-number-based naming mechanism for dynamically created member LSPs
- Periodic sampling mechanisms to estimate aggregate bandwidth
- Interoperability with auto-bandwidth feature
- ECMP using the dynamically created LSPs
- LDP-tunneling on the dynamically created LSP
- Configuring container LSP using IGP shortcuts
- Aggregated Ethernet links
- Logical systems

Junos OS does **not** support the following container LSP functionality:

- Node and link disjoint paths for different LSPs between an ingress and an egress routing device
- Bandwidth allocation policy different from equal bandwidth policy at the normalization event
- Constraint-based routing path computation to find equal IGP cost paths for different LSPs
- RSVP objects, such as **MLSP_TUNNEL Sender Template**, and **MLSP_TUNNEL Filter Specification** defined in [KOMPELLA-MLSP]
- Change in topology as a trigger for LSP splitting and merging
- Change in topology and link failure as a trigger for normalization, unless member LSPs go down
- Egress protection on container LSP
- Container LSP as a backup LSP for IGP interface
- Container LSP configured as IGP interface as forwarding address
- Container LSP as provider tunnel for multicast VPNs
- Dynamic LSPs for normalization
- CCC using container LSP
- Secondary paths for container LSP
- Bidirectional container LSP

- Policing
- Static routes using container LSPs as next hops on a best-effort basis
- External path computing entity, such as PCE
- Graceful Routing Engine switchover
- Nonstop active routing
- Unified ISSU
- Multichassis
- IPv6

Related Documentation

- [Example: Configuring Dynamic Bandwidth Management Using Container LSP on page 482](#)
- [Maximize Bandwidth Utilization with Juniper Networks TE++](#)

Configuring Dynamic Bandwidth Management Using Container LSP

You can configure a container LSP to enable load balancing across multiple point-to-point LSPs dynamically. A container LSP includes one or more member LSPs between the same ingress and egress routing devices. The member LSPs are similar to independent point-to-point LSPs, and each member LSP takes a different path to the same destination and can be routed along a different IGP cost path.

A container LSP provides support for dynamic bandwidth management by enabling the ingress router to dynamically add and remove member LSPs through a process called LSP splitting and LSP merging, respectively, based on configuration and aggregate traffic. Besides addition and deletion, member LSPs can also be re-optimized with different bandwidth values in a make-before-break way.

Before you begin:

1. Configure the device interfaces.
2. Configure the device router ID and autonomous system number.
3. Configure the following protocols:
 - RSVP
 - BGP
 - Configure a BGP group to peer device with remote provider edge (PE) device.
 - OSPF
 - Enable traffic engineering capabilities.
4. Configure a VRF routing instance.

To configure the PE device:

1. Enable MPLS on all the interfaces (excluding the management interface).

```
[edit protocols]
user@PE1# set mpls interface all
user@PE1# set mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
```

2. Configure the MPLS statistics parameters.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PE1# set mpls statistics file file-name
user@PE1# set mpls statistics file size size
user@PE1# set mpls statistics interval seconds
user@PE1# set mpls statistics auto-bandwidth
```

3. Configure the label-switched path (LSP) template parameters.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path template-name template
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path template-name optimize-timer seconds
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path template-name link-protection
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path template-name adaptive
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path template-name auto-bandwidth
    adjust-interval seconds
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path template-name auto-bandwidth
    adjust-threshold seconds
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path template-name auto-bandwidth
    minimum-bandwidth mbps
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path template-name auto-bandwidth
    maximum-bandwidth mbps
```

4. Configure a container LSP between the two PE routers, and assign the LSP template.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path container-lsp-name to
    remote-PE-ip-address
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path container-lsp-name
    label-switched-path-template template-name
```

5. Configure the container LSP parameters.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path container-lsp-name
    splitting-merging maximum-member-lsps number
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path container-lsp-name
    splitting-merging minimum-member-lsps number
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path container-lsp-name
    splitting-merging splitting-bandwidth mbps
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path container-lsp-name
    splitting-merging merging-bandwidth mbps
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path container-lsp-name
    splitting-merging maximum-signaling-bandwidth mbps
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path container-lsp-name
    splitting-merging minimum-signaling-bandwidth mbps
```

```

user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path container-lsp-name
splitting-merging normalization normalize-interval seconds
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path container-lsp-name
splitting-merging normalization failover-normalization
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path container-lsp-name
splitting-merging normalization normalization-retry-duration seconds
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path container-lsp-name
splitting-merging normalization normalization-retry-limits number
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path container-lsp-name
splitting-merging sampling cut-off-threshold number
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path container-lsp-name
splitting-merging sampling use-percentile number

```

6. Configure the policy statement to load-balance traffic.

```

[edit policy-options]
user@PE1# set policy-statement first-policy-name term 1 from protocol direct
user@PE1# set policy-statement first-policy-name term 1 then accept
user@PE1# set policy-statement second-policy-name then load-balance per-packet

```



NOTE: The policy to load-balance traffic should be assigned to the forwarding table configuration under the [edit routing-options] hierarchy level.

```

user@PE1# set forwarding-table export pplb

```

7. Verify and commit the configuration.

For example:

```

[edit protocols]
user@PE1# set rsvp preemption aggressive
user@PE1# set rsvp interface all aggregate
user@PE1# set rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
user@PE1# set rsvp interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@PE1# set rsvp interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@PE1# set mpls statistics file auto-bw
user@PE1# set mpls statistics file size 10m
user@PE1# set mpls statistics interval 10
user@PE1# set mpls statistics auto-bandwidth
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path PE1-to-PE2-template1 template
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path PE1-to-PE2-template1 optimize-timer 30
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path PE1-to-PE2-template1 link-protection
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path PE1-to-PE2-template1 adaptive
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path PE1-to-PE2-template1 auto-bandwidth
adjust-interval 300
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path PE1-to-PE2-template1 auto-bandwidth
adjust-threshold 5
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path PE1-to-PE2-template1 auto-bandwidth
minimum-bandwidth 10m
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path PE1-to-PE2-template1 auto-bandwidth
maximum-bandwidth 10m
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path PE1-PE2-template-1 template

```

```
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path PE1-PE2-template-1 auto-bandwidth
adjust-interval 8000
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path PE1-PE2-template-1 auto-bandwidth
minimum-bandwidth 5m
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path PE1-PE2-template-1 auto-bandwidth
maximum-bandwidth 10m
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
label-switched-path-template PE1-to-PE2-template1
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100 to
10.255.102.128
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
splitting-merging maximum-member-lsps 20
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
splitting-merging minimum-member-lsps 2
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
splitting-merging splitting-bandwidth 40m
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
splitting-merging merging-bandwidth 6m
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
splitting-merging maximum-signaling-bandwidth 10m
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
splitting-merging minimum-signaling-bandwidth 10m
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
splitting-merging normalization normalize-interval 400
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
splitting-merging normalization failover-normalization
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
splitting-merging normalization normalization-retry-duration 20
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
splitting-merging normalization normalization-retry-limits 3
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
splitting-merging sampling cut-off-threshold 1
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
splitting-merging sampling use-percentile 90
user@PE1# set mpls interface all
user@PE1# set mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
user@PE1# set bgp group to-PE2 type internal
user@PE1# set bgp group to-PE2 local-address 10.255.102.166
user@PE1# set bgp group to-PE2 family inet-vpn unicast
user@PE1# set bgp group to-PE2 export direct
user@PE1# set bgp group to-PE2 neighbor 10.255.102.128
user@PE1# set ospf traffic-engineering
user@PE1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
user@PE1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
user@PE1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0 metric 100

[edit policy-options]
user@PE1# set policy-statement direct term 1 from protocol direct
user@PE1# set policy-statement direct term 1 then accept
user@PE1# set policy-statement pplb then load-balance per-packet

[edit]
user@PE1# commit
commit complete
```

Related Documentation

- [Dynamic Bandwidth Management Using Container LSP Overview on page 451](#)
- [Example: Configuring Dynamic Bandwidth Management Using Container LSP on page 482](#)

Example: Configuring Dynamic Bandwidth Management Using Container LSP

This example shows how to enable dynamic bandwidth management by configuring container label-switched paths (LSPs) that enable load balancing across multiple point-to-point member LSPs.

- [Requirements on page 482](#)
- [Overview on page 482](#)
- [Configuration on page 483](#)
- [Verification on page 492](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Five routers that can be a combination of M Series, MX Series, or T Series routers, out of which two routers are provider edge (PE) routers and three routers are provider (P) routers
- Junos OS Release 14.2 or later running on all the routers

Before you begin:

1. Configure the device interfaces.
2. Configure the autonomous system numbers and router IDs for the devices.
3. Configure the following protocols:
 - RSVP
 - MPLS
 - BGP
 - OSPF

Overview

Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, a new type of LSP, called a container LSP, is introduced to enable load balancing across multiple point-to-point LSPs. A container LSP includes one or more member LSPs between the same ingress and egress routing devices. The member LSPs are similar to independent point-to-point LSPs, and each member LSP takes a different path to the same destination and can be routed along a different IGP cost path.

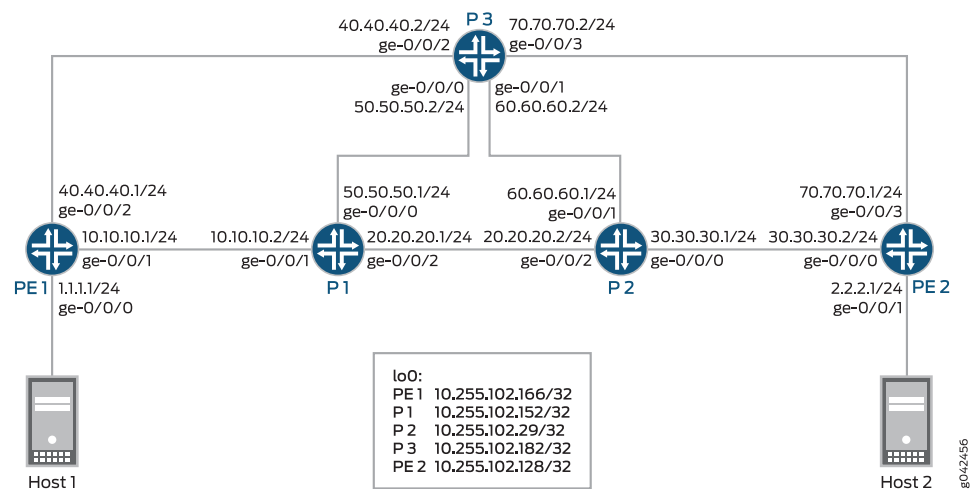
A container LSP provides support for dynamic bandwidth management by enabling the ingress router to dynamically add and remove member LSPs through a process called

LSP splitting and LSP merging, respectively, based on configuration and aggregate traffic. Besides addition and deletion, member LSPs can also be re-optimized with different bandwidth values in a make-before-break way.

Topology

Figure 43 on page 483 is a sample topology configured with container LSPs.

Figure 43: Dynamic Bandwidth Management Using Container LSP



In this example, Routers PE1 and PE2 are the PE routers connected to hosts Host1 and Host2, respectively. The core routers, Routers P1, and P2, and P3 connect to the PE routers.

Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level, and then enter **commit** from configuration mode.

```
PE1 set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.1/24
PE1 set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.10.1/24
PE1 set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
PE1 set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 40.40.40.1/24
PE1 set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
PE1 set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.102.166/32
PE1 set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls
PE1 set routing-options router-id 10.255.102.166
PE1 set routing-options autonomous-system 1234
PE1 set routing-options forwarding-table export pplib
PE1 set protocols rsvp preemption aggressive
PE1 set protocols rsvp interface all aggregate
PE1 set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
PE1 set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/1.0
PE1 set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/2.0
PE1 set protocols mpls statistics file auto-bw
```

```
set protocols mpls statistics file size 10m
set protocols mpls statistics interval 10
set protocols mpls statistics auto-bandwidth
set protocols mpls label-switched-path PE1-to-PE2-template1 template
set protocols mpls label-switched-path PE1-to-PE2-template1 optimize-timer 30
set protocols mpls label-switched-path PE1-to-PE2-template1 link-protection
set protocols mpls label-switched-path PE1-to-PE2-template1 adaptive
set protocols mpls label-switched-path PE1-to-PE2-template1 auto-bandwidth
  adjust-interval 300
set protocols mpls label-switched-path PE1-to-PE2-template1 auto-bandwidth
  adjust-threshold 5
set protocols mpls label-switched-path PE1-to-PE2-template1 auto-bandwidth
  minimum-bandwidth 10m
set protocols mpls label-switched-path PE1-to-PE2-template1 auto-bandwidth
  maximum-bandwidth 10m
set protocols mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
  label-switched-path-template PE1-to-PE2-template1
set protocols mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100 to
  10.255.102.128
set protocols mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
  splitting-merging maximum-member-lsps 20
set protocols mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
  splitting-merging minimum-member-lsps 2
set protocols mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
  splitting-merging splitting-bandwidth 40m
set protocols mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
  splitting-merging merging-bandwidth 6m
set protocols mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
  splitting-merging maximum-signaling-bandwidth 10m
set protocols mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
  splitting-merging minimum-signaling-bandwidth 10m
set protocols mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
  splitting-merging normalization normalize-interval 400
set protocols mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
  splitting-merging normalization failover-normalization
set protocols mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
  splitting-merging normalization normalization-retry-duration 20
set protocols mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
  splitting-merging normalization normalization-retry-limits 3
set protocols mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
  splitting-merging sampling cut-off-threshold 1
set protocols mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
  splitting-merging sampling use-percentile 90
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols bgp group to-PE2 type internal
set protocols bgp group to-PE2 local-address 10.255.102.166
set protocols bgp group to-PE2 family inet-vpn unicast
set protocols bgp group to-PE2 export direct
set protocols bgp group to-PE2 neighbor 10.255.102.128
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0 metric 100
set policy-options policy-statement direct term 1 from protocol direct
set policy-options policy-statement direct term 1 then accept
```

```

set policy-options policy-statement pplb then load-balance per-packet
set routing-instances vpn1 instance-type vrf
set routing-instances vpn1 interface ge-0/0/0.0
set routing-instances vpn1 route-distinguisher 10.255.102.166:1
set routing-instances vpn1 vrf-target target:1:1
set routing-instances vpn1 vrf-table-label

```

P1

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 50.50.50.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.10.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 20.20.20.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.102.152/32
set protocols rsvp interface all aggregate
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/0.0 metric 100

```

P2

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 30.30.30.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 60.60.60.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 20.20.20.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.102.29/32
set protocols rsvp interface all aggregate
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls statistics file auto_bw
set protocols mpls statistics file size 10m
set protocols mpls statistics interval 5
set protocols mpls statistics auto-bandwidth
set protocols mpls icmp-tunneling
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0 metric 100

```

P3

```

set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 50.50.50.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 60.60.60.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 40.40.40.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 70.70.70.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.102.182/32
set protocols rsvp interface all aggregate

```

```
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls icmp-tunneling
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
```

```
PE2 set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 30.30.30.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 2.2.2.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 70.70.70.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.102.128/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls
set routing-options router-id 10.255.102.128
set routing-options autonomous-system 1234
set protocols rsvp interface all aggregate
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols bgp group to-PE1 type internal
set protocols bgp group to-PE1 local-address 10.255.102.128
set protocols bgp group to-PE1 family inet-vpn unicast
set protocols bgp group to-PE1 neighbor 10.255.102.166
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
set policy-options policy-statement direct from protocol direct
set policy-options policy-statement direct then accept
set routing-instances vpn1 instance-type vrf
set routing-instances vpn1 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set routing-instances vpn1 route-distinguisher 10.255.102.128:1
set routing-instances vpn1 vrf-target target:1:1
set routing-instances vpn1 vrf-table-label
```

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires that you navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure Router PE1:

1. Configure the Router PE1 interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.1.1/24
```

```
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.10.1/24
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
```

```
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 40.40.40.1/24
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
```

```

user@PE1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.102.166/32
user@PE1# set lo0 unit 0 family mpls

```

2. Configure the router ID and autonomous system number for Router PE1.

```

[edit routing-options]
user@PE1# set router-id 10.255.102.166
user@PE1# set autonomous-system 1234

```

3. Enable the policy to load-balance traffic.

```

[edit routing-options]
user@PE1# set forwarding-table export pplb

```

4. Enable RSVP on all Router PE1 interfaces (excluding the management interface).

```

[edit protocols]
user@PE1# set rsvp preemption aggressive
user@PE1# set rsvp interface all aggregate
user@PE1# set rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
user@PE1# set rsvp interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@PE1# set rsvp interface ge-0/0/2.0

```

5. Enable MPLS on all the interfaces of Router PE1 (excluding the management interface).

```

[edit protocols]
user@PE1# set mpls interface all
user@PE1# set mpls interface fxp0.0 disable

```

6. Configure the MPLS statistics parameters.

```

[edit protocols]
user@PE1# set mpls statistics file auto-bw
user@PE1# set mpls statistics file size 10m
user@PE1# set mpls statistics interval 10
user@PE1# set mpls statistics auto-bandwidth

```

7. Configure the label-switched path (LSP) template parameters.

```

[edit protocols]
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path PE1-to-PE2-template1 template
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path PE1-to-PE2-template1 optimize-timer 30
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path PE1-to-PE2-template1 link-protection
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path PE1-to-PE2-template1 adaptive
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path PE1-to-PE2-template1 auto-bandwidth
adjust-interval 300
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path PE1-to-PE2-template1 auto-bandwidth
adjust-threshold 5
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path PE1-to-PE2-template1 auto-bandwidth
minimum-bandwidth 10m
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path PE1-to-PE2-template1 auto-bandwidth
maximum-bandwidth 10m

```

8. Configure a container LSP between Router PE1 and Router PE2, and assign the PE1-to-PE2-template1 LSP template.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100 to
10.255.102.128
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
label-switched-path-template PE1-to-PE2-template1
```

9. Configure the container LSP parameters.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
splitting-merging maximum-member-lsps 20
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
splitting-merging minimum-member-lsps 2
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
splitting-merging splitting-bandwidth 40m
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
splitting-merging merging-bandwidth 6m
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
splitting-merging maximum-signaling-bandwidth 10m
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
splitting-merging minimum-signaling-bandwidth 10m
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
splitting-merging normalization normalize-interval 400
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
splitting-merging normalization failover-normalization
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
splitting-merging normalization normalization-retry-duration 20
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
splitting-merging normalization normalization-retry-limits 3
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
splitting-merging sampling cut-off-threshold 1
user@PE1# set mpls container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100
splitting-merging sampling use-percentile 90
```

10. Configure the BGP group, and assign the local and neighbor IP addresses.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PE1# set bgp group to-PE2 type internal
user@PE1# set bgp group to-PE2 local-address 10.255.102.166
user@PE1# set bgp group to-PE2 neighbor 10.255.102.128
user@PE1# set bgp group to-PE2 family inet-vpn unicast
user@PE1# set bgp group to-PE2 export direct
```

11. Enable OSPF on all the interfaces of Router PE1 (excluding the management interface) along with traffic engineering capabilities.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PE1# set ospf traffic-engineering
user@PE1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
user@PE1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
user@PE1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0 metric 100
```

12. Configure the policy statement to load-balance traffic.


```
[edit policy-options]
user@PE1# set policy-statement direct term 1 from protocol direct
user@PE1# set policy-statement direct term 1 then accept
user@PE1# set policy-statement pplb then load-balance per-packet
```
13. Configure a routing instance on Router PE1, and assign the routing instance interface.


```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE1# set vpn1 instance-type vrf
user@PE1# set vpn1 interface ge-0/0/0.0
```
14. Configure the route distinguisher, vrf target, and vrf-table label values for the VRF routing instance.


```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE1# set vpn1 route-distinguisher 10.255.102.166:1
user@PE1# set vpn1 vrf-target target:1:1
user@PE1# set vpn1 vrf-table-label
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show routing-options**, **show protocols**, **show policy-options**, and **show routing-options** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@PE1# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 1.1.1.1/24;
    }
  }
}
ge-0/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.10.10.1/24;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-0/0/2 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 40.40.40.1/24;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
```

```
        address 10.255.102.166/32;
    }
    family mpls;
}

user@PE1# show routing-options
router-id 10.255.102.166;
autonomous-system 1234;
forwarding-table {
    export pplb;
}

user@PE1# show protocols
rsdp {
    preemption aggressive;
    interface all {
        aggregate;
    }
    interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
    }
    interface ge-0/0/1.0;
    interface ge-0/0/2.0;
}
mpls {
    statistics {
        file auto-bw size 10m;
        interval 10;
        auto-bandwidth;
    }
    label-switched-path PE1-to-PE2-template1 {
        template;
        optimize-timer 30;
        link-protection;
        adaptive;
        auto-bandwidth {
            adjust-interval 300;
            adjust-threshold 5;
            minimum-bandwidth 10m;
            maximum-bandwidth 10m;
        }
    }
}
container-label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container-100 {
    label-switched-path-template {
        PE1-to-PE2-template1;
    }
    to 10.255.102.128;
    splitting-merging {
        maximum-member-lsps 20;
        minimum-member-lsps 2;
        splitting-bandwidth 40m;
        merging-bandwidth 6m;
        maximum-signaling-bandwidth 10m;
        minimum-signaling-bandwidth 10m;
        normalization {
            normalize-interval 400;
        }
    }
}
```

```

        failover-normalization;
        normalization-retry-duration 20;
        normalization-retry-limits 3;
    }
    sampling {
        cut-off-threshold 1;
        use-percentile 90;
    }
}
interface all;
interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}
}
bgp {
    group to-PE2 {
        type internal;
        local-address 10.255.102.166;
        family inet-vpn {
            unicast;
        }
        export direct;
        neighbor 10.255.102.128;
    }
}
ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface all;
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
        interface ge-0/0/2.0 {
            metric 100;
        }
    }
}

user@PE1# show policy-options
policy-statement direct {
    term 1 {
        from protocol direct;
        then accept;
    }
}
policy-statement pplb {
    then load-balance {
        per-packet;
    }
}

user@PE1# show routing-instances
vpn1 {
    instance-type vrf;
    interface ge-0/0/0.0;
    route-distinguisher 10.255.102.166:1;
}

```

```
vrf-target target:1:1;  
vrf-table-label;  
}
```

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- [Verifying the Container LSP Status Without Bandwidth on page 492](#)
- [Verifying the Container LSP Status with Increased Bandwidth \(Before Normalization\) on page 496](#)
- [Verifying the Container LSP Status with Increased Bandwidth \(After Normalization\) on page 498](#)
- [Verifying the Container LSP Splitting Process on page 502](#)
- [Verifying the Container LSP Statistics on page 502](#)
- [Verifying the Container LSP Status with Decreased Bandwidth \(Before Normalization\) on page 503](#)
- [Verifying the Container LSP Status with Decreased Bandwidth \(After Normalization\) on page 503](#)
- [Verifying the Container LSP Merging Process on page 504](#)
- [Verifying Failover Normalization on page 505](#)
- [Verifying Incremental Normalization on page 507](#)

Verifying the Container LSP Status Without Bandwidth

Purpose Verify the status of the container LSP.

Action From operational mode, run the **show mpls container-lsp extensive** command.

```

user@PE1> show mpls container-lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
Container LSP name: PE1-PE2-container-100, State: Up, Member count: 2
Normalization
  Min LSPs: 2, Max LSPs: 20
  Aggregate bandwidth: 20Mbps, Sampled Aggregate bandwidth: 0bps
  NormalizeTimer: 400 secs, NormalizeThreshold: 10%
  Max Signaling BW: 10Mbps, Min Signaling BW: 10Mbps, Splitting BW: 40Mbps, Merging
  BW: 6Mbps
  Mode: incremental-normalization, failover-normalization
  Sampling: Outlier cut-off 1, Percentile 90 of Aggregate
  Normalization in 143 second(s)
  36 Jun  5 04:12:17.497 Clear history and statistics: on container
  (PE1-PE2-container-100)
  35 Jun  5 04:12:17.497 Avoid normalization: not needed with bandwidth 0 bps
  34 Jun  5 04:05:37.484 Clear history and statistics: on container
  (PE1-PE2-container-100)
  33 Jun  5 04:05:37.484 Avoid normalization: not needed with bandwidth 0 bps
  32 Jun  5 03:58:57.470 Clear history and statistics: on container
  (PE1-PE2-container-100)
  31 Jun  5 03:58:57.470 Avoid normalization: not needed with bandwidth 0 bps
  30 Jun  5 03:52:17.455 Clear history and statistics: on container
  (PE1-PE2-container-100)
  29 Jun  5 03:52:17.455 Avoid normalization: not needed with bandwidth 0 bps
  28 Jun  5 03:45:37.440 Clear history and statistics: on container
  (PE1-PE2-container-100)
  27 Jun  5 03:45:37.440 Avoid normalization: not needed with bandwidth 0 bps
  26 Jun  5 03:38:59.013 Normalization complete: container (PE1-PE2-container-100)
  with 2 members
  25 Jun  5 03:38:57.423 Delete member LSPs: PE1-PE2-container-100-3 through
  PE1-PE2-container-100-7
  24 Jun  5 03:38:57.423 Normalize: container (PE1-PE2-container-100) create 2
  LSPs, min bw 10000000bps, member count 7
  23 Jun  5 03:38:57.423 Normalize: normalization with aggregate bandwidth 0 bps

  22 Jun  5 03:32:19.019 Normalization complete: container (PE1-PE2-container-100)
  with 7 members
  21 Jun  5 03:32:17.404 Clear history and statistics: on container
  (PE1-PE2-container-100)
  20 Jun  5 03:32:17.403 Normalize: container (PE1-PE2-container-100) into 7
  members - each with bandwidth 10000000 bps
  19 Jun  5 03:32:17.403 Normalize: normalization with aggregate bandwidth
  62914560 bps
  18 Jun  5 03:32:17.403 Normalize: normalizaton with 62914560 bps
  17 Jun  5 03:32:09.219 Normalization complete: container (PE1-PE2-container-100)
  with 7 members
  16 Jun  5 03:32:07.600 Clear history and statistics: on container
  (PE1-PE2-container-100)
  15 Jun  5 03:32:07.600 Normalize: container (PE1-PE2-container-100) into 7
  members - each with bandwidth 10000000 bps
  14 Jun  5 03:32:07.599 Normalize: normalization with aggregate bandwidth
  62914560 bps
  13 Jun  5 03:32:07.599 Normalize: normalizaton with 62914560 bps
  12 Jun  5 03:26:57.295 Clear history and statistics: on container
  (PE1-PE2-container-100)
  11 Jun  5 03:26:57.295 Avoid normalization: not needed with bandwidth 0 bps
  10 Jun  5 03:20:18.297 Normalization complete: container (PE1-PE2-container-100)
  with 2 members

```

```

    9 Jun  5 03:20:17.281 Normalize: container (PE1-PE2-container-100) create 2
LSPs, min bw 10000000bps, member count 0
    8 Jun  5 03:20:17.281 Normalize: normalization with aggregate bandwidth 0 bps

    7 Jun  5 03:17:43.218 Clear history and statistics: on container
(PE1-PE2-container-100)
    6 Jun  5 03:17:43.218 Avoid normalization: not needed with bandwidth 0 bps
    5 Jun  5 03:17:43.212 Normalize: container (PE1-PE2-container-100) received
PathErr on member PE1-PE2-container-100-2
    4 Jun  5 03:17:43.212 Normalize: container (PE1-PE2-container-100) received
PathErr on member PE1-PE2-container-100-1
    3 Jun  5 03:12:47.323 Normalization complete: container (PE1-PE2-container-100)
with 2 members
    2 Jun  5 03:12:16.555 Normalize: container (PE1-PE2-container-100) create 2
LSPs, min bw 10000000bps, member count 0
    1 Jun  5 03:12:16.555 Normalize: normalization with aggregate bandwidth 0 bps

10.255.102.128
  From: 10.255.102.166, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: PE1-PE2-container-100-1

  ActivePath: (primary)
  LSPTYPE: Dynamic Configured, Penultimate hop popping
  LoadBalance: Random
  Autobandwidth
  MinBW: 10Mbps, MaxBW: 10Mbps
  AdjustTimer: 300 secs
  Max AvgBW util: 0bps, Bandwidth Adjustment in 12 second(s).
  Overflow limit: 0, Overflow sample count: 0
  Underflow limit: 0, Underflow sample count: 0, Underflow Max AvgBW: 0bps
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary                               State: Up
    Priorities: 7 0
    Bandwidth: 10Mbps
    SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 3)
10.10.10.2 S 20.20.20.2 S 30.30.30.2 S
  Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt
20=Node-ID):
    10.10.10.2 20.20.20.2 30.30.30.2
    17 Jun  5 03:38:59.013 Make-before-break: Switched to new instance
    16 Jun  5 03:38:58.003 Record Route: 10.10.10.2 20.20.20.2 30.30.30.2
    15 Jun  5 03:38:58.003 Up
    14 Jun  5 03:38:57.423 Originate make-before-break call
    13 Jun  5 03:38:57.423 CSPF: computation result accepted 10.10.10.2 20.20.20.2
30.30.30.2
    12 Jun  5 03:33:30.400 CSPF: computation result ignored, new path no benefit
    11 Jun  5 03:32:17.403 Pending old path instance deletion
    10 Jun  5 03:32:09.218 Make-before-break: Switched to new instance
    9 Jun  5 03:32:08.202 Record Route: 10.10.10.2 20.20.20.2 30.30.30.2
    8 Jun  5 03:32:08.202 Up
    7 Jun  5 03:32:07.603 Originate make-before-break call
    6 Jun  5 03:32:07.603 CSPF: computation result accepted 10.10.10.2 20.20.20.2
30.30.30.2
    5 Jun  5 03:20:18.278 Selected as active path
    4 Jun  5 03:20:18.277 Record Route: 10.10.10.2 20.20.20.2 30.30.30.2
    3 Jun  5 03:20:18.277 Up
    2 Jun  5 03:20:17.281 Originate Call
    1 Jun  5 03:20:17.281 CSPF: computation result accepted 10.10.10.2 20.20.20.2
30.30.30.2
  Created: Thu Jun  5 03:20:16 2014

```

```

10.255.102.128
  From: 10.255.102.166, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPName: PE1-PE2-container-100-2

  ActivePath: (primary)
  LSPType: Dynamic Configured, Penultimate hop popping
  LoadBalance: Random
  Autobandwidth
  MinBW: 10Mbps, MaxBW: 10Mbps
  AdjustTimer: 300 secs
  Max AvgBW util: 0bps, Bandwidth Adjustment in 76 second(s).
  Overflow limit: 0, Overflow sample count: 0
  Underflow limit: 0, Underflow sample count: 0, Underflow Max AvgBW: 0bps
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary                               State: Up
    Priorities: 7 0
    Bandwidth: 10Mbps
    SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 3)
10.10.10.2 S 20.20.20.2 S 30.30.30.2 S
  Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt
20=Node-ID):
    10.10.10.2 20.20.20.2 30.30.30.2
    17 Jun  5 03:38:59.013 Make-before-break: Switched to new instance
    16 Jun  5 03:38:58.002 Record Route:  10.10.10.2 20.20.20.2 30.30.30.2
    15 Jun  5 03:38:58.002 Up
    14 Jun  5 03:38:57.423 Originate make-before-break call
    13 Jun  5 03:38:57.423 CSPF: computation result accepted  10.10.10.2 20.20.20.2
30.30.30.2
    12 Jun  5 03:33:26.189 CSPF: computation result ignored, new path no benefit
    11 Jun  5 03:32:17.403 Pending old path instance deletion
    10 Jun  5 03:32:09.219 Make-before-break: Switched to new instance
    9 Jun  5 03:32:08.204 Record Route:  10.10.10.2 20.20.20.2 30.30.30.2
    8 Jun  5 03:32:08.204 Up
    7 Jun  5 03:32:07.603 Originate make-before-break call
    6 Jun  5 03:32:07.603 CSPF: computation result accepted  10.10.10.2 20.20.20.2
30.30.30.2
    5 Jun  5 03:20:18.297 Selected as active path
    4 Jun  5 03:20:18.295 Record Route:  10.10.10.2 20.20.20.2 30.30.30.2
    3 Jun  5 03:20:18.295 Up
    2 Jun  5 03:20:17.281 Originate Call
    1 Jun  5 03:20:17.281 CSPF: computation result accepted  10.10.10.2 20.20.20.2
30.30.30.2
  Created: Thu Jun  5 03:20:16 2014
Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

Meaning The container LSP is established between Routers PE1 and PE2.

Verifying the Container LSP Status with Increased Bandwidth (Before Normalization)

Purpose Verify the status of the container LSP with increased bandwidth before normalization happens.

Action From operational mode, run the **show mpls container-lsp extensive** command.

```

user@PE1> show mpls container-lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
Container LSP name: PE1-PE2-container-100, State: Up, Member count: 2
Normalization
  Min LSPs: 2, Max LSPs: 20
  Aggregate bandwidth: 20Mbps, Sampled Aggregate bandwidth: 42.6984Mbps
  NormalizeTimer: 400 secs, NormalizeThreshold: 10%
  Max Signaling BW: 10Mbps, Min Signaling BW: 10Mbps, Splitting BW: 40Mbps, Merging
  BW: 6Mbps
  Mode: incremental-normalization, failover-normalization
  Sampling: Outlier cut-off 1, Percentile 90 of Aggregate
  Normalization in 321 second(s)
    3 Jun  5 21:22:34.731 Normalization complete: container (PE1-PE2-container-100)
    with 2 members
    2 Jun  5 21:22:15.503 Normalize: container (PE1-PE2-container-100) create 2
    LSPs, min bw 100000000bps, member count 0
    1 Jun  5 21:22:15.503 Normalize: normalization with aggregate bandwidth 0 bps

10.255.102.128
  From: 10.255.102.166, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: PE1-PE2-container-100-1

  ActivePath: (primary)
  Link protection desired
  LSPtype: Dynamic Configured, Penultimate hop popping
  LoadBalance: Random
  Autobandwidth
  MinBW: 10Mbps, MaxBW: 10Mbps
  AdjustTimer: 300 secs AdjustThreshold: 5%
  Max AvgBW util: 23.9893Mbps, Bandwidth Adjustment in 221 second(s).
  Overflow limit: 0, Overflow sample count: 6
  Underflow limit: 0, Underflow sample count: 0, Underflow Max AvgBW: 0bps
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary                               State: Up
    Priorities: 7 0
    Bandwidth: 10Mbps
    OptimizeTimer: 30
    SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
    Reoptimization in 9 second(s).
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 3)
10.10.10.2 S 20.20.20.2 S 30.30.30.2 S
    Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt
    20=Node-ID):
      10.255.102.166(flag=0x20) 10.10.10.2(Label=303440)
10.255.102.29(flag=0x20) 20.20.20.2(Label=302144) 10.255.102.128(flag=0x20)
30.30.30.2(Label=3)

10.255.102.128
  From: 10.255.102.166, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: PE1-PE2-container-100-2

  ActivePath: (primary)
  Link protection desired
  LSPtype: Dynamic Configured, Penultimate hop popping
  LoadBalance: Random
  Autobandwidth
  MinBW: 10Mbps, MaxBW: 10Mbps
  AdjustTimer: 300 secs AdjustThreshold: 5%
  Max AvgBW util: 22.1438Mbps, Bandwidth Adjustment in 221 second(s).
  Overflow limit: 0, Overflow sample count: 6

```

```
Underflow limit: 0, Underflow sample count: 0, Underflow Max AvgBW: 0bps
Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
*Primary                               State: Up
  Priorities: 7 0
  Bandwidth: 10Mbps
  OptimizeTimer: 30
  SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
  Reoptimization in 9 second(s).
  Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 3)
10.10.10.2 S 20.20.20.2 S 30.30.30.2 S
  Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt
20=Node-ID):
      10.255.102.166(flag=0x20) 10.10.10.2(Label=303456)
10.255.102.29(flag=0x20) 20.20.20.2(Label=302160) 10.255.102.128(flag=0x20)
30.30.30.2(Label=3)

Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0
```

Meaning Because normalization has not happened, the member LSP count remains at 2.

Verifying the Container LSP Status with Increased Bandwidth (After Normalization)

Purpose Verify the status of the container LSP with increased bandwidth after normalization happens.

Action From operational mode, run the **show mpls container-lsp extensive** command.

```

user@PE1> show mpls container-lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
Container LSP name: PE1-PE2-container-100, State: Up, Member count: 5
Normalization
  Min LSPs: 2, Max LSPs: 20
  Aggregate bandwidth: 50Mbps, Sampled Aggregate bandwidth: 45.8873Mbps
  NormalizeTimer: 400 secs, NormalizeThreshold: 10%
  Max Signaling BW: 10Mbps, Min Signaling BW: 10Mbps, Splitting BW: 40Mbps, Merging
  BW: 6Mbps
  Mode: incremental-normalization, failover-normalization
  Sampling: Outlier cut-off 1, Percentile 90 of Aggregate
  Normalization in 169 second(s)
    7 Jun 5 21:29:02.921 Normalization complete: container (PE1-PE2-container-100)
    with 5 members
    6 Jun 5 21:28:55.505 Clear history and statistics: on container
    (PE1-PE2-container-100)
    5 Jun 5 21:28:55.505 Normalize: container (PE1-PE2-container-100) into 5
    members - each with bandwidth 10000000 bps
    4 Jun 5 21:28:55.504 Normalize: normalization with aggregate bandwidth
    45281580 bps
    3 Jun 5 21:22:34.731 Normalization complete: container (PE1-PE2-container-100)
    with 2 members
    2 Jun 5 21:22:15.503 Normalize: container (PE1-PE2-container-100) create 2
    LSPs, min bw 10000000bps, member count 0
    1 Jun 5 21:22:15.503 Normalize: normalization with aggregate bandwidth 0 bps

10.255.102.128
  From: 10.255.102.166, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: PE1-PE2-container-100-1

  ActivePath: (primary)
  Link protection desired
  LSPtype: Dynamic Configured, Penultimate hop popping
  LoadBalance: Random
  Autobandwidth
  MinBW: 10Mbps, MaxBW: 10Mbps
  AdjustTimer: 300 secs AdjustThreshold: 5%
  Max AvgBW util: 11.0724Mbps, Bandwidth Adjustment in 129 second(s).
  Overflow limit: 0, Overflow sample count: 1
  Underflow limit: 0, Underflow sample count: 0, Underflow Max AvgBW: 0bps
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary State: Up
    Priorities: 7 0
    Bandwidth: 10Mbps
    OptimizeTimer: 30
    SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
    Reoptimization in 12 second(s).
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 3)
    10.10.10.2 S 20.20.20.2 S 30.30.30.2 S
    Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt
    20=Node-ID):
      10.255.102.166(flag=0x20) 10.10.10.2(Label=303488)
    10.255.102.29(flag=0x20) 20.20.20.2(Label=302224) 10.255.102.128(flag=0x20)
    30.30.30.2(Label=3)

10.255.102.128
  From: 10.255.102.166, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: PE1-PE2-container-100-2

  ActivePath: (primary)

```

```

Link protection desired
LSPTYPE: Dynamic Configured, Penultimate hop popping
LoadBalance: Random
Autobandwidth
MinBW: 10Mbps, MaxBW: 10Mbps
AdjustTimer: 300 secs AdjustThreshold: 5%
Max AvgBW util: 8.50751Mbps, Bandwidth Adjustment in 189 second(s).
Overflow limit: 0, Overflow sample count: 0
Underflow limit: 0, Underflow sample count: 11, Underflow Max AvgBW: 8.50751Mbps

Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
*Primary                               State: Up
    Priorities: 7 0
    Bandwidth: 10Mbps
    OptimizeTimer: 30
    SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
    Reoptimization in 6 second(s).
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 3)
10.10.10.2 S 20.20.20.2 S 30.30.30.2 S
    Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt
20=Node-ID):
        10.255.102.166(flag=0x20) 10.10.10.2(Label=303504)
10.255.102.29(flag=0x20) 20.20.20.2(Label=302240) 10.255.102.128(flag=0x20)
30.30.30.2(Label=3)

10.255.102.128
From: 10.255.102.166, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPName: PE1-PE2-container-100-3

ActivePath: (primary)
Link protection desired
LSPTYPE: Dynamic Configured, Penultimate hop popping
LoadBalance: Random
Autobandwidth
MinBW: 10Mbps, MaxBW: 10Mbps
AdjustTimer: 300 secs AdjustThreshold: 5%
Max AvgBW util: 9.59422Mbps, Bandwidth Adjustment in 249 second(s).
Overflow limit: 0, Overflow sample count: 0
Underflow limit: 0, Underflow sample count: 5, Underflow Max AvgBW: 9.59422Mbps

Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
*Primary                               State: Up
    Priorities: 7 0
    Bandwidth: 10Mbps
    OptimizeTimer: 30
    SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
    Reoptimization in 25 second(s).
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 3)
10.10.10.2 S 20.20.20.2 S 30.30.30.2 S
    Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt
20=Node-ID):
        10.255.102.166(flag=0x20) 10.10.10.2(Label=303472)
10.255.102.29(flag=0x20) 20.20.20.2(Label=302176) 10.255.102.128(flag=0x20)
30.30.30.2(Label=3)

10.255.102.128
From: 10.255.102.166, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPName: PE1-PE2-container-100-4

ActivePath: (primary)
Link protection desired
LSPTYPE: Dynamic Configured, Penultimate hop popping
LoadBalance: Random

```

```

Autobandwidth
MinBW: 10Mbps, MaxBW: 10Mbps
AdjustTimer: 300 secs AdjustThreshold: 5%
Max AvgBW util: 9.16169Mbps, Bandwidth Adjustment in 9 second(s).
Overflow limit: 0, Overflow sample count: 0
Underflow limit: 0, Underflow sample count: 29, Underflow Max AvgBW: 9.16169Mbps

Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
*Primary                               State: Up
  Priorities: 7 0
  Bandwidth: 10Mbps
  OptimizeTimer: 30
  SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
  Reoptimization in 1 second(s).
  Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 3)
10.10.10.2 S 20.20.20.2 S 30.30.30.2 S
  Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt
20=Node-ID):
    10.255.102.166(flag=0x20) 10.10.10.2(Label=303520)
10.255.102.29(flag=0x20) 20.20.20.2(Label=302192) 10.255.102.128(flag=0x20)
30.30.30.2(Label=3)

10.255.102.128
  From: 10.255.102.166, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: PE1-PE2-container-100-5

ActivePath: (primary)
Link protection desired
LSPTYPE: Dynamic Configured, Penultimate hop popping
LoadBalance: Random
Autobandwidth
MinBW: 10Mbps, MaxBW: 10Mbps
AdjustTimer: 300 secs AdjustThreshold: 5%
Max AvgBW util: 8.39908Mbps, Bandwidth Adjustment in 69 second(s).
Overflow limit: 0, Overflow sample count: 0
Underflow limit: 0, Underflow sample count: 23, Underflow Max AvgBW: 8.39908Mbps

Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
*Primary                               State: Up
  Priorities: 7 0
  Bandwidth: 10Mbps
  OptimizeTimer: 30
  SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
  Reoptimization in 17 second(s).
  Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 3)
10.10.10.2 S 20.20.20.2 S 30.30.30.2 S
  Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt
20=Node-ID):
    10.255.102.166(flag=0x20) 10.10.10.2(Label=303536)
10.255.102.29(flag=0x20) 20.20.20.2(Label=302208) 10.255.102.128(flag=0x20)
30.30.30.2(Label=3)
Total 5 displayed, Up 5, Down 0

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

Meaning At the expiry of the normalization timer, the container LSP is split into five member LSPs,

each with 10 Mbps (minimum and maximum signaling bandwidth). As a result, the aggregate bandwidth is 50 Mbps.

Verifying the Container LSP Splitting Process

Purpose Verify the container LSP splitting process after normalization happens.

Action From operational mode, run the **show route 2.2.2** command.

```
user@PE1> show route 2.2.2
vpn1.inet.0: 3 destinations, 3 routes (3 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

2.2.2.0/24          *[BGP/170] 00:12:14, localpref 100, from 10.255.102.128
                    AS path: I, validation-state: unverified
>to 10.10.10.2 via ge-0/0/1.0, label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container100-1
to 10.10.10.2 via ge-0/0/1.0, label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container100-2
to 10.10.10.2 via ge-0/0/1.0, label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container100-3
to 10.10.10.2 via ge-0/0/1.0, label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container100-4
to 10.10.10.2 via ge-0/0/1.0, label-switched-path PE1-PE2-container100-5
```

Meaning After LSP splitting, Router PE1 has injected the forwarding adjacency.

Verifying the Container LSP Statistics

Purpose Verify the container LSP statistics after normalization happens.

Action From operational mode, run the **show mpls container-lsp statistics** command.

```
user@PE1> show mpls container-lsp statistics
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
Container LSP name                                State      Member LSP count
PE1-PE2-container-100                             Up          5
To          From          State    Packets    Bytes    LSPname
10.255.102.128 10.255.102.166 Up    15166271   2062612856
PE1-PE2-container-100-1
10.255.102.128 10.255.102.166 Up    12289912   1671428032
PE1-PE2-container-100-2
10.255.102.128 10.255.102.166 Up    13866911   1885899896
PE1-PE2-container-100-3
10.255.102.128 10.255.102.166 Up    12558707   1707984152
PE1-PE2-container-100-4
10.255.102.128 10.255.102.166 Up    11512151   1565652536
PE1-PE2-container-100-5
```

Meaning Traffic is load-balanced across the newly created member LSPs.

Verifying the Container LSP Status with Decreased Bandwidth (Before Normalization)

Purpose Verify the status of the container LSP with decreased bandwidth before normalization happens.

Action From operational mode, run the **show mpls container-lsp detail** command.

```
user@PE1> show mpls container-lsp detail
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
Container LSP name: PE1-PE2-container-100, State: Up, Member count: 5
Normalization
  Min LSPs: 2, Max LSPs: 20
  Aggregate bandwidth: 50Mbps, Sampled Aggregate bandwidth: 2.0215Mbps
  NormalizeTimer: 400 secs, NormalizeThreshold: 10%
  Max Signaling BW: 10Mbps, Min Signaling BW: 10Mbps, Splitting BW: 40Mbps, Merging
  BW: 6Mbps
  Mode: incremental-normalization, failover-normalization
  Sampling: Outlier cut-off 1, Percentile 90 of Aggregate
  Normalization in 384 second(s)
---Output truncated---
```

Meaning Because normalization has not happened, the member LSP count remains at 5.

Verifying the Container LSP Status with Decreased Bandwidth (After Normalization)

Purpose Verify the status of the container LSP with decreased bandwidth after normalization happens.

Action From operational mode, run the **show mpls container-lsp detail** command.

```
user@PE1> show mpls container-lsp detail
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
Container LSP name: PE1-PE2-container-100, State: Up, Member count: 2
Normalization
  Min LSPs: 2, Max LSPs: 20
  Aggregate bandwidth: 20Mbps, Sampled Aggregate bandwidth: 0bps
  NormalizeTimer: 400 secs, NormalizeThreshold: 10%
  Max Signaling BW: 10Mbps, Min Signaling BW: 10Mbps, Splitting BW: 40Mbps, Merging
  BW: 6Mbps
  Mode: incremental-normalization, failover-normalization
  Sampling: Outlier cut-off 1, Percentile 90 of Aggregate
  Normalization in 397 second(s)
  22 Jun  5 22:30:37.094 Clear history and statistics: on container
  (PE1-PE2-container-100)
  21 Jun  5 22:30:37.094 Delete member LSPs: PE1-PE2-container-100-3 through
  PE1-PE2-container-100-5
  20 Jun  5 22:30:37.090 Normalize: container (PE1-PE2-container-100) into 2
  members - each with bandwidth 10000000 bps
  19 Jun  5 22:30:37.090 Normalize: normalization with aggregate bandwidth 2037595
  bps
  18 Jun  5 22:30:37.090 Normalize: normalizaton with 2037595 bps
---Output truncated---
```

Meaning At the expiry of the normalization timer, the container LSP merging takes place because there is an overall reduction in bandwidth. The member LSPs are merged, and the member LSP count is 2 after normalization.

Verifying the Container LSP Merging Process

Purpose Verify the container LSP splitting process after normalization happens.

Action From operational mode, run the **show route 2.2.2** command.

```
user@PE1> show route 2.2.2
vpn1.inet.0: 3 destinations, 3 routes (3 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

2.2.2.0/24          *[BGP/170] 01:09:45, localpref 100, from 10.255.102.128
                   AS path: I, validation-state: unverified
                   > to 10.10.10.2 via ge-0/0/1.0, label-switched-path
PE1-PE2-container-100-1
                   to 10.10.10.2 via ge-0/0/1.0, label-switched-path
PE1-PE2-container-100-2
```

Meaning After LSP merging, Router PE1 has deleted the merged member LSPs.

Verifying Failover Normalization

Purpose Verify load redistribution when traffic is sent at 35 Mbps and the link between Routers P1 and P2 is disabled. Arrival of PathErr on link failure triggers immediate normalization.

To enable failover normalization, include the **failover-normalization** configuration statement at the **[edit protocols mpls container-label-switched-path container-lsp-name splitting-merging normalization]** hierarchy level.

Action From operational mode, run the **show mpls container-lsp** command.

```
user@PE1> show mpls container-lsp
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
Container LSP name
PE1-PE2-container-100
To From State Rt P State Up Member LSP count
ActivePath LSPname
10.255.102.128 10.255.102.166 Up 0 *
PE1-PE2-container-100-1
10.255.102.128 10.255.102.166 Up 0 *
PE1-PE2-container-100-2
Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0
```

After the ge-0/0/2 link between Routers P1 and P2 goes down, normalization is immediately triggered.

From operational mode, run the **show mpls container-lsp detail** command.

```
user@PE1> show mpls container-lsp detail
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
Container LSP name: PE1-PE2-container-100, State: Up, Member count: 4
Normalization
Min LSPs: 2, Max LSPs: 20
Aggregate bandwidth: 40Mbps, Sampled Aggregate bandwidth: 34.5538Mbps
NormalizeTimer: 3000 secs, NormalizeThreshold: 10%
Max Signaling BW: 10Mbps, Min Signaling BW: 10Mbps, Splitting BW: 40Mbps, Merging
BW: 6Mbps
Mode: incremental-normalization, failover-normalization
Sampling: Outlier cut-off 1, Percentile 90 of Aggregate
Normalization in 2970 second(s)
11 Jun 5 19:28:27.564 Normalization complete: container (PE1-PE2-container-100)
with 4 members
10 Jun 5 19:28:20.315 Normalize: container (PE1-PE2-container-100) received PathErr
on member PE1-PE2-container-100-2[2 times]
9 Jun 5 19:28:20.315 Normalize: container (PE1-PE2-container-100) received
PathErr on member PE1-PE2-container-100-1[2 times]
8 Jun 5 19:28:20.311 Clear history and statistics: on container
(PE1-PE2-container-100)
7 Jun 5 19:28:20.311 Normalize: container (PE1-PE2-container-100) into 4
members - each with bandwidth 10000000 bps
6 Jun 5 19:28:20.311 Normalize: normalization with aggregate bandwidth 33665020
bps
5 Jun 5 19:28:20.308 Normalize: container (PE1-PE2-container-100) received
PathErr on member PE1-PE2-container-100-2
4 Jun 5 19:28:20.308 Normalize: container (PE1-PE2-container-100) received
PathErr on member PE1-PE2-container-100-1
3 Jun 5 19:27:48.574 Normalization complete: container (PE1-PE2-container-100)
with 2 members
2 Jun 5 19:27:28.644 Normalize: container (PE1-PE2-container-100) create 2
LSPs, min bw 10000000bps, member count 0
1 Jun 5 19:27:28.644 Normalize: normalization with aggregate bandwidth 0 bps
----Output truncated----
```

Meaning Arrival of PathErr message on link failure triggers immediate normalization.

Verifying Incremental Normalization

Purpose Verify incremental normalization when enough bandwidth is not available.
On Router PE1, the RSVP interfaces static bandwidth is restricted to 22 Mbps each.

Action From operational mode, run the **show rsvp interface** command.

```
user@PE1> show rsvp interface
RSVP interface: 4 active
```

Interface	State	Active resv	Subscription	Static BW	Available BW	Reserved BW	Highwater mark
ge-0/0/2.0	Up	0	100%	22Mbps	22Mbps	0bps	21.4031Mbps
ge-0/0/1.0	Up	2	100%	22Mbps	12Mbps	10Mbps	21.7011Mbps

Before normalization happens:

From operational mode, run the **show mpls container-lsp** command.

```
user@PE1> show mpls container-lsp
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
Container LSP name
PE1-PE2-container-100
To From State Rt P State Up Member LSP count
ActivePath LSPname
10.255.102.128 10.255.102.166 Up 0 * PE1-PE2-container-100-1
PE1-PE2-container-100-1
10.255.102.128 10.255.102.166 Up 0 * PE1-PE2-container-100-2
```

After normalization happens:

From operational mode, run the **show mpls container-lsp** command.

```
user@PE1> show mpls container-lsp
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
Container LSP name
PE1-PE2-container-100
To From State Rt P State Up Member LSP count
ActivePath LSPname
10.255.102.128 10.255.102.166 Up 0 * PE1-PE2-container-100-1
10.255.102.128 10.255.102.166 Up 0 * PE1-PE2-container-100-2
10.255.102.128 10.255.102.166 Up 0 * PE1-PE2-container-100-3
10.255.102.128 10.255.102.166 Up 0 * PE1-PE2-container-100-4
10.255.102.128 10.255.102.166 Up 0 * PE1-PE2-container-100-5
10.255.102.128 10.255.102.166 Up 0 * PE1-PE2-container-100-6
10.255.102.128 0.0.0.0 Dn 0 - PE1-PE2-container-100-7
Total 7 displayed, Up 6, Down 1
```

From operational mode, run the **show mpls container-lsp detail** command.

```
user@PE1> show mpls container-lsp detail
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
Container LSP name: PE1-PE2-container-100, State: Up, Member count: 7
Normalization
Min LSPs: 2, Max LSPs: 10
Aggregate bandwidth: 40.8326Mbps, Sampled Aggregate bandwidth: 50.129Mbps
NormalizeTimer: 9000 secs, NormalizeThreshold: 10%
Max Signaling BW: 10Mbps, Min Signaling BW: 5Mbps, Splitting BW: 40Mbps, Merging BW: 5Mbps
Mode: incremental-normalization, failover-normalization
Sampling: Outlier cut-off 1, Percentile 90 of Aggregate
Normalization in 8072 second(s)
10 Jun 5 18:40:17.812 Normalization complete: container (PE1-PE2-container-100)
with 7 members, retry-limit reached
```

```

9 Jun 5 18:40:08.028 Normalize: container (PE1-PE2-container-100) for target
member count 7, member bandwidth 6805439 bps
8 Jun 5 18:39:58.301 Normalize: container (PE1-PE2-container-100) for target
member count 6, member bandwidth 7939679 bps
7 Jun 5 18:39:48.470 Clear history and statistics: on container
(PE1-PE2-container-100)
6 Jun 5 18:39:48.470 Normalize: container (PE1-PE2-container-100) into 5
members - each with bandwidth 9527615 bps
5 Jun 5 18:39:48.469 Normalize: normalization with aggregate bandwidth 47638076
bps
4 Jun 5 18:39:48.469 Normalize: normalization with 47638076 bps
3 Jun 5 18:39:09.471 Normalization complete: container (PE1-PE2-container-100)
with 2 members
2 Jun 5 18:38:59.822 Normalize: container (PE1-PE2-container-100) create 2
LSPs, min bw 5000000bps, member count 0
1 Jun 5 18:38:59.822 Normalize: normalization with aggregate bandwidth 0 bps

```

Meaning After normalization, the aggregate bandwidth after three retries is 40.8326 Mbps.

Related Documentation

- [Dynamic Bandwidth Management Using Container LSP Overview on page 451](#)

Configuring On-Demand Loss and Delay Measurement

You can configure an on-demand loss and delay measurement for point-to-point ultimate hop popping (UHP) label-switched paths (LSPs) in MPLS networks to monitor network performance. The **monitor mpls loss rsvp**, **monitor mpls delay rsvp**, and **monitor mpls loss-delay rsvp** CLI commands provide an on-demand summary of performance metrics for direct mode packet loss, two-way packet delay, and related metrics, such as inter-packet delay variation and channel throughput measurement.

This functionality provides real-time visibility into network performance, thereby facilitating network performance planning, troubleshooting, and evaluation.

Before you begin:

1. Configure the device interfaces.
2. Configure the device router ID.
3. Configure the following protocols:
 - RSVP
 - OSPF

Enable traffic engineering capabilities.

 - MPLS

To configure the PE device:

1. Enable the chassis with tunnel services and enhanced IP network services configuration.
[edit chassis]

```
user@R1# set fpc fpc-slot pic pic-slot tunnel-services bandwidth bandwidth
user@R1# set network-services enhanced-ip
```

2. Configure an associated bidirectional LSP to the remote router.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R1# set mpls label-switched-path lsp-name to remote-router-ip-address
user@R1# set mpls label-switched-path lsp-name oam mpls-tp-mode
user@R1# set mpls label-switched-path lsp-name ultimate-hop-popping
user@R1# set mpls label-switched-path lsp-name associate-lsp lsp-name
```

3. Create traffic classes for maintaining data traffic statistics per traffic class.

This enables traffic class scoped loss measurement.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R1# set mpls statistics traffic-class-statistics
```

Related Documentation

- [On-Demand Packet Loss and Delay Measurement for UHP LSPs Overview on page 54](#)
- [Example: Configuring On-Demand Loss and Delay Measurement on page 510](#)
- [monitor mpls loss rsvp on page 1860](#)
- [monitor mpls delay rsvp on page 1856](#)
- [monitor mpls loss-delay rsvp on page 1865](#)

Example: Configuring On-Demand Loss and Delay Measurement

This example shows how to enable on-demand loss and delay measurement for point-to-point ultimate hop popping (UHP) label-switched paths (LSPs) in MPLS networks to monitor network performance.

- [Requirements on page 510](#)
- [Overview on page 511](#)
- [Configuration on page 511](#)
- [Verification on page 515](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Two MX Series 3D Universal Edge routers that contain MPC/MICs only
- Junos OS Release 14.2 or later running on all the routers

Before you begin:

1. Configure the device interfaces.
2. Configure the autonomous system numbers and router IDs for the devices.
3. Configure the following protocols:

- RSVP
- MPLS
- OSPF

Overview

Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, an on-demand tool to monitor and measure packet loss, packet delay, or both for associated bidirectional MPLS ultimate hop popping (UHP) point-to-point label-switched paths (LSPs) is introduced. The tool can be enabled using the following CLI commands – **monitor mpls loss rsvp**, **monitor mpls delay rsvp**, and **monitor mpls loss-delay rsvp**.

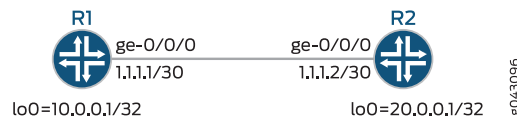
These commands provide an on-demand summary of performance metrics for direct mode packet loss, two-way packet delay, and related metrics, such as inter-packet delay variation and channel throughput measurement.

This functionality provides real-time visibility into network performance, thereby facilitating network performance planning, troubleshooting, and evaluation.

Topology

Figure 44 on page 511 illustrates the on-demand loss and delay measurement using a simple two-router topology.

Figure 44: Configuring On-Demand Loss and Delay Measurement



In this example, an associated bidirectional LSP is configured between Routers R1 and R2, for which the performance metrics is measured.

Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level, and then enter **commit** from configuration mode.

```

R1
set chassis fpc 0 pic 3 tunnel-services bandwidth 1g
set chassis network-services enhanced-ip
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.1.1/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.1/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls
set routing-options router-id 10.0.0.1
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols rsvp interface lo0.0
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls statistics traffic-class-statistics
set protocols mpls label-switched-path R1-R2 to 20.0.0.1

```

```
set protocols mpls label-switched-path R1-R2 oam mpls-tp-mode
set protocols mpls label-switched-path R1-R2 ultimate-hop-popping
set protocols mpls label-switched-path R1-R2 associate-lsp R2-R1
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols mpls interface lo0.0
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
```

```
R2 set chassis fpc 0 pic 3 tunnel-services bandwidth 1g
set chassis network-services enhanced-ip
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.1.2/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 20.0.0.1/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls
set routing-options router-id 20.0.0.1
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols rsvp interface lo0.0
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls statistics traffic-class-statistics
set protocols mpls label-switched-path R2-R1 to 10.0.0.1
set protocols mpls label-switched-path R2-R1 oam mpls-tp-mode
set protocols mpls label-switched-path R2-R1 ultimate-hop-popping
set protocols mpls label-switched-path R2-R1 associate-lsp R1-R2
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols mpls interface lo0.0
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
```

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires that you navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure Router R1:

1. Enable the chassis with tunnel services and enhanced IP network services configuration.

```
[edit chassis]
user@R1# set fpc 0 pic 3 tunnel-services bandwidth 1g
user@R1# set network-services enhanced-ip
```

2. Configure the interfaces for Router R1.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R1# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.1.1/30
user@R1# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
```

```
user@R1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.1/32
```

```
user@R1# set lo0 unit 0 family mpls
```

3. Configure the router ID for Router R1.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@R1# set router-id 10.0.0.1
```

4. Enable RSVP on all the interfaces of Router R1, excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R1# set rsvp interface ge-0/0/0.0
user@R1# set rsvp interface lo0.0
user@R1# set rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
```

5. Enable MPLS on all the interfaces of Router R1, excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R1# set mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0
user@R1# set mpls interface lo0.0
user@R1# set mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
```

6. Configure an associated bidirectional LSP to Router R2.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R1# set mpls label-switched-path R1-R2 to 20.0.0.1
user@R1# set mpls label-switched-path R1-R2 oam mpls-tp-mode
user@R1# set mpls label-switched-path R1-R2 ultimate-hop-popping
user@R1# set mpls label-switched-path R1-R2 associate-lsp R2-R1
```

7. Create traffic classes for maintaining data traffic statistics per traffic class.

This enables traffic class scoped loss measurement.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R1# set mpls statistics traffic-class-statistics
```

8. Configure OSPF with traffic engineering capabilities, and enable OSPF on all the interfaces of Router R1, excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R1# set ospf traffic-engineering
user@R1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/0.0
user@R1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
user@R1# set ospf interface fxp0.0 disable
```

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show chassis**, **show interfaces**, **show routing-options**, and **show protocols** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@R1# show chassis
fpc 0 {
  pic 3 {
    tunnel-services {
      bandwidth 1g;
    }
  }
}
network-services enhanced-ip;

user@R1# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 1.1.1.1/30;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.0.0.1/32;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}

user@R1# show routing-options
router-id 10.0.0.1;

user@R1# show protocols
rsvp {
  interface ge-0/0/0.0;
  interface lo0.0;
  interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
  }
}
mpls {
  statistics {
    traffic-class-statistics;
  }
  label-switched-path R1-R2 {
    to 20.0.0.1;
    oam mpls-tp-mode;
    ultimate-hop-popping;
    associate-lsp R2-R1;
  }
  interface ge-0/0/0.0;
  interface lo0.0;
  interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
  }
}
ospf {
  traffic-engineering;
```

```

area 0.0.0.0 {
  interface ge-0/0/0.0;
  interface lo0.0;
  interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
  }
}
}

```

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- [Verifying the LSP Status on page 515](#)
- [Verifying Packet Loss Measurement on page 515](#)
- [Verifying Packet Delay Measurement on page 517](#)
- [Verifying Packet Loss-Delay Measurement on page 517](#)

Verifying the LSP Status

Purpose Verify that the associated bidirectional LSP between Routers R1 and R2 is up.

Action From operational mode, run the **show mpls lsp** command.

```

user@R1> show mpls lsp
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
To          From          State Rt P    ActivePath      LSPname
20.0.0.1    10.0.0.1                Up    0 *              R1-R2 Assoc-Bidir
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions
To          From          State Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPname
10.0.0.1    20.0.0.1      Up    0  1 FF  299776      - R2-R1 Assoc-Bidir
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

Meaning The associated bidirectional LSP R1-R2 is up and active.

Verifying Packet Loss Measurement

Purpose Verify the on-demand loss measurement result.

Action From operational mode, run the **monitor mpls loss rsvp R1-R2 count 2 detail** command.

```

user@R1> monitor mpls loss rsvp R1-R2 count 2 detail
(0)
Response code                : Success
Origin timestamp              : 1404129082 secs, 905571890 nsecs
Forward transmit count        : 83040
Forward receive count         : 83040
Reverse transmit count        : 83100
Reverse receive count         : 83100
(1)
Response code                : Success
Origin timestamp              : 1404129083 secs, 905048410 nsecs
Forward transmit count        : 83841
Forward receive count         : 83841
Reverse transmit count        : 83904
Reverse receive count         : 83904
Current forward transmit count : 801
Current forward receive count  : 801
Current forward loss           : 0 packets
Current forward loss ratio     : 0.000000
Current forward throughput     : 0.801 kpps
Current reverse transmit count : 804
Current reverse receive count  : 804
Current reverse loss           : 0 packets
Current reverse loss ratio     : 0.000000
Current reverse throughput     : 0.804 kpps
(2)
Response code                : Success
Origin timestamp              : 1404129084 secs, 904828715 nsecs
Forward transmit count        : 84423
Forward receive count         : 84423
Reverse transmit count        : 84487
Reverse receive count         : 84487
Current forward transmit count : 582
Current forward receive count  : 582
Current forward loss           : 0 packets
Current forward loss ratio     : 0.000000
Current forward throughput     : 0.582 kpps
Current reverse transmit count : 583
Current reverse receive count  : 583
Current reverse loss           : 0 packets
Current reverse loss ratio     : 0.000000
Current reverse throughput     : 0.583 kpps

Cumulative forward transmit count : 1383
Cumulative forward loss           : 0 packets
Average forward loss ratio        : 0.000000
Average forward throughput        : 0.692 kpps
Cumulative reverse transmit count : 1387
Cumulative reverse loss           : 0 packets
Average reverse loss ratio        : 0.000000
Average reverse throughput        : 0.694 kpps

LM queries sent                  : 3
LM responses received            : 3
LM queries timedout              : 0
LM responses dropped due to errors : 0

```

Meaning The packet loss measurement for two counts is displayed.

Verifying Packet Delay Measurement

Purpose Verify the on-demand delay measurement result.

Action From operational mode, run the **monitor mpls delay rsvp R1-R2 count 2 detail** command.

```

user@R1> monitor mpls delay rsvp R1-R2 count 2 detail
(1)
Response code                               : Success
Querier transmit timestamp                  : 1404129122 secs, 479955401 nsecs
Responder receive timestamp                 : 1404129122 secs, 468519022 nsecs
Responder transmit timestamp                : 1404129122 secs, 470255123 nsecs
Querier receive timestamp                   : 1404129122 secs, 481736403 nsecs
Current two-way channel delay               : 44 usecs
Current round-trip-time                    : 1781 usecs
(2)
Response code                               : Success
Querier transmit timestamp                  : 1404129123 secs, 480926210 nsecs
Responder receive timestamp                 : 1404129123 secs, 469488696 nsecs
Responder transmit timestamp                : 1404129123 secs, 471130706 nsecs
Querier receive timestamp                   : 1404129123 secs, 482613911 nsecs
Current two-way channel delay               : 45 usecs
Current round-trip-time                    : 1687 usecs

Best two-way channel delay                  : 44 usecs
Worst two-way channel delay                 : 45 usecs
Average two-way channel delay               : 45 usecs
Best round-trip-time                       : 1687 usecs
Worst round-trip-time                      : 1781 usecs
Average round-trip-time                    : 1734 usecs
Average forward delay variation             : 1 usecs
Average reverse delay variation             : 1 usecs

DM queries sent                            : 2
DM responses received                      : 2
DM queries timedout                        : 0
DM responses dropped due to errors         : 0

```

Meaning The packet delay measurement for two counts is displayed.

Verifying Packet Loss-Delay Measurement

Purpose Verify the on-demand loss and delay measurement result.

Action From operational mode, run the **monitor mpls loss-delay rsvp R1-R2 count 2 detail** command.

```

user@R1> monitor mpls loss-delay rsvp R1-R2 count 2 detail
(0)
Response code                               : Success
Forward transmit count                       : 142049
Forward receive count                       : 142049
Reverse transmit count                      : 142167
Reverse receive count                      : 142167
Querier transmit timestamp                  : 1404129161 secs, 554422723 nsecs
Responder receive timestamp                 : 1404129161 secs, 542877570 nsecs
Responder transmit timestamp                : 1404129161 secs, 546004545 nsecs
Querier receive timestamp                   : 1404129161 secs, 557599327 nsecs
(1)
Response code                               : Success
Forward transmit count                       : 143049
Forward receive count                       : 143049
Reverse transmit count                      : 143168
Reverse receive count                      : 143168
Current forward transmit count              : 1000
Current forward receive count              : 1000
Current forward loss                       : 0 packets
Current forward loss ratio                  : 0.000000
Current forward throughput                  : 1.000 kpps
Current reverse transmit count              : 1001
Current reverse receive count              : 1001
Current reverse loss                       : 0 packets
Current reverse loss ratio                  : 0.000000
Current reverse throughput                  : 1.001 kpps
Querier transmit timestamp                  : 1404129162 secs, 554465742 nsecs
Responder receive timestamp                 : 1404129162 secs, 542919166 nsecs
Responder transmit timestamp                : 1404129162 secs, 545812736 nsecs
Querier receive timestamp                   : 1404129162 secs, 557409175 nsecs
Current two-way channel delay               : 49 usecs
Current round-trip-time                     : 2943 usecs
(2)
Response code                               : Success
Forward transmit count                       : 143677
Forward receive count                       : 143677
Reverse transmit count                      : 143799
Reverse receive count                      : 143799
Current forward transmit count              : 628
Current forward receive count              : 628
Current forward loss                       : 0 packets
Current forward loss ratio                  : 0.000000
Current forward throughput                  : 0.627 kpps
Current reverse transmit count              : 631
Current reverse receive count              : 631
Current reverse loss                       : 0 packets
Current reverse loss ratio                  : 0.000000
Current reverse throughput                  : 0.630 kpps
Querier transmit timestamp                  : 1404129163 secs, 556698575 nsecs
Responder receive timestamp                 : 1404129163 secs, 545150128 nsecs
Responder transmit timestamp                : 1404129163 secs, 546918408 nsecs
Querier receive timestamp                   : 1404129163 secs, 558515047 nsecs
Current two-way channel delay               : 48 usecs
Current round-trip-time                     : 1816 usecs

Cumulative forward transmit count           : 1628

```

Cumulative forward loss	: 0 packets
Average forward loss ratio	: 0.000000
Average forward throughput	: 0.813 kpps
Cumulative reverse transmit count	: 1632
Cumulative reverse loss	: 0 packets
Average reverse loss ratio	: 0.000000
Average reverse throughput	: 0.815 kpps
Best two-way channel delay	: 48 usecs
Worst two-way channel delay	: 49 usecs
Average two-way channel delay	: 49 usecs
Best round-trip-time	: 1816 usecs
Worst round-trip-time	: 3176 usecs
Average round-trip-time	: 2645 usecs
Average forward delay variation	: 1 usecs
Average reverse delay variation	: 0 usecs
LDM queries sent	: 3
LDM responses received	: 3
LDM queries timedout	: 0
LDM responses dropped due to errors	: 0

Meaning The packet loss and delay measurement for two counts is displayed.

- Related Documentation**
- [On-Demand Packet Loss and Delay Measurement for UHP LSPs Overview on page 54](#)
 - [monitor mpls loss rsvp on page 1860](#)
 - [monitor mpls delay rsvp on page 1856](#)
 - [monitor mpls loss-delay rsvp on page 1865](#)

Configuring Pro-Active Loss and Delay Measurements

You can configure pro-active loss and delay measurements for point-to-point ultimate-hop popping label-switched paths (LSPs) in MPLS networks to monitor network performance. The **show performance-monitoring mpls lsp** CLI command provides a summary of performance metrics for direct mode packet loss, two-way packet delay, and related metrics, such as inter-packet delay variation and channel throughput measurement.

This functionality provides real-time visibility into network performance, thereby facilitating network performance planning, troubleshooting, and evaluation.

This feature provides the following performance metrics:

- Inter-packet delay variation (IPDV)
- Loss measurement
- Round-trip delay (RTT)
- Throughput measurement
- Two-way channel delay

Before you begin:

1. Configure the device interfaces.
2. Configure the autonomous system numbers and router IDs for the devices.
3. Configure the following protocols:
 - MPLS
 - OSPF
 - RSVP

To configure pro-active loss and delay measurements on the PE device:

1. Configure an associated bidirectional LSP to Router R2.

```
[edit protocols]
user@host# set mpls label-switched-path lsp-name to remote-router-ip-address
user@host# set mpls label-switched-path lsp-name install
               destination-prefix/prefix-length active
user@host# set mpls label-switched-path lsp-name oam mpls-tp-mode
user@host# set mpls label-switched-path lsp-name ultimate-hop-popping
user@host# set mpls label-switched-path lsp-name associate-lsp remote-lsp-name
```

2. Create traffic classes for maintaining data traffic statistics per traffic class.

This enables traffic class scoped loss and delay measurements.

```
[edit protocols]
user@host# set mpls statistics traffic-class-statistics
```

3. Configure performance monitoring at the querier side.

```
[edit protocols]
user@host# set mpls label-switched-path lsp-name oam performance-monitoring
querier delay traffic-class tc-value query-interval milliseconds
user@host# set mpls label-switched-path lsp-name oam performance-monitoring
querier loss traffic-class tc-value query-interval milliseconds
user@host# set mpls label-switched-path lsp-name oam performance-monitoring
querier loss-delay traffic-class tc-value query-interval milliseconds
```

4. Configure performance monitoring at the responder side.

```
[edit protocols]
user@host# set mpls label-switched-path lsp-name oam performance-monitoring
responder delay min-query-interval milliseconds
user@host# set mpls label-switched-path lsp-name oam performance-monitoring
responder loss min-query-interval milliseconds
```

Related Documentation

- [Example: Configuring Pro-active Loss and Delay Measurements for Bidirectional MPLS LSPs on page 521](#)
- [performance-monitoring \(Protocols MPLS\) on page 1609](#)
- [show performance-monitoring mpls lsp on page 1957](#)

Example: Configuring Pro-active Loss and Delay Measurements for Bidirectional MPLS LSPs

This example shows how to configure pro-active loss and delay measurements for point-to-point ultimate-hop popping label-switched paths (LSPs) in MPLS networks to monitor network performance.

- [Requirements on page 521](#)
- [Overview on page 522](#)
- [Configuration on page 522](#)
- [Verification on page 527](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Two MX Series 3D Universal Edge routers that contain MPC/MICs only
- Junos OS Release 15.1 or later running on all the routers

Before you begin:

1. Configure the device interfaces.
2. Configure the autonomous system numbers and router IDs for the devices.
3. Configure the following protocols:

- a. MPLS
- b. OSPF
- c. RSVP

Overview

Starting with Junos OS Release 15.1, a pro-active tool to monitor and measure packet loss, packet delay, or both for associated bidirectional MPLS ultimate-hop popping point-to-point label-switched paths (LSPs) is introduced.

This feature provides the following performance metrics:

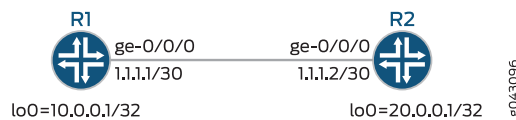
- Inter-packet delay variation (IPDV)
- Loss measurement
- Round-trip delay (RTT)
- Throughput measurement
- Two-way channel delay

This functionality provides real-time visibility into network performance, thereby facilitating network performance planning, troubleshooting, and evaluation.

Topology

Figure 44 on page 511 illustrates the pro-active loss and delay measurements using a simple two-router topology.

Figure 45: Configuring Pro-Active Loss and Delay Measurements



In this example, an associated bidirectional LSP is configured between Routers R1 and R2, for which the performance metrics are measured.

Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level, and then enter **commit** from configuration mode.

```
R1
set chassis network-services enhanced-ip
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.1.1/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.1/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols mpls interface lo0.0
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
```

```

set protocols mpls label-switched-path R1-R2 associate-lsp R2-R1
set protocols mpls label-switched-path R1-R2 install 20.10.30.0/24 active
set protocols mpls label-switched-path R1-R2 oam mpls-tp-mode
set protocols mpls label-switched-path R1-R2 oam performance-monitoring querier delay
  traffic-class tc-0 query-interval 1000
set protocols mpls label-switched-path R1-R2 oam performance-monitoring querier loss
  traffic-class none query-interval 1000
set protocols mpls label-switched-path R1-R2 oam performance-monitoring querier
  loss-delay traffic-class tc-0 query-interval 1000
set protocols mpls label-switched-path R1-R2 oam performance-monitoring responder
  delay min-query-interval 1000
set protocols mpls label-switched-path R1-R2 oam performance-monitoring responder
  loss min-query-interval 1000
set protocols mpls label-switched-path R1-R2 to 20.0.0.1
set protocols mpls label-switched-path R1-R2 ultimate-hop-popping
set protocols mpls statistics traffic-class-statistics
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols rsvp interface lo0.0
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set routing-options router-id 10.0.0.1

```

```

R2 set chassis network-services enhanced-ip
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.1.2/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 20.0.0.1/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols mpls interface lo0.0
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls label-switched-path R2-R1 associate-lsp R1-R2
set protocols mpls label-switched-path R2-R1 install 10.10.20.0/24 active
set protocols mpls label-switched-path R2-R1 oam mpls-tp-mode
set protocols mpls label-switched-path R2-R1 oam performance-monitoring responder
  delay min-query-interval 1000
set protocols mpls label-switched-path R2-R1 oam performance-monitoring responder
  loss min-query-interval 1000
set protocols mpls label-switched-path R2-R1 oam performance-monitoring querier delay
  traffic-class tc-0 query-interval 1000
set protocols mpls label-switched-path R2-R1 oam performance-monitoring querier loss
  traffic-class none query-interval 1000
set protocols mpls label-switched-path R2-R1 oam performance-monitoring querier
  loss-delay traffic-class tc-0 query-interval 1000
set protocols mpls label-switched-path R2-R1 to 10.0.0.1
set protocols mpls label-switched-path R2-R1 ultimate-hop-popping
set protocols mpls statistics traffic-class-statistics
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols rsvp interface lo0.0

```

```
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set routing-options router-id 20.0.0.1
```

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires that you navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure Router R1:

1. Enable the enhanced IP network services configuration.

```
[edit chassis]
user@R1# set network-services enhanced-ip
```
2. Configure the interfaces for Router R1.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R1# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.1.1/30
user@R1# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls

user@R1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.0.1/32
user@R1# set lo0 unit 0 family mpls
```
3. Configure the router ID for Router R1.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@R1# set router-id 10.0.0.1
```
4. Enable RSVP on all the interfaces of Router R1, excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R1# set rsvp interface ge-0/0/0.0
user@R1# set rsvp interface lo0.0
user@R1# set rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
```
5. Enable MPLS on all the interfaces of Router R1, excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R1# set mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0
user@R1# set mpls interface lo0.0
user@R1# set mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
```
6. Configure an associated bidirectional LSP to Router R2.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R1# set mpls label-switched-path R1-R2 to 20.0.0.1
user@R1# set mpls label-switched-path R1-R2 install 20.10.30.0/24 active
user@R1# set mpls label-switched-path R1-R2 oam mpls-tp-mode
user@R1# set mpls label-switched-path R1-R2 ultimate-hop-popping
user@R1# set mpls label-switched-path R1-R2 associate-lsp R2-R1
```
7. Create traffic classes for maintaining data traffic statistics per traffic class.

This enables traffic class scoped loss and delay measurement.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R1# set mpls statistics traffic-class-statistics
```

8. Configure performance monitoring at the querier side.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R1# set mpls label-switched-path R1-R2 oam performance-monitoring querier
delay traffic-class tc-0 query-interval 1000
user@R1# set mpls label-switched-path R1-R2 oam performance-monitoring querier
loss traffic-class none query-interval 1000
user@R1# set mpls label-switched-path R1-R2 oam performance-monitoring querier
loss-delay traffic-class tc-0 query-interval 1000
```

9. Configure performance monitoring at the responder side.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R1# set mpls label-switched-path R1-R2 oam performance-monitoring
responder delay min-query-interval 1000
user@R1# set mpls label-switched-path R1-R2 oam performance-monitoring
responder loss min-query-interval 1000
```

10. Configure OSPF with traffic engineering capabilities, and enable OSPF on all the interfaces of Router R1, excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@R1# set ospf traffic-engineering
user@R1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/0.0
user@R1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
user@R1# set ospf interface fxp0.0 disable
```

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show chassis**, **show interfaces**, **show routing-options**, and **show protocols** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@R1# show chassis
network-services enhanced-ip;

user@R1# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 1.1.1.1/30;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
```

```
        address 10.0.0.1/32;
    }
    family mpls;
}

user@R1# show routing-options
router-id 10.0.0.1;

user@R1# show protocols
rsvp {
    interface ge-0/0/0.0;
    interface lo0.0;
    interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
    }
}
mpls {
    label-switched-path R1-R2 {
        to 20.0.0.1;
        install 20.10.30.0/24 active;
        oam {
            mpls-tp-mode;
            performance-monitoring {
                querier {
                    loss {
                        traffic-class none {
                            query-interval 1000;
                        }
                    }
                    delay {
                        traffic-class tc-0 {
                            query-interval 1000;
                        }
                    }
                    loss-delay {
                        traffic-class none {
                            query-interval 1000;
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
            responder {
                loss {
                    min-query-interval 1000;
                }
                delay {
                    min-query-interval 1000;
                }
            }
        }
    }
    ultimate-hop-popping;
    associate-lsp R2-R1;
}
ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
```

```
area 0.0.0.0 {  
  interface ge-0/0/0.0;  
  interface lo0.0;  
  interface fxp0.0 {  
    disable;  
  }  
}
```

Verification

Verifying Loss and Delay Measurement

Purpose Verify the loss and delay measurement.

Action From operational mode, run the **show performance-monitoring mpls lsp** command.

```
user@R1> show performance-monitoring mpls lsp
Session Total: 3 Up: 3 Down: 0
  LSP name:R1-R2, PM State:Up
    Loss measurement Data:
      Duration: 00:04:43
      Traffic-class: None
      Queries sent: 282
      Responses received: 282
      Responses dropped due to errors: 0
      Queries timeout: 0
      Forward loss measurement:
        Average packet loss: 0
        Average packet throughput: 554338
      Reverse loss measurement:
        Average packet loss: 0
        Average packet throughput: 1352077
  LSP name:R1-R2, PM State:Up
    Delay measurement Data:
      Duration: 00:04:43
      Traffic-class: 0
      Queries sent: 282
      Responses received: 282
      Responses dropped due to errors: 0
      Queries timeout: 0
      Best 2-way channel delay: 72 usecs
      Worst 2-way channel delay: 365 usecs
      Best round trip time: 843 usecs
      Worst round trip time: 105523 usecs
      Avg absolute fw delay variation: 1619 usecs
      Avg absolute rv delay variation: 1619 usecs
  LSP name:R1-R2, PM State:Up
    Loss measurement Data:
      Duration: 00:04:43
      Traffic-class: None
      Queries sent: 282
      Responses received: 282
      Responses dropped due to errors: 0
      Queries timeout: 0
      Forward loss measurement:
        Average packet loss: 0
        Average packet throughput: 553927
      Reverse loss measurement:
        Average packet loss: 0
        Average packet throughput: 1351531
    Delay measurement Data:
      Best 2-way channel delay: 76 usecs
      Worst 2-way channel delay: 368 usecs
      Best round trip time: 1082 usecs
      Worst round trip time: 126146 usecs
      Avg absolute fw delay variation: 1618 usecs
      Avg absolute rv delay variation: 1619 usecs
```

Meaning The packet loss and delay measurement metrics for LSP are displayed.

- Related Documentation**
- [performance-monitoring \(Protocols MPLS\) on page 1609](#)
 - [show performance-monitoring mpls lsp on page 1957](#)

MPLS Encapsulated Payload Load-balancing Overview

Routers can load-balance on a per-packet basis in MPLS. Load balancing can be performed on the information in both the IP header and on up to three MPLS labels, providing a more uniform distribution of MPLS traffic to next hops.

Load balancing is used to evenly distribute traffic when the following conditions apply:

- There are multiple equal-cost next hops over different interfaces to the same destination.
- There is a single next hop over an aggregated interface.

By default, when load balancing is used to help distribute traffic, a hash algorithm is used to select a next-hop address to install into the forwarding table. Whenever the set of next hops for a destination changes in any way, the next-hop address is reselected by means of the hash algorithm.

In case of multiple transport layer networks such as Ethernet over MPLS or Ethernet pseudowire, the hash algorithm needs to look beyond the outer header of the payload and into the inner headers to generate an even distribution. To determine the inner encapsulation, the PFE relies on the presence of certain codes or numbers at fixed payload offsets; for example the presence of payload type 0X800 or the presence of protocol number 4 for an IPv4 packet. In Junos OS, you can configure **zero-control-word** option to indicate the start of an Ethernet frame in an MPLS ether-pseudowire payload. On seeing this control word, which is four bytes having a numerical value of all zeros, the hash generator assumes the start of an Ethernet frame at the end of the control word in an MPLS ether-pseudowire packet.



NOTE: For DPC I-chip-based cards, configure the **zero-control-word** option at the `[edit forwarding-options hash-key family mpls ether-pseudowire]` hierarchy level; and for MPC cards, configure the **zero-control-word** option at the `[edit forwarding-options enhanced-hash-key family mpls ether-pseudowire]` hierarchy level.

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring MPLS Encapsulated Payload for Load Balancing on page 530](#)
 - *enhanced-hash-key*
 - [ether-pseudowire on page 1530](#)
 - *hash-key*
 - [family mpls on page 1539](#)

Configuring MPLS Encapsulated Payload for Load Balancing

By default, when load balancing is used to help distribute traffic, a hash algorithm is used to select a next-hop address to install into the forwarding table. Whenever the set of next hops for a destination changes in any way, the next-hop address is reselected by means of the hash algorithm. Configure the **zero-control-word** option to indicate the start of an Ethernet frame in an MPLS ether-pseudowire payload. On seeing this control word, four bytes having a numerical value of all zeros, the hash generator assumes the start of the Ethernet frame at the end of the control word in an MPLS ether-pseudowire packet.

Before you begin to configure MPLS encapsulated payload for load balancing, configure routing and signaling protocols.

To configure MPLS encapsulated payload for load balancing:

1. Configure the **zero-control-word** option to indicate the start of an Ethernet frame in an MPLS ether-pseudowire payload.
 - For DPC I-chip-based cards, configure the **zero-control-word** option at the **[edit forwarding-options hash-key family mpls ether-pseudowire]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit forwarding-options hash-key family mpls ether-pseudowire]  
user@host# set zero-control-word
```
 - For MPC cards, configure the **zero-control-word** option at the **[edit forwarding-options enhanced-hash-key family mpls ether-pseudowire]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit forwarding-options hanced-hash-key family mpls ether-pseudowire]  
user@host# set zero-control-word
```

Related Documentation

- [MPLS Encapsulated Payload Load-balancing Overview on page 529](#)
- *enhanced-hash-key*
- [ether-pseudowire on page 1530](#)
- *hash-key*
- [family mpls on page 1539](#)

PART 3

Configuring RSVP

- [RSVP Overview on page 533](#)
- [Configuring RSVP on page 545](#)
- [Configuring RSVP Link Protection and Node Protection to Protect from Traffic Failures on page 575](#)
- [Configuring RSVP Graceful Restart for High Availability on page 591](#)
- [Configuring RSVP LSP Tunnels on page 597](#)

CHAPTER 9

RSVP Overview

- [RSVP Overview on page 533](#)
- [Supported RSVP Standards on page 534](#)
- [Junos OS RSVP Protocol Implementation on page 535](#)
- [RSVP Operation Overview on page 536](#)
- [RSVP Authentication on page 536](#)
- [RSVP and IGP Hello Packets and Timers on page 536](#)
- [RSVP Message Types on page 537](#)
- [Understanding RSVP Automatic Mesh on page 537](#)
- [Path Messages on page 539](#)
- [Resv Messages on page 539](#)
- [PathTear Messages on page 539](#)
- [ResvTear Messages on page 539](#)
- [PathErr Messages on page 540](#)
- [ResvErr Messages on page 540](#)
- [ResvConfirm Messages on page 540](#)
- [RSVP Reservation Styles on page 540](#)
- [RSVP Refresh Reduction on page 541](#)
- [MTU Signaling in RSVP on page 542](#)
- [How the Correct MTU Is Signaled in RSVP on page 543](#)
- [Determining an Outgoing MTU Value on page 544](#)
- [MTU Signaling in RSVP Limitations on page 544](#)

RSVP Overview

RSVP is a resource reservation setup protocol that is used by both network hosts and routers. Hosts use RSVP to request a specific class of service (CoS) from the network for particular application flows. Routers use RSVP to deliver CoS requests to all routers along the data path. RSVP also can maintain and refresh states for a requested CoS application flow.

RSVP treats an application flow as a simplex connection. That is, the CoS request travels only in one direction—from the sender to the receiver. RSVP is a transport layer protocol that uses IP as its network layer. However, RSVP does not transport application flows. Rather, it is more of an Internet control protocol, similar to the Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) and Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP). RSVP runs as a separate software process in the Junos OS and is not in the packet forwarding path.

RSVP is not a routing protocol, but rather is designed to operate with current and future unicast and multicast routing protocols. The routing protocols are responsible for choosing the routes to use to forward packets, and RSVP consults local routing tables to obtain routes. RSVP only ensures the CoS of packets traveling along a data path.

The receiver in an application flow requests the preferred CoS from the sender. To do this, the receiver issues an RSVP CoS request on behalf of the local application. The request propagates to all routers in reverse direction of the data paths toward the sender. In this process, RSVP requests might be merged, resulting in a protocol that scales well when there are a large number of receivers.

Because the number of receivers in an application flow is likely to change and the flow of delivery paths might change during the life of an application flow, RSVP takes a soft-state approach in its design, creating and removing the protocol states in routers and hosts incrementally over time. RSVP sends periodic refresh messages to maintain its state and to recover from occasional lost messages. In the absence of refresh messages, RSVP states automatically time out and are deleted.

Supported RSVP Standards

Junos OS substantially supports the following RFCs and Internet drafts, which define standards for RSVP.

- RFC 2205, *Resource ReSerVation Protocol (RSVP)—Version 1 Functional Specification*
- RFC 2210, *The Use of RSVP with IETF Integrated Services*
- RFC 2211, *Specification of the Controlled-Load Network Element Service*
- RFC 2212, *Specification of Guaranteed Quality of Service*
- RFC 2215, *General Characterization Parameters for Integrated Service Network Elements*
- RFC 2745, *RSVP Diagnostic Messages*
- RFC 2747, *RSVP Cryptographic Authentication* (updated by RFC 3097)
- RFC 2961, *RSVP Refresh Overhead Reduction Extensions*
- RFC 3097, *RSVP Cryptographic Authentication—Updated Message Type Value*
- RFC 3209, *RSVP-TE: Extensions to RSVP for LSP Tunnels*

The Null Service Object for maximum transmission unit (MTU) signaling in RSVP is not supported.

- RFC 3473, *Generalized Multi-Protocol Label Switching (GMPLS) Signaling Resource ReserVation Protocol-Traffic Engineering (RSVP-TE) Extensions*

Only Section 9, “Fault Handling,” is supported.

- RFC 3477, *Signalling Unnumbered Links in Resource ReSerVation Protocol - Traffic Engineering (RSVP-TE)*
- RFC 4090, *Fast Reroute Extensions to RSVP-TE for LSP Tunnels*
- RFC 4203, *OSPF Extensions in Support of Generalized Multi-Protocol Label Switching (GMPLS)*
(OSPF extensions can carry traffic engineering information over unnumbered links.)
- RFC 4558, *Node-ID Based Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) Hello: A Clarification Statement*
- RFC 4561, *Definition of a Record Route Object (RRO) Node-Id Sub-Object*
The RRO node ID subobject is for use in inter-AS link and node protection configurations.
- RFC 4875, *Extensions to RSVP-TE for Point-to-Multipoint TE LSPs*

The following RFCs do not define standards, but provide information about RSVP and related technologies. The IETF classifies them variously as “Experimental” or “Informational.”

- RFC 2209, *Resource ReSerVation Protocol (RSVP)—Version 1 Message Processing Rules*
- RFC 2216, *Network Element Service Specification Template*
- RFC 4125, *Maximum Allocation Bandwidth Constraints Model for Diffserv-aware MPLS Traffic Engineering*
- RFC 4127, *Russian Dolls Bandwidth Constraints Model for Diffserv-aware MPLS Traffic Engineering*

Related Documentation

- [Supported GMPLS Standards on page 815](#)
- [Supported LDP Standards on page 624](#)
- [Supported MPLS Standards on page 24](#)
- *Supported PCEP Standards*
- *Accessing Standards Documents on the Internet*

Junos OS RSVP Protocol Implementation

The Junos implementation of RSVP supports RSVP version 1. The software includes support for all mandatory objects and RSVP message types, and supports message integrity and node authentications through the Integrity object.

The primary purpose of the Junos RSVP software is to support dynamic signaling within MPLS label-switched paths (LSPs). Supporting resource reservations over the Internet is only a secondary purpose of the Junos OS implementation. Since supporting resource reservations is secondary, the Junos RSVP software does not support the following features:

- IP multicasting sessions.
- Traffic control. The software cannot make resource reservations for real-time video or audio sessions.

With regard to the protocol mechanism, packet processing, and RSVP objects supported, the Junos OS implementation of the software is interoperable with other RSVP implementations.

RSVP Operation Overview

RSVP creates independent sessions to handle each data flow. A session is identified by a combination of the destination address, an optional destination port, and a protocol. Within a session, there can be one or more senders. Each sender is identified by a combination of its source address and source port. An out-of-band mechanism, such as a session announcement protocol or human communication, is used to communicate the session identifier to all senders and receivers.

A typical RSVP session involves the following sequence of events:

1. A potential sender starts sending RSVP path messages to the session address.
2. A receiver, wanting to join the session, registers itself if necessary. For example, a receiver in a multicast application would register itself with IGMP.
3. The receiver receives the path messages.
4. The receiver sends appropriate Resv messages toward the sender. These messages carry a flow descriptor, which is used by routers along the path to make reservations in their link-layer media.
5. The sender receives the Resv message and then starts sending application data.

This sequence of events is not necessarily strictly synchronized. For example, receivers can register themselves before receiving path messages from the sender, and application data can flow before the sender receives Resv messages. Application data that is delivered before the actual reservation contained in the Resv message typically is treated as best-effort, non-real-time traffic with no CoS guarantee.

RSVP Authentication

The Junos OS supports both the RSVP authentication style described in RFC 2747 (allowing for multivendor compatibility) and the RSVP authentication style described in Internet draft draft-ietf-rsvp-md5-03.txt. The Junos OS uses the authentication style described in Internet draft draft-ietf-rsvp-md5-08.txt by default. If the router receives an RFC 2747-style RSVP authentication from a neighbor, it switches to this style of authentication for that neighbor. The RSVP authentication style for each neighboring router is determined separately.

RSVP and IGP Hello Packets and Timers

RSVP monitors the status of the interior gateway protocol (IGP) (IS-IS or OSPF) neighbors and relies on the IGP protocols to detect when a node fails. If an IGP protocol declares

a neighbor down (because hello packets are no longer being received), RSVP also brings down that neighbor. However, the IGP protocols and RSVP still act independently when bringing a neighbor up.

In the Junos OS, RSVP typically relies on IGP hello packet detection to check for node failures. RSVP sessions are kept up even if RSVP hello packets are no longer being received, so long as the router continues to receive IGP hello packets. RSVP sessions are maintained until either the router stops receiving IGP hello packets or the RSVP Path and Resv messages time out. Configuring a short time for the IS-IS or OSPF hello timers allows these protocols to detect node failures quickly.

RSVP hellos can be relied on when the IGP does not recognize a particular neighbor (for example, if IGP is not enabled on the interface) or if the IGP is RIP (not IS-IS or OSPF). Also, the equipment of other vendors might be configured to monitor RSVP sessions based on RSVP hello packets. This equipment might also take an RSVP session down due to a loss of RSVP hello packets.

We do not recommend configuring a short RSVP hello timer. If quick discovery of a failed neighbor is needed, configure short IGP (OSPF or IS-IS) hello timers.

OSPF and IS-IS have infrastructure to manage rapid hello message sending and receiving reliably, even if the routing protocols or some other process are straining the processing capability of the router. Under the same circumstances, RSVP hellos might time out prematurely even though the neighbor is functioning normally.

RSVP Message Types

RSVP uses the following types of messages to establish and remove paths for data flows, establish and remove reservation information, confirm the establishment of reservations, and report errors:

- [Path Messages on page 539](#)
- [Resv Messages on page 539](#)
- [PathTear Messages on page 539](#)
- [ResvTear Messages on page 539](#)
- [PathErr Messages on page 540](#)
- [ResvErr Messages on page 540](#)
- [ResvConfirm Messages on page 540](#)

Understanding RSVP Automatic Mesh

When adding sites to BGP and MPLS VPNs that use RSVP signaling, more configuration is needed to add provider edge (PE) routers than is needed to add customer edge (CE) devices. RSVP automatic mesh helps to reduce this configuration burden.

Service providers often use BGP and MPLS VPNs to efficiently scale the network while delivering revenue-generating services. In these environments, BGP is used to distribute

the VPN routing information across the service provider's network, while MPLS is used to forward that VPN traffic from one VPN site to another. BGP and MPLS VPNs are based on a peer model. To add a new CE device (site) to an existing VPN, you need to configure the CE router at the new site and the PE router connected to the CE router. You do not have to modify the configuration of all of the other PE routers participating in the VPN. The other PE routers automatically learn about the routes associated with the new site, a process called automatic discovery (AD).

The requirements are a bit different if you need to add a new PE router to the network. A BGP and MPLS VPN requires that the BGP session be fully meshed and that there also be a full mesh of PE router-to-PE router MPLS label-switched paths (LSPs) between all of the PE routers in the network. When you add a new PE router to the network, all of the existing PE routers must be reconfigured to peer with the new PE router. Much of the configuration effort can be reduced if you configure BGP route reflectors (mitigating the full mesh requirement for BGP) and if you configure (LDP) as the signaling protocol for MPLS.

However, if you need to add a new PE router to a network configured with a full mesh of RSVP-signaled LSPs, you must reconfigure each of the PE routers to have a peer relationship with the new PE router. You can configure RSVP automatic mesh to address this particular operational scenario. When you enable RSVP automatic mesh, RSVP LSPs are dynamically created between a new PE router and the existing PE routers, eliminating the need to reconfigure all of the PE routers manually. For dynamic LSP creation to function properly, BGP must be configured to exchange routes between all of the participating PE routers. If two BGP peers do not exchange routes, it is not possible to configure a dynamic LSP between them. The local router's inet.0 routing table must include a labeled route to each potential IBGP next-hop (future potential PE routers or LSP destinations).

RSVP includes numerous capabilities that are not available in LDP, including fast reroute, end-point control, and link management. RSVP automatic mesh helps to reduce the operation and maintenance requirements for RSVP, making it possible to deploy RSVP in larger and more complicated networks.

Every PE router can reach every other PE router in the network because this information is distributed by the IGP. A PE router can set up a point-to-point RSVP LSP to any other PE router in the network as long as it knows that such an LSP is required. To build a full mesh of LSPs between the PE routers requires that each PE router know which of the other PE routers make up the full mesh.



NOTE: In Junos OS, RSVP automatic mesh is configured using the `rsvp-te` configuration statement at the `[edit routing-options dynamic-tunnels dynamic-tunnel-name]` hierarchy level. The `rsvp-te` configuration statement is also available for use in routing instances as a provider-tunnel option. When implemented as a provider-tunnel option, `rsvp-te` is used to configure the RSVP point-to-multipoint LSPs for multiprotocol BGP multicast VPNs, not to configure RSVP automatic mesh.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring RSVP Automatic Mesh on page 560](#)
- [Example: Configuring RSVP Automatic Mesh on page 553](#)
- [label-switched-path-template \(Multicast\) on page 1679](#)

Path Messages

Each sender host transmits path messages downstream along the routes provided by the unicast and multicast routing protocols. Path messages follow the exact paths of application data, creating path states in the routers along the way, thus enabling routers to learn the previous-hop and next-hop node for the session. Path messages are sent periodically to refresh path states.

The refresh interval is controlled by a variable called the *refresh-time*, which is the periodical refresh timer expressed in seconds. A path state times out if a router does not receive a specified number of consecutive path messages. This number is specified by a variable called *keep-multiplier*. Path states are kept for $(\text{keep-multiplier} + 0.5) \times 1.5 \times \text{refresh-time}$ seconds.

Resv Messages

Each receiver host sends reservation request (Resv) messages upstream toward senders and sender applications. Resv messages must follow exactly the reverse path of path messages. Resv messages create and maintain a reservation state in each router along the way.

Resv messages are sent periodically to refresh reservation states. The refresh interval is controlled by the same refresh time variable, and reservation states are kept for $(\text{keep-multiplier} + 0.5) \times 1.5 \times \text{refresh-time}$ seconds.

PathTear Messages

PathTear messages remove (tear down) path states as well as dependent reservation states in any routers along a path. PathTear messages follow the same path as path messages. A PathTear typically is initiated by a sender application or by a router when its path state times out.

PathTear messages are not required, but they enhance network performance because they release network resources quickly. If PathTear messages are lost or not generated, path states eventually time out when they are not refreshed, and the resources associated with the path are released.

ResvTear Messages

ResvTear messages remove reservation states along a path. These messages travel upstream toward senders of the session. In a sense, ResvTear messages are the reverse of Resv messages. ResvTear messages typically are initiated by a receiver application or by a router when its reservation state times out.

ResvTear messages are not required, but they enhance network performance because they release network resources quickly. If ResvTear messages are lost or not generated, reservation states eventually time out when they are not refreshed, and the resources associated with the reservation are released.

PathErr Messages

When path errors occur (usually because of parameter problems in a path message), the router sends a unicast PathErr message to the sender that issued the path message. PathErr messages are advisory; these messages do not alter any path state along the way.

ResvErr Messages

When a reservation request fails, a ResvErr error message is delivered to all the receivers involved. ResvErr messages are advisory; these messages do not alter any reservation state along the way.

ResvConfirm Messages

Receivers can request confirmation of a reservation request, and this confirmation is sent with a ResvConfirm message. Because of the complex RSVP flow-merging rules, a confirmation message does not necessarily provide end-to-end confirmation of the entire path. Therefore, ResvConfirm messages are an indication, not a guarantee, of potential success.

Juniper Networks routers never request confirmation using the ResvConfirm message; however, a Juniper Networks router can send a ResvConfirm message if it receives a request from another vendor's equipment.

RSVP Reservation Styles

A reservation request includes options for specifying the reservation style. The reservation styles define how reservations for different senders within the same session are treated and how senders are selected.

Two options specify how reservations for different senders within the same session are treated:

- Distinct reservation—Each receiver establishes its own reservation with each upstream sender.
- Shared reservation—All receivers make a single reservation that is shared among many senders.

Two options specify how senders are selected:

- Explicit sender—List all selected senders.
- Wildcard sender—Select all senders, which then participate in the session.

The following reservation styles, formed by a combination of these four options, currently are defined:

- **Fixed filter (FF)**—This reservation style consists of distinct reservations among explicit senders. Examples of applications that use fixed-filter-style reservations are video applications and unicast applications, which both require flows that have a separate reservation for each sender. The fixed filter reservation style is enabled on RSVP LSPs by default.
- **Wildcard filter (WF)**—This reservation style consists of shared reservations among wildcard senders. This type of reservation reserves bandwidth for any and all senders, and propagates upstream toward all senders, automatically extending to new senders as they appear. A sample application for wildcard filter reservations is an audio application in which each sender transmits a distinct data stream. Typically, only a few senders are transmitting at any one time. Such a flow does not require a separate reservation for each sender; a single reservation is sufficient.
- **Shared explicit (SE)**—This reservation style consists of shared reservations among explicit senders. This type of reservation reserves bandwidth for a limited group of senders. A sample application is an audio application similar to that described for wildcard filter reservations.

RSVP Refresh Reduction

RSVP relies on soft-state to maintain the path and reservation states on each router. If the corresponding refresh messages are not sent periodically, the states eventually time out and reservations are deleted. RSVP also sends its control messages as IP datagrams with no reliability guarantee. It relies on periodic refresh messages to handle the occasional loss of Path or Resv messages.

The RSVP refresh reduction extensions, based on RFC 2961, addresses the following problems that result from relying on periodic refresh messages to handle message loss:

- **Scalability**—The scaling problem arises from the periodic transmission and processing overhead of refresh messages, which increases as the number of RSVP sessions increases.
- **Reliability and latency**—The reliability and latency problem stems from the loss of nonrefresh RSVP messages or one-time RSVP messages such as PathTear or PathErr. The time to recover from such a loss is usually tied to refresh interval and the keepalive timer.

The RSVP refresh reduction capability is advertised by enabling the refresh reduction (RR) capable bit in the RSVP common header. This bit is only significant between RSVP neighbors.

RSVP refresh reduction includes the following features:

- RSVP message bundling using the bundle message
- RSVP Message ID to reduce message processing overhead

- Reliable delivery of RSVP messages using Message ID, Message Ack, and Message Nack
- Summary refresh to reduce the amount of information transmitted every refresh interval

The RSVP refresh reduction specification (RFC 2961) allows you to enable some or all of the above capabilities on a router. It also describes various procedures that a router can use to detect the refresh reduction capabilities of its neighbor.

The Junos OS supports all of the refresh reduction extensions, some of which can be selectively enabled or disabled. The Junos OS supports Message ID and therefore can perform reliable message delivery only for Path and Resv messages.

For information about how to configure RSVP refresh reduction, see [“Configuring RSVP Refresh Reduction” on page 547](#).

MTU Signaling in RSVP

The maximum transmission unit (MTU) is the largest size packet or frame, in bytes, that can be sent in a network. An MTU that is too large might cause retransmissions. Too small an MTU might cause the router to send and handle relatively more header overhead and acknowledgments. There are default values for MTUs associated with various protocols. You can also explicitly configure an MTU on an interface.

When an LSP is created across a set of links with different MTU sizes, the ingress router does not know what the smallest MTU is on the LSP path. By default, the MTU for an LSP is 1,500 bytes.

If this MTU is larger than the MTU of one of the intermediate links, traffic might be dropped, because MPLS packets cannot be fragmented. Also, the ingress router is not aware of this type of traffic loss, because the control plane for the LSP would still function normally.

To prevent this type of packet loss in MPLS LSPs, you can configure MTU signaling in RSVP. This feature is described in RFC 3209. Juniper Networks supports the Integrated Services object for MTU signaling in RSVP. The Integrated Services object is described in RFCs 2210 and 2215. MTU signaling in RSVP is disabled by default.

To avoid packet loss due to MTU mismatches, the ingress router needs to do the following:

- Signal the MTU on the RSVP LSP—To prevent packet loss from an MTU mismatch, the ingress router needs to know what the smallest MTU value is along the path taken by the LSP. Once this MTU value is obtained, the ingress router can assign it to the LSP.
- Fragment packets—Using the assigned MTU value, packets that exceed the size of the MTU can be fragmented into smaller packets on the ingress router before they are encapsulated in MPLS and sent over the RSVP-signaled LSP.

Once both MTU signaling and packet fragmentation have been enabled on an ingress router, any route resolving to an RSVP LSP on this router uses the signaled MTU value. For information about how to configure this feature, see [“Configuring MTU Signaling in RSVP” on page 562](#).

The following sections describe how MTU signaling in RSVP works:

- [How the Correct MTU Is Signaled in RSVP on page 543](#)
- [Determining an Outgoing MTU Value on page 544](#)
- [MTU Signaling in RSVP Limitations on page 544](#)

How the Correct MTU Is Signaled in RSVP

How the correct MTU is signaled in RSVP varies depending on whether the network devices (for example, routers) explicitly support MTU signaling in RSVP or not.

If the network devices support MTU signaling in RSVP, the following occur when you enable MTU signaling:

- The MTU is signaled from the ingress router to the egress router by means of the Adspec object. Before forwarding this object, the ingress router enters the MTU value associated with the interface over which the path message is sent. At each hop in the path, the MTU value in the Adspec object is updated to the minimum of the received value and the value of the outgoing interface.
- The ingress router uses the traffic specification (Tspec) object to specify the parameters for the traffic it is going to send. The MTU value signaled for the Tspec object at the ingress router is the maximum MTU value (9192 bytes for M Series and T Series routers, 9500 bytes for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers). This value does not change en route to the egress router.
- When the Adspec object arrives at the egress router, the MTU value is correct for the path (meaning it is the smallest MTU value discovered). The egress router compares the MTU value in the Adspec object to the MTU value in the Tspec object. It signals the smaller MTU using the Flowspec object in the Resv message.
- When the Resv object arrives at the ingress router, the MTU value in this object is used as the MTU for the next hops that use the LSP.

In a network where there are devices that do not support MTU signaling in RSVP, you might have the following behaviors:

- If the egress router does not support MTU signaling in RSVP, the MTU is set to 1,500 bytes by default.
- A Juniper Networks transit router that does not support MTU signaling in RSVP sets an MTU value of 1,500 bytes in the Adspec object by default.

Related Documentation

- [Media MTU Overview](#)
- [Configuring the Media MTU](#)

Determining an Outgoing MTU Value

The outgoing MTU value is the smaller of the values received in the Adspec object compared to the MTU value of the outgoing interface. The MTU value of the outgoing interface is determined as follows:

- If you configure an MTU value under the **[family mpls]** hierarchy level, this value is signaled.
- If you do not configure an MTU, the **inet** MTU is signaled.

MTU Signaling in RSVP Limitations

The following are limitations to MTU signaling in RSVP:

- Changes in the MTU value might cause a temporary loss of traffic in the following situations:
 - For link protection and node protection, the MTU of the bypass is only signaled at the time the bypass becomes active. During the time it takes for the new path MTU to be propagated, packet loss might occur because of an MTU mismatch.
 - For fast reroute, the MTU of the path is updated only after the detour becomes active, causing a delay in an update to the MTU at the ingress router. Until the MTU is updated, packet loss might occur if there is an MTU mismatch.

In both cases, only packets that are larger than the detour or bypass MTU are lost.

- When an MTU is updated, it triggers a change in the next hop. Any change in the next hop causes the route statistics to be lost.
- The minimum MTU supported for MTU signaling in RSVP is 1,488 bytes. This value prevents a false or incorrectly configured value from being used.
- For single-hop LSPs, the MTU value displayed by the **show** commands is the RSVP-signaled value. However, this MPLS value is ignored and the correct IP value is used.

CHAPTER 10

Configuring RSVP

- [Minimum RSVP Configuration on page 545](#)
- [Configuring RSVP and MPLS on page 546](#)
- [Configuring RSVP Interfaces on page 547](#)
- [Configuring RSVP Node-ID Hellos on page 552](#)
- [Example: Configuring RSVP Automatic Mesh on page 553](#)
- [Configuring Hello Acknowledgments for Nonsession RSVP Neighbors on page 556](#)
- [Switching LSPs Away from a Network Node on page 557](#)
- [Configuring RSVP Setup Protection on page 558](#)
- [Configuring Load Balancing Across RSVP LSPs on page 559](#)
- [Configuring RSVP Automatic Mesh on page 560](#)
- [Configuring Timers for RSVP Refresh Messages on page 561](#)
- [Preempting RSVP Sessions on page 562](#)
- [Configuring MTU Signaling in RSVP on page 562](#)
- [Configuring Ultimate-Hop Popping for LSPs on page 563](#)
- [Configuring RSVP to Pop the Label on the Ultimate-Hop Router on page 567](#)
- [Enabling Ultimate-Hop Popping on Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 567](#)
- [Tracing RSVP Protocol Traffic on page 569](#)
- `show rsvp route-session-id`

Minimum RSVP Configuration

To enable RSVP on a single interface, include the **rsvp** statement and specify the interface using the **interface** statement. This is the minimum RSVP configuration. All other RSVP configuration statements are optional.

```
rsvp {  
  interface interface-name;  
}
```

You can include these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols]**

To enable RSVP on all interfaces, substitute **all** for the *interface-name* variable.

If you have configured interface properties on a group of interfaces and want to disable RSVP on one of the interfaces, include the **disable** statement:

```
interface interface-name {  
  disable;  
}
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols rsvp interface interface-name]
- [edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols rsvp interface interface-name]

Configuring RSVP and MPLS

The primary purpose of the Junos RSVP software is to support dynamic signaling within label-switched paths (LSPs). When you enable both MPLS and RSVP on a router, MPLS becomes a client of RSVP. No additional configuration is required to bind MPLS and RSVP.

You can configure MPLS to set up signaled paths by using the **label-switched-path** statement at the [edit protocols mpls] hierarchy level. Each LSP translates into a request for RSVP to initiate an RSVP session. This request is passed through the internal interface between label switching and RSVP. After examining the request information, checking RSVP states, and checking the local routing tables, RSVP initiates one session for each LSP. The session is sourced from the local router and is destined for the target of the LSP.

When an RSVP session is successfully created, the LSP is set up along the paths created by the RSVP session. If the RSVP session is unsuccessful, RSVP notifies MPLS of its status. It is up to MPLS to initiate backup paths or continue retrying the initial path.

To pass label-switching signaling information, RSVP supports four additional objects: Label Request object, Label object, Explicit Route object, and Record Route object. For an LSP to be set up successfully, all routers along the path must support MPLS, RSVP, and the four objects. Of the four objects, the Record Route object is not mandatory.

To configure MPLS and make it a client of RSVP, do the following:

- Enable MPLS on all routers that will participate in the label switching (this is, on all routers that might be part of a label-switching path).
- Enable RSVP on all routers and on all router interfaces that form the LSP.
- Configure the routers at the beginning of the LSP.

Example: Configuring RSVP and MPLS

The following shows a sample configuration for a router at the beginning of an LSP:

```
[edit]  
protocols {
```

```

mpls {
  label-switched-path sf-to-london {
    to 192.168.1.4;
  }
}
rsvp {
  interface so-0/0/0;
}
}

```

The following shows a sample configuration for all the other routers that form the LSP:

```

[edit]
protocols {
  mpls {
    interface so-0/0/0;
  }
  rsvp {
    interface so-0/0/0;
  }
}
}

```

Configuring RSVP Interfaces

The following sections describe how to configure RSVP interfaces:

- [Configuring RSVP Refresh Reduction on page 547](#)
- [Configuring the RSVP Hello Interval on page 549](#)
- [Configuring RSVP Authentication on page 550](#)
- [Configuring the Bandwidth Subscription for Class Types on page 550](#)
- [Configuring the RSVP Update Threshold on an Interface on page 550](#)
- [Configuring RSVP for Unnumbered Interfaces on page 551](#)

Configuring RSVP Refresh Reduction

You can configure RSVP refresh reduction on each interface by including the following statements in the interface configuration:

- **aggregate** and **reliable**—Enable all RSVP refresh reduction features: RSVP message bundling, RSVP message ID, reliable message delivery, and summary refresh.

In order to have refresh reduction and reliable delivery, you must include the **aggregate** and **reliable** statements.

- **no-aggregate**—Disable RSVP message bundling and summary refresh.
- **no-reliable**—Disable RSVP message ID, reliable message delivery, and summary refresh.

For more information on RSVP refresh reduction, see [“RSVP Refresh Reduction” on page 541](#).

If the **no-reliable** statement is configured on the router (reliable message delivery is disabled), the router accepts RSVP messages that include the Message ID object but

ignores the Message ID object and continues performing standard message processing. No error is generated in this case, and RSVP operates normally.

However, not all combinations between two neighbors with different refresh reduction capabilities function correctly. For example, a router is configured with either the **aggregate** statement and **no-reliable** statement or with the **reliable** and **no-aggregate** statements. If an RSVP neighbor sends a Summary Refresh object to this router, no error is generated, but the Summary Refresh object cannot be processed. Consequently, RSVP states can time out on this router if the neighbor is relying only on Summary Refresh to refresh those RSVP states.

We recommend, unless there are specific requirements, that you configure RSVP refresh reduction in a similar manner on each RSVP neighbor.

To enable all RSVP refresh reduction features on an interface, include the **aggregate** statement:

```
aggregate;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name*]

To disable RSVP message bundling and summary refresh, include the **no-aggregate** statement:

```
no-aggregate;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name*]

To enable RSVP message ID and reliable message delivery on an interface, include the **reliable** statement:

```
reliable;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name*]

To disable RSVP message ID, reliable message delivery, and summary refresh, include the **no-reliable** statement:

```
no-reliable;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name*]

Determining the Refresh Reduction Capability of RSVP Neighbors

To determine the RSVP refresh reduction capability of an RSVP neighbor, you need the following information:

- The RR bit advertised by the neighbor
- The local configuration of RSVP refresh reduction
- The actual RSVP messages received from the neighbor

To obtain this information, you can issue a **show rsvp neighbor detail** command. Sample output follows:

```
user@host> show rsvp neighbor detail
RSVP neighbor: 6 learned
  Address: 192.168.224.178 via: fxp1.0 status: Up
    Last changed time: 10:06, Idle: 5 sec, Up cnt: 1, Down cnt: 0
    Message received: 36
    Hello: sent 69, received: 69, interval: 9 sec
    Remote instance: 0x60b8feba, Local instance: 0x74bc7a8d
    Refresh reduction: not operational

  Address: 192.168.224.186 via: fxp2.0 status: Down
    Last changed time: 10:17, Idle: 40 sec, Up cnt: 0, Down cnt: 0
    Message received: 6
    Hello: sent 20, received: 0, interval: 9 sec
    Remote instance: 0x0, Local instance: 0x2ae1b339
    Refresh reduction: incomplete
    Remote end: disabled, Ack-extension: enabled

  Address: 192.168.224.188 via: fxp2.0 status: Up
    Last changed time: 4:15, Idle: 0 sec, Up cnt: 1, Down cnt: 0
    Message received: 55
    Hello: sent 47, received: 31, interval: 9 sec
    Remote instance: 0x6436a35b, Local instance: 0x663849f0
    Refresh reduction: operational
    Remote end: enabled, Ack-extension: enabled
```

For more information on the **show rsvp neighbor detail** command.

Configuring the RSVP Hello Interval

RSVP monitors the status of the interior gateway protocol (IGP) (IS-IS or OSPF) neighbors and relies on the IGP protocols to detect when a node fails. If an IGP protocol declares a neighbor down (because hello packets are no longer being received), RSVP also brings down that neighbor. However, the IGP protocols and RSVP still act independently when bringing a neighbor up.

For Juniper Networks routers, configuring a shorter or longer RSVP hello interval has no impact on whether or not an RSVP session is brought down. RSVP sessions are kept up even if RSVP hello packets are no longer being received. RSVP sessions are maintained until either the router stops receiving IGP hello packets or the RSVP Path and Resv messages time out. However, starting from Junos OS Release 16.1, when RSVP hello messages time-out, the RSVP sessions are brought down.

The RSVP hello interval might also be impacted when another vendor's equipment brings down an RSVP session. For example, a neighboring non-Juniper Networks router might be configured to monitor RSVP hello packets.

To modify how often RSVP sends hello packets, include the **hello-interval** statement:

```
hello-interval seconds;
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section.

Configuring RSVP Authentication

All RSVP protocol exchanges can be authenticated to guarantee that only trusted neighbors participate in setting up reservations. By default, RSVP authentication is disabled.

RSVP authentication uses a Hashed Message Authentication Code (HMAC)-MD5 message-based digest. This scheme produces a message digest based on a secret authentication key and the message contents. (The message contents also include a sequence number.) The computed digest is transmitted with RSVP messages. Once you have configured authentication, all received and transmitted RSVP messages with all neighbors are authenticated on this interface.

MD5 authentication provides protection against forgery and message modification. It also can prevent replay attacks. However, it does not provide confidentiality, because all messages are sent in clear text.

By default, authentication is disabled. To enable authentication, configure a key on each interface by including the **authentication-key** statement:

```
authentication-key key;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols **rsvp** **interface** *interface-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols **rsvp** **interface** *interface-name*]

Configuring the Bandwidth Subscription for Class Types

By default, RSVP allows 100 percent of the bandwidth for a class type to be used for RSVP reservations. When you oversubscribe a class type for a multiclass LSP, the aggregate demand of all RSVP sessions is allowed to exceed the actual capacity of the class type.

For detailed instructions on how to configure the bandwidth subscription for class types, see [“Configuring the Bandwidth Subscription Percentage for LSPs” on page 391](#).

Configuring the RSVP Update Threshold on an Interface

The interior gateway protocols (IGPs) maintain the traffic engineering database, but the current available bandwidth on the traffic engineering database links originates from RSVP. When a link's bandwidth changes, RSVP informs the IGPs, which can then update the traffic engineering database and forward the new bandwidth information to all

network nodes. The network nodes then know how much bandwidth is available on the traffic engineering database link (local or remote), and CSPF can correctly compute the paths.

However, IGP updates can consume excessive system resources. Depending on the number of nodes in a network, it might not be desirable to perform an IGP update for small changes in bandwidth. By configuring the **update-threshold** statement at the **[edit protocols rsvp]** hierarchy level, you can adjust the threshold at which a change in the reserved bandwidth triggers an IGP update.

You can configure a value of from 1 percent through 20 percent (the default is 10 percent) for when to trigger an IGP update. If the change in the reserved bandwidth is greater than or equal to the configured threshold percentage of the static bandwidth on that interface, then an IGP update occurs. For example, if you have configured the **update-threshold** statement to be 15 percent and the router discovers that the reserved bandwidth on a link has changed by 10 percent of the link bandwidth, RSVP does not trigger an IGP update. However, if the reserved bandwidth on a link changes by 20 percent of the link bandwidth, RSVP triggers an IGP update.

To adjust the threshold at which a change in the reserved bandwidth triggers an IGP update, include the **update-threshold** statement:

```
update-threshold percentage;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols rsvp interface interface-name]**
- **[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols rsvp interface interface-name]**

Because of the update threshold, it is possible for Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) to compute a path using outdated traffic engineering database bandwidth information on a link. If RSVP attempts to establish an LSP over that path, it might find that there is insufficient bandwidth on that link. When this happens, RSVP triggers an IGP traffic engineering database update, flooding the updated bandwidth information on the network. CSPF can then recompute the path by using the updated bandwidth information, and attempt to find a different path, avoiding the congested link. Note that this functionality is the default and does not need any additional configuration.

You can configure the **rsvp-error-hold-time** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy level or the **[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls]** hierarchy level to improve the accuracy of the traffic engineering database (including the accuracy of bandwidth estimates for LSPs) using information provided by PathErr messages. See [“Improving Traffic Engineering Database Accuracy with RSVP PathErr Messages” on page 99](#).

Configuring RSVP for Unnumbered Interfaces

The Junos OS supports RSVP traffic engineering over unnumbered interfaces. Traffic engineering information about unnumbered links is carried in the IGP traffic engineering extensions for OSPF and IS-IS as described in RFC 4203, *OSPF Extensions in Support of Generalized Multi-Protocol Label Switching (GMPLS)*, and RFC 4205, *Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS) Extensions in Support of Generalized Multi-Protocol Label*

Switching (GMPLS). Unnumbered links can also be specified in the MPLS traffic engineering signaling as described in RFC 3477, *Signalling Unnumbered Links in Resource ReSerVation Protocol - Traffic Engineering (RSVP-TE)*. This feature allows you avoid having to configure IP addresses for each interface participating in the RSVP-signaled network.

To configure RSVP for unnumbered interfaces, you must configure the router with a router ID using the **router-id** statement specified at the **[edit routing-options]** hierarchy level. The router ID must be available for routing (you can typically use the loopback address). The RSVP control messages for the unnumbered links are sent using the router ID address (rather than a randomly selected address).

To configure link protection and fast reroute on a router with unnumbered interfaces enabled, you must configure at least two addresses. We recommend that you configure a secondary interface on the loopback in addition to configuring the router ID.

Release History Table

Release	Description
16.1	However, starting from Junos OS Release 16.1, when RSVP hello messages time-out, the RSVP sessions are brought down.

Configuring RSVP Node-ID Hellos

You can configure node-ID based RSVP hellos to ensure that Juniper Networks routers can interoperate with the equipment of other vendors. By default, Junos OS uses interface-based RSVP hellos. Node-ID based RSVP hellos are specified in RFC 4558, *Node-ID Based Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) Hello: A Clarification Statement*. RSVP node-ID hellos are useful if you have configured BFD to detect problems over RSVP interfaces, allowing you to disable interface hellos for these interfaces. You can also use node-ID hellos for graceful restart procedures.

Node-ID hellos can be enabled globally for all RSVP neighbors. By default, node-ID hello support is disabled. If you have not enabled RSVP node IDs on the router, the Junos OS does not accept any node-ID hello packets.

To enable RSVP node-ID hellos globally on the router, include the **node-hello** statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols rsvp]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-systems-name* protocols rsvp]**

You can also explicitly disable RSVP interface hellos globally. This type of configuration might be necessary in networks where the Juniper Networks router has numerous RSVP connections with equipment from other vendors. However, if you disable RSVP interface hellos globally, you can also configure a hello interval on an RSVP interface using the **hello-interval** statement. This configuration disables RSVP interface hellos globally, but enables RSVP interface hellos on the specified interface (the RSVP interface you configure the **hello-interval** statement on). This configuration might be necessary in a heterogeneous

network in which some devices support RSVP node-ID hellos and other devices support RSVP interface hellos.

To disable RSVP interface hellos globally on the router, include the **no-interface-hello** statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols rsvp]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-systems-name* protocols rsvp]**

**Related
Documentation**

- [no-interface-hello on page 1688](#)
- [node-hello on page 1685](#)

Example: Configuring RSVP Automatic Mesh

Service providers often use BGP and MPLS VPNs to efficiently scale the network while delivering revenue-generating services. In these environments, BGP is used to distribute the VPN routing information across the service provider's network, while MPLS is used to forward that VPN traffic from one VPN site to another.

When adding a new PE router that will participate in BGP and MPLS VPNs, all of the previously existing PE routers must be configured to peer with the new PE router for both BGP and MPLS. As each new PE router is added to the service provider's network, the configuration burden soon becomes too much to handle.

The configuration requirements for BGP peering can be reduced with the use of route reflectors. In RSVP signaled MPLS networks, RSVP automatic mesh can minimize the configuration burden for the MPLS portion of the network. Configuring **rsvp-te** on all PE routers allows RSVP to automatically create the needed LSPs when a new PE router is added.

- [Requirements on page 553](#)
- [Overview on page 553](#)
- [Configuration on page 554](#)
- [Verification on page 555](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- A router running Junos OS Release 10.1 or later.
- A BGP and MPLS VPN using RSVP as the MPLS label-switched path (LSP) signaling protocol.

Overview

This example shows how to configure RSVP automatic mesh on a PE router using the **rsvp-te** configuration statement. In order for RSVP automatic mesh to function properly,

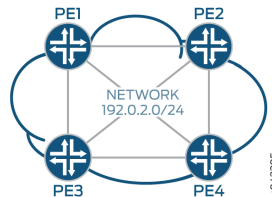
all of the PE routers in the full mesh configuration must have the **rsvp-te** statement configured. This ensures that any new PE routers that are added later will also benefit from the automatic mesh feature, provided that they too are configured with the **rsvp-te** statement.

Given this requirement, this example only shows the configuration on the newly added PE router. It is assumed that RSVP automatic mesh has already been configured on the existing PE routers.

Topology

In [Figure 46 on page 554](#), there are three existing PE routers, PE1, PE2, and PE3, in the topology. PE4 has been added, and RSVP automatic mesh will be configured. The cloud represents the service provider network, and the network address, 192.0.2.0/24, is shown in the center of the figure.

Figure 46: Service Provider Network with PE Routers



Configuration

Configuring RSVP automatic mesh involves performing these tasks:

- Enabling the **rsvp-te** configuration statement at the **[edit routing-options dynamic-tunnels dynamic-tunnel-name]** hierarchy level.
- Configuring the required **destination-networks** element.

This configuration element specifies the IPv4 prefix range for the destination network. Only tunnels within the specified prefix range can be created.

- Configuring the required **label-switched-path-template** element.

This configuration element takes either **default-template** or the name of a preconfigured LSP template as an argument. The **default-template** is a system-defined template that requires no user configuration.

- [Configuring RSVP Automatic Mesh on page 555](#)
- [Results on page 555](#)

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

```

PE4 Router      set routing-options dynamic-tunnels dt-1 rsvp-te rsvp-te-1 label-switched-path-template
                  default-template
                  set routing-options dynamic-tunnels dt-1 rsvp-te rsvp-te-1 destination-networks
                  192.0.2.0/24

```

Configuring RSVP Automatic Mesh

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For instructions on how to do that, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To enable RSVP automatic mesh:

1. Configure **rsvp-te** at the **[edit routing-options dynamic-tunnels]** hierarchy level.

```

[edit routing-options dynamic-tunnels]
user@PE4# set dt-1 rsvp-te rsvp-te-1 label-switched-path-template
                  default-template

```

2. Configure **destination-networks** at the **[edit routing-options dynamic-tunnels]** hierarchy level.

```

[edit routing-options dynamic-tunnels]
user@PE4# set dt-1 rsvp-te rsvp-te-1 destination-networks 192.0.2.0/24

```

Results

Issue the **show** command from the **[edit routing-options dynamic-tunnels]** hierarchy level to see the results of your configuration:

```

[edit routing-options dynamic-tunnels]
user@PE4# show
dt-1 {
  rsvp-te rsvp-te-1 {
    label-switched-path-template {
      default-template;
    }
    destination-networks {
      192.0.2.0/24;
    }
  }
}

```

Verification

- [Verifying the Existence of RSVP Automatic Mesh Tunnels on Router PE4 on page 556](#)
- [Verifying the Existence of MPLS LSPs on Router PE4 on page 556](#)

Verifying the Existence of RSVP Automatic Mesh Tunnels on Router PE4

Purpose To verify the operation of the newly configured PE4 router, issue the **show dynamic-tunnels database** command from operational mode. This command will show the destination network to which dynamic tunnels can be created.

Action user@PE4> show dynamic-tunnels database
Table: inet.3
Destination-network: 192.0.2.0/24

Verifying the Existence of MPLS LSPs on Router PE4

Purpose To verify the existence of MPLS LSPs on the PE4 router, issue the **show mpls lsp** command from operational mode. This command will show the state of the MPLS LSPs.

Action user@PE4> show mpls lsp

Ingress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
Egress LSP: 3 sessions
To From State Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPname
192.0.2.104 192.0.2.103 Up 0 1 FF 3 - PE2-PE4
192.0.2.104 192.0.2.102 Up 0 1 FF 3 - PE2-PE4
192.0.2.104 192.0.2.101 Up 0 1 FF 3 - PE1-PE4
Total 3 displayed, Up 3, Down 0
Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Related Documentation

- [Understanding RSVP Automatic Mesh on page 537](#)
- [rsvp-te on page 1700](#)

Configuring Hello Acknowledgments for Nonsession RSVP Neighbors

The **hello-acknowledgements** statement controls the hello acknowledgment behavior between RSVP neighbors regardless of whether or not they are in the same session.

Hello messages received from RSVP neighbors that are not part of a common RSVP session are discarded. If you configure the **hello-acknowledgements** statement at the **[edit protocols rsvp]** hierarchy level, hello messages from nonsession neighbors are acknowledged with a hello acknowledgment message. When hellos are received from nonsession neighbors, an RSVP neighbor relationship is created and periodic hello messages can now be received from the nonsession neighbor. The **hello-acknowledgements** statement is disabled by default. Configuring this statement allows RSVP-capable routers to be discovered using hello packets and verifies that the interface is able to receive RSVP packets before sending any MPLS LSP setup messages.

Once you enable hello acknowledgments for nonsession RSVP neighbors, the router continues to acknowledge hello messages from any nonsession RSVP neighbors unless the interface itself goes down or you change the configuration. Interface-based neighbors are not automatically aged out.

hello-acknowledgements;

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols **rsvp**]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols **rsvp**]

Switching LSPs Away from a Network Node

You can configure the router to switch active LSPs away from a network node using a bypass LSP enabled for an interface. This feature might be used to maintain active networks when a device needs to be replaced without interrupting traffic transiting the network. The LSPs can be either static or dynamic.

1. You first need to configure either link or node protection for the traffic that needs to pass around the network device you intend to disable. To function properly, the bypass LSP must use a different logical interface than the protected LSP.
2. To prepare the router to begin switching traffic away from a network node, configure the **always-mark-connection-protection-tlv** statement:

always-mark-connection-protection-tlv;

The router then marks all OAM traffic transiting this interface in preparation for switching the traffic to an alternate path based on the OAM functionality.

You can configure this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols **mpls interface** *interface-name*]
 - [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols **mpls interface** *interface-name*]
3. You then need to configure the **switch-away-lsps** statement to switch the traffic from the protected LSP to the bypass LSP, effectively bypassing the default downstream network device. The actual link itself is not brought down by this configuration.

To configure the router to switch traffic away from a network node, configure the **switch-away-lsps** statement:

switch-away-lsps;

You can configure this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols **mpls interface** *interface-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols **mpls interface** *interface-name*]

Note the following limitations related to switching active LSPs away from a network node:

- The switch-away feature is supported on MX Series routers only.

- The switch-away feature is not supported for switching traffic from primary point-to-multipoint LSPs to bypass point-to-multipoint LSPs. If you configure the **switch-away-lsps** statement for a point-to-multipoint LSP, traffic is not switched to the bypass point-to-multipoint LSP.
- If you configure the switch-away feature on an interface along the path of a dynamic LSP, new dynamic LSPs cannot be established over that path. The switch-away feature prevents the make-before-break behavior of RSVP-signaled LSPs. The make-before-break behavior normally causes the router to first attempt to re-signal a dynamic LSP before tearing down the original.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Configuring Node Protection or Link Protection for LSPs on page 589](#)

Configuring RSVP Setup Protection

You can configure the facility-backup fast reroute mechanism to provide setup protection for LSPs which are in the process of being signaled. Both point-to-point LSPs and point-to-multipoint LSPs are supported. This feature is applicable in the following scenario:

1. A failed link or node is present on the strict explicit path of an LSP before the LSP is signaled.
2. There is also a bypass LSP protecting the link or node.
3. RSVP signals the LSP through the bypass LSP. The LSP appears as if it was originally set up along its primary path and then failed over to the bypass LSP because of the link or node failure.
4. When the link or node has recovered, the LSP can be automatically reverted to the primary path.

You should configure the **setup-protection** statement at the **[edit protocols rsvp]** on each of the routers along the LSP path on which you want to enable LSP setup protection. You should also configure IGP traffic engineering on all of the routers on the LSP path. You can issue a **show rsvp session** command to determine whether or not the LSP has setup protection enabled on a router acting as a point of local repair (PLR) or a merge point.

To enable RSVP setup protection, include the **setup-protection** statement

setup-protection;

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols rsvp]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp]**

Configuring Load Balancing Across RSVP LSPs

By default, when you have configured several RSVP LSPs to the same egress router, the LSP with the lowest metric is selected and carries all traffic. If all of the LSPs have the same metric, one of the LSPs is selected at random and all traffic is forwarded over it.

Alternatively, you can load-balance traffic across all of the LSPs by enabling per-packet load balancing.

To enable per-packet load balancing on an ingress LSP, configure the **policy-statement** statement as follows:

```
[edit policy-options]
policy-statement policy-name {
  then {
    load-balance per-packet;
  }
  accept;
}
```

You then need to apply this statement as an export policy to the forwarding table.

Once per-packet load balancing is applied, traffic is distributed equally between the LSPs (by default).

You need to configure per-packet load balancing if you want to enable PFE fast reroute. To enable PFE fast reroute, include the **policy-statement** statement for per-packet load balancing shown in this section in the configuration of each of the routers where a reroute might take place. See also [“Configuring Fast Reroute” on page 291](#).

You can also load-balance the traffic between the LSPs in proportion to the amount of bandwidth configured for each LSP. This capability can better distribute traffic in networks with asymmetric bandwidth capabilities across external links, since the configured bandwidth of an LSP typically reflects the traffic capacity of that LSP.

To configure RSVP LSP load balancing, include the **load-balance** statement with the **bandwidth** option:

```
load-balance {
  bandwidth;
}
```

You can configure this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols rsvp]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp]**

Keep the following information in mind when you use the **load-balance** statement:

- If you configure the **load-balance** statement, the behavior of currently running LSPs is not altered. To force currently running LSPs to use the new behavior, you can issue a **clear mpls lsp** command.

- The **load-balance** statement only applies to ingress LSPs that have per-packet load balancing enabled.
- For Differentiated Services–aware traffic engineered LSPs, the bandwidth of an LSP is calculated by summing the bandwidth of all of the class types.

Configuring RSVP Automatic Mesh

You can configure RSVP to establish point-to-point label-switched paths (LSPs) automatically for any new PE router added to a full mesh of LSPs. To enable this feature, you must configure the **rsvp-te** statement on all of the PE routers in the full mesh.



NOTE: You cannot configure RSVP automatic mesh in conjunction with CCC. CCC cannot use the dynamically generated LSPs.

To configure RSVP automatic mesh, include the **rsvp-te** statement:

```
rsvp-te {
  destination-networks network-prefix;
  label-switched-path-template (Multicast) {
    default-template;
    template-name;
  }
}
```

You can configure these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit routing-options dynamic-tunnels *tunnel-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-options dynamic-tunnels *tunnel-name*]

You must also configure the following statements to enable RSVP automatic mesh:

- **destination-networks**—Specify the IP version 4 (IPv4) prefix range for the destination network. Dynamic tunnels within the specified IPv4 prefix range can be initiated.
- **label-switched-path-template (Multicast)**—You can configure either the default template explicitly using the **default-template** option, or you can configure an LSP template of your own using the **template-name** option. The LSP template acts as a model configuration for the dynamically generated LSPs.

Related Documentation

- [Flooding Unknown Traffic Using Point-to-Multipoint LSPs in VPLS](#)
- [Example: Configuring RSVP Automatic Mesh on page 553](#)

Configuring Timers for RSVP Refresh Messages

RSVP uses two related timing parameters:

- **refresh-time**—The refresh time controls the interval between the generation of successive refresh messages. The default value for the refresh time is 45 seconds. This number is derived from the **refresh-time** statement's default value of 30, multiplied by a fixed value of 1.5. This computation differs from RFC 2205, which states that the refresh time should be multiplied by a random value in the range from 0.5 through 1.5.

Refresh messages include path and Resv messages. Refresh messages are sent periodically so that reservation states in neighboring nodes do not time out. Each path and Resv message carries the refresh timer value, and the receiving node extracts this value from the messages.

- **keep-multiplier**—The keep multiplier is a small, locally configured integer from 1 through 255. The default value is 3. It indicates the number of messages that can be lost before a particular state is declared stale and must be deleted. The keep multiplier directly affects the lifetime of an RSVP state.

To determine the lifetime of a reservation state, use the following formula:

$$lifetime = (keep-multiplier + 0.5) \times (1.5 \times refresh-time)$$

In the worst case, $(keep-multiplier - 1)$ successive refresh messages must be lost before a reservation state is deleted.

We do not recommend configuring a short RSVP hello timer. If quick discovery of a failed neighbor is needed, configure short IGP (OSPF or IS-IS) hello timers.

By default, the refresh timer value is 30 seconds. To modify this value, include the **refresh-time** statement:

```
refresh-time seconds;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols rsvp]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp]

The default value of the keep multiplier is 3. To modify this value, include the **keep-multiplier** statement:

```
keep-multiplier number;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols rsvp]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp]

Preempting RSVP Sessions

Whenever bandwidth is insufficient to handle all RSVP sessions, you can control the preemption of RSVP sessions. By default, an RSVP session is preempted only by a new higher-priority session.

To always preempt a session when the bandwidth is insufficient, include the **preemption** statement with the **aggressive** option:

```
preemption aggressive;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols rsvp]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp]

To disable RSVP session preemption, include the **preemption** statement with the **disabled** option:

```
preemption disabled;
```

To return to the default (that is, preempt a session only for a new higher-priority session), include the **preemption** statement with the **normal** option:

```
preemption normal;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols rsvp]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp]

Configuring MTU Signaling in RSVP

To configure maximum transmission unit (MTU) signaling in RSVP, you need to configure MPLS to allow IP packets to be fragmented before they are encapsulated in MPLS. You also need to configure MTU signaling in RSVP. For troubleshooting purposes, you can configure MTU signaling alone without enabling packet fragmentation.

To configure MTU signaling in RSVP, include the **path-mtu** statement:

```
path-mtu {  
  allow-fragmentation;  
  rsvp {  
    mtu-signaling;  
  }  
}
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls]

The following sections describe how to enable packet fragmentation and MTU signaling in RSVP:

- [Enabling MTU Signaling in RSVP on page 563](#)
- [Enabling Packet Fragmentation on page 563](#)

Enabling MTU Signaling in RSVP

To enable MTU signaling in RSVP, include the **rsvp mtu-signaling** statement:

```
rsvp mtu-signaling;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls path-mtu]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls path-mtu]

Once you have committed the configuration, changes in the MTU signaling behavior for RSVP take effect the next time the path is refreshed.

You can configure the **mtu-signaling** statement by itself at the [edit protocols mpls path-mtu rsvp] hierarchy level. This can be useful for troubleshooting. If you configure just the **mtu-signaling** statement, you can use the **show rsvp session detail** command to determine what the smallest MTU is on an LSP. The **show rsvp session detail** command displays the MTU value received and sent in the Adspec object.

Enabling Packet Fragmentation

To allow IP packets to be fragmented before they are encapsulated in MPLS, include the **allow-fragmentation** statement:

```
allow-fragmentation;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls path-mtu]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls path-mtu]



NOTE: Do not configure the **allow-fragmentation** statement alone. Always configure it in conjunction with the **mtu-signaling** statement.

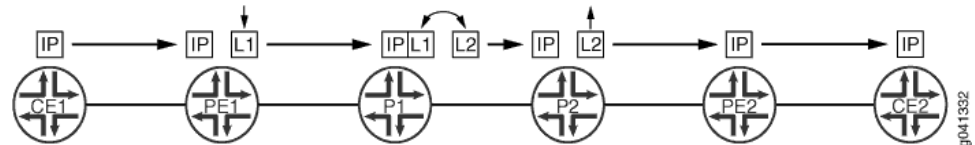
Configuring Ultimate-Hop Popping for LSPs

By default, RSVP-signaled LSPs use penultimate-hop popping (PHP).

[Figure 34 on page 286](#) illustrates a penultimate-hop popping LSP between Router PE1 and Router PE2. Router CE1 forwards a packet to its next hop (Router PE1), which is also the LSP ingress. Router PE1 pushes label 1 on the packet and forwards the labeled packet to Router P1. Router P1 completes the standard MPLS label swapping operation, swapping label 1 for label 2, and forwards the packet to Router P2. Since Router P2 is the penultimate-hop router for the LSP to Router PE2, it first pops the label and then forwards

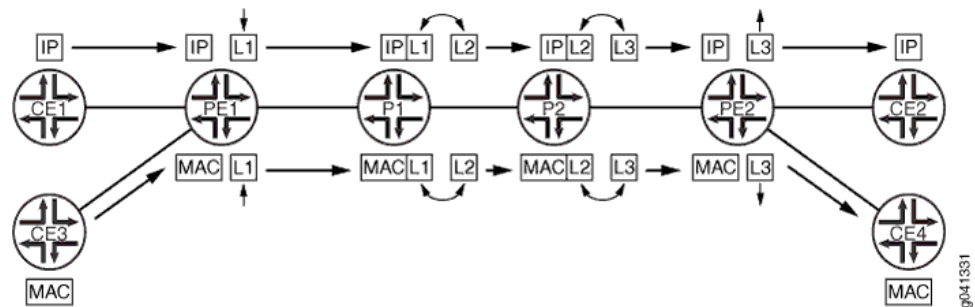
the packet to Router PE2. When Router PE2 receives it, the packet can have a service label, an explicit-null label, or just be a plain IP or VPLS packet. Router PE2 forwards the unlabeled packet to Router CE2.

Figure 47: Penultimate-Hop Popping for an LSP



You can also configure ultimate-hop popping (UHP) (as shown in [Figure 35 on page 287](#)) for RSVP-signaled LSPs. Some network applications can require that packets arrive at the egress router (Router PE2) with a non-null outer label. For an ultimate-hop popping LSP, the penultimate router (Router P2 in [Figure 35 on page 287](#)) performs the standard MPLS label swapping operation (in this example, label 2 for label 3) before forwarding the packet to egress Router PE2. Router PE2 pops the outer label and performs a second lookup of the packet address to determine the end destination. It then forwards the packet to the appropriate destination (either Router CE2 or Router CE4).

Figure 48: Ultimate-Hop Popping for an LSP



The following network applications require that you configure UHP LSPs:

- MPLS-TP for performance monitoring and in-band OAM
- Edge protection virtual circuits

The following features do not support the UHP behavior:

- LDP-signaled LSPs
- Static LSPs
- Point-to-multipoint LSPs
- CCC
- **traceroute** command

For more information about UHP behavior, see Internet draft [draft-ietf-mpls-rsvp-te-no-php-oob-mapping-01.txt](#), *Non PHP behavior and Out-of-Band Mapping for RSVP-TE LSPs*.

For point-to-point RSVP-signaled LSPs, UHP behavior is signaled from the LSP ingress. Based on the ingress router configuration, RSVP can signal the UHP LSP with the non-PHP flag set. RSVP PATH messages carry the two flags in the LSP-ATTRIBUTES object. When the egress router receives the PATH message, it assigns a non-null label to the LSP. RSVP also creates and installs two routes in the mpls.0 routing table. S refers to the S bit of the MPLS label, which indicates whether or not the bottom of the label stack has been reached.

- Route S=0—Indicates that there are more labels in the stack. The next hop for this route points to the mpls.0 routing table, triggering a chained MPLS label lookup to discover the remaining MPLS labels in the stack.
- Route S=1—Indicates that there are no more labels. The next hop points to the inet.0 routing table if the platform supports chained and multi-family lookup. Alternatively, the label route can point to a VT interface to initiate IP forwarding.

If you enable UHP LSPs, MPLS applications such as Layer 3 VPNs, VPLS, Layer 2 VPNs, and Layer 2 circuits can use the UHP LSPs. The following explains how UHP LSPs affect the different types of MPLS applications:

- Layer 2 VPNs and Layer 2 circuits—A packet arrives at the PE router (egress of the UHP LSP) with two labels. The outer label (S=0) is the UHP label, and the inner label (S=1) is the VC label. A lookup based on the transport label results in a table handle for the mpls.0 routing table. There is an additional route in the mpls.0 routing table corresponding to the inner label. A lookup based on the inner label results in the CE router next hop.
- Layer 3 VPN—A packet arrives at the PE router (egress of the UHP LSP) with two labels. The outer label (S=0) is the UHP label, and the inner label is the VPN label (S=1). A lookup based on the transport label results in the table handle for the mpls.0 routing table. There are two cases in this scenario. By default, Layer 3 VPNs advertise the per-next hop label. A lookup based on the inner label results in the next hop toward the CE router. However, if you have configured the **vrf-table-label** statement for the Layer 3 VPN routing instance, the inner LSI label points to the VRF routing table. An IP lookup is also completed for the VRF routing table.



NOTE: UHP for Layer 3 VPNs configured with the **vrf-table-label** statement is supported on MX 3D Universal Edge Routers only.

- VPLS—A packet arrives at the PE router (egress of the UHP LSP) with two labels. The outer label is the transport label (S=0) and the inner label is the VPLS label (S=1). A lookup based on the transport label results in the table handle for the mpls.0 routing table. A lookup based on the inner label in mpls.0 routing table results in the LSI tunnel interface of the VPLS routing instance if tunnel-services is not configured (or a VT interface not available). MX 3D Series routers support chained lookup and multi-family lookup.



NOTE: UHP for VPLS configured with the **no-tunnel-service** statement is supported on MX 3D Series routers only.

- **IPv4 over MPLS**—A packet arrives at the PE router (egress of the UHP LSP) with one label (S=1). A lookup based on this label returns a VT tunnel interface. Another IP lookup is completed on the VT interface to determine where to forward the packet. If the routing platform supports multi-family and chained lookups (for example, MX 3D routers and PTX Series Packet Transport Routers), lookup based on label route (S=1) points to the inet.0 routing table.
- **IPv6 over MPLS**—For IPv6 tunneling over MPLS, PE routers advertise IPv6 routes to each other with a label value of 2. This is the explicit null label for IPv6. As a result, the forwarding next hops for IPv6 routes that are learned from remote PE routers normally push two labels. The inner label is 2 (it could be different if the advertising PE router is from another vendor), and the router label is the LSP label. Packets arrive at the PE router (egress of the UHP LSP) with two labels. The outer label is the transport label (S=0), and the inner label is the IPv6 explicit-null label (label 2). Lookup based on the inner label in the mpls.0 routing table redirects back to the mpls.0 routing table. On MX 3D Series routers, the inner label (label 2) is stripped off and an IPv6 lookup is done using the inet6.0 routing table.
- **Enabling both PHP and UHP LSPs**—You can configure both PHP and UHP LSPs over the same network paths. You can separate PHP and UHP traffic by selecting forwarding LSP next hops using a regular expression with the **install-nexthop** statement. You can also separate traffic by simply naming the LSPs appropriately.

The following statements enable ultimate-hop popping for an LSP. You can enable this feature on a specific LSP or for all of the ingress LSPs configured on the router. Configure these statements on the router at the LSP ingress.

1. To enable ultimate-hop popping, include the **ultimate-hop-popping** statement:

ultimate-hop-popping;

Include this statement at the **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path label-switched-path-name]** hierarchy level to enable ultimate-hop popping on a specific LSP. Include this statement at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy level to enable ultimate-hop popping on all of the ingress LSPs configured on the router. You can also configure the **ultimate-hop-popping** statement under the equivalent **[edit logical-routers]** hierarchy levels.



NOTE: When you enable ultimate-hop popping, RSVP attempts to resignal existing LSPs as ultimate-hop popping LSPs in a make-before-break fashion. If an egress router does not support ultimate-hop popping, the existing LSP is torn down (RSVP sends a PathTear message along an LSP's path, removing the path state and dependent reservation state and releasing the associated networking resources).

If you disable ultimate-hop popping, RSVP resignals existing LSPs as penultimate-hop popping LSPs in a make-before-break fashion.

2. If you want to enable both ultimate-hop-popping and chained next hops on MX 3D Series routers only, you also need to configure the **enhanced-ip** option for the **network-services** statement:

```
network-services enhanced-ip;
```

You configure this statement at the **[edit chassis]** hierarchy level. Once you have configured the **network-services** statement, you need to reboot the router to enable UHP behavior.

**Related
Documentation**

- [MPLS Label Allocation on page 30](#)
- [Configuring Corouted Bidirectional LSPs on page 284](#)
- *network-services*
- [ultimate-hop-popping on page 1656](#)

Configuring RSVP to Pop the Label on the Ultimate-Hop Router

You can control the label value advertised on the egress router of an LSP. The default advertised label is label 3 (Implicit Null label). If label 3 is advertised, the penultimate-hop router removes the label and sends the packet to the egress router. When ultimate-hop popping is enabled, label 0 (IP version 4 [IPv4] Explicit Null label) is advertised. Ultimate-hop popping ensures that any packets traversing an MPLS network include a label.



NOTE: Juniper Networks routers queue packets based on the incoming label. Routers from other vendors might queue packets differently. Keep this in mind when working with networks containing routers from multiple vendors.

To configure ultimate-hop popping for RSVP, include the **explicit-null** statement:

```
explicit-null;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols mpls]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls]**

**Related
Documentation**

- [MPLS Label Overview on page 28](#)
- [MPLS Label Allocation on page 30](#)

Enabling Ultimate-Hop Popping on Point-to-Multipoint LSPs

By default, for both point-to-point and point-to-multipoint LSPs, penultimate-hop popping is used for MPLS traffic. MPLS labels are removed from packets on the router just before the egress router of the LSP. The plain IP packets are then forwarded to the

egress router. For ultimate-hop popping, the egress router is responsible for both removing the MPLS label and processing the plain IP packet.

It can be beneficial to enable ultimate-hop popping on point-to-multipoint LSPs, particularly when transit traffic is traversing the same egress device. If you enable ultimate-hop popping, a single copy of traffic can be sent over the incoming link, saving significant bandwidth. By default, ultimate-hop popping is disabled.

You enable ultimate-hop popping for point-to-multipoint LSPs by configuring the **tunnel-services** statement. When you enable ultimate-hop popping, the Junos OS selects one of the available virtual loopback tunnel (VT) interfaces to loop back the packets to the PFE for IP forwarding. By default, the VT interface selection process is performed automatically. Bandwidth admission control is used to limit the number of LSPs that can be used on one VT interface. Once all the bandwidth is consumed on one interface, the Junos OS selects another VT interface with sufficient bandwidth for admission control.

If an LSP requires more bandwidth than is available from any of the VT interfaces, ultimate-hop popping cannot be enabled and penultimate-hop popping is enabled instead.

For ultimate-hop popping on point-to-multipoint LSPs to function properly, the egress router must have a PIC that provides tunnel services, such as the tunnel services PIC or the adaptive services PIC. Tunnel services are needed for popping the final MPLS label and for returning packets for IP address lookups.

You can explicitly configure which VT interfaces handle the RSVP traffic by including the **devices** option for the **tunnel-services** statement. The **devices** option allows you to specify which VT interfaces are to be used by RSVP. If you do not configure this option, all of the VT interfaces available to the router can be used.

To enable ultimate-hop popping for the egress point-to-multipoint LSPs on a router, configure the **tunnel-services** statement:

```
tunnel-services {  
  devices device-names;  
}
```

You can configure this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols rsvp]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp]**

To enable ultimate-hop popping for egress point-to-multipoint LSPs, you must also configure the **interface** statement with the **all** option:

```
interface all;
```

You must configure this statement at the **[edit protocols rsvp]** hierarchy level.

Tracing RSVP Protocol Traffic

To trace RSVP protocol traffic, include the **traceoptions** statement:

```
traceoptions {
  file filename <files number> <size size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
  flag flag <flag-modifier> <disable>;
}
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols rsvp]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp]**

You can specify the following RSVP-specific flags in the RSVP **traceoptions** statement:

Use the **file** statement to specify the name of the file that receives the output of the tracing operation. All files are placed in the directory **/var/log**. We recommend that you place RSVP tracing output in the file **rsvp-log**.

- **all**—All tracing operations.
- **error**—All detected error conditions
- **event**—RSVP-related events (helps to trace events related to RSVP graceful restart)
- **lmp**—RSVP-Link Management Protocol (LMP) interactions
- **packets**—All RSVP packets
- **path**—All path messages
- **pathtear**—PathTear messages
- **resv**—Resv messages
- **resvtear**—ResvTear messages
- **route**—Routing information
- **state**—Session state transitions, including when RSVP-signaled LSPs come up and go down.



NOTE: Use the **all** trace flag and the **detail** flag modifier with caution because these might cause the CPU to become very busy.

To view the log file generated when you enable RSVP traceoptions, issue the **show log file-name** command, where **file-name** is the file you specified using the **traceoptions** statement.

For general information about tracing and global tracing options, see the *Junos OS Routing Protocols Library*.

Examples: Tracing RSVP Protocol Traffic

Trace RSVP path messages in detail:

```
[edit]
protocols {
  rsvp {
    traceoptions {
      file rsvp size 10m files 5;
      flag path;
    }
  }
}
```

Trace all RSVP messages:

```
[edit]
protocols {
  rsvp {
    traceoptions {
      file rsvp size 10m files 5;
      flag packets;
    }
  }
}
```

Trace all RSVP error conditions:

```
[edit]
protocols {
  rsvp {
    traceoptions {
      file rsvp size 10m files 5;
      flag error;
    }
  }
}
```

Trace RSVP state transitions:

```
[edit]
protocols {
  rsvp {
    traceoptions {
      file rsvp-data;
      flag state;
    }
  }
}
```

RSVP Log File Output

The following is sample output generated by issuing the **show log file-name** command on a router on which RSVP traceoptions have been enabled with the **state** flag configured. The RSVP-signaled LSP E-D is shown being torn down on Mar 11 14:04:36.707092. On Mar 11 14:05:30.101492, it is shown coming back up.

```

user@host> show log rsvp-data
Mar 11 13:58:51 trace_on: Tracing to "/var/log/E/rsvp-data" started
Mar 11 13:58:51.286413 rsvp_iflchange for vt ifl vt-1/2/0.69206016
Mar 11 13:58:51.286718 RSVP add interface vt-1/2/0.69206016, ifindex 101, ifaddr
(null), family 1, is_appl_vt 0, already known
Mar 11 13:58:51.286818 RSVP Peer vt-1/2/0.69206016 TE-link __rpd:vt-1/2/0.69206016
Up
Mar 11 13:58:51.286978 RSVP add interface vt-1/2/0.69206016, ifindex 101, ifaddr
(null), family 3, is_appl_vt 0, already known
Mar 11 13:58:51.287962 RSVP add interface lt-1/2/0.2, ifindex 113, ifaddr (null),
family 2, is_appl_vt 0, already known
Mar 11 13:58:51.288629 RSVP add interface lt-1/2/0.2, ifindex 113, ifaddr 10.0.0.2,
family 1, is_appl_vt 0, already known
Mar 11 13:58:51.288996 RSVP add interface lt-1/2/0.17, ifindex 114, ifaddr (null),
family 2, is_appl_vt 0, already known
Mar 11 13:58:51.289593 RSVP add interface lt-1/2/0.17, ifindex 114, ifaddr (null),
family 3, is_appl_vt 0, already known
Mar 11 13:58:51.289949 RSVP add interface lt-1/2/0.17, ifindex 114, ifaddr
10.0.0.17, family 1, is_appl_vt 0, already known
Mar 11 13:58:51.290049 RSVP Peer lt-1/2/0.17 TE-link __rpd:lt-1/2/0.17 Up
Mar 11 13:59:05.042034 RSVP new bypass Bypass->10.0.0.18 on interface lt-1/2/0.17
to 10.0.0.18 avoid 0.0.0.0
Mar 11 14:04:36.707092 LSP "E-D" is Down (Reason: Reservation state deleted)
      Session: 192.168.0.4(port/tunnel ID 10321 Ext-ID 192.168.0.5) Proto 0
Sender: 192.168.0.5(port/lsp ID 1)
Mar 11 14:04:36.707661 RSVP delete resv state, session 192.168.0.4(port/tunnel
ID 10321 Ext-ID 192.168.0.5) Proto 0
Mar 11 14:04:36.781185 RSVP delete path state, session 192.168.0.4(port/tunnel
ID 10321 Ext-ID 192.168.0.5) Proto 0
Mar 11 14:04:36.781440 RSVP delete session 192.168.0.4(port/tunnel ID 10321 Ext-ID
192.168.0.5) Proto 0
Mar 11 14:05:30.101492 RSVP new Session 192.168.0.4(port/tunnel ID 10321 Ext-ID
192.168.0.5) Proto 0, session ID 3
Mar 11 14:05:30.101722 RSVP new path state, session 192.168.0.4(port/tunnel ID
10321 Ext-ID 192.168.0.5) Proto 0
Mar 11 14:05:30.179124 RSVP new resv state, session 192.168.0.4(port/tunnel ID
10321 Ext-ID 192.168.0.5) Proto 0
Mar 11 14:05:30.179395 RSVP PSB E-D, allocating psb resources for label 4294967295
Mar 11 14:05:30.180353 LSP "E-D" is Up
      Session: 192.168.0.4(port/tunnel ID 10321 Ext-ID 192.168.0.5) Proto 0
Sender: 192.168.0.5(port/lsp ID 2)

```

show rsvp route-session-id

Syntax	show rsvp route-session-id
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1 for the MX Series.
Description	Display the session ID and the version information associated with the ingress route added by the Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) in the inet.3 table. The session ID and version information are available only if protect-core is configured for BGP and RSVP is used as the transport protocol.
Options	none —Validate and display RSVP route session details.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show rsvp route-session-id on page 572
Output Fields	Table 16 on page 572 describes the output fields for the show rsvp route-session-id command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 16: show rsvp route-session-id Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Ingress Route Destination	Destination (egress routing device) of the session.
Ingress Route Preference	RSVP preference value of the ingress session.
Ingress Route Metric 1	Metric 1 associated with the RSVP ingress route.
Ingress Route Metric 2	Metric 2 associated with the RSVP ingress route.
Ingress Route Session ID	Session ID associated with the RSVP ingress route.
Version	Version number associated with the RSVP ingress route.

Sample Output

show rsvp route-session-id

```

user@host> show rsvp route-session-id

RSVP Ingress Route Session ID Database:
=====
Ingress Route Destination: 1.1.1.5/32
Ingress Route Preference: 7
Ingress Route Metric 1: 20,           Metric 2: 0
Ingress Route Session ID: 0x146,      Version: 0

```


Configuring RSVP Link Protection and Node Protection to Protect from Traffic Failures

- [Link Protection on page 575](#)
- [Multiple Bypass LSPs for Link Protection on page 576](#)
- [Node Protection on page 577](#)
- [Fast Reroute, Node Protection, and Link Protection on page 578](#)
- [Configuring Link Protection on Interfaces Used by LSPs on page 582](#)
- [Configuring Node Protection or Link Protection for LSPs on page 589](#)
- [Configuring Inter-AS Node and Link Protection on page 590](#)

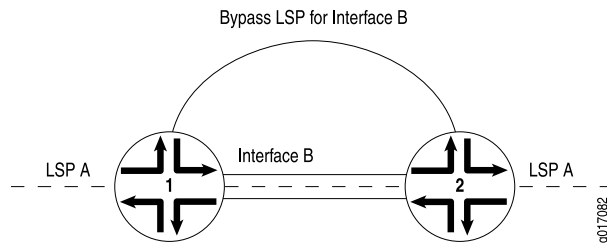
Link Protection

Link protection helps to ensure that traffic going over a specific interface to a neighboring router or switch can continue to reach this router (switch) if that interface fails. When link protection is configured for an interface and an LSP that traverses this interface, a bypass LSP is created that will handle this traffic if the interface fails. The bypass LSP uses a different interface and path to reach the same destination. The path used can be configured explicitly, or you can rely on CSPF. The RSVP metric for the bypass LSP is set in the range of 20,000 through 29,999 (this value is not user configurable).

If a link-protected interface fails, traffic is quickly switched to the bypass LSP. Note that a bypass LSP cannot share the same egress interface with the LSPs it monitors.

In [Figure 49 on page 576](#), link protection is enabled on Interface B between Router 1 and Router 2. It is also enabled on LSP A, an LSP that traverses the link between Router 1 and Router 2. If the link between Router 1 and Router 2 fails, traffic from LSP A is quickly switched to the bypass LSP generated by link protection.

Figure 49: Link Protection Creating a Bypass LSP for the Protected Interface



Although LSPs traversing an interface can be configured to take advantage of link protection, it is important to note that it is specifically the interface that benefits from link protection. If link protection is enabled on an interface but not on a particular LSP traversing that interface, then if the interface fails, that LSP will also fail.



NOTE: Link protection does not work on unnumbered interfaces.

To protect traffic over the entire route taken by an LSP, you should configure fast reroute. For more information, see [“Configuring Fast Reroute” on page 291](#).

Related Documentation

- [Node Protection on page 577](#)
- [Multiple Bypass LSPs for Link Protection on page 576](#)
- [Fast Reroute, Node Protection, and Link Protection on page 578](#)
- [Configuring Node Protection or Link Protection for LSPs on page 589](#)

Multiple Bypass LSPs for Link Protection

By default, link protection relies on a single bypass LSP to provide path protection for an interface. However, you can also specify multiple bypass LSPs to provide link protection for an interface. You can individually configure each of these bypass LSPs or create a single configuration for all of the bypass LSPs. If you do not configure the bypass LSPs individually, they all share the same path and bandwidth constraints.

The following algorithm describes how and when an additional bypass LSP is activated for an LSP:

1. If any currently active bypass can satisfy the requirements of the LSP (bandwidth, link protection, or node-link protection), the traffic is directed to that bypass.
2. If no active bypass LSP is available, scan through the manual bypass LSPs in first-in, first-out (FIFO) order, skipping those that are already active (each manual bypass can only be activated once). The first inactive manual bypass that can satisfy the requirements is activated and traffic is directed to that bypass.
3. If no manual bypass LSPs are available and if the **max-bypasses** statement activates multiple bypass LSPs for link protection, determine whether an automatically configured bypass LSP can satisfy the requirements. If an automatically configured

bypass LSP is available and if the total number of active automatically configured bypass LSPs does not exceed the maximum bypass LSP limit (configured with the **max-bypasses** statement), activate another bypass LSP.

For information about how to configure multiple bypass LSPs for link protection, see [“Configuring Bypass LSPs” on page 583](#).

Node Protection

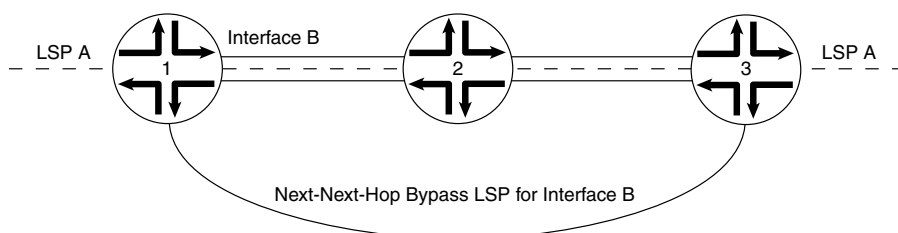
Node protection extends the capabilities of link protection. Link protection helps to ensure that traffic going over a specific interface to a neighboring router can continue to reach this router if that interface fails. Node protection ensures that traffic from an LSP traversing a neighboring router can continue to reach its destination even if the neighboring router fails.

When you enable node protection for an LSP, you must also enable link protection. Once enabled, node protection and link protection establish the following types of bypass LSPs:

- Next-hop bypass LSP—Provides an alternate route for an LSP to reach a neighboring router. This type of bypass LSP is established when you enable either node protection or link protection.
- Next-next-hop bypass LSP—Provides an alternate route for an LSP to get around a neighboring router en route to the destination router. This type of bypass LSP is established exclusively when node protection is configured. If a next-next-hop bypass LSP cannot be created, an attempt is made to signal a next-hop bypass LSP.

In [Figure 50 on page 577](#), node protection is enabled on Interface B on Router 1. Node protection is also enabled on LSP A, an LSP that traverses the link transiting Router 1, Router 2, and Router 3. If Router 2 suffers a hardware or software failure, traffic from LSP A is switched to the next-next-hop bypass LSP generated by node protection.

Figure 50: Node Protection Creating a Next-Next-Hop Bypass LSP



The time needed by node protection to switch traffic to a next-next-hop bypass LSP can be significantly longer than the time needed by link protection to switch traffic to a next-hop bypass LSP. Link protection relies on a hardware mechanism to detect a link failure, allowing it to quickly switch traffic to a next-hop bypass LSP.

Node failures are often due to software problems on the node router. Node protection relies on the receipt of hello messages from a neighboring router to determine whether it is still functioning. The time it takes node protection to divert traffic partly depends on how often the node router sends hello messages and how long it takes the node-protected

router to react to having not received a hello message. However, once the failure is detected, traffic can be quickly diverted to the next-next-hop bypass LSP.



NOTE:

Node protection provides traffic protection in the event of an error or interruption of the physical link between two routers. It does not provide protection in the event of control plane errors. The following provides an example of a control plane error:

- A transit router changes the label of a packet due to a control plane error.
- When the ingress router receives the packet, it considers the label change to be a catastrophic event and deletes both the primary LSP and the associated bypass LSP.

Related Documentation

- [Link Protection on page 575](#)
- [Fast Reroute, Node Protection, and Link Protection on page 578](#)
- [Configuring Node Protection or Link Protection for LSPs on page 589](#)

Fast Reroute, Node Protection, and Link Protection

This document discusses the following sections:

- [LSP Protection Overview on page 578](#)
- [LSP Protection Types Comparison on page 579](#)
- [One-to-One Backup Implementation on page 579](#)
- [Facility Backup Implementation on page 580](#)

LSP Protection Overview

RSVP-TE extensions establish backup label-switched path (LSP) tunnels for local repair of LSP tunnels. These mechanisms enable immediate re-direction of traffic onto backup LSP tunnels, in the event of a failure.

RFC 4090, *Fast Reroute Extensions to RSVP-TE for LSP Tunnels*, describes two different types of traffic protection for RSVP-signaled LSPs:

- One-to-one backup—In this method, detour LSPs for each protected LSP is created at each potential point of local repair.
- Facility backup—In this method, a bypass tunnel is created to protect a set of LSPs that have similar backup constraints at a potential failure point, by taking advantage of the MPLS label stacking.

The one-to-one backup and the facility backup methods protect links and nodes during network failure, and can co-exist in a mixed network.

LSP Protection Types Comparison

In the Junos OS, the one-to-one backup of traffic protection is provided by fast reroute. Each LSP requires a protecting LSP to be signaled at each hop except the egress router. This method of LSP protection cannot be shared.

In the facility backup method, the LSP traffic protection is provided on the node and link. Each LSP requires a protecting LSP to be signaled at each hop except the egress router. Unlike fast reroute, this protecting LSP can be shared by other LSPs.

Table 17 on page 579 summarizes the traffic protection types.

Table 17: One-to-One Backup Compared with Facility Backup

Comparison	One-to-One Backup	Facility Backup
Name of the protecting LSP	Detour LSP	Bypass LSP
Sharing of the protecting LSP	Cannot be shared	Can be shared by multiple LSPs
Junos configuration statements	fast-reroute	node-link-protection and link-protection

One-to-One Backup Implementation

In the one-to-one backup method, the points of local repair maintain separate backup paths for each LSP passing through a facility. The backup path terminates by merging back with the primary path at a node called the merge point. In this approach, the merge point can be any node downstream from the protected facility.

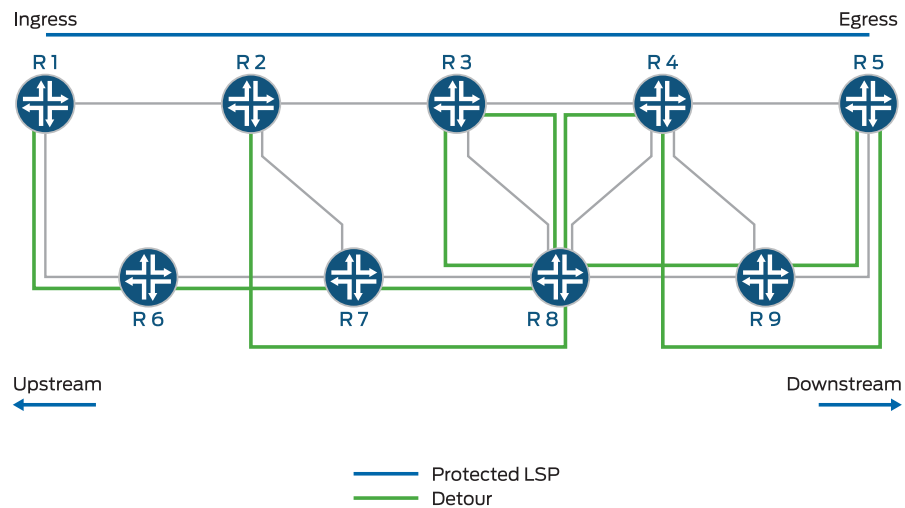
In the one-to-one backup method, an LSP is established that intersects the original LSP downstream of the point of link or node failure. A separate backup LSP is established for each LSP that is backed up.

One-to-one backup is appropriate under the following circumstances:

- Protection of a small number of LSPs relative to the total number of LSPs.
- Path selection criteria, such as bandwidth, priority, and link coloring for detour paths is critical.
- Control of individual LSPs is important.

In Figure 51 on page 580, Routers R1 and R5 are the ingress and egress routers, respectively. A protected LSP is established between the two routers transiting Routers R2, R3, and R4. Router R2 provides user traffic protection by creating a partial backup LSP that merges with the protected LSP at Router R4. This partial one-to-one backup LSP is called a detour. Detours are always calculated to avoid the immediate downstream link and node, providing against both link and node failure.

Figure 51: One-to-One Backup



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In the example, the protected LSP is **R1-R2-R3-R4-R5**, and the following detours are established:

- Router R1—**R1-R6-R7-R8-R3**
- Router R2—**R2-R7-R8-R4**
- Router R3—**R3-R8-R9-R5**
- Router R4—**R4-R9-R5**

To protect an LSP that traverses **N** nodes fully, there can be as many as **(N - 1)** detours. The point of local repair sends periodic refresh messages to maintain each backup path, as a result maintaining state information for backup paths protecting individual LSPs is a significant resource burden for the point of local repair. To minimize the number of LSPs in the network, it is desirable to merge a detour back to its protected LSP, when feasible. When a detour LSP intersects its protected LSP at an LSR with the same outgoing interface, it is merged.

Facility Backup Implementation

In the facility backup approach, a point of local repair maintains a single backup path to protect a set of primary LSPs traversing the point of local repair, the facility, and the merge point. The facility backup is based on interface rather than on LSP. While fast reroute protects interfaces or nodes along the entire path of a LSP, the facility backup protection can be applied on interfaces as needed. As a result, fewer states need to be maintained and refreshed which results in a scalable solution. The facility backup method is also called many-to-one backup.

The facility backup method takes advantage of the MPLS label stack. Instead of creating a separate LSP for every backed-up LSP, a single LSP is created that serves to back up a set of LSPs. Such an LSP tunnel is called a bypass tunnel. In this method, a router immediately upstream from a link failure uses an alternate interface to forward traffic

to its downstream neighbor, and the merge point should be the node immediately downstream to the facility. This is accomplished by preestablishing a bypass path that is shared by all protected LSPs traversing the failed link. A single bypass path can safeguard a set of protected LSPs. When an outage occurs, the router immediately upstream from the link outage switches protected traffic to the bypass link, then signals the link failure to the ingress router.

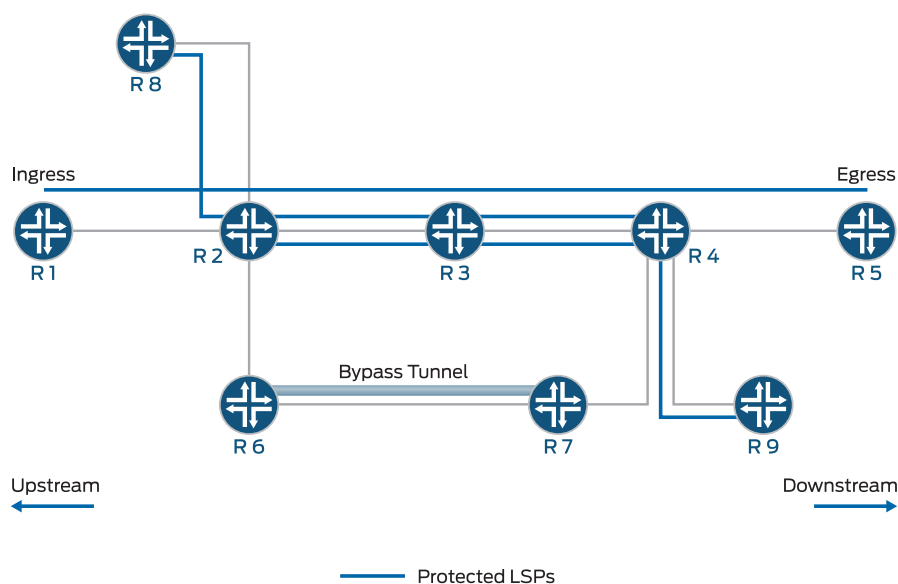
The bypass tunnel must intersect the path of the original LSP(s) somewhere downstream of the point of local repair. This constrains the set of LSPs being backed up through that bypass tunnel to those that pass through some common downstream nodes. All LSPs that pass through the point of local repair and through this common node, and that do not also use the facilities involved in the bypass tunnel are candidates for this set of LSPs.

The facility backup method is appropriate in the following situations:

- The number of LSPs to be protected is large.
- Satisfying path selection criteria (priority, bandwidth, and link coloring) for bypass paths is less critical.
- Control at the granularity of individual LSPs is not required.

In [Figure 52 on page 581](#), Routers R1 and R5 are the ingress and egress routers, respectively. Router R2 has established a bypass tunnel that protects against the failure of Router R2-R3 link and Router R3 node. A bypass tunnel is established between Routers R6 and R7. There are three different protected LSPs that are using the same bypass tunnel for protection.

Figure 52: Facility Backup



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The facility backup method provides a scalability improvement, wherein the same bypass tunnel is also used to protect LSPs from any of Routers R1, R2, or R8 to any of Routers R4, R5, or R9.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Fast Reroute Overview on page 50](#)
- [Configuring Fast Reroute on page 291](#)
- [Node Protection on page 577](#)
- [Configuring Node Protection or Link Protection for LSPs on page 589](#)

Configuring Link Protection on Interfaces Used by LSPs

When you configure node protection or link protection on a router for LSPs as described in “[Configuring Node Protection or Link Protection for LSPs](#)” on page 589, you also must configure the **link-protection** statement on the RSVP interfaces used by the LSPs.

To configure link protection on the interfaces used by the LSPs, include the **link-protection** statement:

```
link-protection {  
  disable;  
  admin-group  
    exclude group-names;  
    include-all group-names;  
    include-any group-names;  
}  
  bandwidth bps;  
  bypass bypass-name {  
    bandwidth bps;  
    description text;  
    hop-limit number;  
    no-cspf;  
    path address <strict | loose>;  
    priority setup-priority reservation-priority;  
    to address;  
  }  
  class-of-service cos-value;  
  hop-limit number;  
  max-bypasses number;  
  no-cspf;  
  no-node-protection;  
  optimize-timer seconds;  
  path address <strict | loose>;  
  priority setup-priority reservation-priority;  
  subscription percent {  
    ct0 percent;  
    ct1 percent;  
    ct2 percent;  
    ct3 percent;  
  }  
}
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols rsvp interface *interface-name*]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp interface *interface-name*]**

All the statements under **link-protection** are optional.

The following sections describe how to configure link protection:

- [Configuring Bypass LSPs on page 583](#)
- [Configuring Administrative Groups for Bypass LSPs on page 584](#)
- [Configuring the Bandwidth for Bypass LSPs on page 584](#)
- [Configuring Class of Service for Bypass LSPs on page 585](#)
- [Configuring the Hop Limit for Bypass LSPs on page 585](#)
- [Configuring the Maximum Number of Bypass LSPs on page 586](#)
- [Disabling CSPF for Bypass LSPs on page 586](#)
- [Disabling Node Protection for Bypass LSPs on page 587](#)
- [Configuring the Optimization Interval for Bypass LSPs on page 587](#)
- [Configuring an Explicit Path for Bypass LSPs on page 588](#)
- [Configuring the Amount of Bandwidth Subscribed for Bypass LSPs on page 588](#)
- [Configuring Priority and Preemption for Bypass LSPs on page 589](#)

Configuring Bypass LSPs

You can configure specific bandwidth and path constraints for a bypass LSP. You can also individually configure each bypass LSP generated when you enable multiple bypass LSPs. If you do not configure the bypass LSPs individually, they all share the same path and bandwidth constraints (if any).

If you specify the **bandwidth**, **hop-limit**, and **path** statements for the bypass LSP, these values take precedence over the values configured at the **[edit protocols rsvp interface *interface-name* link-protection]** hierarchy level. The other attributes (**subscription**, **no-node-protection**, and **optimize-timer**) are inherited from the general constraints.

To configure a bypass LSP, specify a name for the bypass LSP using the **bypass** statement. The name can be up to 64 characters in length.

```
bypass bypass-name {
  bandwidth bps;
  description text;
  class-of-service cos-value;
  hop-limit number;
  no-cspf;
  path address <strict | loose>;
  priority setup-priority reservation-priority;
  to address;
}
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name* link-protection]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name* link-protection]

Configuring the Next-Hop or Next-Next-Hop Node Address for Bypass LSPs

If you configure a bypass LSP, you must also configure the **to** statement. The **to** statement specifies the address for the interface of the immediate next-hop node (for link protection) or the next-next-hop node (for node-link protection). The address specified determines whether this is a link protection bypass or a node-link protection bypass. On multiaccess networks (for example, a LAN), this address is also used to specify which next-hop node is being protected.

Configuring Administrative Groups for Bypass LSPs

Administrative groups, also known as link coloring or resource class, are manually assigned attributes that describe the “color” of links, such that links with the same color conceptually belong to the same class. You can use administrative groups to implement a variety of policy-based LSP setups. You can configure administrative groups for bypass LSPs. For more information about configuring administrative groups, see [“Configuring Administrative Groups for LSPs” on page 305](#).

To configure administrative groups for bypass LSPs, include the **admin-group** statement:

```
admin-group {  
    exclude group-names;  
    include-all group-names;  
    include-any group-names;  
}
```

To configure an administrative group for all of the bypass LSPs, include the **admin-group** statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name* link-protection]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name* link-protection]

To configure an administrative groups for a specific bypass LSP, include the **admin-group** statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name* link-protection **bypass** *bypass-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name* link-protection **bypass** *bypass-name*]

Configuring the Bandwidth for Bypass LSPs

You can specify the amount of bandwidth allocated for automatically generated bypass LSPs or you can individually specify the amount of bandwidth allocated for each LSP.

If you have enabled multiple bypass LSPs, this statement is required.

To specify the bandwidth allocation, include the **bandwidth** statement:

```
bandwidth bps;
```

For automatically generated bypass LSPs, include the **bandwidth** statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name* link-protection]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name* link-protection]

For individually configured bypass LSPs, include the **bandwidth** statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name* link-protection **bypass** *bypass-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name* link-protection **bypass** *bypass-name*]

Configuring Class of Service for Bypass LSPs

You can specify the class-of-service value for bypass LSPs by including the **class-of-service** statement:

```
class-of-service cos-value;
```

To apply a class-of-service value to all the automatically generated bypass LSPs, include the **class-of-service** statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name* link-protection]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name* link-protection]

To configure a class-of-service value for a specific bypass LSPs, include the **class-of-service** statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name* link-protection **bypass** *bypass-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name* link-protection **bypass** *bypass-name*]

Configuring the Hop Limit for Bypass LSPs

You can specify the maximum number of hops a bypass can traverse. By default, each bypass can traverse a maximum of 255 hops (the ingress and egress routers count as one hop each, so the minimum hop limit is two).

To configure the hop limit for bypass LSPs, include the **hop-limit** statement:

```
hop-limit number;
```

For automatically generated bypass LSPs, include the **hop-limit** statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name* link-protection]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name* link-protection]

For individually configured bypass LSPs, include the **hop-limit** statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name* link-protection **bypass** *bypass-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name* link-protection **bypass** *bypass-name*]

Configuring the Maximum Number of Bypass LSPs

You can specify the maximum number of dynamic bypass LSPs permitted for protecting an interface using the **max-bypasses** statement at the [edit protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name* link-protection] hierarchy level. When this statement is configured, multiple bypasses for link protection are enabled. Call admission control (CAC) is also enabled.

By default, this option is disabled and only one bypass is enabled for each interface. You can configure a value of between 0 through 99 for the **max-bypasses** statement. Configuring a value of 0 prevents the creation of any dynamic bypass LSPs for the interface. If you configure a value of 0 for the **max-bypasses** statement, you need to configure one or more static bypass LSPs to enable link protection on the interface.

If you configure the **max-bypasses** statement, you must also configure the **bandwidth** statement (discussed in “Configuring the Bandwidth for Bypass LSPs” on page 584).

To configure the maximum number of bypass LSPs for a protected interface, include the **max-bypasses** statement:

```
max-bypasses number;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name* link-protection]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name* link-protection]

Disabling CSPF for Bypass LSPs

Under certain circumstances, you might need to disable CSPF computation for bypass LSPs and use the configured Explicit Route Object (ERO) if available. For example, a bypass LSP might need to traverse multiple OSPF areas or IS-IS levels, preventing the CSPF computation from working. To ensure that link and node protection function properly in this case, you have to disable CSPF computation for the bypass LSP.

You can disable CSPF computation for all bypass LSPs or for specific bypass LSPs.

To disable CSPF computation for bypass LSPs, include the **no-cspf** statement:

```
no-cspf;
```

For a list of hierarchy levels where you can include this statement, see the statement summary for this statement.

Disabling Node Protection for Bypass LSPs

You can disable node protection on the RSVP interface. Link protection remains active. When this option is configured, the router can only initiate a next-hop bypass, not a next-next-hop bypass.

To disable node protection for bypass LSPs, include the **no-node-protection** statement:

```
no-node-protection;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name* link-protection]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name* link-protection]

Configuring the Optimization Interval for Bypass LSPs

You can configure an optimization interval for bypass LSPs using the **optimize-timer** statement. At the end of this interval, an optimization process is initiated that attempts to either minimize the number of bypasses currently in use, minimize the total amount of bandwidth reserved for all of the bypasses, or both. You can configure an optimization interval from 1 through 65,535 seconds. A default value of 0 disables bypass LSP optimization.

When you configure the **optimize-timer** statement, bypass LSPs are reoptimized automatically when you configure or change the configuration of any of the following:

- Administrative group for a bypass LSP—The configuration for an administrative group has been changed on a link along the path used by the bypass LSP. Configure an administrative group using the **admin-group** statement at the [edit protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name* link-protection] hierarchy level.
- Fate sharing group—The configuration for a fate sharing group has been changed. Configure a fate sharing group using the **group** statement at the [edit routing-options **fate-sharing**] hierarchy level.
- IS-IS overload—The configuration for IS-IS overload has been changed on a router along the path used by the bypass LSP. Configure IS-IS overload using the **overload** statement at the [edit protocols isis] hierarchy level.
- IGP metric—The IGP metric has been changed on a link along the path used by the bypass LSP.

To configure the optimization interval for bypass LSPs, include the **optimize-timer** statement:

```
optimize-timer seconds;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name* link-protection]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name* link-protection]

Configuring an Explicit Path for Bypass LSPs

By default, when you establish a bypass LSP to an adjacent neighbor, CSPF is used to discover the least-cost path. The **path** statement allows you to configure an explicit path (a sequence of strict or loose routes), giving you control over where and how the bypass LSP is established. To configure an explicit path, include the **path** statement:

```
path address <strict | loose>;
```

For automatically generated bypass LSPs, include the **path** statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name* link-protection]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name* link-protection]

For individually configured bypass LSPs, include the **path** statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name* link-protection **bypass** *bypass-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name* link-protection **bypass** *bypass-name*]

Configuring the Amount of Bandwidth Subscribed for Bypass LSPs

You can configure the amount of bandwidth subscribed to bypass LSPs. You can configure the bandwidth subscription for the whole bypass LSP or for each class type that might traverse the bypass LSP. You can configure any value between 1 percent and 65,535 percent. By configuring a value less than 100 percent, you are undersubscribing the bypass LSPs. By configuring a value greater than 100 percent, you are oversubscribing the bypass LSPs.

The ability to oversubscribe the bandwidth for the bypass LSPs makes it possible to more efficiently use network resources. You can configure the bandwidth for the bypass LSPs based on the average network load as opposed to the peak load.

To configure the amount of bandwidth subscribed for bypass LSPs, include the **subscription** statement:

```
subscription percentage {  
  ct0 percentage;  
  ct1 percentage;  
  ct2 percentage;  
  ct3 percentage;  
}
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name* link-protection]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp **interface** *interface-name* link-protection]

Configuring Priority and Preemption for Bypass LSPs

When there is insufficient bandwidth to establish a more important LSP, you might want to tear down a less important existing LSP to release the bandwidth. You do this by preempting the existing LSP.

For more detailed information on configuring setup priority and reservation priority for LSPs, see “Configuring Priority and Preemption for LSPs” on page 317.

To configure the bypass LSP’s priority and preemption properties, include the **priority** statement:

```
priority setup-priority reservation-priority;
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

Configuring Node Protection or Link Protection for LSPs

When you configure node protection or link protection on a router or switch, bypass LSPs are created to the next-hop or next-next-hop routers (switches) for the LSPs traversing the router (switch). You must configure node protection or link protection for each LSP that you want protected. To extend protection along the entire path used by an LSP, you must configure protection on each router that the LSP traverses.

You can configure node protection or link protection for both static and dynamic LSPs.

To configure node protection on a router for a specified LSP, include the **node-link-protection** statement:

```
node-link-protection;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name*]

To configure link protection on a router for a specified LSP, include the **link-protection** statement:

```
link-protection;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls **label-switched-path** *lsp-name*]



NOTE: To complete the configuration of node or link protection, you must also configure link protection on all unidirectional RSVP interfaces that the LSPs traverse, as described in “[Configuring Link Protection on Interfaces Used by LSPs](#)” on page 582.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Configuring Link Protection on Interfaces Used by LSPs on page 582](#)
- [Link Protection on page 575](#)
- [Node Protection on page 577](#)
- [Multiple Bypass LSPs for Link Protection on page 576](#)
- [Fast Reroute, Node Protection, and Link Protection on page 578](#)

Configuring Inter-AS Node and Link Protection

To interoperate with other vendors' equipment, the Junos OS supports the record route object (RRO) node ID subobject for use in inter-AS link and node protection configurations. The RRO node ID subobject is defined in RFC 4561, *Definition of a Record Route Object (RRO) Node-Id Sub-Object*. This functionality is enabled by default in Junos OS Release 9.4 and later.

If you have Juniper Networks routers running Junos OS Release 9.4 and later releases in the same MPLS-TE network as routers running Junos OS Release 8.4 and earlier releases, you might need to disable the RRO node ID subobject by configuring the **no-node-id-subobject** statement:

no-node-id-subobject;

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols rsvp]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp]**

Configuring RSVP Graceful Restart for High Availability

- [RSVP Graceful Restart on page 591](#)
- [RSVP Graceful Restart Standard on page 591](#)
- [RSVP Graceful Restart Terminology on page 592](#)
- [RSVP Graceful Restart Operation on page 592](#)
- [Processing the Restart Cap Object on page 593](#)
- [Configuring RSVP Graceful Restart on page 594](#)

RSVP Graceful Restart

RSVP graceful restart allows a router undergoing a restart to inform its adjacent neighbors of its condition. The restarting router requests a grace period from the neighbor or peer, which can then cooperate with the restarting router. The restarting router can still forward MPLS traffic during the restart period; convergence in the network is not disrupted. The restart is not visible to the rest of the network, and the restarting router is not removed from the network topology. RSVP graceful restart can be enabled on both transit routers and ingress routers. It is available for both point-to-point LSPs and point-to-multipoint LSPs.

RSVP graceful restart is described in the following sections:

- [RSVP Graceful Restart Standard on page 591](#)
- [RSVP Graceful Restart Terminology on page 592](#)
- [RSVP Graceful Restart Operation on page 592](#)
- [Processing the Restart Cap Object on page 593](#)

RSVP Graceful Restart Standard

RSVP graceful restart is described in RFC 3473, *Generalized Multi-Protocol Label Switching (GMPLS) Signaling Resource ReserVation Protocol-Traffic Engineering (RSVP-TE) Extensions* (only Section 9, “Fault Handling”).

RSVP Graceful Restart Terminology

R

Recovery time (in milliseconds)	<p>Applies only when the control channel is up (the hello exchange is complete) before the restart time. Applies only to nodal faults.</p> <p>When a graceful restart is in progress, the time left to complete a recovery is advertised. At other times, this value is zero. The maximum advertised recovery time is 2 minutes (120,000 milliseconds).</p> <p>During the recovery time, a restarting node attempts to recover its lost states with assistance from its neighbors. The neighbor of the restarting node must send the path messages with the recovery labels to the restarting node within a period of one-half the recovery time. The restarting node considers its graceful restart complete after its advertised recovery time.</p>
Restart time (in milliseconds)	<p>The default value is 60,000 milliseconds (1 minute). The restart time is advertised in the hello message. The time indicates how long a neighbor should wait to receive a hello message from a restarting router before declaring that router dead and purging states.</p> <p>The Junos OS can override a neighbor's advertised restart time if the time is greater than one-third the local restart time. For example, given the default restart time of 60 seconds, a router would wait 20 seconds or less to receive a hello message from a restarting neighbor. If the restart time is zero, the restarting neighbor can immediately be declared dead.</p>

RSVP Graceful Restart Operation

For RSVP graceful restart to function, the feature must be enabled on the global routing instance. RSVP graceful restart can be disabled at the protocol level (for RSVP alone) or at the global level for all protocols.

RSVP graceful restart requires the following of a restarting router and the router's neighbors:

- For the restarting router, RSVP graceful restart attempts to maintain the routes installed by RSVP and the allocated labels, so that traffic continues to be forwarded without disruption. RSVP graceful restart is done quickly enough to reduce or eliminate the impact on neighboring nodes.
- The neighboring routers must have RSVP graceful restart helper mode enabled, thus allowing them to assist a router attempting to restart RSVP.

An object called Restart Cap that is sent in RSVP hello messages advertises a node's restart capability. The neighboring node sends a Recover Label object to the restarting node to recover its forwarding state. This object is essentially the old label that the restarting node advertised before the node went down.

The following lists the RSVP graceful restart behaviors, which vary depending on the configuration and on which features are enabled:

- If you disable helper mode, the Junos OS does not attempt to help a neighbor restart RSVP. Any information that arrives with a Restart Cap object from a neighbor is ignored.
- When you enable graceful restart under the routing instance configuration, the router can restart gracefully with the help of its neighbors. RSVP advertises a Restart Cap object (RSVP RESTART) in hello messages in which restart and recovery times are specified (neither value is 0).
- If you explicitly disable RSVP graceful restart under the **[protocols rsvp]** hierarchy level, the Restart Cap object is advertised with restart and recovery times specified as 0. The restart of neighboring routers is supported (unless helper mode is disabled), but the router itself does not preserve the RSVP forwarding state and cannot recover its control state.
- If after a restart RSVP realizes that no forwarding state has been preserved, the Restart Cap object is advertised with restart and recovery times specified as 0.
- If graceful restart and helper mode are disabled, RSVP graceful restart is completely disabled. The router neither recognizes nor advertises the RSVP graceful restart objects.

You cannot explicitly configure values for the restart and recovery times.

Unlike other protocols, there is no way for RSVP to determine that it has completed a restart procedure, other than a fixed timeout. All RSVP graceful restart procedures are timer-based. A **show rsvp version** command might indicate that the restart is still in progress even if all RSVP sessions are back up and the routes are restored.

Processing the Restart Cap Object

The following assumptions are made about a neighbor based on the Restart Cap object (assuming that a control channel failure can be distinguished unambiguously from a node restart):

- A neighbor that does not advertise the Restart Cap object in its hello messages cannot assist a router with state or label recovery, nor can it perform an RSVP graceful restart.
- After a restart, a neighbor advertising a Restart Cap object with a restart time equal to any value and a recovery time equal to 0 has not preserved its forwarding state. When a recovery time equals 0, the neighbor is considered dead and any states related to this neighbor are purged, regardless of the value of the restart time.
- After a restart, a neighbor advertising its recovery time with a value other than 0 can keep or has kept the forwarding state. If the local router is helping its neighbor with restart or recovery procedures, it sends a Recover Label object to this neighbor.

Configuring RSVP Graceful Restart

The following RSVP graceful restart configurations are possible:

- Graceful restart and helper mode are both enabled (the default).
- Graceful restart is enabled but helper mode is disabled. A router configured in this way can restart gracefully, but cannot help a neighbor with its restart and recovery procedures.
- Graceful restart is disabled but helper mode is enabled. A router configured in this way cannot restart gracefully, but can help a restarting neighbor.
- Graceful restart and helper mode both are disabled. This configuration completely disables RSVP graceful restart (including restart and recovery procedures and helper mode). The router behaves like a router that does not support RSVP graceful restart.



NOTE: In order to turn on RSVP graceful restart, you must set the global graceful restart timer to at least 180 seconds.

The following sections describe how to configure RSVP graceful restart:

- [Enabling Graceful Restart for All Routing Protocols on page 594](#)
- [Disabling Graceful Restart for RSVP on page 594](#)
- [Disabling RSVP Helper Mode on page 595](#)
- [Configuring the Maximum Helper Recovery Time on page 595](#)
- [Configuring the Maximum Helper Restart Time on page 595](#)

Enabling Graceful Restart for All Routing Protocols

To enable graceful restart for RSVP, you need to enable graceful restart for all the protocols that support graceful restart on the router. For more information about graceful restart, see the *Junos OS Routing Protocols Library*.

To enable graceful restart on the router, include the **graceful-restart** statement:

```
graceful-restart;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit routing-options]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-options]**

Disabling Graceful Restart for RSVP

By default, RSVP graceful restart and RSVP helper mode are enabled when you enable graceful restart. However, you can disable one or both of these capabilities.

To disable RSVP graceful restart and recovery, include the **disable** statement at the **[edit protocols rsvp graceful-restart]** hierarchy level:

```
disable;
```

Disabling RSVP Helper Mode

To disable RSVP helper mode, include the **helper-disable** statement at the **[edit protocols rsvp graceful-restart]** hierarchy level:

```
helper-disable;
```

Configuring the Maximum Helper Recovery Time

To configure the amount of time the router retains the state of its RSVP neighbors while they undergo a graceful restart, include the **maximum-helper-recovery-time** statement at the **[edit protocols rsvp graceful-restart]** hierarchy level. This value is applied to all neighboring routers, so it should be based on the time required by the slowest RSVP neighbor to recover.

```
maximum-helper-recovery-time seconds;
```

Configuring the Maximum Helper Restart Time

To configure the delay between when the router discovers that a neighboring router has gone down and when it declares the neighbor down, include the **maximum-helper-restart-time** statement at the **[edit protocols rsvp graceful-restart]** hierarchy level. This value is applied to all neighboring routers, so it should be based on the time required by the slowest RSVP neighbor to restart.

```
maximum-helper-restart-time seconds;
```


Configuring RSVP LSP Tunnels

- [RSVP LSP Tunnels Overview on page 597](#)
- [Example: RSVP LSP Tunnel Configuration on page 599](#)
- [Configuring Link Management Protocol Peers on page 617](#)
- [Configuring Link Management Protocol Traffic Engineering Links on page 617](#)
- [Configuring Peer Interfaces in OSPF and RSVP on page 618](#)
- [Defining Label-Switched Paths for the FA-LSP on page 619](#)
- [Establishing FA-LSP Path Information on page 619](#)
- [Option: Tearing Down RSVP LSPs Gracefully on page 620](#)

RSVP LSP Tunnels Overview

A Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) label-switched path (LSP) tunnel enables you to send RSVP LSPs inside other RSVP LSPs. This enables a network administrator to provide traffic engineering from one end of the network to the other. A useful application for this feature is to connect customer edge (CE) routers with provider edge (PE) routers by using an RSVP LSP, and then tunnel this edge LSP inside a second RSVP LSP traveling across the network core.

You should have a general understanding of MPLS and label switching concepts. For more information about MPLS, see the *Junos MPLS Applications Configuration Guide*.

An RSVP LSP tunnel adds the concept of a forwarding adjacency, similar to the one used for generalized Multiprotocol Label Switching (GMPLS). (For more information about GMPLS, see *Junos GMPLS Feature Guide*.)

The forwarding adjacency creates a tunneled path for sending data between peer devices in an RSVP LSP network. Once a forwarding adjacency LSP (FA-LSP) has been established, other LSPs can be sent over the FA-LSP by using Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF), Link Management Protocol (LMP), Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), and RSVP.

To enable an RSVP LSP tunnel, the Junos OS uses the following mechanisms:

- LMP—Originally designed for GMPLS, LMP establishes forwarding adjacencies between RSVP LSP tunnel peers, and maintains and allocates resources for traffic engineering links.

- OSPF extensions—OSPF was designed to route packets to physical and logical interfaces related to a Physical Interface Card (PIC). This protocol has been extended to route packets to virtual peer interfaces defined in an LMP configuration.
- RSVP-TE extensions—RSVP-TE was designed to signal the setup of packet LSPs to physical interfaces. The protocol has been extended to request path setup for packet LSPs traveling to virtual peer interfaces defined in an LMP configuration.



NOTE: Beginning with Junos OS Release 15.1, multi-instance support is extended to MPLS RSVP-TE. This support is available only for virtual router instance type. A router can create and participate in multiple independent TE topology partitions, which allows each partitioned TE domain to scale independently. Multi-instance RSVP-TE provides the flexibility to hand pick the control-plane entities that need to be instance-aware, for example, a router can participate in multiple TE instances while still running a single BGP instance.

The Junos OS implementation of MPLS RSVP-TE is scaled to enhance the usability, visibility, configuration, and troubleshooting of LSPs in Junos OS Release 16.1.

These enhancements make the RSVP-TE configuration easier at scale by:

- Ensuring the LSP data-plane readiness during LSP resignaling before traffic traverses the LSP with the RSVP-TE LSP self-ping mechanism.

An LSP should not start to carry traffic unless it is known to have been programmed in the data plane. Data exchange in the LSP data plane, such as LSP ping requests, happens at the ingress router before switching traffic to an LSP, or to its MBB instance. In large networks, this traffic can overwhelm an LSP egress router, as the egress LSP needs to respond to the LSP ping requests. The LSP self-ping mechanism enables the ingress LER to create LSP ping response messages and send them over the LSP data plane. On receiving these messages, the egress LER forwards them to the ingress, indicating the liveliness of the LSP data plane. This ensures that the LSP does not start to carry traffic before the data plane has been programmed.

- Removing the current hard limit of 64K LSPs on an ingress router and scaling the total number of LSPs with RSVP-TE signaled LSPs. There can be up to 64K LSPs configured on a per-egress basis. Earlier, this limit was the aggregate number of LSPs that could be configured on the ingress LER.
- Preventing abrupt tearing down of LSPs by the ingress router because of delay in signaling the LSP at the transit routers.
- Enabling a flexible view of LSP data-sets to facilitate LSP characteristic data visualization.

The following limitations exist for LSP hierarchies:

- Circuit cross-connect (CCC)-based LSPs are not supported.
- Graceful restart is not supported.

- Link protection is not available for FA-LSPs or at the egress point of the forwarding adjacency.
- Point-to-multipoint LSPs are not supported across FA-LSPs.

Related Documentation

- [Example: RSVP LSP Tunnel Configuration on page 599](#)

Example: RSVP LSP Tunnel Configuration

Figure 53: RSVP LSP Tunnel Topology Diagram

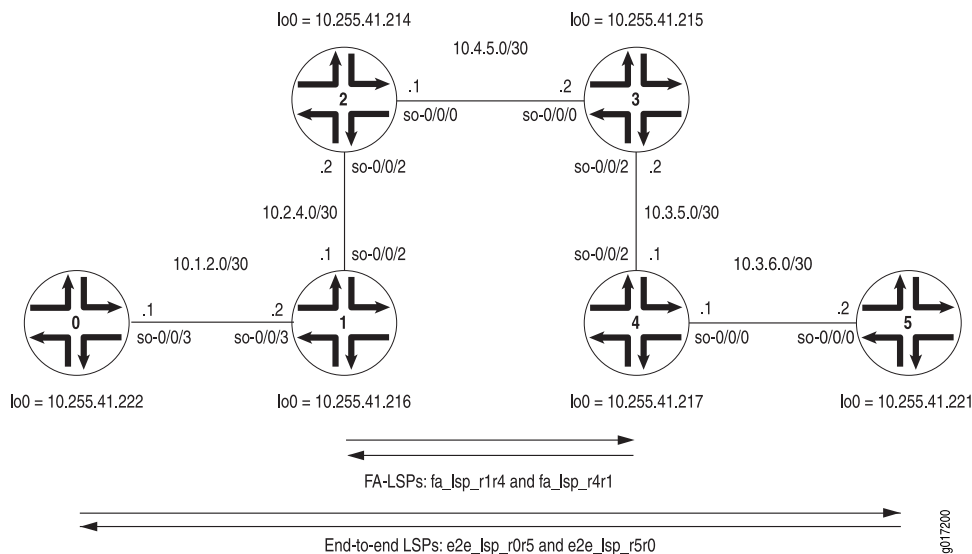


Figure 53 on page 599 shows an end-to-end RSVP LSP called **e2e_lsp_r0r5** that originates on Router 0 and terminates on Router 5. In transit, this LSP traverses the FA-LSP **fa_lsp_r1r4**. The return path is represented by the end-to-end RSVP LSP **e2e_lsp_r5r0** that travels over the FA-LSP **fa_lsp_r4r1**.

On Router 0, configure the end-to-end RSVP LSP that travels to Router 5. Use a strict path that traverses Router 1 and the LMP traffic engineering link traveling from Router 1 to Router 4.

```
Router 0 [edit]
interfaces {
  so-0/0/3 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.1.2.1/30;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  lo0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
```

```
        address 10.255.41.222/32;
    }
    family mpls;
}
}
routing-options {
    forwarding-table {
        export pplb;
    }
}
protocols {
    rsvp {
        interface all;
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
    }
    mpls {
        admin-groups {
            fa 1;
            backup 2;
            other 3;
        }
        label-switched-path e2e_lsp_r0r5 { # An end-to-end LSP traveling to Router 5.
            to 10.255.41.221;
            bandwidth 30k;
            primary path-fa; # Reference the requested path here.
        }
        path path-fa { # Configure the strict path here.
            10.1.2.2 strict;
            172.16.30.2 strict; # This traverses the TE link heading to Router 4.
        }
        interface all;
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
        interface so-3/2/1.0 {
            admin-group other;
        }
        interface so-0/0/3.0 {
            admin-group other;
        }
    }
}
ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
        interface all;
    }
}
}
policy-options {
    policy-statement pplb {
```

```

        then {
            load-balance per-packet;
        }
    }
}

```

On Router 1, configure an FA-LSP to reach Router 4. Establish an LMP traffic engineering link and LMP peer relationship with Router 4. Reference the FA-LSP in the traffic engineering link and add the peer interface into both OSPF and RSVP.

When the return path end-to-end LSP arrives at Router 1, the routing platform performs a routing lookup and can forward traffic to Router 0. Make sure you configure OSPF correctly between Routers 0 and 1.

```

Router 1 [edit]
interfaces {
  so-0/0/1 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.2.3.1/30;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  so-0/0/2 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.2.4.1/30;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  so-0/0/3 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.1.2.2/30;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  fe-0/1/2 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.2.5.1/30;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  at-1/0/0 {
    atm-options {
      vpi 1;
    }
    unit 0 {
      vci 1.100;
      family inet {

```

```
        address 10.2.3.5/30;
    }
    family mpls;
}
}
routing-options {
    forwarding-table {
        export [ pplb choose_lsp ];
    }
}
protocols {
    rsvp {
        interface all;
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
        peer-interface r4; # Apply the LMP peer interface here.
    }
    mpls {
        admin-groups {
            fa 1;
            backup 2;
            other 3;
        }
        label-switched-path fa_lsp_r1r4 { # Configure your FA-LSP to Router 4 here.
            to 10.255.41.217;
            bandwidth 400k;
            primary path_r1r4; # Apply the FA-LSP path here.
        }
        path path_r1r4 { # Configure the FA-LSP path here.
            10.2.4.2;
            10.4.5.2;
            10.3.5.1;
        }
        interface so-0/0/3.0 {
            admin-group other;
        }
        interface so-0/0/1.0 {
            admin-group fa;
        }
        interface at-1/0/0.0 {
            admin-group backup;
        }
        interface fe-0/1/2.0 {
            admin-group backup;
        }
        interface so-0/0/2.0 {
            admin-group fa;
        }
    }
}
ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
    }
}
```

```

    }
    interface all;
    peer-interface r4; # Apply the LMP peer interface here.
  }
}
link-management { # Configure LMP statements here.
  te-link link_r1r4 { # Assign a name to the TE link here.
    local-address 172.16.30.1; # Configure a local address for the TE link.
    remote-address 172.16.30.2; # Configure a remote address for the TE link.
    te-metric 1; # Manually set a metric here if you are not relying on CSPF.
    label-switched-path fa_lsp_r1r4; # Reference the FA-LSP here.
  }
  peer r4 { # Configure LMP peers here.
    address 10.255.41.217; # Configure the loopback address of your peer here.
    te-link link_r1r4; # Apply the LMP TE link here.
  }
}
}
policy-options {
  policy-statement choose_lsp {
    term A {
      from community choose_e2e_lsp;
      then {
        install-nexthop strict lsp e2e_lsp_r1r4;
        accept;
      }
    }
    term B {
      from community choose_fa_lsp;
      then {
        install-nexthop strict lsp fa_lsp_r1r4;
        accept;
      }
    }
  }
}
policy-statement pplb {
  then {
    load-balance per-packet;
  }
}
community choose_e2e_lsp members 1000:1000;
community choose_fa_lsp members 2000:2000;
community set_e2e_lsp members 1000:1000;
community set_fa_lsp members 2000:2000;
}

```

On Router 2, configure OSPF, MPLS, and RSVP on all interfaces that transport the FA-LSPs across the core network.

```

Router 2 [edit]
interfaces {
  so-0/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.4.5.1/30;
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```

        family mpls;
    }
}
so-0/0/1 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.1.4.2/30;
        }
        family mpls;
    }
}
so-0/0/2 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.2.4.2/30;
        }
        family mpls;
    }
}
fe-0/1/2 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.3.4.2/30;
        }
        family mpls;
    }
}
}
routing-options {
    forwarding-table {
        export pplb;
    }
}
protocols { # OSPF, MPLS, and RSVP form the core backbone for the FA-LSPs.
    rsvp {
        interface all;
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
    }
    mpls {
        admin-groups {
            fa 1;
            backup 2;
            other 3;
        }
        path path_r1 {
            10.2.4.1;
        }
        path path_r3r4 {
            10.4.5.2;
            10.3.5.1;
        }
        interface all;
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }
    interface so-0/0/1.0 {
        admin-group other;
    }
    interface fe-0/1/2.0 {
        admin-group backup;
    }
    interface so-0/0/2.0 {
        admin-group fa;
    }
    interface so-0/0/0.0 {
        admin-group fa;
    }
}
ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
        interface all;
    }
}
}
policy-options {
    policy-statement pplb {
        then {
            load-balance per-packet;
        }
    }
}
}

```

On Router 3, configure OSPF, MPLS, and RSVP on all interfaces that transport the FA-LSPs across the core network.

```

Router 3 [edit]
interfaces {
    so-0/0/0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 10.4.5.2/30;
            }
            family mpls;
        }
    }
    so-0/0/1 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 10.5.6.1/30;
            }
            family mpls;
        }
    }
    so-0/0/2 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {

```

```
        address 10.3.5.2/30;
    }
    family mpls;
}
}
fe-0/1/2 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.2.5.2/30;
        }
        family mpls;
    }
}
}
routing-options {
    forwarding-table {
        export pplb;
    }
}
protocols { # OSPF, MPLS, and RSVP form the core backbone for the FA-LSPs.
    rsvp {
        interface all;
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
    }
    mpls {
        admin-groups {
            fa 1;
            backup 2;
            other 3;
        }
        path path_r4 {
            10.3.5.1;
        }
        path path_r2r1 {
            10.4.5.1;
            10.2.4.1;
        }
        interface all;
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
        interface so-0/0/2.0 {
            admin-group fa;
        }
        interface fe-0/1/2.0 {
            admin-group backup;
        }
        interface so-0/0/1.0 {
            admin-group other;
        }
        interface so-0/0/0.0 {
            admin-group fa;
        }
    }
}
```

```

ospf {
  traffic-engineering;
  area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface fxp0.0 {
      disable;
    }
    interface all;
  }
}
}
policy-options {
  policy-statement pplb {
    then {
      load-balance per-packet;
    }
  }
}
}

```

On Router 4, configure a return path FA-LSP to reach Router 1. Establish an LMP traffic engineering link and LMP peer relationship with Router 1. Reference the FA-LSP in the traffic engineering link and add the peer interface into both OSPF and RSVP.

When the initial end-to-end LSP arrives at Router 4, the routing platform performs a routing lookup and can forward traffic to Router 5. Make sure you configure OSPF correctly between Router 4 and Router 5.

```

Router 4 [edit]
interfaces {
  so-0/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.3.6.1/30;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  so-0/0/1 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.2.3.2/30;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  so-0/0/2 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.3.5.1/30;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  fe-0/1/2 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {

```

```
        address 10.3.4.1/30;
    }
    family mpls;
}
}
at-1/0/0 {
    atm-options {
        vpi 1;
    }
    unit 0 {
        vci 1.100;
        family inet {
            address 10.2.3.6/30;
        }
        family mpls;
    }
}
}
routing-options {
    forwarding-table {
        export [ pplb choose_lsp ];
    }
}
protocols {
    rsvp {
        interface all;
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
        peer-interface r1; # Apply the LMP peer interface here.
    }
    mpls {
        admin-groups {
            fa 1;
            backup 2;
            other 3;
        }
        label-switched-path fa_lsp_r4r1 { # Configure your FA-LSP here.
            to 10.255.41.216;
            bandwidth 400k;
            primary path_r4r1; # Apply the FA-LSP path here.
        }
        path path_r4r1 { # Configure the FA-LSP path here.
            10.3.5.2;
            10.4.5.1;
            10.2.4.1;
        }
        interface all;
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
        interface at-1/0/0.0 {
            admin-group backup;
        }
        interface so-0/0/2.0 {
            admin-group fa;
        }
    }
}
```

```

    }
    interface fe-0/1/2.0 {
        admin-group backup;
    }
    interface so-0/0/0.0 {
        admin-group other;
    }
    interface so-0/0/1.0 {
        admin-group fa;
    }
}
ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
        interface all;
        peer-interface r1; # Apply the LMP peer interface here.
    }
}
link-management { # Configure LMP statements here.
    te-link link_r4r1 { # Assign a name to the TE link here.
        local-address 172.16.30.2; # Configure a local address for the TE link.
        remote-address 172.16.30.1; # Configure a remote address for the TE link.
        te-metric 1; # Manually set a metric here if you are not relying on CSPF.
        label-switched-path fa_lsp_r4r1; # Reference the FA-LSP here.
    }
    peer r1 { # Configure LMP peers here.
        address 10.255.41.216; # Configure the loopback address of your peer here.
        te-link link_r4r1; # Apply the LMP TE link here.
    }
}
}
policy-options {
    policy-statement choose_lsp {
        term A {
            from community choose_e2e_lsp;
            then {
                install-nexthop strict lsp e2e_lsp_r4r1;
                accept;
            }
        }
        term B {
            from community choose_fa_lsp;
            then {
                install-nexthop strict lsp fa_lsp_r4r1;
                accept;
            }
        }
    }
}
policy-statement pplb {
    then {
        load-balance per-packet;
    }
}
}

```

```
community choose_e2e_lsp members 1000:1000;
community choose_fa_lsp members 2000:2000;
community set_e2e_lsp members 1000:1000;
community set_fa_lsp members 2000:2000;
}
```

On Router 5, configure the return path end-to-end RSVP LSP that travels to Router 0. Use a strict path that traverses Router 4 and the LMP traffic engineering link traveling from Router 4 to Router 1.

```
Router 5 [edit]
interfaces {
  so-0/0/2 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.3.6.2/30;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  lo0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.255.41.221/32;
      }
    }
  }
}
routing-options {
  forwarding-table {
    export pplb;
  }
}
protocols {
  rsvp {
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
      disable;
    }
  }
}
mpls {
  admin-groups {
    fa 1;
    backup 2;
    other 3;
  }
  label-switched-path e2e_lsp_r5r0 { # An end-to-end LSP returning to Router 0.
    to 10.255.41.222;
    bandwidth 30k;
    primary path-fa; # Reference the requested path here.
  }
  path path-fa { # Configure the strict path here.
    10.3.6.1 strict;
    172.16.30.1 strict; # This traverses the TE link heading to Router 1.
  }
}
```

```

interface all;
interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}
interface so-0/0/2.0 {
    admin-group other;
}
interface so-0/0/1.0 {
    admin-group other;
}
}
ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
        interface all;
    }
}
}
policy-options {
    policy-statement pplb {
        then {
            load-balance per-packet;
        }
    }
}
}

```

Verifying Your Work

To verify that your RSVP LSP tunnel is working correctly, issue the following commands:

- **show ted database (extensive)**
- **show rsvp session name (extensive)**
- **show link-management**
- **show link-management te-link name (detail)**

To see these commands used with the configuration example, see the following sections:

- [Router 0 on page 611](#)
- [Router 1 on page 616](#)

Router 0

On Router 0, you can verify that the FA-LSPs appear as valid paths in the traffic engineering database. In this case, look for the paths from Router 1 (10.255.41.216) and Router 4 (10.255.41.217) that reference the LMP traffic engineering link addresses of 172.16.30.1 and 172.16.30.2. You can also issue the **show rsvp session extensive** command to look for the path of the end-to-end LSP as it travels to Router 5 over the FA-LSP.

```
user@router0> show ted database
```

```

TED database: 0 ISIS nodes 8 INET nodes
ID                               Type Age(s) LnkIn LnkOut Protocol
10.255.41.214                    Rtr   486    4     4 OSPF(0.0.0.0)
  To: 10.255.41.222, Local: 10.1.4.2, Remote: 10.1.4.1
  To: 10.255.41.216, Local: 10.2.4.2, Remote: 10.2.4.1
  To: 10.255.41.215, Local: 10.4.5.1, Remote: 10.4.5.2
  To: 10.3.4.1-1, Local: 10.3.4.2, Remote: 0.0.0.0
ID                               Type Age(s) LnkIn LnkOut Protocol
10.255.41.215                    Rtr   187    4     4 OSPF(0.0.0.0)
  To: 10.255.41.214, Local: 10.4.5.2, Remote: 10.4.5.1
  To: 10.255.41.217, Local: 10.3.5.2, Remote: 10.3.5.1
  To: 10.255.41.221, Local: 10.5.6.1, Remote: 10.5.6.2
  To: 10.2.5.1-1, Local: 10.2.5.2, Remote: 0.0.0.0
ID                               Type Age(s) LnkIn LnkOut Protocol
10.255.41.216                    Rtr   396    6     6 OSPF(0.0.0.0)
  To: 10.255.41.222, Local: 10.1.2.2, Remote: 10.1.2.1
  To: 10.255.41.214, Local: 10.2.4.1, Remote: 10.2.4.2
  To: 10.255.41.217, Local: 10.2.3.1, Remote: 10.2.3.2
  To: 10.255.41.217, Local: 172.16.30.1, Remote: 172.16.30.2
  To: 10.255.41.217, Local: 10.2.3.5, Remote: 10.2.3.6
  To: 10.2.5.1-1, Local: 10.2.5.1, Remote: 0.0.0.0
ID                               Type Age(s) LnkIn LnkOut Protocol
10.255.41.217                    Rtr   404    6     6 OSPF(0.0.0.0)
  To: 10.255.41.216, Local: 10.2.3.2, Remote: 10.2.3.1
  To: 10.255.41.216, Local: 172.16.30.2, Remote: 172.16.30.1
  To: 10.255.41.216, Local: 10.2.3.6, Remote: 10.2.3.5
  To: 10.255.41.215, Local: 10.3.5.1, Remote: 10.3.5.2
  To: 10.255.41.221, Local: 10.3.6.1, Remote: 10.3.6.2
  To: 10.3.4.1-1, Local: 10.3.4.1, Remote: 0.0.0.0
ID                               Type Age(s) LnkIn LnkOut Protocol
10.255.41.221                    Rtr   481    2     2 OSPF(0.0.0.0)
  To: 10.255.41.215, Local: 10.5.6.2, Remote: 10.5.6.1
  To: 10.255.41.217, Local: 10.3.6.2, Remote: 10.3.6.1
ID                               Type Age(s) LnkIn LnkOut Protocol
10.255.41.222                    Rtr  2883    2     2 OSPF(0.0.0.0)
  To: 10.255.41.216, Local: 10.1.2.1, Remote: 10.1.2.2
  To: 10.255.41.214, Local: 10.1.4.1, Remote: 10.1.4.2

user@router0> show ted database 10.255.41.216 extensive
TED database: 0 ISIS nodes 8 INET nodes
NodeID: 10.255.41.216
  Type: Rtr, Age: 421 secs, LinkIn: 6, LinkOut: 6
  Protocol: OSPF(0.0.0.0)
    To: 10.255.41.222, Local: 10.1.2.2, Remote: 10.1.2.1
    Color: 0x8 other
    Metric: 1
    Static BW: 155.52Mbps
    Reservable BW: 155.52Mbps
    Available BW [priority] bps:
      [0] 155.4Mbps [1] 155.4Mbps [2] 155.4Mbps [3] 155.4Mbps
      [4] 155.4Mbps [5] 155.4Mbps [6] 155.4Mbps [7] 155.4Mbps
    Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
      Switching type: Packet
      Encoding type: Packet
      Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
        [0] 155.4Mbps [1] 155.4Mbps [2] 155.4Mbps [3] 155.4Mbps
        [4] 155.4Mbps [5] 155.4Mbps [6] 155.4Mbps [7] 155.4Mbps
    To: 10.255.41.214, Local: 10.2.4.1, Remote: 10.2.4.2
    Color: 0x2 fa
    Metric: 1
    Static BW: 155.52Mbps

```

```

Reservable BW: 155.52Mbps
Available BW [priority] bps:
    [0] 155.12Mbps    [1] 155.12Mbps    [2] 155.12Mbps    [3] 155.12Mbps
    [4] 155.12Mbps    [5] 155.12Mbps    [6] 155.12Mbps    [7] 155.12Mbps
Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
    Switching type: Packet
    Encoding type: Packet
    Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
        [0] 155.12Mbps    [1] 155.12Mbps    [2] 155.12Mbps    [3] 155.12Mbps
        [4] 155.12Mbps    [5] 155.12Mbps    [6] 155.12Mbps    [7] 155.12Mbps
To: 10.255.41.217, Local: 10.2.3.1, Remote: 10.2.3.2
Color: 0x2 fa
Metric: 1
Static BW: 155.52Mbps
Reservable BW: 155.52Mbps
Available BW [priority] bps:
    [0] 155.52Mbps    [1] 155.52Mbps    [2] 155.52Mbps    [3] 155.52Mbps
    [4] 155.52Mbps    [5] 155.52Mbps    [6] 155.52Mbps    [7] 155.52Mbps
Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
    Switching type: Packet
    Encoding type: Packet
    Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
        [0] 155.52Mbps    [1] 155.52Mbps    [2] 155.52Mbps    [3] 155.52Mbps
        [4] 155.52Mbps    [5] 155.52Mbps    [6] 155.52Mbps    [7] 155.52Mbps
To: 10.255.41.217, Local: 172.16.30.1, Remote: 172.16.30.2
Metric: 1
Static BW: 400kbps
Reservable BW: 400kbps
Available BW [priority] bps:
    [0] 370kbps      [1] 370kbps      [2] 370kbps      [3] 370kbps
    [4] 370kbps      [5] 370kbps      [6] 370kbps      [7] 370kbps
Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
    Switching type: Packet
    Encoding type: Packet
    Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
        [0] 370kbps      [1] 370kbps      [2] 370kbps      [3] 370kbps
        [4] 370kbps      [5] 370kbps      [6] 370kbps      [7] 370kbps
To: 10.255.41.217, Local: 10.2.3.5, Remote: 10.2.3.6
Color: 0x4 backup
Metric: 1
Static BW: 155.52Mbps
Reservable BW: 155.52Mbps
Available BW [priority] bps:
    [0] 155.52Mbps    [1] 155.52Mbps    [2] 155.52Mbps    [3] 155.52Mbps
    [4] 155.52Mbps    [5] 155.52Mbps    [6] 155.52Mbps    [7] 155.52Mbps
Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
    Switching type: Packet
    Encoding type: Packet
    Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
        [0] 155.52Mbps    [1] 155.52Mbps    [2] 155.52Mbps    [3] 155.52Mbps
        [4] 155.52Mbps    [5] 155.52Mbps    [6] 155.52Mbps    [7] 155.52Mbps
To: 10.2.5.1-1, Local: 10.2.5.1, Remote: 0.0.0.0
Color: 0x4 backup
Metric: 1
Static BW: 100Mbps
Reservable BW: 100Mbps
Available BW [priority] bps:
    [0] 100Mbps      [1] 100Mbps      [2] 100Mbps      [3] 100Mbps
    [4] 100Mbps      [5] 100Mbps      [6] 100Mbps      [7] 100Mbps
Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
    Switching type: Packet

```

```

Encoding type: Packet
Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
    [0] 100Mbps    [1] 100Mbps    [2] 100Mbps    [3] 100Mbps
    [4] 100Mbps    [5] 100Mbps    [6] 100Mbps    [7] 100Mbps

user@router0> show ted database 10.255.41.217 extensive
TED database: 0 ISIS nodes 8 INET nodes
NodeID: 10.255.41.217
Type: Rtr, Age: 473 secs, LinkIn: 6, LinkOut: 6
Protocol: OSPF(0.0.0.0)
To: 10.255.41.216, Local: 10.2.3.2, Remote: 10.2.3.1
Color: 0x2 fa
Metric: 1
Static BW: 155.52Mbps
Reservable BW: 155.52Mbps
Available BW [priority] bps:
    [0] 155.52Mbps [1] 155.52Mbps [2] 155.52Mbps [3] 155.52Mbps
    [4] 155.52Mbps [5] 155.52Mbps [6] 155.52Mbps [7] 155.52Mbps
Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
Switching type: Packet
Encoding type: Packet
Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
    [0] 155.52Mbps [1] 155.52Mbps [2] 155.52Mbps [3] 155.52Mbps
    [4] 155.52Mbps [5] 155.52Mbps [6] 155.52Mbps [7] 155.52Mbps
To: 10.255.41.216, Local: 172.16.30.2, Remote: 172.16.30.1
Metric: 1
Static BW: 400kbps
Reservable BW: 400kbps
Available BW [priority] bps:
    [0] 370kbps    [1] 370kbps    [2] 370kbps    [3] 370kbps
    [4] 370kbps    [5] 370kbps    [6] 370kbps    [7] 370kbps
Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
Switching type: Packet
Encoding type: Packet
Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
    [0] 370kbps    [1] 370kbps    [2] 370kbps    [3] 370kbps
    [4] 370kbps    [5] 370kbps    [6] 370kbps    [7] 370kbps
To: 10.255.41.216, Local: 10.2.3.6, Remote: 10.2.3.5
Color: 0x4 backup
Metric: 1
Static BW: 155.52Mbps
Reservable BW: 155.52Mbps
Available BW [priority] bps:
    [0] 155.52Mbps [1] 155.52Mbps [2] 155.52Mbps [3] 155.52Mbps
    [4] 155.52Mbps [5] 155.52Mbps [6] 155.52Mbps [7] 155.52Mbps
Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
Switching type: Packet
Encoding type: Packet
Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
    [0] 155.52Mbps [1] 155.52Mbps [2] 155.52Mbps [3] 155.52Mbps
    [4] 155.52Mbps [5] 155.52Mbps [6] 155.52Mbps [7] 155.52Mbps
To: 10.255.41.215, Local: 10.3.5.1, Remote: 10.3.5.2
Color: 0x2 fa
Metric: 1
Static BW: 155.52Mbps
Reservable BW: 155.52Mbps
Available BW [priority] bps:
    [0] 155.12Mbps [1] 155.12Mbps [2] 155.12Mbps [3] 155.12Mbps
    [4] 155.12Mbps [5] 155.12Mbps [6] 155.12Mbps [7] 155.12Mbps
Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
Switching type: Packet

```

```

    Encoding type: Packet
    Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
      [0] 155.12Mbps  [1] 155.12Mbps  [2] 155.12Mbps  [3] 155.12Mbps
      [4] 155.12Mbps  [5] 155.12Mbps  [6] 155.12Mbps  [7] 155.12Mbps
    To: 10.255.41.221, Local: 10.3.6.1, Remote: 10.3.6.2
    Color: 0x8 other
    Metric: 1
    Static BW: 155.52Mbps
    Reservable BW: 155.52Mbps
    Available BW [priority] bps:
      [0] 155.52Mbps  [1] 155.52Mbps  [2] 155.52Mbps  [3] 155.52Mbps
      [4] 155.52Mbps  [5] 155.52Mbps  [6] 155.52Mbps  [7] 155.52Mbps
    Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
      Switching type: Packet
      Encoding type: Packet
      Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
        [0] 155.52Mbps  [1] 155.52Mbps  [2] 155.52Mbps  [3] 155.52Mbps
        [4] 155.52Mbps  [5] 155.52Mbps  [6] 155.52Mbps  [7] 155.52Mbps
    To: 10.3.4.1-1, Local: 10.3.4.1, Remote: 0.0.0.0
    Color: 0x4 backup
    Metric: 1
    Static BW: 100Mbps
    Reservable BW: 100Mbps
    Available BW [priority] bps:
      [0] 100Mbps  [1] 100Mbps  [2] 100Mbps  [3] 100Mbps
      [4] 100Mbps  [5] 100Mbps  [6] 100Mbps  [7] 100Mbps
    Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
      Switching type: Packet
      Encoding type: Packet
      Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
        [0] 100Mbps  [1] 100Mbps  [2] 100Mbps  [3] 100Mbps
        [4] 100Mbps  [5] 100Mbps  [6] 100Mbps  [7] 100Mbps

user@router0> show rsvp session name e2e_lsp_r0r5 extensive
Ingress RSVP: 1 sessions
10.255.41.221
  From: 10.255.41.222, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 2
  LSPname: e2e_lsp_r0r5, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 101584
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: -, Label out: 101584
  Time left: -, Since: Wed Sep 7 19:02:56 2005
  Tspec: rate 30kbps size 30kbps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 2 receiver 29458 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: localclient
  Adspec: sent MTU 1500
  Path MTU: received 1500
  PATH sentto: 10.1.2.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 15 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 10.1.2.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 16 pkts
  Explct route: 10.1.2.2 172.16.30.2 10.3.6.2
  Record route: <self> 10.1.2.2 172.16.30.2 10.3.6.2
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress RSVP: 1 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

Router 1

On Router 1, verify that your LMP traffic engineering link configuration is working and that the end-to-end LSP is traversing the traffic engineering link by issuing the **show link-management** set of commands. You can also issue the **show rsvp session extensive** command to confirm that the FA-LSP is operational.

```
user@router1> show link-management
Peer name: r4 , System identifier: 10758
State: Up, Control address: 10.255.41.217
  TE links:
    link_r1r4

TE link name: link_r1r4, State: Up
  Local identifier: 16299, Remote identifier: 0, Local address: 172.16.30.1, Remote
address: 172.16.30.2,
  Encoding: Packet, Switching: Packet, Minimum bandwidth: 0bps, Maximum bandwidth:
400kbps,
  Total bandwidth: 400kbps, Available bandwidth: 370kbps
    Name      State Local ID Remote ID      Bandwidth Used  LSP-name
    fa_lsp_r1r4 Up   22642    0    400kbps Yes  e2e_lsp_r0r5
```

```
user@router1> show link-management te-link name link_r1r4 detail
TE link name: link_r1r4, State: Up
  Local identifier: 16299, Remote identifier: 0, Local address: 172.16.30.1, Remote
address: 172.16.30.2,
  Encoding: Packet, Switching: Packet, Minimum bandwidth: 0bps, Maximum bandwidth:
400kbps,
  Total bandwidth: 400kbps, Available bandwidth: 370kbps
  Resource: fa_lsp_r1r4, Type: LSP, System identifier: 2147483683, State: Up,
Local identifier: 22642,
  Remote identifier: 0
  Total bandwidth: 400kbps, Unallocated bandwidth: 370kbps
  Traffic parameters: Encoding: Packet, Switching: Packet, Granularity: Unknown

  Number of allocations: 1, In use: Yes
  LSP name: e2e_lsp_r0r5, Allocated bandwidth: 30kbps
```

```
user@router1> show rsvp session name fa_lsp_r1r4 extensive
Ingress RSVP: 1 sessions
10.255.41.217
  From: 10.255.41.216, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: fa_lsp_r1r4, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 100816
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: -, Label out: 100816
  Time left: -, Since: Wed Sep 7 19:02:33 2005
  Tspec: rate 400kbps size 400kbps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 2 receiver 5933 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: localclient
  Adspec: sent MTU 1500
  Path MTU: received 1500
  PATH sentto: 10.2.4.2 (so-0/0/2.0) 28 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 10.2.4.2 (so-0/0/2.0) 26 pkts
  Explt route: 10.2.4.2 10.4.5.2 10.3.5.1
  Record route: <self> 10.2.4.2 10.4.5.2 10.3.5.1
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress RSVP: 1 sessions
```

Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit RSVP: 2 sessions

Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Related Documentation

- [RSVP LSP Tunnels Overview on page 597](#)
- [Configuring Link Management Protocol Peers on page 617](#)
- [Configuring Link Management Protocol Traffic Engineering Links on page 617](#)
- [Configuring Peer Interfaces in OSPF and RSVP on page 618](#)
- [Defining Label-Switched Paths for the FA-LSP on page 619](#)
- [Establishing FA-LSP Path Information on page 619](#)
- [Option: Tearing Down RSVP LSPs Gracefully on page 620](#)

Configuring Link Management Protocol Peers

After you set up traffic engineering links, configure LMP network peers with the **peer** *peer-name* statement at the **[edit protocols link-management]** hierarchy level. A peer is the network device with which your routing platform communicates and establishes an FA-LSP. Designate a peer name, configure the peer router ID as the address (often a loopback address), and apply the traffic engineering link to be associated with this peer. Remember to configure both sides of a peering relationship to enable bidirectional communication.

Unlike GMPLS, you must not configure a control channel for a peer. If you include a control channel, the commit operation fails.

```
[edit]
protocols {
  link-management {
    peer peer-name { # Configure the name of your network peer.
      address ip-address; # Include the router ID of the peer.
      te-link te-link-name; # Assign a TE link to this peer.
    }
  }
}
```

Related Documentation

- [Example: RSVP LSP Tunnel Configuration on page 599](#)

Configuring Link Management Protocol Traffic Engineering Links

To begin your RSVP LSP tunnel configuration, configure LMP traffic engineering links on both the ingress and egress routing platforms. Because traffic engineering links define a unidirectional connection between peer devices, you must configure traffic engineering links in both directions between peers to enable the bidirectional transport of packets.

To configure traffic engineering links in LMP, include the **te-link *te-link-name*** statement at the **[edit protocols link-management]** hierarchy level. Define the traffic engineering link options shown below, especially the label-switched path to be used as the FA-LSP to reach the peer. Optionally, you can specify the traffic engineering metric for the traffic engineering link (TE link). By default, the traffic engineering metric is derived from the CSPF computation.

```
[edit]
protocols {
  link-management {
    te-link te-link-name { # Name of the TE link.
      label-switched-path lsp-name; # LSP used for the forwarding adjacency.
      local-address ip-address; # Local IP address associated with the TE link.
      remote-address ip-address; # Remote IP address mapped to the TE link.
      te-metric value; # Traffic engineering metric used for the TE link.
    }
  }
}
```

Related Documentation • [Example: RSVP LSP Tunnel Configuration on page 599](#)

Configuring Peer Interfaces in OSPF and RSVP

After you establish LMP peers, you must add peer interfaces to OSPF and RSVP. A peer interface is a virtual interface used to support the control adjacency between two peers.

The peer interface name must match the **peer *peer-name*** statement configured in LMP at the **[edit protocols link-management]** hierarchy level. Because actual protocol packets are sent and received by peer interfaces, the peer interfaces can be signaled and advertised to peers like any other physical interface configured for OSPF and RSVP. To configure OSPF routing for LMP peers, include the **peer-interface** statement at the **[edit protocols ospf area *area-number*]** hierarchy level. To configure RSVP signaling for LMP peers, include the **peer-interface** statement at the **[edit protocols rsvp]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit]
protocols {
  rsvp {
    peer-interface peer-name { # Configure the name of your LMP peer.
    }
  }
  ospf {
    area area-number {
      peer-interface peer-name { # Configure the name of your LMP peer.
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Related Documentation • [Example: RSVP LSP Tunnel Configuration on page 599](#)

Defining Label-Switched Paths for the FA-LSP

Next, define your FA-LSP by including the **label-switched-path** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy level. Include the router ID of the peer in the **to** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path]** hierarchy level. Because packet LSPs are unidirectional, you must create one FA-LSP to reach the peer and a second FA-LSP to return from the peer.

```
[edit]
protocols {
  mpls {
    label-switched-path lsp-name {
      from ip-address;
      to ip-address;
      primary path-name;
      secondary path-name;
      no-cspf; # This statement to disable CSPF is optional.
    }
  }
}
```

Related Documentation • [Example: RSVP LSP Tunnel Configuration on page 599](#)

Establishing FA-LSP Path Information

When you configure explicit LSP paths for an FA-LSP, you must use the traffic engineering link remote address as your next-hop address. When CSPF is supported, you can use any path option you wish. However, when CSPF is disabled with the **no-cspf** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name*]** hierarchy level, you must use strict paths.

```
[edit]
protocols {
  mpls {
    path path-name {
      next-hop-address (strict | loose);
    }
  }
}
```



NOTE: If the end-to-end LSP originates on the same routing platform as the FA-LSP, you must disable CSPF and use strict paths.

Related Documentation • [Example: RSVP LSP Tunnel Configuration on page 599](#)

Option: Tearing Down RSVP LSPs Gracefully

You can tear down an RSVP LSP in a two-step process that gracefully withdraws the RSVP session used by the LSP. For all neighbors that support graceful teardown, a request for the teardown is sent by the routing platform to the destination endpoint for the LSP and all RSVP neighbors in the path. The request is included within the **ADMIN_STATUS** field of the RSVP packet. When neighbors receive the request, they prepare for the RSVP session to be withdrawn. A second message is sent by the routing platform to complete the teardown of the RSVP session. If a neighbor does not support graceful teardown, the request is handled as a standard session teardown rather than a graceful one.

To perform a graceful teardown of an RSVP session, issue the **clear rsvp session gracefully** command. Optionally, you can specify the source and destination address of the RSVP session, the LSP identifier of the RSVP sender, and the tunnel identifier of the RSVP session. To use these qualifiers, include the **connection-source**, **connection-destination**, **lsp-id**, and **tunnel-id** options when you issue the **clear rsvp session gracefully** command.

You can also configure the amount of time that the routing platform waits for neighbors to receive the graceful teardown request before initiating the actual teardown by including the **graceful-deletion-timeout** statement at the **[edit protocols rsvp]** hierarchy level. The default graceful deletion timeout value is 30 seconds, with a minimum value of 1 second and a maximum value of 300 seconds. To view the current value configured for graceful deletion timeout, issue the **show rsvp version** operational mode command.

Related Documentation

- [Example: RSVP LSP Tunnel Configuration on page 599](#)

PART 4

Configuring LDP

- [LDP Overview on page 623](#)
- [Configuring LDP on page 633](#)

CHAPTER 14

LDP Overview

- [LDP Introduction on page 623](#)
- [Supported LDP Standards on page 624](#)
- [Junos OS LDP Protocol Implementation on page 624](#)
- [LDP Operation on page 625](#)
- [LDP Message Types on page 625](#)
- [Discovery Messages on page 626](#)
- [Session Messages on page 627](#)
- [Advertisement Messages on page 627](#)
- [Notification Messages on page 627](#)
- [Tunneling LDP LSPs in RSVP LSPs on page 628](#)
- [Tunneling LDP LSPs in RSVP LSPs Overview on page 628](#)
- [Label Operations on page 629](#)
- [LDP Session Protection on page 630](#)
- [LDP Native IPv6 Support Overview on page 631](#)
- [Longest Match Support for LDP Overview on page 631](#)

LDP Introduction

The Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) is a protocol for distributing labels in non-traffic-engineered applications. LDP allows routers to establish label-switched paths (LSPs) through a network by mapping network-layer routing information directly to data link layer-switched paths.

These LSPs might have an endpoint at a directly attached neighbor (comparable to IP hop-by-hop forwarding), or at a network egress node, enabling switching through all intermediary nodes. LSPs established by LDP can also traverse traffic-engineered LSPs created by RSVP.

LDP associates a forwarding equivalence class (FEC) with each LSP it creates. The FEC associated with an LSP specifies which packets are mapped to that LSP. LSPs are extended through a network as each router chooses the label advertised by the next hop for the FEC and splices it to the label it advertises to all other routers. This process forms a tree of LSPs that converge on the egress router.

Supported LDP Standards

Junos OS substantially supports the following RFCs and Internet drafts, which define standards for LDP.

- RFC 3212, *Constraint-Based LSP Setup using LDP*
- RFC 3478, *Graceful Restart Mechanism for Label Distribution Protocol*
- Internet draft draft-napierala-mpls-targeted-mldp-01.txt, *Using LDP Multipoint Extensions on Targeted LDP Sessions*

The following RFCs do not define standards, but provide information about LDP. The IETF classifies them as “Informational.”

- RFC 3215, *LDP State Machine*
- RFC 5036, *LDP Specification*

For the following features described in the indicated sections of the RFC, Junos OS supports one of the possible modes but not the others:

- Label distribution control (section 2.6.1): Ordered mode is supported, but not Independent mode.
- Label retention (section 2.6.2): Liberal mode is supported, but not Conservative mode.
- Label advertisement (section 2.6.3): Both Downstream Unsolicited mode and Downstream on Demand mode are supported.
- RFC 5443, *LDP IGP Synchronization*
- RFC 6826, *Multipoint LDP In-Band Signaling for Point-to-Multipoint and Multipoint-to-Multipoint Label Switched Paths*

Junos OS support limited to point-to-multipoint extensions for LDP.

Related Documentation

- [Supported GMPLS Standards on page 815](#)
- [Supported MPLS Standards on page 24](#)
- [Supported RSVP Standards on page 534](#)
- *Accessing Standards Documents on the Internet*

Junos OS LDP Protocol Implementation

The Junos OS implementation of LDP supports LDP version 1. The Junos OS supports a simple mechanism for tunneling between routers in an interior gateway protocol (IGP), to eliminate the required distribution of external routes within the core. The Junos OS allows an MPLS tunnel next hop to all egress routers in the network, with only an IGP running in the core to distribute routes to egress routers. Edge routers run BGP but do not distribute external routes to the core. Instead, the recursive route lookup at the edge

resolves to an LSP switched to the egress router. No external routes are necessary on the transit LDP routers.

LDP Operation

You must configure LDP for each interface on which you want LDP to run. LDP creates LSP trees rooted at each egress router for the router ID address that is the subsequent BGP next hop. The ingress point is at every router running LDP. This process provides an inet.3 route to every egress router. If BGP is running, it will attempt to resolve next hops by using the inet.3 table first, which binds most, if not all, of the BGP routes to MPLS tunnel next hops.

Two adjacent routers running LDP become neighbors. If the two routers are connected by more than one interface, they become neighbors on each interface. When LDP routers become neighbors, they establish an LDP session to exchange label information. If per-router labels are in use on both routers, only one LDP session is established between them, even if they are neighbors on multiple interfaces. For this reason, an LDP session is not related to a particular interface.

LDP operates in conjunction with a unicast routing protocol. LDP installs LSPs only when both LDP and the routing protocol are enabled. For this reason, you must enable both LDP and the routing protocol on the same set of interfaces. If this is not done, LSPs might not be established between each egress router and all ingress routers, which might result in loss of BGP-routed traffic.

You can apply policy filters to labels received from and distributed to other routers through LDP. Policy filters provide you with a mechanism to control the establishment of LSPs.

For LDP to run on an interface, MPLS must be enabled on a logical interface on that interface. For more information, see the *Logical Interfaces*.

Related Documentation

- [Logical Interfaces](#)

LDP Message Types

LDP uses the message types described in the following sections to establish and remove mappings and to report errors. All LDP messages have a common structure that uses a type, length, and value (TLV) encoding scheme.

- [Discovery Messages on page 625](#)
- [Session Messages on page 626](#)
- [Advertisement Messages on page 626](#)
- [Notification Messages on page 626](#)

Discovery Messages

Discovery messages announce and maintain the presence of a router in a network. Routers indicate their presence in a network by sending hello messages periodically. Hello

messages are transmitted as UDP packets to the LDP port at the group multicast address for all routers on the subnet.

LDP uses the following discovery procedures:

- Basic discovery—A router periodically sends LDP link hello messages through an interface. LDP link hello messages are sent as UDP packets addressed to the LDP discovery port. Receipt of an LDP link hello message on an interface identifies an adjacency with the LDP peer router.
- Extended discovery—LDP sessions between routers not directly connected are supported by LDP extended discovery. A router periodically sends LDP targeted hello messages to a specific address. Targeted hello messages are sent as UDP packets addressed to the LDP discovery port at the specific address. The targeted router decides whether to respond to or ignore the targeted hello message. A targeted router that chooses to respond does so by periodically sending targeted hello messages to the initiating router.

Session Messages

Session messages establish, maintain, and terminate sessions between LDP peers. When a router establishes a session with another router learned through the hello message, it uses the LDP initialization procedure over TCP transport. When the initialization procedure is completed successfully, the two routers are LDP peers and can exchange advertisement messages.

Advertisement Messages

Advertisement messages create, change, and delete label mappings for forwarding equivalence classes (FECs). Requesting a label or advertising a label mapping to a peer is a decision made by the local router. In general, the router requests a label mapping from a neighboring router when it needs one and advertises a label mapping to a neighboring router when it wants the neighbor to use a label.

Notification Messages

Notification messages provide advisory information and signal error information. LDP sends notification messages to report errors and other events of interest. There are two kinds of LDP notification messages:

- Error notifications, which signal fatal errors. If a router receives an error notification from a peer for an LDP session, it terminates the LDP session by closing the TCP transport connection for the session and discarding all label mappings learned through the session.
- Advisory notifications, which pass information to a router about the LDP session or the status of some previous message received from the peer.

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- Extended discovery—LDP sessions between routers not directly connected are supported by LDP extended discovery. A router periodically sends LDP targeted hello messages to a specific address. Targeted hello messages are sent as UDP packets addressed to the LDP discovery port at the specific address. The targeted router decides whether to respond to or ignore the targeted hello message. A targeted router that chooses to respond does so by periodically sending targeted hello messages to the initiating router.

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- Advisory notifications, which pass information to a router about the LDP session or the status of some previous message received from the peer.

Tunneling LDP LSPs in RSVP LSPs

You can tunnel LDP LSPs over RSVP LSPs. The following sections describe how tunneling of LDP LSPs in RSVP LSPs works:

- [Tunneling LDP LSPs in RSVP LSPs Overview on page 628](#)
- [Label Operations on page 629](#)

Tunneling LDP LSPs in RSVP LSPs Overview

If you are using RSVP for traffic engineering, you can run LDP simultaneously to eliminate the distribution of external routes in the core. The LSPs established by LDP are tunneled through the LSPs established by RSVP. LDP effectively treats the traffic-engineered LSPs as single hops.

When you configure the router to run LDP across RSVP-established LSPs, LDP automatically establishes sessions with the router at the other end of the LSP. LDP control packets are routed hop-by-hop, rather than carried through the LSP. This routing allows you to use simplex (one-way) traffic-engineered LSPs. Traffic in the opposite direction flows through LDP-established LSPs that follow unicast routing rather than through traffic-engineered tunnels.

If you configure LDP over RSVP LSPs, you can still configure multiple OSPF areas and IS-IS levels in the traffic engineered core and in the surrounding LDP cloud.



NOTE: Beginning with Junos OS Release 15.1, multi-instance support is extended to LDP over RSVP tunneling for a virtual router routing instance. This allows splitting of a single routing and MPLS domain into multiple domains so that each domain can be scaled independently. BGP labeled unicast can be used to stitch these domains for service FECs. Each domain uses intra-domain LDP over RSVP LSP for MPLS forwarding.

Release History Table

Release	Description
15.1	Beginning with Junos OS Release 15.1, multi-instance support is extended to LDP over RSVP tunneling for a virtual router routing instance.

Related Documentation

- [Label Operations on page 629](#)
- [Configuring a Hierarchy of RSVP LSPs to Tunnel Multiple RSVP LSPs Over a Single RSVP LSP on page 866](#)

Label Operations

Figure 54 on page 629 depicts an LDP LSP being tunneled through an RSVP LSP. (For definitions of label operations, see “MPLS Label Overview” on page 28.) The shaded inner oval represents the RSVP domain, whereas the outer oval depicts the LDP domain. RSVP establishes an LSP through routers B, C, D, and E, with the sequence of labels L3, L4. LDP establishes an LSP through Routers A, B, E, F, and G, with the sequence of labels L1, L2, L5. LDP views the RSVP LSP between Routers B and E as a single hop.

When the packet arrives at Router A, it enters the LSP established by LDP, and a label (L1) is pushed onto the packet. When the packet arrives at Router B, the label (L1) is swapped with another label (L2). Because the packet is entering the traffic-engineered LSP established by RSVP, a second label (L3) is pushed onto the packet.

This outer label (L3) is swapped with a new label (L4) at the intermediate router (C) within the RSVP LSP tunnel, and when the penultimate router (D) is reached, the top label is popped. Router E swaps the label (L2) with a new label (L5), and the penultimate router for the LDP-established LSP (F) pops the last label.

Figure 54: Swap and Push When LDP LSPs Are Tunneled Through RSVP LSPs

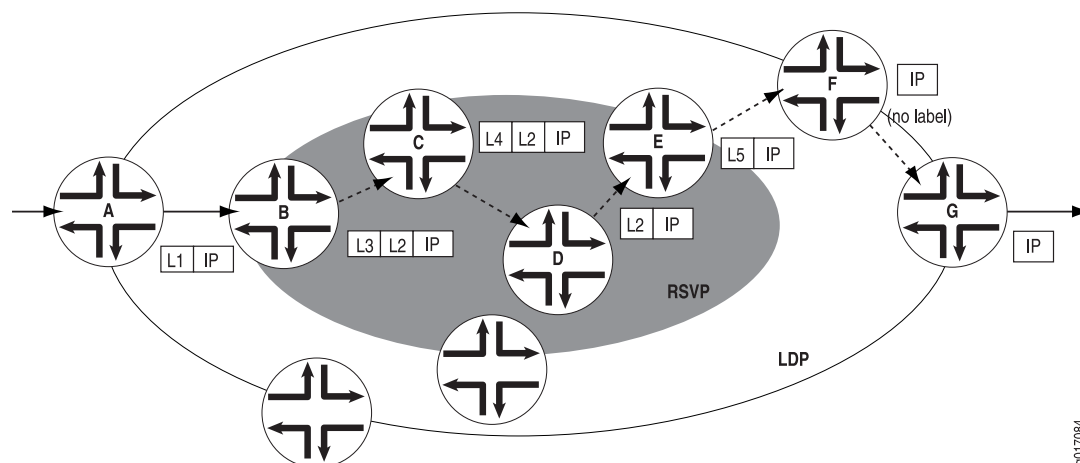
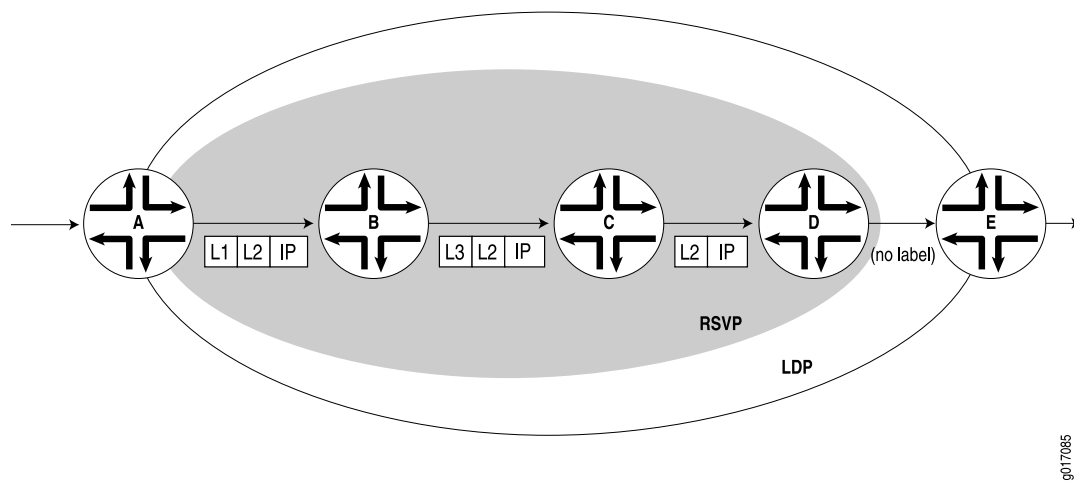


Figure 55 on page 630 depicts a double push label operation (L1L2). A double push label operation is used when the ingress router (A) for both the LDP LSP and the RSVP LSP tunneled through it is the same device. Note that Router D is the penultimate hop for the LDP-established LSP, so L2 is popped from the packet by Router D.

Figure 55: Double Push When LDP LSPs Are Tunneled Through RSVP LSPs



LDP Session Protection

LDP session protection is based on the LDP targeted hello functionality defined in RFC 5036, *LDP Specification*, and is supported by the Junos OS as well as the LDP implementations of most other vendors. It involves sending unicast User Datagram Protocol (UDP) hello packets to a remote neighbor address and receiving similar packets from the neighbor router.

If you configure LDP session protection on a router, the LDP sessions are maintained as follows:

1. An LDP session is established between a router and a remote neighboring router.
2. If all of the direct links between the routers go down, the LDP session remains up so long as there is IP connectivity between the routers based on another connection over the network.
3. When the direct link between the routers is reestablished, the LDP session is not restarted. The routers simply exchange LDP hellos with each other over the direct link. They can then begin forwarding LDP-signaled MPLS packets using the original LDP session.

By default, LDP targeted hellos are set to the remote neighbor so long as the LDP session is up, even if there are no more link neighbors to that router. You can also specify the duration you would like to maintain the remote neighbor connection in the absence of link neighbors. When the last link neighbor for a session goes down, the Junos OS starts an LDP session protection timer. If this timer expires before any of the link neighbors come back up, the remote neighbor connection is taken down and the LDP session is terminated. If you configure a different value for the timer while it is currently running, the Junos OS updates the timer to the specified value without disrupting the current state of the LDP session.

LDP Native IPv6 Support Overview

IPv6 connectivity often relies on tunneling IPv6 over an IPv4 MPLS core with IPv4-signaled MPLS label-switched paths (LSPs). This requires the IPv4-signaled LSPs to be configured statically or established dynamically by IPv6 provider edge routers. Because of the growing demand of IPv6, it has become imperative to deploy an IPv6 MPLS core with an IPv6-signaled LSP to provide IPv6 connectivity. In Junos OS, LDP is supported in an IPv6 network only, and in an IPv6/IPv4 dual-stack network as described in *RFC 7552*. Apart from providing a single session for both IPv4 and IPv6 networks, Junos OS LDP supports separate IPv4 sessions for IPv4 only, and IPv6 sessions for IPv6 only.

You can configure the address family as **inet** for IPv4 or **inet6** for IPv6, or both. If the family address is not configured, then the default address of family inet is enabled. When both IPv4 and IPv6 are configured, you can use the **transport-preference** statement to configure the preferred transport to be either **IPv4** or **IPv6**. Based on the preference, LDP attempts to establish a TCP connection using IPv4 or IPv6. By default, IPv6 is selected. The **dual-transport** statement allows Junos OS LDP to establish the TCP connection over IPv4 with IPv4 neighbors, and over IPv6 with IPv6 neighbors as a single-stack LSR. The **inet-lsr-id** and **inet6-lsr-id** IDs are the two LSR IDs that have to be configured to establish an LDP session over IPv4 and IPv6 TCP transport. These two IDs should be non-zero and must be configured with different values.

Related Documentation

- [Example: Configuring LDP Native IPv6 Support on page 723](#)
- [Configuring LDP Native IPv6 Support on page 722](#)
- [dual-transport on page 1525](#)
- [family \(Protocols LDP\) on page 1538](#)

Longest Match Support for LDP Overview

LDP is often used to establish MPLS label-switched paths (LSPs) throughout a complete network domain using an IGP such as OSPF or IS-IS. In such a network, all links in the domain have IGP adjacencies as well as LDP adjacencies. LDP establishes the LSPs on the shortest path to a destination as determined by IGP. In Junos OS, the LDP implementation does an exact match lookup on the IP address of the forwarding equivalence class (FEC) in the routing information base (RIB) or IGP routes for label mapping. This exact mapping requires MPLS end-to-end LDP endpoint IP addresses to be configured in all the label edge routers (LERs). This defeats the purpose of IP hierarchical design or default routing in access devices. Configuring **longest-match** allows LDP to set up LSP based on the routes aggregated or summarized across OSPF areas or IS-IS levels in the inter-domain.

Related Documentation

- [longest-match on page 1569](#)
- [Example: Configuring Longest Match for LDP on page 639](#)
- [Configuring Longest Match for LDP on page 638](#)

Configuring LDP

- [Minimum LDP Configuration on page 634](#)
- [Enabling and Disabling LDP on page 634](#)
- [Configuring the LDP Timer for Hello Messages on page 635](#)
- [Configuring the Delay Before LDP Neighbors Are Considered Down on page 635](#)
- [Enabling Strict Targeted Hello Messages for LDP on page 637](#)
- [Configuring the Interval for LDP Keepalive Messages on page 637](#)
- [Configuring the LDP Keepalive Timeout on page 638](#)
- [Configuring Longest Match for LDP on page 638](#)
- [Example: Configuring Longest Match for LDP on page 639](#)
- [Configuring LDP Route Preferences on page 655](#)
- [LDP Graceful Restart on page 655](#)
- [Configuring LDP Graceful Restart on page 656](#)
- [Filtering Inbound LDP Label Bindings on page 659](#)
- [Filtering Outbound LDP Label Bindings on page 661](#)
- [Specifying the Transport Address Used by LDP on page 663](#)
- [Configuring the Prefixes Advertised into LDP from the Routing Table on page 663](#)
- [Configuring FEC Deaggregation on page 664](#)
- [Configuring Policers for LDP FECs on page 665](#)
- [Configuring LDP IPv4 FEC Filtering on page 666](#)
- [Configuring BFD for LDP LSPs on page 666](#)
- [Configuring ECMP-Aware BFD for LDP LSPs on page 669](#)
- [Configuring a Failure Action for the BFD Session on an LDP LSP on page 670](#)
- [Configuring the Holddown Interval for the BFD Session on page 671](#)
- [Configuring OAM Ingress Policies for LDP on page 671](#)
- [Configuring LDP Link Protection on page 672](#)
- [Example: Configuring LDP Link Protection on page 673](#)
- [Understanding Multicast-Only Fast Reroute on page 690](#)
- [Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute on page 697](#)

- [Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a Multipoint LDP Domain on page 700](#)
- [Example: Configuring LDP Downstream on Demand on page 717](#)
- [Configuring LDP Native IPv6 Support on page 722](#)
- [Example: Configuring LDP Native IPv6 Support on page 723](#)
- [Example: Configuring Multipoint LDP In-Band Signaling for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 738](#)
- [Configuring Miscellaneous LDP Properties on page 769](#)
- [Configuring LDP LSP Traceroute on page 776](#)
- [Collecting LDP Statistics on page 777](#)
- [Tracing LDP Protocol Traffic on page 780](#)

Minimum LDP Configuration

To enable LDP on a single interface, include the **ldp** statement and specify the interface using the **interface** statement. This is the minimum LDP configuration. All other LDP configuration statements are optional.

```
ldp {  
  interface interface-name;  
}
```

To enable LDP on all interfaces, specify **all** for *interface-name*.

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include these statements, see the statement summary sections.

Enabling and Disabling LDP

LDP is routing-instance-aware. To enable LDP on a specific interface, include the following statements:

```
ldp {  
  interface interface-name;  
}
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include these statements, see the statement summary sections.

To enable LDP on all interfaces, specify **all** for *interface-name*.

If you have configured interface properties on a group of interfaces and want to disable LDP on one of the interfaces, include the **interface** statement with the **disable** option:

```
interface interface-name {  
  disable;  
}
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section.

Configuring the LDP Timer for Hello Messages

LDP hello messages enable LDP nodes to discover one another and to detect the failure of a neighbor or the link to the neighbor. Hello messages are sent periodically on all interfaces where LDP is enabled.

There are two types of LDP hello messages:

- Link hello messages—Sent through the LDP interface as UDP packets addressed to the LDP discovery port. Receipt of an LDP link hello message on an interface identifies an adjacency with the LDP peer router.
- Targeted hello messages—Sent as UDP packets addressed to the LDP discovery port at a specific address. Targeted hello messages are used to support LDP sessions between routers that are not directly connected. A targeted router determines whether to respond or ignore a targeted hello message. A targeted router that chooses to respond does so by periodically sending targeted hello messages back to the initiating router.

By default, LDP sends hello messages every 5 seconds for link hello messages and every 15 seconds for targeted hello messages. You can configure the LDP timer to alter how often both types of hello messages are sent. However, you cannot configure a time for the LDP timer that is greater than the LDP hold time. For more information, see [“Configuring the Delay Before LDP Neighbors Are Considered Down”](#) on page 635.

Configuring the LDP Timer for Link Hello Messages

To modify how often LDP sends link hello messages, specify a new link hello message interval for the LDP timer using the **hello-interval** statement:

```
hello-interval seconds;
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

Configuring the LDP Timer for Targeted Hello Messages

To modify how often LDP sends targeted hello messages, specify a new targeted hello message interval for the LDP timer by configuring the **hello-interval** statement as an option for the **targeted-hello** statement:

```
targeted-hello {
  hello-interval seconds;
}
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include these statements, see the statement summary sections for these statements.

Configuring the Delay Before LDP Neighbors Are Considered Down

The hold time determines how long an LDP node should wait for a hello message before declaring a neighbor to be down. This value is sent as part of a hello message so that

each LDP node tells its neighbors how long to wait. The values sent by each neighbor do not have to match.

The hold time should normally be at least three times the hello interval. The default is 15 seconds for link hello messages and 45 seconds for targeted hello messages. However, it is possible to configure an LDP hold time that is close to the value for the hello interval.



NOTE: By configuring an LDP hold time close to the hello interval (less than three times the hello interval), LDP neighbor failures might be detected more quickly. However, this also increases the possibility that the router might declare an LDP neighbor down that is still functioning normally. For more information, see [“Configuring the LDP Timer for Hello Messages” on page 635](#).

The LDP hold time is also negotiated automatically between LDP peers. When two LDP peers advertise different LDP hold times to one another, the smaller value is used. If an LDP peer router advertises a shorter hold time than the value you have configured, the peer router’s advertised hold time is used. This negotiation can affect the LDP keepalive interval as well.

If the local LDP hold time is not shortened during LDP peer negotiation, the user-configured keepalive interval is left unchanged. However, if the local hold time is reduced during peer negotiation, the keepalive interval is recalculated. If the LDP hold time has been reduced during peer negotiation, the keepalive interval is reduced to one-third of the new hold time value. For example, if the new hold-time value is 45 seconds, the keepalive interval is set to 15 seconds.

This automated keepalive interval calculation can cause different keepalive intervals to be configured on each peer router. This enables the routers to be flexible in how often they send keepalive messages, because the LDP peer negotiation ensures they are sent more frequently than the LDP hold time.

When you reconfigure the hold-time interval, changes do not take effect until after the session is reset. The hold time is negotiated when the LDP peering session is initiated and cannot be renegotiated as long as the session is up (required by RFC 5036, *LDP Specification*). To manually force the LDP session to reset, issue the **clear ldp session** command.

Configuring the LDP Hold Time for Link Hello Messages

To modify how long an LDP node should wait for a link hello message before declaring the neighbor down, specify a new time in seconds using the **hold-time** statement:

hold-time *seconds*;

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

Configuring the LDP Hold Time for Targeted Hello Messages

To modify how long an LDP node should wait for a targeted hello message before declaring the neighbor down, specify a new time in seconds using the **hold-time** statement as an option for the **targeted-hello** statement:

```
targeted-hello {  
  hold-time seconds;  
}
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include these statements, see the statement summary sections for these statements.

Enabling Strict Targeted Hello Messages for LDP

Use strict targeted hello messages to prevent LDP sessions from being established with remote neighbors that have not been specifically configured. If you configure the **strict-targeted-hellos** statement, an LDP peer does not respond to targeted hello messages coming from a source that is not one of its configured remote neighbors. Configured remote neighbors can include:

- Endpoints of RSVP tunnels for which LDP tunneling is configured
- Layer 2 circuit neighbors

If an unconfigured neighbor sends a hello message, the LDP peer ignores the message and logs an error (with the **error** trace flag) indicating the source. For example, if the LDP peer received a targeted hello from the Internet address 10.0.0.1 and no neighbor with this address is specifically configured, the following message is printed to the LDP log file:

```
LDP: Ignoring targeted hello from 10.0.0.1
```

To enable strict targeted hello messages, include the **strict-targeted-hellos** statement:

```
strict-targeted-hellos;
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

Configuring the Interval for LDP Keepalive Messages

The keepalive interval determines how often a message is sent over the session to ensure that the keepalive timeout is not exceeded. If no other LDP traffic is sent over the session in this much time, a keepalive message is sent. The default is 10 seconds. The minimum value is 1 second.

The value configured for the keepalive interval can be altered during LDP session negotiation if the value configured for the LDP hold time on the peer router is lower than the value configured locally. For more information, see [“Configuring the Delay Before LDP Neighbors Are Considered Down” on page 635](#).

To modify the keepalive interval, include the **keepalive-interval** statement:

keepalive-interval *seconds*;

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

Configuring the LDP Keepalive Timeout

After an LDP session is established, messages must be exchanged periodically to ensure that the session is still working. The keepalive timeout defines the amount of time that the neighbor LDP node waits before deciding that the session has failed. This value is usually set to at least three times the keepalive interval. The default is 30 seconds.

To modify the keepalive interval, include the **keepalive-timeout** statement:

keepalive-timeout *seconds*;

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

The value configured for the **keepalive-timeout** statement is displayed as the hold time when you issue the **show ldp session detail** command.

Configuring Longest Match for LDP

In order to allow LDP to learn the routes aggregated or summarized across OSPF areas or ISIS levels in inter-domain, Junos OS allows you to configure longest match for LDP based on *RFC5283*.

Before you configure longest match for LDP, you must do the following:

1. Configure the device interfaces.
2. Configure the MPLS protocol.
3. Configure the OSPF protocol.

To configure longest match for LDP, you must do the following:

1. Configure longest match for the LDP protocol.

```
[edit protocols ldp]
user@host# set longest-match
```

2. Configure the LDP protocol on the interface.

```
[edit protocols ldp]
user@host# set interface interface-name
```

For example, to configure the interfaces:

```
[edit protocols ldp]
user@host# set interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@host# set interface lo0.0
```

- Related Documentation**
- [Example: Configuring Longest Match for LDP on page 639](#)
 - [Longest Match Support for LDP Overview on page 631](#)
 - [longest-match on page 1569](#)

Example: Configuring Longest Match for LDP

This example shows how to configure longest match for LDP based on *RFC5283*. This allows LDP to learn the routes aggregated or summarized across OSPF areas or ISIS levels in inter-domain.. The longest match policy provides per prefix granularity.

- [Requirements on page 639](#)
- [Overview on page 639](#)
- [Configuration on page 640](#)
- [Verification on page 645](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Six MX Series routers with OSPF protocol, and LDP enabled on the connected interfaces.
- Junos OS Release 16.1 or later running on all devices.

Before you begin:

- Configure the device interfaces.
- Configure OSPF.

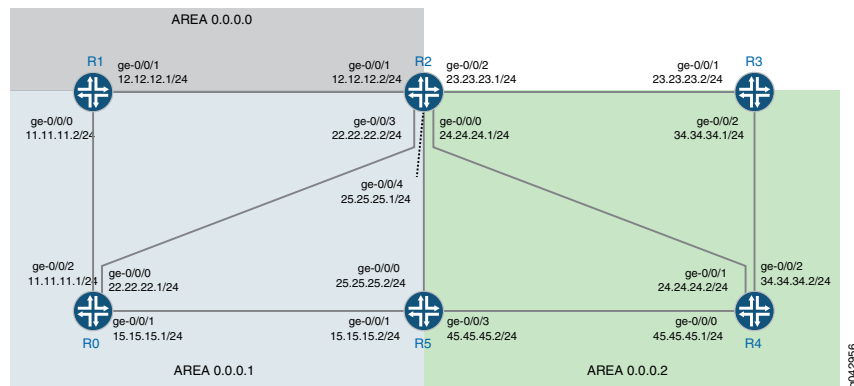
Overview

LDP is often used to establish MPLS label-switched paths (LSPs) throughout a complete network domain using an IGP such as OSPF or IS-IS. In such a network, all links in the domain have IGP adjacencies as well as LDP adjacencies. LDP establishes the LSPs on the shortest path to a destination as determined by IP forwarding. In Junos OS, the LDP implementation does an exact match lookup on the IP address of the FEC in the RIB or IGP routes for label mapping. This exact mapping requires MPLS end-to-end LDP endpoint IP addresses to be configured in all the LERs. This defeats the purpose of IP hierarchical design or default routing in access devices. Configuring **longest-match** helps to overcome this by suppressing the exact match behaviour and setup LSP based on the longest matching route on per-prefix basis.

Topology

In the topology, [Figure 56 on page 640](#) shows the longest match for LDP is configured on Device R0 .

Figure 56: Example Longest Match for LDP



Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level, and then enter **commit** from configuration mode.

```
R0
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 22.22.22.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 15.15.15.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 11.11.11.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.112.1/32 primary
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.112.1/32 preferred
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0001.00
set routing-options router-id 10.255.112.1
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.1 interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.1 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ldp longest-match
set protocols ldp interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0

R1
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 11.11.11.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 12.12.12.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.112.2/32 primary
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.112.2/32 preferred
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0002.00
set routing-options router-id 10.255.112.2
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.1 interface ge-0/0/0.0
```

```

set protocols ldp longest-match
set protocols ldp interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols ldp interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0

```

```

R2  set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 24.24.24.1/24
    set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
    set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
    set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 12.12.12.2/24
    set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
    set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
    set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 23.23.23.1/24
    set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family iso
    set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
    set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 22.22.22.2/24
    set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family inet address 25.25.25.1/24
    set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family iso
    set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family mpls
    set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.111.4/32 primary
    set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.111.4/32 preferred
    set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0003.0192.0168.0003.00
    set routing-options router-id 10.255.111.4
    set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0
    set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0
    set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0
    set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/4.0
    set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
    set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
    set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.2 area-range 10.255.111.0/24
    set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.2 interface ge-0/0/2.0
    set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.2 interface ge-0/0/0.0
    set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.2 interface ge-0/0/4.0
    set protocols ldp interface ge-0/0/0.0
    set protocols ldp interface ge-0/0/1.0
    set protocols ldp interface ge-0/0/2.0
    set protocols ldp interface ge-0/0/4.0
    set protocols ldp interface lo0.0

```

```

R3  set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 35.35.35.1/24
    set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
    set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
    set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 23.23.23.2/24
    set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
    set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
    set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 34.34.34.1/24
    set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family iso
    set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
    set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.111.1/32 primary
    set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.111.1/32 preferred
    set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0003.0192.0168.0004.00
    set routing-options router-id 10.255.111.1
    set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0
    set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.2 interface ge-0/0/1.0
    set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.2 interface fxp0.0 disable

```

```
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.2 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ldp interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
```

```
R4  set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 45.45.45.1/24
    set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
    set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
    set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 24.24.24.2/24
    set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
    set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
    set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 34.34.34.2/24
    set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family iso
    set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
    set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.111.2/32 primary
    set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.111.2/32 preferred
    set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0003.0192.0168.0005.00
    set routing-options router-id 10.255.111.2
    set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0
    set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.2 interface ge-0/0/1.0
    set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.2 interface fxp0.0 disable
    set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.2 interface lo0.0 passive
    set protocols ldp interface ge-0/0/1.0
    set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
```

```
R5  set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 25.25.25.2/24
    set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
    set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
    set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 15.15.15.2/24
    set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 35.35.35.2/24
    set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 45.45.45.2/24
    set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family iso
    set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
    set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.111.3/32 primary
    set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.111.3/32 preferred
    set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0003.0192.0168.0006.00
    set routing-options router-id 10.255.111.3
    set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0
    set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.2 interface ge-0/0/0.0
    set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.2 interface fxp0.0 disable
    set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.2 interface lo0.0 passive
    set protocols ldp interface ge-0/0/0.0
    set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
```

Configuring Device R0

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires that you navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure Device R0:

1. Configure the interfaces.
[edit interfaces]

```
set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 22.22.22.1/24
```

```
set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 15.15.15.1/24
```

```
set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 11.11.11.1/24
set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family iso
set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
```

2. Assign the loopback addresses to the device.

```
[edit interfaces lo0 unit 0 family]
set inet address 10.255.112.1/32 primary
set inet address 10.255.112.1/32 preferred
set iso address 49.0002.0192.0168.0001.00
```

3. Configure the router ID.

```
[edit routing-options]
set router-id 10.255.112.1
```

4. Configure the MPLS protocol on the interface.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
set interface ge-0/0/2.0
```

5. Configure the OSPF protocol on the interface.

```
[edit protocols ospf]
set area 0.0.0.1 interface ge-0/0/2.0
set area 0.0.0.1 interface lo0.0 passive
```

6. Configure longest match for the LDP protocol.

```
[edit protocols ldp]
set longest-match
```

7. Configure the LDP protocol on the interface.

```
[edit protocols ldp]
set interface ge-0/0/2.0
set interface lo0.0
```

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show protocols**, and **show routing-options** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@RO# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
```

```
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 22.22.22.1/24;
      }
    }
  }
ge-0/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 15.15.15.1/24;
    }
  }
}
ge-0/0/2 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 11.11.11.1/24;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.255.112.1/32 {
        primary;
        preferred;
      }
    }
    family iso {
      address 49.0002.0192.0168.0001.00;
    }
  }
}

user@R0# show protocols
mpls {
  interface ge-0/0/2.0;
}
ospf {
  area 0.0.0.1 {
    interface ge-0/0/2.0;
    interface lo0.0 {
      passive;
    }
  }
}
ldp {
  longest-match;
  interface ge-0/0/2.0;
  interface lo0.0;
}

user@R0# show routing-options
router-id 10.255.112.1;
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from the configuration mode.

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- [Verifying the Routes on page 645](#)
- [Verifying LDP Overview Information on page 649](#)
- [Verify the LDP Entries in the Internal Topology Table on page 651](#)
- [Verify Only FEC Information of LDP Route on page 653](#)
- [Verify FEC and Shadow Routes of LDP on page 653](#)

Verifying the Routes

Purpose Verify that the expected routes are learned.

Action On Device R0, from operational mode, run the **show route** command to display the routes in the routing table.

```
user@R0> show route
```

```
inet.0: 62 destinations, 62 routes (62 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
```

```
10.4.0.0/16      *[Static/5] 10:08:01
                  > to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
10.5.0.0/16      *[Static/5] 10:08:01
                  > to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
10.6.128.0/17    *[Static/5] 10:08:01
                  > to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
10.9.0.0/16      *[Static/5] 10:08:01
                  > to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
10.10.0.0/16     *[Static/5] 10:08:01
                  > to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
10.13.4.0/23     *[Static/5] 10:08:01
                  > to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
10.13.10.0/23    *[Static/5] 10:08:01
                  > to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
10.82.0.0/15     *[Static/5] 10:08:01
                  > to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
10.84.0.0/16     *[Static/5] 10:08:01
                  > to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
10.85.12.0/22    *[Static/5] 10:08:01
                  > to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
10.92.0.0/16     *[Static/5] 10:08:01
                  > to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
10.92.16.0/20    *[Direct/0] 10:08:01
                  > via fxp0.0
10.92.20.175/32  *[Local/0] 10:08:01
                  Local via fxp0.0
10.94.0.0/16     *[Static/5] 10:08:01
                  > to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
10.99.0.0/16     *[Static/5] 10:08:01
                  > to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
10.102.0.0/16    *[Static/5] 10:08:01
                  > to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
10.150.0.0/16    *[Static/5] 10:08:01
                  > to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
10.155.0.0/16    *[Static/5] 10:08:01
                  > to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
10.157.64.0/19  *[Static/5] 10:08:01
                  > to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
10.160.0.0/16    *[Static/5] 10:08:01
                  > to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
10.204.0.0/16    *[Static/5] 10:08:01
                  > to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
10.205.0.0/16    *[Static/5] 10:08:01
                  > to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
10.206.0.0/16    *[Static/5] 10:08:01
                  > to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
10.207.0.0/16    *[Static/5] 10:08:01
                  > to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
10.209.0.0/16    *[Static/5] 10:08:01
                  > to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
10.212.0.0/16    *[Static/5] 10:08:01
                  > to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
```

```

10.213.0.0/16      *[Static/5] 10:08:01
                   > to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
10.214.0.0/16      *[Static/5] 10:08:01
                   > to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
10.215.0.0/16      *[Static/5] 10:08:01
                   > to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
10.216.0.0/16      *[Static/5] 10:08:01
                   > to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
10.218.13.0/24     *[Static/5] 10:08:01
                   > to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
10.218.14.0/24     *[Static/5] 10:08:01
                   > to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
10.218.16.0/20     *[Static/5] 10:08:01
                   > to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
10.218.32.0/20     *[Static/5] 10:08:01
                   > to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
10.227.0.0/16      *[Static/5] 10:08:01
                   > to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
10.255.111.0/24    *[OSPF/10] 09:52:14, metric 3
                   > to 11.11.11.2 via ge-0/0/2.0
10.255.111.4/32    *[OSPF/10] 09:54:10, metric 2
                   > to 11.11.11.2 via ge-0/0/2.0
10.255.112.1/32    *[Direct/0] 09:55:05
                   > via lo0.0
10.255.112.2/32    *[OSPF/10] 09:54:18, metric 1
                   > to 11.11.11.2 via ge-0/0/2.0
11.11.11.0/24      *[Direct/0] 09:55:05
                   > via ge-0/0/2.0
11.11.11.1/32      *[Local/0] 09:55:05
                   Local via ge-0/0/2.0
12.12.12.0/24      *[OSPF/10] 09:54:18, metric 2
                   > to 11.11.11.2 via ge-0/0/2.0
15.15.15.0/24      *[Direct/0] 09:55:05
                   > via ge-0/0/1.0
15.15.15.1/32      *[Local/0] 09:55:05
                   Local via ge-0/0/1.0
22.22.22.0/24      *[Direct/0] 09:55:05
                   > via ge-0/0/0.0
22.22.22.1/32      *[Local/0] 09:55:05
                   Local via ge-0/0/0.0
23.23.23.0/24      *[OSPF/10] 09:54:10, metric 3
                   > to 11.11.11.2 via ge-0/0/2.0
24.24.24.0/24      *[OSPF/10] 09:54:10, metric 3
                   > to 11.11.11.2 via ge-0/0/2.0
25.25.25.0/24      *[OSPF/10] 09:54:10, metric 3
                   > to 11.11.11.2 via ge-0/0/2.0
128.92.17.45/32    *[OSPF/10] 09:54:05, metric 3
                   > to 11.11.11.2 via ge-0/0/2.0
128.92.20.175/32   *[Direct/0] 10:08:01
                   > via lo0.0
128.92.21.186/32   *[OSPF/10] 09:54:10, metric 3
                   > to 11.11.11.2 via ge-0/0/2.0
128.92.25.135/32   *[OSPF/10] 09:54:10, metric 3
                   > to 11.11.11.2 via ge-0/0/2.0
128.92.27.91/32    *[OSPF/10] 09:54:18, metric 1
                   > to 11.11.11.2 via ge-0/0/2.0
128.92.28.70/32    *[OSPF/10] 09:54:10, metric 2
                   > to 11.11.11.2 via ge-0/0/2.0
172.16.0.0/12      *[Static/5] 10:08:01
                   > to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
192.168.0.0/16     *[Static/5] 10:08:01

```

```

> to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
192.168.102.0/23  * [Static/5] 10:08:01
> to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
207.17.136.0/24  * [Static/5] 10:08:01
> to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
207.17.136.192/32 * [Static/5] 10:08:01
> to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
207.17.137.0/24  * [Static/5] 10:08:01
> to 10.92.31.254 via fxp0.0
224.0.0.5/32     * [OSPF/10] 09:55:05, metric 1
                  MultiRecv

inet.3: 5 destinations, 5 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.255.111.1/32   * [LDP/9] 09:41:03, metric 3
> to 11.11.11.2 via ge-0/0/2.0, Push 300128
10.255.111.2/32   * [LDP/9] 09:41:03, metric 3
> to 11.11.11.2 via ge-0/0/2.0, Push 300144
10.255.111.3/32   * [LDP/9] 09:41:03, metric 3
> to 11.11.11.2 via ge-0/0/2.0, Push 300160
10.255.111.4/32   * [LDP/9] 09:54:10, metric 2, tag 0
> to 11.11.11.2 via ge-0/0/2.0, Push 300000
10.255.112.2/32   * [LDP/9] 09:54:48, metric 1, tag 0
> to 11.11.11.2 via ge-0/0/2.0

iso.0: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.1280.9202.0175/152
                  * [Direct/0] 10:08:01
> via lo0.0
49.0002.0192.0168.0001/72
                  * [Direct/0] 09:55:05
> via lo0.0

mpls.0: 10 destinations, 10 routes (10 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

0                  * [MPLS/0] 09:55:05, metric 1
                  Receive
1                  * [MPLS/0] 09:55:05, metric 1
                  Receive
2                  * [MPLS/0] 09:55:05, metric 1
                  Receive
13                 * [MPLS/0] 09:55:05, metric 1
                  Receive
300064             * [LDP/9] 09:54:48, metric 1
> to 11.11.11.2 via ge-0/0/2.0, Pop
300064(S=0)        * [LDP/9] 09:54:48, metric 1
> to 11.11.11.2 via ge-0/0/2.0, Pop
300112             * [LDP/9] 09:54:10, metric 2, tag 0
> to 11.11.11.2 via ge-0/0/2.0, Swap 300000
300192             * [LDP/9] 09:41:03, metric 3
> to 11.11.11.2 via ge-0/0/2.0, Swap 300128
300208             * [LDP/9] 09:41:03, metric 3
> to 11.11.11.2 via ge-0/0/2.0, Swap 300144
300224             * [LDP/9] 09:41:03, metric 3
> to 11.11.11.2 via ge-0/0/2.0, Swap 300160

inet6.0: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

```

+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

```
abcd::128:92:20:175/128
      *[Direct/0] 10:08:01
      > via 1o0.0
fe80::5668:a50f:fcc1:1f9c/128
      *[Direct/0] 10:08:01
      > via 1o0.0
```

Meaning The output shows all the routes in the routing table of Device R0.

Verifying LDP Overview Information

Purpose Display LDP overview information.

Action On Device R0, from operational mode, run the **show ldp overview** command to display the overview of the LDP.

```
user@R0> show ldp overview
Instance: master
  Reference count: 2
  Router ID: 10.255.112.1
  Message id: 8
  Configuration sequence: 6
  Deaggregate: disabled
  Explicit null: disabled
  IPv6 tunneling: disabled
  Strict targeted hellos: disabled
  Loopback if added: yes
  Route preference: 9
  Unicast transit LSP chaining: disabled
  P2MP transit LSP chaining: disabled
  Transit LSP statistics based on route statistics: disabled
  LDP route acknowledgement: enabled
  LDP mtu discovery: disabled
  Longest Match: enabled
  Capabilities enabled: none
  Egress FEC capabilities enabled: entropy-label-capability
  Downstream unsolicited Sessions:
    Operational: 1
    Retention: liberal
    Control: ordered
  Auto targeted sessions:
    Auto targeted: disabled
  Timers:
    Keepalive interval: 10, Keepalive timeout: 30
    Link hello interval: 5, Link hello hold time: 15
    Targeted hello interval: 15, Targeted hello hold time: 45
    Label withdraw delay: 60, Make before break timeout: 30
    Make before break switchover delay: 3
    Link protection timeout: 120
  Graceful restart:
    Restart: disabled, Helper: enabled, Restart in process: false
    Reconnect time: 60000, Max neighbor reconnect time: 120000
    Recovery time: 160000, Max neighbor recovery time: 240000
  Traffic Engineering:
    Bgp igp: disabled
    Both ribs: disabled
    Mpls forwarding: disabled
  IGP:
    Tracking igp metric: disabled
    Sync session up delay: 10
  Session protection:
    Session protection: disabled
    Session protection timeout: 0
  Interface addresses advertising:
    11.11.11.1
    10.255.112.1
    128.92.20.175
  Label allocation:
    Current number of LDP labels allocated: 5
    Total number of LDP labels allocated: 11
    Total number of LDP labels freed: 6
    Total number of LDP label allocation failure: 0
    Current number of labels allocated by all protocols: 5
```

Meaning The output displays the LDP overview information of Device R0

Verify the LDP Entries in the Internal Topology Table

Purpose Display the route entries in the Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) internal topology table.

Action On Device R0, from operational mode, run the **show ldp route** command to display the internal topology table of LDP.

```
user@R0> show ldp route
```

Destination	Next-hop intf/lsp/table	Next-hop address
10.4.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.5.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.6.128.0/17	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.9.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.10.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.13.4.0/23	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.13.10.0/23	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.82.0.0/15	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.84.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.85.12.0/22	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.92.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.92.16.0/20	fxp0.0	
10.92.20.175/32		
10.94.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.99.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.102.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.150.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.155.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.157.64.0/19	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.160.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.204.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.205.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.206.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.207.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.209.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.212.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.213.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.214.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.215.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.216.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.218.13.0/24	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.218.14.0/24	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.218.16.0/20	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.218.32.0/20	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.227.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.255.111.0/24	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
10.255.111.4/32	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
10.255.112.1/32	lo0.0	
10.255.112.2/32	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
11.11.11.0/24	ge-0/0/2.0	
11.11.11.1/32		
12.12.12.0/24	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
15.15.15.0/24	ge-0/0/1.0	
15.15.15.1/32		
22.22.22.0/24	ge-0/0/0.0	
22.22.22.1/32		
23.23.23.0/24	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
24.24.24.0/24	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
25.25.25.0/24	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
128.92.17.45/32	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
128.92.20.175/32	lo0.0	
128.92.21.186/32	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
128.92.25.135/32	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
128.92.27.91/32	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2

128.92.28.70/32	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
172.16.0.0/12	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
192.168.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
192.168.102.0/23	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
207.17.136.0/24	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
207.17.136.192/32	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
207.17.137.0/24	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
224.0.0.5/32		

Meaning The output displays the route entries in the Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) internal topology table of Device R0.

Verify Only FEC Information of LDP Route

Purpose Display only the FEC information of LDP route.

Action On Device R0, from operational mode, run the **show ldp route fec-only** command to display the routes in the routing table.

user@R0> show ldp route fec-only

Destination	Next-hop intf/lsp/table	Next-hop address
10.255.111.1/32	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
10.255.111.2/32	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
10.255.111.3/32	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
10.255.111.4/32	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
10.255.112.1/32	lo0.0	
10.255.112.2/32	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2

Meaning The output displays only the FEC routes of LDP protocol available for Device R0.

Verify FEC and Shadow Routes of LDP

Purpose Display the FEC and the shadow routes in the routing table.

Action On Device R0, from operational mode, run the **show ldp route fec-and-route** command to display the FEC and shadow routes in the routing table.

```
user@R0> show ldp route fec-and-route
```

Destination	Next-hop intf/lsp/table	Next-hop address
10.4.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.5.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.6.128.0/17	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.9.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.10.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.13.4.0/23	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.13.10.0/23	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.82.0.0/15	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.84.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.85.12.0/22	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.92.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.92.16.0/20	fxp0.0	
10.92.20.175/32		
10.94.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.99.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.102.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.150.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.155.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.157.64.0/19	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.160.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.204.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.205.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.206.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.207.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.209.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.212.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.213.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.214.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.215.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.216.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.218.13.0/24	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.218.14.0/24	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.218.16.0/20	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.218.32.0/20	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.227.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.255.111.0/24	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
10.255.111.1/32	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
10.255.111.2/32	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
10.255.111.3/32	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
10.255.111.4/32	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
10.255.111.4/32	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
10.255.112.1/32	lo0.0	
10.255.112.1/32	lo0.0	
10.255.112.2/32	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
10.255.112.2/32	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
11.11.11.0/24	ge-0/0/2.0	
11.11.11.1/32		
12.12.12.0/24	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
15.15.15.0/24	ge-0/0/1.0	
15.15.15.1/32		
22.22.22.0/24	ge-0/0/0.0	
22.22.22.1/32		
23.23.23.0/24	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
24.24.24.0/24	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2

25.25.25.0/24	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
128.92.17.45/32	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
128.92.20.175/32	lo0.0	
128.92.21.186/32	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
128.92.25.135/32	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
128.92.27.91/32	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
128.92.28.70/32	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
172.16.0.0/12	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
192.168.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
192.168.102.0/23	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
207.17.136.0/24	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
207.17.136.192/32	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
207.17.137.0/24	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
224.0.0.5/32		

Meaning The output displays the FEC and the shadow routes of Device R0

Related Documentation

- [Longest Match Support for LDP Overview on page 631](#)
- [longest-match on page 1569](#)
- [Configuring Longest Match for LDP on page 638](#)

Configuring LDP Route Preferences

When several protocols calculate routes to the same destination, route preferences are used to select which route is installed in the forwarding table. The route with the lowest preference value is selected. The preference value can be a number in the range 0 through 255. By default, LDP routes have a preference value of 9.

To modify the route preferences, include the **preference** statement:

```
preference preference;
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

LDP Graceful Restart

LDP graceful restart enables a router whose LDP control plane is undergoing a restart to continue to forward traffic while recovering its state from neighboring routers. It also enables a router on which helper mode is enabled to assist a neighboring router that is attempting to restart LDP.

During session initialization, a router advertises its ability to perform LDP graceful restart or to take advantage of a neighbor performing LDP graceful restart by sending the graceful restart TLV. This TLV contains two fields relevant to LDP graceful restart: the reconnect time and the recovery time. The values of the reconnect and recovery times indicate the graceful restart capabilities supported by the router.

When a router discovers that a neighboring router is restarting, it waits until the end of the recovery time before attempting to reconnect. The recovery time is the length of time

a router waits for LDP to restart gracefully. The recovery time period begins when an initialization message is sent or received. This time period is also typically the length of time that a neighboring router maintains its information about the restarting router, allowing it to continue to forward traffic.

You can configure LDP graceful restart in both the master instance for the LDP protocol and for a specific routing instance. You can disable graceful restart at the global level for all protocols, at the protocol level for LDP only, and on a specific routing instance. LDP graceful restart is disabled by default, because at the global level, graceful restart is disabled by default. However, helper mode (the ability to assist a neighboring router attempting a graceful restart) is enabled by default.

The following are some of the behaviors associated with LDP graceful restart:

- Outgoing labels are not maintained in restarts. New outgoing labels are allocated.
- When a router is restarting, no label-map messages are sent to neighbors that support graceful restart until the restarting router has stabilized (label-map messages are immediately sent to neighbors that do not support graceful restart). However, all other messages (keepalive, address-message, notification, and release) are sent as usual. Distributing these other messages prevents the router from distributing incomplete information.
- Helper mode and graceful restart are independent. You can disable graceful restart in the configuration, but still allow the router to cooperate with a neighbor attempting to restart gracefully.

Configuring LDP Graceful Restart

When you alter the graceful restart configuration at either the **[edit routing-options graceful-restart]** or **[edit protocols ldp graceful-restart]** hierarchy levels, any running LDP session is automatically restarted to apply the graceful restart configuration. This behavior mirrors the behavior of BGP when you alter its graceful restart configuration.

By default, graceful restart helper mode is enabled, but graceful restart is disabled. Thus, the default behavior of a router is to assist neighboring routers attempting a graceful restart, but not to attempt a graceful restart itself.

To configure LDP graceful restart, see the following sections:

- [Enabling Graceful Restart on page 656](#)
- [Disabling LDP Graceful Restart or Helper Mode on page 657](#)
- [Configuring Reconnect Time on page 658](#)
- [Configuring Recovery Time and Maximum Recovery Time on page 658](#)

Enabling Graceful Restart

To enable LDP graceful restart, you also need to enable graceful restart on the router. To enable graceful restart, include the **graceful-restart** statement:

```
graceful-restart;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit routing-options]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-options]**



NOTE: ACX Series routers do not support **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-options]** hierarchy level.

The **graceful-restart** statement enables graceful restart for all protocols supporting this feature on the router. For more information about graceful restart, see the *Junos OS Routing Protocols Library*.

By default, LDP graceful restart is enabled when you enable graceful restart at both the LDP protocol level and on all the routing instances. However, you can disable both LDP graceful restart and LDP graceful restart helper mode.

Disabling LDP Graceful Restart or Helper Mode

To disable LDP graceful restart and recovery, include the **disable** statement:

```
ldp {
  graceful-restart {
    disable;
  }
}
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

You can disable helper mode at the LDP protocols level only. You cannot disable helper mode for a specific routing instance. To disable LDP helper mode, include the **helper-disable** statement:

```
ldp {
  graceful-restart {
    helper-disable;
  }
}
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

The following LDP graceful restart configurations are possible:

- LDP graceful restart and helper mode are both enabled.
- LDP graceful restart is disabled but helper mode is enabled. A router configured in this way cannot restart gracefully but can help a restarting neighbor.
- LDP graceful restart and helper mode are both disabled. The router does not use LDP graceful restart or the graceful restart type, length, and value (TLV) sent in the initialization message. The router behaves as a router that cannot support LDP graceful restart.

A configuration error is issued if you attempt to enable graceful restart and disable helper mode.

Configuring Reconnect Time

After the LDP connection between neighbors fails, neighbors wait a certain amount of time for the gracefully restarting router to resume sending LDP messages. After the wait period, the LDP session can be reestablished. You can configure the wait period in seconds. This value is included in the fault tolerant session TLV sent in LDP initialization messages when LDP graceful restart is enabled.

Suppose that Router A and Router B are LDP neighbors. Router A is the restarting Router. The reconnect time is the time that Router A tells Router B to wait after Router B detects that Router A restarted.

To configure the reconnect time, include the **reconnect-time** statement:

```
graceful-restart {  
    reconnect-time seconds;  
}
```

You can set the reconnect time to a value in the range from 30 through 300 seconds. By default, it is 60 seconds.

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can configure these statements, see the statement summary sections for these statements.

Configuring Recovery Time and Maximum Recovery Time

The recovery time is the amount of time a router waits for LDP to restart gracefully. The recovery time period begins when an initialization message is sent or received. This period is also typically the amount of time that a neighboring router maintains its information about the restarting router, allowing it to continue to forward traffic.

To prevent a neighboring router from being adversely affected if it receives a false value for the recovery time from the restarting router, you can configure the maximum recovery time on the neighboring router. A neighboring router maintains its state for the shorter of the two times. For example, Router A is performing an LDP graceful restart. It has sent a recovery time of 900 seconds to neighboring Router B. However, Router B has its maximum recovery time configured at 400 seconds. Router B will only wait for 400 seconds before it purges its LDP information from Router A.

To configure recovery time, include the **recovery-time** statement and the **maximum-neighbor-recovery-time** statement:

```
graceful-restart {  
    maximum-neighbor-recovery-time seconds;  
    recovery-time seconds;  
}
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can configure these statements, see the statement summary sections for these statements.

Filtering Inbound LDP Label Bindings

You can filter received LDP label bindings, applying policies to accept or deny bindings advertised by neighboring routers. To configure received-label filtering, include the **import** statement:

```
import [ policy-names ];
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

The named policy (configured at the **[edit policy-options]** hierarchy level) is applied to all label bindings received from all LDP neighbors. All filtering is done with **from** statements. [Table 18 on page 659](#) lists the only **from** operators that apply to LDP received-label filtering.

Table 18: from Operators That Apply to LDP Received-Label Filtering

from Operator	Description
interface	Matches on bindings received from a neighbor that is adjacent over the specified interface
neighbor	Matches on bindings received from the specified LDP router ID
next-hop	Matches on bindings received from a neighbor advertising the specified interface address
route-filter	Matches on bindings with the specified prefix

If a binding is filtered, it still appears in the LDP database, but is not considered for installation as part of a label-switched path (LSP).

Generally, applying policies in LDP can be used only to block the establishment of LSPs, not to control their routing. This is because the path that an LSP follows is determined by unicast routing, and not by LDP. However, when there are multiple equal-cost paths to the destination through different neighbors, you can use LDP filtering to exclude some of the possible next hops from consideration. (Otherwise, LDP chooses one of the possible next hops at random.)

LDP sessions are not bound to interfaces or interface addresses. LDP advertises only per-router (not per-interface) labels; so if multiple parallel links exist between two routers, only one LDP session is established, and it is not bound to a single interface. When a router has multiple adjacencies to the same neighbor, take care to ensure that the filter does what is expected. (Generally, using **next-hop** and **interface** is not appropriate in this case.)

If a label has been filtered (meaning that it has been rejected by the policy and is not used to construct an LSP), it is marked as filtered in the database:

```
user@host> show ldp database
Input label database, 10.10.255.1:0-10.10.255.6:0
Label Prefix
3 10.10.255.6/32 (Filtered)
Output label database, 10.10.255.1:0-10.10.255.6:0
Label Prefix
3 10.10.255.1/32 (Filtered)
```

For more information about how to configure policies for LDP, see the *Routing Policies, Firewall Filters, and Traffic Policers Feature Guide*.

Examples: Filtering Inbound LDP Label Bindings

Accept only /32 prefixes from all neighbors:

```
[edit]
protocols {
  ldp {
    import only-32;
    ...
  }
}
policy-options {
  policy-statement only-32 {
    term first {
      from {
        route-filter 0.0.0.0/0 upto /31;
      }
      then reject;
    }
    then accept;
  }
}
```

Accept 131.108/16 or longer from router ID 10.10.255.2 and accept all prefixes from all other neighbors:

```
[edit]
protocols {
  ldp {
    import nosy-neighbor;
    ...
  }
}
policy-options {
  policy-statement nosy-neighbor {
    term first {
      from {
        neighbor 10.10.255.2;
        route-filter 131.108.0.0/16 orlonger accept;
        route-filter 0.0.0.0/0 orlonger reject;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

        then accept;
    }
}

```

Filtering Outbound LDP Label Bindings

You can configure export policies to filter LDP outbound labels. You can filter outbound label bindings by applying routing policies to block bindings from being advertised to neighboring routers. To configure outbound label filtering, include the **export** statement:

```
export [policy-name];
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

The named export policy (configured at the **[edit policy-options]** hierarchy level) is applied to all label bindings transmitted to all LDP neighbors. The only **from** operator that applies to LDP outbound label filtering is **route-filter**, which matches bindings with the specified prefix. The only **to** operators that apply to outbound label filtering are the operators in [Table 19 on page 661](#).

Table 19: to Operators for LDP Outbound-Label Filtering

to Operator	Description
interface	Matches on bindings sent to a neighbor that is adjacent over the specified interface
neighbor	Matches on bindings sent to the specified LDP router ID
next-hop	Matches on bindings sent to a neighbor advertising the specified interface address

If a binding is filtered, the binding is not advertised to the neighboring router, but it can be installed as part of an LSP on the local router. You can apply policies in LDP to block the establishment of LSPs, but not to control their routing. The path an LSP follows is determined by unicast routing, not by LDP.

LDP sessions are not bound to interfaces or interface addresses. LDP advertises only per-router (not per-interface) labels. If multiple parallel links exist between two routers, only one LDP session is established, and it is not bound to a single interface.

Do not use the **next-hop** and **interface** operators when a router has multiple adjacencies to the same neighbor.

Filtered labels are marked in the database:

```

user@host> show ldp database
Input label database, 10.10.255.1:0-10.10.255.3:0
Label Prefix
100007 10.10.255.2/32
3 10.10.255.3/32
Output label database, 10.10.255.1:0-10.10.255.3:0
Label Prefix

```

```
3 10.10.255.1/32
100001 10.10.255.6/32 (Filtered)
```

For more information about how to configure policies for LDP, see the *Routing Policies, Firewall Filters, and Traffic Policers Feature Guide*.

Examples: Filtering Outbound LDP Label Bindings

Block transmission of the route for **10.10.255.6/32** to any neighbors:

```
[edit protocols]
ldp {
  export block-one;
}
policy-options {
  policy-statement block-one {
    term first {
      from {
        route-filter 10.10.255.6/32 exact;
      }
      then reject;
    }
    then accept;
  }
}
```

Send only **131.108/16** or longer to router ID **10.10.255.2**, and send all prefixes to all other routers:

```
[edit protocols]
ldp {
  export limit-lsps;
}
policy-options {
  policy-statement limit-lsps {
    term allow-one {
      from {
        route-filter 131.108.0.0/16 orlonger;
      }
      to {
        neighbor 10.10.255.2;
      }
      then accept;
    }
    term block-the-rest {
      to {
        neighbor 10.10.255.2;
      }
      then reject;
    }
    then accept;
  }
}
```

Specifying the Transport Address Used by LDP

Routers must first establish a TCP session between each other before they can establish an LDP session. The TCP session enables the routers to exchange the label advertisements needed for the LDP session. To establish the TCP session, each router must learn the other router's transport address. The transport address is an IP address used to identify the TCP session over which the LDP session will run.

To configure the LDP transport address, include the `transport-address` statement:

```
transport-address (router-id | interface);
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

If you specify the **router-id** option, the address of the router identifier is used as the transport address (unless otherwise configured, the router identifier is typically the same as the loopback address). If you specify the **interface** option, the interface address is used as the transport address for any LDP sessions to neighbors that can be reached over that interface. Note that the router identifier is used as the transport address by default.

You cannot specify the **interface** option when there are multiple parallel links to the same LDP neighbor, because the LDP specification requires that the same transport address be advertised on all interfaces to the same neighbor. If LDP detects multiple parallel links to the same neighbor, it disables interfaces to that neighbor one by one until the condition is cleared, either by disconnecting the neighbor on an interface or by specifying the **router-id** option.

Related Documentation

- [transport-address on page 1777](#)

Configuring the Prefixes Advertised into LDP from the Routing Table

You can control the set of prefixes that are advertised into LDP and cause the router to be the egress router for those prefixes. By default, only the loopback address is advertised into LDP. To configure the set of prefixes from the routing table to be advertised into LDP, include the **egress-policy** statement:

```
egress-policy policy-name;
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.



NOTE: If you configure an egress policy for LDP that does not include the loopback address, it is no longer advertised in LDP. To continue to advertise the loopback address, you need to explicitly configure it as a part of the LDP egress policy.

The named policy (configured at the `[edit policy-options]` or `[edit logical-systems logical-system-name policy-options]` hierarchy level) is applied to all routes in the routing

table. Those routes that match the policy are advertised into LDP. You can control the set of neighbors to which those prefixes are advertised by using the **export** statement. Only **from** operators are considered; you can use any valid **from** operator. For more information, see the *Junos OS Routing Protocols Library*.



NOTE: ACX Series routers do not support [edit logical-systems] hierarchy level.

Example: Configuring the Prefixes Advertised into LDP

Advertise all connected routes into LDP:

```
[edit protocols]
ldp {
  egress-policy connected-only;
}
policy-options {
  policy-statement connected-only {
    from {
      protocol direct;
    }
    then accept;
  }
}
```

Configuring FEC Deaggregation

When an LDP egress router advertises multiple prefixes, the prefixes are bound to a single label and aggregated into a single forwarding equivalence class (FEC). By default, LDP maintains this aggregation as the advertisement traverses the network.

Normally, because an LSP is not split across multiple next hops and the prefixes are bound into a single LSP, load-balancing across equal-cost paths does not occur. You can, however, load-balance across equal-cost paths if you configure a load-balancing policy and deaggregate the FECs.

Deaggregating the FECs causes each prefix to be bound to a separate label and become a separate LSP.

To configure deaggregated FECs, include the **deaggregate** statement:

```
deaggregate;
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

For all LDP sessions, you can configure deaggregated FECs only globally.

Deaggregating a FEC allows the resulting multiple LSPs to be distributed across multiple equal-cost paths and distributes LSPs across the multiple next hops on the egress segments but installs only one next hop per LSP.

To aggregate FECs, include the **no-deaggregate** statement:

```
no-deaggregate;
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

For all LDP sessions, you can configure aggregated FECs only globally.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Load Balancing Across RSVP LSPs on page 559](#)
- [Configuring Protocol-Independent Load Balancing in Layer 3 VPNs](#)
- [Configuring VPLS Load Balancing](#)
- [Example: Load Balancing BGP Traffic](#)

Configuring Policers for LDP FECs

You can configure the Junos OS to track and police traffic for LDP FECs. LDP FEC policers can be used to do any of the following:

- Track or police the ingress traffic for an LDP FEC.
- Track or police the transit traffic for an LDP FEC.
- Track or police LDP FEC traffic originating from a specific forwarding class.
- Track or police LDP FEC traffic originating from a specific virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) site.
- Discard false traffic bound for a specific LDP FEC.

To police traffic for an LDP FEC, you must first configure a filter. Specifically, you need to configure either the **interface** statement or the **interface-set** statement at the **[edit firewall family protocol-family filter filter-name term term-name from]** hierarchy level. The **interface** statement allows you to match the filter to a single interface. The **interface-set** statement allows you to match the filter to multiple interfaces.

For more information on how to configure the **interface** statement, the **interface-set** statement, and policers for LDP FECs, see the *Routing Policies, Firewall Filters, and Traffic Policers Feature Guide*.

Once you have configured the filters, you need to include them in the **policing** statement configuration for LDP. To configure policers for LDP FECs, include the **policing** statement:

```
policing {
  fec fec-address {
    ingress-traffic filter-name;
    transit-traffic filter-name;
  }
}
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

The **policing** statement includes the following options:

- **fec**—Specify the FEC address for the LDP FEC you want to police.
- **ingress-filter**—Specify the name of the ingress traffic filter.
- **transit-traffic**—Specify the name of the transit traffic filter.

Configuring LDP IPv4 FEC Filtering

By default, when a targeted LDP session is established, the Junos OS always exchanges both the IPv4 forwarding equivalence classes (FECs) and the Layer 2 circuit FECs over the targeted LDP session. For an LDP session to an indirectly connected neighbor, you might only want to export Layer 2 circuit FECs to the neighbor if the session was specifically configured to support Layer 2 circuits or VPLS.

In a mixed vendor network where all non-BGP prefixes are advertised into LDP, the LDP database can become large. For this type of environment, it can be useful to prevent the advertisement of IPv4 FECs over LDP sessions formed because of Layer 2 circuit or LDP VPLS configuration. Similarly, it can be useful to filter any IPv4 FECs received in this sort of environment.

If all the LDP neighbors associated with an LDP session are Layer 2 only, you can configure the Junos OS to advertise only Layer 2 circuit FECs by configuring the **l2-smart-policy** statement. This feature also automatically filters out the IPv4 FECs received on this session. Configuring an explicit export or import policy that is activated for **l2-smart-policy** disables this feature in the corresponding direction.

If one of the LDP session's neighbors is formed because of a discovered adjacency or if the adjacency is formed because of an LDP tunneling configuration on one or more RSVP LSPs, the IPv4 FECs are advertised and received using the default behavior.

To prevent LDP from exporting IPv4 FECs over LDP sessions with Layer 2 neighbors only and to filter out IPv4 FECs received over such sessions, include the **l2-smart-policy** statement:

l2-smart-policy;

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can configure this statement, see the statement summary for this statement.

Configuring BFD for LDP LSPs

You can configure Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) for LDP LSPs. The BFD protocol is a simple hello mechanism that detects failures in a network. Hello packets are sent at a specified, regular interval. A neighbor failure is detected when the router stops receiving a reply after a specified interval. BFD works with a wide variety of network environments and topologies. The failure detection timers for BFD have shorter time limits than the failure detection mechanisms of static routes, providing faster detection.

An error is logged whenever a BFD session for a path fails. The following shows how BFD for LDP LSP log messages might appear:

```
RPD_LDP_BFD_UP: LDP BFD session for FEC 10.255.16.14/32 is up
RPD_LDP_BFD_DOWN: LDP BFD session for FEC 10.255.16.14/32 is down
```

You can also configure BFD for RSVP LSPs, as described in [“Configuring BFD for RSVP-Signaled LSPs” on page 423](#).

The BFD failure detection timers are adaptive and can be adjusted to be more or less aggressive. For example, the timers can adapt to a higher value if the adjacency fails, or a neighbor can negotiate a higher value for a timer than the configured value. The timers adapt to a higher value when a BFD session flap occurs more than three times in a span of 15 seconds. A back-off algorithm increases the receive (Rx) interval by two if the local BFD instance is the reason for the session flap. The transmission (Tx) interval is increased by two if the remote BFD instance is the reason for the session flap. You can use the **clear bfd adaptation** command to return BFD interval timers to their configured values. The **clear bfd adaptation** command is hitless, meaning that the command does not affect traffic flow on the routing device.

To enable BFD for LDP LSPs, include the **oam** and **bfd-liveness-detection** statements:

```
oam {
  bfd-liveness-detection {
    detection-time threshold milliseconds;
    ecmp;
    failure-action {
      remove-nexthop;
      remove-route;
    }
    holddown-interval seconds;
    ingress-policy ingress-policy-name;
    minimum-interval milliseconds;
    minimum-receive-interval milliseconds;
    minimum-transmit-interval milliseconds;
    multiplier detection-time-multiplier;
    no-adaptation;
    transmit-interval {
      minimum-interval milliseconds;
      threshold milliseconds;
    }
    version (0 | 1 | automatic);
  }
}
fec fec-address {
  bfd-liveness-detection {
    detection-time threshold milliseconds;
    ecmp;
    failure-action {
      remove-nexthop;
      remove-route;
    }
    holddown-interval milliseconds;
    ingress-policy ingress-policy-name;
    minimum-interval milliseconds;
```

```
    minimum-receive-interval milliseconds;  
    minimum-transmit-interval milliseconds;  
    multiplier detection-time-multiplier;  
    no-adaptation;  
    transmit-interval {  
        minimum-interval milliseconds;  
        threshold milliseconds;  
    }  
    version (0 | 1 | automatic);  
}  
no-bfd-liveness-detection;  
periodic-traceroute {  
    disable;  
    exp exp-value;  
    fanout fanout-value;  
    frequency minutes;  
    paths number-of-paths;  
    retries retry-attempts;  
    source address;  
    ttl ttl-value;  
    wait seconds;  
}  
}  
lsp-ping-interval seconds;  
periodic-traceroute {  
    disable;  
    exp exp-value;  
    fanout fanout-value;  
    frequency minutes;  
    paths number-of-paths;  
    retries retry-attempts;  
    source address;  
    ttl ttl-value;  
    wait seconds;  
}  
}
```

You can enable BFD for the LDP LSPs associated with a specific forwarding equivalence class (FEC) by configuring the FEC address using the **fec** option at the **[edit protocols ldp]** hierarchy level. Alternatively, you can configure an Operation Administration and Management (OAM) ingress policy to enable BFD on a range of FEC addresses. For more information, see [“Configuring OAM Ingress Policies for LDP” on page 671](#).

You cannot enable BFD LDP LSPs unless their equivalent FEC addresses are explicitly configured or OAM is enabled on the FECs using an OAM ingress policy. If BFD is not enabled for any FEC addresses, the BFD session will not come up.

You can configure the **oam** statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols ldp]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols ldp]**



NOTE: ACX Series routers do not support `[edit logical-systems]` hierarchy level.

The **oam** statement includes the following options:

- **fec**—Specify the FEC address. You must either specify a FEC address or configure an OAM ingress policy to ensure that the BFD session comes up.
- **lsp-ping-interval**—Specify the duration of the LSP ping interval in seconds. To issue a ping on an LDP-signaled LSP, use the **ping mpls ldp** command. For more information, see the [CLI Explorer](#).

The **bfd-liveness-detection** statement includes the following options:

- **ecmp**—Cause LDP to establish BFD sessions for all ECMP paths configured for the specified FEC. If you configure the **ecmp** option, you must also configure the **periodic-traceroute** statement for the specified FEC. If you do not do so, the commit operation fails. You can configure the **periodic-traceroute** statement at the global hierarchy level (`[edit protocols ldp oam]`) while only configuring the **ecmp** option for a specific FEC (`[edit protocols ldp oam fec address bfd-liveness-detection]`).
- **holddown-interval**—Specify the duration the BFD session should remain up before adding the route or next hop. Specifying a time of 0 seconds causes the route or next hop to be added as soon as the BFD session comes back up.
- **minimum-interval**—Specify the minimum transmit and receive interval. If you configure the **minimum-interval** option, you do not need to configure the **minimum-receive-interval** option or the **minimum-transmit-interval** option.
- **minimum-receive-interval**—Specify the minimum receive interval. The range is from 1 through 255,000 milliseconds.
- **minimum-transmit-interval**—Specify the minimum transmit interval. The range is from 1 through 255,000 milliseconds.
- **multiplier**—Specify the detection time multiplier. The range is from 1 through 255.
- **version**—Specify the BFD version. The options are BFD version 0 or BFD version 1. By default, the Junos OS software attempts to automatically determine the BFD version.

Configuring ECMP-Aware BFD for LDP LSPs

When you configure BFD for a FEC, a BFD session is established for only one active local next-hop for the router. However, you can configure multiple BFD sessions, one for each FEC associated with a specific equal-cost multipath (ECMP) path. For this to function properly, you also need to configure LDP LSP periodic traceroute. (See [“Configuring LDP LSP Traceroute” on page 776](#).) LDP LSP traceroute is used to discover ECMP paths. A BFD session is initiated for each ECMP path discovered. Whenever a BFD session for one of the ECMP paths fails, an error is logged.

LDP LSP traceroute is run periodically to check the integrity of the ECMP paths. The following might occur when a problem is discovered:

- If the latest LDP LSP traceroute for a FEC differs from the previous traceroute, the BFD sessions associated with that FEC (the BFD sessions for address ranges that have changed from previous run) are brought down and new BFD sessions are initiated for the destination addresses in the altered ranges.
- If the LDP LSP traceroute returns an error (for example, a timeout), all the BFD sessions associated with that FEC are torn down.

To configure LDP to establish BFD sessions for all ECMP paths configured for the specified FEC, include the **ecmp** statement.

ecmp;

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

Along with the **ecmp** statement, you must also include the **periodic-traceroute** statement, either in the global LDP OAM configuration (at the **[edit protocols ldp oam]** or **[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols ldp oam]** hierarchy level) or in the configuration for the specified FEC (at the **[edit protocols ldp oam fec address]** or **[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols ldp oam fec address]** hierarchy level). Otherwise, the commit operation fails.



NOTE: ACX Series routers do not support **[edit logical-systems]** hierarchy level.

Configuring a Failure Action for the BFD Session on an LDP LSP

You can configure route and next-hop properties in the event of a BFD session failure event on an LDP LSP. The failure event could be an existing BFD session that has gone down or could be a BFD session that never came up. LDP adds back the route or next hop when the relevant BFD session comes back up.

You can configure one of the following failure action options for the **failure-action** statement in the event of a BFD session failure on the LDP LSP:

- **remove-nexthop**—Removes the route corresponding to the next hop of the LSP's route at the ingress node when a BFD session failure event is detected.
- **remove-route**—Removes the route corresponding to the LSP from the appropriate routing tables when a BFD session failure event is detected. If the LSP is configured with ECMP and a BFD session corresponding to any path goes down, the route is removed.

To configure a failure action in the event of a BFD session failure on an LDP LSP, include either the **remove-nexthop** option or the **remove-route** option for the **failure-action** statement:

```
failure-action {
  remove-nexthop;
  remove-route;
}
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

Configuring the Holddown Interval for the BFD Session

You can specify the duration the BFD session should be up before adding a route or next hop by configuring the **holddown-interval** statement at either the **[edit protocols ldp oam bfd-liveness-detection]** hierarchy level or at the **[edit protocols ldp oam fec address bfd-liveness-detection]** hierarchy level. Specifying a time of 0 seconds causes the route or next hop to be added as soon as the BFD session comes back up.

```
holddown-interval seconds;
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

Configuring OAM Ingress Policies for LDP

Using the **ingress-policy** statement, you can configure an Operation, Administration, and Management (OAM) policy to choose which forwarding equivalence classes (FECs) need to have OAM enabled. If the FEC passes through the policy or if the FEC is explicitly configured, OAM is enabled for a FEC. For FECs chosen using a policy, the BFD parameters configured under **[edit protocols ldp oam bfd-liveness-detection]** are applied.

You configure the OAM ingress policy at the **[edit policy-options]** hierarchy level. To configure an OAM ingress policy, include the **ingress-policy** statement:

```
ingress-policy ingress-policy-name;
```

You can configure this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols ldp oam]**
- **[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols ldp oam]**



NOTE: ACX Series routers do not support **[edit logical-systems]** hierarchy level.

Configuring LDP Link Protection

You can configure Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) link protection for both unicast and multicast LDP label-switched paths (LSPs) to provide resiliency during link or node failure.

Before you begin:

1. Configure the device interfaces.
2. Configure the router ID and autonomous system number for the device.
3. Configure the following protocols:
 - a. RSVP
 - b. MPLS with traffic engineering capability.
 - c. OSPF with traffic engineering capability.



NOTE: For multicast LDP link protection with loop-free alternative (LFA), enable link protection.

[edit protocols]

user@R0# set ospf area 0 interface all link-protection

To configure LDP link protection:

1. Enable point-to-multipoint LDP LSPs.

[edit protocols]

user@R0# set ldp p2mp

2. Enable LDP on all the interfaces of Router R0 (excluding the management interface) and configure link protection with dynamic RSVP bypass LSP.

[edit protocols]

user@R0# set ldp interface all link-protection dynamic-rsvp-lsp

user@R0# set ldp interface fxp0.0 disable

3. Verify and commit the configuration.

For example:

[edit protocols]

user@R0# show protocols

rsvp {

 interface all;

 interface fxp0.0 {

 disable;

 }

}

mpls {

 traffic-engineering;

 interface all;

```

interface fxp0.0 {
  disable;
}
}
ospf {
  traffic-engineering;
  area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface all {
      metric 1;
    }
    interface fxp0.0 {
      disable;
    }
  }
}
ldp {
  interface all {
    link-protection {
      dynamic-rsvp-lsp;
    }
  }
  interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
  }
  p2mp;
}

[edit]
user@R0# commit
commit complete

```

Related Documentation

- [Example: Configuring LDP Link Protection on page 673](#)

Example: Configuring LDP Link Protection

- [LDP Link Protection Overview on page 673](#)

LDP Link Protection Overview

- [Introduction to LDP on page 674](#)
- [Junos OS LDP Protocol Implementation on page 674](#)
- [Understanding Multipoint Extensions to LDP on page 674](#)
- [Using Multipoint Extensions to LDP on Targeted LDP Sessions on page 675](#)
- [Current Limitations of LDP Link Protection on page 676](#)
- [Using RSVP LSP as a Solution on page 677](#)
- [Understanding Multicast LDP Link Protection on page 679](#)
- [Different Modes for Providing LDP Link Protection on page 679](#)
- [Label Operation for LDP Link Protection on page 681](#)
- [Sample Multicast LDP Link Protection Configuration on page 687](#)

- [Make-Before-Break on page 688](#)
- [Caveats and Limitations on page 690](#)

Introduction to LDP

The Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) is a protocol for distributing labels in non-traffic-engineered applications. LDP allows routers to establish label-switched paths (LSPs) through a network by mapping network-layer routing information directly to the data link LSPs.

These LSPs might have an endpoint at a directly attached neighbor (comparable to IP hop-by-hop forwarding) or at a network egress node, enabling switching through all intermediary nodes. LSPs established by LDP can also traverse traffic-engineered LSPs created by RSVP.

LDP associates a forwarding equivalence class (FEC) with each LSP it creates. The FEC associated with an LSP specifies which packets are mapped to that LSP. LSPs are extended through a network as each router chooses the label advertised by the next hop for the FEC and splices it to the label it advertises to all other routers. This process forms a tree of LSPs that converge on the egress router.

Junos OS LDP Protocol Implementation

The Junos OS implementation of LDP supports LDP version 1. Junos OS supports a simple mechanism for tunneling between routers in an interior gateway protocol (IGP), to eliminate the required distribution of external routes within the core. Junos OS allows an MPLS tunnel next hop to all egress routers in the network, with only an IGP running in the core to distribute routes to egress routers. Edge routers run BGP but do not distribute external routes to the core. Instead, the recursive route lookup at the edge resolves to an LSP switched to the egress router. No external routes are necessary on the transit LDP routers.

Understanding Multipoint Extensions to LDP

An LDP defines mechanisms for setting up point-to-point, multipoint-to-point, point-to-multipoint, and multipoint-to-multipoint LSPs in the network. The point-to-multipoint and multipoint-to-multipoint LSPs are collectively referred to as multipoint LSPs, where traffic flows from a single source to multiple destinations, and from multiple sources to multiple destinations, respectively. The destination or egress routers are called leaf nodes, and traffic from the source traverses one or more transit nodes before reaching the leaf nodes.



NOTE: Junos OS does not provide support for multipoint-to-multipoint LSPs.

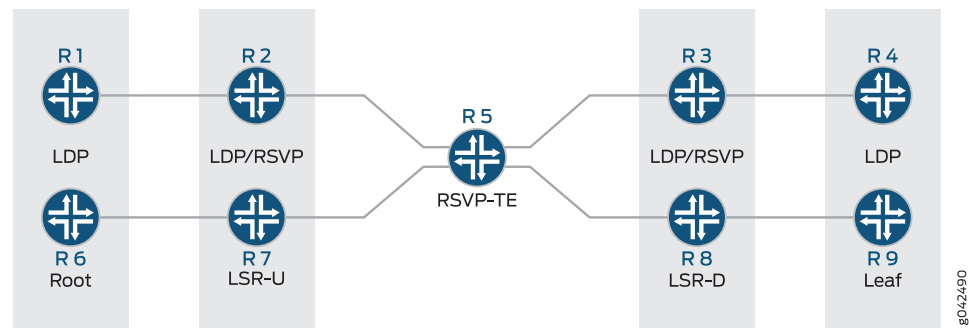
By taking advantage of the MPLS packet replication capability of the network, multipoint LSPs avoid unnecessary packet replication at the ingress router. Packet replication takes place only when packets are forwarded to two or more different destinations requiring different network paths.

Using Multipoint Extensions to LDP on Targeted LDP Sessions

The specification for the multipoint extensions to LDP requires that the two endpoints of an LDP session are directly connected by a Layer 2 medium, or are considered to be neighbors by the network's IGP. This is referred to as an LDP link session. When the two endpoints of an LDP session are not directly connected, the session is referred to as a targeted LDP session.

Past Junos OS implementations support multicast LDP for link sessions only. With the introduction of the LDP link protection feature, the multicast LDP capabilities are extended to targeted LDP sessions. [Figure 57 on page 675](#) shows a sample topology.

Figure 57: Multicast LDP Support for Targeted LDP Session



Routers R7 and R8 are the upstream (LSR-U) and downstream (LSR-D) label-switched routers (LSRs), respectively, and deploy multicast LDP. The core router, Router R5, has RSVP-TE enabled.

When LSR-D is setting up the point-to-multipoint LSP with root and LSP ID attributes, it determines the upstream LSR-U as a next-hop on the best path to the root (currently, this next-hop is assumed to be an IGP next hop).

With the multicast LDP support on targeted LDP sessions, you can determine if there is an LSP next hop to LSR-U which is on LSR-D's path to root, where LSR-D and LSR-U are not directly connected neighbors, but targeted LDP peers. The point-to-multipoint label advertised on the targeted LDP session between LSR-D and LSR-U is not used unless there is an LSP between LSR-D and LSR-U. Therefore, a corresponding LSP in the reverse direction from LSR-U to LSR-D is required.

Data is transmitted on the point-to-multipoint LSP using unicast replication of packets, where LSR-U sends one copy to each downstream LSR of the point-to-multipoint LSP.

The data transmission is implemented in the following ways:

1. The point-to-multipoint capabilities on the targeted LDP session are negotiated.
2. The algorithm to select the upstream LSR is changed, where if IGP next hops are unavailable, or in other words, there is no LDP link session between LSR-D and LSR-U, an RSVP LSP is used as the next hop to reach LSR-U.

3. The incoming labels received over the targeted LDP sessions are installed as a branch next hop for this point-to-multipoint FEC route with the LDP label as the inner label and the RSVP label as the outer label.

Current Limitations of LDP Link Protection

When there is a link or node failure in an LDP network deployment, fast traffic recovery should be provided to recover impacted traffic flows for mission-critical services. In the case of multipoint LSPs, when one of the links of the point-to-multipoint tree fails, the subtrees might get detached until the IGP reconverges and the multipoint LSP is established using the best path from the downstream router to the new upstream router.

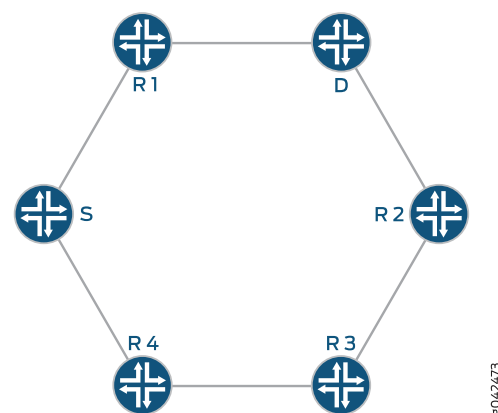
In fast reroute using local repair for LDP traffic, a backup path (repair path) is pre-installed in the Packet Forwarding Engine. When the primary path fails, traffic is rapidly moved to the backup path without having to wait for the routing protocols to converge. Loop-free alternate (LFA) is one of the methods used to provide IP fast reroute capability in the core and service provider networks.

Without LFA, when a link or a router fails or is returned to service, the distributed routing algorithms compute the new routes based on the changes in the network. The time during which the new routes are computed is referred to as routing transition. Until the routing transition is completed, the network connectivity is interrupted because the routers adjacent to a failure continue to forward the data packets through the failed component until an alternative path is identified.

However, LFA does not provide full coverage in all network deployments because of the IGP metrics. As a result, this is a limitation to the current LDP link protection schemes.

Figure 58 on page 676 illustrates a sample network with incomplete LFA coverage, where traffic flows from the source router (S) to the destination router (D) through Router R1. Assuming that each link in the network has the same metric, if the link between the Router S and Router R1 fails, Router R4 is not an LFA that protects the S-R1 link, so traffic resiliency is lost. Thus, full coverage is not achieved by using plain LFA. In typical networks, there is always some percentage of LFA coverage gap with plain LFA.

Figure 58: Incomplete Coverage Problem with LFA



Using RSVP LSP as a Solution

The key to protect the traffic flowing through LDP LSPs is to have an explicit tunnel to re-route the traffic in the event of a link or node failure. The explicit path has to terminate on the next downstream router, and the traffic needs to be accepted on the explicit path, where the RPF check should pass.

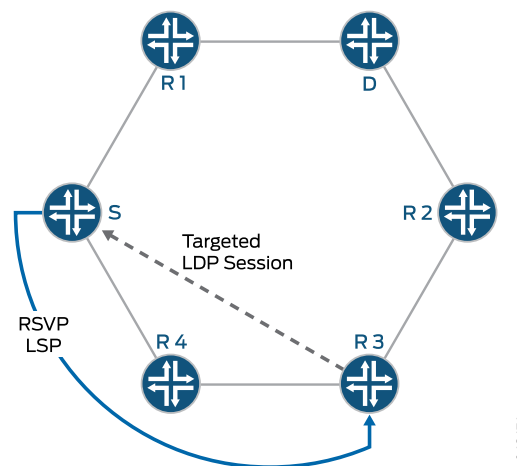
RSVP LSPs help overcome the current limitations of loop-free alternate (LFA) for both point-to-point and point-to-multipoint LDP LSPs by extending the LFA coverage in the following methods:

- [Manually Configured RSVP LSPs on page 677](#)
- [Dynamically Configured RSVP LSPs on page 677](#)

Manually Configured RSVP LSPs

Considering the example used in [Figure 58 on page 676](#), when the S-R1 link fails, and Router R4 is not an LFA for that particular link, a manually created RSVP LSP is used as a patch to provide complete LFA coverage. The RSVP LSP is pre-sigaled and pre-installed in the Packet Forwarding Engine of Router S, so that it can be used as soon as Router S detects that the link has failed.

Figure 59: Manually Configured RSVP LSP Coverage



In this case, an RSVP LSP is created between Routers S, R4, and R3 as illustrated in [Figure 59 on page 677](#). A targeted LDP session is created between Router S and Router R3, as a result of which, when the S-R1 link fails, traffic reaches Router R3. Router R3 forwards the traffic to Router R2, as it is the shortest path to reach the destination, Router D.

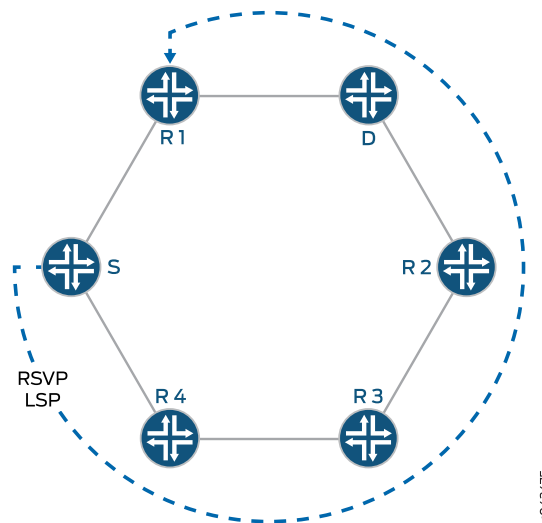
Dynamically Configured RSVP LSPs

In this method, the RSVP LSPs are created automatically and pre-installed in the system so that they can be used immediately when there is a link failure. Here, the egress is the node on the other side of the link being protected, thereby improving the LFA coverage.

Considering the example used in [Figure 58 on page 676](#), in order to protect traffic against the potential failure of the S-R1 link, because Router R4 is not an LFA for that particular link, an RSVP bypass LSP is automatically created to Router R1, which is the node on the far side of the protected link as illustrated in [Figure 60 on page 678](#). From Router R1, traffic is forwarded to its original destination, Router D.

The RSVP LSP is pre-sigaled and pre-installed in the Packet Forwarding Engine of Router S so that it can be used as soon as Router S detects that the link has failed.

Figure 60: Dynamically Configured RSVP LSP Coverage



An alternative mode of operation is not to use LFA at all, and to always have the RSVP LSP created to cover all link failures.

To enable dynamic RSVP LSPs, include the **dynamic-rsvp-lsp** statement at the **[edit protocols ldp interface *interface-name* link-protection]** hierarchy level, in addition to enabling the RSVP protocol on the appropriate interfaces.

Some of the benefits of enabling dynamic RSVP LSPs include:

- Ease of configuration.
- 100 percent coverage against link failure as long as there is an alternate path to the far end of the link being protected.
- Setting up and tearing down of the RSVP bypass LSP is automatic.
- RSVP LSP only used for link protection and not for forwarding traffic while the link being protected is up.
- Reduces the total number of RSVP LSPs required on the system.

Understanding Multicast LDP Link Protection

A point-to-multipoint LDP label-switched path (LSP) is an LDP-signaled LSP that is point-to-multipoint, and is referred to as multicast LDP.

A multicast LDP LSP can be used to send traffic from a single root or ingress node to a number of leaf or egress nodes traversing one or more transit nodes. Multicast LDP link protection enables fast reroute of traffic carried over point-to-multipoint LDP LSPs in case of a link failure. When one of the links of the point-to-multipoint tree fails, the subtrees might get detached until the IGP reconverges and the multipoint LSP is established using the best path from the downstream router to the new upstream router.

To protect the traffic flowing through the multicast LDP LSP, you can configure an explicit tunnel to re-route the traffic in the event of link failure. The explicit path has to terminate on the next downstream router. The reverse path forwarding for the traffic should be successful.

Multicast LDP link protection introduces the following features and functionality:

- Use of dynamic RSVP LSP as bypass tunnels

The RSVP LSP's Explicit Route Object (ERO) is calculated using Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) with the constraint as the link to avoid. The LSP is signaled and torn down dynamically whenever link protection is necessary.

- Make-before-break

The make-before-break feature ensures that there is minimum packet loss when attempting to signal a new LSP path before tearing down the old LSP path for the multicast LDP LSP.

- Targeted LDP session

A targeted adjacency to the downstream label-switching router (LSR) is created for two reasons:

- To keep the session up after link failure.
- To use the point-to-multipoint label received from the session to send traffic to the downstream LSR on the RSVP LSP bypass tunnel.

When the downstream LSR sets up the multicast LDP LSP with the root node and LSP ID, it uses that upstream LSR, which is on the best path toward the root.



NOTE: Multicast LDP link protection is not required when there are multiple link adjacencies (parallel links) to the downstream LSR.

Different Modes for Providing LDP Link Protection

Following are three different modes of operation available for unicast and multicast LDP link protection:

- **Case A: LFA only**

Under this mode of operation, multicast LDP link protection is provided using an existing viable loop-free alternate (LFA). In the absence of a viable LFA, link protection is not provided for the multicast LDP LSP.

- **Case B: LFA and Dynamic RSVP LSP**

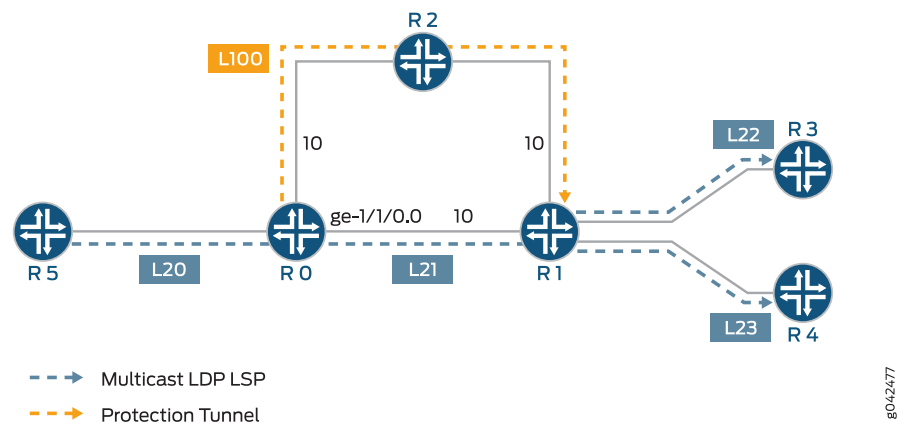
Under this mode of operation, multicast LDP link protection is provided using an existing viable LFA. In the absence of a viable LFA, an RSVP bypass LSP is created automatically to provide link protection for the multicast LDP LSP.

- **Case C: Dynamic RSVP LSP only**

Under this mode of operation, LFA is not used for link protection. Multicast LDP link protection is provided by using automatically created RSVP bypass LSP.

Figure 61 on page 680 is a sample topology illustrating the different modes of operation for multicast LDP link protection. Router R5 is the root connecting to two leaf nodes, Routers R3 and R4. Router R0 and Router R1 are the upstream and downstream label-switched routers (LSRs), respectively. A multicast LDP LSP runs among the root and leaf nodes.

Figure 61: Multicast LDP Link Protection Sample Topology



Considering that Router R0 needs to protect the multicast LDP LSP in the case that the R0-R1 link fails, the different modes of link protection operate in the following manner:

- **Case A: LFA only**

Router R0 checks if a viable LFA path exists that can avoid the R0-R1 link to reach Router R1. Based on the metrics, Router R2 is a valid LFA path for the R0-R1 link and is used to forward unicast LDP traffic. If multiple multicast LDP LSPs use the R0-R1 link, the same LFA (Router R2) is used for multicast LDP link protection.

When the R0-R1 link fails, the multicast LDP LSP traffic is moved onto the LFA path by Router R0, and the unicast LDP label to reach Router R1 (L100) is pushed on top of the multicast LDP label (L21).

- **Case B: LFA and Dynamic RSVP LSP**

Router R0 checks if a viable LFA path exists that can avoid the R0-R1 link to reach Router R1. Based on the metrics, Router R2 is a valid LFA path for the R0-R1 link and is used to forward unicast LDP traffic. If multiple multicast LDP LSPs use the R0-R1 link, the same LFA (Router R2) is used for multicast LDP link protection. When the R0-R1 link fails, the multicast LDP LSP traffic is moved onto the LFA path by Router R0.

However, if the metric on the R2-R1 link was 50 instead of 10, Router 2 is not a valid LFA for the R0-R1 link. In this case, an RSVP LSP is automatically created to protect the multicast LDP traffic traveling between Routers R0 and R1.

- **Case C: Dynamic RSVP LSP only**

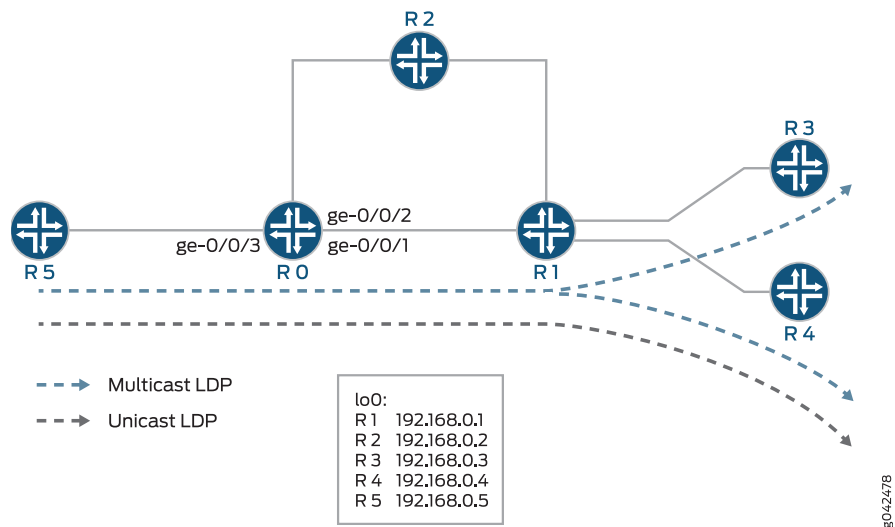
An RSVP LSP is signaled automatically from Router R0 to Router R1 through Router R2, avoiding interface ge-1/1/0. If multiple multicast LDP LSPs use the R0-R1 link, the same RSVP LSP is used for multicast LDP link protection.

When the R0-R1 link fails, the multicast LDP LSP traffic is moved onto the RSVP LSP by Router R0, and the RSVP label to reach Router R1 (L100) is pushed on top of the multicast LDP label (L21).

Label Operation for LDP Link Protection

Using the same network topology as in Figure 5, [Figure 62 on page 681](#) illustrates the label operation for unicast and multicast LDP link protection.

Figure 62: LDP Label Operation Sample Topology



Router R5 is the root connecting to two leaf nodes, Routers R3 and R4. Router R0 and Router R1 are the upstream and downstream label-switched routers (LSRs), respectively. A multicast LDP LSP runs among the root and leaf nodes. An unicast LDP path connects Router R1 to Router R5.

The label operation is performed differently under the following modes of LDP link protection:

- [Case A: LFA Only on page 682](#)
- [Case B: LFA and Dynamic RSVP LSP on page 685](#)
- [Case C: Dynamic RSVP LSP Only on page 687](#)

Case A: LFA Only

Using the **show route detail** command output on Router R0, the unicast LDP traffic and multicast LDP traffic can be derived.

```
user@R0> show route detail
299840 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  *LDP    Preference: 9
          Next hop type: Router
          Address: 0x93bc22c
          Next-hop reference count: 1
          Next hop: 11.0.0.6 via ge-0/0/1.0 weight 0x1, selected
          Label operation: Swap 299824
          Session Id: 0x1
          Next hop: 11.0.0.10 via ge-0/0/2.0 weight 0xf000
          Label operation: Swap 299808
          Session Id: 0x3
          State: <Active Int>
          Age: 3:16      Metric:1
          Validation State: unverified
          Task: LDP
          Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
          AS path: I
          Prefixes bound to route: 192.168.0.4/32

299856 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  *LDP    Preference: 9
          Next hop type: Flood
          Address: 0x9340e04
          Next-hop reference count: 3
          Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 262143
          Address: 0x93bc3dc
          Next-hop reference count: 2
          Next hop: 11.0.0.6 via ge-0/0/1.0 weight 0x1
          Label operation: Swap 299888
          Next hop: 11.0.0.10 via ge-0/0/2.0 weight 0xf000
          Label operation: Swap 299888, Push 299776(top)
          Label TTL action: prop-ttl, prop-ttl(top)
          State: <Active Int AckRequest>
          Age: 3:16      Metric:1
          Validation State: unverified
          Task: LDP
          Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
          AS path: I
          FECs bound to route: P2MP root-addr 192.168.0.5, lsp-id 99
```

Label 299840 is traffic arriving at Router R0 that corresponds to unicast LDP traffic to Router R1. Label 299856 is traffic arriving at Router 0 that corresponds to multicast LDP traffic from the root node R5 to the leaf egress nodes, R3 and R4.

The main path for both unicast and multicast LDP LSPs is through interface ge-0/0/1 (the link to Router R1), and the LFA path is through interface ge-0/0/2 (the link to Router R2). The LFA path is not used unless the ge-0/0/1 interface goes down.

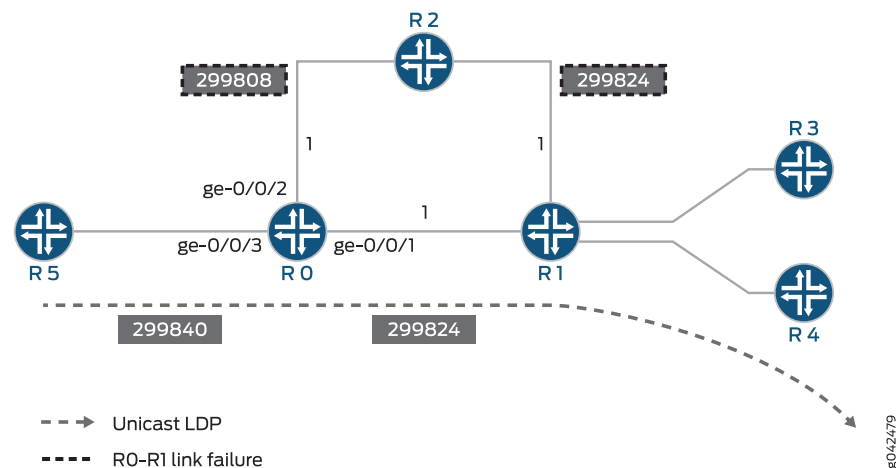
In the label operation for Case A, the LFA-only mode of operation is different for unicast and multicast LDP traffic:

- Unicast label operation

For unicast LDP traffic, the FECs and associated labels are advertised on all the links in the network on which LDP is enabled. This means that in order to provide LFA action for the unicast LDP traffic to Router R4, instead of swapping the incoming label for label 299824 advertised by Router R1 for FEC R4, Router R0 simply swaps the incoming label for label 299808 advertised by Router R2 for FEC R4. This is the standard Junos OS LFA operation for unicast LDP traffic.

Figure 63 on page 683 illustrates the label operation for unicast traffic when the R0-R1 link fails. The grey boxes show the label operation for unicast LDP traffic under normal condition, and the dotted boxes show the label operation for unicast LDP traffic when the R0-R1 link fails.

Figure 63: Unicast LDP Label Operation



- Multicast label operation

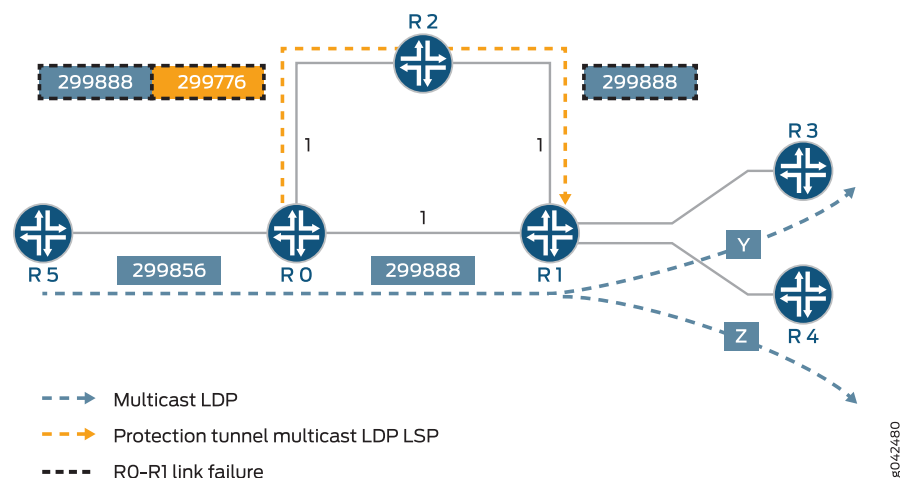
The label operation for multicast LDP traffic differs from the unicast LDP label operation, because multipoint LSP labels are only advertised along the best path from the leaf node to the ingress node. As a result, Router R2 has no knowledge of the multicast LDP. To overcome this, the multicast LDP LSP traffic is simply tunneled inside the unicast LDP LSP path through Router R2 that terminates at Router R1.

In order to achieve this, Router R0 first swaps the incoming multicast LDP LSP label 299856 to label 299888 advertised by Router R1. Label 299776 is then pushed on top, which is the LDP label advertised by Router R2 for FEC R1. When the packet arrives at Router R2, the top label is popped out due to penultimate hop-popping. This means

that the packet arrives at Router R1 with the multicast LDP label 299888 that Router R1 had originally advertised to Router R0.

Figure 64 on page 684 illustrates the label operation for multicast LDP traffic when the R0-R1 link fails. The blue boxes show the label operation for multicast LDP traffic under normal condition, and the dotted boxes show the label operation for multicast LDP traffic when the R0-R1 link fails.

Figure 64: Multicast LDP Label Operation



When the metric on the R2-R1 link is set to 1000 instead of 1, Router R2 is not a valid LFA for Router R0. In this case, if Router R2 receives a packet destined for Router R1, R3, or R4 before its IGP has converged, the packet is sent back to Router R0, resulting in looping packets.

Because Router R0 has no viable LFA, no backup paths are installed in the Packet Forwarding Engine. If the R0-R1 link fails, traffic flow is interrupted until the IGP and LDP converge and new entries are installed on the affected routers.

The **show route detail** command displays the state when no LFA is available for link protection.

```
user@host> show route detail
299840 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  *LDP    Preference: 9
    Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 578
    Address: 0x9340d20
    Next-hop reference count: 2
    Next hop: 11.0.0.6 via ge-0/0/1.0, selected
    Label operation: Swap 299824
    Session Id: 0x1
    State: <Active Int>
    Age: 5:38      Metric: 1
    Validation State: unverified
    Task: LDP
    Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
    AS path: I
```

Prefixes bound to route: 192.168.0.4/32

```
299856 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  *LDP   Preference: 9
        Next hop type: Flood
        Address: 0x9340e04
        Next-hop reference count: 3
        Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 579
        Address: 0x93407c8
        Next-hop reference count: 2
        Next hop: 11.0.0.6 via ge-0/0/1.0
        Label operation: Swap 299888
        State: <Active Int AckRequest>
        Age: 5:38      Metric: 1
        Validation State: unverified
        Task: LDP
        Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
        AS path: I
        FECs bound to route: P2MP root-addr 192.168.0.5, lsp-id 99
```

Case B: LFA and Dynamic RSVP LSP

In this mode of operation, if there is a viable LFA neighbor, the label operation behavior is similar to that of Case A, LFA only mode. However, if there is no viable LFA neighbor, an RSVP bypass tunnel is automatically created.

If the metric on the link R2-R1 is set to 1000 instead of 1, Router R2 is not an LFA for Router R0. On learning that there are no LFA paths to protect the R0-R1 link failure, an RSVP bypass tunnel is automatically created with Router R1 as the egress node and follows a path that avoids the R0-R1 link (for instance, R0-R2-R1).

If the R0-R1 link fails, the unicast LDP and multicast LDP traffic is tunneled through the RSVP bypass tunnel. The RSVP bypass tunnel is not used for normal forwarding and is used only to provide link protection to LDP traffic in the case of R0-R1 link failure.

Using the **show route detail** command, the unicast and multicast LDP traffic can be derived.

```
user@host> show route detail
299840 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  *LDP   Preference: 9
        Next hop type: Router
        Address: 0x940c3dc
        Next-hop reference count: 1
        Next hop: 11.0.0.6 via ge-0/0/1.0 weight 0x1, selected
        Label operation: Swap 299824
        Session Id: 0x1
        Next hop: 11.0.0.10 via ge-0/0/2.0 weight 0x8001
        Label-switched-path ge-0/0/1.0:BypassLSP->192.168.0.1
        Label operation: Swap 299824, Push 299872(top)
        Label TTL action: prop-ttl, prop-ttl(top)
        Session Id: 0x3
        State: <Active Int NhAckRequest>
        Age: 19      Metric: 1
        Validation State: unverified
        Task: LDP
        Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
        AS path: I
```

```

Prefixes bound to route: 192.168.0.4/32

299856 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  *LDP    Preference: 9
          Next hop type: Flood
          Address: 0x9340e04
          Next-hop reference count: 3
          Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 262143
          Address: 0x940c154
          Next-hop reference count: 2
          Next hop: 11.0.0.6 via ge-0/0/1.0 weight 0x1
          Label operation: Swap 299888
          Next hop: 11.0.0.10 via ge-0/0/2.0 weight 0x8001
          Label-switched-path ge-0/0/1.0:BypassLSP->192.168.0.1
          Label operation: Swap 299888, Push 299872(top)
          Label TTL action: prop-ttl, prop-ttl(top)
          State: < Active Int AckRequest>
          Age: 20      Metric: 1
          Validation State: unverified
          Task: LDP
          Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
          AS path: I
          FECs bound to route: P2MP root-addr 192.168.0.5, lsp-id 99

```

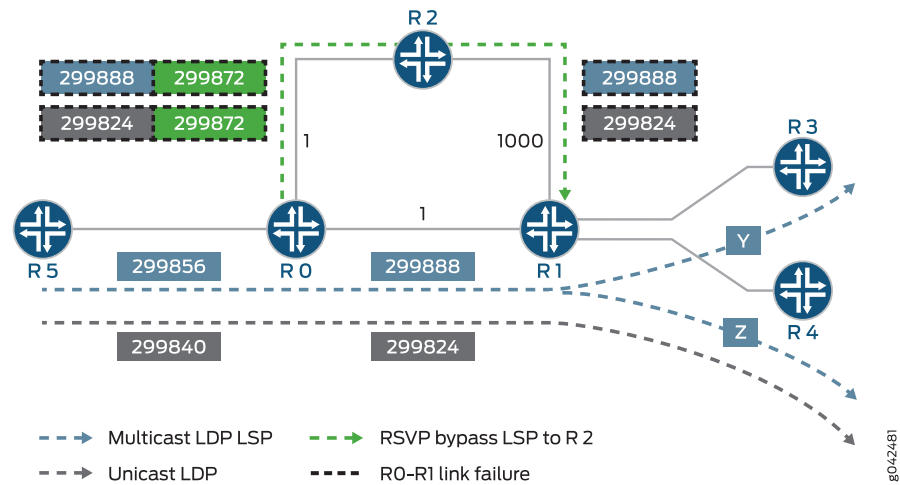
The main path for both unicast and multicast LDP LSP is through interface ge-0/0/1 (the link to Router R1), and the LFA path is through interface ge-0/0/2 (the link to Router R2). The LFA path is not used unless the ge-0/0/1 interface goes down.

Label 299840 is traffic arriving at Router R0 that corresponds to unicast LDP traffic to Router R4. Label 299856 is traffic arriving at Router 0 that corresponds to multicast LDP traffic from the root node R5 to the leaf egress nodes, R3 and R4.

As seen in the **show route detail** command output, the label operations for the protection path are the same for unicast LDP and multicast LDP traffic. The incoming LDP label at Router R0 is swapped to the LDP label advertised by Router R1 to Router R0. The RSVP label 299872 for the bypass tunnel is then pushed onto the packet. Penultimate hop-popping is used on the bypass tunnel, causing Router R2 to pop that label. Thus the packet arrives at Router R1 with the LDP label that it had originally advertised to Router R0.

[Figure 65 on page 687](#) illustrates the label operation for unicast LDP and multicast LDP traffic protected by the RSVP bypass tunnel. The grey and blue boxes represent label values used under normal conditions for unicast and multicast LDP traffic, respectively. The dotted boxes represent label values used when the R0-R1 link fails.

Figure 65: LDP Link Protection Label Operation

**Case C: Dynamic RSVP LSP Only**

In this mode of operation, LFA is not used at all. A dynamic RSVP bypass LSP is automatically created in order to provide link protection. The output from the **show route detail** command and the label operations are similar to Case B, LFA and dynamic RSVP LSP mode.

Sample Multicast LDP Link Protection Configuration

To enable multicast LDP link protection, the following configuration is required on Router R0:



NOTE: In this sample, multicast LDP link protection is enabled on the ge-1/0/0 interface of Router R0 that connects to Router R1, although typically all the interfaces need to be configured for link protection.

```

Router R0
protocols {
  rsvp {
    interface all;
    interface ge-0/0/0.0 {
      disable;
    }
  }
  mpls {
    interface all;
    interface ge-0/0/0.0 {
      disable;
    }
  }
  ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
  }
}

```

```

    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface lo0.0;
        interface ge-0/0/1.0 {
            link-protection;
        }
        interface ge-0/0/2.0;
        interface ge-0/0/3.0;
    }
}
ldp {
    make-before-break {
        timeout seconds;
        switchover-delay seconds;
    }
    interface ge-1/1/0.0 {
        link-protection {
            disable;
            dynamic-rsvp-lsp;
        }
    }
}
}

```

The following configuration statements apply to the different modes of multicast LDP protection as follows:

- **link-protection** statement at **[edit protocols ospf interface ge-0/0/1.0]**

This configuration is applied only for Case A (LFA only) and Case B (LFA and dynamic RSVP LSP) modes of multicast LDP link protection. Configuring link protection under an IGP is not required for Case C (dynamic RSVP LSP only).

- **link-protection** statement at **[edit protocols ldp interface ge-0/0/1.0]**

This configuration is required for all modes of multicast LDP protection. However, if the only LDP traffic present is unicast, and dynamic RSVP bypasses are not required, then this configuration is not required, as the **link-protection** statement at the **[edit protocols ospf interface ge-0/0/1.0]** hierarchy level results in LFA action for the LDP unicast traffic.

- **dynamic-rsvp-lsp** statement at **[edit protocols ldp interface ge-0/0/1.0 link-protection]**

This configuration is applied only for Case B (LFA and dynamic RSVP LSP) and Case C (dynamic RSVP LSP only) modes of LDP link protection. Dynamic RSVP LSP configuration does not apply to Case A (LFA only).

Make-Before-Break

The make-before-break feature is enabled by default on Junos OS and provides some benefits for point-to-multipoint LSPs.

For a point-to-multipoint LSP, a label-switched router (LSR) selects the LSR that is its next hop to the root of the LSP as its upstream LSR. When the best path to reach the root changes, the LSR chooses a new upstream LSR. During this period, the LSP might be temporarily broken, resulting in packet loss until the LSP reconverges to a new

upstream LSR. The goal of make-before-break in this case is to minimize the packet loss. In cases where the best path from the LSR to the root changes but the LSP continues to forward traffic to the previous next hop to the root, a new LSP should be established before the old LSP is withdrawn to minimize the duration of packet loss.

Taking for example, after a link failure, a downstream LSR (for instance, LSR-D) still receives and/or forwards packets to the other downstream LSRs, as it continues to receive packets from the one hop RSVP LSP. Once routing converges, LSR-D selects a new upstream LSR (LSR-U) for this point-to-multipoint LSP's FEC (FEC-A). The new LSR might already be forwarding packets for FEC-A to the downstream LSRs other than LSR-D. After LSR-U receives a label for FEC-A from LSR-D, it notifies LSR-D when it has learnt that LSP for FEC-A has been established from the root to itself. When LSR-D receives such a notification, it changes its next hop for the LSP root to LSR-U. This is a route delete and add operation on LSR-D. At this point, LSR-D does an LSP switchover, and traffic tunneled through RSVP LSP or LFA is dropped, and traffic from LSR-U is accepted. The new transit route for LSR-U is added. The RPF check is changed to accept traffic from LSR-U and to drop traffic from the old upstream LSR, or the old route is deleted and the new route is added.

The assumption is that LSR-U has received a make-before-break notification from its upstream router for the FEC-A point-to-multipoint LSP and has installed a forwarding state for the LSP. At that point it should signal LSR-D by means of make-before-break notification that it has become part of the tree identified by FEC-A and that LSR-D should initiate its switchover to the LSP. Otherwise, LSR-U should remember that it needs to send notification to LSR-D when it receives a make-before-break notification from the upstream LSR for FEC-A and installs a forwarding state for this LSP. LSR-D continues to receive traffic from the old next hop to the root node using one hop RSVP LSP or LFA path until it switches over to the new point-to-multipoint LSP to LSR-U.

The make-before-break functionality with multicast LDP link protection includes the following features:

- Make-before-break capability

An LSR advertises that it is capable of handling make-before-break LSPs using the capability advertisement. If the peer is not make-before-break capable, the make-before-break parameters are not sent to this peer. If an LSR receives a make-before-break parameter from a downstream LSR (LSR-D) but the upstream LSR (LSR-U) is not make-before-break capable, the LSR immediately sends a make-before-break notification to LSR-D, and the make-before-break capable LSP is not established. Instead, the normal LSP is established.

- Make-before-break status code

The make-before-break status code includes:

- 1—make-before-break request
- 2—make-before-break acknowledgment

When a downstream LSR sends a label-mapping message for point-to-multipoint LSP, it includes the make-before-break status code as 1 (request). When the upstream LSR updates the forwarding state for the point-to-multipoint LSP, it informs the

downstream LSR with a notification message containing the make-before-break status code as 2 (acknowledgment). At that point, the downstream LSR does an LSP switchover.

Caveats and Limitations

The Junos OS implementation of the LDP link protection feature has the following caveats and limitations:

- Make-before-break is not supported for the following point-to-multipoint LSPs on an egress LSR:
 - Next-generation multicast virtual private network (MVPN) with virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) label
 - Static LSP
- The following features are not supported:
 - Nonstop active routing for point-to-multipoint LSP in Junos OS Releases 12.3, 13.1 and 13.2
 - Graceful restart switchover point-to-multipoint LSP
 - Link protection for routing instance

Understanding Multicast-Only Fast Reroute

Starting in Junos OS Release 14.1, Multicast-only fast reroute (MoFRR) functionality is available, in which packet loss is minimized in PIM and multipoint LDP domains. MoFRR minimizes packet loss in a network when there is a link failure. It works by enhancing multicast routing protocols like Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) and multipoint Label Distribution Protocol (multipoint LDP). MoFRR is supported on MX Series routers with MPC line cards. As a prerequisite, the router must be set to **network-services enhanced-ip** mode, and all the line-cards in the router must be MPCs.

With MoFRR enabled, join messages are sent on primary and backup upstream paths. Data packets are received from both the primary path and the backup paths. The redundant packets are discarded based on priority (weights that are assigned to the primary and backup paths). When a failure is detected on the primary path, the repair is made by changing the interface on which packets are accepted to the secondary interface. Because the repair is local, it is fast—greatly improving convergence times in the event of a link failure on the primary path.

Currently, the most likely real-world application for MoFRR is streaming IPTV. IPTV streams are multicast as UDP streams. Therefore, any lost packets are not retransmitted, and this can result in a less-than-satisfactory user experience. MoFRR can be used to improve this situation.

When fast reroute is applied to unicast streams, an upstream router preestablishes MPLS label-switched paths (LSPs) or precomputes an IP loop-free alternate (LFA) fast reroute backup path to handle failure of a segment in the downstream path.

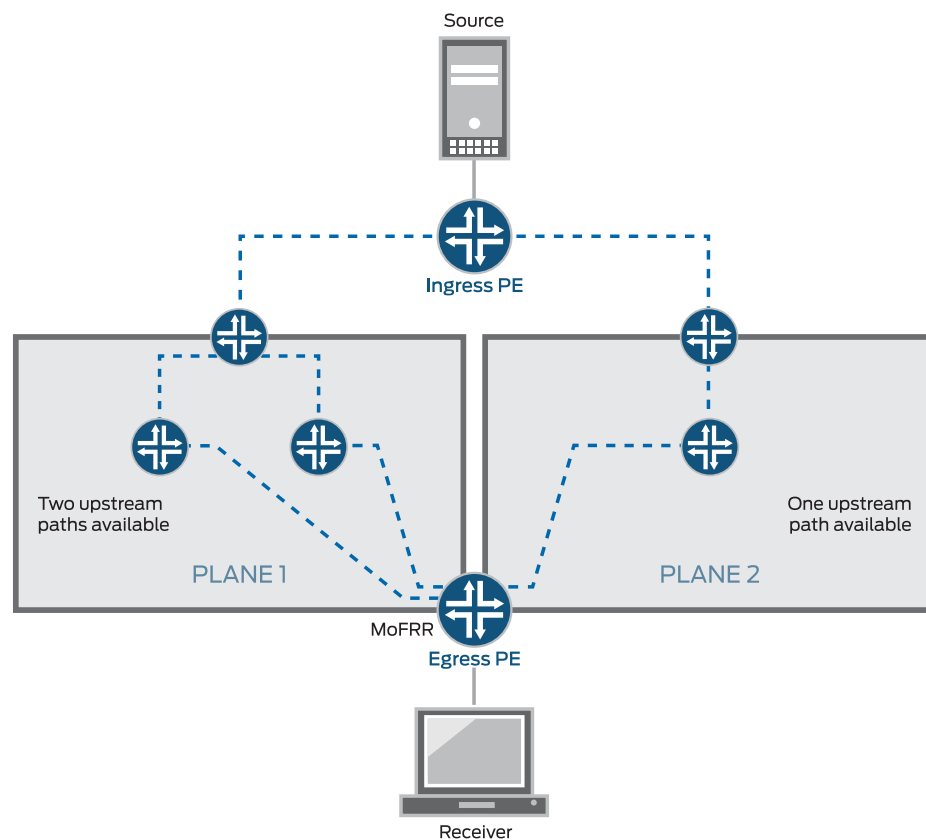
In multicast routing, the traffic distribution graphs are usually originated by the receiver. This is unlike unicast routing, which usually establishes the path from the source to the receiver. Protocols that are capable of establishing multicast distribution graphs are PIM (for IP), multipoint LDP (for MPLS), and RSVP-TE (for MPLS). Of these, PIM and multipoint LDP receivers initiate the distribution graph setup, and therefore these are the two multicast protocols for which MoFRR is supported.

In a multicast tree, performing a reactive repair upon detection of a network-component failure can lead to significant traffic loss due to delay in setting up the alternative path. MoFRR reduces traffic loss in a multicast distribution tree when a network component fails. With MoFRR, one of the downstream routers that supports this feature sets up an alternative path toward the source to receive a backup live stream of the same multicast traffic. When a failure is detected on the primary stream, the MoFRR router switches to the backup stream.

With MoFRR enabled, for each (S,G) entry, two of the available upstream interfaces are used to send a join message and to receive multicast traffic. The protocol attempts to select two disjoint paths if two such paths are available. If disjoint paths are not available, the protocol selects two nondisjoint paths. If two nondisjoint paths are not available, only a primary path is selected with no backup. MoFRR is supported for both IPv4 and IPv6 protocol families.

[Figure 66 on page 692](#) shows two paths from the egress provider edge (PE) router to the ingress PE router.

Figure 66: MoFRR Sample Topology



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When enabled with MoFRR functionality, the egress router sets up two multicast trees, a primary path and a backup path, toward the multicast source for each (S,G). In other words, the egress router propagates the same (S,G) join messages toward two different upstream neighbors, thus creating two multicast trees.

One of the multicast trees goes through plane 1 and the other through plane 2, as shown in [Figure 66 on page 692](#). For each (S,G), the egress PE router forwards traffic received on the primary path and drops traffic received on the backup path.

MoFRR is supported on both equal-cost multipath (ECMP) paths and non-ECMP paths. Unicast loop-free alternate (LFA) routes need to be enabled to support MoFRR on non-ECMP paths. LFA routes are enabled with the **link-protection** statement in the interior gateway protocol (IGP) configuration. When you enable link protection on an OSPF or IS-IS interface, Junos OS creates a backup LFA path to the primary next hop for all destination routes that traverse the protected interface.

Junos OS implements MoFRR in the IP network for IP MoFRR and at the MPLS label-edge router (LER) for multipoint LDP MoFRR.

Multipoint LDP MoFRR is used at the egress node of an MPLS network, where the packets are forwarded to an IP network. In the case of multipoint LDP MoFRR, the two paths toward the upstream PE router are established for receiving two streams of MPLS packets at the LER. One of the streams (the primary) is accepted, and the other one (the backup)

is dropped at the LER. The backup stream is accepted if the primary path fails. A prerequisite for this feature is inband signaling support, as described in [“Understanding Multipoint LDP Inband Signaling for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs” on page 739](#).

PIM Functionality

Junos OS supports MoFRR for shortest-path tree (SPT) joins in PIM source-specific multicast (SSM) and any-source multicast (ASM). MoFRR is supported for both SSM and ASM ranges. To enable MoFRR for (*G) joins, the `mofrr-asm-starg` configuration statement needs to be included. For each group G, either (S,G) or (*G) (not both) will undergo MoFRR. (S,G) always takes precedence over (*G).

With MoFRR enabled, a PIM router propagates join messages on two upstream RPF interfaces to receive multicast traffic on both links for the same join request. Preference is given to two paths that do not converge to the same immediate upstream router. PIM installs appropriate multicast routes with upstream RPF next hops with two (primary and backup) interfaces.

When the primary path fails, the backup path is upgraded to primary, and traffic is forwarded accordingly. If there are alternate paths available, a new backup path is calculated and the appropriate multicast route is updated or installed.

MoFRR can be enabled along with PIM join load balancing (with the `join-load-balance automatic` statement). However, in such cases the distribution of join messages among the links might not be even. When a new ECMP link is added, join messages on the primary path are redistributed and load-balanced. The join messages on the backup path might still follow the same path and might not be evenly redistributed.

MoFRR is enabled with a `[edit routing-options multicast stream-protection]` configuration and is managed by a set of filter policies. When an egress PIM router receives a join message or an IGMP report, the router checks for the MoFRR configuration.

If the MoFRR configuration is not present, PIM sends a join message upstream toward one upstream neighbor (for example, plane 2 in [Figure 66 on page 692](#)).

If the MoFRR configuration is present, Junos OS checks for a policy configuration.

If a policy is not present, Junos OS checks for primary and backup paths (upstream interfaces), and takes the following actions:

- If primary and backup paths are not available—PIM sends a join message upstream toward one upstream neighbor (for example, plane 2 in [Figure 66 on page 692](#)).
- If primary and backup paths are available—PIM sends the join message upstream toward two of the available upstream neighbors. Junos OS sets up primary and secondary multicast paths to receive multicast traffic (for example, plane 1 in [Figure 66 on page 692](#)).

If a policy is present, Junos OS checks whether the policy allows MoFRR for this (S,G), and takes the following actions:

- If the policy check fails—PIM sends a join message upstream toward one upstream neighbor (for example, plane 2 in [Figure 66 on page 692](#)).

- If the policy check passes—Junos OS checks for primary and backup paths (upstream interfaces).
- If the primary and backup paths are not available, PIM sends a join message upstream toward one upstream neighbor (for example, plane 2 in [Figure 66 on page 692](#)).
- If the primary and backup paths are available, PIM sends the join message upstream toward two of the available upstream neighbors. Junos OS sets up primary and secondary multicast paths to receive multicast traffic (for example, plane 1 in [Figure 66 on page 692](#)).

Multipoint LDP Functionality

To avoid MPLS traffic duplication, the usual implementation of multipoint LDP selects only one upstream path. (See section 2.4.1.1. Determining One's 'upstream LSR' in RFC 6388, *Label Distribution Protocol Extensions for Point-to-Multipoint and Multipoint-to-Multipoint Label Switched Paths*.)

For multipoint LDP MoFRR, the multipoint LDP node selects two separate upstream peers and sends two separate labels, one to each upstream peer. The same algorithm described in RFC 6388 is used to select the primary upstream path. The backup upstream path selection again uses the same algorithm but excludes the primary upstream LSR as a candidate. Two streams of MPLS traffic are sent to the egress node from the two different upstream peers. The MPLS traffic from only one of the upstream neighbors is selected as the primary path to accept the traffic, and the other path becomes the backup path. The traffic on the backup path is dropped. When the primary upstream path fails, the traffic from the backup path is then accepted. The multipoint LDP node selects the two upstream paths based on the interior gateway protocol (IGP) root node next hop.

A forwarding equivalency class (FEC) is a group of IP packets that are forwarded in the same manner, over the same path, and with the same forwarding treatment. Normally, the label that is put on a particular packet represents the FEC to which that packet is assigned. In MoFRR, two routes are placed into the mpls.0 table for each FEC—one route for the primary label and the other route for the backup label.

If there are parallel links toward the same immediate upstream node, both parallel links are considered to be the primary. At any point in time, the upstream node sends traffic on only one of the multiple parallel links.

A bud node is an LSR that is an egress LSR, but also has one or more directly connected downstream LSRs. In the case of a bud node, the traffic from the primary upstream path is forwarded to a downstream LSR. If the primary upstream path fails, the MPLS traffic from the backup upstream path is forwarded to the downstream LSR. This means that the downstream LSR next hop is added to both MPLS routes along with the egress next hop.

MoFRR for multipoint LDP is enabled with a **[edit routing-options multicast stream-protection]** configuration and is managed by a set of filter policies.

If the multipoint LDP point-to-multipoint FEC is enabled for MoFRR, the following additional considerations are factored into upstream path selection:

- The targeted LDP sessions are skipped if there is a nontargeted LDP session. If there is a single targeted LDP session, the targeted LDP session is selected, but the corresponding point-to-multipoint FEC loses the MoFRR capability because there is no interface associated with the targeted LDP session.
- All interfaces that belong to the same upstream LSR are considered to be the primary path.
- For any root-node route updates, the upstream path is changed based on the latest next hops from the IGP. If a better path is available, multipoint LDP attempts to switch to the better path.

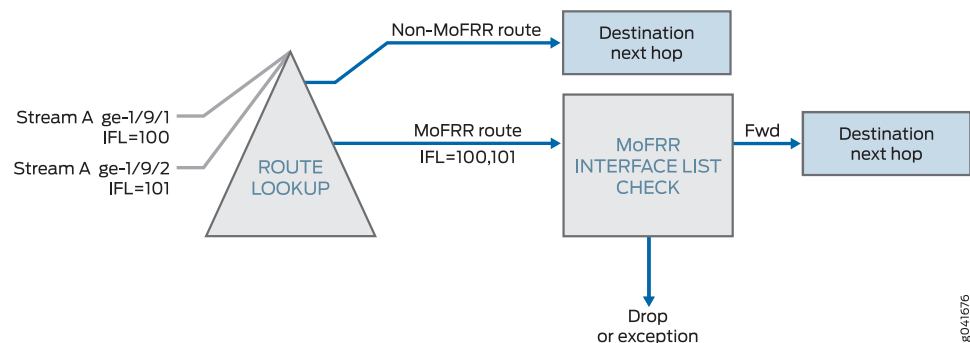
Packet Forwarding

For both PIM and multipoint LDP, multicast source stream selection is performed at the incoming interface. This prevents duplicate streams from being sent across the fabric and prevents multiple route lookups that result in drops, thus preserving fabric bandwidth and maximizing forwarding performance.

For PIM, each IP multicast stream contains the same destination address. Regardless of the interface on which the packets arrive, the packets have the same route. An interface list is attached to the route. Junos OS checks the interface upon which each packet arrives and forwards only those that are from the primary interface. If the interface matches a secondary interface, the packets are dropped. If no match is found, the packets are handled as exceptions in the control plane.

This process is shown in [Figure 67 on page 695](#).

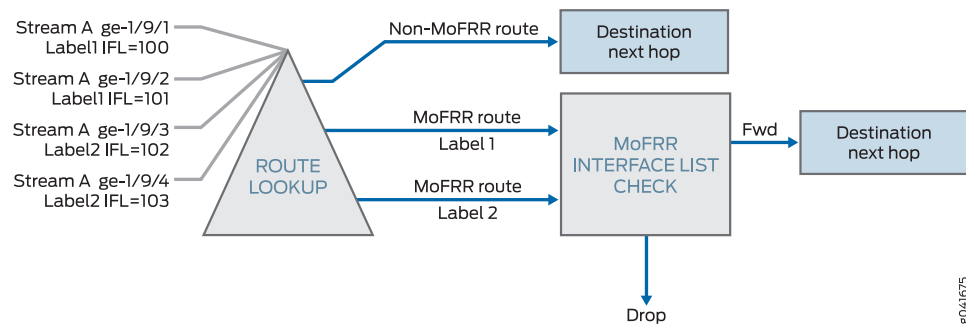
Figure 67: MoFRR IP Route Lookup in the Packet Forwarding Engine



For multipoint LDP, multiple MPLS labels are used to control MoFRR stream selection. Each label represents a separate route, but each references the same interface list check. Only the primary label is forwarded while all others are dropped. Multiple interfaces can receive packets using the same label.

This process is shown in [Figure 68 on page 696](#).

Figure 68: MoFRR MPLS Route Lookup in the Packet Forwarding Engine



Limitations and Caveats

MoFRR has the following limitations and caveats:

- MoFRR failure detection is supported for immediate link protection of the router on which MoFRR is enabled and not on all the links (end-to-end) in the multicast traffic path.
- MoFRR supports FRR on two selected disjoint paths toward the source. Two of the selected upstream neighbors cannot be on the same interface—in other words, two upstream neighbors on a LAN segment. The same is true if the upstream interface happens to be a multicast tunnel interface.
- Detection of the maximum end-to-end disjoint upstream paths is not supported. The egress router only makes sure that there is a disjoint upstream node (the immediate previous hop). PIM and multipoint LDP do not support the equivalent of explicit route objects (EROs). Hence, disjoint upstream path detection is limited to control over the immediately previous hop node. Because of this limitation, the path to the upstream node of the previous hop selected as primary and backup might be shared.
- MoFRR does not apply to multipoint LDP traffic received on an RSVP tunnel because the RSVP tunnel is not associated with any interface.
- Some traffic loss is seen in the following scenarios:
 - A better upstream path becomes available on an egress node.
 - MoFRR is enabled or disabled on the egress node while there is an active traffic stream flowing.
- PIM join load balancing for join messages for backup paths are not supported.
- For a multicast group G, MoFRR is not allowed for both (S,G) and (*,G) join messages. (S,G) join messages have precedence over (*,G).
- MoFRR is not supported for multicast traffic streams that use two different multicast groups. Each (S,G) combination is treated as a unique multicast traffic stream.
- The bidirectional PIM range is not supported for MoFRR.
- PIM dense-mode is not supported for MoFRR.

- Mixed upstream MoFRR is not supported. This refers to PIM multipoint LDP in-band signaling, wherein one upstream path is through multipoint LDP and the second upstream path is through PIM.
- Multicast statistics for the backup traffic stream are not maintained by PIM and therefore are not available in the operational output of **show** commands.
- Multipoint LDP labels as inner labels are not supported.
- If the source is reachable through multiple ingress provider edge (PE) routers, multipoint LDP MoFRR is not supported.
- Targeted upstream sessions are not selected as the upstream node for MoFRR.
- Rate monitoring is not supported.
- Multipoint LDP link protection on the backup path is not supported because there is no support for MoFRR inner labels.

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 14.1, Multicast-only fast reroute (MoFRR) functionality is available, in which packet loss is minimized in PIM and multipoint LDP domains.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute on page 697](#)
- [Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a PIM Domain](#)
- [Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a Multipoint LDP Domain on page 700](#)

Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute

You can configure multicast-only fast reroute (MoFRR) to minimize packet loss in a network when there is a link failure.

When fast reroute is applied to unicast streams, an upstream router preestablishes MPLS label-switched paths (LSPs) or precomputes an IP loop-free alternate (LFA) fast reroute backup path to handle failure of a segment in the downstream path.

In multicast routing, the traffic distribution graphs are usually originated by the receiver. This is unlike unicast routing, which usually establishes the path from the source to the receiver. Protocols that are capable of establishing multicast distribution graphs are PIM (for IP), multipoint LDP (for MPLS) and RSVP-TE (for MPLS). Of these, PIM and multipoint LDP receivers initiate the distribution graph setup, and therefore these are the two multicast protocols for which MoFRR is supported.

MoFRR is supported on MX Series routers with MPC line cards. As a prerequisite, all the line cards in the router must be MPCs.

Make sure that all of the

To configure MoFRR:

1. Set the router to enhanced IP mode.

```
[edit chassis]
user@host# set network-services enhanced-ip
```

2. Enable MoFRR.

```
[edit routing-options multicast]
user@host# set stream-protection
```

3. (Optional) Configure a routing policy that filters for a restricted set of multicast streams to be affected by your MoFRR configuration.

You can apply filters that are based on source or group addresses.

For example:

```
[edit policy-options]
policy-statement mofrr-select {
  term A {
    from {
      source-address-filter 225.1.1.1/32 exact;
    }
    then {
      accept;
    }
  }
  term B {
    from {
      source-address-filter 226.0.0.0/8 orlonger;
    }
    then {
      accept;
    }
  }
  term C {
    from {
      source-address-filter 227.1.1.0/24 orlonger;
      source-address-filter 227.4.1.0/24 orlonger;
      source-address-filter 227.16.1.0/24 orlonger;
    }
    then {
      accept;
    }
  }
  term D {
    from {
      source-address-filter 227.1.1.1/32 exact
    }
    then {
      reject; #MoFRR disabled
    }
  }
  ...
}
```

```
}
```

4. (Optional) If you configured a routing policy to filter the set of to be affected by your MoFRR configuration, apply the policy.

```
[edit routing-options multicast stream-protection]
user@host# set policy policy-name
```

For example:

```
routing-options {
  multicast {
    stream-protection {
      policy mofrr-select
    }
  }
}
```

5. (Optional) In a PIM domain with MoFRR, allow MoFRR to be applied to any-source multicast (ASM) (*G) joins.

This is not supported for multipoint LDP MoFRR.

```
[edit routing-options multicast stream-protection]
user@host# set mofrr-asm-starg
```

6. (Optional) In a PIM domain with MoFRR, allow only a disjoint RPF (an RPF on a separate plane) to be selected as the backup RPF path.

This is not supported for multipoint LDP MoFRR. In a multipoint LDP MoFRR domain, the same label is shared between parallel links to the same upstream neighbor. This is not the case in a PIM domain, where each link forms a neighbor. The **mofrr-disjoint-upstream-only** statement does not allow a backup RPF path to be selected if the path goes to the same upstream neighbor as that of the primary RPF path. This ensures that MoFRR is triggered only on a topology that has multiple RPF upstream neighbors.

```
[edit routing-options multicast stream-protection]
user@host# set mofrr-disjoint-upstream-only
```

7. (Optional) In a PIM domain with MoFRR, prevent sending join messages on the backup path, but retain all other MoFRR functionality.

This is not supported for multipoint LDP MoFRR.

```
[edit routing-options multicast stream-protection]
user@host# set mofrr-no-backup-join
```

8. (Optional) In a PIM domain with MoFRR, allow new primary path selection to be based on the unicast gateway selection for the unicast route to the source and to change when there is a change in the unicast selection, rather than having the backup path be promoted as primary. This ensures that the primary RPF hop is always on the best path.

When you include the **mofrr-primary-selection-by-routing** statement, the backup path is not guaranteed to get promoted to be the new primary path when the primary path goes down.

This is not supported for multipoint LDP MoFRR.

```
[edit routing-options multicast stream-protection]
user@host# set mofrr-primary-path-selection-by-routing
```

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Multicast-Only Fast Reroute on page 690](#)
- [Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a PIM Domain](#)
- [Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a Multipoint LDP Domain on page 700](#)

Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a Multipoint LDP Domain

This example shows how to configure multicast-only fast reroute (MoFRR) to minimize packet loss in a network when there is a link failure.

Multipoint LDP MoFRR is used at the egress node of an MPLS network, where the packets are forwarded to an IP network. In the case of multipoint LDP MoFRR, the two paths toward the upstream provider edge (PE) router are established for receiving two streams of MPLS packets at the label-edge router (LER). One of the streams (the primary) is accepted, and the other one (the backup) is dropped at the LER. The backup stream is accepted if the primary path fails.

- [Requirements on page 700](#)
- [Overview on page 701](#)
- [CLI Quick Configuration on page 702](#)
- [Configuration on page 708](#)
- [Verification on page 712](#)

Requirements

No special configuration beyond device initialization is required before configuring this example.

In a multipoint LDP domain, for MoFRR to work, only the egress PE router needs to have MoFRR enabled. The other routers do not need to support MoFRR.

MoFRR is supported on MX Series platforms with MPC line cards. As a prerequisite, the router must be set to **network-services enhanced-ip** mode, and all the line-cards in the platform must be MPCs.

This example requires Junos OS Release 14.1 or later on the egress PE router.

Overview

In this example, Device R3 is the egress edge router. MoFRR is enabled on this device only.

OSPF is used for connectivity, though any interior gateway protocol (IGP) or static routes can be used.

For testing purposes, routers are used to simulate the source and the receiver. Device R4 and Device R8 are configured to statically join the desired group by using the `set protocols igmp interface interface-name static group group` command. In the case when a real multicast receiver host is not available, as in this example, this static IGMP configuration is useful. On the receivers, to make them listen to the multicast group address, this example uses `set protocols sap listen group`.

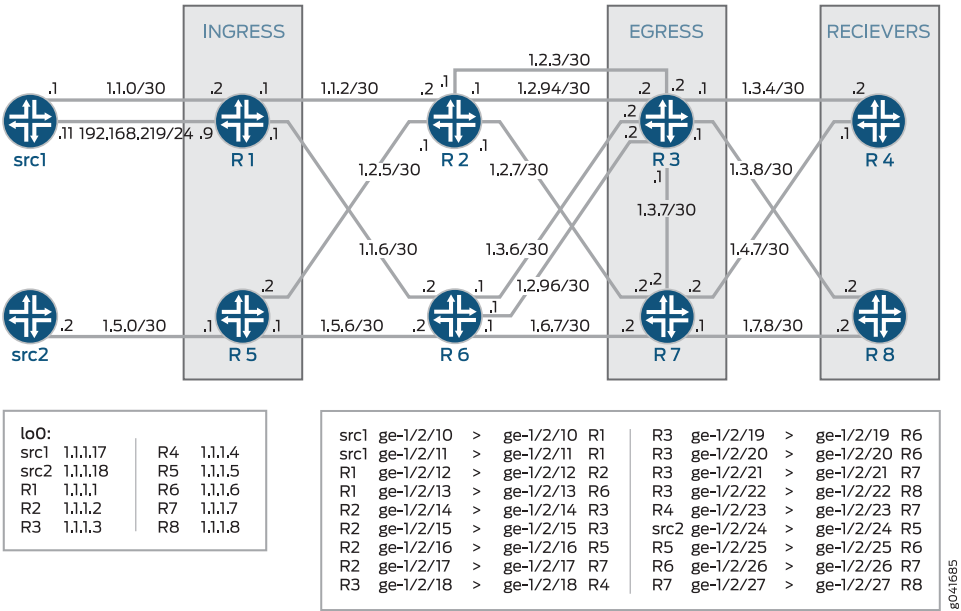
MoFRR configuration includes a policy option that is not shown in this example, but is explained separately. The option is configured as follows:

```
stream-protection {
  policy policy-name;
}
```

Topology

Figure 69 on page 701 shows the sample network.

Figure 69: MoFRR in a Multipoint LDP Domain



“CLI Quick Configuration” on page 702 shows the configuration for all of the devices in Figure 69 on page 701.

The section “Configuration” on page 708 describes the steps on Device R3.

CLI Quick Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

Device src1

```
set interfaces ge-1/2/10 unit 0 description src1-to-R1
set interfaces ge-1/2/10 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.0.1/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/11 unit 0 description src1-to-R1
set interfaces ge-1/2/11 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.219.11/24
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.1.17/32
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
```

Device src2

```
set interfaces ge-1/2/24 unit 0 description src2-to-R5
set interfaces ge-1/2/24 unit 0 family inet address 1.5.0.2/30
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.1.18/32
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
```

Device R1

```
set interfaces ge-1/2/12 unit 0 description R1-to-R2
set interfaces ge-1/2/12 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.2.1/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/12 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/2/13 unit 0 description R1-to-R6
set interfaces ge-1/2/13 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.6.1/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/13 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/2/10 unit 0 description R1-to-src1
set interfaces ge-1/2/10 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.0.2/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/11 unit 0 description R1-to-src1
set interfaces ge-1/2/11 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.219.9/30
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.1.1/32
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols bgp group ibgp local-address 1.1.1.1
set protocols bgp group ibgp export static-route-tobgp
set protocols bgp group ibgp peer-as 10
set protocols bgp group ibgp neighbor 1.1.1.3
set protocols bgp group ibgp neighbor 1.1.1.7
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ldp interface ge-1/2/12.0
set protocols ldp interface ge-1/2/13.0
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
set protocols ldp p2mp
set protocols pim mldp-inband-signalling policy mldppim-ex
set protocols pim rp static address 1.1.1.5
set protocols pim interface lo0.0
set protocols pim interface ge-1/2/10.0
set protocols pim interface ge-1/2/11.0
```

```

set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B from source-address-filter
  192.168.0.0/24 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B from source-address-filter
  192.168.219.11/32 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B then p2mp-lsp-root address
  1.1.1.2
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B then accept
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term A from source-address-filter
  1.1.1.7/32 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term A from source-address-filter
  1.1.0.0/30 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term A then accept
set policy-options policy-statement static-route-tobgp term static from protocol static
set policy-options policy-statement static-route-tobgp term static from protocol direct
set policy-options policy-statement static-route-tobgp term static then accept
set routing-options autonomous-system 10

```

Device R2

```

set interfaces ge-1/2/12 unit 0 description R2-to-R1
set interfaces ge-1/2/12 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.2.2/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/12 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/2/14 unit 0 description R2-to-R3
set interfaces ge-1/2/14 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.3.1/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/14 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/2/16 unit 0 description R2-to-R5
set interfaces ge-1/2/16 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.5.1/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/16 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/2/17 unit 0 description R2-to-R7
set interfaces ge-1/2/17 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.7.1/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/17 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/2/15 unit 0 description R2-to-R3
set interfaces ge-1/2/15 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.94.1/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/15 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.1.2/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ldp interface all
set protocols ldp p2mp
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B from source-address-filter
  192.168.0.0/24 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B from source-address-filter
  192.168.219.11/32 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B then p2mp-lsp-root address
  1.1.1.2
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B then accept
set routing-options autonomous-system 10

```

Device R3

```

set chassis network-services enhanced-ip
set interfaces ge-1/2/14 unit 0 description R3-to-R2
set interfaces ge-1/2/14 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.3.2/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/14 unit 0 family mpls

```

```
set interfaces ge-1/2/18 unit 0 description R3-to-R4
set interfaces ge-1/2/18 unit 0 family inet address 1.3.4.1/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/18 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/2/19 unit 0 description R3-to-R6
set interfaces ge-1/2/19 unit 0 family inet address 1.3.6.2/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/19 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/2/21 unit 0 description R3-to-R7
set interfaces ge-1/2/21 unit 0 family inet address 1.3.7.1/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/21 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/2/22 unit 0 description R3-to-R8
set interfaces ge-1/2/22 unit 0 family inet address 1.3.8.1/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/22 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/2/15 unit 0 description R3-to-R2
set interfaces ge-1/2/15 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.94.2/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/15 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/2/20 unit 0 description R3-to-R6
set interfaces ge-1/2/20 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.96.2/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/20 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.1.3/32 primary
set routing-options autonomous-system 10
set routing-options multicast stream-protection
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols bgp group ibgp local-address 1.1.1.3
set protocols bgp group ibgp peer-as 10
set protocols bgp group ibgp neighbor 1.1.1.1
set protocols bgp group ibgp neighbor 1.1.1.5
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ldp interface all
set protocols ldp p2mp
set protocols pim mldp-inband-signalling policy mldppim-ex
set protocols pim interface lo0.0
set protocols pim interface ge-1/2/18.0
set protocols pim interface ge-1/2/22.0
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B from source-address-filter
  192.168.0.0/24 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B from source-address-filter
  192.168.219.11/32 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B then accept
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term A from source-address-filter
  1.1.0.1/30 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term A then accept
set policy-options policy-statement static-route-tobgp term static from protocol static
set policy-options policy-statement static-route-tobgp term static from protocol direct
set policy-options policy-statement static-route-tobgp term static then accept
```

Device R4	<pre>set interfaces ge-1/2/18 unit 0 description R4-to-R3 set interfaces ge-1/2/18 unit 0 family inet address 1.3.4.2/30 set interfaces ge-1/2/18 unit 0 family mpls set interfaces ge-1/2/23 unit 0 description R4-to-R7 set interfaces ge-1/2/23 unit 0 family inet address 1.4.7.1/30 set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.1.4/32</pre>
-----------	---

```

set protocols igmp interface ge-1/2/18.0 version 3
set protocols igmp interface ge-1/2/18.0 static group 232.1.1.1 group-count 2
set protocols igmp interface ge-1/2/18.0 static group 232.1.1.1 source 192.168.219.11
set protocols igmp interface ge-1/2/18.0 static group 232.2.2.2 source 1.2.7.7
set protocols sap listen 232.1.1.1
set protocols sap listen 232.2.2.2
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols pim mldp-inband-signalling policy mldppim-ex
set protocols pim interface ge-1/2/23.0
set protocols pim interface ge-1/2/18.0
set protocols pim interface lo0.0
set policy-options policy-statement static-route-tobgp term static from protocol static
set policy-options policy-statement static-route-tobgp term static from protocol direct
set policy-options policy-statement static-route-tobgp term static then accept
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B from source-address-filter
    192.168.0.0/24 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B from source-address-filter
    192.168.219.11/32 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B then p2mp-lsp-root address
    1.1.1.2
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B then accept
set routing-options autonomous-system 10

```

Device R5

```

set interfaces ge-1/2/24 unit 0 description R5-to-src2
set interfaces ge-1/2/24 unit 0 family inet address 1.5.0.1/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/16 unit 0 description R5-to-R2
set interfaces ge-1/2/16 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.5.2/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/16 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/2/25 unit 0 description R5-to-R6
set interfaces ge-1/2/25 unit 0 family inet address 1.5.6.1/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/25 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.1.5/32
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols bgp group ibgp local-address 1.1.1.5
set protocols bgp group ibgp export static-route-tobgp
set protocols bgp group ibgp peer-as 10
set protocols bgp group ibgp neighbor 1.1.1.7
set protocols bgp group ibgp neighbor 1.1.1.3
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ldp interface ge-1/2/16.0
set protocols ldp interface ge-1/2/25.0
set protocols ldp p2mp
set protocols pim interface lo0.0
set protocols pim interface ge-1/2/24.0
set policy-options policy-statement static-route-tobgp term static from protocol static
set policy-options policy-statement static-route-tobgp term static from protocol direct
set policy-options policy-statement static-route-tobgp term static then accept
set routing-options autonomous-system 10

```

Device R6

```
set interfaces ge-1/2/13 unit 0 description R6-to-R1
set interfaces ge-1/2/13 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.6.2/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/13 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/2/19 unit 0 description R6-to-R3
set interfaces ge-1/2/19 unit 0 family inet address 1.3.6.1/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/19 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/2/25 unit 0 description R6-to-R5
set interfaces ge-1/2/25 unit 0 family inet address 1.5.6.2/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/25 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/2/26 unit 0 description R6-to-R7
set interfaces ge-1/2/26 unit 0 family inet address 1.6.7.1/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/26 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/2/20 unit 0 description R6-to-R3
set interfaces ge-1/2/20 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.96.1/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/20 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.1.6/30
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ldp interface all
set protocols ldp p2mp
```

Device R7

```
set interfaces ge-1/2/17 unit 0 description R7-to-R2
set interfaces ge-1/2/17 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.7.2/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/17 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/2/21 unit 0 description R7-to-R3
set interfaces ge-1/2/21 unit 0 family inet address 1.3.7.2/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/21 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/2/23 unit 0 description R7-to-R4
set interfaces ge-1/2/23 unit 0 family inet address 1.4.7.2/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/23 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/2/26 unit 0 description R7-to-R6
set interfaces ge-1/2/26 unit 0 family inet address 1.6.7.2/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/26 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/2/27 unit 0 description R7-to-R8
set interfaces ge-1/2/27 unit 0 family inet address 1.7.8.1/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/27 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.1.7/32
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols bgp group ibgp local-address 1.1.1.7
set protocols bgp group ibgp export static-route-tobgp
set protocols bgp group ibgp peer-as 10
set protocols bgp group ibgp neighbor 1.1.1.5
set protocols bgp group ibgp neighbor 1.1.1.1
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ldp interface ge-1/2/17.0
set protocols ldp interface ge-1/2/21.0
set protocols ldp interface ge-1/2/26.0
set protocols ldp p2mp
set protocols pim mldp-inband-signalling policy mldppim-ex
```

```

set protocols pim interface lo0.0
set protocols pim interface ge-1/2/27.0
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B from source-address-filter
  192.168.0.0/24 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B from source-address-filter
  192.168.219.11/32 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B then accept
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term A from source-address-filter
  1.1.0.1/30 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term A then accept
set policy-options policy-statement static-route-tobgp term static from protocol static
set policy-options policy-statement static-route-tobgp term static from protocol direct
set policy-options policy-statement static-route-tobgp term static then accept
set routing-options autonomous-system 10
set routing-options multicast stream-protection policy mldppim-ex

```

Device R8

```

set interfaces ge-1/2/22 unit 0 description R8-to-R3
set interfaces ge-1/2/22 unit 0 family inet address 1.3.8.2/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/22 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/2/27 unit 0 description R8-to-R7
set interfaces ge-1/2/27 unit 0 family inet address 1.7.8.2/30
set interfaces ge-1/2/27 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.1.8/32
set protocols igmp interface ge-1/2/22.0 version 3
set protocols igmp interface ge-1/2/22.0 static group 232.1.1.1 group-count 2
set protocols igmp interface ge-1/2/22.0 static group 232.1.1.1 source 192.168.219.11
set protocols igmp interface ge-1/2/22.0 static group 232.2.2.2 source 1.2.7.7
set protocols sap listen 232.1.1.1
set protocols sap listen 232.2.2.2
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols pim mldp-inband-signalling policy mldppim-ex
set protocols pim interface ge-1/2/27.0
set protocols pim interface ge-1/2/22.0
set protocols pim interface lo0.0
set policy-options policy-statement static-route-tobgp term static from protocol static
set policy-options policy-statement static-route-tobgp term static from protocol direct
set policy-options policy-statement static-route-tobgp term static then accept
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B from source-address-filter
  192.168.0.0/24 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B from source-address-filter
  192.168.219.11/32 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B then p2mp-lsp-root address
  1.1.1.2
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B then accept
set routing-options autonomous-system 10

```

Configuration

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires that you navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure Device R3:

1. Enable enhanced IP mode.

```
[edit chassis]
user@R3# set network-services enhanced-ip
```

2. Configure the device interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@R3# set ge-1/2/14 unit 0 description R3-to-R2
user@R3# set ge-1/2/14 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.3.2/30
user@R3# set ge-1/2/14 unit 0 family mpls
```

```
user@R3# set ge-1/2/18 unit 0 description R3-to-R4
user@R3# set ge-1/2/18 unit 0 family inet address 1.3.4.1/30
user@R3# set ge-1/2/18 unit 0 family mpls
```

```
user@R3# set ge-1/2/19 unit 0 description R3-to-R6
user@R3# set ge-1/2/19 unit 0 family inet address 1.3.6.2/30
user@R3# set ge-1/2/19 unit 0 family mpls
```

```
user@R3# set ge-1/2/21 unit 0 description R3-to-R7
user@R3# set ge-1/2/21 unit 0 family inet address 1.3.7.1/30
user@R3# set ge-1/2/21 unit 0 family mpls
```

```
user@R3# set ge-1/2/22 unit 0 description R3-to-R8
user@R3# set ge-1/2/22 unit 0 family inet address 1.3.8.1/30
user@R3# set ge-1/2/22 unit 0 family mpls
```

```
user@R3# set ge-1/2/15 unit 0 description R3-to-R2
user@R3# set ge-1/2/15 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.94.2/30
user@R3# set ge-1/2/15 unit 0 family mpls
```

```
user@R3# set ge-1/2/20 unit 0 description R3-to-R6
user@R3# set ge-1/2/20 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.96.2/30
user@R3# set ge-1/2/20 unit 0 family mpls
```

```
user@R3# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.1.3/32 primary
```

3. Configure the autonomous system (AS) number.

```
user@R3# set routing-options autonomous-system 10
```

4. Configure the routing policies.

```
[edit policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex]
user@R3# set term B from source-address-filter 192.168.0.0/24 orlonger
user@R3# set term B from source-address-filter 192.168.219.11/32 orlonger
user@R3# set term B then accept
user@R3# set term A from source-address-filter 1.1.0.1/30 orlonger
user@R3# set term A then accept
```

```
[edit policy-options policy-statement static-route-tobgp]
user@R3# set term static from protocol static
user@R3# set term static from protocol direct
user@R3# set term static then accept
```

5. Configure PIM.

```
[edit protocols pim]
user@R3# set mldp-inband-signalling policy mldppim-ex
user@R3# set interface lo0.0
user@R3# set interface ge-1/2/18.0
user@R3# set interface ge-1/2/22.0
```

6. Configure LDP.

```
[edit protocols ldp]
user@R3# set interface all
user@R3# set p2mp
```

7. Configure an IGP or static routes.

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@R3# set traffic-engineering
user@R3# set area 0.0.0.0 interface all
user@R3# set area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
user@R3# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
```

8. Configure internal BGP.

```
[edit protocols bgp group ibgp]
user@R3# set local-address 1.1.1.3
user@R3# set peer-as 10
user@R3# set neighbor 1.1.1.1
user@R3# set neighbor 1.1.1.5
```

9. Configure MPLS and, optionally, RSVP.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@R3# set interface all
```

```
[edit protocols rsvp]
user@R3# set interface all
```

10. Enable MoFRR.

```
[edit routing-options multicast]
user@R3# set stream-protection
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show chassis**, **show interfaces**, **show protocols**, **show policy-options**, and **show routing-options** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@R3# show chassis
network-services enhanced-ip;
```

```
user@R3# show interfaces
```

```
ge-1/2/14 {
  unit 0 {
    description R3-to-R2;
    family inet {
      address 1.2.3.2/30;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-1/2/18 {
  unit 0 {
    description R3-to-R4;
    family inet {
      address 1.3.4.1/30;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-1/2/19 {
  unit 0 {
    description R3-to-R6;
    family inet {
      address 1.3.6.2/30;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-1/2/21 {
  unit 0 {
    description R3-to-R7;
    family inet {
      address 1.3.7.1/30;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-1/2/22 {
  unit 0 {
    description R3-to-R8;
    family inet {
      address 1.3.8.1/30;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-1/2/15 {
  unit 0 {
```

```

        description R3-to-R2;
        family inet {
            address 1.2.94.2/30;
        }
        family mpls;
    }
}
ge-1/2/20 {
    unit 0 {
        description R3-to-R6;
        family inet {
            address 1.2.96.2/30;
        }
        family mpls;
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.15.1/32;
            address 1.1.1.3/32 {
                primary;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

user@R3# show protocols

```

rsvp {
    interface all;
}
mpls {
    interface all;
}
bgp {
    group ibgp {
        local-address 1.1.1.3;
        peer-as 10;
        neighbor 1.1.1.1;
        neighbor 1.1.1.5;
    }
}
ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface all;
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
        interface lo0.0 {
            passive;
        }
    }
}
ldp {
    interface all;
}

```

```
p2mp;
}
pim {
  mldp-inband-signalling {
    policy mldppim-ex;
  }
  interface lo0.0;
  interface ge-1/2/18.0;
  interface ge-1/2/22.0;
}

user@R3# show policy-options
policy-statement mldppim-ex {
  term B {
    from {
      source-address-filter 192.168.0.0/24 orlonger;
      source-address-filter 192.168.219.11/32 orlonger;
    }
    then accept;
  }
  term A {
    from {
      source-address-filter 1.1.0.1/30 orlonger;
    }
    then accept;
  }
}
policy-statement static-route-tobgp {
  term static {
    from protocol [ static direct ];
    then accept;
  }
}

user@R3# show routing-options
autonomous-system 10;
multicast {
  stream-protection;
}
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- [Checking the LDP Point-to-Multipoint Forwarding Equivalency Classes on page 712](#)
- [Examining the Label Information on page 713](#)
- [Checking the Multicast Routes on page 715](#)
- [Checking the LDP Point-to-Multipoint Traffic Statistics on page 716](#)

Checking the LDP Point-to-Multipoint Forwarding Equivalency Classes

Purpose Make sure the MoFRR is enabled, and determine what labels are being used.

Action user@R3> show ldp p2mp fec

```
LDP P2MP FECs:
P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.1, grp: 232.1.1.1, src: 192.168.219.11
MoFRR enabled
Fec type: Egress (Active)
Label: 301568
P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.1, grp: 232.1.1.2, src: 192.168.219.11
MoFRR enabled
Fec type: Egress (Active)
Label: 301600
```

Meaning The output shows that MoFRR is enabled, and it shows that the labels 301568 and 301600 are being used for the two multipoint LDP point-to-multipoint LSPs.

Examining the Label Information

Purpose Make sure that the egress device has two upstream interfaces for the multicast group join.

Action user@R3> show route label 301568 detail

```

mpls.0: 18 destinations, 18 routes (18 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
301568 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  *LDP    Preference: 9
           Next hop type: Flood
           Address: 0x2735208
           Next-hop reference count: 3
           Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 1397
           Address: 0x2735d2c
           Next-hop reference count: 3
           Next hop: 1.3.8.2 via ge-1/2/22.0
           Label operation: Pop
           Load balance label: None;
           Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 1395
           Address: 0x2736290
           Next-hop reference count: 3
           Next hop: 1.3.4.2 via ge-1/2/18.0
           Label operation: Pop
           Load balance label: None;
           State: <Active Int AckRequest MulticastRPF>
           Local AS: 10
           Age: 54:05      Metric: 1
           Validation State: unverified
           Task: LDP
           Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
           AS path: I
           FECs bound to route: P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.1, grp: 232.1.1.1, src:
192.168.219.11
           Primary Upstream : 1.1.1.3:0--1.1.1.2:0
             RPF Nexthops :
               ge-1/2/15.0, 1.2.94.1, Label: 301568, weight: 0x1
               ge-1/2/14.0, 1.2.3.1, Label: 301568, weight: 0x1
           Backup Upstream : 1.1.1.3:0--1.1.1.6:0
             RPF Nexthops :
               ge-1/2/20.0, 1.2.96.1, Label: 301584, weight: 0xffff
               ge-1/2/19.0, 1.3.6.1, Label: 301584, weight: 0xffff

```

user@R3> show route label 301600 detail

```

mpls.0: 18 destinations, 18 routes (18 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
301600 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  *LDP    Preference: 9
           Next hop type: Flood
           Address: 0x27356b4
           Next-hop reference count: 3
           Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 1520
           Address: 0x27350f4
           Next-hop reference count: 3
           Next hop: 1.3.8.2 via ge-1/2/22.0
           Label operation: Pop
           Load balance label: None;
           Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 1481
           Address: 0x273645c
           Next-hop reference count: 3
           Next hop: 1.3.4.2 via ge-1/2/18.0
           Label operation: Pop
           Load balance label: None;
           State: <Active Int AckRequest MulticastRPF>

```

```

Local AS:      10
Age: 54:25      Metric: 1
Validation State: unverified
Task: LDP
Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
AS path: I
FECs bound to route: P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.1, grp: 232.1.1.2, src:
192.168.219.11
  Primary Upstream : 1.1.1.3:0--1.1.1.6:0
    RPF Nexthops :
      ge-1/2/20.0, 1.2.96.1, Label: 301600, weight: 0x1
      ge-1/2/19.0, 1.3.6.1, Label: 301600, weight: 0x1
  Backup Upstream : 1.1.1.3:0--1.1.1.2:0
    RPF Nexthops :
      ge-1/2/15.0, 1.2.94.1, Label: 301616, weight: 0xfffe
      ge-1/2/14.0, 1.2.3.1, Label: 301616, weight: 0xfffe

```

Meaning The output shows the primary upstream paths and the backup upstream paths. It also shows the RPF next hops.

Checking the Multicast Routes

Purpose Examine the IP multicast forwarding table to make sure that there is an upstream RPF interface list, with a primary and a backup interface.

Action user@R3> show ldp p2mp path

```
P2MP path type: Transit/Egress
  Output Session (label): 1.1.1.2:0 (301568) (Primary)
  Egress Nexthops: Interface ge-1/2/18.0
                    Interface ge-1/2/22.0
  RPF Nexthops:    Interface ge-1/2/15.0, 1.2.94.1, 301568, 1
                    Interface ge-1/2/20.0, 1.2.96.1, 301584, 65534
                    Interface ge-1/2/14.0, 1.2.3.1, 301568, 1
                    Interface ge-1/2/19.0, 1.3.6.1, 301584, 65534
  Attached FECs:   P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.1, grp: 232.1.1.1, src: 192.168.219.11
(Active)
P2MP path type: Transit/Egress
  Output Session (label): 1.1.1.6:0 (301584) (Backup)
  Egress Nexthops: Interface ge-1/2/18.0
                    Interface ge-1/2/22.0
  RPF Nexthops:    Interface ge-1/2/15.0, 1.2.94.1, 301568, 1
                    Interface ge-1/2/20.0, 1.2.96.1, 301584, 65534
                    Interface ge-1/2/14.0, 1.2.3.1, 301568, 1
                    Interface ge-1/2/19.0, 1.3.6.1, 301584, 65534
  Attached FECs:   P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.1, grp: 232.1.1.1, src: 192.168.219.11
(Active)
P2MP path type: Transit/Egress
  Output Session (label): 1.1.1.6:0 (301600) (Primary)
  Egress Nexthops: Interface ge-1/2/18.0
                    Interface ge-1/2/22.0
  RPF Nexthops:    Interface ge-1/2/15.0, 1.2.94.1, 301616, 65534
                    Interface ge-1/2/20.0, 1.2.96.1, 301600, 1
                    Interface ge-1/2/14.0, 1.2.3.1, 301616, 65534
                    Interface ge-1/2/19.0, 1.3.6.1, 301600, 1
  Attached FECs:   P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.1, grp: 232.1.1.2, src: 192.168.219.11
(Active)
P2MP path type: Transit/Egress
  Output Session (label): 1.1.1.2:0 (301616) (Backup)
  Egress Nexthops: Interface ge-1/2/18.0
                    Interface ge-1/2/22.0
  RPF Nexthops:    Interface ge-1/2/15.0, 1.2.94.1, 301616, 65534
                    Interface ge-1/2/20.0, 1.2.96.1, 301600, 1
                    Interface ge-1/2/14.0, 1.2.3.1, 301616, 65534
                    Interface ge-1/2/19.0, 1.3.6.1, 301600, 1
  Attached FECs:   P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.1, grp: 232.1.1.2, src: 192.168.219.11
(Active)
```

Meaning The output shows primary and backup sessions, and RPF next hops.

Checking the LDP Point-to-Multipoint Traffic Statistics

Purpose Make sure that both primary and backup statistics are listed.

Action user@R3> `show ldp traffic-statistics p2mp`

P2MP FEC Statistics:

FEC(root_addr:lsp_id/grp,src)	Next hop	Packets	Bytes
Shared			
1.1.1.1:232.1.1.1,192.168.219.11, Label: 301568	1.3.8.2	0	0
No	1.3.4.2	0	0
No			
1.1.1.1:232.1.1.1,192.168.219.11, Label: 301584, Backup route	1.3.4.2	0	0
No	1.3.8.2	0	0
No			
1.1.1.1:232.1.1.2,192.168.219.11, Label: 301600	1.3.8.2	0	0
No	1.3.4.2	0	0
No			
1.1.1.1:232.1.1.2,192.168.219.11, Label: 301616, Backup route	1.3.4.2	0	0
No	1.3.8.2	0	0
No			

Meaning The output shows both primary and backup routes with the labels.

- Related Documentation**
- [Understanding Multicast-Only Fast Reroute on page 690](#)
 - [Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute on page 697](#)
 - *Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a PIM Domain*

Example: Configuring LDP Downstream on Demand

This example shows how to configure LDP downstream on demand. LDP is commonly configured using downstream unsolicited advertisement mode, meaning label advertisements for all routes are received from all LDP peers. As service providers integrate the access and aggregation networks into a single MPLS domain, LDP downstream on demand is needed to distribute the bindings between the access and aggregation networks and to reduce the processing requirements for the control plane.

Downstream nodes could potentially receive tens of thousands of label bindings from upstream aggregation nodes. Instead of learning and storing all label bindings for all possible loopback addresses within the entire MPLS network, the downstream aggregation node can be configured using LDP downstream on demand to only request the label

bindings for the FECs corresponding to the loopback addresses of those egress nodes on which it has services configured.

- [Requirements on page 718](#)
- [Overview on page 718](#)
- [Configuration on page 718](#)
- [Verification on page 721](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- M Series router
- Junos OS 12.2

Overview

You can enable LDP downstream on demand label advertisement for an LDP session by including the [downstream-on-demand](#) statement at the [\[edit protocols ldp session\]](#) hierarchy level. If you have configured downstream on demand, the Juniper Networks router advertises the downstream on demand request to its peer routers. For a downstream on demand session to be established between two routers, both have to advertise downstream on demand mode during LDP session establishment. If one router advertises downstream unsolicited mode and the other advertises downstream on demand, downstream unsolicited mode is used.

Configuration

Configuring LDP Downstream on Demand

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure a LDP downstream on demand policy and then configure that policy and enable LDP downstream on demand on the LDP session:

1. Configure the downstream on demand policy (DOD-Request-Loopbacks in this example).

This policy causes the router to forward label request messages only to the FECs that are matched by the DOD-Request-Loopbacks policy.

```
[edit policy-options]
user@host# set prefix-list Request-Loopbacks 10.1.1.1/32
user@host# set prefix-list Request-Loopbacks 10.1.1.2/32
user@host# set prefix-list Request-Loopbacks 10.1.1.3/32
user@host# set prefix-list Request-Loopbacks 10.1.1.4/32
user@host# set policy-statement DOD-Request-Loopbacks term 1 from prefix-list
Request-Loopbacks
user@host# set policy-statement DOD-Request-Loopbacks term 1 then accept
```

2. Specify the DOD-Request-Loopbacks policy using the [dod-request-policy](#) statement at the [\[edit protocols ldp\]](#) hierarchy level.

The policy specified with the **dod-request-policy** statement is used to identify the prefixes to send label request messages. This policy is similar to an egress policy or an import policy. When processing routes from the inet.0 routing table, the Junos OS software checks for routes matching the **DOD-Request-Loopbacks** policy (in this example). If the route matches the policy and the LDP session is negotiated with DOD advertisement mode, label request messages are sent to the corresponding downstream LDP session.

```
[edit protocols ldp]
user@host# set dod-request-policy DOD-Request-Loopbacks
```

3. Include the **downstream-on-demand** statement in the configuration for the LDP session to enable downstream on demand distribution mode.

```
[edit protocols ldp]
user@host# set session 1.1.1.1 downstream-on-demand
```

Distributing LDP Downstream on Demand Routes into Labeled BGP

Step-by-Step Procedure

To distribute LDP downstream on demand routes into labeled BGP, use a BGP export policy.

1. Configure the LDP route policy (**redistribute_ldp** in this example).

```
[edit policy-options]
user@host# set policy-statement redistribute_ldp term 1 from protocol ldp
user@host# set policy-statement redistribute_ldp term 1 from tag 1000
user@host# set policy-statement redistribute_ldp term 1 then accept
```

2. Include the LDP route policy, **redistribute_ldp** in the BGP configuration (as a part of the BGP group configuration **ebgp-to-abr** in this example).

BGP forwards the LDP routes based on the **redistribute_ldp** policy to the remote PE router

```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@host# set group ebgp-to-abr type external
user@host# set group ebgp-to-abr local-address 192.168.0.1
user@host# set group ebgp-to-abr peer-as 65319
user@host# set group ebgp-to-abr local-as 65320
user@host# set group ebgp-to-abr neighbor 192.168.6.1 family inet unicast
user@host# set group ebgp-to-abr neighbor 192.168.6.1 family inet labeled-unicast
rib inet.3
user@host# set group ebgp-to-abr neighbor 192.168.6.1 export redistribute_ldp
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To restrict label propagation to other routers configured in downstream unsolicited mode (instead of downstream on demand), configure the following policies:

1. Configure the **dod-routes** policy to accept routes from LDP.

```
user@host# set policy-options policy-statement dod-routes term 1 from protocol ldp
```

```

user@host# set policy-options policy-statement dod-routes term 1 from tag
1145307136
user@host# set policy-options policy-statement dod-routes term 1 then accept

```

2. Configure the **do-not-propagate-du-sessions** policy to not forward routes to neighbors 1.1.1.1, 2.2.2.2, and 3.3.3.3.

```

user@host# set policy-options policy-statement do-not-propagate-du-sessions
term 1 to neighbor 1.1.1.1
user@host# set policy-options policy-statement do-not-propagate-du-sessions
term 1 to neighbor 2.2.2.2
user@host# set policy-options policy-statement do-not-propagate-du-sessions
term 1 to neighbor 3.3.3.3
user@host# set policy-options policy-statement do-not-propagate-du-sessions
term 1 then reject

```

3. Configure the **filter-dod-on-du-sessions** policy to prevent the routes examined by the **dod-routes** policy from being forwarded to the neighboring routers defined in the **do-not-propagate-du-sessions** policy.

```

user@host# set policy-options policy-statement filter-dod-routes-on-du-sessions
term 1 from policy dod-routes
user@host# set policy-options policy-statement filter-dod-routes-on-du-sessions
term 1 to policy do-not-propagate-du-sessions

```

4. Specify the **filter-dod-routes-on-du-session** policy as the export policy for BGP group **ebgp-to-abr**.

```

[edit protocols bgp]
user@host# set group ebgp-to-abr neighbor 192.168.6.2 export
filter-dod-routes-on-du-sessions

```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show policy-options** and **show protocols ldp** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```

user@host#
show policy-options
prefix-list Request-Loopbacks {
  10.1.1.1/32;
  10.1.1.2/32;
  10.1.1.3/32;
  10.1.1.4/32;
}
policy-statement DOD-Request-Loopbacks {
  term 1 {
    from {
      prefix-list Request-Loopbacks;
    }
    then accept;
  }
}
policy-statement redistribute_ldp {

```

```

    term 1 {
        from {
            protocol ldp;
            tag 1000;
        }
        then accept;
    }
}

user@host#
show protocols ldp
dod-request-policy DOD-Request-Loopbacks;
session 1.1.1.1 {
    downstream-on-demand;
}

user@host#
show protocols bgp
group ebgp-to-abr {
    type external;
    local-address 192.168.0.1;
    peer-as 65319;
    local-as 65320;
    neighbor 192.168.6.1 {
        family inet {
            unicast;
            labeled-unicast {
                rib {
                    inet.3;
                }
            }
        }
        export redistribute_ldp;
    }
}

```

Verification

Verifying Label Advertisement Mode

Purpose Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

Use the **show ldp session** command to verify the status of the label advertisement mode for the LDP session.

Action Issue the **show ldp session** and **show ldp session detail** commands:

- The following command output for the **show ldp session** command indicates that the **Adv. Mode** (label advertisement mode) is **DOD** (meaning the LDP downstream on demand session is operational):

```
user@host> show ldp session
  Address           State      Connection    Hold time  Adv. Mode
  1.1.1.2           Operational Open           22         DOD
```

- The following command output for the **show ldp session detail** command indicates that the **Local Label Advertisement mode** is **Downstream unsolicited**, the default value (meaning downstream on demand is not configured on the local session). Conversely, the **Remote Label Advertisement mode** and the **Negotiated Label Advertisement mode** both indicate that **Downstream on demand** is configured on the remote session

```
user@host> show ldp session detail
Address: 1.1.1.2, State: Operational, Connection: Open, Hold time: 24
Session ID: 1.1.1.1:0--1.1.1.2:0
Next keepalive in 4 seconds
Passive, Maximum PDU: 4096, Hold time: 30, Neighbor count: 1
Neighbor types: configured-tunneled
Keepalive interval: 10, Connect retry interval: 1
Local address: 1.1.1.1, Remote address: 1.1.1.2
Up for 17:54:52
Capabilities advertised: none
Capabilities received: none
Protection: disabled
Local - Restart: disabled, Helper mode: enabled,
Remote - Restart: disabled, Helper mode: enabled
Local maximum neighbor reconnect time: 120000 msec
Local maximum neighbor recovery time: 240000 msec
Local Label Advertisement mode: Downstream unsolicited
Remote Label Advertisement mode: Downstream on demand
Negotiated Label Advertisement mode: Downstream on demand
Nonstop routing state: Not in sync
Next-hop addresses received:
  1.1.1.2
```

Configuring LDP Native IPv6 Support

LDP is supported in an IPv6-only network, and in an IPv6 or IPv4 dual-stack network as described in *RFC 7552*. Configure the address family as **inet** for IPv4 or **inet6** for IPv6 or both, and the transport preference to be either **IPv4** or **IPv6**. The **dual-transport** statement allows Junos OS LDP to establish the TCP connection over IPv4 with IPv4 neighbors, and over IPv6 with IPv6 neighbors as a single-stack LSR. The **inet-lsr-id** and **inet6-lsr-id** IDs are the two LSR IDs that have to be configured to establish an LDP session over IPv4 and IPv6 TCP transport. These two IDs should be non-zero and must be configured with different values.

Before you configure IPv6 as dual-stack, be sure you configure the routing and signaling protocols.

To configure LDP native IPv6 support, you must do the following:

1. Enable forwarding equivalence class (FEC) deaggregation in order to use different labels for different address families.

```
[edit protocols ldp]
set deaggregate
```

2. Configure LDP address families.

```
[edit protocols ldp]
set family inet6
set family inet
```

3. Configure the **transport-preference** statement to select the preferred transport for the TCP connection when both IPv4 and IPv6 are enabled. By default, IPv6 is used as the TCP transport for establishing an LDP connection.

```
[edit protocols ldp]
set transport-preference ipv4
```

4. (Optional) Configure dual-transport to allow LDP to establish a separate IPv4 session with an IPv4 neighbor, and an IPv6 session with an IPv6 neighbor. Configure **inet-lsr-id** as the LSR ID for IPv4, and **inet6-lsr-id** as the LSR ID for IPv6.

```
[edit protocols ldp dual-transport]
set inet-lsr-id inet-lsr-id
set inet6-lsr-id inet6-lsr-id
```

For example, configure `inet-lsr-id` as 10.255.0.1, and `inet6-lsr-id` as 1.1.1.1.

```
[edit protocols ldp dual-transport]
set inet-lsr-id 10.255.0.1
set inet6-lsr-id 1.1.1.1
```

- Related Documentation**
- [LDP Native IPv6 Support Overview on page 631](#)
 - [Example: Configuring LDP Native IPv6 Support on page 723](#)

Example: Configuring LDP Native IPv6 Support

This example shows how to allow the Junos OS Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) to establish the TCP connection over IPv4 with IPv4 neighbors, and over IPv6 with IPv6 neighbors as a single-stack LSR. This helps avoid tunneling of IPv6 over IPv4 MPLS core with IPv4-signaled MPLS label-switched paths (LSPs).

- [Requirements on page 724](#)
- [Overview on page 724](#)
- [Configuration on page 724](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Two MX Series routers
- Junos OS Release 16.1 or later running on all devices

Before you configure IPv6 as dual-stack, be sure you configure the routing and signaling protocols.

Overview

LDP is supported in an IPv6 only network, and in an IPv6 or IPv4 dual-stack network as described in *RFC 7552*. Configure the address family as **inet** for IPv4 or **inet6** for IPv6. By default, IPv6 is used as the TCP transport for the LDP session with its peers when both IPv4 and IPv6 are enabled. The dual-transport statement allows Junos LDP to establish the TCP connection over IPv4 with IPv4 neighbors, and over IPv6 with IPv6 neighbors as a single-stack LSR. The **inet-lsr-id** and **inet6-lsr-id** are the two LSR IDs that have to be configured to establish an LDP session over IPv4 and IPv6 TCP transport. These two IDs should be non-zero and must be configured with different values.

Topology

Figure 70 on page 724 shows the LDP IPv6 configured as dual-stack on Device R1 and Device R2.

Figure 70: Example LDP Native IPv6 Support



Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level, and then enter **commit** from configuration mode.

```
R1 set interfaces ge-1/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.12.1/24
set interfaces ge-1/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/0/0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:0:12::/64 eui-64
set interfaces ge-1/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.1/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.1720.1600.1010.00
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8::1/128
set protocols isis interface ge-1/0/0.0
set protocols isis interface lo0.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-1/0/0.0
set protocols ldp deaggregate
set protocols ldp interface ge-1/0/0.0
```

```

set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
set protocols ldp family inet6
set protocols ldp family inet

```

```

R2  set interfaces ge-1/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.12.2/24
    set interfaces ge-1/0/1 unit 0 family iso
    set interfaces ge-1/0/1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:0:12::/64 eui-64
    set interfaces ge-1/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
    set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.0.2/32
    set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0001.1720.1600.2020.00
    set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8::2/128
    set protocols isis interface ge-1/0/1.0
    set protocols isis interface lo0.0
    set protocols mpls interface ge-1/0/1.0
    set protocols ldp deaggregate
    set protocols ldp interface ge-1/0/1.0
    set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
    set protocols ldp family inet6
    set protocols ldp family inet

```

Configuring R1

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires that you navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see “Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode” in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure Device R1:

1. Configure the interfaces.


```

[edit interfaces]
set ge-1/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.12.1/24
set ge-1/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set ge-1/0/0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2001:db8:0:12::/64 eui-64
set ge-1/0/0 unit 0 family mpls

```
2. Assign a loopback address to the device.


```

[edit interfaces lo0 unit 0]
set family inet address 10.255.0.1/32
set family iso address 49.0001.1720.1600.1010.00
set family inet6 address 2001:db8::1/128

```
3. Configure the IS-IS interfaces.


```

[edit protocols isis]
set interface ge-1/0/0.0
set interface lo0.0

```
4. Configure MPLS to use LDP interfaces on the device.


```

[edit protocols mpls]
set protocols mpls interface ge-1/0/0.0
set interface ge-1/0/0.0

```

```
set interface lo0.0
```

5. Enable forwarding equivalence class (FEC) deaggregation in order to use different labels for different address families.

```
[edit protocols ldp]  
set deaggregate
```

6. Configure LDP address families.

```
[edit protocols ldp]  
set family inet6  
set family inet
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces** and **show protocols** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@R1# show interfaces  
ge-1/0/0 {  
  unit 0 {  
    family inet {  
      address 192.168.12.1/24;  
    }  
    family iso;  
    family inet6 {  
      address 2001:db8:0:12::/64 {  
        eui-64;  
      }  
    }  
    family mpls;  
  }  
}  
lo0 {  
  unit 0 {  
    family inet {  
      address 10.255.0.1/32;  
    }  
    family iso {  
      address 49.0001.1720.1600.1010.00  
    }  
    family inet6 {  
      address 2001:db8::1/128;  
    }  
  }  
}  
  
user@R1# show protocols  
mpls {  
  interface ge-1/0/0.0;  
}  
isis {  
  interface ge-1/0/0.0;
```

```

    interface lo0.0;
  }
  ldp {
    deaggregate;
    interface ge-1/0/0.0;
    interface lo0.0;
    family {
      inet6;
      inet;
    }
  }
}

```

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- [Verifying the Route Entries in the mpls.0 Table on page 727](#)
- [Verifying the Route Entries in the inet.3 Table on page 728](#)
- [Verifying the Route Entries in the inet6.3 Table on page 728](#)
- [Verifying the LDP Database on page 728](#)
- [Verifying the LDP Neighbor Information on page 729](#)
- [Verifying the LDP Session Information on page 730](#)

Verifying the Route Entries in the mpls.0 Table

Purpose Display mpls.0 route table information.

Action On Device R1, from operational mode, run the **show route table mpls.0** command to display mpls.0 route table information.

```

user@R1> show route table mpls.0
mpls.0: 8 destinations, 8 routes (8 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

0          *[MPLS/0] 05:19:58, metric 1
            Receive
1          *[MPLS/0] 05:19:58, metric 1
            Receive
2          *[MPLS/0] 05:19:58, metric 1
            Receive
13         *[MPLS/0] 05:19:58, metric 1
            Receive
299824     *[LDP/9] 04:28:45, metric 1
            > to fe80::21f:1200:cb6:4c8d via ge-1/0/0.0, Pop
299824(S=0) *[LDP/9] 04:28:45, metric 1
            > to fe80::21f:1200:cb6:4c8d via ge-1/0/0.0, Pop
299888     *[LDP/9] 00:56:12, metric 1
            > to 192.168.12.2 via ge-1/0/0.0, Pop
299888(S=0) *[LDP/9] 00:56:12, metric 1
            > to 192.168.12.2 via ge-1/0/0.0, Pop

```

Meaning The output shows the mpls.0 route table information.

Verifying the Route Entries in the inet.3 Table

Purpose Display inet.3 route table information.

Action On Device R1, from operational mode, run the **show route table inet.3** command to display inet.3 route table information.

```
user@R1> show route table inet.3
inet.3: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.255.0.2/32      *[LDP/9] 00:58:38, metric 1
                  > to 192.168.12.2 via ge-1/0/0.0
```

Meaning The output shows the inet.3 route table information.

Verifying the Route Entries in the inet6.3 Table

Purpose Display inet6.3 route table information.

Action On Device R1, from operational mode, run the **show route table inet6.3** command to display inet6.3 route table information.

```
user@R1> show route table inet6.3

inet6.3: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

2001:db8::2/128   *[LDP/9] 04:31:17, metric 1
                  > to fe80::21f:1200:cb6:4c8d via ge-1/0/0.0
```

Meaning The output shows the inet6.3 route table information.

Verifying the LDP Database

Purpose Display the LDP database information.

Action On Device R1, from operational mode, run the **show ldp database** command to display LDP database information.

```
user@R1> show ldp database
```

```
Input label database, 10.255.0.1:0--10.255.0.2:0  
Labels received: 3
```

Label	Prefix
299840	10.255.0.1/32
3	10.255.0.2/32
299808	2001:db8::1/128
3	2001:db8::2/128

```
Output label database, 10.255.0.1:0--10.255.0.2:0  
Labels advertised: 3
```

Label	Prefix
3	10.255.0.1/32
299888	10.255.0.2/32
3	2001:db8::1/128
299824	2001:db8::2/128

Meaning The output shows the entries in the LDP database.

Verifying the LDP Neighbor Information

Purpose Display the LDP neighbor information.

Action On Device R1, from operational mode, run the **show ldp neighbor** and **show ldp neighbor extensive** commands to display LDP neighbor information.

```
user@R1> show ldp neighbor
```

Address	Interface	Label space ID	Hold time
fe80::21f:1200:cb6:4c8d	ge-1/0/0.0	10.255.0.2:0	12
192.168.12.2	ge-1/0/0.0	10.255.0.2:0	11

```
user@R1> show ldp neighbor extensive
```

Address	Interface	Label space ID	Hold time
192.168.12.2	ge-1/0/0.0	10.255.0.2:0	11

Transport address: 10.255.0.2, Transport preference: IPv6, Configuration

sequence: 10

Up for 00:04:35

Reference count: 1

Hold time: 15, Proposed local/peer: 15/15

Hello flags: none

Neighbor types: discovered

Address	Interface	Label space ID	Hold time
fe80::21f:1200:cb6:4c8d	ge-1/0/0.0	10.255.0.2:0	14

Transport address: 2001:db8::2, Transport preference: IPv6, Configuration

sequence: 10

Up for 00:04:35

Reference count: 1

Hold time: 15, Proposed local/peer: 15/15

Hello flags: none

Neighbor types: discovered

Meaning The output shows LDP neighbor information of both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

Verifying the LDP Session Information

Purpose Display the LDP session information.

Action On Device R1, from operational mode, run the **show ldp session** and **show ldp session extensive** commands to display LDP session information.

```
user@R1> show ldp session
```

```
session
```

Address	State	Connection	Hold time	Adv. Mode
2001:db8::2	Operational	Open	20	DU

```
user@R1> show ldp session extensive
```

```
Address: 2001:db8::2, State: Operational, Connection: Open, Hold time: 29
```

```
Session ID: 10.255.0.1:0--10.255.0.2:0
```

```
Next keepalive in 9 seconds
```

```
Passive, Maximum PDU: 4096, Hold time: 30, Neighbor count: 1
```

```
Neighbor types: discovered
```

```
Keepalive interval: 10, Connect retry interval: 1
```

```
Local address: 2001:db8::1, Remote address: 2001:db8::2
```

```
Up for 00:05:31
```

```
Capabilities advertised: none
```

```
Capabilities received: none
```

```
Protection: disabled
```

```
Session flags: none
```

```
Local - Restart: disabled, Helper mode: enabled
```

```
Remote - Restart: disabled, Helper mode: enabled
```

```
Local maximum neighbor reconnect time: 120000 msec
```

```
Local maximum neighbor recovery time: 240000 msec
```

```
Local Label Advertisement mode: Downstream unsolicited
```

```
Remote Label Advertisement mode: Downstream unsolicited
```

```
Negotiated Label Advertisement mode: Downstream unsolicited
```

```
MTU discovery: disabled
```

```
Nonstop routing state: Not in sync
```

```
Next-hop addresses received:
```

```
10.255.0.2
```

```
192.168.12.2
```

```
2001:db8::2
```

```
fe80::21f:1200:cb6:4c8d
```

```
Queue depth: 0
```

Message type	Total		Last 5 seconds	
	Sent	Received	Sent	Received
Initialization	1	1	0	0
Keepalive	34	34	0	0
Notification	0	0	0	0
Address	1	1	0	0
Address withdraw	0	0	0	0
Label mapping	3	3	0	0
Label request	0	0	0	0
Label withdraw	0	0	0	0
Label release	0	0	0	0
Label abort	0	0	0	0

Meaning The output displays information for the LDP session using IPv6 as the TCP transport.

Configure transport-preference to Select the Preferred Transport

CLI Quick Configuration You can configure the **transport-preference** statement to select the preferred transport for a TCP connection when both IPv4 and IPv6 are enabled. By default, IPv6 is used as TCP transport for establishing an LDP connection.

- (Optional) Configure the transport preference for an LDP connection.

```
[edit protocols ldp]  
set transport-preference ipv4
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show protocols** command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@R1# show protocols  
mpls {  
  interface ge-1/0/0.0;  
}  
isis {  
  interface ge-1/0/0.0;  
  interface lo0.0;  
}  
ldp {  
  deaggregate;  
  interface ge-1/0/0.0;  
  interface lo0.0;  
  family {  
    inet6;  
    inet;  
  }  
  transport-preference ipv4;  
}
```

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- [Verifying the LDP Neighbor Information on page 732](#)
- [Verifying the LDP Session Information on page 733](#)

Verifying the LDP Neighbor Information

Purpose Display the LDP neighbor information.

Action On Device R1, from operational mode, run the **show ldp neighbor extensive** command to display LDP neighbor information.

```
user@R1> show ldp neighbor extensive
Address                               Interface      Label space ID  Hold time
192.168.12.2                          ge-1/0/0.0    10.255.0.2:0    14
  Transport address: 10.255.0.2, Transport preference: IPv4, Configuration
sequence: 9
  Up for 00:00:14
  Reference count: 1
  Hold time: 15, Proposed local/peer: 15/15
  Hello flags: none
  Neighbor types: discovered
Address                               Interface      Label space ID  Hold time
fe80::21f:1200:cb6:4c8d               ge-1/0/0.0    10.255.0.2:0    14
  Transport address: 2001:db8::2, Transport preference: IPv4, Configuration
sequence: 9
  Up for 00:00:14
  Reference count: 1
  Hold time: 15, Proposed local/peer: 15/15
  Hello flags: none
  Neighbor types: discovered
```

Meaning The output shows LDP neighbor information for both the IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

Verifying the LDP Session Information

Purpose Display the LDP session information.

Action On Device R1, from operational mode, run the **show ldp session extensive** command to display LDP session information.

```

user@R1> show ldp session extensive
Address: 10.255.0.2, State: Operational, Connection: Open, Hold time: 24
  Session ID: 10.255.0.1:0--10.255.0.2:0
  Next keepalive in 4 seconds
  Passive, Maximum PDU: 4096, Hold time: 30, Neighbor count: 2
  Neighbor types: discovered
  Keepalive interval: 10, Connect retry interval: 1
  Local address: 10.255.0.1, Remote address: 10.255.0.2
  Up for 00:05:26
  Capabilities advertised: none
  Capabilities received: none
  Protection: disabled
  Session flags: none
  Local - Restart: disabled, Helper mode: enabled
  Remote - Restart: disabled, Helper mode: enabled
  Local maximum neighbor reconnect time: 120000 msec
  Local maximum neighbor recovery time: 240000 msec
  Local Label Advertisement mode: Downstream unsolicited
  Remote Label Advertisement mode: Downstream unsolicited
  Negotiated Label Advertisement mode: Downstream unsolicited
  MTU discovery: disabled
  Nonstop routing state: Not in sync
  Next-hop addresses received:
    10.255.0.2
    192.168.12.2
    2001:db8::2
    fe80::21f:1200:cb6:4c8d
  Queue depth: 0

```

Message type	Total		Last 5 seconds	
	Sent	Received	Sent	Received
Initialization	1	1	0	0
Keepalive	33	33	1	1
Notification	0	0	0	0
Address	2	2	0	0
Address withdraw	0	0	0	0
Label mapping	6	6	0	0
Label request	0	0	0	0
Label withdraw	0	0	0	0
Label release	0	0	0	0
Label abort	0	0	0	0

Meaning The output displays information for the LDP session using IPv6 as the TCP transport.

Configure dual-transport to Establish Separate Sessions for IPv4 with an IPv4 Neighbor and IPv6 with an IPv6 Neighbor

Step-by-Step Procedure You can configure the **dual-transport** statement to allow LDP to establish a separate IPv4 session with an IPv4 neighbor, and an IPv6 session with an IPv6 neighbor. This requires the configuration of **inet-lsr-id** as the LSR ID for IPv4, and **inet6-lsr-id** as the LSR ID for IPv6.

- (Optional) Configure dual-transport to allow LDP to establish the TCP connection over IPv4 with IPv4 neighbors, and over IPv6 with IPv6 neighbors as a single-stack LSR.

```
[edit protocols ldp dual-transport]
set inet-lsr-id 10.255.0.1
set inet6-lsr-id 1.1.1.1
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show protocols** command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@R1# show protocols
mpls {
  interface ge-1/0/0.0;
}
isis {
  interface ge-1/0/0.0;
  interface lo0.0;
}
ldp {
  deaggregate;
  interface ge-1/0/0.0;
  interface lo0.0;
  family {
    inet6;
    inet;
  }
  dual-transport {
    inet-lsr-id 10.255.0.1;
    inet6-lsr-id 1.1.1.1;
  }
}
```

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- [Verifying the LDP Neighbor Information on page 735](#)
- [Verifying the LDP Session Information on page 736](#)

Verifying the LDP Neighbor Information

Purpose Display the LDP neighbor information.

Action On Device R1, from operational mode, run the **show ldp neighbor extensive** command to display LDP neighbor information.

```
user@R1> show ldp neighbor extensive
Address                               Interface      Label space ID  Hold time
192.168.12.2                          ge-1/0/0.0    10.255.0.2:0    11
  Transport address: 10.255.0.2, Configuration sequence: 10
  Up for 00:04:35
  Reference count: 1
  Hold time: 15, Proposed local/peer: 15/15
  Hello flags: none
  Neighbor types: discovered
Address                               Interface      Label space ID  Hold time
fe80::21f:1200:cb6:4c8d               ge-1/0/0.0    10.255.0.2:0    14
  Transport address: 2001:db8::2, Configuration sequence: 10
  Up for 00:04:35
  Reference count: 1
  Hold time: 15, Proposed local/peer: 15/15
  Hello flags: none
  Neighbor types: discovered
```

Meaning The output shows LDP neighbor information for both the IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

Verifying the LDP Session Information

Purpose Display the LDP session information.

Action On Device R1, from operational mode, run the **show ldp session extensive** command to display LDP neighbor information.

```

user@R1> show ldp session extensive
Address: 2001:db8::2, State: Operational, Connection: Open, Hold time: 29
  Session ID: 1.1.1.1:0--10.255.0.2:0
  Next keepalive in 9 seconds
  Passive, Maximum PDU: 4096, Hold time: 30, Neighbor count: 1
  Neighbor types: discovered
  Keepalive interval: 10, Connect retry interval: 1
  Local address: 2001:db8::1, Remote address: 2001:db8::2
  Up for 00:05:31
  Capabilities advertised: none
  Capabilities received: none
  Protection: disabled
  Session flags: none
  Local - Restart: disabled, Helper mode: enabled
  Remote - Restart: disabled, Helper mode: enabled
  Local maximum neighbor reconnect time: 120000 msec
  Local maximum neighbor recovery time: 240000 msec
  Local Label Advertisement mode: Downstream unsolicited
  Remote Label Advertisement mode: Downstream unsolicited
  Negotiated Label Advertisement mode: Downstream unsolicited
  MTU discovery: disabled
  Nonstop routing state: Not in sync
  Next-hop addresses received:
    2001:db8::2
    fe80::21f:1200:cb6:4c8d
  Queue depth: 0
  Message type          Total
                        Sent   Received
  Initialization        1         1
  Keepalive              34        34
  Notification           0         0
  Address                1         1
  Address withdraw       0         0
  Label mapping          3         3
  Label request          0         0
  Label withdraw         0         0
  Label release          0         0
  Label abort            0         0
                        Last 5 seconds
                        Sent   Received
  Initialization        0         0
  Keepalive              0         0
  Notification           0         0
  Address                0         0
  Address withdraw       0         0
  Label mapping          0         0
  Label request          0         0
  Label withdraw         0         0
  Label release          0         0
  Label abort            0         0

```

```

Address: 10.255.0.2, State: Operational, Connection: Open, Hold time: 29
  Session ID: 10.255.0.1:0--10.255.0.2:0
  Next keepalive in 9 seconds
  Passive, Maximum PDU: 4096, Hold time: 30, Neighbor count: 1
  Neighbor types: discovered
  Keepalive interval: 10, Connect retry interval: 1
  Local address: 10.255.0.1, Remote address: 10.255.0.2
  Up for 00:05:31
  Capabilities advertised: none
  Capabilities received: none
  Protection: disabled
  Session flags: none
  Local - Restart: disabled, Helper mode: enabled
  Remote - Restart: disabled, Helper mode: enabled
  Local maximum neighbor reconnect time: 120000 msec
  Local maximum neighbor recovery time: 240000 msec
  Local Label Advertisement mode: Downstream unsolicited
  Remote Label Advertisement mode: Downstream unsolicited

```

Negotiated Label Advertisement mode: Downstream unsolicited

MTU discovery: disabled

Nonstop routing state: Not in sync

Next-hop addresses received:

10.255.0.2

192.168.12.2

Queue depth: 0

Message type	Total		Last 5 seconds	
	Sent	Received	Sent	Received
Initialization	1	1	0	0
Keepalive	34	34	0	0
Notification	0	0	0	0
Address	1	1	0	0
Address withdraw	0	0	0	0
Label mapping	3	3	0	0
Label request	0	0	0	0
Label withdraw	0	0	0	0
Label release	0	0	0	0
Label abort	0	0	0	0

- Related Documentation**
- [LDP Native IPv6 Support Overview on page 631](#)
 - [Configuring LDP Native IPv6 Support on page 722](#)
 - [family \(Protocols LDP\) on page 1538](#)
 - [dual-transport on page 1525](#)

Example: Configuring Multipoint LDP In-Band Signaling for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs

- [Understanding Multipoint LDP Inband Signaling for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 739](#)
- [Example: Configuring Multipoint LDP In-Band Signaling for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 748](#)

Understanding Multipoint LDP Inband Signaling for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs

The Multipoint Label Distribution Protocol (M-LDP) for point-to-multipoint label-switched paths (LSPs) with in-band signaling is useful in a deployment with an existing IP/MPLS backbone, in which you need to carry multicast traffic, for IPTV for example.

For years, the most widely used solution for transporting multicast traffic has been to use native IP multicast in the service provider core with multipoint IP tunneling to isolate customer traffic. A multicast routing protocol, usually Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM), is deployed to set up the forwarding paths. IP multicast routing is used for forwarding, using PIM signaling in the core. For this model to work, the core network has to be multicast enabled. This allows for effective and stable deployments even in inter-autonomous system (AS) scenarios.

However, in an existing IP/MPLS network, deploying PIM might not be the first choice. Some service providers are interested in replacing IP tunneling with MPLS label encapsulation. The motivations for moving to MPLS label switching is to leverage MPLS traffic engineering and protection features and to reduce the amount of control traffic overhead in the provider core.

To do this, service providers are interested in leveraging the extension of the existing deployments to allow multicast traffic to pass through. The existing multicast extensions for IP/MPLS are point-to-multipoint extensions for RSVP-TE and point-to-multipoint and multipoint-to-multipoint extensions for LDP. These deployment scenarios are discussed in RFC 6826, *Multipoint LDP In-Band Signaling for Point-to-Multipoint and Multipoint-to-Multipoint Label Switched Paths*. This feature overview is limited to point-to-multipoint extensions for LDP.

- [How M-LDP Works on page 740](#)
- [Terminology on page 744](#)
- [Ingress Join Translation and Pseudo Interface Handling on page 745](#)
- [Ingress Splicing on page 745](#)
- [Reverse Path Forwarding on page 745](#)
- [LSP Root Detection on page 745](#)
- [Egress Join Translation and Pseudo Interface Handling on page 746](#)
- [Egress Splicing on page 746](#)
- [Supported Functionality on page 746](#)
- [Unsupported Functionality on page 747](#)
- [LDP Functionality on page 747](#)
- [Egress LER Functionality on page 747](#)
- [Transit LSR Functionality on page 748](#)
- [Ingress LER Functionality on page 748](#)

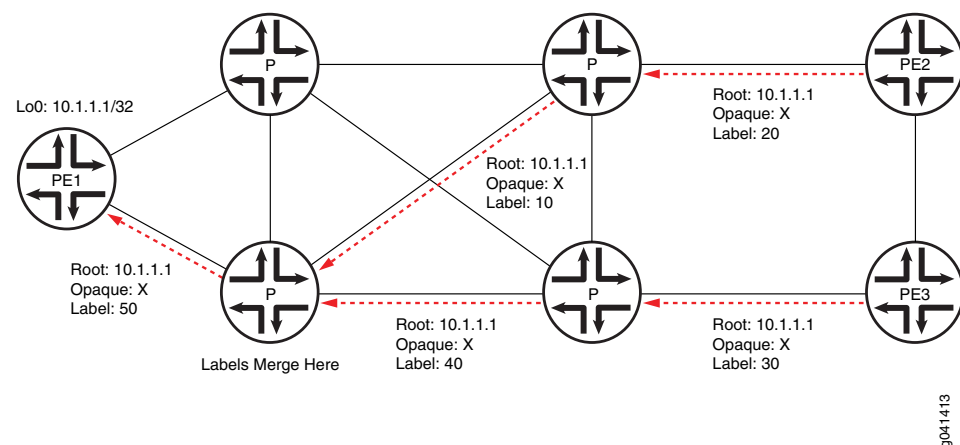
How M-LDP Works

- [Label Bindings in M-LDP Signaling on page 740](#)
- [M-LDP in PIM-Free MPLS Core on page 740](#)
- [M-LDP in PIM-Enabled MPLS Core on page 742](#)

Label Bindings in M-LDP Signaling

The multipoint extension to LDP uses point-to-multipoint and multipoint-to-multipoint forwarding equivalence class (FEC) elements (defined in RFC 5036, *LDP Specification*) along with capability advertisements, label mapping, and signaling procedures. The FEC elements include the idea of the LSP root, which is an IP address, and an “opaque” value, which is a selector that groups together the leaf nodes sharing the same opaque value. The opaque value is transparent to the intermediate nodes, but has meaning for the LSP root. Every LDP node advertises its local incoming label binding to the upstream LDP node on the shortest path to the root IP address found in the FEC. The upstream node receiving the label bindings creates its own local label and outgoing interfaces. This label allocation process might result in packet replication, if there are multiple outgoing branches. As shown in [Figure 71 on page 740](#), an LDP node merges the label bindings for the same opaque value if it finds downstream nodes sharing the same upstream node. This allows for effective building of point-to-multipoint LSPs and label conservation.

Figure 71: Label Bindings in M-LDP Signaling

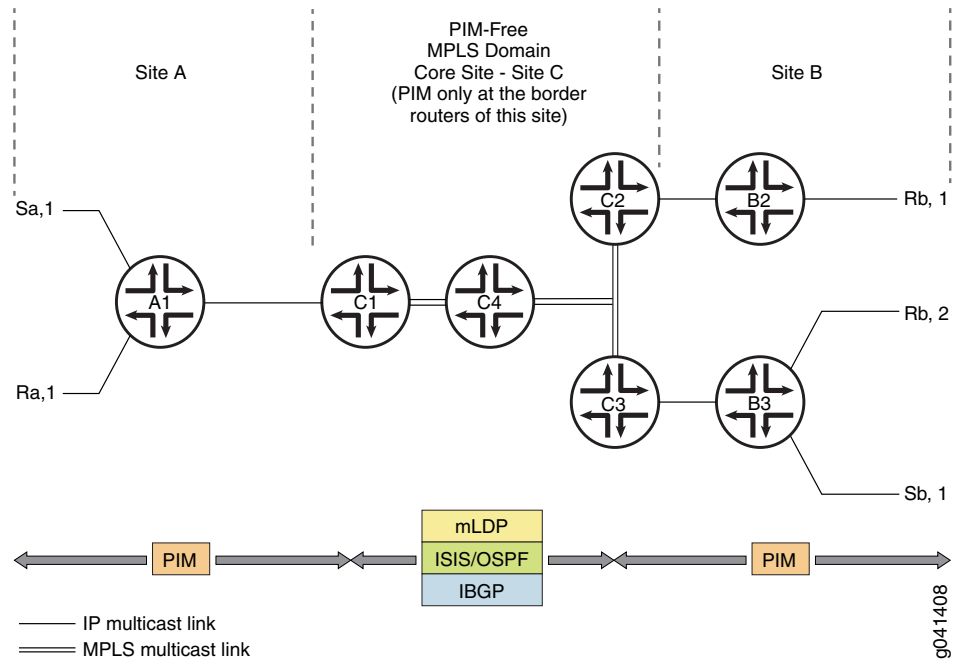


M-LDP in PIM-Free MPLS Core

[Figure 72 on page 741](#) shows a scaled-down deployment scenario. Two separate PIM domains are interconnected by a PIM-free core site. The border routers in this core site support PIM on the border interfaces. Further, these border routers collect and distribute the routing information from the adjacent sites to the core network. The edge routers in Site C run BGP for root-node discovery. Interior gateway protocol (IGP) routes cannot be used for ingress discovery because in most cases the forwarding next hop provided by the IGP would not provide information about the ingress device toward the source. M-LDP inband signaling has a one-to-one mapping between the point-to-multipoint LSP and the (S,G) flow. With in-band signaling, PIM messages are directly translated into M-LDP FEC bindings. In contrast, out-of-band signaling is based on manual

configuration. One application for M-LDP inband signaling is to carry IPTV multicast traffic in an MPLS backbone.

Figure 72: Sample M-LDP Topology in PIM-Free MPLS Core



Configuration

The configuration statement **mldp-inband-signalling** on the label-edge router (LER) enables PIM to use M-LDP in-band signaling for the upstream neighbors when the LER does not detect a PIM upstream neighbor. Static configuration of the MPLS LSP root is included in the PIM configuration, using policy. This is needed when IBGP is not available in the core site or to override IBGP-based LSP root detection.

For example:

```
protocols {
  pim {
    mldp-inband-signalling {
      policy lsp-mapping-policy-example;
    }
  }
}

policy-options {
  policy-statement lsp-mapping-policy-example {
    term channel1 {
      from {
        source-address-filter ip-prefix</prefix-length>; #policy filter for channel1
      }
      then {
        p2mp-lsp-root {
          # Statically configured ingress address of edge
          # used by channel1
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

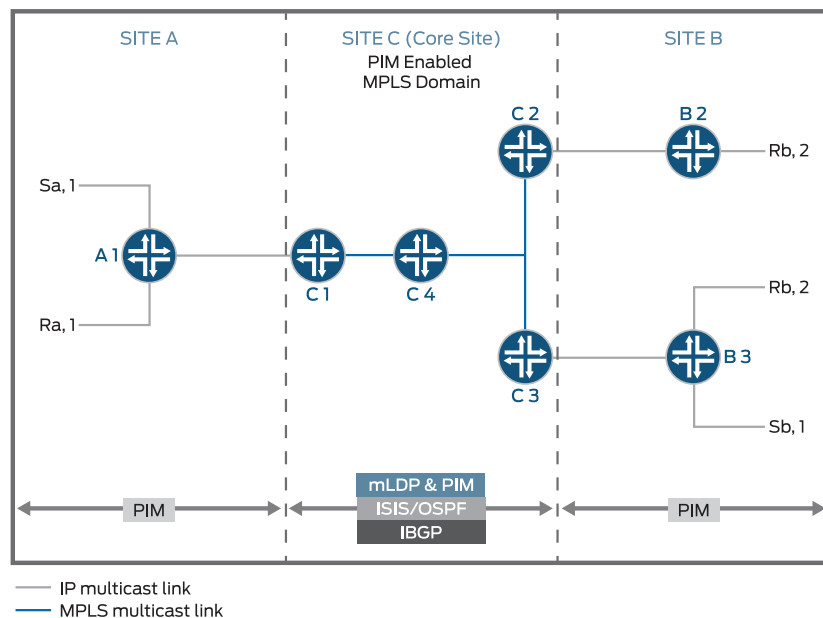
        address ip-address;
    }
    accept;
}
}
}

```

M-LDP in PIM-Enabled MPLS Core

Starting in Junos OS Release 14.1, in order to migrate existing IPTV services from native IP multicast to MPLS multicast, you need to smoothly transition from PIM to M-LDP point-to-multipoint LSPs with minimal outage. Figure 73 on page 742 shows a similar M-LDP topology as Figure 72 on page 741, but with a different scenario. The core is enabled with PIM, with one source streaming all the IPTV channels. The TV channels are sent as ASM streams with each channel identified by its group address. Previously, these channels were streamed on the core as IP streams and signaled using PIM.

Figure 73: Sample M-LDP Topology in PIM-Enabled MPLS Core



By configuring the **mldp-inband-signaling** in this scenario, M-LDP signaling is initiated only when there is no PIM neighbor towards the source. However, because there is always a PIM neighbor towards the source unless PIM is deactivated on the upstream interfaces of the egress PE, PIM takes precedence over M-LDP and M-LDP does not take effect.

Configuration

To progressively migrate channel by channel to M-LDP MPLS core with few streams using M-LDP upstream and other streams using existing PIM upstream, include the **selected-mldp-egress** configuration statement along with group based filters in the policy filter for M-LDP inband signaling.



NOTE: The M-LDP inband signaling policy filter can include either the `source-address-filter` statement or the `route-filter` statement, or a combination of both.

For example:

```
protocols {
  pim {
    mldp-inband-signalling {
      policy lsp-mapping-policy-example;
    }
  }
}

policy-options {
  policy-statement lsp-mapping-policy-example {
    term channel1 {
      from {
        source-address-filter ip-prefix</prefix-length>; #policy filter for channel1
      }
      then {
        selected-mldp-egress;
        accept;
      }
    }
    term channel2 {
      from {
        source-address-filter ip-prefix</prefix-length>; #policy filter for channel2
        route-filter ip-prefix</prefix-length>; #policy filter on multicast group address
      }
      then {
        selected-mldp-egress;
        p2mp-lsp-root {
          # Statically configured ingress address of edge
          # used by channel2
          address ip-address;
        }
        accept;
      }
    }
    term channel3 {
      from {
        route-filter ip-prefix</prefix-length>; #policy filter on multicast group address
      }
      then {
        selected-mldp-egress;
        accept;
      }
    }
  }
}
```



NOTE:

Some of the limitations of the above configuration are as follows:

- The `selected-mldp-egress` statement should be configured only on the LER. Configuring the `selected-mldp-egress` statement on non-egress PIM routers can cause path setup failures.
 - When policy changes are made to switch traffic from PIM upstream to M-LDP upstream and vice-versa, packet loss can be expected as break-and-make mechanism is performed at the control plane.
-

Terminology

The following terms are important for an understanding of M-LDP in-band signaling for multicast traffic.

Point-to-point LSP—An LSP that has one ingress label-switched router (LSR) and one egress LSR.

Multipoint LSP—Either a point-to-multipoint or a multipoint-to-multipoint LSP.

Point-to-multipoint LSP—An LSP that has one ingress LSR and one or more egress LSRs.

Multipoint-to-point LSP—An LSP that has one or more ingress LSRs and one unique egress LSR.

Multipoint-to-multipoint LSP—An LSP that connects a set of nodes, such that traffic sent by any node in the LSP is delivered to all others.

Ingress LSR—An ingress LSR for a particular LSP is an LSR that can send a data packet along the LSP. Multipoint-to-multipoint LSPs can have multiple ingress LSRs. Point-to-multipoint LSPs have only one, and that node is often referred to as the root node.

Egress LSR—An egress LSR for a particular LSP is an LSR that can remove a data packet from that LSP for further processing. Point-to-point and multipoint-to-point LSPs have only a single egress node. Point-to-multipoint and multipoint-to-multipoint LSPs can have multiple egress nodes.

Transit LSR—An LSR that has reachability to the root of the multipoint LSP through a directly connected upstream LSR and one or more directly connected downstream LSRs.

Bud LSR—An LSR that is an egress but also has one or more directly connected downstream LSRs.

Leaf node—Either an egress or bud LSR in the context of a point-to-multipoint LSP. In the context of a multipoint-to-multipoint LSP, an LSR is both ingress and egress for the same multipoint-to-multipoint LSP and can also be a bud LSR.

Ingress Join Translation and Pseudo Interface Handling

At the ingress LER, LDP notifies PIM about the (S,G) messages that are received over the in-band signaling. PIM associates each (S,G) message with a pseudo interface. Subsequently, a shortest-path-tree (SPT) join message is initiated toward the source. PIM treats this as a new type of local receiver. When the LSP is torn down, PIM removes this local receiver based on notification from LDP.

Ingress Splicing

LDP provides PIM with a next hop to be associated with each (S,G) entry. PIM installs a PIM (S,G) multicast route with the LDP next hop and other PIM receivers. The next hop is a composite next hop of local receivers + the list of PIM downstream neighbors + a sub-level next hop for the LDP tunnel.

Reverse Path Forwarding

PIM's reverse-path-forwarding (RPF) calculation is performed at the egress node.

PIM performs M-LDP in-band signaling when all of the following conditions are true:

- There are no PIM neighbors toward the source.
- The M-LDP in-band signaling statement is configured.
- The next hop is learned through BGP, or is present in the static mapping (specified in an M-LDP in-band signaling policy).

Otherwise, if LSP root detection fails, PIM retains the (S,G) entry with an RPF state of unresolved.

PIM RPF registers this source address each time unicast routing information changes. Therefore, if the route toward the source changes, the RPF recalculation recurs. BGP protocol next hops toward the source too are monitored for changes in the LSP root. Such changes might cause traffic disruption for short durations.

LSP Root Detection

If the RPF operation detects the need for M-LDP in-band signaling upstream, the LSP root (ingress) is detected. This root is a parameter for LDP LSP signaling.

The root node is detected as follows:

1. If the existing static configuration specifies the source address, the root is taken as given in configuration.
2. A lookup is performed in the unicast routing table. If the source address is found, the protocol next hop toward the source is used as the LSP root.

Prior to Junos OS Release 16.1, M-LDP point-to-multipoint LSP is signaled from an egress to ingress using the root address of the ingress LSR. This root address is reachable through IGP only, thereby confining the M-LDP point-to-multipoint LSP to a single autonomous system. If the root address is not reachable through an IGP, but reachable through BGP, and if that BGP route is recursively resolved over an MPLS

LSP, then the point-to-multipoint LSP is not signaled further from that point towards the ingress LSR root address.

There is a need for these non-segmented point-to-multipoint LSPs to be signaled across multiple autonomous systems, which can be used for the following applications:

- Inter-AS MVPN with non-segmented point-to-multipoint LSPs.
- Inter-AS M-LDP inband signaling between client networks connected by an MPLS core network.
- Inter-area MVPN or M-LDP inband signaling with non-segmented point-to-multipoint LSPs (seamless MPLS multicast).

Starting from Junos OS Release 16.1, M-LDP can signal point-to-multipoint LSPs at ASBR or transit or egress when root address is a BGP route which is further recursively resolved over an MPLS LSP.

Egress Join Translation and Pseudo Interface Handling

At the egress LER, PIM notifies LDP of the (S,G) message to be signaled along with the LSP root. PIM creates a pseudo interface as the upstream interface for this (S,G) message. When an (S,G) prune message is received, this association is removed.

Egress Splicing

At the egress node of the core network, where the (S,G) join message from the downstream site is received, this join message is translated to M-LDP in-band signaling parameters and LDP is notified. Further, LSP teardown occurs when the (S,G) entry is lost, when the LSP root changes, or when the (S,G) entry is reachable over a PIM neighbor.

Supported Functionality

For M-LDP in-band signaling, Junos OS supports the following functionality:

- Egress splicing of the PIM next hop with the LDP route
- Ingress splicing of the PIM route with the LDP next hop
- Translation of PIM join messages to LDP point-to-multipoint LSP setup parameters
- Translation of M-LDP in-band LSP parameters to set up PIM join messages
- Statically configured and BGP protocol next hop-based LSP root detection
- PIM (S,G) states in the PIM source-specific multicast (SSM) and anysource multicast (ASM) ranges
- Configuration statements on ingress and egress LERs to enable them to act as edge routers
- IGMP join messages on LERs
- Carrying IPv6 source and group address as opaque information toward an IPv4 root node
- Static configuration to map an IPv6 (S,G) to an IPv4 root address

Unsupported Functionality

For M-LDP in-band signaling, Junos OS does *not* support the following functionality:

- Full support for PIM ASM
- The **mpls lsp point-to-multipoint ping** command with an (S,G) option
- Nonstop active routing (NSR)
- Make-before-break (MBB) for PIM
- IPv6 LSP root addresses (LDP does not support IPv6 LSPs.)
- Neighbor relationship between PIM speakers that are not directly connected
- Graceful restart
- PIM dense mode
- PIM bidirectional mode

LDP Functionality

The PIM (S,G) information is carried as M-LDP opaque type-length-value (TLV) encodings. The point-to-multipoint FEC element consists of the root-node address. In the case of next-generation multicast VPNs (NGEN MVPNs), the point-to-multipoint LSP is identified by the root node address and the LSP ID.

Egress LER Functionality

On the egress LER, PIM triggers LDP with the following information to create a point-to-multipoint LSP:

- Root node
- (S,G)
- Next hop

PIM finds the root node based on the source of the multicast tree. If the root address is configured for this (S,G) entry, the configured address is used as the point-to-multipoint LSP root. Otherwise, the routing table is used to look up the route to the source. If the route to the source of the multicast tree is a BGP-learned route, PIM retrieves the BGP next hop address and uses it as the root node for the point-to-multipoint LSP.

LDP finds the upstream node based on the root node, allocates a label, and sends the label mapping to the upstream node. LDP does not use penultimate hop popping (PHP) for in-band M-LDP signaling.

If the root addresses for the source of the multicast tree changes, PIM deletes the point-to-multipoint LSP and triggers LDP to create a new point-to-multipoint LSP. When this happens, the outgoing interface list becomes NULL, PIM triggers LDP to delete the point-to-multipoint LSP, and LDP sends a label withdraw message to the upstream node.

Transit LSR Functionality

The transit LSR advertises a label to the upstream LSR toward the source of the point-to-multipoint FEC and installs the necessary forwarding state to forward the packets. The transit LSR can be any M-LDP capable router.

Ingress LER Functionality

On the ingress LER, LDP provides the following information to PIM upon receiving the label mapping:

- (S,G)
- Flood next hop

Then PIM installs the forwarding state. If the new branches are added or deleted, the flood next hop is updated accordingly. If all branches are deleted due to a label being withdrawn, LDP sends updated information to PIM. If there are multiple links between the upstream and downstream neighbors, the point-to-multipoint LSP is not load balanced.

Example: Configuring Multipoint LDP In-Band Signaling for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs

This example shows how to configure multipoint LDP (M-LDP) in-band signaling for multicast traffic, as an extension to the Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) protocol or as a substitute for PIM.

- [Requirements on page 748](#)
- [Overview on page 749](#)
- [Configuration on page 749](#)
- [Verification on page 758](#)

Requirements

This example can be configured using the following hardware and software components:

- Junos OS Release 13.2 or later
- MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers or M Series Multiservice Edge Routers for the Provider Edge (PE) Routers
- PTX Series Packet Transport Routers acting as transit label-switched routers
- T Series Core Routers for the Core Routers



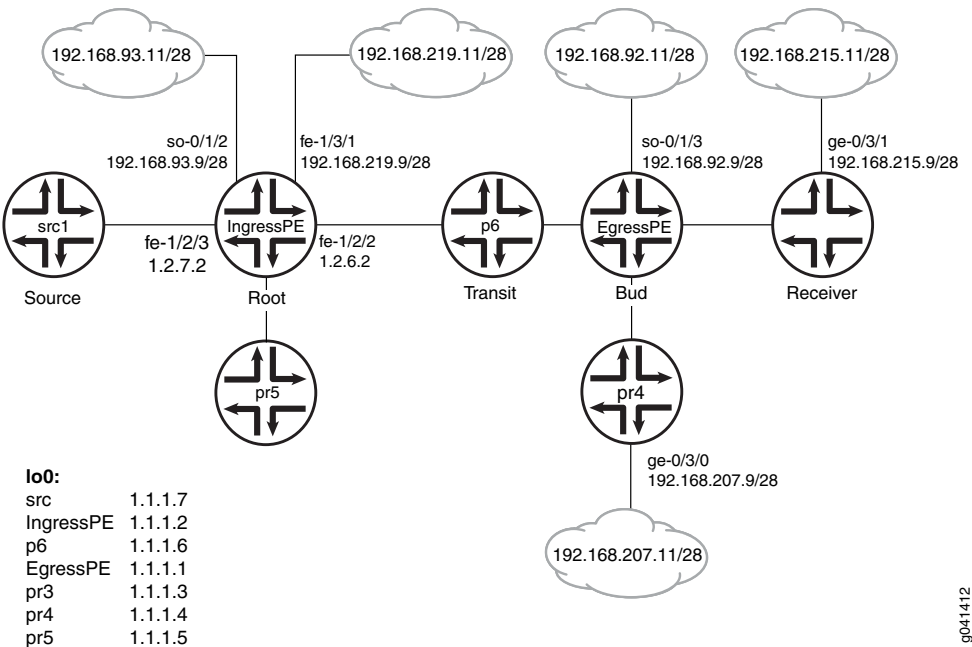
NOTE: The PE routers could also be T Series Core Routers but that is not typical. Depending on your scaling requirements, the core routers could also be MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers or M Series Multiservice Edge Routers. The Customer Edge (CE) devices could be other routers or switches from Juniper Networks or another vendor.

No special configuration beyond device initialization is required before configuring this example.

Overview

“CLI Quick Configuration” on page 749 shows the configuration for all of the devices in Figure 74 on page 749. The section “Step-by-Step Procedure” on page 753 describes the steps on Device EgressPE.

Figure 74: M-LDP In-Band Signaling for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs Example Topology



Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

Device src1 set logical-systems src1 interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.7.7/24
set logical-systems src1 interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.1.7/32
set logical-systems src1 protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all

Device IngressPE set interfaces so-0/1/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.93.9/28
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.3.2/24
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.5.2/24
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.6.2/24
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces fe-1/2/3 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.7.2/24

```

set interfaces fe-1/3/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.219.9/28
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.1.2/32
set protocols igmp interface fe-1/2/1.0 version 3
set protocols igmp interface fe-1/2/1.0 static group 232.1.1.1 source 192.168.219.11
set protocols bgp group ibgp type internal
set protocols bgp group ibgp local-address 1.1.1.2
set protocols bgp group ibgp family inet any
set protocols bgp group ibgp family inet-vpn any
set protocols bgp group ibgp neighbor 1.1.1.3
set protocols bgp group ibgp neighbor 1.1.1.4
set protocols bgp group ibgp neighbor 1.1.1.1
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
set protocols ldp interface fe-1/2/0.0
set protocols ldp interface fe-1/2/2.0
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
set protocols ldp p2mp
set protocols pim mldp-inband-signalling policy mldppim-ex
set protocols pim rp static address 1.1.1.5
set protocols pim interface fe-1/3/1.0
set protocols pim interface lo0.0
set protocols pim interface fe-1/2/0.21
set protocols pim interface fe-1/2/3.0
set protocols pim interface fe-1/2/1.0
set protocols pim interface so-0/1/2.0
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B from source-address-filter
  192.168.0.0/24 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B from source-address-filter
  192.168.219.11/32 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B then accept
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term A from source-address-filter
  1.1.1.7/32 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term A from source-address-filter
  1.2.7.0/24 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term A then accept
set routing-options autonomous-system 64510

```

Device EgressPE

```

set interfaces so-0/1/3 unit 0 point-to-point
set interfaces so-0/1/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.92.9/28
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.3.1/24
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.4.1/24
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.6.1/24
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces fe-1/3/0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.209.9/28
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.1.1/32
set routing-options autonomous-system 64510
set protocols igmp interface fe-1/3/0.0 version 3
set protocols igmp interface fe-1/3/0.0 static group 232.1.1.1 group-count 3
set protocols igmp interface fe-1/3/0.0 static group 232.1.1.1 source 192.168.219.11
set protocols igmp interface fe-1/3/0.0 static group 227.1.1.1
set protocols igmp interface so-0/1/3.0 version 3
set protocols igmp interface so-0/1/3.0 static group 232.1.1.1 group-count 2
set protocols igmp interface so-0/1/3.0 static group 232.1.1.1 source 192.168.219.11
set protocols igmp interface so-0/1/3.0 static group 232.2.2.2 source 1.2.7.7
set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/0.0

```

```

set protocols mpls interface fe-1/2/2.0
set protocols bgp group ibgp type internal
set protocols bgp group ibgp local-address 1.1.1.1
set protocols bgp group ibgp family inet any
set protocols bgp group ibgp neighbor 1.1.1.2
set protocols msdp local-address 1.1.1.1
set protocols msdp peer 1.1.1.5
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ldp interface fe-1/2/0.0
set protocols ldp interface fe-1/2/2.0
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
set protocols ldp p2mp
set protocols pim mldp-inband-signalling policy mldppim-ex
set protocols pim rp local address 1.1.1.1
set protocols pim rp local group-ranges 227.0.0.0/8
set protocols pim rp static address 1.1.1.4
set protocols pim rp static address 1.2.7.7 group-ranges 226.0.0.0/8
set protocols pim interface lo0.0
set protocols pim interface fe-1/3/0.0
set protocols pim interface fe-1/2/0.0
set protocols pim interface fe-1/2/1.0
set protocols pim interface so-0/1/3.0
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B from source-address-filter
  192.168.0.0/24 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B from source-address-filter
  192.168.219.11/32 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B then p2mp-lsp-root address
  1.1.1.2
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B then accept
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term A from source-address-filter
  1.2.7.0/24 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term A then accept

```

Device p6

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.6.6/24
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.6.6/24
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.1.6/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
set protocols ldp interface fe-1/2/0.0
set protocols ldp interface fe-1/2/1.0
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
set protocols ldp p2mp

```

Device pr3

```

set interfaces ge-0/3/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.215.9/28
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.3.3/24
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.3.3/24
set interfaces fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.1.3/32
set protocols igmp interface ge-0/3/1.0 version 3
set protocols igmp interface ge-0/3/1.0 static group 232.1.1.2 source 192.168.219.11

```

```

set protocols igmp interface ge-0/3/1.0 static group 232.2.2.2 source 1.2.7.7
set protocols bgp group ibgp local-address 1.1.1.3
set protocols bgp group ibgp type internal
set protocols bgp group ibgp neighbor 1.1.1.2
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-1/2/1.0 metric 2
set protocols ldp interface fe-1/2/0.0
set protocols ldp interface fe-1/2/1.0
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
set protocols ldp p2mp
set protocols pim mldp-inband-signalling policy mldppim-ex
set protocols pim interface fe-0/3/1.0
set protocols pim interface lo0.0
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B from source-address-filter
  192.168.0.0/24 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B from source-address-filter
  192.168.219.11/32 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B then p2mp-lsp-root address
  1.1.1.2
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B then accept
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B from source-address-filter
  192.168.0.0/24 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B from source-address-filter
  192.168.219.11/32 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B from source-address-filter
  1.2.7.7/32 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B then p2mp-lsp-root address
  1.1.1.2
set policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex term B then accept
set routing-options autonomous-system 64510

```

Device pr4

```

set interfaces ge-0/3/0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.207.9/28
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.4.4/24
set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.1.4/32
set protocols igmp interface ge-0/3/0.0 version 3
set protocols igmp interface ge-0/3/0.0 static group 232.1.1.2 source 192.168.219.11
set protocols igmp interface ge-0/3/0.0 static group 225.1.1.1
set protocols bgp group ibgp local-address 1.1.1.4
set protocols bgp group ibgp type internal
set protocols bgp group ibgp neighbor 1.1.1.2
set protocols msdp local-address 1.1.1.4
set protocols msdp peer 1.1.1.5
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
set protocols pim rp local address 1.1.1.4
set protocols pim interface ge-0/3/0.0
set protocols pim interface lo0.0
set protocols pim interface fe-1/2/0.0
set routing-options autonomous-system 64510

```

Device pr5

```

set interfaces fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.5.5/24
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.1.5/24
set protocols igmp interface lo0.0 version 3
set protocols igmp interface lo0.0 static group 232.1.1.1 source 192.168.219.11

```

```

set protocols msdp local-address 1.1.1.5
set protocols msdp peer 1.1.1.4
set protocols msdp peer 1.1.1.1
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
set protocols pim rp local address 1.1.1.5
set protocols pim interface all

```

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure Device EgressPE:

1. Configure the interfaces.

Enable MPLS on the core-facing interfaces. On the egress next hops, you do not need to enable MPLS.

```
[edit interfaces]
```

```
user@EgressPE# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.3.1/24
user@EgressPE# set fe-1/2/0 unit 0 family mpls
```

```
user@EgressPE# set fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.6.1/24
user@EgressPE# set fe-1/2/2 unit 0 family mpls
```

```
user@EgressPE# set so-0/1/3 unit 0 point-to-point
user@EgressPE# set so-0/1/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.92.9/28
```

```
user@EgressPE# set fe-1/2/1 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.4.1/24
```

```
user@EgressPE# set fe-1/3/0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.209.9/28
```

```
user@EgressPE# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.1.1/32
```

2. Configure IGMP on the egress interfaces.

For testing purposes, this example includes static group and source addresses.

```
[edit protocols igmp]
```

```
user@EgressPE# set interface fe-1/3/0.0 version 3
user@EgressPE# set interface fe-1/3/0.0 static group 232.1.1.1 group-count 3
user@EgressPE# set interface fe-1/3/0.0 static group 232.1.1.1 source 192.168.219.11
user@EgressPE# set interface fe-1/3/0.0 static group 227.1.1.1
user@EgressPE# set interface so-0/1/3.0 version 3
user@EgressPE# set interface so-0/1/3.0 static group 232.1.1.1 group-count 2
user@EgressPE# set interface so-0/1/3.0 static group 232.1.1.1 source 192.168.219.11
user@EgressPE# set interface so-0/1/3.0 static group 232.2.2.2 source 1.2.7.7
```

3. Configure MPLS on the core-facing interfaces.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
```

```
user@EgressPE# set interface fe-1/2/0.0
user@EgressPE# set interface fe-1/2/2.0
```

4. Configure BGP.

BGP is a policy-driven protocol, so also configure and apply any needed routing policies.

For example, you might want to export static routes into BGP.

```
[edit protocols bgp group ibgp]
user@EgressPE# set type internal
user@EgressPE# set local-address 1.1.1.1
user@EgressPE# set family inet any
user@EgressPE# set neighbor 1.1.1.2
```

5. (Optional) Configure an MSDP peer connection with Device pr5 in order to interconnect the disparate PIM domains, thus enabling redundant RPs.

```
[edit protocols msdp]
user@EgressPE# set local-address 1.1.1.1
user@EgressPE# set peer 1.1.1.5
```

6. Configure OSPF.

```
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0]
user@EgressPE# set interface all
user@EgressPE# set interface fxp0.0 disable
```

7. Configure LDP on the core-facing interfaces and on the loopback interface.

```
[edit protocols ldp]
user@EgressPE# set interface fe-1/2/0.0
user@EgressPE# set interface fe-1/2/2.0
user@EgressPE# set interface lo0.0
```

8. Enable point-to-multipoint MPLS LSPs.

```
[edit protocols ldp]
user@EgressPE# set p2mp
```

9. Configure PIM on the downstream interfaces.

```
[edit protocols pim]
user@EgressPE# set interface lo0.0
user@EgressPE# set interface fe-1/3/0.0
user@EgressPE# set interface fe-1/2/1.0
user@EgressPE# set interface so-0/1/3.0
```

10. Configure the RP settings because this device serves as the PIM rendezvous point (RP).

```
[edit protocols pim]
user@EgressPE# set rp local address 1.1.1.1
user@EgressPE# set rp local group-ranges 227.0.0.0/8
user@EgressPE# set rp static address 1.1.1.4
user@EgressPE# set rp static address 1.2.7.7 group-ranges 226.0.0.0/8
```

11. Enable M-LDP in-band signaling and set the associated policy.


```
[edit protocols pim]
user@EgressPE# set mldp-inband-signalling policy mldppim-ex
```
12. Configure the routing policy that specifies the root address for the point-to-multipoint LSP and the associated source addresses.


```
[edit policy-options policy-statement mldppim-ex]
user@EgressPE# set term B from source-address-filter 192.168.0.0/24 orlonger
user@EgressPE# set term B from source-address-filter 192.168.219.11/32 orlonger
user@EgressPE# set term B then p2mp-lsp-root address 1.1.1.2
user@EgressPE# set term B then accept

user@EgressPE# set term A from source-address-filter 1.2.7.0/24 orlonger
user@EgressPE# set term A then accept
```
13. Configure the autonomous system (AS) ID.


```
[edit routing-options]
user@EgressPE# set autonomous-system 64510
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show protocols**, **show policy-options**, and **show routing-options** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
Device EgressPE user@EgressPE# show interfaces
so-0/1/3 {
  unit 0 {
    point-to-point;
    family inet {
      address 192.168.92.9/28;
    }
  }
}
fe-1/2/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 1.1.3.1/24;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
fe-1/2/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 1.1.4.1/24;
    }
  }
}
fe-1/2/2 {
  unit 0 {
```

```
    family inet {
        address 1.1.6.1/24;
    }
    family mpls;
}
}
fe-1/3/0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.209.9/28;
        }
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 1.1.1.1/32;
        }
    }
}
```

user@EgressPE# show protocols

```
igmp {
    interface fe-1/3/0.0 {
        version 3;
        static {
            group 232.1.1.1 {
                group-count 3;
                source 192.168.219.11;
            }
            group 227.1.1.1;
        }
    }
    interface so-0/1/3.0 {
        version 3;
        static {
            group 232.1.1.1 {
                group-count 2;
                source 192.168.219.11;
            }
            group 232.2.2.2 {
                source 1.2.7.7;
            }
        }
    }
}
mpls {
    interface fe-1/2/0.0;
    interface fe-1/2/2.0;
}
bgp {
    group ibgp {
        type internal;
        local-address 1.1.1.1;
        family inet {
            any;
        }
    }
}
```

```

    }
    neighbor 1.1.1.2;
  }
}
msdp {
  local-address 1.1.1.1;
  peer 1.1.1.5;
}
ospf {
  area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
      disable;
    }
  }
}
ldp {
  interface fe-1/2/0.0;
  interface fe-1/2/2.0;
  interface lo0.0;
  p2mp;
}
pim {
  mldp-inband-signalling {
    policy mldppim-ex;
  }
}
rp {
  local {
    address 1.1.1.1;
    group-ranges {
      227.0.0.0/8;
    }
  }
  static {
    address 1.1.1.4;
    address 1.2.7.7 {
      group-ranges {
        226.0.0.0/8;
      }
    }
  }
}
interface lo0.0;
interface fe-1/3/0.0;
interface fe-1/2/0.0;
interface fe-1/2/1.0;
interface so-0/1/3.0;
}

user@EgressPE# show policy-options
policy-statement mldppim-ex {
  term B {
    from {
      source-address-filter 192.168.0.0/24 orlonger;
      source-address-filter 192.168.219.11/32 orlonger;
    }
  }
}

```

```
    then {
      p2mp-lsp-root {
        address 1.1.1.2;
      }
      accept;
    }
  }
  term A {
    from {
      source-address-filter 1.2.7.0/24 orlonger;
    }
    then accept;
  }
}
```

```
user@EgressPE# show routing-options
autonomous-system 64510;
```

Similarly, configure the other egress devices.

If you are done configuring the devices, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- [Checking the PIM Join States on page 758](#)
- [Checking the PIM Sources on page 762](#)
- [Checking the LDP Database on page 764](#)
- [Looking Up the Route Information for the MPLS Label on page 767](#)
- [Checking the LDP Traffic Statistics on page 768](#)

Checking the PIM Join States

Purpose Display information about PIM join states to verify the M-LDP in-band upstream and downstream details. On the ingress device, the **show pim join extensive** command displays **Pseudo-MLDP** for the downstream interface. On the egress, the **show pim join extensive** command displays **Pseudo-MLDP** for the upstream interface.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show pim join extensive** command.

```
user@IngressPE> show pim join extensive
```

```
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET
R = Rendezvous Point Tree, S = Sparse, W = Wildcard
```

```
Group: 232.1.1.1
Source: 192.168.219.11
Flags: sparse,spt
Upstream interface: fe-1/3/1.0
Upstream neighbor: Direct
Upstream state: Local Source
Keepalive timeout:
Uptime: 1d 23:00:12
```

```

Downstream neighbors:
  Interface: Pseudo-MLDP
  Interface: fe-1/2/1.0
    1.2.5.2 State: Join Flags: S   Timeout: Infinity
    Uptime: 1d 23:00:12 Time since last Join: 1d 23:00:12

Group: 232.1.1.2
  Source: 192.168.219.11
  Flags: sparse,spt
  Upstream interface: fe-1/3/1.0
  Upstream neighbor: Direct
  Upstream state: Local Source
  Keepalive timeout:
  Uptime: 1d 22:59:59
  Downstream neighbors:
    Interface: Pseudo-MLDP

Group: 232.1.1.3
  Source: 192.168.219.11
  Flags: sparse,spt
  Upstream interface: fe-1/3/1.0
  Upstream neighbor: Direct
  Upstream state: Local Source
  Keepalive timeout:
  Uptime: 1d 22:07:31
  Downstream neighbors:
    Interface: Pseudo-MLDP

Group: 232.2.2.2
  Source: 1.2.7.7
  Flags: sparse,spt
  Upstream interface: fe-1/2/3.0
  Upstream neighbor: Direct
  Upstream state: Local Source
  Keepalive timeout:
  Uptime: 1d 22:59:59
  Downstream neighbors:
    Interface: Pseudo-MLDP

user@EgressPE> show pim join extensive

Instance: PIM.master Family: INET
R = Rendezvous Point Tree, S = Sparse, W = Wildcard

Group: 227.1.1.1
  Source: *
  RP: 1.1.1.1
  Flags: sparse,rptree,wildcard
  Upstream interface: Local
  Upstream neighbor: Local
  Upstream state: Local RP
  Uptime: 1d 23:14:21
  Downstream neighbors:
    Interface: fe-1/3/0.0
      192.168.209.9 State: Join Flags: SRW Timeout: Infinity
      Uptime: 1d 23:14:21 Time since last Join: 1d 20:12:35

Group: 232.1.1.1
  Source: 192.168.219.11
  Flags: sparse,spt
  Upstream protocol: MLDP

```

```
Upstream interface: Pseudo MLDP
Upstream neighbor: MLDP LSP root <1.1.1.2>
Upstream state: Join to Source
Keepalive timeout:
Uptime: 1d 23:14:22
Downstream neighbors:
  Interface: so-0/1/3.0
    192.168.92.9 State: Join Flags: S   Timeout: Infinity
    Uptime: 1d 20:12:35 Time since last Join: 1d 20:12:35
Downstream neighbors:
  Interface: fe-1/3/0.0
    192.168.209.9 State: Join Flags: S   Timeout: Infinity
    Uptime: 1d 20:12:35 Time since last Join: 1d 20:12:35

Group: 232.1.1.2
Source: 192.168.219.11
Flags: sparse,spt
Upstream protocol: MLDP
Upstream interface: Pseudo MLDP
Upstream neighbor: MLDP LSP root <1.1.1.2>
Upstream state: Join to Source
Keepalive timeout:
Uptime: 1d 23:14:22
Downstream neighbors:
  Interface: so-0/1/3.0
    192.168.92.9 State: Join Flags: S   Timeout: Infinity
    Uptime: 1d 20:12:35 Time since last Join: 1d 20:12:35
Downstream neighbors:
  Interface: fe-1/2/1.0
    1.1.4.4 State: Join Flags: S Timeout: 198
    Uptime: 1d 22:59:59 Time since last Join: 00:00:12
Downstream neighbors:
  Interface: fe-1/3/0.0
    192.168.209.9 State: Join Flags: S   Timeout: Infinity
    Uptime: 1d 20:12:35 Time since last Join: 1d 20:12:35

Group: 232.1.1.3
Source: 192.168.219.11
Flags: sparse,spt
Upstream protocol: MLDP
Upstream interface: Pseudo MLDP
Upstream neighbor: MLDP LSP root <1.1.1.2>
Upstream state: Join to Source
Keepalive timeout:
Uptime: 1d 20:12:35
Downstream neighbors:
  Interface: fe-1/3/0.0
    192.168.209.9 State: Join Flags: S   Timeout: Infinity
    Uptime: 1d 20:12:35 Time since last Join: 1d 20:12:35

Group: 232.2.2.2
Source: 1.2.7.7
Flags: sparse,spt
Upstream protocol: MLDP
Upstream interface: Pseudo MLDP
Upstream neighbor: MLDP LSP root <1.1.1.2>
Upstream state: Join to Source
Keepalive timeout:
Uptime: 1d 20:12:35
Downstream neighbors:
  Interface: so-0/1/3.0
```

```
192.168.92.9 State: Join Flags: S   Timeout: Infinity
Uptime: 1d 20:12:35 Time since last Join: 1d 20:12:35
```

```
user@pr3> show pim join extensive
```

```
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET
R = Rendezvous Point Tree, S = Sparse, W = Wildcard
```

```
Group: 232.1.1.2
Source: 192.168.219.11
Flags: sparse,spt
Upstream protocol: MLDP
Upstream interface: Pseudo MLDP
Upstream neighbor: MLDP LSP root <1.1.1.2>
Upstream state: Join to Source
Keepalive timeout:
Uptime: 1d 20:14:40
Downstream neighbors:
  Interface: Pseudo-GMP
  ge-0/3/1.0
```

```
Group: 232.2.2.2
Source: 1.2.7.7
Flags: sparse,spt
Upstream protocol: MLDP
Upstream interface: Pseudo MLDP
Upstream neighbor: MLDP LSP root <1.1.1.2>
Upstream state: Join to Source
Keepalive timeout:
Uptime: 1d 20:14:40
Downstream neighbors:
  Interface: Pseudo-GMP
  ge-0/3/1.0
```

```
user@pr4> show pim join extensive
```

```
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET
R = Rendezvous Point Tree, S = Sparse, W = Wildcard
```

```
Group: 225.1.1.1
Source: *
RP: 1.1.1.4
Flags: sparse,rptree,wildcard
Upstream interface: Local
Upstream neighbor: Local
Upstream state: Local RP
Uptime: 1d 23:13:43
Downstream neighbors:
  Interface: ge-0/3/0.0
  192.168.207.9 State: Join Flags: SRW Timeout: Infinity
  Uptime: 1d 23:13:43 Time since last Join: 1d 23:13:43
```

```
Group: 232.1.1.2
Source: 192.168.219.11
Flags: sparse,spt
Upstream interface: fe-1/2/0.0
Upstream neighbor: 1.1.4.1
Upstream state: Local RP, Join to Source
Keepalive timeout: 0
Uptime: 1d 23:13:43
Downstream neighbors:
  Interface: ge-0/3/0.0
```

```
192.168.207.9 State: Join Flags: S   Timeout: Infinity
Uptime: 1d 23:13:43 Time since last Join: 1d 23:13:43
```

```
user@pr5> show pim join extensive
ge-0/3/1.0
```

```
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET
R = Rendezvous Point Tree, S = Sparse, W = Wildcard
```

```
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET6
R = Rendezvous Point Tree, S = Sparse, W = Wildcard
```

Checking the PIM Sources

Purpose Verify that the PIM sources have the expected M-LDP in-band upstream and downstream details.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show pim source** command.

```
user@IngressPE> show pim source
```

```
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET
```

```
Source 1.1.1.1
  Prefix 1.1.1.1/32
  Upstream interface Local
  Upstream neighbor Local

Source 1.2.7.7
  Prefix 1.2.7.0/24
  Upstream protocol MLDP
  Upstream interface Pseudo MLDP
  Upstream neighbor MLDP LSP root <1.1.1.2>
```

```
Source 192.168.219.11
  Prefix 192.168.219.0/28
  Upstream protocol MLDP
  Upstream interface Pseudo MLDP
  Upstream neighbor MLDP LSP root <1.1.1.2>
```

```
user@EgressPE> show pim source
```

```
Instance: PIM.master Family: INET
```

```
Source 1.2.7.7
  Prefix 1.2.7.0/24
  Upstream interface fe-1/2/3.0
  Upstream neighbor 1.2.7.2
```

```
Source 1.2.7.7
  Prefix 1.2.7.0/24
  Upstream interface fe-1/2/3.0
  Upstream neighbor Direct
```

```
Source 192.168.219.11
  Prefix 192.168.219.0/28
  Upstream interface fe-1/3/1.0
```

```
Upstream neighbor 192.168.219.9

Source 192.168.219.11
  Prefix 192.168.219.0/28
  Upstream interface fe-1/3/1.0
  Upstream neighbor Direct

user@pr3> show pim source

Instance: PIM.master Family: INET

Source 1.2.7.7
  Prefix 1.2.7.0/24
  Upstream protocol MLDP
  Upstream interface Pseudo MLDP
  Upstream neighbor MLDP LSP root <1.1.1.2>

Source 192.168.219.11
  Prefix 192.168.219.0/28
  Upstream protocol MLDP
  Upstream interface Pseudo MLDP
  Upstream neighbor MLDP LSP root <1.1.1.2>

user@pr4> show pim source

Instance: PIM.master Family: INET

Source 1.1.1.4
  Prefix 1.1.1.4/32
  Upstream interface Local
  Upstream neighbor Local

Source 192.168.219.11
  Prefix 192.168.219.0/28
  Upstream interface fe-1/2/0.0
  Upstream neighbor 1.1.4.1
```

Checking the LDP Database

Purpose Make sure that the `show ldp database` command displays the expected root-to-(S,G) bindings.

```

Action user@IngressPE> show ldp database
Input label database, 10.255.2.227:0--1.1.1.3:0
  Label Prefix
  300096 1.1.1.2/32
    3     1.1.1.3/32
  299856 1.1.1.6/32
  299776 10.255.2.227/32

Output label database, 10.255.2.227:0--1.1.1.3:0
  Label Prefix
  300144 1.1.1.2/32
  299776 1.1.1.3/32
  299856 1.1.1.6/32
    3     10.255.2.227/32

Input label database, 10.255.2.227:0--1.1.1.6:0
  Label Prefix
  299936 1.1.1.2/32
  299792 1.1.1.3/32
    3     1.1.1.6/32
  299776 10.255.2.227/32

Output label database, 10.255.2.227:0--1.1.1.6:0
  Label Prefix
  300144 1.1.1.2/32
  299776 1.1.1.3/32
  299856 1.1.1.6/32
    3     10.255.2.227/32
  300432 P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.2, grp: 232.2.2.2, src: 1.2.7.7
  300288 P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.2, grp: 232.1.1.1, src: 192.168.219.11
  300160 P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.2, grp: 232.1.1.2, src: 192.168.219.11
  300480 P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.2, grp: 232.1.1.3, src: 192.168.219.11

user@EgressPE> show ldp database

Input label database, 1.1.1.2:0--1.1.1.3:0
  Label Prefix
  300096 1.1.1.2/32
    3     1.1.1.3/32
  299856 1.1.1.6/32
  299776 10.255.2.227/32
  300144 P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.2, grp: 232.2.2.2, src: 1.2.7.7
  300128 P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.2, grp: 232.1.1.2, src: 192.168.219.11

Output label database, 1.1.1.2:0--1.1.1.3:0
  Label Prefix
    3     1.1.1.2/32
  299776 1.1.1.3/32
  299808 1.1.1.6/32
  299792 10.255.2.227/32

Input label database, 1.1.1.2:0--1.1.1.6:0
  Label Prefix
  299936 1.1.1.2/32
  299792 1.1.1.3/32
    3     1.1.1.6/32
  299776 10.255.2.227/32
  300128 P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.2, grp: 232.2.2.2, src: 1.2.7.7
  299984 P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.2, grp: 232.1.1.1, src: 192.168.219.11
  299952 P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.2, grp: 232.1.1.2, src: 192.168.219.11

```

```

300176      P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.2, grp: 232.1.1.3, src: 192.168.219.11
300192      P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.2, grp: ff3e::1:2, src: abcd::1:2:7:7

Output label database, 1.1.1.2:0--1.1.1.6:0
  Label      Prefix
    3         1.1.1.2/32
 299776      1.1.1.3/32
 299808      1.1.1.6/32
 299792      10.255.2.227/32
-----

logical-system: default

Input label database, 10.255.2.227:0--1.1.1.3:0
  Label      Prefix
 300096      1.1.1.2/32
    3         1.1.1.3/32
 299856      1.1.1.6/32
 299776      10.255.2.227/32

Output label database, 10.255.2.227:0--1.1.1.3:0
  Label      Prefix
 300144      1.1.1.2/32
 299776      1.1.1.3/32
 299856      1.1.1.6/32
    3         10.255.2.227/32

Input label database, 10.255.2.227:0--1.1.1.6:0
  Label      Prefix
 299936      1.1.1.2/32
 299792      1.1.1.3/32
    3         1.1.1.6/32
 299776      10.255.2.227/32

Output label database, 10.255.2.227:0--1.1.1.6:0
  Label      Prefix
 300144      1.1.1.2/32
 299776      1.1.1.3/32
 299856      1.1.1.6/32
    3         10.255.2.227/32
 300432      P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.2, grp: 232.2.2.2, src: 1.2.7.7
 300288      P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.2, grp: 232.1.1.1, src: 192.168.219.11
 300160      P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.2, grp: 232.1.1.2, src: 192.168.219.11
 300480      P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.2, grp: 232.1.1.3, src: 192.168.219.11
 300496      P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.2, grp: ff3e::1:2, src: abcd::1:2:7:7

```

```
user@p6> show ldp database
```

```

Input label database, 1.1.1.6:0--1.1.1.2:0
  Label      Prefix
    3         1.1.1.2/32
 299776      1.1.1.3/32
 299808      1.1.1.6/32

Output label database, 1.1.1.6:0--1.1.1.2:0
  Label      Prefix
 299776      1.1.1.2/32
 299792      1.1.1.3/32
    3         1.1.1.6/32

```

```
user@pr3> show ldp database
```

```
Input label database, 1.1.1.3:0--1.1.1.2:0
```

Label	Prefix
3	1.1.1.2/32
299776	1.1.1.3/32
299808	1.1.1.6/32
299792	10.255.2.227/32

```
Output label database, 1.1.1.3:0--1.1.1.2:0
```

Label	Prefix
300096	1.1.1.2/32
3	1.1.1.3/32
299856	1.1.1.6/32
299776	10.255.2.227/32
300144	P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.2, grp: 232.2.2.2, src: 1.2.7.7
300128	P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.2, grp: 232.1.1.2, src: 192.168.219.11

```
Input label database, 1.1.1.3:0--10.255.2.227:0
```

Label	Prefix
300144	1.1.1.2/32
299776	1.1.1.3/32
299856	1.1.1.6/32
3	10.255.2.227/32

```
Output label database, 1.1.1.3:0--10.255.2.227:0
```

Label	Prefix
300096	1.1.1.2/32
3	1.1.1.3/32
299856	1.1.1.6/32
299776	10.255.2.227/32

Looking Up the Route Information for the MPLS Label

Purpose Display the point-to-multipoint FEC information.

Action user@EgressPE> show route label 299808 detail

```
mpls.0: 14 destinations, 14 routes (14 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
299808 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  *LDP    Preference: 9
          Next hop type: Flood
          Address: 0x931922c
          Next-hop reference count: 3
          Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 1109
          Address: 0x9318b0c
          Next-hop reference count: 2
          Next hop: via so-0/1/3.0
          Label operation: Pop
          Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 1110
          Address: 0x93191e0
          Next-hop reference count: 2
          Next hop: 192.168.209.11 via fe-1/3/0.0
          Label operation: Pop
          State: **Active Int AckRequest>
          Local AS: 10
          Age: 13:08:15 Metric: 1
          Validation State: unverified
          Task: LDP
          Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
          AS path: I
          FECs bound to route: P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.2, grp: 232.1.1.1, src:
192.168.219.11
```

Checking the LDP Traffic Statistics

Purpose Monitor the data traffic statistics for the point-to-multipoint LSP.

Action user@EgressPE> show ldp traffic-statistics p2mp
P2MP FEC Statistics:

FEC(root_addr:lsp_id/grp,src)	Nexthop	Packets	Bytes
Shared			
1.1.1.2:232.2.2.2,1.2.7.7	so-0/1/3.0	0	0
No			
1.1.1.2:232.1.1.1,192.168.219.11	so-0/1/3.0	0	0
No			
	fe-1/3/0.0	0	0
No			
1.1.1.2:232.1.1.2,192.168.219.11	so-0/1/3.0	0	0
No			
	fe-1/3/0.0	0	0
No			
	lt-1/2/0.14	0	0
No			
1.1.1.2:232.1.1.3,192.168.219.11	fe-1/3/0.0	0	0
No			
1.1.1.2:ff3e::1:2,abcd::1:2:7:7	fe-1/3/0.0	0	0
No			

Release History Table

Release	Description
16.1	Starting from Junos OS Release 16.1, M-LDP can signal point-to-multipoint LSPs at ASBR or transit or egress when root address is a BGP route which is further recursively resolved over an MPLS LSP.
14.1	Starting in Junos OS Release 14.1, in order to migrate existing IPTV services from native IP multicast to MPLS multicast, you need to smoothly transition from PIM to M-LDP point-to-multipoint LSPs with minimal outage.

- Related Documentation**
- *Example: Configuring RSVP-Signaled Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on Logical Systems*
 - *Example: Configuring Point-to-Multipoint LDP LSPs as the Data Plane for Intra-AS MBGP MVPNs*

Configuring Miscellaneous LDP Properties

- The following sections describe how to configure a number of miscellaneous LDP properties:
- [Configuring LDP to Use the IGP Route Metric on page 770](#)
 - [Preventing Addition of Ingress Routes to the inet.0 Routing Table on page 770](#)
 - [Multiple-Instance LDP and Carrier-of-Carriers VPNs on page 770](#)
 - [Configuring MPLS and LDP to Pop the Label on the Ultimate-Hop Router on page 771](#)
 - [Enabling LDP over RSVP-Established LSPs on page 771](#)
 - [Enabling LDP over RSVP-Established LSPs in Heterogeneous Networks on page 771](#)
 - [Configuring the TCP MD5 Signature for LDP Sessions on page 772](#)

- [Configuring LDP Session Protection on page 774](#)
- [Disabling SNMP Traps for LDP on page 774](#)
- [Configuring LDP Synchronization with the IGP on LDP Links on page 774](#)
- [Configuring LDP Synchronization with the IGP on the Router on page 775](#)
- [Configuring the Label Withdrawal Timer on page 775](#)
- [Ignoring the LDP Subnet Check on page 776](#)

Configuring LDP to Use the IGP Route Metric

Use the **track-igp-metric** statement if you want the interior gateway protocol (IGP) route metric to be used for the LDP routes instead of the default LDP route metric (the default LDP route metric is 1).

To use the IGP route metric, include the **track-igp-metric** statement:

```
track-igp-metric;
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

Preventing Addition of Ingress Routes to the inet.0 Routing Table

By configuring the **no-forwarding** statement, you can prevent ingress routes from being added to the **inet.0** routing table instead of the **inet.3** routing table even if you enabled the **traffic-engineering bgp-igp** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls]** or the **[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls]** hierarchy level. By default, the **no-forwarding** statement is disabled.



.....
NOTE: ACX Series routers do not support **[edit logical-systems]** hierarchy level.
.....

To omit ingress routes from the **inet.0** routing table, include the **no-forwarding** statement:

```
no-forwarding;
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

Multiple-Instance LDP and Carrier-of-Carriers VPNs

By configuring multiple LDP routing instances, you can use LDP to advertise labels in a carrier-of-carriers VPN from a service provider provider edge (PE) router to a customer carrier customer edge (CE) router. This is especially useful when the carrier customer is a basic Internet service provider (ISP) and wants to restrict full Internet routes to its PE routers. By using LDP instead of BGP, the carrier customer shields its other internal routers from the Internet. Multiple-instance LDP is also useful when a carrier customer wants to provide Layer 2 or Layer 3 VPN services to its customers.

For an example of how to configure multiple LDP routing instances for carrier-of-carriers VPNs, see the *Multiple Instances for Label Distribution Protocol Feature Guide*.

Configuring MPLS and LDP to Pop the Label on the Ultimate-Hop Router

The default advertised label is label 3 (Implicit Null label). If label 3 is advertised, the penultimate-hop router removes the label and sends the packet to the egress router. If ultimate-hop popping is enabled, label 0 (IPv4 Explicit Null label) is advertised. Ultimate-hop popping ensures that any packets traversing an MPLS network include a label.

To configure ultimate-hop popping, include the **explicit-null** statement:

```
explicit-null;
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.



NOTE: Juniper Networks routers queue packets based on the incoming label. Routers from other vendors might queue packets differently. Keep this in mind when working with networks containing routers from multiple vendors.

For more information about labels, see “MPLS Label Overview” on page 28 and “MPLS Label Allocation” on page 30.

Enabling LDP over RSVP-Established LSPs

You can run LDP over LSPs established by RSVP, effectively tunneling the LDP-established LSP through the one established by RSVP. To do so, enable LDP on the lo0.0 interface (see “Enabling and Disabling LDP” on page 634). You must also configure the LSPs over which you want LDP to operate by including the **ldp-tunneling** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
protocols {
  mpls {
    label-switched-path lsp-name {
      from source;
      to destination;
      ldp-tunneling;
    }
  }
}
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

Related Documentation

- [Tunneling LDP LSPs in RSVP LSPs Overview on page 628](#)

Enabling LDP over RSVP-Established LSPs in Heterogeneous Networks

Some other vendors use an OSPF metric of 1 for the loopback address. Juniper Networks routers use an OSPF metric of 0 for the loopback address. This might require that you

manually configure the RSVP metric when deploying LDP tunneling over RSVP LSPs in heterogeneous networks.

When a Juniper Networks router is linked to another vendor's router through an RSVP tunnel, and LDP tunneling is also enabled, by default the Juniper Networks router might not use the RSVP tunnel to route traffic to the LDP destinations downstream of the other vendor's egress router if the RSVP path has a metric of 1 larger than the physical OSPF path.

To ensure that LDP tunneling functions properly in heterogeneous networks, you can configure OSPF to ignore the RSVP LSP metric by including the **ignore-lsp-metrics** statement:

```
ignore-lsp-metrics;
```

You can configure this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols ospf traffic-engineering shortcuts]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols ospf traffic-engineering shortcuts]



NOTE: ACX Series routers do not support [edit logical-systems] hierarchy level.

To enable LDP over RSVP LSPs, you also still need to complete the procedure in Section “Enabling LDP over RSVP-Established LSPs” on page 771.

Configuring the TCP MD5 Signature for LDP Sessions

You can configure an MD5 signature for an LDP TCP connection to protect against the introduction of spoofed TCP segments into LDP session connection streams.

A router using the MD5 signature option is configured with a password for each peer for which authentication is required. The password is stored encrypted.

LDP hello adjacencies can still be created even when peering interfaces are configured with different security signatures. However, the TCP session cannot be authenticated and is never established.

Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1R1, support for Hashed Message Authentication Code (HMAC) and MD5 authentication for LDP sessions is extended from a per-session configuration to a subnet-match (that is, longest-prefix-match) configuration.

The support for subnet-match authentication provides flexibility in configuring authentication for automatically targeted LDP (TLDP) sessions, making the deployment of remote loop-free alternate (LFA) and FEC 129 pseudowires easy.

To configure an MD5 signature for an LDP TCP connection, include the **session-group** and **authentication-key** statement:

```
session-group prefix-length {  
  authentication-key authentication-key;
```

```
}
```

Use the **session-group** statement to configure the address for the remote end of the LDP session.

The **md5-authentication-key** (password) can be up to 69 characters long. Characters can include any ASCII strings. If you include spaces, enclose all characters in quotation marks.

You can also configure an authentication key update mechanism for the LDP routing protocol. This mechanism allows you to update authentication keys without interrupting associated routing and signaling protocols such as Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) and Resource Reservation Setup Protocol (RSVP).

To configure the authentication key update mechanism, include the **key-chain** statement at the **[edit security authentication-key-chains]** hierarchy level, and specify the **key** option to create a keychain consisting of several authentication keys.

```
[edit security authentication-key-chains]
key-chain key-chain-name {
  key key {
    secret secret-data;
    start-time yyyy-mm-dd.hh:mm:ss;
  }
}
```

To configure the authentication key update mechanism for the LDP routing protocol, include the **authentication-key-chain** statement at the **[edit protocols ldp]** hierarchy level to associate the protocol with the **[edit security authentication-key-chains]** authentication keys. You must also configure the authentication algorithm by including the **authentication-algorithm algorithm** statement the **[edit protocols ldp]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit protocols ldp]
group group-name {
  neighbor address {
    authentication-algorithm algorithm;
    authentication-key-chain key-chain-name;
  }
}
```

For more information about the authentication key update feature, see *Configuring the Authentication Key Update Mechanism for BGP and LDP Routing Protocols*.

Configuring LDP Session Protection

An LDP session is normally created between a pair of routers that are connected by one or more links. The routers form one hello adjacency for every link that connects them and associate all the adjacencies with the corresponding LDP session. When the last hello adjacency for an LDP session goes away, the LDP session is terminated. You might want to modify this behavior to prevent an LDP session from being unnecessarily terminated and reestablished.

You can configure the Junos OS to leave the LDP session between two routers up even if there are no hello adjacencies on the links connecting the two routers by configuring the **session-protection** statement. You can optionally specify a time in seconds using the **timeout** option. The session remains up for the duration specified as long as the routers maintain IP network connectivity.

```
session-protection {  
    timeout seconds;  
}
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section.

Disabling SNMP Traps for LDP

Whenever an LDP LSP makes a transition from up to down, or down to up, the router sends an SNMP trap. However, it is possible to disable the LDP SNMP traps on a router, logical system, or routing instance.

For information about the LDP SNMP traps and the proprietary LDP MIB, see the [SNMP MIB Explorer](#) and *Interpreting the Enterprise-Specific LDP MIB*.

To disable SNMP traps for LDP, specify the **trap disable** option for the **log-updown** statement:

```
log-updown {  
    trap disable;  
}
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

Configuring LDP Synchronization with the IGP on LDP Links

LDP is a protocol for distributing labels in non-traffic-engineered applications. Labels are distributed along the best path determined by the IGP. If synchronization between LDP and the IGP is not maintained, the LSP goes down. When LDP is not fully operational on a given link (a session is not established and labels are not exchanged), the IGP advertises the link with the maximum cost metric. The link is not preferred but remains in the network topology.

LDP synchronization is supported only on active point-to-point interfaces and LAN interfaces configured as point-to-point under the IGP. LDP synchronization is not supported during graceful restart.

To advertise the maximum cost metric until LDP is operational for synchronization, include the **ldp-synchronization** statement:

```
ldp-synchronization {
  disable;
  hold-time seconds;
}
```

To disable synchronization, include the **disable** statement. To configure the time period to advertise the maximum cost metric for a link that is not fully operational, include the **hold-time** statement.

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can configure this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

Configuring LDP Synchronization with the IGP on the Router

You can configure the time the LDP waits before informing the IGP that the LDP neighbor and session for an interface are operational. For large networks with numerous FECs, you might need to configure a longer value to allow enough time for the LDP label databases to be exchanged.

To configure the time the LDP waits before informing the IGP that the LDP neighbor and session are operational, include the **igp-synchronization** statement and specify a time in seconds for the **holddown-interval** option:

```
igp-synchronization holddown-interval seconds;
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can configure this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

Configuring the Label Withdrawal Timer

The label withdrawal timer delays sending a label withdrawal message for a FEC to a neighbor. When an IGP link to a neighbor fails, the label associated with the FEC has to be withdrawn from all the upstream routers if the neighbor is the next hop for the FEC. After the IGP converges and a label is received from a new next hop, the label is readvertised to all the upstream routers. This is the typical network behavior. By delaying label withdrawal by a small amount of time (for example, until the IGP converges and the router receives a new label for the FEC from the downstream next hop), the label withdrawal and sending a label mapping soon could be avoided. The **label-withdrawal-delay** statement allows you to configure this delay time. By default, the delay is 60 seconds.

If the router receives the new label before the timer runs out, the label withdrawal timer is canceled. However, if the timer runs out, the label for the FEC is withdrawn from all of the upstream routers.

By default, LDP waits for 60 seconds before withdrawing labels to avoid resignaling LSPs multiple times while the IGP is reconverging. To configure the label withdrawal delay time in seconds, include the **label-withdrawal-delay** statement:

```
label-withdrawal-delay seconds;
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can configure this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

Ignoring the LDP Subnet Check

In Junos OS Release 8.4 and later releases, an LDP source address subnet check is performed during the neighbor establishment procedure. The source address in the LDP link hello packet is matched against the interface address. This causes an interoperability issue with some other vendors' equipment.

To disable the subnet check, include the **allow-subnet-mismatch** statement:

```
allow-subnet-mismatch;
```

This statement can be included at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols ldp **interface** *interface-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols ldp **interface** *interface-name*]



NOTE: ACX Series routers do not support [edit logical-systems] hierarchy level.

Release History Table

Release	Description
16.1R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1R1, support for Hashed Message Authentication Code (HMAC) and MD5 authentication for LDP sessions is extended from a per-session configuration to a subnet-match (that is, longest-prefix-match) configuration.

Related Documentation

- [LDP Introduction on page 623](#)
- [Junos OS LDP Protocol Implementation on page 624](#)
- [Minimum LDP Configuration on page 634](#)

Configuring LDP LSP Traceroute

You can trace the route followed by an LDP-signaled LSP. LDP LSP traceroute is based on RFC 4379, *Detecting Multi-Protocol Label Switched (MPLS) Data Plane Failures*. This feature allows you to periodically trace all paths in a FEC. The FEC topology information is stored in a database accessible from the CLI.

A topology change does not automatically trigger a trace of an LDP LSP. However, you can manually initiate a traceroute. If the traceroute request is for an FEC that is currently in the database, the contents of the database are updated with the results.

The periodic traceroute feature applies to all FECs specified by the **oam** statement configured at the [edit protocols ldp] hierarchy level. To configure periodic LDP LSP traceroute, include the **periodic-traceroute** statement:

```

periodic-traceroute {
  disable;
  exp exp-value;
  fanout fanout-value;
  frequency minutes;
  paths number-of-paths;
  retries retry-attempts;
  source address;
  ttl ttl-value;
  wait seconds;
}

```

You can configure this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols ldp oam]
- [edit protocols ldp oam fec address]

You can configure the **periodic-traceroute** statement by itself or with any of the following options:

- **exp**—Specify the class of service to use when sending probes.
- **fanout**—Specify the maximum number of next hops to search per node.
- **frequency**—Specify the interval between traceroute attempts.
- **paths**—Specify the maximum number of paths to search.
- **retries**—Specify the number of attempts to send a probe to a specific node before giving up.
- **source**—Specify the IPv4 source address to use when sending probes.
- **ttl**—Specify the maximum time-to-live value. Nodes that are beyond this value are not traced.
- **wait**—Specify the wait interval before resending a probe packet.

Collecting LDP Statistics

LDP traffic statistics show the volume of traffic that has passed through a particular FEC on a router.

When you configure the **traffic-statistics** statement at the [edit protocols ldp] hierarchy level, the LDP traffic statistics are gathered periodically and written to a file. You can configure how often statistics are collected (in seconds) by using the **interval** option. The default collection interval is 5 minutes. You must configure an LDP statistics file; otherwise, LDP traffic statistics are not gathered. If the LSP goes down, the LDP statistics are reset.

To collect LDP traffic statistics, include the **traffic-statistics** statement:

```

traffic-statistics {
  file filename <files number> <size size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
  interval interval;
  no-penultimate-hop;
}

```

```
}
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

This section includes the following topics:

- [LDP Statistics Output on page 778](#)
- [Disabling LDP Statistics on the Penultimate-Hop Router on page 778](#)
- [LDP Statistics Limitations on page 779](#)

LDP Statistics Output

The following sample output is from an LDP statistics file:

FEC	Type	Packets	Bytes	Shared
10.255.350.448/32	Transit	0	0	No
	Ingress	0	0	No
10.255.350.450/32	Transit	0	0	Yes
	Ingress	0	0	No
10.255.350.451/32	Transit	0	0	No
	Ingress	0	0	No
220.220.220.1/32	Transit	0	0	Yes
	Ingress	0	0	No
220.220.220.2/32	Transit	0	0	Yes
	Ingress	0	0	No
220.220.220.3/32	Transit	0	0	Yes
	Ingress	0	0	No

May 28 15:02:05, read 12 statistics in 00:00:00 seconds

The LDP statistics file includes the following columns of data:

- **read**—Number of bytes of data passed by the FEC since its LSP came up.
- **read**—FEC for which LDP traffic statistics are collected.
- **read**—Number of packets passed by the FEC since its LSP came up.
- **read**—This number (which appears next to the date and time) might differ from the actual number of the statistics displayed. Some of the statistics are summarized before being displayed.
- **Shared**—A **Yes** value indicates that several prefixes are bound to the same label (for example, when several prefixes are advertised with an egress policy). The LDP traffic statistics for this case apply to all the prefixes and should be treated as such.
- **Type**—Type of traffic originating from a router, either **Ingress** (originating from this router) or **Transit** (forwarded through this router).

Disabling LDP Statistics on the Penultimate-Hop Router

Gathering LDP traffic statistics at the penultimate-hop router can consume excessive system resources, on next-hop routes in particular. This problem is exacerbated if you have configured the **deaggregate** statement in addition to the **traffic-statistics** statement.

For routers reaching their limit of next-hop route usage, we recommend configuring the **no-penultimate-hop** option for the **traffic-statistics** statement:

```
traffic-statistics {  
  no-penultimate-hop;  
}
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can configure the **traffic-statistics** statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.



NOTE: When you configure the **no-penultimate-hop** option, no statistics are available for the FECs that are the penultimate hop for this router.

Whenever you include or remove this option from the configuration, the LDP sessions are taken down and then restarted.

The following sample output is from an LDP statistics file showing routers on which the **no-penultimate-hop** option is configured:

FEC	Type	Packets	Bytes	Shared
10.255.245.218/32	Transit	0	0	No
	Ingress	4	246	No
10.255.245.221/32	Transit	statistics disabled		
	Ingress	statistics disabled		
13.1.1.0/24	Transit	statistics disabled		
	Ingress	statistics disabled		
13.1.3.0/24	Transit	statistics disabled		
	Ingress	statistics disabled		

LDP Statistics Limitations

The following are issues related to collecting LDP statistics by configuring the **traffic-statistics** statement:

- You cannot clear the LDP statistics.
- If you shorten the specified interval, a new LDP statistics request is issued only if the statistics timer expires later than the new interval.
- A new LDP statistics collection operation cannot start until the previous one has finished. If the interval is short or if the number of LDP statistics is large, the time gap between the two statistics collections might be longer than the interval.

When an LSP goes down, the LDP statistics are reset.

Tracing LDP Protocol Traffic

The following sections describe how to configure the trace options to examine LDP protocol traffic:

- [Tracing LDP Protocol Traffic at the Protocol and Routing Instance Levels on page 780](#)
- [Tracing LDP Protocol Traffic Within FECs on page 781](#)
- [Examples: Tracing LDP Protocol Traffic on page 781](#)

Tracing LDP Protocol Traffic at the Protocol and Routing Instance Levels

To trace LDP protocol traffic, you can specify options in the global **traceoptions** statement at the **[edit routing-options]** hierarchy level, and you can specify LDP-specific options by including the **traceoptions** statement:

```
traceoptions {  
    file filename <files number> <size size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;  
    flag flag <flag-modifier> <disable>;  
}
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

Use the **file** statement to specify the name of the file that receives the output of the tracing operation. All files are placed in the directory `/var/log`. We recommend that you place LDP-tracing output in the file **ldp-log**.

The following trace flags display the operations associated with the sending and receiving of various LDP messages. Each can carry one or more of the following modifiers:

- **address**—Trace the operation of address and address withdrawal messages.
- **binding**—Trace label-binding operations.
- **error**—Trace error conditions.
- **event**—Trace protocol events.
- **initialization**—Trace the operation of initialization messages.
- **label**—Trace the operation of label request, label map, label withdrawal, and label release messages.
- **notification**—Trace the operation of notification messages.
- **packets**—Trace the operation of address, address withdrawal, initialization, label request, label map, label withdrawal, label release, notification, and periodic messages. This modifier is equivalent to setting the **address**, **initialization**, **label**, **notification**, and **periodic** modifiers.

You can also configure the **filter** flag modifier with the **match-on address** sub-option for the **packets** flag. This allows you to trace based on the source and destination addresses of the packets.

- **path**—Trace label-switched path operations.

- **path**—Trace label-switched path operations.
- **periodic**—Trace the operation of hello and keepalive messages.
- **route**—Trace the operation of route messages.
- **state**—Trace protocol state transitions.

Tracing LDP Protocol Traffic Within FECs

LDP associates a forwarding equivalence class (FEC) with each LSP it creates. The FEC associated with an LSP specifies which packets are mapped to that LSP. LSPs are extended through a network as each router chooses the label advertised by the next hop for the FEC and splices it to the label it advertises to all other routers.

You can trace LDP protocol traffic within a specific FEC and filter LDP trace statements based on an FEC. This is useful when you want to trace or troubleshoot LDP protocol traffic associated with an FEC. The following trace flags are available for this purpose: **route**, **path**, and **binding**.

The following example illustrates how you might configure the LDP **traceoptions** statement to filter LDP trace statements based on an FEC:

```
[edit protocols ldp traceoptions]
set flag route filter match-on fec policy "filter-policy-for-ldp-fec";
```

This feature has the following limitations:

- The filtering capability is only available for FECs composed of IP version 4 (IPv4) prefixes.
- Layer 2 circuit FECs cannot be filtered.
- When you configure both route tracing and filtering, MPLS routes are not displayed (they are blocked by the filter).
- Filtering is determined by the policy and the configured value for the **match-on** option. When configuring the policy, be sure that the default behavior is always **reject**.
- The only **match-on** option is **fec**. Consequently, the only type of policy you should include is a route-filter policy.

Examples: Tracing LDP Protocol Traffic

Trace LDP path messages in detail:

```
[edit]
protocols {
  ldp {
    traceoptions {
      file ldp size 10m files 5;
      flag path;
    }
  }
}
```

Trace all LDP outgoing messages:

```
[edit]
protocols {
  ldp {
    traceoptions {
      file ldp size 10m files 5;
      flag packets;
    }
  }
}
```

Trace all LDP error conditions:

```
[edit]
protocols {
  ldp {
    traceoptions {
      file ldp size 10m files 5;
      flag error;
    }
  }
}
```

Trace all LDP incoming messages and all label-binding operations:

```
[edit]
protocols {
  ldp {
    traceoptions {
      file ldp size 10m files 5 world-readable;
      flag packets receive;
      flag binding;
    }
    interface all {
    }
  }
}
```

Trace LDP protocol traffic for an FEC associated with the LSP:

```
[edit]
protocols {
  ldp {
    traceoptions {
      flag route filter match-on fec policy filter-policy-for-ldp-fec;
    }
  }
}
```

PART 5

Configuring Circuit Cross-Connect (CCC) and Translational Cross-Connect (TCC)

- [CCC and TCC Overview on page 785](#)
- [Configuring CCC and TCC on page 789](#)

CHAPTER 16

CCC and TCC Overview

- [CCC Overview on page 785](#)
- [Transmitting Nonstandard BPDUs on page 786](#)
- [TCC Overview on page 786](#)

CCC Overview

Circuit cross-connect (CCC) allows you to configure transparent connections between two circuits, where a circuit can be a Frame Relay data-link connection identifier (DLCI), an Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) virtual circuit (VC), a Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) interface, a Cisco High-Level Data Link Control (HDLC) interface, or an MPLS label-switched path (LSP). Using CCC, packets from the source circuit are delivered to the destination circuit with, at most, the Layer 2 address being changed. No other processing—such as header checksums, time-to-live (TTL) decrementing, or protocol processing—is done.

CCC circuits fall into two categories: logical interfaces, which include DLCIs, VCs, virtual local area network (VLAN) IDs, PPP and Cisco HDLC interfaces, and LSPs. The two circuit categories provide three types of cross-connect:

- **Layer 2 switching**—Cross-connects between logical interfaces provide what is essentially Layer 2 switching. The interfaces that you connect must be of the same type.
- **MPLS tunneling**—Cross-connects between interfaces and LSPs allow you to connect two distant interface circuits of the same type by creating MPLS tunnels that use LSPs as the conduit.
- **LSP stitching**—Cross-connects between LSPs provide a way to “stitch” together two label-switched paths, including paths that fall in two different traffic engineering database areas.

For Layer 2 switching and MPLS tunneling, the cross-connect is bidirectional, so packets received on the first interface are transmitted out the second interface, and those received on the second interface are transmitted out the first. For LSP stitching, the cross-connect is unidirectional.

You can police (control) the amount of traffic flowing over CCC circuits. For more information, see the *Junos OS VPNs Library for Routing Devices*.

It is also possible to use the **ping** command to check the integrity of CCC LSPs. See [“Pinging CCC LSPs” on page 429](#) for more information.

Transmitting Nonstandard BPDUs

CCC protocol (and Layer 2 Circuit and Layer 2 VPN) configurations can transmit nonstandard bridge protocol data units (BPDUs) generated by other vendors' equipment. This is the default behavior on all supported PICs and requires no additional configuration.

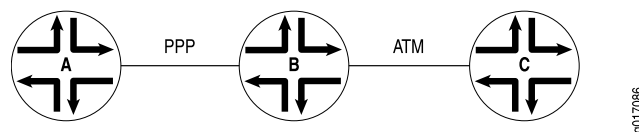
The following PICs are supported on M320 and T Series routers:

- 1-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC
- 2-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC
- 4-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC
- 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC

TCC Overview

Translational cross-connect (TCC) is a switching concept that enables you to establish interconnections between a variety of Layer 2 protocols or circuits. It is similar to CCC. However, whereas CCC requires the same Layer 2 encapsulations on each side of a Juniper Networks router (such as PPP-to-PPP or Frame Relay-to-Frame Relay), TCC enables you to connect different types of Layer 2 protocols interchangeably. When you use TCC, combinations such as PPP-to-ATM (see [Figure 75 on page 786](#)) and Ethernet-to-Frame Relay connections are possible.

Figure 75: TCC Example



The Layer 2 circuits and encapsulation types that can be interconnected by TCC are:

- Ethernet
- Extended VLANs
- PPP
- HDLC
- ATM
- Frame Relay

TCC works by removing the Layer 2 header when frames enter the router and adding a different Layer 2 header on the frames before they leave the router. In [Figure 75 on page 786](#), the PPP encapsulation is stripped from the frames arriving at Router B, and the ATM encapsulation is added before the frames are sent to Router C.

Note that all control traffic is terminated at the interconnecting router (Router B). Examples of traffic controllers include the Link Control Protocol (LCP) and the Network Control Protocol (NCP) for PPP, keepalives for HDLC, and Local Management Interface (LMI) for Frame Relay.

TCC functionality is different from standard Layer 2 switching. TCC only swaps Layer 2 headers. No other processing, such as header checksums, TTL decrementing, or protocol handling is performed. TCC is supported for IPv4 only.

Address Resolution Protocol (APR) packet policing on TCC Ethernet interfaces is effective for releases 10.4 and onwards.

You can configure TCC for interface switching and for Layer 2 VPNs. For more information about using TCC for virtual private networks (VPNs), see the *Junos OS VPNs Library for Routing Devices*.

Configuring CCC and TCC

- [Configuring Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects Using CCC on page 789](#)
- [Configuring MPLS LSP Tunnel Cross-Connects Using CCC on page 797](#)
- [Configuring TCC on page 801](#)
- [CCC and TCC Graceful Restart on page 806](#)
- [Configuring CCC and TCC Graceful Restart on page 807](#)
- [Configuring CCC Switching for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 807](#)

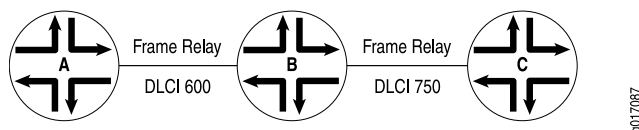
Configuring Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects Using CCC

Layer 2 switching cross-connects join logical interfaces to form what is essentially Layer 2 switching. The interfaces that you connect must be of the same type.

[Figure 76 on page 789](#) illustrates a Layer 2 switching cross-connect. In this topology, Router A and Router C have Frame Relay connections to Router B, which is a Juniper Networks router. Circuit cross-connect (CCC) allows you to configure Router B to act as a Frame Relay (Layer 2) switch.

To configure Router B to act as a Frame Relay switch, you configure a circuit from Router A to Router C that passes through Router B, effectively configuring Router B as a Frame Relay switch with respect to these routers. This configuration allows Router B to transparently switch packets (frames) between Router A and Router C without regard to the packets' contents or the Layer 3 protocols. The only processing that Router B performs is to translate DLCI 600 to 750.

Figure 76: Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connect



If the Router A-to-Router B and Router B-to-Router C circuits were PPP, for example, the Link Control Protocol and Network Control Protocol exchanges occur between Router A and Router C. These messages are handled transparently by Router B, allowing Router A and Router C to use various PPP options (such as header or address compression and authentication) that Router B might not support. Similarly, Router A and Router C exchange keepalives, providing circuit-to-circuit connectivity status.

You can configure Layer 2 switching cross-connects on PPP, Cisco HDLC, Frame Relay, Ethernet, and ATM circuits. In a single cross-connect, only like interfaces can be connected.

To configure Layer 2 switching cross-connects, you must configure the following on the router that is acting as the switch (Router B in [Figure 76 on page 789](#)):

- [Configuring the CCC Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects on page 790](#)
- [Configuring the CCC Connection for Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects on page 794](#)
- [Configuring MPLS for Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects on page 794](#)
- [Example: Configuring a Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connect on page 795](#)

Configuring the CCC Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects

To configure Layer 2 switching cross-connects, configure the CCC encapsulation on the router that is acting as the switch (Router B in [Figure 76 on page 789](#)).



NOTE: You cannot configure families on CCC interfaces; that is, you cannot include the family statement at the [edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*] hierarchy level.

For instructions for configuring the encapsulation for Layer 2 switching cross-connects, see the following sections:

- [Configuring ATM Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects on page 790](#)
- [Configuring Ethernet Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects on page 791](#)
- [Configuring Ethernet VLAN Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects on page 791](#)
- [Configuring Aggregated Ethernet Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects on page 792](#)
- [Configuring Frame Relay Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects on page 793](#)
- [Configuring PPP and Cisco HDLC Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects on page 794](#)

Configuring ATM Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects

For ATM circuits, specify the encapsulation when configuring the virtual circuit (VC). Configure each VC as a circuit or a regular logical interface by including the following statements:

```
at-fpc/pic/port {
  atm-options {
    vpi vpi-identifier maximum-vcs maximum-vcs;
  }
  unit logical-unit-number {
    encapsulation encapsulation-type;
    point-to-point; # Default interface type
    vci vpi-identifier.vci-identifier;
```

```
}
}
```

You can include these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces]

Configuring Ethernet Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects

For Ethernet circuits, specify **ethernet-ccc** in the **encapsulation** statement. This statement configures the entire physical device. For these circuits to work, you must also configure a logical interface (unit 0).

Ethernet interfaces with standard Tag Protocol Identifier (TPID) tagging can use Ethernet CCC encapsulation. On M Series Multiservice Edge Routers, except the M320, one-port Gigabit Ethernet, two-port Gigabit Ethernet, four-port Gigabit Ethernet, and four-port Fast Ethernet PICs can use Ethernet CCC encapsulation. On T Series Core Routers and M320 routers, one-port Gigabit Ethernet and two-port Gigabit Ethernet PICs installed in FPC2 can use Ethernet CCC encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **ccc** family only.

```
fe-fpc/pic/port {
  encapsulation ethernet-ccc;
  unit 0;
}
```

You can include these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces]

Configuring Ethernet VLAN Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects

An Ethernet virtual LAN (VLAN) circuit can be configured using either the **vlan-ccc** or **extended-vlan-ccc** encapsulation. If you configure the **extended-vlan-ccc** encapsulation on the physical interface, you cannot configure the **inet** family on the logical interfaces. Only the **ccc** family is allowed. If you configure the **vlan-ccc** encapsulation on the physical interface, both the **inet** and **ccc** families are supported on the logical interfaces. Ethernet interfaces in VLAN mode can have multiple logical interfaces.

For encapsulation type **vlan-ccc**, VLAN IDs from 512 through 4094 are reserved for CCC VLANs. For the **extended-vlan-ccc** encapsulation type, all VLAN IDs 1 and higher are valid. VLAN ID 0 is reserved for tagging the priority of frames.



NOTE: Some vendors use the proprietary TPIDs 0x9100 and 0x9901 to encapsulate a VLAN-tagged packet into a VLAN-CCC tunnel to interconnect a geographically separated metro Ethernet network. By configuring the **extended-vlan-ccc** encapsulation type, a Juniper Networks router can accept all three TPIDs (0x8100, 0x9100, and 0x9901).

Configure an Ethernet VLAN circuit with the **vlan-ccc** encapsulation as follows:

```
interfaces {
  type-fpc/pic/port {
    vlan-tagging;
    encapsulation vlan-ccc;
    unit logical-unit-number {
      encapsulation vlan-ccc;
      vlan-id vlan-id;
    }
  }
}
```

You can configure these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit interfaces]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces]**

Configure an Ethernet VLAN circuit with the **extended-vlan-ccc** encapsulation statement as follows:

```
interfaces {
  type-fpc/pic/port {
    vlan-tagging;
    encapsulation extended-vlan-ccc;
    unit logical-unit-number {
      vlan-id vlan-id;
      family ccc;
    }
  }
}
```

You can configure these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit interfaces]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces]**

Whether you configure the encapsulation as **vlan-ccc** or **extended-vlan-ccc**, you must enable VLAN tagging by including the **vlan-tagging** statement.

Configuring Aggregated Ethernet Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects

You can configure aggregated Ethernet interfaces for CCC connections and for Layer 2 virtual private networks (VPNs).

Aggregated Ethernet interfaces configured with VLAN tagging can be configured with multiple logical interfaces. The only encapsulation available for aggregated Ethernet logical interfaces is **vlan-ccc**. When you configure the **vlan-id** statement, you are limited to VLAN IDs 512 through 4094.

Aggregated Ethernet interfaces configured without VLAN tagging can be configured only with the **ethernet-ccc** encapsulation. All untagged Ethernet packets received are forwarded based on the CCC parameters.

To configure aggregated Ethernet interfaces for CCC connections, include the **ae0** statement at the **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit interfaces]
ae0 {
  encapsulation (ethernet-ccc | extended-vlan-ccc | vlan-ccc);
  vlan-tagging;
  aggregated-ether-options {
    minimum-links links;
    link-speed speed;
  }
  unit logical-unit-number {
    encapsulation vlan-ccc;
    vlan-id identifier;
    family ccc;
  }
}
```

Be aware of the following limitations when configuring CCC connections over aggregated Ethernet interfaces:

- If you configured load balancing between child links, be aware that a different hash key is used to distribute packets among the child links. Standard aggregated interfaces have family inet configured. An IP version 4 (IPv4) hash key (based on the Layer 3 information) is used to distribute packets among the child links. A CCC connection over an aggregated Ethernet interface has family ccc configured instead. Instead of an IPv4 hash key, an MPLS hash key (based on the destination media access control [MAC] address) is used to distributed packets among the child links.
- The extended-vlan-ccc encapsulation is not supported on the 12-port Fast Ethernet PIC and the 48-port Fast Ethernet PIC.
- The Junos OS does not support the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) when an aggregated interface is configured as a VLAN (with vlan-ccc encapsulation). LACP can be configured only when the aggregated interface is configured with the ethernet-ccc encapsulation.

For more information about how to configure aggregated Ethernet interfaces, see the *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*.

Configuring Frame Relay Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects

For Frame Relay circuits, specify the encapsulation when configuring the DLCI. Configure each DLCI as a circuit or a regular logical interface. The DLCI for regular interfaces must be from 1 through 511. For CCC interfaces, it must be from 512 through 4094.

```
interfaces {
  type-fpc/pic/port {
    unit logical-unit-number {
      dlci dlci-identifier;
      encapsulation encapsulation-type;
      point-to-point; # Default interface type
    }
  }
}
```

You can configure these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces]

Configuring PPP and Cisco HDLC Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects

For PPP and Cisco HDLC circuits, specify the encapsulation in the **encapsulation** statement. This statement configures the entire physical device. For these circuits to work, you must configure a logical interface (unit 0).

```
interfaces type-fpc/pic/port {  
  encapsulation encapsulation-type;  
  unit 0;  
}
```

You can configure these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces *type-fpc/pic/port*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces *type-fpc/pic/port*]

Configuring the CCC Connection for Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects

To configure Layer 2 switching cross-connects, define the connection between the two circuits by including the **interface-switch** statement. You configure this connection on the router that is acting as the switch (Router B in [Figure 76 on page 789](#)). The connection joins the interface that comes from the circuit's source to the interface that leads to the circuit's destination. When you specify the interface names, include the logical portion of the name, which corresponds to the logical unit number. The cross-connect is bidirectional, so packets received on the first interface are transmitted out the second interface, and those received on the second interface are transmitted out the first.

```
interface-switch connection-name {  
  interface interface-name.unit-number;  
  interface interface-name.unit-number;  
}
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols connections]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols connections]

Configuring MPLS for Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects

For Layer 2 switching cross-connects to work, you must enable MPLS on the router by including at least the following statements. This minimum configuration enables MPLS on a logical interface for the switching cross-connect.

Include the **family mpls** statement:

```
family mpls;
```

You can configure this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*]

You can then specify this logical interface in the MPLS protocol configuration:

```
mpls {
  interface interface-name; # Required to enable MPLS on the interface
}
```

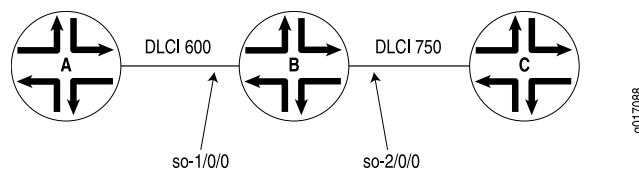
You can configure these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols]

Example: Configuring a Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connect

Configure a full-duplex Layer 2 switching cross-connect between Router A and Router C, using a Juniper Networks router, Router B, as the virtual switch. See the topology in [Figure 77 on page 795](#) and [Figure 78 on page 796](#).

Figure 77: Topology of a Frame Relay Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connect



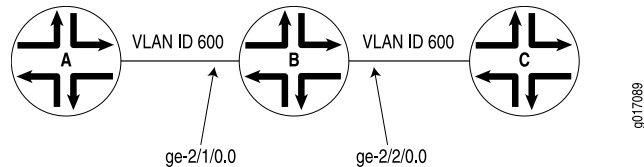
```
[edit]
interfaces {
  so-1/0/0 {
    encapsulation frame-relay-ccc;
    unit 1 {
      point-to-point;
      encapsulation frame-relay-ccc;
      dlci 600;
    }
  }
  so-2/0/0 {
    encapsulation frame-relay-ccc;
    unit 2 {
      point-to-point;
      encapsulation frame-relay-ccc;
      dlci 750;
    }
  }
}
protocols {
  connections {
    interface-switch router-a-to-router-c {
      interface so-1/0/0.1;
    }
  }
}
```

```

        interface so-2/0/0.2;
    }
}
mpls {
    interface all;
}
}

```

Figure 78: Sample Topology of a VLAN Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connect



```

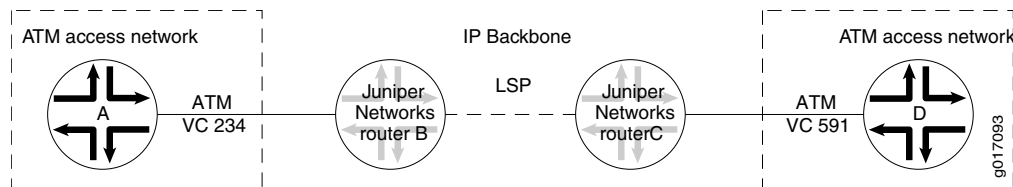
[edit]
interfaces {
    ge-2/1/0 {
        vlan-tagging;
        encapsulation vlan-ccc;
        unit 0 {
            encapsulation vlan-ccc;
            vlan-id 600;
        }
    }
    ge-2/2/0 {
        vlan-tagging;
        encapsulation vlan-ccc;
        unit 0 {
            encapsulation vlan-ccc;
            vlan-id 600;
        }
        unit 1 {
            family inet {
                vlan-id 1;
                address 10.9.200.1/24;
            }
        }
    }
}
protocols {
    mpls {
        interface all;
    }
    connections {
        interface-switch layer2-sw {
            interface ge-2/1/0.0;
            interface ge-2/2/0.0;
        }
    }
}
}

```

Configuring MPLS LSP Tunnel Cross-Connects Using CCC

MPLS tunnel cross-connects between interfaces and LSPs allow you to connect two distant interface circuits of the same type by creating MPLS tunnels that use LSPs as the conduit. The topology in [Figure 79 on page 797](#) illustrates an MPLS LSP tunnel cross-connect. In this topology, two separate networks, in this case ATM access networks, are connected through an IP backbone. CCC allows you to establish an LSP tunnel between the two domains. With LSP tunneling, you tunnel the ATM traffic from one network across a SONET backbone to the second network by using an MPLS LSP.

Figure 79: MPLS Tunnel Cross-Connect



When traffic from Router A (VC 234) reaches Router B, it is encapsulated and placed into an LSP, which is sent through the backbone to Router C. At Router C, the label is removed, and the packets are placed onto the ATM permanent virtual circuit (PVC) (VC 591) and sent to Router D. Similarly, traffic from Router D (VC 591) is sent over an LSP to Router B, then placed on VC 234 to Router A.

You can configure LSP tunnel cross-connect on PPP, Cisco HDLC, Frame Relay, and ATM circuits. In a single cross-connect, only like interfaces can be connected.

When you use MPLS tunnel cross-connects to support IS-IS, you must ensure that the LSP's maximum transmission unit (MTU) can, at a minimum, accommodate a 1492-octet IS-IS protocol data unit (PDU) in addition to the link-level overhead associated with the technology being connected.

For the tunnel cross-connects to work, the IS-IS frame size on the edge routers (Routers A and D in [Figure 80 on page 800](#)) must be smaller than the LSP's MTU.



NOTE: Frame size values do not include the frame check sequence (FCS) or delimiting flags.

To determine the LSP MTU required to support IS-IS, use the following calculation:

$$\text{IS-IS MTU (minimum 1492, default 1497) + frame overhead + 4 (MPLS shim header) = Minimum LSP MTU}$$

The framing overhead varies based on the encapsulation being used. The following lists the IS-IS encapsulation overhead values for various encapsulations:

- ATM
 - AAL5 multiplex—8 bytes (RFC 1483)

- VC multiplex—0 bytes
- Frame Relay
 - Multiprotocol—2 bytes (RFCs 1490 and 2427)
 - VC multiplex—0 bytes
- HDLC—4 bytes
- PPP—4 bytes
- VLAN—21 bytes (802.3/LLC)

For IS-IS to work over VLAN-CCC, the LSP's MTU must be at least 1513 bytes (or 1518 for 1497-byte PDUs). If you increase the size of a Fast Ethernet MTU above the default of 1500 bytes, you might need to explicitly configure jumbo frames on intervening equipment.

To modify the MTU, include the **mtu** statement when configuring the logical interface family at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* encapsulation *family*]** hierarchy level. For more information about setting the MTU, see the *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*.

To configure an LSP tunnel cross-connect, you must configure the following on the interdomain router (Router B in [Figure 80 on page 800](#)):

- [Configuring the CCC Encapsulation for LSP Tunnel Cross-Connects on page 798](#)
- [Configuring the CCC Connection for LSP Tunnel Cross-Connects on page 799](#)
- [Example: Configuring an LSP Tunnel Cross-Connect on page 800](#)

Configuring the CCC Encapsulation for LSP Tunnel Cross-Connects

To configure LSP tunnel cross-connects, you must configure the CCC encapsulation on the ingress and egress routers (Router B and Router C, respectively, in [Figure 80 on page 800](#)).



NOTE: You cannot configure families on CCC interfaces; that is, you cannot include the **family** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*]** hierarchy level.

For PPP or Cisco HDLC circuits, include the **encapsulation** statement to configure the entire physical device. For these circuits to work, you must configure logical unit 0 on the interface.

```
type-fpc/pic/port {
  encapsulation (ppp-ccc | cisco-hdlc-ccc);
  unit 0;
}
```

You can include these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit interfaces]**

- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces]

For ATM circuits, specify the encapsulation when configuring the VC by including the following statements. For each VC, you configure whether it is a circuit or a regular logical interface.

```
at-fpc/pic/port {
  atm-options {
    vpi vpi-identifier maximum-vcs maximum-vcs;
  }
  unit logical-unit-number {
    point-to-point; # Default interface type
    encapsulation atm-ccc-vc-mux;
    vci vpi-identifier.vci-identifier;
  }
}
```

You can include these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces]

For Frame Relay circuits, include the following statements to specify the encapsulation when configuring the DLCI. For each DLCI, you configure whether it is a circuit or a regular logical interface. The DLCI for regular interfaces must be in the range 1 through 511. For CCC interfaces, it must be in the range 512 through 1022.

```
type-fpc/pic/port {
  encapsulation frame-relay-ccc;
  unit logical-unit-number {
    point-to-point; # default interface type
    encapsulation frame-relay-ccc;
    dlci dlci-identifier;
  }
}
```

You can include these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces]

For more information about the **encapsulation** statement, see the *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*.

Configuring the CCC Connection for LSP Tunnel Cross-Connects

To configure LSP tunnel cross-connects, include the **remote-interface-switch** statement to define the connection between the two circuits on the ingress and egress routers (Router B and Router C, respectively, in [Figure 80 on page 800](#)). The connection joins the interface or LSP that comes from the circuit's source to the interface or LSP that leads to the circuit's destination. When you specify the interface name, include the logical portion of the name, which corresponds to the logical unit number. For the cross-connect to be bidirectional, you must configure cross-connects on two routers.

```

remote-interface-switch connection-name {
  interface interface-name.unit-number;
  transmit-lsp label-switched-path;
  receive-lsp label-switched-path;
}

```

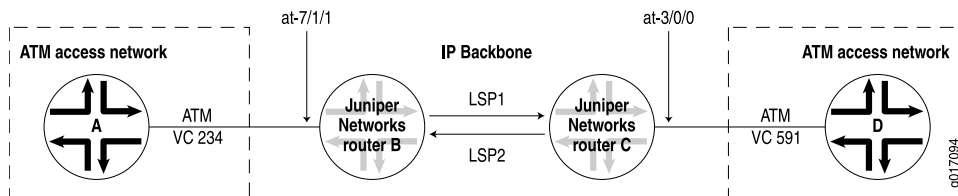
You can include these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols connections]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols connections]

Example: Configuring an LSP Tunnel Cross-Connect

Configure a full-duplex MPLS LSP tunnel cross-connect from Router A to Router D, passing through Router B and Router C. See the topology in [Figure 80 on page 800](#).

Figure 80: Example Topology of MPLS LSP Tunnel Cross-Connect



On Router B:

```

[edit]
interfaces {
  at-7/1/1 {
    atm-options {
      vpi 1 maximum-vcs 600;
    }
    unit 1 {
      point-to-point; # default interface type
      encapsulation atm-ccc-vc-mux;
      vci 1.234;
    }
  }
}
protocols {
  connections {
    remote-interface-switch router-b-to-router-c {
      interface at-7/1/1.1;
      transmit-lsp lsp1;
      receive-lsp lsp2;
    }
  }
}

```

On Router C:

```

[edit]
interfaces {
  at-3/0/0 {
    atm-options {

```

```

        vpi 2 maximum-vcs 600;
    }
    unit 2 {
        point-to-point; # default interface type
        encapsulation atm-ccc-vc-mux;
        vci 2.591;
    }
}
protocols {
    connections {
        remote-interface-switch router-b-to-router-c {
            interface at-3/0/0.2;
            transmit-lsp lsp2;
            receive-lsp lsp1;
        }
    }
}

```

Configuring TCC

This section describes how to configure translational cross-connect (TCC).

To configure TCC, you must perform the following tasks on the router that is acting as the switch:

- [Configuring the Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching TCCs on page 801](#)
- [Configuring the Connection for Layer 2 Switching TCCs on page 805](#)
- [Configuring MPLS for Layer 2 Switching TCCs on page 805](#)

Configuring the Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching TCCs

To configure a Layer 2 switching TCC, specify the TCC encapsulation on the desired interfaces of the router that is acting as the switch.



NOTE: You cannot configure standard protocol families on TCC or CCC interfaces. Only the CCC family is allowed on CCC interfaces, and only the TCC family is allowed on TCC interfaces.

For Ethernet circuits and Ethernet extended VLAN circuits, you must also configure the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP). See [“Configuring ARP for Ethernet and Ethernet Extended VLAN Encapsulations” on page 804](#).

- [Configuring PPP and Cisco HDLC Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching TCCs on page 802](#)
- [Configuring ATM Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching TCCs on page 802](#)
- [Configuring Frame Relay Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching TCCs on page 802](#)
- [Configuring Ethernet Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching TCCs on page 803](#)

- [Configuring Ethernet Extended VLAN Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching TCCs on page 803](#)
- [Configuring ARP for Ethernet and Ethernet Extended VLAN Encapsulations on page 804](#)

[Configuring PPP and Cisco HDLC Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching TCCs](#)

For PPP and Cisco HDLC circuits, configure the encapsulation type for the entire physical device by specifying the appropriate value for the **encapsulation** statement. For these circuits to work, you must also configure the logical interface **unit 0**.

```
encapsulation (ppp-tcc | cisco-hdlc-tcc);  
unit 0{...}
```

You can include these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces *interface-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces *interface-name*]

[Configuring ATM Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching TCCs](#)

For ATM circuits, configure the encapsulation type by specifying the appropriate value for the **encapsulation** statement in the virtual circuit (VC) configuration. Specify whether each VC is a circuit or a regular logical interface.

```
atm-options {  
  vpi vpi-identifier maximum-vcs maximum-vcs;  
}  
unit logical-unit-number {  
  encapsulation (atm-tcc-vc-mux | atm-tcc-snap);  
  point-to-point;  
  vci vpi-identifier.vci-identifier;  
}
```

You can include these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces *at-fpc/pic/port*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces *at-fpc/pic/port*]

[Configuring Frame Relay Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching TCCs](#)

For Frame Relay circuits, configure the encapsulation type by specifying the value **frame-relay-tcc** for the **encapsulation** statement when configuring the data-link connection identifier (DLCI). You configure each DLCI as a circuit or a regular logical interface. The DLCI for regular interfaces must be in the range from 1 through 511, but for TCC and CCC interfaces it must be in the range from 512 through 1022.

```
encapsulation frame-relay-tcc;  
unit logical-unit-number {  
  dlci dlci-identifier;  
  encapsulation frame-relay-tcc;  
  point-to-point;  
}
```

You can include these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces *interface-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces *interface-name*]

Configuring Ethernet Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching TCCs

For Ethernet TCC circuits, configuring the encapsulation type for the entire physical device by specifying the value **ethernet-tcc** for the **encapsulation** statement.

You must also specify static values for a remote address and a proxy address at the [edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *unit-number* family **tcc**] or [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces *interface-name* unit *unit-number* family **tcc**] hierarchy level.

The remote address is associated with the TCC switching router's Ethernet neighbor; in the **remote** statement you must specify both the IP address and the media access control (MAC) address of the Ethernet neighbor. The proxy address is associated with the TCC router's other neighbor connected by the unlike link; in the **proxy** statement you must specify the IP address of the non-Ethernet neighbor.

You can configure Ethernet TCC encapsulation for the interfaces on 1-port Gigabit Ethernet, 2-port Gigabit Ethernet, 4-port Fast Ethernet, and 4-port Gigabit Ethernet PICs.

```
encapsulation ethernet-tcc;
unit logical-unit-number {
  family tcc {
    proxy {
      inet-address ip-address;
    }
    remote {
      inet-address ip-address;
      mac-address mac-address;
    }
  }
}
```

You can include these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces (fe | ge)-*fpc/pic/port*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces (fe | ge)-*fpc/pic/port*]



NOTE: For Ethernet circuits, you must also configure the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP). See “Configuring ARP for Ethernet and Ethernet Extended VLAN Encapsulations” on page 804.

Configuring Ethernet Extended VLAN Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching TCCs

For Ethernet extended VLAN circuits, configure the encapsulation type for the entire physical device by specifying the value **extended-vlan-tcc** for the **encapsulation** statement.

You must also enable VLAN tagging. Ethernet interfaces in VLAN mode can have multiple logical interfaces. With encapsulation type **extended-vlan-tcc**, all VLAN IDs from 0 through

4094 are valid, up to a maximum of 1024 VLANs. As with Ethernet circuits, you must also specify a proxy address and a remote address at the `[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family tcc]` or `[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit unit-number family tcc]` hierarchy level (see “[Configuring Ethernet Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching TCCs](#)” on page 803).

```
encapsulation extended-vlan-tcc;
vlan-tagging;
unit logical-unit-number {
  vlan-id identifier;
  family tcc;
  proxy {
    inet-address ip-address;
  }
  remote {
    inet-address ip-address;
    mac-address mac-address;
  }
}
```

You can configure these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- `[edit interfaces interface-name]`
- `[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name]`



NOTE: For Ethernet extended VLAN circuits, you must also configure the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP). See “[Configuring ARP for Ethernet and Ethernet Extended VLAN Encapsulations](#)” on page 804.

Configuring ARP for Ethernet and Ethernet Extended VLAN Encapsulations

For Ethernet and Ethernet extended VLAN circuits with TCC encapsulation, you must also configure ARP. Because TCC simply removes one Layer 2 header and adds another, the default form of dynamic ARP is not supported; you must configure static ARP.

Because remote and proxy addresses are specified on the router performing TCC switching, you must apply the static ARP statement to the Ethernet-type interfaces of the routers that connect to the TCC-switched router. The `arp` statement must specify the IP address and the MAC address of the remotely connected neighbor by use of the unlike Layer 2 protocol on the far side of the TCC switching router.

```
arp ip-address mac mac-address;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- `[edit interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family inet address ip-address]`
- `[edit logical-systems logical-system-name interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family inet address ip-address]`

Configuring the Connection for Layer 2 Switching TCCs

You must configure the connection between the two circuits of the Layer 2 switching TCC on the router acting as the switch. The connection joins the interface coming from the circuit's source to the interface leading to the circuit's destination. When you specify the interface names, include the logical portion of the name, which corresponds to the logical unit number. The cross-connect is bidirectional, so packets received on the first interface are transmitted from the second interface, and those received on the second interface are transmitted from the first.

To configure a connection for a local interface switch, include the following statements:

```
interface-switch connection-name {
    interface interface-name.unit-number;
}
lsp-switch connection-name {
    transmit-lsp lsp-number;
    receive-lsp lsp-number;
}
```

You can include these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols connections]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols connections]

To configure a connection for a remote interface switch, include the following statements:

```
remote-interface-switch connection-name {
    interface interface-name.unit-number;
    interface interface-name.unit-number;
    transmit-lsp lsp-number;
    receive-lsp lsp-number;
}
```

You can include these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols connections]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols connections]

Configuring MPLS for Layer 2 Switching TCCs

For a Layer 2 switching TCC to work, you must enable MPLS on the router by including at least the following statements. This minimum configuration enables MPLS on a logical interface for the switching cross-connect.

Include the **family mpls** statement:

```
family mpls;
```

You can configure this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*]

- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*]

You can then specify this logical interface in the MPLS protocol configuration:

```
mpls {
  interface interface-name; # Required to enable MPLS on the interface
}
```

You can configure these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols]



NOTE: MPLS LSP link protection does not support TCC.

Related Documentation

- [TCC Overview on page 786](#)
- [Configuring TCC Encapsulation for Layer 2 VPNs and Layer 2 Circuits](#)

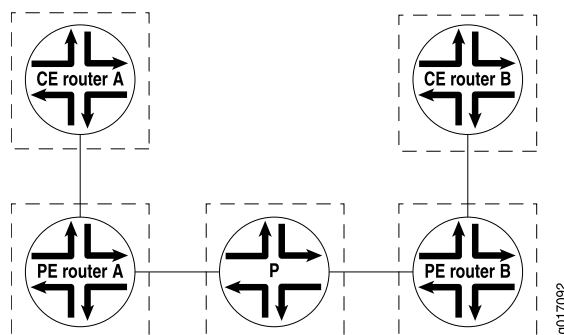
CCC and TCC Graceful Restart

CCC and TCC graceful restart allows Layer 2 connections between customer edge (CE) routers to restart gracefully. These Layer 2 connections are configured with the **remote-interface-switch** or **lsp-switch** statements. Because these CCC and TCC connections have an implicit dependency on RSVP LSPs, graceful restart for CCC and TCC uses the RSVP graceful restart capabilities.

RSVP graceful restart must be enabled on the PE routers and P routers to enable graceful restart for CCC and TCC. Also, because RSVP is used as the signaling protocol for signaling label information, the neighboring router must use helper mode to assist with the RSVP restart procedures.

[Figure 81 on page 806](#) illustrates how graceful restart might work on a CCC connection between two CE routers.

Figure 81: Remote Interface Switch Connecting Two CE Routers Using CCC



PE Router A is the ingress for the transmit LSP from PE Router A to PE Router B and the egress for the receive LSP from PE Router B to PE Router A. With RSVP graceful restart enabled on all the PE and P routers, the following occurs when PE router A restarts:

- PE Router A preserves the forwarding state associated with the CCC routes (those from CCC to MPLS and from MPLS to CCC).
- Traffic flows without disruption from CE router to CE router.
- After the restart, PE Router A preserves the label for the LSP for which PE Router A is the egress (the receive LSP, for example). The transmit LSP from PE Router A to PE Router B can derive new label mappings, but should not cause any traffic disruption.

Configuring CCC and TCC Graceful Restart

To enable CCC and TCC graceful restart, include the **graceful-restart** statement:

```
graceful-restart;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit routing-options]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-options]**

The **graceful-restart** statement enables graceful restart for all protocols supporting this feature on the router. For more information about graceful restart, see the *Junos OS Routing Protocols Library*.

CCC and TCC graceful restart depend on RSVP graceful restart. If you disable RSVP graceful restart, CCC and TCC graceful restart will not work. For more information about RSVP graceful restart, see [“RSVP Graceful Restart” on page 591](#) and [“Configuring RSVP Graceful Restart” on page 594](#).

Configuring CCC Switching for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs

You can configure circuit cross-connect (CCC) between two circuits to switch traffic from interfaces to point-to-multipoint LSPs. This feature is useful for handling multicast or broadcast traffic (for example, a digital video stream).

To configure CCC switching for point-to-multipoint LSPs, you do the following:

- On the ingress provider edge (PE) router, you configure CCC to switch traffic from an incoming interface to a point-to-multipoint LSP.
- On the egress PE, you configure CCC to switch traffic from an incoming point-to-multipoint LSP to an outgoing interface.

The CCC connection for point-to-multipoint LSPs is unidirectional.

For more information about point-to-multipoint LSPs, see [“Point-to-Multipoint LSPs Overview” on page 347](#).

To configure a CCC connection for a point-to-multipoint LSP, complete the steps in the following sections:

- [Configuring the Point-to-Multipoint LSP Switch on Ingress PE Routers on page 808](#)
- [Configuring Local Receivers on a Point-to-Multipoint CCC LSP Switch on Ingress PE Routers on page 808](#)
- [Configuring the Point-to-Multipoint LSP Switch on Egress PE Routers on page 809](#)

Configuring the Point-to-Multipoint LSP Switch on Ingress PE Routers

To configure the ingress PE router with a CCC switch for a point-to-multipoint LSP, include the **p2mp-transmit-switch** statement:

```
p2mp-transmit-switch switch-name {  
    input-interface input-interface-name.unit-number;  
    transmit-p2mp-lsp transmitting-lsp;  
}
```

You can include the **p2mp-transmit-switch** statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols connections]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols connections]**

switch-name specifies the name of the ingress CCC switch.

input-interface *input-interface-name.unit-number* specifies the name of the ingress interface.

transmit-p2mp-lsp *transmitting-lsp* specifies the name of the transmitting point-to-multipoint LSP.

Configuring Local Receivers on a Point-to-Multipoint CCC LSP Switch on Ingress PE Routers

In addition to configuring an incoming CCC interface to a point-to-multipoint LSP on an ingress PE router, you can also configure CCC to switch traffic on an incoming CCC interface to one or more outgoing CCC interfaces by configuring output interfaces as local receivers.

To configure output interfaces, include the **output-interface** statement at the **[edit protocols connections p2mp-transmit-switch *p2mp-transmit-switch-name*]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit protocols connections]  
p2mp-transmit-switch pc-ccc {  
    input-interface fe-1/3/1.0;  
    transmit-p2mp-lsp myp2mp;  
    output-interface [fe-1/3/2.0 fe-1/3/3.0];  
}
```

You can configure one or more output interfaces as local receivers on the ingress PE router using this statement.

Use the **show connections p2mp-transmit-switch (extensive | history | status)**, **show route ccc <interface-name> (detail | extensive)**, and **show route forwarding-table ccc**

`<interface-name> (detail | extensive)` commands to view details of the local receiving interfaces on the ingress PE router.

Configuring the Point-to-Multipoint LSP Switch on Egress PE Routers

To configure the CCC switch for a point-to-multipoint LSP on the egress PE router, include the `p2mp-receive-switch` statement.

```
p2mp-receive-switch switch-name {  
    output-interface [ output-interface-name.unit-number ];  
    receive-p2mp-lsp receptive-lsp;  
}
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- `[edit protocols connections]`
- `[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols connections]`

switch-name specifies the name of the egress CCC switch.

`output-interface [output-interface-name.unit-number]` specifies the name of one or more egress interfaces.

`receive-p2mp-lsp receptive-lsp` specifies the name of the receptive point-to-multipoint LSP.

PART 6

Configuring GMPLS

- [GMPLS Overview on page 813](#)
- [Configuring GMPLS on page 819](#)
- [Using a Hierarchy of RSVP LSPs to Tunnel Multiple RSVP LSPs over a Single RSVP LSP on page 865](#)

CHAPTER 18

GMPLS Overview

- [Introduction to GMPLS on page 813](#)
- [GMPLS Terms and Acronyms on page 814](#)
- [Supported GMPLS Standards on page 815](#)
- [GMPLS Operation on page 816](#)
- [GMPLS and OSPF on page 817](#)
- [GMPLS and CSPF on page 817](#)
- [GMPLS Features on page 818](#)

Introduction to GMPLS

Traditional MPLS is designed to carry Layer 3 IP traffic using established IP-based paths and associating these paths with arbitrarily assigned labels. These labels can be configured explicitly by a network administrator, or can be dynamically assigned by means of a protocol such as LDP or RSVP.

GMPLS generalizes MPLS in that it defines labels for switching varying types of Layer 1, Layer 2, or Layer 3 traffic. GMPLS nodes can have links with one or more of the following switching capabilities:

- Fiber-switched capable (FSC)
- Lambda-switched capable (LSC)
- Time-division multiplexing (TDM) switched-capable (TSC)
- Packet-switched capable (PSC)

Label-switched paths (LSPs) must start and end on links with the same switching capability. For example, routers can establish packet-switched LSPs with other routers. The LSPs might be carried over a TDM-switched LSP between SONET add/drop multiplexers (ADMs), which in turn might be carried over a lambda-switched LSP.

The result of this extension of the MPLS protocol is an expansion in the number of devices that can participate in label switching. Lower-layer devices, such as OXCs and SONET ADMs, can now participate in GMPLS signaling and set up paths to transfer data. A router can participate in signaling optical paths across a transport network.

Two service models determine the visibility that a client node (a router, for example) has into the optical core or transport network. The first is through a user-to-network interface (UNI), which is often referred to as the overlay model. The second is known as the peer model. Juniper Networks supports both models.



NOTE: There is not necessarily a one-to-one correspondence between a physical interface and a GMPLS interface. If a GMPLS connection uses a nonchannelized physical connector, the GMPLS label can use the physical port ID. However, the label for channelized interfaces often is based on a channel or time slot. Consequently, it is best to refer to GMPLS labels as identifiers for a resource on a traffic engineering link.

To establish LSPs, GMPLS uses the following mechanisms:

- An out-of-band control channel and a data channel—RSVP messages for LSP setup are sent over an out-of-band control network. Once the LSP setup is complete and the path is provisioned, the data channel is up and can be used to carry traffic. The Link Management Protocol (LMP) is used to define and manage the data channels between a pair of nodes. You can optionally use LMP to establish and maintain LMP control channels between peers running the same Junos OS Release.
- RSVP-TE extensions for GMPLS—RSVP-TE is already designed to signal the setup of packet LSPs. This has been extended for GMPLS to be able to request path setup for various kinds of LSPs (nonpacket) and request labels like wavelengths, time slots, and fibers as label objects.
- Bidirectional LSPs—Data can travel both ways between GMPLS devices over a single path, so nonpacket LSPs are signaled to be bidirectional.

GMPLS Terms and Acronyms

F

Forwarding adjacency A forwarding path for sending data between GMPLS-enabled devices.

G

Generalized MPLS (GMPLS) An extension to MPLS that allows data from multiple layers to be switched over label-switched paths (LSPs). GMPLS LSP connections are possible between similar Layer 1, Layer 2, and Layer 3 devices.

GMPLS label Layer 3 identifiers, fiber port, time-division multiplexing (TDM) time slot, or dense wavelength-division multiplexing (DWDM) wavelength of a GMPLS-enabled device used as a next-hop identifier.

- GMPLS LSP types** The four types of GMPLS LSPs are:
- Fiber-switched capable (FSC)—LSPs are switched between two fiber-based devices, such as optical cross-connects (OXCs) that operate at the level of individual fibers.
 - Lambda-switched capable (LSC)—LSPs are switched between two DWDM devices, such as OXCs that operate at the level of individual wavelengths.
 - TDM-switched capable (TDM)—LSPs are switched between two TDM devices, such as SONET ADMs.
 - Packet-switched capable (PSC)—LSPs are switched between two packet-based devices, such as routers or ATM switches.

L

- Link Management Protocol** A protocol used to define a forwarding adjacency between peers and to maintain and allocate resources on the traffic engineering links.

T

- Traffic engineering link** A logical connection between GMPLS-enabled devices. Traffic engineering links can have addresses or IDs and are associated with certain resources or interfaces. They also have certain attributes (encoding-type, switching capability, bandwidth, and so on). The logical addresses can be routable, although this is not required because they are acting as link identifiers. Each traffic engineering link represents a forwarding adjacency between a pair of devices.

Supported GMPLS Standards

Junos OS substantially supports the following RFCs and Internet drafts, which define standards for Generalized MPLS (GMPLS).

- RFC 3471, *Generalized Multi-Protocol Label Switching (GMPLS) Signaling Functional Description*

Only the following features are supported:

- Bidirectional LSPs (upstream label only)
- Control channel separation
- Generalized label (suggested label only)
- Generalized label request (bandwidth encoding only)
- RFC 3473, *Generalized Multi-Protocol Label Switching (GMPLS) Signaling Resource Reservation Protocol-Traffic Engineering (RSVP-TE) Extensions*
Only Section 9, "Fault Handling," is supported.
- RFC 4202, *Routing Extensions in Support of Generalized Multi-Protocol Label Switching*
Only interface switching is supported.
- RFC 4206, *Label Switched Paths (LSP) Hierarchy with Generalized Multi-Protocol Label Switching (GMPLS) Traffic Engineering (TE)*

- Internet draft draft-ietf-ccamp-gmpls-rsvp-te-ason-02.txt, *Generalized MPLS (GMPLS) RSVP-TE Signalling in support of Automatically Switched Optical Network (ASON)* (expires January 2005)

- Internet draft draft-ietf-ccamp-gmpls-sonet-sdh-08.txt, *Generalized Multi-Protocol Label Switching Extensions for SONET and SDH Control*

Only S,U,K,L,M-format labels and SONET traffic parameters are supported.

- Internet draft draft-ietf-ccamp-lmp-10.txt, *Link Management Protocol (LMP)*

- Internet draft draft-ietf-ccamp-ospf-gmpls-extensions-12.txt, *OSPF Extensions in Support of Generalized Multi-Protocol Label Switching*

The following sub-TLV types for the Link type, link, value (TLV) are not supported:

- Link Local/Remote Identifiers (type 11)
- Link Protection Type (type 14)
- Shared Risk Link Group (SRLG) (type 16)

The features described in Section 2 of the draft, “Implications on Graceful Restart,” are also not supported.

The Interface Switching Capability Descriptor (type 15) sub-TLV type is implemented, but only for packet switching.

- Internet draft draft-ietf-mpls-bundle-04.txt, *Link Bundling in MPLS Traffic Engineering*

Related Documentation

- [Supported LDP Standards on page 624](#)
- [Supported MPLS Standards on page 24](#)
- [Supported RSVP Standards on page 534](#)
- [Accessing Standards Documents on the Internet](#)

GMPLS Operation

The basic functionality of GMPLS requires close interaction between RSVP and LMP. It works in the following sequence:

1. LMP notifies RSVP of the new entities:
 - Traffic engineering link (forwarding adjacency)
 - Resources available for the traffic engineering link
 - Control peer
2. GMPLS extracts the LSP attributes from the configuration and requests RSVP to signal one or more specific paths, which are specified by the traffic engineering link addresses.
3. RSVP determines the local traffic engineering link, corresponding control adjacency and active control channel, and transmission parameters (such as IP destination). It

requests that LMP allocate a resource from the traffic engineering link with the specified attributes. If LMP finds a resource matching the attributes, label allocation succeeds. RSVP sends a PathMsg hop by hop until it reaches the target router.

4. When the target router receives the PathMsg, RSVP again requests that LMP allocate a resource based on the signaled parameters. If label allocation succeeds, the router sends back a ResvMsg.
5. If the signaling is successful, a bidirectional optical path is provisioned.

GMPLS and OSPF

You can configure OSPF for GMPLS. OSPF is an interior gateway protocol (IGP) that routes packets within a single autonomous system (AS). OSPF uses link-state information to make routing decisions.

GMPLS and CSPF

GMPLS introduces extra constraints for computing paths for GMPLS LSPs that use CSPF. These additional constraints affect the following link attributes:

- Signal type (minimum LSP bandwidth)
- Encoding type
- Switching type

These new constraints are populated in the traffic engineering database with the exchange of an interface-switching capability descriptor type, length, value (TLV) through an IGP.

The ignored constraints that are exchanged through the interface switching capability descriptor include:

- Maximum LSP bandwidth
- Maximum transmission unit (MTU)

The CSPF path computation is the same as in non-GMPLS environments, except that the links are also limited by GMPLS constraints.

Each link can have multiple interface-switching capability descriptors. All the descriptors are checked before a link is rejected.

The constraints are checked in the following order:

1. The signal type configured for the GMPLS LSP signifies the amount of bandwidth requested. If the desired bandwidth is less than the minimum LSP bandwidth, the interface-switching descriptor is rejected.
2. The encoding type of the link for the ingress and the egress interfaces should match. The encoding type is selected and stored at the ingress node after all the constraints are satisfied by the link and is used to select the link on the egress node.

3. The switching type of the links of the intermediate switches should match that of the GMPLS LSP specified in the configuration.

GMPLS Features

The Junos OS includes the following GMPLS functionality:

- An out-of-band control plane makes it possible to signal LSP path setup.
- RSVP-TE extensions support additional objects beyond Layer 3 packets, such as ports, time slots, and wavelengths.
- The LMP protocol creates and maintains a database of traffic engineering links and peer information. Only the static version of this protocol is supported in the Junos OS. You can optionally configure LMP to establish and maintain LMP control channels between peers running the same Junos OS Release.
- Bidirectional LSPs are required between devices.
- Several GMPLS label types that are defined in RFC 3471, *Generalized MPLS—Signaling Functional Description*, such as MPLS, Generalized, SONET/SDH, Suggested, and Upstream, are supported. Generalized labels do not contain a type field, because the nodes should know from the context of their connection what type of label to expect.
- Traffic parameters facilitate GMPLS bandwidth encoding and SONET/SDH formatting.
- Other supported attributes include interface identification and errored interface identification, user-to-network (UNI)-style signaling, and secondary LSP paths.

CHAPTER 19

Configuring GMPLS

- [LMP Configuration Overview on page 819](#)
- [Configuring LMP Traffic Engineering Links on page 820](#)
- [Configuring LMP Peers on page 822](#)
- [Configuring RSVP and OSPF for LMP Peer Interfaces on page 827](#)
- [Configuring MPLS Paths for GMPLS on page 828](#)
- [Tracing LMP Traffic on page 829](#)
- [Configuring MPLS LSPs for GMPLS on page 830](#)
- [Gracefully Tearing Down GMPLS LSPs on page 832](#)
- [GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP Signaling Overview on page 834](#)
- [Example: Configuring GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP Signaling on page 840](#)

LMP Configuration Overview

You need to configure the Link Management Protocol (LMP) to define the data channel connection and the control channel connection between devices. Include the following statements at the **[edit protocols link-management]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit protocols link-management]
peer peer-name {
  address address;
  control-channel control-channel-name;
  lmp-control-channel control-channel-interface {
    remote-address ip-address;
  }
  lmp-protocol {
    hello-dead-interval milliseconds;
    hello-interval milliseconds;
    retransmission-interval milliseconds;
    retry-limit number;
    passive;
  }
  te-link te-link-name;
}
te-link te-link-name {
  disable;
  interface interface-name {
    disable;
```

```

    local-address ip-address;
    remote-address ip-address;
    remote-id id-number;
  }
  label-switched-path lsp-name;
  local-address ip-address;
  remote-address ip-address;
  remote-id id-number;
}
traceoptions {
  file filename <files number> <size size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
  flag flag <flag-modifier> <disable>;
}

```



NOTE: Although you can include GMPLS configuration statements at the [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name*] hierarchy level, GMPLS is not supported on logical systems.

For information about configuring LMP, see the following sections:

- [Configuring LMP Traffic Engineering Links on page 820](#)
- [Configuring LMP Peers on page 822](#)
- [Configuring RSVP and OSPF for LMP Peer Interfaces on page 827](#)
- [Configuring MPLS Paths for GMPLS on page 828](#)
- [Tracing LMP Traffic on page 829](#)

Configuring LMP Traffic Engineering Links

An LMP traffic engineering link acts as a data channel connection between GMPLS devices.

To configure a traffic engineering link, include the **te-link** statement at the [edit protocols link-management] hierarchy level:

```

[edit protocols link-management]
te-link te-link-name {
  disable;
  interface interface-name {
    local-address ip-address;
    remote-address ip-address;
    remote-id id-number;
  }
  label-switched-path lsp-name;
  local-address ip-address;
  remote-address ip-address;
  remote-id id-number;
}

```

Complete the procedures in the following sections to configure an LMP traffic engineering link:

- [Configuring the Local IP Address for Traffic Engineering Links on page 821](#)
- [Configuring the Remote IP Address for Traffic Engineering Links on page 821](#)
- [Configuring the Remote ID for Traffic Engineering Links on page 822](#)

When you configure a traffic engineering link that contains interfaces for an LMP peer, you must also configure a control channel. However, no control channel is required for a traffic engineering link that contains an LSP. For information about configuring control channels, see [“Configuring LMP Peers” on page 822](#).

Configuring the Local IP Address for Traffic Engineering Links

Use the **local-address** statement to configure the local IP address associated with the traffic engineering link.

We recommend that you configure an IP address subnet for your traffic engineering link addresses that is different from the subnet configured for your physical interfaces. This configuration enables you to identify which addresses are physical and which addresses belong to the traffic engineering link.

To configure the local IP address for the traffic engineering link, include the **local-address** statement:

```
te-link te-link-name {
  interface interface-name {
    local-address ip-address;
  }
  local-address ip-address;
}
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

Configuring the Remote IP Address for Traffic Engineering Links

You need to specify the address of the remote end of the data channel for each traffic engineering link. Use the **remote-address** statement to configure the remote IP address.

We recommend that you configure an IP address subnet for your traffic engineering link addresses that is different from the subnet configured for your physical interfaces. This enables you to identify which addresses are physical and which addresses belong to the traffic engineering link.

To configure the remote IP address for the traffic engineering link, include the **remote-address** statement:

```
te-link te-link-name {
  interface interface-name {
    remote-address ip-address;
  }
  remote-address ip-address;
}
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

Configuring the Remote ID for Traffic Engineering Links

The local ID for the traffic engineering link is automatically assigned by LMP. The port identifier and labels for the interfaces (resources) in the traffic engineering link are also assigned automatically. However, you need to explicitly configure the remote ID for the traffic engineering link and the remote ID traffic engineering link interface. The remote ID for the interface must be based on the post-ID assignment of the peer node. The remote IDs are needed for static mapping of remote labels to local labels.

Before you can obtain the remote IDs for the traffic engineering link and traffic engineering link interface on the peer node, you must first configure the LMP peer, as described in “Configuring LMP Peers” on page 822. Once you have configured the LMP peer, you can obtain the traffic engineering link local ID and interface local ID by issuing the **show link-management te-link** command. Once you have these IDs, you can configure them as the remote IDs on the peer node.

To configure the remote ID for a traffic engineering link and for the traffic engineering link interface, include the **remote-id** statement:

```
te-link te-link-name {  
  interface interface-name {  
    remote-id id-number;  
  }  
  remote-id id-number;  
}
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.

Configuring LMP Peers

You need to configure network peers for GMPLS. A peer is a network device that your router communicates with when setting up the control and data channels. The peer is often an optical cross-connect (OXC).

To configure an LMP peer name, include the **peer** statement at the **[edit protocols link-management]** hierarchy level:

```
peer peer-name {  
  address ip-address;  
  control-channel control-channel-interface;  
  lmp-control-channel control-channel-interface {  
    remote-address ip-address;  
  }  
  lmp-protocol {  
    hello-dead-interval milliseconds;  
    hello-interval milliseconds;  
    retransmission-interval milliseconds;  
    retry-limit number;  
    passive;  
  }  
}
```

```
te-link te-link-name;  
}
```

The following sections describe how to configure an LMP peer:

- [Configuring the ID for LMP Peers on page 823](#)
- [Configuring the Interface for Control Channels Between LMP Peers on page 823](#)
- [Configuring the LMP Control Channel Interface for the Peer on page 823](#)
- [Configuring the Remote IP Address for LMP Control Channels on page 824](#)
- [Configuring Hello Message Intervals for LMP Control Channels on page 825](#)
- [Controlling Message Exchange for LMP Control Channels on page 826](#)
- [Preventing the Local Peer from Initiating LMP Negotiation on page 826](#)
- [Associating Traffic Engineering Links with LMP Peers on page 826](#)
- [Disabling the Traffic Engineering Link for LMP Peers on page 827](#)

Configuring the ID for LMP Peers

To configure the LMP peer ID, include the **address** statement at the **[edit protocols link-management peer *peer-name*]** hierarchy level. The default value for the LMP peer ID is the loopback address.

```
[edit protocols link-management peer peer-name]  
address ip-address;
```

Configuring the Interface for Control Channels Between LMP Peers

You must configure one or more control channels between the LMP peers. The control channels must travel across either a point-to-point link or a tunnel.

To configure the interface for the control channel, include the **control-channel** statement at the **[edit protocols link-management peer *peer-name*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit protocols link-management peer peer-name]  
control-channel [ interface-names ];
```

You can configure a generic routing encapsulation (GRE) interface (*gre-x/y/z*) for the control channel. This type of interface does not require a Tunnel PIC.



NOTE: You can configure GRE interfaces (*gre-x/y/z*) only for GMPLS control channels. GRE interfaces are not supported or configurable for other applications. For more information, see the *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*.

Configuring the LMP Control Channel Interface for the Peer

In an environment that uses LMP to establish and maintain an LMP control channel between peers, you can configure a number of attributes associated with LMP. To configure the interface to be associated with the LMP control channel for the peer, include the **lmp-control-channel** statement:

lmp-control-channel *control-channel-interface*;

You can configure this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols link-management **peer** *peer-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols link-management **peer** *peer-name*]

You can configure a GRE interface for the LMP control channel. This type of interface does not require a Tunnel PIC.



NOTE: You can configure GRE interfaces only for GMPLS control channels. GRE interfaces are not supported or configurable for other applications. For more information, see the *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*.

When this LMP control channel interface comes up, the peers use LMP to negotiate channel parameters and configure the control channel.

The local peer repeatedly sends a Config message to the remote peer. The Config message contains the local control channel ID, the local peer's node ID, a message ID, and a CONFIG object that includes hello message attributes (the hello interval and the hello dead interval).

The channel is activated when the remote peer responds with a ConfigAck message. The remote peer does so only when its own configured hello interval and hello dead interval match the values in the received Config message or the default values. If these values do not match, the remote peer responds with a ConfigNack message. The local peer logs this event and resends the Config message until the message retry limit is reached. When the message retry limit is reached, the local peer logs that event and restarts the configuration process.

Configuring the Remote IP Address for LMP Control Channels

You need to specify the address of the remote end of the LMP control channel.

To configure the remote IP address for the LMP control channel, include the **remote-address** statement:

remote-address *address*;

You can configure this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols link-management **peer** *peer-name* **lmp-control-channel** *control-channel-interface*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols link-management **peer** *peer-name* **lmp-control-channel** *control-channel-interface*]

Configuring Hello Message Intervals for LMP Control Channels

Hello messages are exchanged between LMP peers to maintain the control channel after LMP has activated the control channel. The LMP control channel is considered to be up only when the hello negotiation is successful. Successful negotiation consists of the local peer sending a hello message to the remote peer and receiving a hello message in response.

The LMP peers continue to exchange hello messages after the LMP control channel is up in order to maintain the channel.

The hello interval specifies the interval between periodic hello messages. The hello dead interval specifies how long the local peer waits for a hello response before it declares the LMP control channel to be down. When the channel goes down, the local peer restarts the LMP control channel negotiation and configuration process.

You can specify a hello interval from 150 through 300,000 milliseconds. The default hello interval is 150 milliseconds.

You can specify a hello dead interval from 500 through 300,000 milliseconds. The default hello dead interval is 500 milliseconds.

To configure the attributes for hello messages exchanged between LMP peers, include the **hello-interval** and **hello-dead-interval** statements:

```
hello-dead-interval milliseconds;
hello-interval milliseconds;
```

You can configure these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols link-management **peer peer-name lmp-protocol**]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols link-management **peer peer-name lmp-protocol**]

When an LMP control channel comes up after a successful exchange of hello messages between LMP peers, LMP uses link property correlation to verify the traffic engineering and data link information on both sides of a link. To do so, the local peer sends a LinkSummary message for each traffic engineering link governed by the LMP control channel. The LinkSummary message contains information that characterizes the traffic engineering link and each data link in the traffic engineering link.

The local peer continues sending a LinkSummary message for each link until the remote peer responds with a LinkSummaryAck message or until the message retry limit is reached. When the message retry limit is reached, the local peer logs that event and restarts the link property correlation process.

When the remote peer receives a LinkSummary message, it examines its own link information. If this information agrees with that in the LinkSummary message, the remote peer responds with a LinkSummaryAck message. If the information is different, the remote peer responds with a LinkSummaryNack message.

Controlling Message Exchange for LMP Control Channels

You can configure message attributes that control the exchange of LMP Config and LinkSummary messages. The retransmission interval specifies the interval between resubmitted LMP messages. The retry limit specifies how many times LMP sends a message before restarting the process.

You can specify a retransmission interval from 500 through 300,000 milliseconds. The default retransmission interval is 500 milliseconds.

You can specify a retry limit from 3 through 1000 attempts. The default number of retry attempts is three.

To configure attributes governing the exchange of LMP messages between peers, include the **retransmission-interval** and **retry-limit** statements:

```
retransmission-interval milliseconds;  
retry-limit number;
```

You can configure these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols link-management **peer** *peer-name* **lmp-protocol**]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols link-management **peer** *peer-name* **lmp-protocol**]

Preventing the Local Peer from Initiating LMP Negotiation

You can specify that the local peer does not initiate LMP negotiation. Instead, the local peer waits for the remote peer to configure the LMP control channel.

To configure the local peer to wait for the remote peer to configure the LMP control channel, include the **passive** statement:

```
passive;
```

You can configure this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols link-management **peer** *peer-name* **lmp-protocol**]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols link-management **peer** *peer-name* **lmp-protocol**]

Associating Traffic Engineering Links with LMP Peers

To specify the name of a traffic engineering link to be associated with this peer, include the **te-link** statement at the [edit protocols link-management **peer** *peer-name*] hierarchy level:

```
[edit protocols link-management peer peer-name]  
te-link te-link-name;
```

For information about how to configure a traffic engineering link, see “[Configuring LMP Traffic Engineering Links](#)” on page 820.

Disabling the Traffic Engineering Link for LMP Peers

To disable a specific traffic engineering link, include the **disable** statement:

```
disable;
```

You can configure this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols link-management **te-link** *te-link-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols link-management **te-link** *te-link-name*]

Configuring RSVP and OSPF for LMP Peer Interfaces

After you have configured the LMP peers as described in “Configuring LMP Peers” on page 822, add the peer interfaces to RSVP and OSPF. The peer interface name must match the peer name configured in LMP. Once the peer interfaces are added to the protocols, the traffic engineering link local and remote addresses can be signaled and advertised to peers like any other interface enabled for RSVP and OSPF. These addresses act as virtual interfaces for GMPLS.



NOTE: When adding the virtual peer interfaces to RSVP and OSPF, do not configure the corresponding physical control channel interface in either protocol. If you include the **interface all** statement, you must disable RSVP and OSPF protocols manually on the control channel interface.

To configure peer interfaces in RSVP and OSPF, complete the procedures in the following sections:

- [Configuring RSVP Signaling for LMP Peer Interfaces on page 827](#)
- [Configuring OSPF Routing for LMP Peer Interfaces on page 828](#)
- [Configuring the Hello Interval for LMP Peer Interfaces on page 828](#)

Configuring RSVP Signaling for LMP Peer Interfaces

To configure RSVP signaling for LMP peers, configure the LMP peer interface by including the **peer-interface** statement at the [edit protocols **rsvp**] hierarchy level:

```
[edit protocols rsvp]
peer-interface peer-interface-name {
  (aggregate | no-aggregate);
  authentication-key key;
  disable;
  hello-interval seconds;
  (reliable | no-reliable);
}
```

The statements configured at the `[edit protocols rsvp peer-interface peer-interface-name]` hierarchy level have the same functionality as the statements configured at the `[edit protocols rsvp interface interface-name]` hierarchy level.

Configuring OSPF Routing for LMP Peer Interfaces

To configure OSPF routing for LMP peers, configure the name of the LMP peer by including the `peer-interface` statement at the `[edit protocols ospf area area-number]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit protocols ospf area area-number]  
peer-interface peer-interface-name {  
  dead-interval seconds;  
  disable;  
  hello-interval seconds;  
  retransmit-interval seconds;  
  transit-delay seconds;  
}
```

For information about how to configure OSPF statements, see the *Junos OS Routing Protocols Library*.

Configuring the Hello Interval for LMP Peer Interfaces

Hello packets are used to indicate to neighboring routers that the peer interface is still up and running. The hello interval must be the same for all routers on a shared logical IP network. You can specify a hello interval from 1 through 255 seconds. The default hello interval is normally 10 seconds. For nonbroadcast networks, the default hello interval is 120 seconds.

To specify how often the router sends hello packets out the peer interface, configure the `hello-interval` statement:

```
hello-interval seconds;
```

You can configure this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- `[edit protocols ospf area area-number peer-interface peer-interface-name]`
- `[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols ospf area area-number peer-interface peer-interface-name]`

Configuring MPLS Paths for GMPLS

As part of the configuration for GMPLS, you need to establish an MPLS path for each unique device connected through GMPLS. Configure the traffic engineering link remote address as the address at the `[edit protocols mpls path path-name]` hierarchy level. Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) is supported so you can choose either the `strict` or `loose` option with the address.

See “[LMP Configuration Overview](#)” on page 819 for information about how to obtain a traffic engineering link remote address.

To configure the MPLS path, include the `path` statement at the `[edit protocols mpls]` hierarchy level:

```
[edit protocols mpls]
path path-name {
  next-hop-address (strict | loose);
}
```

For information about how to configure MPLS paths, see [“Creating Named Paths” on page 64](#).

Tracing LMP Traffic

To trace LMP protocol traffic, include the **traceoptions** statement at the **[edit protocols link-management]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit protocols link-management]
traceoptions {
  file filename <files number> <size size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
  flag flag <flag-modifier> <disable>;
}
```

Use the **file** statement to specify the name of the file that receives the output of the tracing operation. All files are placed in the directory `/var/log`.

The following trace flags display the operations associated with the sending and receiving of various LMP messages:

- **all**—Trace all available operations
- **hello-packets**—Trace hello packets on any LMP control channel
- **init**—Output from the initialization messages
- **packets**—Trace all packets other than hello packets on any LMP control channel
- **parse**—Operation of the parser
- **process**—Operation of the general configuration
- **route-socket**—Operation of route socket events
- **routing**—Operation of the routing protocols
- **server**—Server processing operations
- **show**—Servicing operations for **show** commands
- **state**—Trace state transitions of the LMP control channels and traffic engineering links

Each flag can carry one or more of the following flag modifiers:

- **detail**—Provide detailed trace information
- **receive**—Packets being received
- **send**—Packets being transmitted

Configuring MPLS LSPs for GMPLS

To enable the proper GMPLS switching parameters, configure the label-switched path (LSP) attributes that are appropriate for your network connection. The default value for **switching-type** is **psc-1**, which is also appropriate for standard MPLS.

To configure the LSP attributes, include the **lsp-attributes** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name*]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name]  
lsp-attributes {  
  encoding-type type;  
  gp-id gp-id;  
  signal-bandwidth type;  
  switching-type type;  
}
```

If you include the **no-cspf** statement in the label-switched path configuration, you must also configure primary and secondary paths, or the configuration cannot be committed.

The following sections describe how to configure each of the LSP attributes for a GMPLS LSP:

- [Configuring the Encoding Type on page 830](#)
- [Configuring the GPID on page 831](#)
- [Configuring the Signal Bandwidth Type on page 831](#)
- [Configuring GMPLS Bidirectional LSPs on page 831](#)
- [Allowing Nonpacket GMPLS LSPs to Establish Paths Through Routers Running Junos OS on page 832](#)

Configuring the Encoding Type

You need to specify the encoding type of the payload carried by the LSP. It can be any of the following:

- **ethernet**—Ethernet
- **packet**—Packet
- **pdh**—Plesiochronous digital hierarchy (PDH)
- **sonet-sdh**—SONET/SDH

The default value is **packet**.

To configure the encoding type, include the **encoding-type** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name* lsp-attributes]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name lsp-attributes]  
encoding-type type;
```

Configuring the GPID

You need to specify the type of payload carried by the LSP. The payload is the type of packet underneath the MPLS label. The payload is specified by the generalized payload identifier (GPID).

You can specify the GPID with any of the following values:

- **hdlc**—High-Level Data Link Control (HDLC)
- **ethernet**—Ethernet
- **ipv4**—IP version 4 (default)
- **pos-scrambling-crc-16**—For interoperability with other vendors' equipment
- **pos-no-scrambling-crc-16**—For interoperability with other vendors' equipment
- **pos-scrambling-crc-32**—For interoperability with other vendors' equipment
- **pos-no-scrambling-crc-32**—For interoperability with other vendors' equipment
- **ppp**—Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP)

To configure the GPID, include the **gpid** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name* lsp-attributes]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name lsp-attributes]
  gpid gpid;
```

Configuring the Signal Bandwidth Type

The signal bandwidth type is the encoding used for path computation and admission control. To configure the signal bandwidth type, include the **signal-bandwidth** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name* lsp-attributes]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name lsp-attributes]
  signal-bandwidth type;
```

Configuring GMPLS Bidirectional LSPs

Because MPLS and GMPLS use the same configuration hierarchy for LSPs, it is helpful to know which LSP attributes control LSP functionality. Standard MPLS packet-switched LSPs are unidirectional, whereas GMPLS nonpacket LSPs are bidirectional.

If you use the default packet-switching type of **psc-1**, your LSP becomes unidirectional. To enable a GMPLS bidirectional LSP, you must select a non-packet-switching type option, such as **lambda**, **fiber**, or **ethernet**. Include the **switching-type** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name* lsp-attributes]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name lsp-attributes]
  switching-type (lambda | fiber | ethernet);
```

Allowing Nonpacket GMPLS LSPs to Establish Paths Through Routers Running Junos OS

By setting the A-bit in the Admin Status object, you can enable nonpacket GMPLS LSPs to establish paths through routers that run Junos. When an ingress router sends an RSVP PATH message with the Admin Status A-bit set, an external device (not a router running the Junos OS) can either perform a Layer 1 path setup test or help bring up an optical cross-connect.

When set, the A-bit in the Admin Status object indicates the administrative down status for a GMPLS LSP. This feature is used specifically by nonpacket GMPLS LSPs. It does not affect control path setup or data forwarding for packet LSPs.

Junos does not distinguish between the control path setup and data path setup. Other nodes along the network path use RSVP PATH signaling using the A-bit in a meaningful way.

To configure the Admin Status object for a GMPLS LSP, include the **admin-down** statement:

```
admin-down;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name*]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name*]**

Gracefully Tearing Down GMPLS LSPs

You can gracefully tear down nonpacket GMPLS LSPs. An LSP that is torn down abruptly, a common process in a packet-switched network, can cause stability problems in nonpacket-switched networks. To maintain the stability of nonpacket-switched networks, it might be necessary to tear down LSPs gracefully.

The following sections describe how to tear down GMPLS LSPs gracefully:

- [Temporarily Deleting GMPLS LSPs on page 832](#)
- [Permanently Deleting GMPLS LSPs on page 833](#)
- [Configuring the Graceful Deletion Timeout Interval on page 833](#)

Temporarily Deleting GMPLS LSPs

You can gracefully tear down a GMPLS LSP using the **clear rsvp session gracefully** command.

This command gracefully tears down an RSVP session for a nonpacket LSP in two passes. In the first pass, the Admin Status object is signaled along the path to the endpoint of the LSP. During the second pass, the LSP is taken down. Using this command, the LSP is taken down temporarily. After the appropriate interval, the GMPLS LSP is resignaled and then reestablished.

The **clear rsvp session gracefully** command has the following properties:

- It only works on the ingress and egress routers of an RSVP session. If used on a transit router, it has the same behavior as the **clear rsvp session** command.
- It only works for nonpacket LSPs. If used with packet LSPs, it has the same behavior as the **clear rsvp session** command.

For more information, see the [CLI Explorer](#).

Permanently Deleting GMPLS LSPs

When you disable an LSP in the configuration, the LSP is permanently deleted. By configuring the **disable** statement, you can disable a GMPLS LSP permanently. If the LSP being disabled is a nonpacket LSP, then the graceful LSP tear-down procedures that use the Admin Status object are used. If the LSP being disabled is a packet LSP, then the regular signaling procedures for LSP deletion are used.

To disable a GMPLS LSP, include the **disable** statement at any of the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name*]**—Disable the LSP.
- **[edit protocols link-management *te-link te-link-name*]**—Disable a traffic engineering link.
- **[edit protocols link-management *te-link te-link-name interface interface-name*]**—Disable an interface used by a traffic engineering link.

Configuring the Graceful Deletion Timeout Interval

The router that initiates the graceful deletion procedure for an RSVP session waits for the graceful deletion timeout interval to ensure that all routers along the path (especially the ingress and egress routers) have prepared for the LSP to be taken down.

The ingress router initiates the graceful deletion procedure by sending the Admin Status object in the path message with the **D** bit set. The ingress router expects to receive an Resv message with the **D** bit set from the egress router. If the ingress router does not receive this message within the time specified by the graceful deletion timeout interval, it initiates a forced tear-down of the LSP by sending a PathTear message.

To configure the graceful deletion timeout interval, include the **graceful-deletion-timeout** statement at the **[edit protocols rsvp]** hierarchy level. You can configure a time between 1 through 300 seconds. The default value is 30 seconds.

graceful-deletion-timeout *seconds*;

You can configure this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols rsvp]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp]**

You can use the **show rsvp version** command to determine the current value configured for the graceful deletion timeout.

GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP Signaling Overview

- [Understanding GMPLS RSVP-TE Signaling on page 834](#)
- [Need for GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP Signaling on page 834](#)
- [GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP Signaling Functionality on page 836](#)
- [LSP Hierarchy with GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP on page 837](#)
- [Path Specification for GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP on page 837](#)
- [GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP Configuration on page 837](#)
- [Associated Bidirectional Packet LSP on page 838](#)
- [Make-Before-Break for Associated Bidirectional Packet and GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP on page 839](#)
- [Supported and Unsupported Features on page 840](#)

Understanding GMPLS RSVP-TE Signaling

Signaling is the process of exchanging messages within the control plane to set up, maintain, modify, and terminate data paths (label-switched paths (LSPs)) in the data plane. Generalized MPLS (GMPLS) is a protocol suite that extends the existing control plane of MPLS to manage further classes of interfaces and to support other forms of label switching, such as time-division multiplexing (TDM), fiber (port), Lambda, and so on.

GMPLS extends intelligent IP/MPLS connections from Layer 2 and Layer 3 all the way to Layer 1 optical devices. Unlike MPLS, which is supported mainly by routers and switches, GMPLS can also be supported by optical platforms, including SONET/SDH, optical cross-connects (OXCs), and dense wave division multiplexing (DWDM).

In addition to labels, which are primarily used to forward data in MPLS, other physical entries, such as wavelengths, time slots, and fibers can be used as label objects to forward data in GMPLS, thereby leveraging the existing control plane mechanisms to signal different kinds of LSPs. GMPLS uses RSVP-TE to be able to request the other label objects to signal the various kinds of LSPs (nonpacket). Bidirectional LSPs and an out-of-band control channel and a data channel using the Link Management Protocol (LMP) are the other mechanisms that are used by GMPLS to establish LSPs.

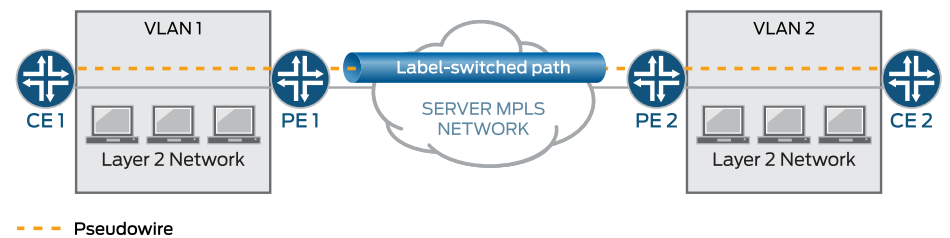
Need for GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP Signaling

The traditional Layer 2 point-to-point services use Layer 2 circuits and Layer 2 VPN technologies that are based on LDP and BGP. In the traditional deployment, the customer edge (CE) devices do not participate in the signaling of the Layer 2 service. The provider edge (PE) devices manage and provision the Layer 2 service to provide end-to-end connectivity between the CE devices.

One of the biggest challenges of having the PE devices provision the Layer 2 services for each Layer 2 circuit between a pair of CE devices is the network management burden on the provider network.

Figure 82 on page 835 illustrates how the Layer 2 service is set up and used by the CE routers in a LDP/BGP-based Layer 2 VPN technology. Two CE routers CE1 and CE2 are connected to a provider MPLS network through the PE routers PE1 and PE2 respectively. The CE routers are connected to the PE routers by Ethernet links. Routers CE1 and CE2 are configured with VLAN1 and VLAN2 logical Layer 3 interfaces, so they appear to be directly connected. Routers PE1 and PE2 are configured with Layer 2 circuit (pseudowire) to carry the Layer 2 VLAN traffic between the CE routers. The PE routers use packet MPLS LSPs within the provider MPLS network to carry the Layer 2 VLAN traffic.

Figure 82: Traditional Layer 2 Point-to-Point Services



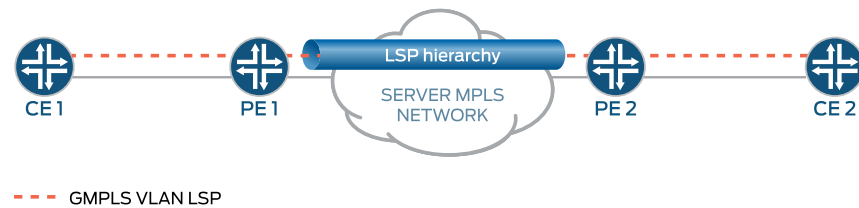
With the introduction of GMPLS-based VLAN LSP signaling, the need for the PE (also called server-layer) network to provision each individual Layer 2 connection between the CE (also called client) devices is minimized. The client router requests the server-layer router to which it is directly connected, for setting up the Layer 2 service to connect with a remote client router through GMPLS signaling.

The server-layer devices extend the signaling through the server-layer network to connect with the remote client routers. In the process, the server-layer device sets up the data plane for the Layer 2 service at the server-client border, and sets up the data plane for carrying the Layer 2 traffic within the server-layer network. With the Layer 2 service setup, the client routers can run IP/MPLS directly on top of the Layer 2 service and have IP/MPLS adjacency with each other.

In addition to reducing the provisioning activity needed on the server-layer devices, GMPLS signaling also provides the client routers with the flexibility of bringing up the Layer 2 circuits on an on-demand basis without depending on the server-layer administration for the provisioning of the Layer 2 service.

Using the same topology as in Figure 1, Figure 83 on page 836 illustrates how the Layer 2 service is set up and used by the client routers in GMPLS RSVP-TE-based Layer 2 VPN technology.

Figure 83: GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP



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In [Figure 83 on page 836](#), instead of configuring a pseudowire to carry the Layer 2 VLAN traffic between the client routers, Routers PE1 and PE2 are configured with an IP-based communication channel and other GMPLS-specific configurations (identification of Ethernet links as TE-links) for allowing the exchange of GMPLS RSVP-TE signaling messages with the client routers. Routers CE1 and CE2 are also configured with an IP-based communication channel and relevant GMPLS configuration for exchanging the GMPLS RSVP-TE signaling messages with the server-layer routers. Routers CE1 and CE2 establish an IP/MPLS adjacency on top of this Layer 2 service.

GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP Signaling Functionality

Based on [Figure 83 on page 836](#), the client router establishes the Layer 2 service in the server-layer network as follows:

1. Router CE1 initiates GMPLS RSVP-TE signaling with Router PE1. In this signaling message, Router CE1 indicates the VLAN on the Ethernet link for which it needs the Layer 2 service and the remote CE router, Router CE2, with which the VLAN should be connected.

Router CE1 also indicates the remote PE router, Router PE2, to which Router CE2 is connected, and the exact Ethernet link connecting Router CE2 to Router PE2 on which the Layer 2 service is required in the signaling message.
2. Router PE1 uses the information from Router CE1 in the signaling message and determines the remote PE router, Router PE2, with which Router CE2 is attached. Router PE1 then establishes a packet MPLS LSP (associated bidirectional) through the server-layer MPLS network for carrying the VLAN traffic and then passes the GMPLS RSVP-TE signaling message to Router PE2 using the LSP hierarchy mechanism.
3. Router PE2 propagates the GMPLS RSVP-TE signaling message to Router CE2 with the VLAN to be used on the PE2-CE2 Ethernet link.
4. Router CE2 responds with an acknowledgment to the GMPLS RSVP-TE signaling message to Router PE2. Router PE2 then propagates it to Router PE1, which in turn propagates it to Router CE1.
5. As part of this message propagation, Routers PE1 and PE2 set up the forwarding plane to enable bidirectional flow of VLAN Layer 2 traffic between Routers CE1 and CE2.

LSP Hierarchy with GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP

The Layer 2 service in GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP signaling is brought up using a hierarchy mechanism in which two different RSVP LSPs are created for the Layer 2 service:

- An end-to-end VLAN LSP that has state information at the client and server-layer routers.
- An associated bidirectional packet transport LSP that is present in the server-layer routers (PE and P) of the server-layer network.

The LSP hierarchy avoids sharing information about technology-specific LSP characteristics with the core nodes of the server-layer network. This solution cleanly separates the VLAN LSP state and the transport LSP state, and ensures that the VLAN LSP state is only present on the nodes (PE, CE) where it is needed.

Path Specification for GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP

The path for the GMPLS RSVP-TE LSP is configured as an Explicit Route Object (ERO) at the initiating client router. As this LSP traverses different network domains (initiating, terminating at client network, and traversing the server-layer network), the LSP setup falls under the category of an interdomain LSP setup. In an interdomain scenario, one network domain generally does not have full visibility into the topology of the other network domain. Hence, the ERO that gets configured at the initiating client router does not have full hop information for the server-layer portion. This feature requires that the ERO configured at the CE router has three hops, with the first hop being a strict hop identifying the CE1-PE1 Ethernet link, the second hop being a loose hop identifying the egress PE router (PE2), and the third hop being a strict hop identifying the CE2-PE2 Ethernet link.

GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP Configuration

The configuration required to set up a GMPLS VLAN LSP at the client and server routers uses the existing GMPLS configuration model with some extensions. The Junos OS GMPLS configuration model for nonpacket LSPs is targeted toward bringing the physical interfaces up and running through GMPLS RSVP-TE signaling, whereas signaling a GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP aims at bringing up individual VLANs on top of a physical interface. The **ethernet-vlan** configuration statement under the **[edit protocols link-management te-link]** hierarchy enables this.

The client router has physical interfaces connected to a server network, and the server network provides a point-to-point connection between two client routers over the attached physical interfaces. The physical interface is brought into an operational state by GMPLS RSVP-TE as follows:

1. The client router maintains a routing or signaling adjacency with the server network node to which the physical interface is connected, typically through a control channel different from the physical interface, because the physical interface itself is brought up and running only after the signaling.
2. The client router and the server network node identify the physical interfaces connecting them using the TE-link mechanism.

3. The client router and the server network node use the TE-link identifier (IP address) as the GMPLS RSVP hop and the physical interface identifier as the GMPLS label values in the GMPLS RSVP-TE signaling messages to bring the physical interface into an operational state.

In the existing GMPLS configuration, the server and client network nodes use the **protocols link-management peer *peer-name*** configuration statement to specify the adjacent peer node. Because a client router can have one or more physical interfaces connected to the server network node, these physical interfaces are grouped and identified by an IP address through the **protocols link-management te-link *link-name*** configuration statement. The TE-link is assigned a local IP address, a remote IP address, and a list of physical interfaces. The TE-link is then associated with the **protocols link-management peer *peer-name* te-link *te-link-list*** configuration statement.

The out-of-band control channel that is required for exchanging signaling messages is specified using the **protocols link-management peer *peer-name* control-channel *interface-name*** configuration statement. The existence of the server or client network node is made visible to the RSVP and IGP (OSPF) protocols through the **peer-interface *interface-name*** configuration statement under the **[edit protocols rsvp]** and **[edit protocols ospf]** hierarchy levels.

In the existing GMPLS configuration, the label (upstream label and resv label) that is carried in the signaling message is an integer identifier that identifies the physical interface that is required to be brought up. As the label is used to identify the physical interface, the existing GMPLS configuration allows multiple interfaces to be grouped under a single TE-link. In the existing GMPLS configuration, there is sufficient information in the GMPLS RSVP-TE signaling message, such as TE-link address and label value, to identify the physical interface that is required to be brought up. In contrast, for GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP configuration, the VLAN ID value is used as the label in the signaling message.

In the GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP configuration, if multiple interfaces are allowed to be configured under a single TE-link, using VLAN ID as the label value in the signaling message can cause ambiguity as to which physical interface on which the VLAN has to be provisioned. Therefore, the TE-link is configured with the **ethernet-vlan** configuration statement, if the number of physical interfaces that can be configured under the TE-link is restricted to only one.

In the existing GMPLS configuration, the bandwidth for a nonpacket LSP is a discrete quantity that corresponds to the bandwidth of the physical interface that needs to be brought up. So, the GMPLS LSP configuration does not allow any bandwidth to be specified, but allows the bandwidth to be specified only through the **signal-bandwidth** configuration statement under the **[protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name* lsp-attributes]** hierarchy level. In the GMPLS VLAN LSP configuration, bandwidth is specified similar to that of a packet LSP. In the GMPLS VLAN LSP configuration, the **bandwidth** option is supported and **signal-bandwidth** is not supported.

Associated Bidirectional Packet LSP

The GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP is carried on an associated bidirectional transport LSP within the server-layer network, which is a single-sided provisioned LSP. The transport LSP signaling is initiated as a unidirectional LSP from the source router to the destination

router in the forward direction, and the destination router in turn initiates the signaling of the unidirectional LSP in the reverse direction back to the source router.

Make-Before-Break for Associated Bidirectional Packet and GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP

The make-before-break support for an associated bidirectional transport LSP follows a similar model, where the destination router for the forward direction of the bidirectional LSP does not perform any make-before-break operations on the reverse direction of the bidirectional LSP. It is the source router (initiator of the associated bidirectional LSP) that initiates the make-before-break newer instance of the associated bidirectional LSP, and the destination router in turn initiates the make-before-break newer instance in the other direction.

For instance, in [Figure 83 on page 836](#), the unidirectional transport LSP is initiated from Router PE1 to Router PE2 in the forwarding direction, and in turn Router PE2 initiates the transport LSP to Router PE1 in the reverse direction. When a make-before-break instance occurs, only Router PE1 as the initiating client router can establish a new instance of the associated bidirectional LSP. Router PE2 in turn initiates the make-before-break newer instance in the reverse direction.

The make-before-break support for the associated bidirectional transport LSP is used only in scenarios where the transport LSP gets into a state of being locally protected due to link or node failure on the path of the LSP. The GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP uses the make-before-break mechanism for adjusting seamless bandwidth changes.



NOTE: Periodic re-optimization is not enabled for the associated bidirectional transport LSPs.

The newer make-before-break instance of the GMPLS VLAN LSP is supported under the following constraints:

- It should originate from the same client router as the older instance and be destined to the same client router as the older instance.
- It should use the same server-client links at both the server-client ends as the older instance.
- It should use the same VLAN label at the server-client links as the older instance.
- The GMPLS VLAN LSP should be configured as **adaptive** when the bandwidth change is initiated from the CLI, or else the current instance of the VLAN LSP is torn down and a new VLAN LSP instance is established.

The make-before-break operation for the GMPLS VLAN LSP on the server-layer edge router is rejected if these constraints are not met.

On the server-layer edge routers, when a make-before-break instance of the GMPLS VLAN LSP is seen, a completely new, separate associated bidirectional transport LSP is created to support this make-before-break instance. The existing associated bidirectional LSP (supporting the older instance) is not triggered to initiate a make-before-break instance at the transport LSP level. An implication of this choice (of initiating a new

transport LSP) is that at the server-layer resource/bandwidth sharing does not happen when a make-before-break operation is performed for the GMPLS VLAN LSP.

Supported and Unsupported Features

Junos OS supports the following features with the GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP:

- Request for specific bandwidth and local protection for the VLAN LSP on the client router to the server-layer router.
- Nonstop active routing (NSR) support for the GMPLS VLAN LSP at the client routers, server-layer edge routers, and associated bidirectional transport LSP at the server-layer edge routers.
- Multichassis support.

Junos OS does **not** support the following GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP functionality:

- Graceful restart support for associated bidirectional packet LSP and GMPLS VLAN LSP.
- End-to-end path computation for GMPLS VLAN LSP using CSPF algorithm at the client router.
- Non-CSPF routing-based discovery of next-hop routers by the different client, server-layer edge routers.
- Automatic provisioning of the client Layer 3 VLAN interfaces upon the successful setup of the VLAN LSP at the client routers.
- MPLS OAM (LSP-ping, BFD).
- Packet MPLS applications, such as next-hop in static route and in IGP shortcuts.
- Local cross connect mechanism, where a client router connects to a remote client router which is connected to the same server router.
- Junos OS Services Framework.
- IPv6 support.
- Logical systems.
- Aggregated Ethernet/SONET/IRB interfaces at the server-client link.

Related Documentation

- [Example: Configuring GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP Signaling on page 840](#)

Example: Configuring GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP Signaling

This example shows how to configure GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP signaling on the client routers to enable one client router to connect with a remote client router through a server-layer network using the LSP hierarchy. This enables the client routers to establish, maintain, and provision the Layer 2 services, without depending on the server-layer

administration, thereby reducing the burden on the operational expenses of the provider network.

- [Requirements on page 841](#)
- [Overview on page 841](#)
- [Configuration on page 847](#)
- [Verification on page 858](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Six routers that can be a combination of M Series Multiservice Edge Routers, MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers, T Series Core Routers, and PTX Series Packet Transport Routers
- Junos OS Release 14.2 or later running on the client routers and server-layer edge routers

Before you begin:

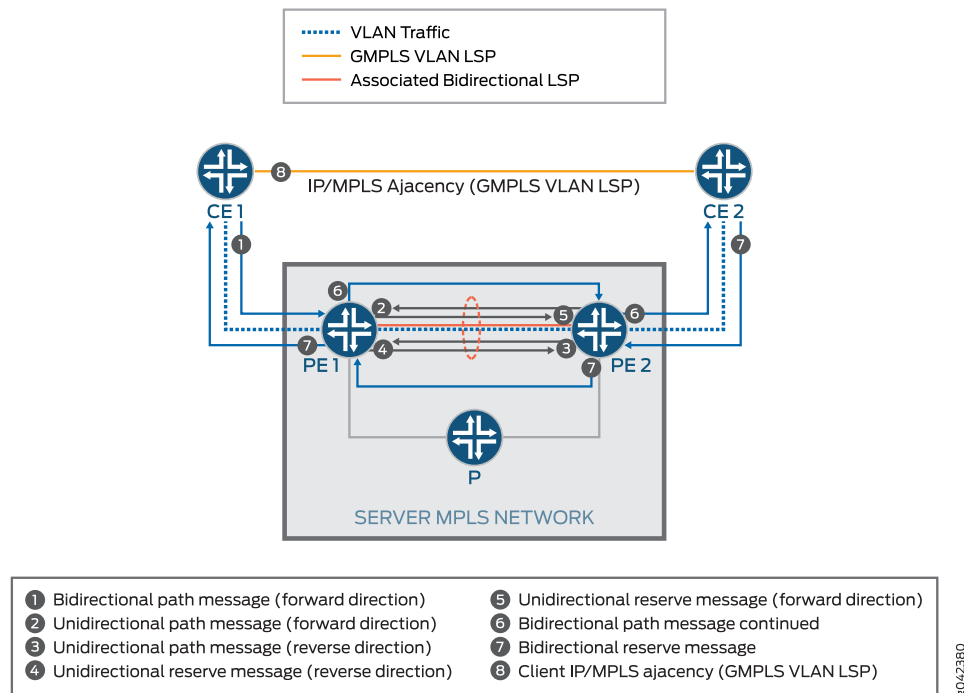
1. Configure the device interfaces.
2. Configure the interface-associated VLANs.
3. Configure the following routing protocols:
 - RSVP
 - MPLS
 - LMP

Overview

Starting with Junos OS Release 14.2, the Layer 2 services between two client routers across an external/third-party server-layer network are set up by the client routers on an on-demand basis through GMPLS RSVP-TE signaling. This feature provides the client routers the flexibility to establish, maintain, and provision the Layer 2 services, without depending on the server-layer administration, thereby reducing the burden on the operational expenses of the provider network. In traditional Layer 2 VPN technology based on LDP and BGP, the provider network handled the provisioning activity for each Layer 2 circuit established between two client routers.

[Figure 84 on page 842](#) illustrates the setting up and signaling of the GMPLS VLAN LSP between two client routers, CE1 and CE2, across a server-layer network with two server-layer edge routers, PE1 and PE2, and one server-layer core router, P.

Figure 84: Setting Up a GMPLS VLAN LSP



The signaling of GMPLS VLAN LSP is executed as follows:

1. Initiating GMPLS VLAN LSP at CE1

Router CE1 initiates the GMPLS VLAN LSP setup by sending the GMPLS RSVP-TE path message to Router PE1. The signaling between CE1 and PE1 is over an out-of-band control channel, which is a separate control VLAN configured on the Ethernet link connecting the two routers.

The GMPLS RSVP-TE path message initiated by Router CE1 is used to perform the following:

- Identify the Ethernet link on which the VLAN is active.
- Abstract the Ethernet link as a TE-link and assign an IP address to identify the Ethernet link.
- Allocate a VLAN ID from the pool of free VLANs managed by Router CE1 for every Ethernet link connecting Router PE1 to the identified Ethernet link.

This VLAN ID can also be used for the GMPLS VLAN LSP at the CE2-PE2 Ethernet link.

- d. Identify the VLAN for which the Layer 2 service is required to be set up using the allocated VLAN ID as the upstream label object and the upstream direction label value.
- e. Include an ERO object that helps Router PE1 in establishing the VLAN LSP through the server-layer network to the remote client router, CE2. The ERO object in the path message includes three hops:
 - First hop—Strict hop identifying the initiating client-server Ethernet link, PE1-CE1.
 - Second hop—Loose hop identifying the remote server-layer router, PE2.
 - Third hop—Strict hop identifying the remote client-server Ethernet link, PE2-CE2.
- f. Include the bandwidth required for the GMPLS VLAN LSP.
- g. Include any local-protection required within the server-layer network for the VLAN LSP.

2. Initiating Associated Bidirectional Transport LSP at PE1

After Router PE1 receives the path message from Router CE1, the message is validated to check the availability of the Ethernet link and VLAN ID. In the server-layer network, the Layer 2 services between the server-layer routers, PE1 and PE2, are provided at the data plane in a manner similar to Layer 2 circuits. Router PE1 brings up a transport LSP to Router PE2 and then extends the GMPLS VLAN LSP as a hierarchical LSP running on top of the PE1-PE2 transport LSP. The PE1-PE2 transport LSP is a packet LSP and is bidirectional in nature. This is because the GMPLS VLAN LSP is bidirectional and each server-layer router needs to be able to do the following:

- Receive traffic from the server-client Ethernet link (for example, the PE1-CE1 link) and send it to the remote server-layer router, PE2.
- Receive traffic from remote Router PE2 and send it on the PE1-CE1 Ethernet link.

For each GMPLS VLAN LSP, a packet transport LSP is set up within the server-layer network. The transport LSP is exclusively used to carry traffic of the GMPLS VLAN LSP for which it was created. The transport LSP is dynamically created at the time of receiving the GMPLS VLAN LSP; thus, no configuration is required to trigger its creation. The transport LSP established for the VLAN LSP inherits the bandwidth and the local-protection attributes from the VLAN LSP.

Router PE1 signals the PE1-PE2 transport LSP to Router PE2. Router PE1 determines the destination for the transport LSP from the loose hop specified in the ERO object of the GMPLS RSVP-TE path message from Router CE1 and then signals the VLAN LSP. However, if the PE1-PE2 transport LSP fails to establish, Router PE1 sends back a path error message to Router CE1, and the GMPLS VLAN LSP is not established as well.

3. Setting Up the Associated Bidirectional Transport LSP Between the Server-Layer Routers

The associated bidirectional LSP between routers PE1 and PE2 consists of two unidirectional packet LSPs:

- PE1-to-PE2
- PE2-to-PE1

Router PE1 initiates signaling of a unidirectional packet LSP to Router PE2. This unidirectional packet LSP constitutes the forward direction (PE1-to-PE2) of the associated bidirectional LSP, and the path message carries the Extended Association Object indicating this is a single-sided provisioning model. On receiving the path message for the LSP, Router PE2 responds with a Resv message and triggers the signaling of a unidirectional packet LSP to Router PE1 with the same path as (PE1-to-PE2) in the reverse direction. This unidirectional packet LSP uses the PE2-to-PE1 direction of the associated bidirectional LSP, and this path message carries the same Extended Association Object seen in the PE1-to-PE2 path message.

When Router PE1 receives the Resv message for the PE1-to-PE2 unidirectional LSP and the path message for the PE2-to-PE1 unidirectional LSP, PE1 binds the PE1-to-PE2 and PE2-to-PE1 unidirectional LSPs by matching the Extended Association Objects carried in the respective path messages. For the path message for the PE2-to-PE1 unidirectional LSP, Router PE1 responds with the Resv Message. On receiving the Resv message for the PE1-to-PE2 LSP and the path message for the PE2-to-PE1 LSP, Router PE1 has established the associated bidirectional packet transport LSP.

4. Setting Up the GMPLS VLAN LSP at Router PE1

After successfully establishing the transport LSP, Router PE1 triggers the signaling of the GMPLS VLAN LSP. Router PE1 sends the GMPLS RSVP-TE path message corresponding to the VLAN LSP directly to Router PE2, which is bidirectional in nature and includes the upstream label object.

Router PE2 is not aware of the association between the transport LSP and the VLAN LSP. This association is indicated to Router PE2 by Router PE1.

5. Setting Up the GMPLS VLAN LSP at Router PE2

On receiving the VLAN LSP path message from Router PE1, Router PE2 verifies the availability of the transport LSP. If the transport LSP is not available or the LSP setup is in progress, the VLAN LSP processing is put on hold. When the transport LSP is available, Router PE2 processes the VLAN LSP path message. The ERO object in this path message indicates that the next hop is a strict hop identifying the PE2-to-CE2 Ethernet link. The ERO object can indicate the VLAN ID to be used on the PE2-to-CE2 Ethernet link by Router PE2.

Router PE2 appropriately allocates the VLAN ID to be sent as the upstream label in the VLAN LSP path message to Router CE2, and sends it through an out-of-band control channel.

6. Processing the GMPLS VLAN LSP at Router CE2

On receiving the GMPLS RSVP-TE LSP from Router PE2, Router CE2 validates the availability of VLAN ID for allocation on the PE2-to-CE2 link. Router CE2 then allocates the VLAN ID for this VLAN LSP and sends back a Resv message to Router PE2 with the VLAN ID as the label object in the Resv message.

7. Processing the GMPLS VLAN LSP at Router PE2

On receiving the Resv message from Router CE2, Router PE2 validates that the label object in the Resv message has the same VLAN ID as in the path message. Router PE2 then allocates a 20-bit MPLS label, which is included in the Resv message sent to Router PE1.

Router PE2 then programs the forwarding plane with the entries to provide the Layer 2 service functionality.



NOTE: For all the VLAN IDs that can be allocated as labels on the PE1-to-CE1 and PE2-CE2 Ethernet links, you must manually configure logical interfaces for circuit cross-connect (CCC) purposes on the server-layer edge routers and not for other families, such as IPv4, IPv6, or MPLS.

8. Processing the GMPLS VLAN LSP at Router PE1

On receiving the Resv message for the VLAN LSP from Router PE2, Router PE1 sends a Resv message to Router CE1 with the same VLAN ID it received as the upstream label from Router CE1. Router PE1 programs the forwarding plane with the entries to provide the Layer 2 service functionality as Router PE2.

9. Processing the GMPLS VLAN LSP at Router CE1

On receiving the Resv message from Router PE1, Router CE1 validates that the VLAN ID received in the Resv message matches the VLAN ID in the upstream label in the path message it sent. This completes the setup of the GMPLS VLAN LSP from Router CE1 to Router CE2.



NOTE:

- The GMPLS VLAN LSP setup does not result in the addition of any forwarding plane entries at the client routers, CE1 and CE2. Only the server-layer routers, PE1 and PE2, add the forwarding plane entries for the GMPLS VLAN LSP.
- There is no routing information exchange between the client and the server-layer routers. The client and server-layer routers do not exchange their network topology information with each other.

10. Accounting for Bandwidth of the GMPLS VLAN LSP

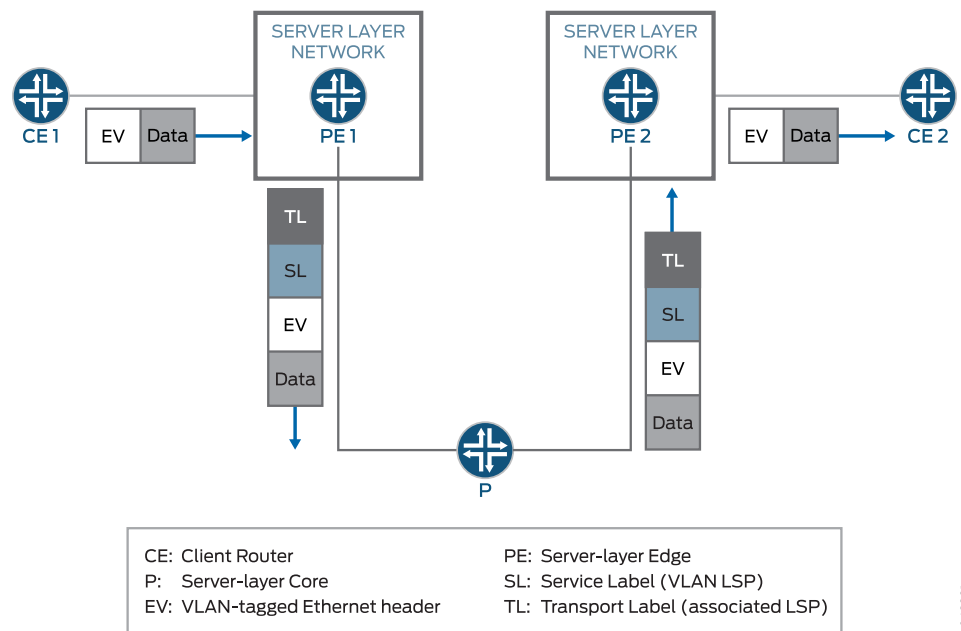
On successfully setting up the GMPLS VLAN LSP, both the client and server-layer routers reduce the amount of available bandwidth on the server-client Ethernet links by the bandwidth amount allocated for the GMPLS VLAN LSP. This bandwidth accounting information is used for admission control purposes when additional GMPLS VLAN LSPs are brought up on the server-client Ethernet links.

11. Using GMPLS VLAN LSP by the Client Routers

After successfully setting up the GMPLS VLAN LSP, the client routers – CE1 and CE2 – need to be manually configured with the VLAN logical interface on top of the server-client Ethernet links with the signaled VLAN ID. This logical interface needs to be configured with the IP address and needs to be included in the IGP protocol. As a result of this configuration, Routers CE1 and CE2 establish IGP adjacency and exchange data traffic over the Layer 2 service established through the GMPLS signaling.

Figure 85 on page 846 illustrates the data traffic flow of the GMPLS VLAN LSP from Router CE1 to Router CE2 after the LSP setup is complete and the necessary CE1-to-CE2 IGP/MPLS adjacency has been established. The server-layer transport LSP originates from Router PE1, traverses a single server-layer core router, Router P, and reaches Router PE2. The server-layer transport LSP is shown as a penultimate-hop pop LSP, where Router P pops off the transport LSP label, and only the service label is present on the P-to-PE2 link.

Figure 85: Data Traffic Flow of GMPLS VLAN LSP



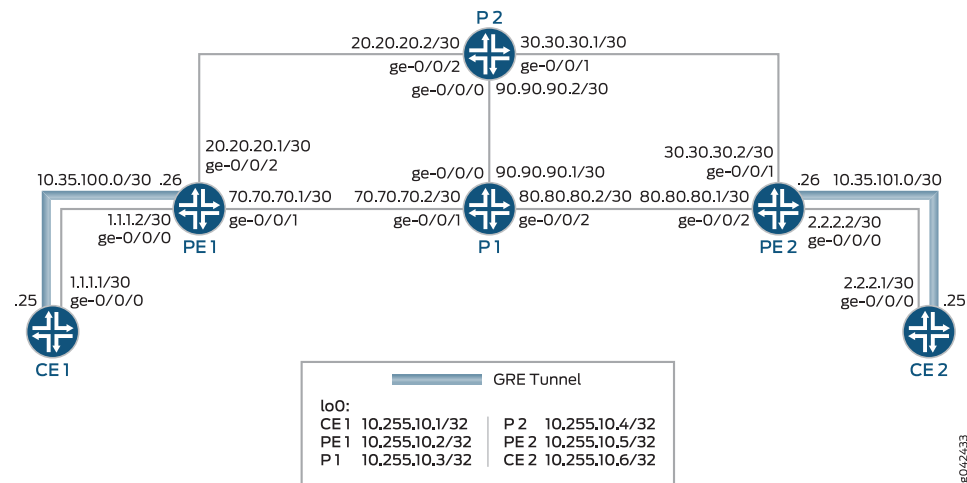
8042361

Topology

In Figure 86 on page 847, GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP signaling is used to establish the Layer 2 services between the client routers, Router CE1 and Router CE2. The server routers, Router PE1 and Router PE2, have a GRE tunnel established with each of the directly

connected client routers. Routers P1 and P2 are also server routers in the server-layer network.

Figure 86: Configuring GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP Signaling



Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level, and then enter **commit** from configuration mode.

```

CE1 set interfaces ge-0/0/0 vlan-tagging
    set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 1 vlan-id 1
    set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 1 family inet address 1.1.1.1/30
    set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 1 family mpls
    set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 10 vlan-id 10
    set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 10 family inet address 10.10.10.1/24
    set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 10 family mpls
    set interfaces gre unit 0 tunnel source 1.1.1.1
    set interfaces gre unit 0 tunnel destination 1.1.1.2
    set interfaces gre unit 0 family inet address 10.35.100.25/30
    set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.10.1/32
    set routing-options router-id 10.255.10.1
    set protocols rsvp interface all
    set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
    set protocols rsvp peer-interface PE1
    set protocols mpls no-cspf
    set protocols mpls label-switched-path CE1-to-CE2 from 10.255.10.1
    set protocols mpls label-switched-path CE1-to-CE2 to 10.255.10.6
    set protocols mpls label-switched-path CE1-to-CE2 lsp-attributes switching-type
        ethernet-vlan
    set protocols mpls label-switched-path CE1-to-CE2 lsp-attributes upstream-label vlan-id
        10
    set protocols mpls label-switched-path CE1-to-CE2 bandwidth 100m
    set protocols mpls label-switched-path CE1-to-CE2 primary path1

```

```

set protocols mpls path path1 10.35.1.2 strict
set protocols mpls path path1 10.255.10.5 loose
set protocols mpls path path1 10.36.1.1 strict
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols link-management te-link link10 local-address 10.35.1.1
set protocols link-management te-link link10 remote-address 10.35.1.2
set protocols link-management te-link link10 ethernet-vlan
set protocols link-management te-link link10 interface ge-0/0/0
set protocols link-management peer PE1 address 10.255.10.2
set protocols link-management peer PE1 control-channel gre.0
set protocols link-management peer PE1 te-link link10

```

```

PE1  set interfaces ge-0/0/0 vlan-tagging
      set interfaces ge-0/0/0 encapsulation flexible-ethernet-services
      set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 1 vlan-id 1
      set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 1 family inet address 1.1.1.2/30
      set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 1 family mpls
      set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 10 encapsulation vlan-ccc
      set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 10 vlan-id 10
      set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 70.70.70.1/30
      set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
      set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 20.20.20.1/30
      set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
      set interfaces gre unit 0 tunnel source 1.1.1.2
      set interfaces gre unit 0 tunnel destination 1.1.1.1
      set interfaces gre unit 0 family inet address 10.35.100.26/30
      set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.10.2/32
      set routing-options router-id 10.255.10.2
      set protocols rsvp associated-bidirectional-lsp single-sided-provisioning
      set protocols rsvp interface all
      set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
      set protocols rsvp peer-interface CE1 dynamic-bidirectional-transport
      set protocols mpls interface all
      set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
      set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
      set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
      set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
      set protocols link-management te-link link1 local-address 10.35.1.2
      set protocols link-management te-link link1 remote-address 10.35.1.1
      set protocols link-management te-link link1 ethernet-vlan vlan-id-range 1-1000
      set protocols link-management te-link link1 interface ge-0/0/0
      set protocols link-management peer CE1 address 10.255.10.1
      set protocols link-management peer CE1 control-channel gre.0
      set protocols link-management peer CE1 te-link link1

```

```

P1   set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 90.90.90.1/24
      set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
      set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 70.70.70.2/24
      set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
      set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 80.80.80.2/24
      set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
      set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.10.3/32
      set routing-options router-id 10.255.10.3

```

```

set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable

P2    set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 90.90.90.2/30
      set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
      set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 30.30.30.1/30
      set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
      set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 20.20.20.2/30
      set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
      set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.10.4/32
      set routing-options router-id 10.255.10.4
      set protocols rsvp interface all
      set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
      set protocols mpls interface all
      set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
      set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
      set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
      set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable

PE2   set interfaces ge-0/0/0 vlan-tagging
      set interfaces ge-0/0/0 encapsulation flexible-ethernet-services
      set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 vlan-id 1
      set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 2.2.2.2/30
      set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
      set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 10 encapsulation vlan-ccc
      set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 10 vlan-id 10
      set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 30.30.30.2/30
      set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
      set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 80.80.80.1/30
      set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
      set interfaces gre unit 0 tunnel source 2.2.2.2
      set interfaces gre unit 0 tunnel destination 2.2.2.1
      set interfaces gre unit 0 family inet address 10.35.101.26/30
      set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.10.5/32
      set routing-options router-id 10.255.10.5
      set protocols rsvp associated-bidirectional-lsp single-sided-provisioning
      set protocols rsvp interface all
      set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
      set protocols rsvp peer-interface CE2 dynamic-bidirectional-transport
      set protocols mpls interface all
      set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
      set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
      set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
      set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
      set protocols link-management te-link link1 local-address 10.36.1.2
      set protocols link-management te-link link1 remote-address 10.36.1.1
      set protocols link-management te-link link1 ethernet-vlan vlan-id-range 1-1000
      set protocols link-management te-link link1 interface ge-0/0/0
      set protocols link-management peer CE2 address 10.255.10.6

```

```
set protocols link-management peer CE2 control-channel gre.0
set protocols link-management peer CE2 te-link link1
```

```
CE2 set interfaces ge-0/0/0 vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 1 vlan-id 1
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 1 family inet address 2.2.2.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 1 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 10 vlan-id 10
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 10 family inet address 10.10.10.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 10 family mpls
set interfaces gre unit 0 tunnel source 2.2.2.1
set interfaces gre unit 0 tunnel destination 2.2.2.2
set interfaces gre unit 0 family inet address 10.35.101.25/30
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.10.6/32
set routing-options router-id 10.255.10.6
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols rsvp peer-interface PE2
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols link-management te-link link10 local-address 10.36.1.1
set protocols link-management te-link link10 remote-address 10.36.1.2
set protocols link-management te-link link10 ethernet-vlan vlan-id-range 1-1000
set protocols link-management te-link link10 interface ge-0/0/0
set protocols link-management peer PE2 address 10.255.10.5
set protocols link-management peer PE2 control-channel gre.0
set protocols link-management peer PE2 te-link link10
```

Configuring the Client Router

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires that you navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure Router CE1:



NOTE: Repeat this procedure for Router CE2 in the server-layer network, after modifying the appropriate interface names, addresses, and any other parameters for the router.

1. Configure the interface connecting Router CE1 to Router PE1.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@CE1# set ge-0/0/0 vlan-tagging
```

2. Configure the control VLAN for the ge-0/0/0 interface.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@CE1# set ge-0/0/0 unit 1 vlan-id 1
user@CE1# set ge-0/0/0 unit 1 family inet address 1.1.1.1/30
user@CE1# set ge-0/0/0 unit 1 family mpls
```

3. Configure the LSP VLAN on the ge-0/0/0 interface.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@CE1# set ge-0/0/0 unit 10 vlan-id 10
user@CE1# set ge-0/0/0 unit 10 family inet address 10.10.10.1/24
user@CE1# set ge-0/0/0 unit 10 family mpls
```
4. Configure the GRE tunnel as the controlling interface for Router CE1.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@CE1# set gre unit 0 tunnel source 1.1.1.1
user@CE1# set gre unit 0 tunnel destination 1.1.1.2
user@CE1# set gre unit 0 family inet address 10.35.100.25/30
```
5. Configure the loopback interface of Router CE1.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@CE1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.10.1/32
```
6. Configure the loopback address of Router CE1 as its router ID.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@CE1# set router-id 10.255.10.1
```
7. Enable RSVP on all the interfaces of Router CE1, excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@CE1# set rsvp interface all
user@CE1# set rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
```
8. Configure the RSVP peer interface for Router CE1.

```
[edit protocols]
user@CE1# set rsvp peer-interface PE1
```
9. Disable automatic path computation for label-switched paths (LSPs).

```
[edit protocols]
user@CE1# set mpls no-cspf
```
10. Configure the LSP to connect Router CE1 to Router CE2.

```
[edit protocols]
user@CE1# set mpls label-switched-path CE1-to-CE2 from 10.255.10.1
user@CE1# set mpls label-switched-path CE1-to-CE2 to 10.255.10.6
```
11. Configure the CE1-to-CE2 LSP attributes.

```
[edit protocols]
user@CE1# set mpls label-switched-path CE1-to-CE2 lsp-attributes switching-type
  ethernet-vlan
user@CE1# set mpls label-switched-path CE1-to-CE2 lsp-attributes upstream-label
  vlan-id 10
```

```
user@CE1# set mpls label-switched-path CE1-to-CE2 bandwidth 100m
```

12. Configure the CE1-to-CE2 LSP path and path parameters.

```
[edit protocols]
user@CE1# set mpls label-switched-path CE1-to-CE2 primary path1
user@CE1# set mpls path path1 10.35.1.2 strict
user@CE1# set mpls path path1 10.255.10.5 loose
user@CE1# set mpls path path1 10.36.1.1 strict
```

13. Enable MPLS on all the interfaces of Router CE1, excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@CE1# set mpls interface all
user@CE1# set mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
```

14. Configure a traffic engineering link, and assign addresses for the local and remote end of the link.

```
[edit protocols]
user@CE1# set link-management te-link link10 local-address 10.35.1.1
user@CE1# set link-management te-link link10 remote-address 10.35.1.2
```

15. Enable setting up of Layer 2 VLAN LSP on the link10 traffic engineering link.

```
[edit protocols]
user@CE1# set link-management te-link link10 ethernet-vlan
```

16. Configure the Router CE1 interface as the member interface of the link10 traffic engineering link.

```
[edit protocols]
user@CE1# set link-management te-link link10 interface ge-0/0/0
```

17. Configure Router PE1 as the Link Management Protocol (LMP) peer for Router CE1, and configure the peer attributes.

```
[edit protocols]
user@CE1# set link-management peer PE1 address 10.255.10.2
user@CE1# set link-management peer PE1 control-channel gre.0
user@CE1# set link-management peer PE1 te-link link10
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show routing-options**, and **show protocols** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@CE1# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
  vlan-tagging;
  unit 1 {
    vlan-id 1;
```

```

        family inet {
            address 1.1.1.1/30;
        }
        family mpls;
    }
    unit 10 {
        vlan-id 10;
        family inet {
            address 10.10.10.1/24;
        }
        family mpls;
    }
}
gre {
    unit 0 {
        tunnel {
            source 1.1.1.1;
            destination 1.1.1.2;
        }
        family inet {
            address 10.35.100.25/30;
        }
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.255.10.1/32;
        }
    }
}

user@CE1# show routing-options
router-id 10.255.10.1;

user@CE1# show protocols
rsvp {
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
    }
    peer-interface PE1;
}
mpls {
    no-cspf;
    label-switched-path CE1-to-CE2 {
        from 10.255.10.1;
        to 10.255.10.6;
        lsp-attributes {
            switching-type ethernet-vlan;
            upstream-label {
                vlan-id 10;
            }
        }
        bandwidth 100m;
        primary path1;
    }
}

```

```

path path1 {
  10.35.1.2 strict;
  10.255.10.5 loose;
  10.36.1.1 strict;
}
interface all;
interface fxp0.0 {
  disable;
}
}
link-management {
  te-link link10 {
    local-address 10.35.1.1;
    remote-address 10.35.1.2;
    ethernet-vlan;
    interface ge-0/0/0;
  }
  peer PE1 {
    address 10.255.10.2;
    control-channel gre.0;
    te-link link10;
  }
}
}

```

Configuring the Server Router

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires that you navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure Router PE1:



NOTE: Repeat this procedure for Router PE2 in the server-layer network, after modifying the appropriate interface names, addresses, and any other parameters for the router.

1. Configure the interface connecting Router PE1 to Router CE1.

```

[edit interfaces]
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/0 vlan-tagging
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/0 encapsulation flexible-ethernet-services

```
2. Configure the control VLAN for the ge-0/0/0 interface.

```

[edit interfaces]
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/0 unit 1 vlan-id 1
user@PE1# ge-0/0/0 unit 1 family inet address 1.1.1.2/30
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/0 unit 1 family mpls

```
3. Configure the LSP VLAN on the ge-0/0/0 interface.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/0 unit 10 encapsulation vlan-ccc
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/0 unit 10 vlan-id 10
```

4. Configure the interface connecting Router PE1 to the core routers (Router P1 and Router P2).

```
[edit interfaces]
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 70.70.70.1/30
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls

user@PE1# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 20.20.20.1/30
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
```

5. Configure the GRE tunnel as the controlling interface for Router PE1.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@PE1# set gre unit 0 tunnel source 1.1.1.2
user@PE1# set gre unit 0 tunnel destination 1.1.1.1
user@PE1# set gre unit 0 family inet address 10.35.100.26/30
```

6. Configure the loopback interface of Router PE1.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@PE1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.10.2/32
```

7. Configure the loopback address of Router PE1 as its router ID.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@PE1# set router-id 10.255.10.2
```

8. Configure an associated bidirectional LSP, and enable unidirectional reverse LSP setup for single-sided provisioned forward LSP.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PE1# set rsvp associated-bidirectional-lsp single-sided-provisioning
```

9. Enable RSVP on all the interfaces of Router PE1, excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PE1# set rsvp interface all
user@PE1# set rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
```

10. Configure the RSVP peer interface for Router PE1, and enable dynamic setup of bidirectional packet LSP for transporting nonpacket GMPLS LSP.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PE1# set rsvp peer-interface CE1 dynamic-bidirectional-transport
```

11. Enable MPLS on all the interfaces of Router PE1, excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PE1# set mpls interface all
user@PE1# set mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
```

12. Configure OSPF with traffic engineering capabilities.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PE1# set ospf traffic-engineering
```

13. Enable OSPF area 0 on all the interfaces of Router PE1, excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PE1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
user@PE1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
```

14. Configure a traffic engineering link, and assign addresses for the local and remote end of the link.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PE1# set link-management te-link link1 local-address 10.35.1.2
user@PE1# set link-management te-link link1 remote-address 10.35.1.1
```

15. Enable setting up of a Layer 2 VLAN LSP for a specific range of VLANs on the link1 traffic engineering link.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PE1# set link-management te-link link1 ethernet-vlan vlan-id-range 1-1000
```

16. Configure the Router PE1 interface as the member interface of the link1 traffic engineering link.

```
[edit protocols]
user@CE1# set link-management te-link link1 interface ge-0/0/0
```

17. Configure Router CE1 as the LMP peer for Router PE1, and configure the peer attributes.

```
[edit protocols]
user@CE1# set link-management peer CE1 address 10.255.10.1
user@CE1# set link-management peer CE1 control-channel gre.0
user@CE1# set link-management peer CE1 te-link link1
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show routing-options**, and **show protocols** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@PE1# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
  vlan-tagging;
  encapsulation flexible-ethernet-services;
  unit 1 {
```

```

    vlan-id 1;
    family inet {
        address 1.1.1.2/30;
    }
    family mpls;
}
unit 10 {
    encapsulation vlan-ccc;
    vlan-id 10;
}
}
ge-0/0/1 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 70.70.70.1/30;
        }
        family mpls;
    }
}
ge-0/0/2 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 20.20.20.1/30;
        }
        family mpls;
    }
}
gre {
    unit 0 {
        tunnel {
            source 1.1.1.2;
            destination 1.1.1.1;
        }
        family inet {
            address 10.35.100.26/30;
        }
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.255.10.2/32;
        }
    }
}

user@PE1# show routing-options
router-id 10.255.10.2;

user@PE1# show protocols
rsdp {
    associated-bidirectional-lsp single-sided-provisioning;
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
    }
    peer-interface CE1 {

```

```
        dynamic-bidirectional-transport;
    }
}
mpls {
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
    }
}
ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface all;
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
    }
}
link-management {
    te-link link1 {
        local-address 10.35.1.2;
        remote-address 10.35.1.1;
        ethernet-vlan {
            vlan-id-range 1-1000;
        }
        interface ge-0/0/0;
    }
    peer CE1 {
        address 10.255.10.1;
        control-channel gre.0;
        te-link link1;
    }
}
```

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- [Verifying the Traffic Engineering Link Status on the Client Routers on page 858](#)
- [Verifying the RSVP Session Status on the Client Routers on page 860](#)
- [Verifying the LSP Status on the Server Router on page 860](#)
- [Verifying the CCC Entries in the MPLS Routing Table of the Server Routers on page 861](#)
- [Verifying End-to-End Connectivity on page 862](#)

Verifying the Traffic Engineering Link Status on the Client Routers

Purpose Verify the status of the traffic engineering link configured between Router CE1 and Router CE2.

Action From operational mode, run the **show link-management** and the **show link-management te-link detail** commands.

```
user@CE1> show link-management
Peer name: PE1, System identifier: 50740
State: Up, Control address: 10.255.10.2
Hello interval: 150, Hello dead interval: 500
Control-channel          State
gre.0                    Active
TE links:
link10
```

```
TE link name: link10, State: Up
Local identifier: 65075, Remote identifier: 0, Local address: 10.35.1.1, Remote
address: 10.35.1.2, Encoding: Ethernet, Switching: EVPL, Minimum bandwidth: 0bps,
```

```
Maximum bandwidth: 1000Mbps, Total bandwidth: 1000Mbps, Available bandwidth:
900Mbps
```

Name	State	Local ID	Remote ID	Bandwidth
Used LSP-name				
ge-0/0/0	Up	54183	0	1000Mbps
Yes CE1-to-CE2				

```
user@CE1> show link-management te-link detail
TE link name: link10, State: Up
Local identifier: 65075, Remote identifier: 0, Local address: 10.35.1.1, Remote
address: 10.35.1.2, Encoding: Ethernet, Switching: EVPL, Minimum bandwidth: 0bps,
```

```
Maximum bandwidth: 1000Mbps, Total bandwidth: 1000Mbps, Available bandwidth:
900Mbps
```

```
Resource: ge-0/0/0, Type: IFD, System identifier: 137, State: Up, Local
identifier: 54183, Remote identifier: 0
Total bandwidth: 1000Mbps, Unallocated bandwidth: 900Mbps
Traffic parameters: Encoding: Ethernet, Switching: EVPL, Granularity: Unknown
```

```
Maximum allocations: 4094, Number of allocations: 1, Unique allocations: 1,
In use: Yes
LSP name: CE1-to-CE2, Local label: 10, Remote label: 10, Allocated bandwidth:
100Mbps
```

```
user@CE2> show link-management
Peer name: PE2, System identifier: 50743
State: Up, Control address: 10.255.10.5
Hello interval: 150, Hello dead interval: 500
Control-channel          State
gre.0                    Active
TE links:
link10
```

```
TE link name: link10, State: Up
Local identifier: 65075, Remote identifier: 0, Local address: 10.36.1.1, Remote
address: 10.36.1.2, Encoding: Ethernet, Switching: EVPL, Minimum bandwidth: 0bps,
```

```
Maximum bandwidth: 1000Mbps, Total bandwidth: 1000Mbps, Available bandwidth:
900Mbps
```

Name	State	Local ID	Remote ID	Bandwidth
Used LSP-name				
ge-0/0/0	Up	54183	0	1000Mbps

Yes CE1-to-CE2

Meaning The Link Management Protocol (LMP) peering has been established between the client routers, and the traffic engineering link is up on both Routers CE1 and CE2.

Verifying the RSVP Session Status on the Client Routers

Purpose Verify the status of the RSVP sessions between Router CE1 and Router CE2.

Action From operational mode, run the **show rsvp session** command.

```
user@CE1> show rsvp session
Ingress RSVP: 1 sessions
  To          From          State  Rt  Style  Labelin Labelout LSPname
  10.255.10.6  10.255.10.1  Up     0   1 FF    -       10 CE1-to-CE2 Bidir
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

user@CE2> show rsvp session
Ingress RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Egress RSVP: 1 sessions
  To          From          State  Rt  Style  Labelin Labelout LSPname
  10.255.10.6  10.255.10.1  Up     0   1 FF    10      - CE1-to-CE2 Bidir
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Transit RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

Meaning The RSVP sessions are established between the ingress router, Router CE1, and the egress router, Router CE2.

Verifying the LSP Status on the Server Router

Purpose Verify the status of the MPLS LSP on Router PE1.

Action From operational mode, run the **show mpls lsp** command.

```
user@PE1> show mpls lsp
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
  To          From          State Rt P    ActivePath    LSPName
10.255.10.5   10.255.10.2   Up    0 *
vlan:0:10:8176:10.255.10.2->10.255.10.5 Assoc-Bidir
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions
  To          From          State Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPName
10.255.10.2   10.255.10.5   Up    0 1 FF      3      -
vlan:0:10:8176:10.255.10.2->10.255.10.5:rev
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Transit LSP: 1 sessions
  To          From          State Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPName
10.255.10.6   10.255.10.1   Up    0 1 FF      10    299808 CE1-to-CE2 Bidir
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0
```

Meaning The CE1-to-CE2 LSP is established, and the output displays the LSP attributes.

Verifying the CCC Entries in the MPLS Routing Table of the Server Routers

Purpose Verify the circuit cross-connect (CCC) interface entries in the MPLS routing table.

Action From operational mode, run the **show route table mpls.0** and the **show route forwarding-table ccc ccc-interface** commands.

```

user@PE1> show route table mpls.0
mpls.0: 6 destinations, 6 routes (6 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

0                *[MPLS/0] 1d 22:14:51, metric 1
                  Receive
1                *[MPLS/0] 1d 22:14:51, metric 1
                  Receive
2                *[MPLS/0] 1d 22:14:51, metric 1
                  Receive
13               *[MPLS/0] 1d 22:14:51, metric 1
                  Receive
299824           *[RSVP/7/1] 17:32:07, metric 1
                  > via ge-0/0/0.10, Pop
ge-0/0/0.10      *[RSVP/7/1] 17:32:07, metric 1
                  > to 20.20.20.2 via ge-0/0/2.0, label-switched-path CE1-to-CE2

user@PE1> show route forwarding-table ccc ge-0/0/0.10
Routing table: default.mpls
MPLS:
Destination      Type RtRef Next hop          Type Index  NhRef Netif
ge-0/0/0.10      (CCC) user    0 20.20.20.2      Push 299808, Push 299872(top)
581              2 ge-0/0/2.0

Routing table: __mpls-oam__.mpls
MPLS:
Destination      Type RtRef Next hop          Type Index  NhRef Netif
default          perm      0                      dscd    534    1

```

Meaning The output displays the CCC interface that is the client-router-facing interface and the next-hop details for that interface.

Verifying End-to-End Connectivity

Purpose Verify the connectivity between Router CE1 and the remote client router, Router CE2.

Action From operational mode, run the **ping** command.

```
user@CE1> ping 10.10.10.2
PING 10.10.10.2 (10.10.10.2): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.10.10.2: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=15.113 ms
64 bytes from 10.10.10.2: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=13.353 ms
64 bytes from 10.10.10.2: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=13.769 ms
64 bytes from 10.10.10.2: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=10.341 ms
64 bytes from 10.10.10.2: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=12.597 ms
^C
--- 10.10.10.2 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 10.341/13.035/15.113/1.575 ms
```

Meaning The ping from Router CE1 to Router CE2 is successful.

Related Documentation

- [GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP Signaling Overview on page 834](#)

CHAPTER 20

Using a Hierarchy of RSVP LSPs to Tunnel Multiple RSVP LSPs over a Single RSVP LSP

- [Hierarchy of RSVP LSPs Overview on page 865](#)
- [Hierarchy of RSVP LSPs Terminology on page 865](#)
- [Hierarchy of RSVP LSPs Standard on page 866](#)
- [Hierarchy of RSVP LSPs on page 866](#)
- [Advertising the Forwarding Adjacency with OSPF on page 866](#)
- [Configuring a Hierarchy of RSVP LSPs to Tunnel Multiple RSVP LSPs Over a Single RSVP LSP on page 866](#)

Hierarchy of RSVP LSPs Overview

This chapter provides overview information and configuration instructions for hierarchies of RSVP label-switched paths (LSPs), which enable you to tunnel multiple RSVP LSPs over a single RSVP LSP.

The following sections provide an overview of how a hierarchy of RSVP LSPs functions:

- [Hierarchy of RSVP LSPs on page 866](#)
- [Advertising the Forwarding Adjacency with OSPF on page 866](#)

Hierarchy of RSVP LSPs Terminology

F

Forwarding adjacency	A traffic engineering link created by a forwarding adjacency LSP. You can create a forwarding adjacency between two routers in a network by configuring a forwarding adjacency LSP. Forwarding adjacencies can only be statically configured. However, you can configure OSPF to advertise the forwarding adjacency to other routers. When an RSVP LSP traverses a forwarding adjacency, existing MPLS features such as fast reroute continue to function.
Forwarding adjacency LSP	An RSVP LSP used to tunnel other RSVP LSPs; forms the basis for a forwarding adjacency.

Hierarchy of RSVP LSPs Standard

For more information on how a hierarchy of RSVP LSPs functions, see RFC 4206, *Label Switched Paths (LSP) Hierarchy with Generalized Multi-Protocol Label Switching (GMPLS) Traffic Engineering (TE)*.

Hierarchy of RSVP LSPs

Forwarding adjacencies are configured and managed as point-to-point traffic engineering links by including statements at the **[edit protocols link-management]** hierarchy level. For the forwarding adjacency to function properly, you also need to make RSVP aware of the forwarding adjacency by configuring the corresponding peer interface at the **[edit protocols rsvp]** hierarchy level.

Although forwarding adjacency LSPs are configured and managed as traffic engineering links on the local router, it is not necessary to advertise these traffic engineering links to other routers in the network. However, if you want to automatically forward MPLS traffic over the forwarding adjacency or want other routers to compute paths over the forwarding adjacency, you must configure OSPF to advertise the forwarding adjacency to the other routers in the network and add the forwarding adjacency to the traffic engineering database. OSPF is the only supported interior gateway protocol (IGP).

Advertising the Forwarding Adjacency with OSPF

Once a forwarding adjacency LSP and the corresponding traffic engineering link you have configured, you can configure OSPF to advertise the forwarding adjacency. Unlike regular traffic engineering links, OSPF hellos are not exchanged between the forwarding adjacency LSP endpoints and therefore no routing adjacency is created between the forwarding adjacency endpoints. If you issue a **show ospf neighbor** command on an ingress forwarding adjacency, the command displays the egress router of the forwarding adjacency LSP as a neighbor. However, no real OSPF adjacency is established (no OSPF hellos are exchanged) between the ingress and egress routers. For display purposes only, OSPF creates a pseudo-neighbor corresponding to the peer.

You can configure forwarding adjacencies over existing MPLS networks. A forwarding adjacency LSP is signaled as a regular MPLS LSP without generalized MPLS (GMPLS) extensions. When the forwarding adjacency LSP is advertised as a traffic engineering link in OSPF, the corresponding traffic engineering link in OSPF is also advertised as a regular MPLS traffic engineering link without GMPLS extensions.

Configuring a Hierarchy of RSVP LSPs to Tunnel Multiple RSVP LSPs Over a Single RSVP LSP

The following sections describe how to configure a hierarchy of RSVP LSPs:

- [Configuring an RSVP LSP on Ingress Routers on page 867](#)
- [Configuring Forwarding Adjacencies on page 867](#)

- [Configuring RSVP for Forwarding Adjacencies on page 868](#)
- [Advertising Forwarding Adjacencies Using OSPF on page 869](#)

Configuring an RSVP LSP on Ingress Routers

Configure a standard RSVP LSP on the ingress router to be used as the forwarding adjacency LSP (see [label-switched-path](#)). This LSP requires no special configuration to function as a forwarding adjacency LSP.

Configuring Forwarding Adjacencies

A forwarding adjacency is a type of GMPLS traffic engineering link. It requires that you configure local and remote addresses to identify the link. A forwarding adjacency is associated with a specific peer router. You could configure multiple forwarding adjacencies to the same peer router.

To configure a forwarding adjacency, you need to configure the **te-link** statement at the **[edit protocols link-management]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit protocols link-management]
te-link te-link-name {
  label-switched-path lsp-name;
  local-address ip-address;
  remote-address ip-address;
}
```

For more information on how to configure GMPLS traffic engineering links, see “[Configuring LMP Traffic Engineering Links](#)” on page 820.



NOTE: Do not configure the control channel for a forwarding adjacency peer router. Configuring a control channel causes the commit operation to fail.

The following sections describe how to configure the **te-link** statement for a forwarding adjacency:

- [Configuring the Local IP Address for Forwarding Adjacencies on page 867](#)
- [Configuring the Remote IP Address for Forwarding Adjacencies on page 868](#)
- [Configuring the LSP for Forwarding Adjacencies on page 868](#)

Configuring the Local IP Address for Forwarding Adjacencies

To configure the local IP address for the forwarding adjacency, include the **local-address** statement:

```
local-address ip-address;
```

For a list of hierarchy levels at which you can include this statement, see the statement summary section for this statement.



NOTE: If you configure **local-address**, you must also configure **remote-address**.

Configuring the Remote IP Address for Forwarding Adjacencies

The address of the peer router is the node ID for the forwarding adjacency LSP egress node. You configure this node ID for the forwarding adjacency using the **remote-address** statement:

```
remote-address ip-address;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols link-management **te-link** *te-link-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols link-management **te-link** *te-link-name*]



NOTE: If you configure **remote-address**, you must also configure **local-address**.

Configuring the LSP for Forwarding Adjacencies

To configure a router to function as a forwarding adjacency, use the **label-switched-path** statement and specify the LSP configured in “Configuring a Hierarchy of RSVP LSPs to Tunnel Multiple RSVP LSPs Over a Single RSVP LSP” on page 866:

```
label-switched-path label-switched-path-name;
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- [edit protocols link-management **te-link** *te-link-name*]
- [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols link-management **te-link** *te-link-name*]

Configuring RSVP for Forwarding Adjacencies

For the forwarding adjacency to function properly, RSVP must be made aware of it. Do this by specifying the name of the peer interface corresponding to the link-management peer associated with the forwarding adjacency. Including the **peer-interface** statement at the [edit protocols **rsvp**] hierarchy level enables RSVP to use all of the traffic engineering links configured for that peer. You can also configure RSVP control-plane parameters such as the hello interval and refresh reduction.

To configure RSVP to recognize a forwarding adjacency, include the **peer-interface** statement:

```
peer-interface peer-interface-name {
  disable;
  (aggregate | no-aggregate);
  authentication-key key;
  hello-interval seconds;
  (reliable | no-reliable);
}
```

You can include this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols rsvp]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp]**

For more information on how to configure the **peer-interface** statement, see [“Configuring RSVP and OSPF for LMP Peer Interfaces” on page 827](#).

Advertising Forwarding Adjacencies Using OSPF

You can allow other routers to dynamically signal paths over a forwarding adjacency LSP by configuring OSPF. This configuration is optional.

If you configure OSPF to advertise a forwarding adjacency LSP, the LSP is added to the traffic engineering database on each router in the traffic engineering domain. Because the forwarding adjacency LSP is unidirectional, the corresponding traffic engineering link (forwarding adjacency) is also unidirectional. The forwarding adjacency LSP appears as a standard traffic engineering database half-link to all routers in the traffic engineering domain.

Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) performs a bidirectional link check to ensure that traffic can flow in both directions. CSPF checks for a reverse link, either the exact reverse forwarding adjacency or another reverse link. If there is no reverse link from the forwarding adjacency LSP egress router to the forwarding adjacency LSP ingress router, the CSPF check fails.

CSPF might find another parallel reverse link. However, the LSP cannot function properly over the forwarding adjacency unless you have explicitly configured a corresponding forwarding adjacency LSP to handle the traffic flowing in the opposite direction on the forwarding adjacency LSP egress router.

To advertise the traffic engineering properties of a forwarding adjacency to a specific peer router, include the **peer-interface** statement:

```
peer-interface peer-interface-name {  
  dead-interval seconds;  
  disable;  
  hello-interval seconds;  
  retransmit-interval seconds;  
  transit-delay seconds;  
}
```

You can configure this statement at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[edit protocols ospf area *area-name*]**
- **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols ospf area *area-name*]**

For more information on how to configure the **peer-interface** statement, see [“Configuring RSVP and OSPF for LMP Peer Interfaces” on page 827](#).

PART 7

Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol (PCEP)

- [PCEP Overview on page 873](#)
- [Configuring PCEP for RSVP-TE on page 891](#)
- [Configuring PCEP for SPRING-TE on page 935](#)

PCEP Overview

- [PCEP Overview on page 873](#)
- [Support of the Path Computation Element Protocol for RSVP-TE Overview on page 874](#)

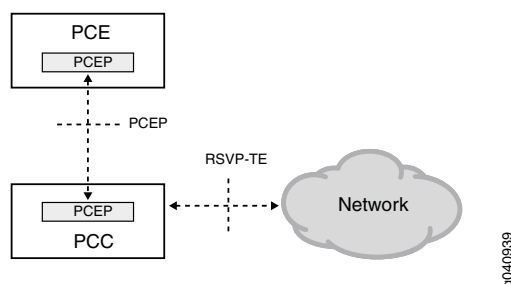
PCEP Overview

A Path Computation Element (PCE) is an entity (component, application, or network node) that is capable of computing a network path or route based on a network graph and applying computational constraints. A Path Computation Client (PCC) is any client application requesting a path computation to be performed by a PCE. The Path Computation Element Protocol (PCEP) enables communications between a PCC and a PCE, or between two PCEs (defined in RFC 5440).

PCEP is a TCP-based protocol defined by the IETF PCE Working Group, and defines a set of messages and objects used to manage PCEP sessions and to request and send paths for multidomain traffic engineered LSPs (TE LSPs). It provides a mechanism for a PCE to perform path computation for a PCC's external LSPs. The PCEP interactions include LSP status reports sent by the PCC to the PCE, and PCE updates for the external LSPs.

[Figure 87 on page 873](#) illustrates the role of PCEP in the client-side implementation of a stateful PCE architecture in an MPLS RSVP-TE enabled network.

Figure 87: PCEP Session



A TCP-based PCEP session connects a PCC to an external PCE. The PCC initiates the PCEP session and stays connected to the PCE for the duration of the PCEP session.

During the PCEP session, the PCC requests LSP parameters from the stateful PCE. On receiving one or more LSP parameters from the PCE, the PCC re-signals the TE LSP. When the PCEP session is terminated, the underlying TCP connection is closed immediately, and the PCC attempts to re-establish the PCEP session.

Thus, the PCEP functions include:

- LSP tunnel state synchronization between a PCC and a stateful PCE—When an active stateful PCE connection is detected, a PCC tries to delegate all LSPs to this PCE in a procedure called LSP state synchronization. PCEP enables synchronization of the PCC LSP state to the PCE.
- Delegation of control over LSP tunnels to a stateful PCE—An active stateful PCE controls one or more LSP attributes for computing paths, such as bandwidth, path (ERO), and priority (setup and hold). PCEP enables such delegation of LSPs for path computation.
- Stateful PCE control of timing and sequence of path computations within and across PCEP sessions—An active stateful PCE modifies one or more LSP attributes, such as bandwidth, path (ERO), and priority (setup and hold). PCEP communicates these new LSP attributes from the PCE to the PCC, after which the PCC re-signals the LSP in the specified path.

**Related
Documentation**

- [Support of the Path Computation Element Protocol for RSVP-TE Overview on page 874](#)

Support of the Path Computation Element Protocol for RSVP-TE Overview

This section contains the following topics:

- [Understanding MPLS RSVP-TE on page 875](#)
- [Current MPLS RSVP-TE Limitations on page 876](#)
- [Use of an External Path Computing Entity on page 877](#)
- [Components of External Path Computing on page 878](#)
- [Interaction Between a PCE and a PCC Using PCEP on page 880](#)
- [LSP Behavior with External Computing on page 883](#)
- [Configuration Statements Supported for External Computing on page 884](#)
- [PCE-Controlled LSP Protection on page 885](#)
- [PCE-Controlled LSP ERO on page 885](#)
- [PCE Controlled Point-to-Multipoint RSVP-TE LSPs on page 886](#)
- [Auto-Bandwidth and PCE-Controlled LSP on page 887](#)
- [TCP-MD5 Authentication for PCEP Sessions on page 887](#)
- [Impact of Client-Side PCE Implementation on Network Performance on page 888](#)

Understanding MPLS RSVP-TE

Traffic engineering (TE) deals with performance optimization of operational networks, mainly mapping traffic flows onto an existing physical topology. Traffic engineering provides the ability to move traffic flow away from the shortest path selected by the interior gateway protocol (IGP) and onto a potentially less congested physical path across a network.

For traffic engineering in large, dense networks, MPLS capabilities can be implemented because they potentially provide most of the functionality available from an overlay model, in an integrated manner, and at a lower cost than the currently competing alternatives. The primary reason for implementing MPLS traffic engineering is to control paths along which traffic flows through a network. The main advantage of implementing MPLS traffic engineering is that it provides a combination of the traffic engineering capabilities of ATM, along with the class-of-service (CoS) differentiation of IP.

In an MPLS network, data plane information is forwarded using label switching. A packet arriving on a provider edge (PE) router from the customer edge (CE) router has labels applied to it, and it is then forwarded to the egress PE router. The labels are removed at the egress router and it is then forwarded out to the appropriate destination as an IP packet. The label-switching routers (LSRs) in the MPLS domain use label distribution protocols to communicate the meaning of labels used to forward traffic between and through the LSRs. RSVP-TE is one such label distribution protocol that enables an LSR peer to learn about the label mappings of other peers.

When both MPLS and RSVP are enabled on a router, MPLS becomes a client of RSVP. The primary purpose of the Junos OS RSVP software is to support dynamic signaling within label-switched paths (LSPs). RSVP reserves resources, such as for IP unicast and multicast flows, and requests quality-of-service (QoS) parameters for applications. The protocol is extended in MPLS traffic engineering to enable RSVP to set up LSPs that can be used for traffic engineering in MPLS networks.

When MPLS and RSVP are combined, labels are associated with RSVP flows. Once an LSP is established, the traffic through the path is defined by the label applied at the ingress node of the LSP. The mapping of label to traffic is accomplished using different criteria. The set of packets that are assigned the same label value by a specific node belong to the same forwarding equivalence class (FEC), and effectively define the RSVP flow. When traffic is mapped onto an LSP in this way, the LSP is called an LSP tunnel.

LSP tunnels are a way to establish unidirectional label-switched paths. RSVP-TE builds on the RSVP core protocol by defining new objects and modifying existing objects used in the PATH and RESV objects for LSP establishment. The new objects—LABEL-REQUEST object (LRO), RECORD-ROUTE object (RRO), LABEL object, and EXPLICIT-ROUTE object (ERO)—are optional with respect to the RSVP protocol, except for the LRO and LABEL objects, which are both mandatory for establishing LSP tunnels.

In general, RSVP-TE establishes a label-switched path that ensures frame delivery from ingress to egress router. However, with the new traffic engineering capabilities, the following functions are supported in an MPLS domain:

- Possibility to establish a label-switched path using either a full or partial explicit route (RFC 3209).
- Constraint-based LSP establishment over links that fulfill requirements, such as bandwidth and link properties.
- Endpoint control, which is associated with establishing and managing LSP tunnels at the ingress and egress routers.
- Link management, which manages link resources to do resource-aware routing of traffic engineering LSPs and to program MPLS labels.
- MPLS fast reroute (FRR), which manages the LSPs that need protection and assigns backup tunnel information to these LSPs.

Current MPLS RSVP-TE Limitations

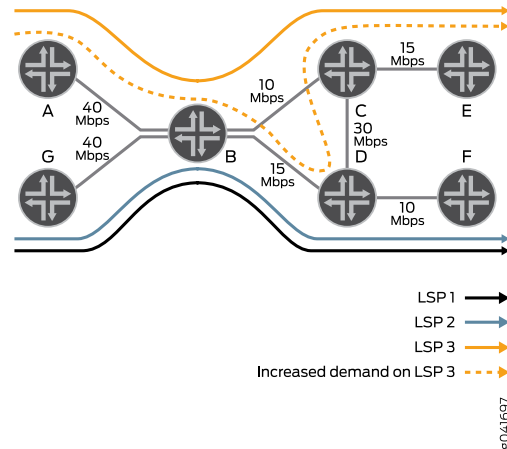
Although the RSVP extensions for traffic engineering enable better network utilization and meet requirements of classes of traffic, today's MPLS RSVP-TE protocol suite has several issues inherent to its distributed nature. This causes a number of issues during contention for bisection capacity, especially within an LSP priority class where a subset of LSPs share common setup and hold priority values. The limitations of RSVP-TE include:

- Lack of visibility of individual per-LSP, per-device bandwidth demands—The ingress routers in an MPLS RSVP-TE network establish LSPs without having a global view of the bandwidth demand on the network. Information about network resource utilization is only available as total reserved capacity by traffic class on a per interface basis. Individual LSP state is available locally on each label edge router (LER) for its own LSPs only. As a result, a number of issues related to demand pattern arise, particularly within a common setup and hold priority.
- Asynchronous and independent nature of RSVP signaling—In RSVP-TE, the constraints for path establishment are controlled by an administrator. As such, bandwidth reserved for an LSP tunnel is set by the administrator and does not automatically imply any limit on the traffic sent over the tunnel. Therefore, bandwidth available on a traffic engineering link is the bandwidth configured for the link, excluding the sum of all reservations made on the link. Thus, the unsignaled demands on an LSP tunnel lead to service degradation of the LSP requiring excess bandwidth, as well as the other LSPs that comply with the bandwidth requirements of the traffic engineering link.
- LSPs established based on dynamic or explicit path options in the order of preference—The ingress routers in an MPLS RSVP-TE network establish LSPs for demands based on the order of arrival. Because the ingress routers do not have a global view of the bandwidth demand on the network, using the order of preference to establish LSPs can cause traffic to be dropped or LSPs not being established at all when there is an excess of bandwidth demand.

As an example, [Figure 88 on page 877](#) is configured with MPLS RSVP-TE, in which A and G are the label edge routers (LERs). These ingress routers establish LSPs independently

based on the order of demands and have no knowledge or control over each other's LSPs. Routers B, C, and D are intermediate or transit routers that connect to the egress routers E and F.

Figure 88: Example MPLS Traffic Engineering



The ingress routers establish LSPs based on the order in which the demands arrive. If Router G receives two demands of capacity 5 each for G-F, then G signals two LSPs – LSP1 and LSP2 – through G-B-D-F. In the same way, when Router A receives the third demand of capacity 10 for A-E, then it signals an LSP, LSP3, through A-B-C-E. However, if the demand on the A-E LSP increases from 10 to 15, Router A cannot signal LSP3 using the same (A-B-C-E) path, because the B-C link has a lower capacity.

Router A should have signaled the increased demand on LSP3 using the A-B-D-E path. Since LSP1 and LSP2 have utilized the B-D link based on the order of demands received, LSP3 is not signaled.

Thus, although adequate max-flow bandwidth is available for all the LSPs, LSP3 is subject to potentially prolonged service degradation. This is due to Router A's lack of global demand visibility and the lack of systemic coordination in demand placement by the ingress routers A and G.

Use of an External Path Computing Entity

As a solution to the current limitations found in the MPLS RSVP-TE path computation, an external path computing entity with a global view of per-LSP, per-device demand in the network independent of available capacity is required.

Currently, only online and real-time constraint-based routing path computation is provided in an MPLS RSVP-TE network. Each router performs constraint-based routing calculations independent of the other routers in the network. These calculations are based on currently available topology information—information that is usually recent, but not completely accurate. LSP placements are locally optimized, based on current network status. The MPLS RSVP-TE tunnels are set up using the CLI. An operator configures the TE LSP, which is then signaled by the ingress router.

In addition to the existing traffic engineering capabilities, the MPLS RSVP-TE functionality is extended to include an external path computing entity, called the Path Computation Element (PCE). The PCE computes the path for the TE LSPs of ingress routers that have been configured for external control. The ingress router that connects to a PCE is called a Path Computation Client (PCC). The PCC is configured with the Path Computation Client Protocol (PCEP) to facilitate external path computing by a PCE.

For more information, see [“Components of External Path Computing” on page 878](#).

To enable external path computing for a PCC's TE LSPs, include the **lsp-external-controller** *pccd* statement at the **[edit mpls]** and **[edit mpls lsp *lsp-name*]** hierarchy levels.

Components of External Path Computing

The components that make up an external path computing system are:

- [Path Computation Element on page 878](#)
- [Path Computation Client on page 879](#)
- [Path Computation Element Protocol on page 880](#)

Path Computation Element

A Path Computation Element (PCE) can be any entity (component, application, or network node) that is capable of computing a network path or route based on a network graph and applying computational constraints. However, a PCE can compute the path for only those TE LSPs of a PCC that have been configured for external control.

A PCE can either be stateful or stateless.

- **Stateful PCE**—A stateful PCE maintains strict synchronization between the PCE and network states (in terms of topology and resource information), along with the set of computed paths and reserved resources in use in the network. In other words, a stateful PCE utilizes information from the traffic engineering database as well as information about existing paths (for example, TE LSPs) in the network when processing new requests from the PCC.

A stateful PCE is of two types:

- **Passive stateful PCE**—Maintains synchronization with the PCC and learns the PCC LSP states to better optimize path calculations, but does not have control over them.
- **Active stateful PCE**—Actively modifies the PCC LSPs, in addition to learning about the PCC LSP states.



NOTE: In a redundant configuration with main and backup active stateful PCEs, the backup active stateful PCE cannot modify the attributes of delegated LSPs until it becomes the main PCE at the time of a failover. There is no preempting of PCEs in the case of a switchover. The main PCE is backed by a backup PCE, and when the main PCE goes down, the backup PCE assumes the role of the main PCE and remains the main PCE even after the PCE that was previously the main PCE is operational again.

A stateful PCE provides the following functions:

- Offers offline LSP path computation.
- Triggers LSP re-route when there is a need to re-optimize the network.
- Changes LSP bandwidth when there is an increase in bandwidth demand from an application.
- Modifies other LSP attributes on the router, such as ERO, setup priority, and hold priority.

A PCE has a global view of the bandwidth demand in the network and maintains a traffic-engineered database to perform path computations. It performs statistics collection from all the routers in the MPLS domain using SNMP and NETCONF. This provides a mechanism for offline control of the PCC's TE LSPs. Although an offline LSP path computation system can be embedded in a network controller, the PCE acts like a full-fledged network controller that provides control over the PCC's TE LSPs, in addition to computing paths.

Although a stateful PCE allows for optimal path computation and increased path computation success, it requires reliable state synchronization mechanisms, with potentially significant control plane overhead and the maintenance of a large amount of data in terms of states, as in the case of a full mesh of TE LSPs.

- **Stateless PCE**—A stateless PCE does not remember any computed path, and each set of requests is processed independently of each other (RFC 5440).

Path Computation Client

A Path Computation Client (PCC) is any client application requesting a path computation to be performed by a PCE.

A PCC can connect to a maximum of 10 PCEs at one time. The PCC to PCE connection can be a configured static route or a TCP connection that establishes reachability. The PCC assigns each connected PCE a priority number. It sends a message to all the connected PCEs with information about its current LSPs, in a process called LSP state synchronization. For the TE LSPs that have external control enabled, the PCC delegates those LSPs to the main PCE. The PCC elects, as the main PCE, a PCE with the lowest priority number, or the PCE that it connects to first in the absence of a priority number.

The PCC re-signals an LSP based on the computed path it receives from a PCE. When the PCEP session with the main PCE is terminated, the PCC elects a new main PCE, and all delegated LSPs to the previously main PCE are delegated to the newly available main PCE.

Path Computation Element Protocol

The Path Computation Element Protocol (PCEP) is used for communication between PCC and PCE (as well as between two PCEs) (RFC 5440). PCEP is a TCP-based protocol defined by the IETF PCE Working Group, and defines a set of messages and objects used to manage PCEP sessions and to request and send paths for multidomain TE LSPs. The PCEP interactions include PCC messages, as well as notifications of specific states related to the use of a PCE in the context of MPLS RSVP-TE. When PCEP is used for PCE-to-PCE communication, the requesting PCE assumes the role of a PCC.

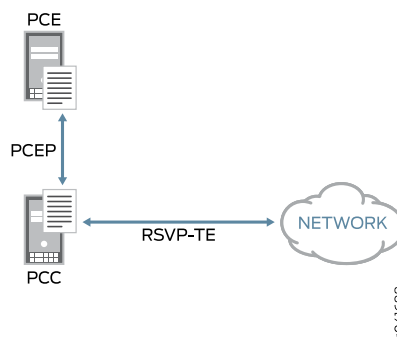
Thus, the PCEP functions include:

- LSP tunnel state synchronization between PCC and a stateful PCE.
- Delegation of control over LSP tunnels to a stateful PCE.

Interaction Between a PCE and a PCC Using PCEP

Figure 89 on page 880 illustrates the relationship between a PCE, PCC, and the role of PCEP in the context of MPLS RSVP-TE.

Figure 89: PCC and RSVP-TE



The PCE to PCC communication is enabled by the TCP-based PCEP. The PCC initiates the PCEP session and stays connected to a PCE for the duration of the PCEP session.



NOTE: Starting with Junos OS Release 16.1, you can secure a PCEP session using TCP-MD5 authentication as per RFC 5440. To enable the MD5 security mechanism for a PCEP session, it is recommended that you define and bind the MD5 authentication key at the `[edit protocols pcep pce pce-id]` hierarchy level for a PCEP session. You can, however, also use a predefined keychain from the `[edit security authentication-key-chains key-chain]` hierarchy level to secure a PCEP session. In this case, you should bind the predefined keychain into the PCEP session at the `[edit protocols pcep pce pce-id]` hierarchy level.

The PCE and PCC use the same key to verify the authenticity of each segment sent on the TCP connection of the PCEP session, thereby securing the PCEP communication between the devices, which might be subject to attacks and can disrupt services on the network.

For more information on securing PCEP sessions using MD5 authentication, see [“TCP-MD5 Authentication for PCEP Sessions” on page 887](#).

Once the PCEP session is established, the PCC performs the following tasks:

1. LSP state synchronization—The PCC sends information about all the LSPs (local and external) to all connected PCEs. For external LSPs, the PCC sends information about any configuration change, RRO change, state change, and so on, to the PCE.

For PCE-initiated LSPs, there is no LSP configuration present on the PCC. The PCE initiating the LSP sends the LSP parameters to the PCC that has indicated its capability of supporting PCE-initiated LSPs.



NOTE: Support for PCE-initiated LSPs is provided in Junos OS Release 13.3 and later releases.

2. LSP delegation—After the LSP state information is synchronized, the PCC then delegates the external LSPs to one PCE, which is the main active stateful PCE. Only the main PCE can set parameters for the external LSP. The parameters that the main PCE modifies include bandwidth, path (ERO), and priority (setup and hold). The parameters specified in the local configuration are overridden by the parameters that are set by the main PCE.



NOTE: When the PCEP session with the main PCE is terminated, the PCC elects a new main PCE, and all delegated LSPs to the previously main PCE are delegated to the newly available main PCE.

In the case of PCE-initiated LSPs, the PCC creates the LSP using the parameters received from the PCE. The PCC assigns the PCE-initiated LSP a unique LSP-ID, and automatically delegates the LSP to the PCE. A PCC cannot revoke the delegation for the PCE-initiated LSPs for an active PCEP session.

When a PCEP session terminates, the PCC starts two timers without immediately deleting the PCE-initiated LSPs – **delegation cleanup timeout** and **lsp cleanup timer** – to avoid disruption of services. During this time, an active stateful PCE can acquire control of the LSPs provisioned by the failed PCE, by sending a create request for the LSP.

Control over PCE-initiated LSPs reverts to the PCC at the expiration of the **delegation cleanup timeout**. When the **delegation cleanup timeout** expires, and no other PCE has acquired control over the LSP from the failed PCE, the PCC takes local control of the non-delegated PCE-initiated LSP. Later, when the original or a new active stateful PCE wishes to acquire control of the locally controlled PCE-initiated LSPs, the PCC delegates these LSPs to the PCE and the **lsp cleanup timer** timer is stopped.

A PCE may return the delegation of the PCE-initiated LSP to the PCC to allow LSP transfer between PCEs. This triggers the **lsp cleanup timer** for the PCE-initiated LSP. The PCC waits for the LSP cleanup timer to expire before removing the non-delegated PCE-initiated LSPs from the failed PCE.

When the **lsp cleanup timer** expires, and no other PCE has acquired control over the LSPs from the failed PCE, the PCC deletes all the LSPs provisioned by the failed PCE.

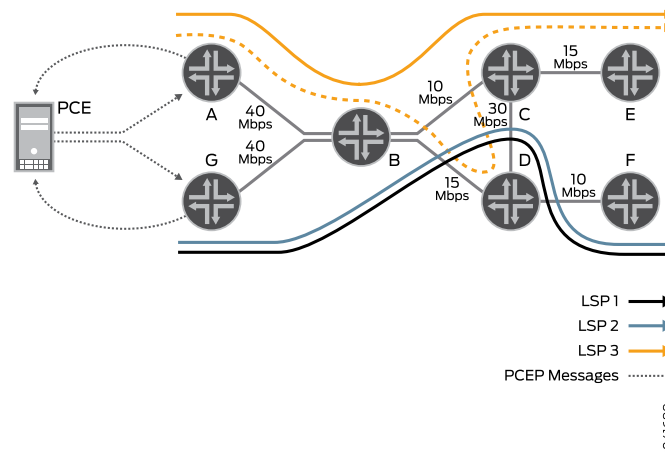
3. LSP signaling—On receiving one or more LSP parameters from the main active stateful PCE, the PCC re-signals the TE LSP based on the PCE provided path. If the PCC fails to set up the LSP, it notifies the PCE of the setup failure and waits for the main PCE to provide new parameters for that LSP, and then re-signals it.

When the PCE specifies a path that is incomplete or has loose hops where only the path endpoints are specified, the PCC does not perform local constraint-based routing to find out the complete set of hops. Instead, the PCC provides RSVP with the PCE provided path, as it is, for signaling, and the path gets set up using IGP hop-by-hop routing.

Considering the topology used in [Figure 88 on page 877](#), [Figure 90 on page 883](#) illustrates the partial client-side PCE implementation in the MPLS RSVP-TE enabled network. The ingress routers A and G are the PCCs that are configured to connect to the external stateful PCE through a TCP connection.

The PCE has a global view of the bandwidth demand in the network and performs external path computations after looking up the traffic engineering database. The active stateful PCE then modifies one or more LSP attributes and sends an update to the PCC. The PCC uses the parameters it receives from the PCE to re-signal the LSP.

Figure 90: Example PCE for MPLS RSVP-TE



This way, the stateful PCE provides a cooperative operation of distributed functionality used to address specific challenges of a shortest interdomain constrained path computation. It eliminates congestion scenarios in which traffic streams are inefficiently mapped onto available resources, causing overutilization of some subsets of network resources, while other resources remain underutilized.

LSP Behavior with External Computing

- [LSP Types on page 883](#)
- [LSP Control Mode on page 884](#)

LSP Types

In a client-side PCE implementation, there are three types of TE LSPs:

- **CLI-controlled LSPs**—The LSPs that do not have the `lsp-external-controller pccd` statement configured are called CLI-controlled LSPs. Although these LSPs are under local control, the PCC updates the connected PCEs with information about the CLI-controlled LSPs during the initial LSP synchronization process. After the initial LSP synchronization, the PCC informs the PCE of any new and deleted LSPs as well.
- **PCE-controlled LSPs**—The LSPs that have the `lsp-external-controller pccd` statement configured are called PCE-controlled LSPs. The PCC delegates the PCC-initiated LSPs to the main PCE for external path computation.

The PCC informs the PCE about the configured parameters of a PCE-controlled LSP, such as bandwidth, ERO, and priorities. It also informs the PCE about the actual values used for these parameters to set up the LSP including the RRO, when available.

The PCC sends such LSP status reports to the PCE only when a reconfiguration has occurred or when there is a change in the ERO, RRO, or status of the PCE-controlled LSPs under external control.

There are two types of parameters that come from the CLI configuration of an LSP for a PCE:

- Parameters that are not overridden by a PCE, and that are applied immediately.
- Parameters that are overridden by a PCE. These parameters include bandwidth, path, and priority (setup and hold values). When the control mode switches from external to local, the CLI-configured values for these parameters are applied at the next opportunity to re-signal the LSP. The values are not applied immediately.
- Externally-provisioned LSPs (or PCE-initiated LSPs)—The LSPs that have the **lsp-provisioning** statement configured are called PCE-initiated LSPs. A PCE-initiated LSP is dynamically created by an external PCE; as a result, there is no LSP configuration present on the PCC. The PCC creates the PCE-initiated LSP using the parameters provided by the PCE, and automatically delegates the LSP to the PCE.



NOTE: Support for PCE-initiated LSPs is provided in Junos OS Release 13.3 and later releases.

The CLI-controlled LSPs, PCE-controlled LSPs, and PCE-initiated LSPs can coexist on a PCC.

The CLI-controlled LSPs and PCE-controlled LSPs can coexist on a PCC.

LSP Control Mode

In a client-side PCE implementation, there are two types of control modes for a PCC-controlled LSP:

- External—By default, all PCE-controlled LSPs are under external control. When an LSP is under external control, the PCC uses the PCE-provided parameters to set up the LSP.
- Local—A PCE-controlled LSP can come under local control. When the LSP switches from external control to local control, path computation is done using the CLI-configured parameters and constraint-based routing. Such a switchover happens only when there is a trigger to re-signal the LSP. Until then, the PCC uses the PCE-provided parameters to signal the PCE-controlled LSP, although the LSP remains under local control.

A PCE-controlled LSP switches to local control from its default external control mode in cases such as no connectivity to a PCE or when a PCE returns delegation of LSPs back to the PCC.

For more information about CLI-controlled LSPs and PCE-controlled LSPs, see [“LSP Types” on page 883](#).

Configuration Statements Supported for External Computing

[Table 20 on page 885](#) lists the MPLS and existing LSP configuration statements that apply to a PCE-controlled LSP.

Table 20: Applicability of MPLS and Existing LSP Configurations to a PCE-Controlled LSP

Support for PCE-Controlled LSP	Applicable LSP Configuration Statements	Applicable MPLS Configuration Statements
These configuration statements can be configured along with the PCE configuration. However, they take effect only when the local configuration is in use. During PCE control, these configuration statements remain inactive.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • admin-group • auto-bandwidth • hop-limit • least-fill • most-fill • random 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • admin-group • admin-groups • admin-group-extended • hop-limit • no-cspf • smart-optimize-timer
These configuration statements can be configured along with the PCE configuration, but are overridden by the PCE-controlled LSP attributes. However, when the local configuration is in use, the configured values for these configuration statements are applied. NOTE: Changes to the local configuration using the CLI while the LSP is under the control of a stateful PCE do not have any effect on the LSP. These changes come into effect only when the local configuration is applied.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bandwidth • primary • priority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • priority
These configuration statements cannot be configured along with the PCE configuration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • p2mp • template 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • p2mp-lsp-next-hop

The rest of the LSP configuration statements are applicable in the same way as for existing LSPs. On configuring any of the above configuration statements for a PCE-controlled LSP, an MPLS log message is generated to indicate when the configured parameters take effect.

PCE-Controlled LSP Protection

The protection paths, including fast reroute and bypass LSPs, are locally computed by the PCC using constraint-based routing. A stateful PCE specifies the primary path (ERO) only. A PCE can also trigger a non-standby secondary path, even if the local configuration does not have a non-standby secondary path for LSP protection.

PCE-Controlled LSP ERO

For PCE-controlled LSPs (PCC-delegated LSPs and PCE-initiated LSPs), only a full-blown Explicit Route Object (ERO) object has to be sent from the PCE to the PCC; otherwise the PCC rejects the PCUpdate or PCCreate message for that PCEP session.

Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2, in addition to **external cspf**, two new path computation types are introduced for the PCE-controlled LSPs: **local cspf** and **no cspf**.

- **local cspf**—A PCC uses the **local cspf** computation type only when the PCE sends in a Juniper Vendor TLV (enterprise number: 0x0a4c) of type 5.

- **no cspf**—Neither the PCE nor the PCC performs a constrained path calculation. The endpoints and constraints are given to the RSVP module for setting up the LSP with the IGP path.

A PCC uses **no cspf** computation type in the following cases:

- When the PCE sends **local cspf** TLV, and when the Junos OS configuration or matching template for this LSP included **no-cspf** in the PCC-delegated LSP.
- When the PCE sends **local cspf** TLV, and when the Junos OS configuration template for this LSP included **no-cspf** in the PCE-initiated LSP.
- When the PCE does not send **local cspf** TLV with an empty ERO or loose ERO (with loose bit set in the ERO object).

With these new computation types, a PCC can accept an ERO object either as a loose ERO, or as an empty ERO. An external path computing entity that is not capable of computing a path can modify parameters such as bandwidth and color, based on the analytics. In such cases, an empty ERO object or loose ERO is used and the path to be taken is decided by the PCC.

PCE Controlled Point-to-Multipoint RSVP-TE LSPs

After a PCEP session is established between a PCE and a PCC, the PCC reports all the LSPs in the system to the PCE for LSP state synchronization. This includes PCC-controlled, PCE-delegated, and PCE-initiated point-to-point LSPs. Starting with Junos OS Release 15.1F6 and 16.1R1, this capability is extended to report point-to-multipoint LSPs as well. For a PCE, the point-to-multipoint LSP is similar to that of RSVP point-to-multipoint LSP, where the point-to-multipoint LSP is treated as collection of point-to-point LSPs grouped under a point-to-multipoint identifier.

By default, PCE control of point-to-multipoint LSPs is not supported on a PCC. To add this capability, include the **p2mp-lsp-report-capability** statement at the **[edit protocols pcep pce pce-name]** or **[edit protocols pcep pce-group group-id]** hierarchy levels. After the point-to-multipoint report capability is configured on a PCC, the PCC advertises this capability to the PCE. If the PCE advertises the same point-to-multipoint report capability in return, then the PCC reports the complete point-to-multipoint LSP tree to the PCE for LSP state synchronization.

A PCC with the point-to-multipoint TE LSP capability supports reporting of point-to-multipoint TE LSPs for stateful PCEs, point-to-multipoint update, and LSP database supporting point-to-multipoint LSP name as key. However, the following features and functions are not supported for Junos OS Release 15.1F6 and 16.1:

- Static point-to-multipoint LSPs
- PCE-delegated and PCE-initiated point-to-multipoint LSPs
- Auto-bandwidth
- TE++
- PCE request and reply message
- Creation of point-to-multipoint LSPs using templates

- Configuring forward entry on the PCE-initiated point-to-multipoint LSPs
- Configuring forward entry on the router pointing to a provisioned LSP.

Auto-Bandwidth and PCE-Controlled LSP

Starting in Junos OS Release 14.2R4, support of auto-bandwidth is provided for PCE-controlled LSPs. In earlier releases, the auto-bandwidth option did not apply to PCE-controlled LSPs, although LSPs under the control of auto-bandwidth and constraint-based routing could coexist with PCE-controlled LSPs. The statistics collection for auto-bandwidth was taking effect only when the control mode of a PCE-controlled LSP changes from external to local. This was happening in cases such as no connectivity to a PCE or when a PCE returns delegation of LSPs back to the PCC.

TCP-MD5 Authentication for PCEP Sessions

A stateful PCE server automates the creation of traffic engineering paths across the network, increasing network utilization and enabling a customized programmable networking experience with the use of PCEP communication with a PCC. A PCC sends LSP reports to a PCE server, and the PCE updates or provisions LSPs back to the PCC. The data sent over a PCEP session is crucial for a PCE server to perform external path computing. As a result, an attack on the PCEP communication can disrupt network services. If altered PCEP messages are sent to a PCC, inappropriate LSPs can be set up. Similarly, if altered PCEP messages are sent to a PCE, an incorrect view of the network is learned by the PCE.

Considering the significance of the PCEP communication between a PCE and PCC in executing the PCE functionalities effectively, Junos OS Release 16.1 introduces the feature of securing a PCEP session using TCP-MD5 authentication as per RFC 5440. This feature protects the communication between a PCE and PCC over a PCEP session, which might be subject to an attack, and can disrupt network services.

To enable the MD5 security mechanism for a PCEP session, it is recommended that you define and bind the MD5 authentication key at the **[edit protocols pcep pce pce-id]** hierarchy level for a PCEP session. You can, however, also use a predefined keychain from the **[edit security authentication-key-chains key-chain]** hierarchy level to secure a PCEP session. In this case, you should bind the predefined keychain into the PCEP session at the **[edit protocols pcep pce pce-id]** hierarchy level.

The following configuration is executed on the PCC to establish a secure PCEP session with a PCE:

- Using MD5 authentication key:

```
[edit protocols pcep pce pce-id]
user@PCC# set authentication-key key
```

- Using predefined authentication keychain:

```
[edit protocols pcep pce pce-id]
user@PCC# set authentication-key-chain key-chain
user@PCC# set authentication-algorithm md5
```

For secure PCEP sessions to be established successfully, the MD5 authentication should be configured with the pre-shared authentication key on both the PCE server and the PCC. The PCE and PCC use the same key to verify the authenticity of each segment sent on the TCP connection of the PCEP session.



NOTE:

- Junos OS Release 16.1 supports only TCP-MD5 authentication for PCEP sessions, without extending support for TLS and TCP-AO, such as protection against eavesdropping, tampering, and message forgery.
- Initial application of security mechanism to a PCEP session causes the session to reset.
- If MD5 is misconfigured or not configured on one side of the PCEP session, the session does not get established. Verify that the configurations on the PCC and PCE are matching.
- This feature does not provide support for any session authentication mechanism.
- To view the authentication keychain used by the PCEP session, use the `show path-computation-client status` and `show protocols pcep` command outputs.
- Use the `show system statistics tcp | match auth` command to view the number of packets that get dropped by TCP because of authentication errors.
- Operation of the keychain can be verified by using the `show security keychain detail` command output.

Impact of Client-Side PCE Implementation on Network Performance

The maintenance of a stateful database can be non-trivial. In a single centralized PCE environment, a stateful PCE simply needs to remember all the TE LSPs that the PCE has computed, the TE LSPs that were actually set up (if this can be known), and when the TE LSPs were torn down. However, these requirements cause substantial control protocol overhead in terms of state, network usage and processing, and optimizing links globally across the network. Thus, the concerns of a stateful PCE implementation include:

- Any reliable synchronization mechanism results in significant control plane overhead. PCEs might synchronize state by communicating with each other, but when TE LSPs are set up using distributed computation performed among several PCEs, the problems of synchronization and race condition avoidance become larger and more complex.
- Out-of-band traffic engineering database synchronization can be complex with multiple PCEs set up in a distributed PCE computation model, and can be prone to race conditions, scalability concerns, and so on.
- Path calculations incorporating total network state is highly complex, even if the PCE has detailed information on all paths, priorities, and layers.

In spite of the above concerns, the partial client-side implementation of the stateful PCE is extremely effective in large traffic engineering systems. It provides rapid convergence and significant benefits in terms of optimal resource usage, by providing the requirement for global visibility of a TE LSP state and for ordered control of path reservations across devices within the system being controlled.

Release History Table

Release	Description
17.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2, in addition to external cspf , two new path computation types are introduced for the PCE-controlled LSPs: local cspf and no cspf .
16.1	Starting with Junos OS Release 16.1, you can secure a PCEP session using TCP-MD5 authentication as per RFC 5440.
16.1	Junos OS Release 16.1 introduces the feature of securing a PCEP session using TCP-MD5 authentication as per RFC 5440.
14.2R4	Starting in Junos OS Release 14.2R4, support of auto-bandwidth is provided for PCE-controlled LSPs.

Related Documentation

- [Example: Configuring the Path Computation Element Protocol for MPLS RSVP-TE on page 891](#)
- [Example: Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol for MPLS RSVP-TE with Support of PCE-Initiated LSPs on page 905](#)
- [Example: Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol for MPLS RSVP-TE with Support for PCE-Controlled Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 918](#)

Configuring PCEP for RSVP-TE

- [Example: Configuring the Path Computation Element Protocol for MPLS RSVP-TE on page 891](#)
- [Example: Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol for MPLS RSVP-TE with Support of PCE-Initiated LSPs on page 905](#)
- [Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol for MPLS RSVP-TE with Support of PCE-Initiated LSPs on page 915](#)
- [Example: Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol for MPLS RSVP-TE with Support for PCE-Controlled Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 918](#)

Example: Configuring the Path Computation Element Protocol for MPLS RSVP-TE

This example shows how to enable external path computing by a Path Computation Element (PCE) for traffic engineered label-switched paths (TE LSPs) on a Path Computation Client (PCC). It also shows how to configure the Path Computation Element Protocol (PCEP) on the PCC to enable PCE to PCC communication.

- [Requirements on page 891](#)
- [Overview on page 892](#)
- [Configuration on page 894](#)
- [Verification on page 899](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Three routers that can be a combination of ACX Series routers, M Series Multiservice Edge Routers, MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers, T Series Core Routers, or PTX Series Transport Router, one of which is configured as a PCC.
- A TCP connection to an external stateful PCE from the PCC.
- Junos OS Release 12.3 or later running on the PCC along with the JSDN add-on package.



NOTE: The JSDN add-on package is required to be installed along with the core Junos OS installation package.

Before you begin:

1. Configure the device interfaces.
2. Configure MPLS and RSVP-TE.
3. Configure IS-IS or any other IGP protocol.

Overview

Starting with Junos OS Release 12.3, the MPLS RSVP-TE functionality is extended to provide a partial client-side implementation of the stateful PCE architecture (draft-ietf-pce-stateful-pce) on a PCC.



NOTE: The partial client-side implementation of the stateful PCE architecture is based on version 2 of Internet draft draft-ietf-pce-stateful-pce. Starting with Junos OS Release 16.1, this implementation is upgraded to support version 7, as defined in Internet draft draft-ietf-pce-stateful-pce-07. Releases prior to 16.1 support the older version of the PCE draft, causing interoperability issues between a PCC running a previous release and a stateful PCE server that adheres to Internet draft draft-ietf-pce-stateful-pce-07.

To enable external path computing by a PCE, include the **lsp-external-controller** statement on the PCC at the **[edit mpls]** and **[edit mpls lsp lsp-name]** hierarchy levels.

```
lsp-external-controller pccd;
```

An LSP configured with the **lsp-external-controller** statement is referred to as a PCE-controlled LSP and is under the external control of a PCE by default. An active stateful PCE can override the parameters set from the CLI, such as bandwidth, path (ERO), and priority, for such PCE-controlled LSPs of the PCC.

To enable PCE to PCC communication, configure PCEP on the PCC at the **[edit protocols]** hierarchy level.

```
pcep { ... }
```

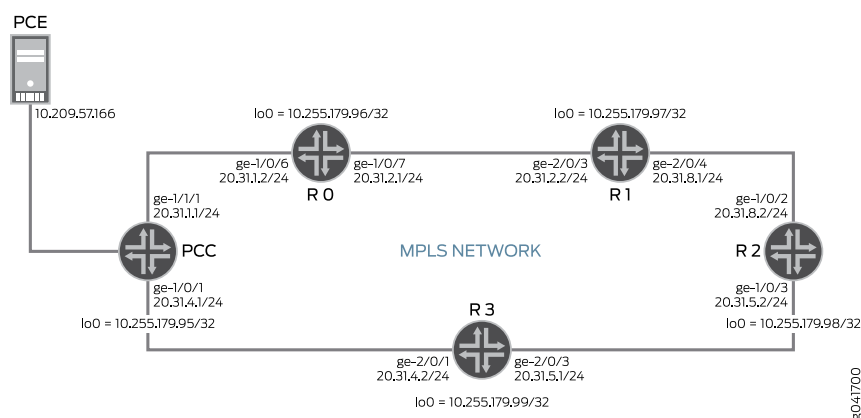
When configuring PCEP on a PCC, be aware of the following considerations:

- The JSDN add-on package is required to be installed along with the core Junos OS installation package.
- Junos OS Release 12.3 supports only stateful PCEs.
- A PCC can connect to a maximum of 10 stateful PCEs. At any given point in time, there can be only one main PCE (the PCE with the lowest priority value, or the PCE that connects to the PCC first in the absence of a PCE priority) to which the PCC delegates LSPs for path computation.
- For Junos OS Release 12.3, the PCC always initiates the PCEP sessions. PCEP sessions initiated by remote PCEs are not accepted by the PCC.

- Existing LSP features, such as LSP protection and make-before-break, work for PCE-controlled LSPs.
- The auto-bandwidth option is turned off for PCE-controlled LSPs, although LSPs under the control of auto-bandwidth and constraint-based routing can coexist with PCE-controlled LSPs.
- PCE-controlled LSPs can be referred to by other CLI configurations, such as `lsp-nexthop` to routes, forwarding adjacencies, CCC connections, and logical tunnels.
- PCE-controlled LSPs do not support GRES.
- PCE-controlled LSPs under logical-systems are not supported.
- PCE-controlled LSPs cannot be point-to-multipoint LSPs.
- Bidirectional LSPs are not supported.
- PCE-controlled LSPs cannot have secondary paths without a primary path.
- PCE-controlled LSPs depend on external path computation, which impacts overall setup time, reroutes, and make-before-break features.
- Setup time and convergence time (reroute, MBB) for existing LSPs is the same as in previous releases, in the absence of PCE-controlled LSPs. However, a small impact is seen in the presence of PCE-controlled LSPs.
- ERO computation time is expected to be significantly higher than local-CSPF.

Topology

Figure 91: Configuring PCEP for MPLS RSVP-TE



In this example, PCC is the ingress router that connects to the external active stateful PCE.

The external LSPs of Router PCC are computed as follows:

1. Router PCC receives the LSP tunnel configuration that was set up using the CLI. Assuming that the received configuration is enabled with external path computing, Router PCC becomes aware that some of the LSP attributes – bandwidth, path, and priority – are under the control of the stateful PCE and delegates the LSP to the PCE.

In this example, the external LSP is called **PCC-to-R2** and it is being set up from Router PCC to Router R2. The CLI-configured ERO for **PCC-to-R2** is PCC-R0-R1-R2. The bandwidth for **PCC-to-R2** is 10m, and both the setup and hold priority values are 4.
2. Router PCC tries to retrieve the PCE-controlled LSP attributes. To do this, Router PCC sends out a PCRpt message to the stateful PCE stating that the LSP has been configured. The PCRpt message communicates the status of the LSP and contains the local configuration parameters of the LSP.
3. The stateful PCE modifies one or more of the delegated LSP attributes and sends the new LSP parameters to Router PCC through the PCUpd message.
4. On receiving the new LSP parameters, Router PCC sets up a new LSP and re-signals it using the PCE-provided path.

In this example, the PCE-provided ERO for **PCC-to-R2** is PCC-R3-R2. The bandwidth for **PCC-to-R2** is 8m, and both the setup and hold priority values are 3.
5. Router PCC sends a PCRpt with the new RRO to the stateful PCE.

Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

```
PCC set interfaces ge-1/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 20.31.4.1/24
set interfaces ge-1/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/1/1 unit 0 family inet address 20.31.1.1/24
set interfaces ge-1/1/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-1/1/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.179.95/32
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls lsp-external-controller pccd
set protocols mpls label-switched-path PCC-to-R2 to 10.255.179.98
set protocols mpls label-switched-path PCC-to-R2 bandwidth 10m
set protocols mpls label-switched-path PCC-to-R2 priority 4 4
set protocols mpls label-switched-path PCC-to-R2 primary to-R2-path
set protocols mpls label-switched-path PCC-to-R2 lsp-external-controller pccd
set protocols mpls path to-R2-path 20.31.1.2 strict
set protocols mpls path to-R2-path 20.31.2.2 strict
```

```

set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols isis level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface all
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0
set protocols pcep pce pce1 destination-ipv4-address 10.209.57.166
set protocols pcep pce pce1 destination-port 4189
set protocols pcep pce pce1 pce-type active
set protocols pcep pce pce1 pce-type stateful

```

```

R0  set interfaces ge-1/0/6 unit 0 family inet address 20.31.1.2/24
    set interfaces ge-1/0/6 unit 0 family iso
    set interfaces ge-1/0/6 unit 0 family mpls
    set interfaces ge-1/0/7 unit 0 family inet address 20.31.2.1/24
    set interfaces ge-1/0/7 unit 0 family iso
    set interfaces ge-1/0/7 unit 0 family mpls
    set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.179.96/32
    set protocols rsvp interface all
    set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
    set protocols mpls interface all
    set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
    set protocols isis level 1 disable
    set protocols isis interface all
    set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
    set protocols isis interface lo0.0

```

```

R1  set system ports console log-out-on-disconnect
    set interfaces ge-2/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 20.31.2.2/24
    set interfaces ge-2/0/3 unit 0 family iso
    set interfaces ge-2/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
    set interfaces ge-2/0/4 unit 0 family inet address 20.31.8.1/24
    set interfaces ge-2/0/4 unit 0 family iso
    set interfaces ge-2/0/4 unit 0 family mpls
    set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.179.97/32
    set protocols rsvp interface all
    set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
    set protocols mpls interface all
    set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
    set protocols isis level 1 disable
    set protocols isis interface all
    set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
    set protocols isis interface lo0.0

```

```

R2  set interfaces ge-1/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 20.31.8.2/24
    set interfaces ge-1/0/2 unit 0 family iso
    set interfaces ge-1/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
    set interfaces ge-1/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 20.31.5.2/24
    set interfaces ge-1/0/3 unit 0 family iso
    set interfaces ge-1/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
    set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.179.98/32
    set protocols rsvp interface all
    set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
    set protocols mpls interface all

```

```

set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols isis level 1 disable
set protocols isis interface all
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0

```

```

R3  set interfaces ge-2/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 20.31.4.2/24
    set interfaces ge-2/0/1 unit 0 family iso
    set interfaces ge-2/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
    set interfaces ge-2/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 20.31.5.1/24
    set interfaces ge-2/0/3 unit 0 family iso
    set interfaces ge-2/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
    set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.179.99/32
    set protocols rsvp interface all
    set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
    set protocols mpls interface all
    set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
    set protocols isis level 1 disable
    set protocols isis interface all
    set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
    set protocols isis interface lo0.0

```

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode*.

To configure Router PCC:



NOTE: Repeat this procedure for every Juniper Networks ingress router in the MPLS domain, after modifying the appropriate interface names, addresses, and any other parameters for each router.

1. Configure the interfaces.

To enable MPLS, include the protocol family on the interface so that the interface does not discard incoming MPLS traffic.

[edit interfaces]

```

user@PCC# set ge-1/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 20.31.4.1/24
user@PCC# set ge-1/0/1 unit 0 family iso
user@PCC# set ge-1/0/1 unit 0 family mpls

```

```

user@PCC# set ge-1/1/1 unit 0 family inet address 20.31.1.1/24
user@PCC# set ge-1/1/1 unit 0 family iso
user@PCC# set ge-1/1/1 unit 0 family mpls

```

```

user@PCC# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.179.95/32

```

2. Enable RSVP on all interfaces of Router PCC, excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PCC# set rsvp interface all
user@PCC# set rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
```

3. Configure the label-switched path (LSP) from Router PCC to Router R2 and enable external control of LSPs by the PCE.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PCC# set mpls lsp-external-controller pccd
user@PCC# set mpls label-switched-path PCC-to-R2 to 10.255.179.98/32
user@PCC# set mpls label-switched-path PCC-to-R2 bandwidth 10m
user@PCC# set protocols mpls label-switched-path PCC-to-R2 priority 4 4
user@PCC# set protocols mpls label-switched-path PCC-to-R2 primary to-R2-path
user@PCC# set protocols mpls label-switched-path PCC-to-R2
    lsp-external-controller pccd
```

4. Configure the LSP from Router PCC to Router R2, which has local control and is overridden by the PCE-provided LSP parameters.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PCC# set mpls path to-R2-path 20.31.1.2/30 strict
user@PCC# set mpls path to-R2-path 20.31.2.2/30 strict
```

5. Enable MPLS on all interfaces of Router PCC, excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PCC# set mpls interface all
user@PCC# set mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
```

6. Configure IS-IS on all interfaces of Router PCC, excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PCC# set isis level 1 disable
user@PCC# set isis interface all
user@PCC# set isis interface fxp0.0 disable
user@PCC# set isis interface lo0.0
```

7. Define the PCE that Router PCC connects to, and configure the IP address of the PCE.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PCC# set pcep pce pce1 destination-ipv4-address 10.209.57.166
```

8. Configure the destination port for Router PCC that connects to a PCE using the TCP-based PCEP.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PCC# set pcep pce pce1 destination-port 4189
```

9. Configure the PCE type.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PCC# set pcep pce pce1 pce-type active
```

```
user@PCC# set pcep pce pce1 pce-type stateful
```

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces** and **show protocols** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@PCC# show interfaces
ge-1/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 20.31.4.1/24;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-1/1/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 20.31.1.1/24;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.255.179.95/32;
    }
  }
}

user@PCC# show protocols
rsvp {
  interface all;
  interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
  }
}
mpls {
  lsp-external-controller pccd;
  label-switched-path PCC-to-R2 {
    to 10.255.179.98;
    bandwidth 10m;
    priority 4 4;
    primary to-R2-path;
    lsp-external-controller pccd;
  }
  path to-R2-path {
    20.31.1.2 strict;
    20.31.2.2 strict;
  }
}
```

```
}
interface all;
interface fxp0.0 {
  disable;
}
}
isis {
  level 1 disable;
  interface all;
  interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
  }
  interface lo0.0;
}
pcep {
  pce pcel {
    destination-ipv4-address 10.209.57.166;
    destination-port 4189;
    pce-type active stateful;
  }
}
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- [Verifying the PCEP Session Status on page 899](#)
- [Verifying the PCE-Controlled LSP Status When LSP Control Is External on page 900](#)
- [Verifying the PCE-Controlled LSP Status When LSP Control Is Local on page 902](#)

Verifying the PCEP Session Status

Purpose Verify the PCEP session status between the PCE and Router PCC when the PCE status is up.

Action From operational mode, run the **show path-computation-client active-pce** command.

```

user@PCC> show path-computation-client active-pce
PCE pce1
General
  IP address           : 10.209.57.166
  Priority              : 0
  PCE status           : PCE_STATE_UP
  Session type         : PCE_TYPE_STATEFULACTIVE
  PCE-mastership       : main

Counters
  PCReqs               Total: 0          last 5min: 0          last hour: 0
  PCReps               Total: 0          last 5min: 0          last hour: 0
  PCRpts               Total: 5          last 5min: 5          last hour: 5
  PCUpdates            Total: 1          last 5min: 1          last hour: 1

Timers
  Local                Keepalive timer: 30 [s]  Dead timer: 120 [s]
  Remote               Keepalive timer: 30 [s]  Dead timer: 120 [s]

Errors
  PCErr-recv
  PCErr-sent
  PCE-PCC-NTFS
  PCC-PCE-NTFS

```

Meaning The output displays information about the current active stateful PCE that Router PCC is connected to. The **PCE status** output field indicates the current status of the PCEP session between the PCE and Router PCC.

For **pce1**, the status of the PCEP session is **PCE_STATE_UP**, which indicates that the PCEP session has been established between the PCEP peers.

The statistics of **PCRpts** indicate the number of messages sent by Router PCC to the PCE to report the current status of LSPs. The **PCUpdates** statistics indicate the number of messages received by Router PCC from the PCE. The **PCUpdates** messages include the PCE modified parameters for the PCE-controlled LSPs.

Verifying the PCE-Controlled LSP Status When LSP Control Is External

Purpose Verify the status of the PCE-controlled LSP from Router PCC to Router R2 when the LSP is under external control.

Action From operational mode, run the **show mpls lsp name PCC-to-R2 extensive** command.

```

user@PCC> show mpls lsp name PCC-to-R2 extensive

```

Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.255.179.98

From: 10.255.183.59, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSName: PCC-to-R2

ActivePath: to-R2-path (primary)

LSPTYPE: Externally controlled, Penultimate hop popping

LSP Control Status: Externally controlled

LoadBalance: Random

Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4

*Primary to-R2-path State: Up

Priorities: 3 3

Bandwidth: 8Mbps

SmartOptimizeTimer: 180

No computed ERO.

Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt 20=Node-ID):

20.31.4.2 20.31.5.2

21 Mar 11 05:00:56.736 EXTCTRL LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP status

20 Mar 11 05:00:56.736 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains: bandwidth 10000000 priority - setup 4 hold 4 hops: 20.31.1.2 20.31.2.2

19 Mar 11 05:00:56.735 Selected as active path

18 Mar 11 05:00:56.734 EXTCTRL LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP status

17 Mar 11 05:00:56.734 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains: bandwidth 10000000 priority - setup 4 hold 4 hops: 20.31.1.2 20.31.2.2

16 Mar 11 05:00:56.734 Record Route: 20.31.4.2 20.31.5.2

15 Mar 11 05:00:56.734 Up

14 Mar 11 05:00:56.713 EXTCTRL LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP status

13 Mar 11 05:00:56.713 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains: bandwidth 10000000 priority - setup 4 hold 4 hops: 20.31.1.2 20.31.2.2

12 Mar 11 05:00:56.712 Originate Call

11 Mar 11 05:00:56.712 EXTCTRL_LSP: Received setup parameters : 20.31.4.2 20.31.5.2

10 Mar 11 05:00:49.283 EXTCTRL LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP status

9 Mar 11 05:00:49.283 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains: bandwidth 10000000 priority - setup 4 hold 4 hops: 20.31.1.2 20.31.2.2

8 Mar 11 05:00:20.581 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains: bandwidth 10000000 priority - setup 4 hold 4 hops: 20.31.1.2 20.31.2.2

7 Mar 11 05:00:20.581 EXTCTRL LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP status

6 Mar 11 05:00:20.581 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains: bandwidth 10000000 priority - setup 4 hold 4 hops: 20.31.1.2 20.31.2.2

5 Mar 11 05:00:20.580 EXTCTRL_LSP: Control status became external

4 Mar 11 05:00:03.716 EXTCTRL_LSP: Control status became local

3 Mar 11 05:00:03.714 EXTCTRL LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP status

2 Mar 11 05:00:03.714 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains: bandwidth 10000000 priority - setup 4 hold 4 hops: 20.31.1.2 20.31.2.2

1 Mar 11 05:00:00.279 EXTCTRL LSP: Awaiting external controller connection

Created: Mon Mar 11 05:00:00 2013

Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 0 sessions

Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions

Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Meaning In the output, the **LSPtype** and **LSP Control Status** output fields show that the LSP is externally controlled. The output also shows a log of the PCEP messages sent between Router PCC and the PCE.

The PCEP session between the PCE and Router PCC is up, and Router PCC receives the following PCE-controlled LSP parameters:

- ERO (path)—20.31.4.2 and 20.31.5.2
- Bandwidth—8Mbps
- Priorities—3 3 (setup and hold values)

Verifying the PCE-Controlled LSP Status When LSP Control Is Local

Purpose Verify the status of the PCE-controlled LSP from Router PCC to Router R2 when the LSP control becomes local.

Action From operational mode, run the **show mpls lsp name PCC-to-R2 extensive** command.

```
user@PCC> show mpls lsp name PCC-to-R2 extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
```

```
10.255.179.98
  From: 10.255.183.59, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: PCC-to-R2
  ActivePath: to-R2-path (primary)
  LSPtype: Externally controlled, Penultimate hop popping
  LSP Control Status: Locally controlled
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary to-R2-path State: Up
    Priorities: 4 4 (ActualPriorities 3 3)
    Bandwidth: 10Mbps (ActualBandwidth: 8Mbps)
    SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
    No computed ERO.
    Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt
    20=Node-ID):
      20.31.4.2 20.31.5.2
    22 Mar 11 05:02:09.618 EXTCTRL_LSP: Control status became local
    21 Mar 11 05:00:56.736 EXTCTRL LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP
status
    20 Mar 11 05:00:56.736 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains:
bandwidth 10000000 priority - setup 4 hold 4 hops: 20.31.1.2 20.31.2.2
    19 Mar 11 05:00:56.735 Selected as active path
    18 Mar 11 05:00:56.734 EXTCTRL LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP
status
    17 Mar 11 05:00:56.734 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains:
bandwidth 10000000 priority - setup 4 hold 4 hops: 20.31.1.2 20.31.2.2
    16 Mar 11 05:00:56.734 Record Route: 20.31.4.2 20.31.5.2
    15 Mar 11 05:00:56.734 Up
    14 Mar 11 05:00:56.713 EXTCTRL LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP
status
    13 Mar 11 05:00:56.713 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains:
bandwidth 10000000 priority - setup 4 hold 4 hops: 20.31.1.2 20.31.2.2
    12 Mar 11 05:00:56.712 Originate Call
```

```

11 Mar 11 05:00:56.712 EXTCTRL_LSP: Received setup parameters : 20.31.4.2
20.31.5.2
10 Mar 11 05:00:49.283 EXTCTRL_LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP
status
9 Mar 11 05:00:49.283 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains:
bandwidth 10000000 priority - setup 4 hold 4 hops: 20.31.1.2 20.31.2.2
8 Mar 11 05:00:20.581 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains:
bandwidth 10000000 priority - setup 4 hold 4 hops: 20.31.1.2 20.31.2.2
7 Mar 11 05:00:20.581 EXTCTRL_LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP
status
6 Mar 11 05:00:20.581 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains:
bandwidth 10000000 priority - setup 4 hold 4 hops: 20.31.1.2 20.31.2.2
5 Mar 11 05:00:20.580 EXTCTRL_LSP: Control status became external
4 Mar 11 05:00:03.716 EXTCTRL_LSP: Control status became local
3 Mar 11 05:00:03.714 EXTCTRL_LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP
status
2 Mar 11 05:00:03.714 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains:
bandwidth 10000000 priority - setup 4 hold 4 hops: 20.31.1.2 20.31.2.2
1 Mar 11 05:00:00.279 EXTCTRL_LSP: Awaiting external controller connection
Created: Mon Mar 11 05:00:00 2013
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

Meaning In the output, the **LSP Control Status** output field shows that the LSP is under local control. Although the PCE-controlled LSP is under local control, Router PCC continues to use the PCE-provided parameters, until the next opportunity to re-signal the LSP.

The output now displays the LSP parameters that were configured using the CLI along with the PCE-provided parameters used to establish the LSP as the actual values in use.

- Bandwidth—10Mbps (ActualBandwidth: 8Mbps)
- Priorities—4 4 (ActualPriorities 3 3)

On the trigger to re-signal the LSP, Router PCC uses the local configuration parameters to establish the PCE-controlled LSP.

```

user@PCC> show mpls lsp name PCC-to-R2 extensive externally-controlled
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

```

```

10.255.179.98
From: 10.255.183.59, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: PCC-to-R2
ActivePath: to-R2-path (primary)
LSPtype: Externally controlled, Penultimate hop popping
LSP Control Status: Locally controlled
LoadBalance: Random
Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
*Primary to-R2-path State: Up
Priorities: 4 4
Bandwidth: 10Mbps
SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 30)
20.31.1.2 S 20.31.2.2 S 20.31.8.2 S

```

```

Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt
20=Node-ID):
    20.31.1.2 20.31.2.2 20.31.8.2
28 Mar 11 05:02:51.787 Record Route: 20.31.1.2 20.31.2.2 20.31.8.2
27 Mar 11 05:02:51.787 Up
26 Mar 11 05:02:51.697 EXTCTRL_LSP: Applying local parameters with this
signalling attempt
25 Mar 11 05:02:51.697 Originate Call
24 Mar 11 05:02:51.696 Clear Call
23 Mar 11 05:02:51.696 CSPF: computation result accepted 20.31.1.2 20.31.2.2
20.31.8.2
22 Mar 11 05:02:09.618 EXTCTRL_LSP: Control status became local
21 Mar 11 05:00:56.736 EXTCTRL LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP
status
20 Mar 11 05:00:56.736 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains:
bandwidth 10000000 priority - setup 4 hold 4 hops: 20.31.1.2 20.31.2.2
19 Mar 11 05:00:56.735 Selected as active path
18 Mar 11 05:00:56.734 EXTCTRL LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP
status
17 Mar 11 05:00:56.734 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains:
bandwidth 10000000 priority - setup 4 hold 4 hops: 20.31.1.2 20.31.2.2
16 Mar 11 05:00:56.734 Record Route: 20.31.4.2 20.31.5.2
15 Mar 11 05:00:56.734 Up
14 Mar 11 05:00:56.713 EXTCTRL LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP
status
13 Mar 11 05:00:56.713 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains:
bandwidth 10000000 priority - setup 4 hold 4 hops: 20.31.1.2 20.31.2.2
12 Mar 11 05:00:56.712 Originate Call
11 Mar 11 05:00:56.712 EXTCTRL_LSP: Received setup parameters : 20.31.4.2
20.31.5.2
10 Mar 11 05:00:49.283 EXTCTRL LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP
status
9 Mar 11 05:00:49.283 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains:
bandwidth 10000000 priority - setup 4 hold 4 hops: 20.31.1.2 20.31.2.2
8 Mar 11 05:00:20.581 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains:
bandwidth 10000000 priority - setup 4 hold 4 hops: 20.31.1.2 20.31.2.2
7 Mar 11 05:00:20.581 EXTCTRL LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP
status
6 Mar 11 05:00:20.581 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains:
bandwidth 10000000 priority - setup 4 hold 4 hops: 20.31.1.2 20.31.2.2
5 Mar 11 05:00:20.580 EXTCTRL_LSP: Control status became external
4 Mar 11 05:00:03.716 EXTCTRL_LSP: Control status became local
3 Mar 11 05:00:03.714 EXTCTRL LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP
status
2 Mar 11 05:00:03.714 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains:
bandwidth 10000000 priority - setup 4 hold 4 hops: 20.31.1.2 20.31.2.2
1 Mar 11 05:00:00.279 EXTCTRL LSP: Awaiting external controller connection
Created: Mon Mar 11 05:00:00 2013
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

The **Computed ERO** is 20.31.1.2, 20.31.2.2, and 20.31.8.2. The PCE-controlled LSP is established using the local configuration parameters.

- Related Documentation**
- [Support of the Path Computation Element Protocol for RSVP-TE Overview on page 874](#)

Example: Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol for MPLS RSVP-TE with Support of PCE-Initiated LSPs

This example shows how to configure the Path Computation Client (PCC) with the capability of supporting Path Computation Element (PCE)-initiated traffic-engineered label-switched paths (LSPs).

- [Requirements on page 905](#)
- [Overview on page 905](#)
- [Configuration on page 907](#)
- [Verification on page 911](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Three routers that can be a combination of ACX Series, M Series, MX Series, or T Series routers.
- A TCP connection to two external stateful PCEs from the ingress router (PCC).
- Junos OS Release 16.1 or later running on the PCC.

Before you begin:

- Configure the device interfaces.
- Configure MPLS and RSVP-TE (RSVP-Traffic Engineering).
- Configure OSPF or any other IGP protocol.

Overview

Starting with Junos OS Release 16.1, the PCEP functionality is extended to allow a stateful PCE to initiate and provision traffic engineering LSPs through a PCC. Earlier, the LSPs were configured on the PCC and the PCC delegated control over the external LSPs to a PCE. The ownership of the LSP state was maintained by the PCC. With the introduction of the PCE-initiated LSPs, a PCE can initiate and provision a traffic engineering LSP dynamically without the need for a locally configured LSP on the PCC. On receiving a PCCreate message from a PCE, the PCC creates the PCE-initiated LSP and automatically delegates the LSP to the PCE.

By default, a PCC rejects the request for provisioning PCE-initiated LSPs from a PCE. To enable support of PCE-initiated LSPs on the PCC, include the *lsp-provisioning* statement at the `[edit protocols pcep pce pce-id]` or `[edit protocols pcep pce-group group-id]` hierarchy levels.

A PCC indicates its capability of supporting PCE-initiated LSPs while establishing the Path Computation Element Protocol (PCEP) session with the PCE. A PCE selects a PCC

with this capability to initiate an LSP. The PCE provides the PCC with the PCE-initiated LSP parameters. On receiving the PCE-initiated LSP parameters, the PCC sets up the LSP, assigns an LSP ID, and automatically delegates the LSP to the PCE.

When the PCE initiating the LSP does not provide the PCE-initiated LSP parameters, the PCC uses the default parameters. An optional LSP template may also be configured to specify values for the PCE-initiated LSP when the LSP parameters are not provided by the PCE. To configure an LSP template for PCE-initiated LSPs on the PCC, include the [label-switched-path-template](#) statement at the `[edit protocols mpls lsp-external-controller lsp-external-controller]` hierarchy level.

When a PCEP session terminates, the PCC starts two timers without immediately deleting the PCE-initiated LSPs—**delegation cleanup timeout** and **lsp cleanup timer**—to avoid disruption of services. During this time, an active stateful PCE can acquire control of the LSPs provisioned by the failed PCE.

A PCE may return the delegation of the PCE-initiated LSP to the PCC to allow LSP transfer between PCEs. Control over PCE-initiated LSPs reverts to the PCC at the expiration of the delegation cleanup timeout. When the delegation cleanup timeout expires, and no other PCE has acquired control over the LSP from the failed PCE, the PCC takes local control of the non-delegated PCE-initiated LSP. Later, when the original or a new active stateful PCE wishes to acquire control of the locally controlled PCE-initiated LSPs, the PCC delegates these LSPs to the PCE and the LSP cleanup timer is stopped.

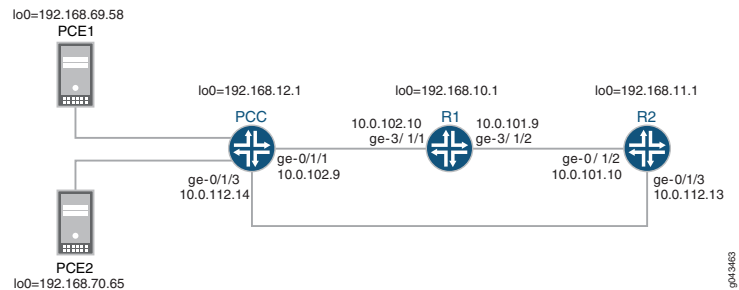
The PCC waits for the LSP cleanup timer to expire before deleting the non-delegated PCE-initiated LSPs from the failed PCE. When the LSP cleanup timer expires, and no other PCE has acquired control over the LSPs from the failed PCE, the PCC deletes all the LSPs provisioned by the failed PCE.

When configuring the support of PCE-initiated LSPs for a PCC, be aware of the following considerations:

- Junos OS Release 13.3 supports only stateful PCEs.
- For Junos OS Release 13.3, the PCC always initiates the PCEP sessions. PCEP sessions initiated by remote PCEs are not accepted by the PCC.
- Existing LSP features, such as LSP protection and make-before-break, work for PCE-initiated LSPs.
- PCE-initiated LSPs do not support graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES).
- PCE-initiated LSPs under logical systems are not supported.
- PCE-initiated LSPs cannot be point-to-multipoint LSPs.
- Bidirectional LSPs are not supported.
- RSVP-TE for unnumbered links is not supported. PCE-initiated LSPs support only numbered links.

Topology

Figure 92: Example PCE-Initiated LSP for MPLS RSVP-TE



In this example, PCC is the ingress router that connects to two external stateful PCEs: PCE1 and PCE2.

When there is a new demand, the active stateful PCE dynamically initiates an LSP to meet the requirement. Since PCC is configured with the capability of supporting the PCE-initiated LSP, path computation on PCC is performed as follows:

1. A PCE sends a PCCreate message to the PCC to initiate and provision an LSP. The PCC sets up the PCE-initiated LSP using the parameters received from the PCE, and automatically delegates the PCE-initiated LSP to the PCE that initiated it.

In this example, PCE1 is the active stateful PCE that initiates and provisions the PCE-initiated LSP on PCC. On receiving the PCE-initiated LSP parameters, PCC sets up the LSP and automatically delegates the PCE-initiated LSP to PCE1.

2. When the PCEP session between PCC and PCE1 is terminated, PCC starts two timers for the PCE1-initiated LSP: delegation cleanup timeout and the LSP cleanup timer. During this time, PCE1 or PCE2 can acquire control of the PCE-initiated LSP.
3. If PCE2 acquires control over the PCE-initiated LSP before the expiration of the LSP cleanup timer, PCC delegates the PCE-initiated LSP to PCE2, and the LSP cleanup timer and the delegation cleanup timeout are stopped.
4. If the delegation cleanup timeout expired, and neither PCE1 nor PCE2 acquired control over the PCE-initiated LSP, PCC takes local control of the non-delegated PCE-initiated LSP until the expiration of the LSP cleanup timer.
5. After the expiration of the LSP cleanup timer, PCC deletes the PCE-initiated LSP provisioned by PCE1.

Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network

configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

PCC

```
set interfaces ge-0/1/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.102.9/24
set interfaces ge-0/1/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/1/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/1/3 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.112.14/24
set interfaces ge-0/1/3 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/1/3 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.12.1/32
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls lsp-external-controller ppcd
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols pcep pce-group PCEGROUP pce-type active
set protocols pcep pce-group PCEGROUP pce-type stateful
set protocols pcep pce-group PCEGROUP lsp-provisioning
set protocols pcep pce-group PCEGROUP lsp-cleanup-timer 30
set protocols pcep pce PCE1 destination-ipv4-address 192.168.69.58
set protocols pcep pce PCE1 destination-port 4189
set protocols pcep pce PCE1 pce-group PCEGROUP
set protocols pcep pce PCE2 destination-ipv4-address 192.168.70.65
set protocols pcep pce PCE2 destination-port 4189
set protocols pcep pce PCE2 pce-group PCEGROUP
```

R1

```
set interfaces ge-3/1/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.102.10/24
set interfaces ge-3/1/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-3/1/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-3/1/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.101.9/24
set interfaces ge-3/1/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-3/1/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.10.1/32
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
```

R2

```
set interfaces ge-0/1/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.101.10/24
set interfaces ge-0/1/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/1/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/1/3 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.112.13/24
set interfaces ge-0/1/3 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/1/3 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.11.1/32
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls interface all
```

```

set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable

```

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode*.

To configure the PCC router:



NOTE: Repeat this procedure for every Juniper Networks ingress router in the MPLS domain, after modifying the appropriate interface names, addresses, and any other parameters for each router.

1. Configure the interfaces.

To enable MPLS, include the protocol family on the interface so that the interface does not discard incoming MPLS traffic.

[edit interfaces]

```

user@PCC# set ge-0/1/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.102.9/24
user@PCC# set ge-0/1/1 unit 0 family iso
user@PCC# set ge-0/1/1 unit 0 family mpls

```

```

user@PCC# set ge-0/1/3 unit 0 family inet address 10.0.112.14/24
user@PCC# set ge-0/1/3 unit 0 family iso
user@PCC# set ge-0/1/3 unit 0 family mpls

```

```

user@PCC# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.12.1/32

```

2. Enable RSVP on all interfaces of the PCC, excluding the management interface.

[edit protocols]

```

user@PCC# set rsvp interface all
user@PCC# set rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable

```

3. Enable external control of LSPs by the PCEs.

[edit protocols]

```

user@PCC# set mpls lsp-external-controller pccd

```

4. Enable MPLS on all interfaces of the PCC, excluding the management interface.

[edit protocols]

```

user@PCC# set mpls interface all
user@PCC# set mpls interface fxp0.0 disable

```

5. Configure OSPF on all interfaces of the PCC, excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PCC# set ospf traffic-engineering
user@PCC# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
user@PCC# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
user@PCC# set ospf interface lo0.0
```

6. Define the PCE group and enable support of PCE-initiated LSPs for the PCE group.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PCC# set protocols pcep pce-group PCEGROUP pce-type active
user@PCC# set protocols pcep pce-group PCEGROUP pce-type stateful
user@PCC# set protocols pcep pce-group PCEGROUP lsp-provisioning
user@PCC# set protocols pcep pce-group PCEGROUP lsp-cleanup-timer 30
```

7. Define the PCEs that connect to the PCC.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PCC# set pcep pce PCE1 destination-ipv4-address 192.168.69.58
user@PCC# set pcep pce PCE1 destination-port 4189
user@PCC# set pcep pce PCE1 pce-group PCEGROUP

user@PCC# set pcep pce PCE2 destination-ipv4-address 192.168.70.65
user@PCC# set pcep pce PCE2 destination-port 4189
user@PCC# set pcep pce PCE2 pce-group PCEGROUP
```

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces** and **show protocols** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@PCC# show interfaces
ge-0/1/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.0.102.9/24;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-0/1/3 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.0.112.14/24;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
```

```

        address 192.168.12.1/32;
    }
}
}
user@PCC# show protocols
rsvp {
    interface all;
}
interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}
}
mpls {
    lsp-external-controller pccd;
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
    }
}
ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface all;
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
    }
}
pce-group PCEGROUP {
    pce-type active stateful;
    lsp-provisioning;
    lsp-cleanup-timer 30;
}
pce PCE1 {
    destination-ipv4-address 192.168.69.58;
    destination-port 4189;
    pce-group PCEGROUP;
}
pce PCE2 {
    destination-ipv4-address 192.168.70.65;
    destination-port 4189;
    pce-group PCEGROUP;
}

```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- [Verifying PCC Status on page 912](#)
- [Verifying PCE1 Status on page 912](#)
- [Verifying the PCE-Initiated LSP Status When the LSP Is Externally Provisioned on page 914](#)

Verifying PCC Status

Purpose Verify the PCEP session status and LSP summary between the PCC and the connected PCEs.

Action From operational mode, run the **show path-computation-client status** command.

```
user@PCC# show path-computation-client status
Session          Type      Active      Provisioning  Status
PCE1             Stateful  Active      On            Up
PCE2             Stateful  Active      On            Up

LSP Summary
Total number of LSPs      : 1
Static LSPs               : 0
Externally controlled LSPs : 0
Externally provisioned LSPs : 1/16000 (current/limit)
Orphaned LSPs             : 0

PCE1 (main)
  Delegated                : 1
  Externally provisioned   : 1
PCE2
  Delegated                : 0
  Externally provisioned   : 0
```

Meaning The output displays the status of the PCEP session between the active stateful PCEs and the PCC. It also displays information about the different types of LSPs on the PCC, and the number of LSPs provisioned by the connected PCEs and delegated to them.

PCE1 is the main active PCE and has one PCE-initiated LSP that has been automatically delegated to it by the PCC.

Verifying PCE1 Status

Purpose Verify the status of the main active stateful PCE.

Action From operational mode, run the **show path-computation-client active-pce detail** command.

```

user@PCC# show path-computation-client active-pce
PCE PCE1
-----
General
  IP address           : 192.168.69.58
  Priority              : 0
  PCE status           : PCE_STATE_UP
  Session type         : PCE_TYPE_STATEFULACTIVE
  LSP provisioning allowed : On
  LSP cleanup timer    : 30 [s]
  PCE-mastership       : main
  Max unknown messages : 5
  Keepalives received  : 0
  Keepalives sent      : 0
  Dead timer           : 0 [s]
  Elapsed as main current : 1 [s]
  Elapsed as main total : 446380 [s]
  Unknown msgs/min rate : 0
  Session failures     : 2198
  Corrupted messages   : 0
  Delegation timeout set : 30
  Delegation timeout in : 0 [s]
  Delegation failures   : 0
  Connection down      : 167092 [s]

Counters
  PCReqs               Total: 0          last 5min: 0          last hour: 0
  PCReps               Total: 0          last 5min: 0          last hour: 0
  PCRpts              Total: 5          last 5min: 5          last hour: 5
  PCUpdates            Total: 0          last 5min: 0          last hour: 0
  PCCreates            Total: 1          last 5min: 1          last hour: 1

Timers
  Local Keepalive timer: 30 [s] Dead timer: 120 [s] LSP cleanup timer:
30 [s]
  Remote Keepalive timer: 0 [s] Dead timer: 0 [s] LSP cleanup timer:
- [s]

Errors
  PCErr-recv
  PCErr-sent
  PCE-PCC-NTFS
  PCC-PCE-NTFS

```

Meaning The output displays information about the current active stateful PCE to which the PCC is connected. The **PCE status** output field indicates the current status of the PCEP session between a PCE and PCC.

For PCE1, the status of the PCEP session is **PCE_STATE_UP**, which indicates that the PCEP session has been established with the PCC.

Verifying the PCE-Initiated LSP Status When the LSP Is Externally Provisioned

Purpose Verify the status of the PCE-initiated LSP.

Action From operational mode, run the **show mpls lsp externally-provisioned detail** command.

```
user@PCC# show mpls lsp externally-provisioned detail
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.101.10
  From: 10.0.102.9, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: lsp15
  ActivePath: path1 (primary)
  Link protection desired
  LSPTYPE: Externally Provisioned, Penultimate hop popping
  LSP Control Status: Externally controlled
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary path1 State: Up
    Priorities: 7 0
    Bandwidth: 8Mbps
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 3)
    10.0.102.10 S 10.0.101.9 S
    Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node
    10=SoftPreempt 20=Node-ID):
    10.0.102.10 S 10.0.101.9 S
```

Meaning In the output, the **LSPTYPE** output field shows that the LSP is externally provisioned.

The PCEP session between PCC and PCE1 is up, and the PCC receives the following PCE-initiated LSP parameters:

- ERO (path)—10.0.102.10 and 10.0.101.9
- Bandwidth—8 Mbps
- Priority—7 0 (setup and hold values)

Related Documentation

- [Support of the Path Computation Element Protocol for RSVP-TE Overview on page 874](#)
- [Example: Configuring the Path Computation Element Protocol for MPLS RSVP-TE on page 891](#)
- [Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol for MPLS RSVP-TE with Support of PCE-Initiated LSPs on page 915](#)

Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol for MPLS RSVP-TE with Support of PCE-Initiated LSPs

You can configure a Path Computation Client (PCC) with the capability of supporting dynamically created label switched paths (LSPs) from a centralized external path computing entity. A stateful Path Computaiton Element (PCE) can be used to perform external path computation and generate dynamic LSPs when there is an increase in demand.

A PCC creates the PCE-initiated LSP using the PCE-provided LSP parameters, or parameters from a pre-configured LSP template when the PCE does not provision the LSP, and automatically delegates the PCE-initiated LSP to the respective PCE. As a result, for PCE-initiated LSPs, there is no need for a locally configured LSP on the PCC.

A CLI-controlled LSP, PCE-controlled LSP, and PCE-initiated LSP can coexist with each other on a PCC.

Before you begin:

- Configure the device interfaces.
- Configure MPLS and RSVP-TE.
- Configure OSPF or any other IGP protocol.

To configure PCC to support PCE-initiated LSPs, complete the following tasks:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@PCC# edit protocols pcep
```

2. Specify the number of messages per minute that the PCC can receive at maximum.

```
[edit protocols pcep]
user@PCC# set message-rate-limit messages-per-minute
```

3. Specify the number of externally provisioned label switched paths (LSPs) over all connected PCEs that the PCC can accept at maximum.

```
[edit protocols pcep]
user@PCC# set max-provisioned-lsps max-count
```

4. Specify the unique user defined ID for the connected PCE to configure the PCE parameters.

```
[edit protocols pcep]
user@PCC# edit pce pce-id
```

5. Specify the amount of time (in seconds) that the PCC must wait before returning control of LSPs to the routing protocol process after a PCEP session is disconnected.

```
[edit protocols pcep pce pce-id]
```

```
user@PCC# set delegation-cleanup-timeout seconds
```

6. Specify the IPv4 address of the PCE to connect with.

```
[edit protocols pcep pce pce-id]  
user@PCC# set destination-ipv4-address ipv4-address
```

7. Specify the TCP port number that the PCE is using

```
[edit protocols pcep pce pce-id]  
user@PCC# set destination-port port-number
```

The value can range from 1 through 65535 and the default value is 4189.

8. Specify the amount of time (in seconds) that the PCC must wait before deleting any non-delegated PCE-initiated LSPs from the failed PCE after a PCEP session terminates.

```
[edit protocols pcep pce pce-id]  
user@PCC# set lsp-cleanup-timer seconds
```

9. Configure the PCC to accept SPs that are externally provisioned by connected PCEs. By default, the PCC rejects PCE-initiated LSPs.

```
[edit protocols pcep pce pce-id]  
user@PCC# set lsp-provisioning
```

10. Specify the number of unknown messages per minute that the PCC can receive at maximum after which the PCEP session is closed.

```
[edit protocols pcep pce pce-id]  
user@PCC# set max-unknown-messages messages-per-minute
```

The value can range from 1 through 16384, and the default value is 0 (disabled or no limit).

11. Specify the number of unknown requests per minute that the PCC can receive at maximum after which the PCEP session is terminated.

```
[edit protocols pcep pce pce-id]  
user@PCC# set max-unknown-requests requests-per-minute
```

The value can range from 0 through 16384, and the default value is 5. A value of 0 disables this statement.

12. Configure the PCE type.

```
[edit protocols pcep pce pce-id]  
user@PCC# set pce-type active stateful
```

13. Specify the amount of time (in seconds) that the PCC must wait for a reply before resending a request.

```
[edit protocols pcep pce pce-id]  
user@PCC# set request-timer seconds
```

The value can range from 0 through 65535 seconds.

14. Verify and commit the configuration.

```
user@PCC# show
user@PCC# commit
```

Sample Output

```
[edit]
user@PCC# edit protocols pcep

[edit protocols pcep]
user@PCC# set message-rate-limit 50

[edit protocols pcep]
user@PCC# set max-provisioned-lsps 16000

[edit protocols pcep]
user@PCC# edit pce PCE

[edit protocols pcep pce PCE]
user@PCC# set delegation-cleanup-timeout 20

[edit protocols pcep pce PCE]
user@PCC# set destination-ipv4-address 192.168.69.58

[edit protocols pcep pce PCE]
user@PCC# set destination-port 4189

[edit protocols pcep pce PCE]
user@PCC# set lsp-cleanup-timer 50

[edit protocols pcep pce PCE]
user@PCC# set lsp-provisioning

[edit protocols pcep pce PCE]
user@PCC# set max-unknown-messages 5

[edit protocols pcep pce PCE]
user@PCC# set max-unknown-requests 5

[edit protocols pcep pce PCE]
user@PCC# set request-timer 50

[edit protocols pcep pce PCE]
user@PCC# up

[edit protocols pcep]
user@PCC# show
message-rate-limit 50;
max-provisioned-lsps 16000;
pce PCE {
    destination-ipv4-address 192.168.69.58;
    destination-port 4189;
    lsp-provisioning;
    lsp-cleanup-timer 50;
    request-timer 50;
    max-unknown-requests 5;
    max-unknown-messages 5;
```

```
    delegation-cleanup-timeout 20;
}
```

```
[edit protocols pcep]
user@PCC# commit
commit complete
```

**Related
Documentation**

- [Support of the Path Computation Element Protocol for RSVP-TE Overview on page 874](#)
- [Example: Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol for MPLS RSVP-TE with Support of PCE-Initiated LSPs on page 905](#)
- [pcep on page 1826](#)

Example: Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol for MPLS RSVP-TE with Support for PCE-Controlled Point-to-Multipoint LSPs

This example shows how to configure the Path Computation Client (PCC) with the capability of reporting point-to-multipoint traffic engineered label-switched paths (TE LSPs) to a Path Computation Element (PCE).

- [Requirements on page 918](#)
- [Overview on page 918](#)
- [Configuration on page 919](#)
- [Verification on page 930](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Three routers that can be a combination of ACX Series, M Series, MX Series, or T Series routers.
- One virtual machine configured with Virtual Route Reflector (VRR) feature.
- A TCP connection to an external stateful PCE from the VRR.
- Junos OS Release 16.1 or later running on the PCC.

Before you begin:

- Configure the device interfaces.
- Configure MPLS and RSVP-TE.
- Configure OSPF or any other IGP protocol.

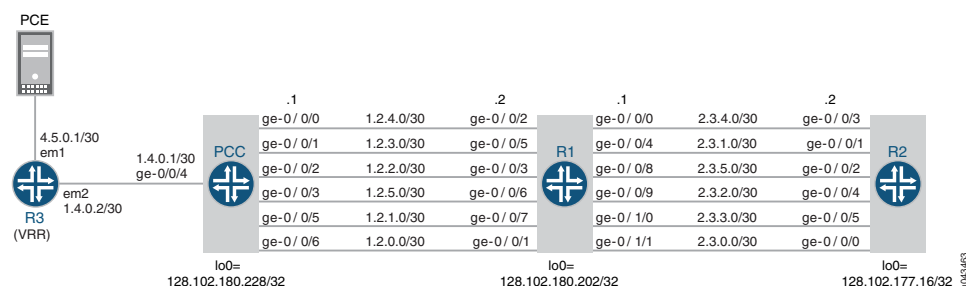
Overview

After a PCEP session is established between a PCE and a PCC, the PCC reports all the LSPs in the system to the PCE for LSP state synchronization. This includes PCC-controlled, PCE-delegated, and PCE-initiated point-to-point LSPs. Starting with Junos OS Release 15.1F6 and 16.1R1, this capability is extended to report point-to-multipoint LSPs as well.

By default, PCE control of point-to-multipoint LSPs is not supported on a PCC. To add this capability, include the **p2mp-lsp-report-capability** statement at the **[edit protocols pcep pce pce-name]** or **[edit protocols pcep pce-group group-id]** hierarchy levels.

Topology

Figure 93: Example PCE-Controlled Point-to-Multipoint LSPs



In this example, PCC is the ingress router, Router R1 is the transit router, and Router R2 is the egress router. PCC is connected to a Virtual Route Reflector (VRR) that is connected to a PCE. There are many point-to-multipoint interfaces between PCC, Router R1, and Router R2.

The reporting of point-to-multipoint LSPs is executed as follows:

1. If Router PCC is configured with point-to-point and point-to-multipoint LSPs without the support for point-to-multipoint reporting capability, only the point-to-point LSPs are reported to the connected PCE. By default, a PCC does not support point-to-multipoint LSP reporting capability.
2. When Router PCC is configured with point-to-multipoint LSP reporting capability, PCC first advertises this capability to PCE through a report message.
3. By default, a PCE provides support for point-to-multipoint LSP capability. On receiving the PCC's advertisement for point-to-multipoint LSP capability, the PCE in return advertises its capability to the PCC.
4. On receiving the PCE's advertisement of the point-to-multipoint capability, PCC reports all branches of point-to-multipoint LSPs to the PCE using the update message.
5. Once all the LSPs are reported to the PCE, LSP state is synchronized between the PCE and PCC.

Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, and then copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level.

```
PCC    set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.4.1/30
      set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
      set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.3.1/30
      set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
      set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.2.1/30
      set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
      set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.5.1/30
      set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
      set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family inet address 1.4.0.1/30
      set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family mpls
      set interfaces ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.1.1/30
      set interfaces ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family mpls
      set interfaces ge-0/0/6 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.0.1/30
      set interfaces ge-0/0/6 unit 0 family mpls
      set routing-options autonomous-system 100
      set protocols rsvp interface all
      set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
      set protocols mpls lsp-external-controller pccd pce-controlled-lsp
        pcc_delegated_no_cspf_* label-switched-path-template lsp_template_no_cspf
      set protocols mpls lsp-external-controller pccd pce-controlled-lsp
        pce_initiated_no_ero_no_cspf_* label-switched-path-template lsp_template_no_cspf
      set protocols mpls lsp-external-controller pccd pce-controlled-lsp
        pce_initiated_loose_ero_no_cspf_* label-switched-path-template lsp_template_no_cspf
      set protocols mpls traffic-engineering database import policy TE
      set protocols mpls admin-groups violet 1
      set protocols mpls admin-groups indigo 2
      set protocols mpls admin-groups blue 3
      set protocols mpls admin-groups green 4
      set protocols mpls admin-groups yellow 5
      set protocols mpls admin-groups orange 6
      set protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp_template_no_cspf template
      set protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp_template_no_cspf no-cspf
      set protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp1-pcc to 128.102.177.16
      set protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp2-pcc to 128.102.177.16
      set protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp2-pcc lsp-external-controller pccd
      set protocols mpls path loose-path 1.2.3.2 loose
      set protocols mpls path strict-path 1.2.3.2 strict
      set protocols mpls path strict-path 2.3.3.2 strict
      set protocols mpls path path-B
      set protocols mpls path path-C
      set protocols mpls interface all
      set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/6.0 admin-group violet
      set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/5.0 admin-group indigo
      set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0 admin-group blue
      set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0 admin-group green
      set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0 admin-group yellow
      set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/3.0 admin-group orange
      set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
      set protocols bgp group northstar type internal
      set protocols bgp group northstar local-address 128.102.180.228
      set protocols bgp group northstar family traffic-engineering unicast
      set protocols bgp group northstar export TE
      set protocols bgp group northstar neighbor 128.102.180.215
      set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
      set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
      set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/6.0
```

```

set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/5.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/4.0 interface-type p2p
set protocols pcep pce pce1 local-address 10.102.180.228
set protocols pcep pce pce1 destination-ipv4-address 10.102.180.246
set protocols pcep pce pce1 destination-port 4189
set protocols pcep pce pce1 pce-type active
set protocols pcep pce pce1 pce-type stateful
set protocols pcep pce pce1 lsp-provisioning
set protocols pcep pce pce1 lsp-cleanup-timer 0
set protocols pcep pce pce1 delegation-cleanup-timeout 60
set protocols pcep pce pce1 p2mp-lsp-report-capability
set policy-options policy-statement TE term 1 from family traffic-engineering
set policy-options policy-statement TE term 1 then accept

```

```

R1  set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 2.3.4.1/30
    set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
    set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.0.2/30
    set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
    set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.4.2/30
    set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
    set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.2.2/30
    set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
    set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family inet address 2.3.1.1/30
    set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family mpls
    set interfaces ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.3.2/30
    set interfaces ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family mpls
    set interfaces ge-0/0/6 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.5.2/30
    set interfaces ge-0/0/6 unit 0 family mpls
    set interfaces ge-0/0/7 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.1.2/30
    set interfaces ge-0/0/7 unit 0 family mpls
    set interfaces ge-0/0/8 unit 0 family inet address 2.3.5.1/30
    set interfaces ge-0/0/8 unit 0 family mpls
    set interfaces ge-0/0/9 unit 0 family inet address 2.3.2.1/30
    set interfaces ge-0/0/9 unit 0 family mpls
    set interfaces ge-0/1/0 unit 0 family inet address 2.3.3.1/30
    set interfaces ge-0/1/0 unit 0 family mpls
    set interfaces ge-0/1/1 unit 0 family inet address 2.3.0.1/30
    set interfaces ge-0/1/1 unit 0 family mpls
    set protocols rsvp interface all
    set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
    set protocols mpls admin-groups violet 1
    set protocols mpls admin-groups indigo 2
    set protocols mpls admin-groups blue 3
    set protocols mpls admin-groups green 4
    set protocols mpls admin-groups yellow 5
    set protocols mpls admin-groups orange 6
    set protocols mpls interface all
    set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
    set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0 admin-group violet
    set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/7.0 admin-group indigo
    set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/3.0 admin-group blue

```

```

set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/5.0 admin-group green
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0 admin-group yellow
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/6.0 admin-group orange
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/1/1.0 admin-group violet
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/4.0 admin-group indigo
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/9.0 admin-group blue
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/1/0.0 admin-group green
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0 admin-group yellow
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/8.0 admin-group orange
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/7.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/5.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/6.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/1/1.0

```

```

R2 set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 2.3.0.2/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 2.3.1.2/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 2.3.5.2/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 2.3.4.2/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family inet address 2.3.2.2/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 2.3.3.2/30
set interfaces ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family mpls
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls admin-groups violet 1
set protocols mpls admin-groups indigo 2
set protocols mpls admin-groups blue 3
set protocols mpls admin-groups green 4
set protocols mpls admin-groups yellow 5
set protocols mpls admin-groups orange 6
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0 admin-group violet
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0 admin-group indigo
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/4.0 admin-group blue
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/5.0 admin-group green
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/3.0 admin-group yellow
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0 admin-group orange
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/4.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/5.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive

```

```

R3    set interfaces em0 unit 0 family inet address 10.102.180.215/19
      set interfaces em1 unit 0 family inet address 4.5.0.1/30
      set interfaces em2 unit 0 family inet address 1.4.0.2/30
      set interfaces em2 unit 0 family mpls
      set routing-options router-id 128.102.180.215
      set routing-options autonomous-system 100
      set protocols topology-export
      set protocols rsvp interface all
      set protocols mpls lsp-external-controller pccd
      set protocols mpls traffic-engineering database import igp-topology
      set protocols mpls traffic-engineering database import policy TE
      set protocols mpls interface all
      set protocols bgp group northstar type internal
      set protocols bgp group northstar local-address 128.102.180.215
      set protocols bgp group northstar family traffic-engineering unicast
      set protocols bgp group northstar neighbor 128.102.180.228
      set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
      set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface em2.0 interface-type p2p
      set policy-options policy-statement TE from family traffic-engineering
      set policy-options policy-statement TE then accept

```

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires you to navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode*.

To configure the PCC router:

1. Configure the interfaces of Router PCC. To enable MPLS, include the protocol family on the interface so that the interface does not discard incoming MPLS traffic.

[edit interfaces]

```
user@PCC# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.4.1/30
```

```
user@PCC# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
```

```
user@PCC# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.3.1/30
```

```
user@PCC# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
```

```
user@PCC# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.2.1/30
```

```
user@PCC# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
```

```
user@PCC# set ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.5.1/30
```

```
user@PCC# set ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
```

```
user@PCC# set ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family inet address 1.4.0.1/30
```

```
user@PCC# set ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family mpls
```

```
user@PCC# set ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.1.1/30
```

```
user@PCC# set ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family mpls
```

```
user@PCC# set ge-0/0/6 unit 0 family inet address 1.2.0.1/30
```

```
user@PCC# set ge-0/0/6 unit 0 family mpls
```

2. Configure the autonomous system number for Router PCC.

```
[edit routing-options]  
user@PCC# set autonomous-system 100
```
3. Enable RSVP on all interfaces of Router PCC, excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]  
user@PCC# set rsvp interface all  
user@PCC# set rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
```
4. Enable MPLS on all the interfaces of Router PCC, excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]  
user@PCC# set mpls interface all  
user@PCC# set mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
```
5. Configure a dynamic LSP and disable automatic path computation for the LSP.

```
[edit protocols]  
user@PCC# set mpls label-switched-path lsp_template_no_cspf template  
user@PCC# set mpls label-switched-path lsp_template_no_cspf no-cspf
```
6. Configure point-to-multipoint LSPs and define external path computing entity for the LSP.

```
[edit protocols]  
user@PCC# set mpls label-switched-path lsp1-pcc to 128.102.177.16  
user@PCC# set mpls label-switched-path lsp2-pcc to 128.102.177.16  
user@PCC# set mpls label-switched-path lsp2-pcc lsp-external-controller pccd
```
7. Enable external path computing for the MPLS LSPs and assign a template for externally provisioned LSPs.

```
[edit protocols]  
user@PCC# set mpls lsp-external-controller pccd pce-controlled-lsp  
pcc_delegated_no_cspf_* label-switched-path-template lsp_template_no_cspf  
user@PCC# set mpls lsp-external-controller pccd pce-controlled-lsp  
pce_initiated_no_ero_no_cspf_* label-switched-path-template  
lsp_template_no_cspf  
user@PCC# set mpls lsp-external-controller pccd pce-controlled-lsp  
pce_initiated_loose_ero_no_cspf_* label-switched-path-template  
lsp_template_no_cspf
```
8. Configure the LSPs that have local control and are overridden by the PCE-provided LSP parameters.

```
[edit protocols]  
user@PCC# set mpls path loose-path 1.2.3.2 loose  
user@PCC# set mpls path strict-path 1.2.3.2 strict  
user@PCC# set mpls path strict-path 2.3.3.2 strict  
user@PCC# set mpls path path-B  
user@PCC# set mpls path path-C
```

9. Configure MPLS administrative group policies for constrained-path LSP computation.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PCC# set mpls admin-groups violet 1
user@PCC# set mpls admin-groups indigo 2
user@PCC# set mpls admin-groups blue 3
user@PCC# set mpls admin-groups green 4
user@PCC# set mpls admin-groups yellow 5
user@PCC# set mpls admin-groups orange 6
```

10. Assign the configured administrative group policies to Router PCC interfaces.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PCC# set mpls interface ge-0/0/6.0 admin-group violet
user@PCC# set mpls interface ge-0/0/5.0 admin-group indigo
user@PCC# set mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0 admin-group blue
user@PCC# set mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0 admin-group green
user@PCC# set mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0 admin-group yellow
user@PCC# set mpls interface ge-0/0/3.0 admin-group orange
```

11. Configure a traffic engineering database (TED) import policy.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PCC# set mpls traffic-engineering database import policy TE
```

12. Configure a BGP internal group.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PCC# set bgp group northstar type internal
user@PCC# set bgp group northstar local-address 128.102.180.228
user@PCC# set bgp group northstar neighbor 128.102.180.215
```

13. Configure traffic engineering for BGP and assign the export policy.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PCC# set bgp group northstar family traffic-engineering unicast
user@PCC# set bgp group northstar export TE
```

14. Configure OSPF area 0 on all the point-to-multipoint interfaces of Router PCC.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PCC# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
user@PCC# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/6.0
user@PCC# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/5.0
user@PCC# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@PCC# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@PCC# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/0.0
user@PCC# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/3.0
```

15. Configure OSPF area 0 on the point-to-point interface of Router PCC.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PCC# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/4.0 interface-type p2p
```

16. Enable traffic engineering for OSPF.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PCC# set ospf traffic-engineering
```
17. Define the PCE that Router PCC connects to, and configure the the PCE parameters.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PCC# set pcep pce pce1 local-address 10.102.180.228
user@PCC# set pcep pce pce1 destination-ipv4-address 10.102.180.246
user@PCC# set pcep pce pce1 destination-port 4189
user@PCC# set pcep pce pce1 pce-type active
user@PCC# set pcep pce pce1 pce-type stateful
user@PCC# set pcep pce pce1 lsp-provisioning
user@PCC# set pcep pce pce1 lsp-cleanup-timer 0
user@PCC# set pcep pce pce1 delegation-cleanup-timeout 60
```
18. Configure Router PCC to enable point-to-multipoint LSP capability for external path computing.

```
[edit protocols]
set pcep pce pce1 p2mp-lsp-report-capability
```
19. Configure the traffic engineering policy.

```
[edit policy-options]
user@PCC# set policy-statement TE term 1 from family traffic-engineering
user@PCC# set policy-statement TE term 1 then accept
```

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces** and **show protocols** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@PCC# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 1.2.4.1/30;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-0/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 1.2.3.1/30;
    }
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-0/0/2 {
```

```

    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 1.2.2.1/30;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  ge-0/0/3 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 1.2.5.1/30;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  ge-0/0/4 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 1.4.0.1/30;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  ge-0/0/5 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 1.2.1.1/30;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  ge-0/0/6 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 1.2.0.1/30;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
}

user@PCC# show protocols
rsvp {
  interface all;
  interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
  }
}
mpls {
  lsp-external-controller pccd {
    pce-controlled-lsp pcc_delegated_no_cspf_* {
      label-switched-path-template {
        lsp_template_no_cspf;
      }
    }
    pce-controlled-lsp pce_initiated_no_ero_no_cspf_* {
      label-switched-path-template {

```

```
        lsp_template_no_cspf;
    }
}
pce-controlled-lsp pce_initiated_loose_ero_no_cspf_* {
    label-switched-path-template {
        lsp_template_no_cspf;
    }
}
}
traffic-engineering {
    database {
        import {
            policy TE;
        }
    }
}
}
admin-groups {
    violet 1;
    indigo 2;
    blue 3;
    green 4;
    yellow 5;
    orange 6;
}
label-switched-path lsp_template_no_cspf {
    template;
    no-cspf;
}
label-switched-path lsp1-pcc {
    to 128.102.177.16;
}
label-switched-path lsp2-pcc {
    to 128.102.177.16;
    lsp-external-controller pccd;
}
path loose-path {
    1.2.3.2 loose;
}
path strict-path {
    1.2.3.2 strict;
    2.3.3.2 strict;
}
path path-B;
path path-C;
interface all;
interface ge-0/0/6.0 {
    admin-group violet;
}
interface ge-0/0/5.0 {
    admin-group indigo;
}
interface ge-0/0/2.0 {
    admin-group blue;
}
interface ge-0/0/1.0 {
    admin-group green;
```

```
}
interface ge-0/0/0.0 {
  admin-group yellow;
}
interface ge-0/0/3.0 {
  admin-group orange;
}
interface fxp0.0 {
  disable;
}
}
bgp {
  group northstar {
    type internal;
    local-address 128.102.180.228;
    family traffic-engineering {
      unicast;
    }
    export TE;
    neighbor 128.102.180.215;
  }
}
ospf {
  traffic-engineering;
  area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface lo0.0;
    interface ge-0/0/6.0;
    interface ge-0/0/5.0;
    interface ge-0/0/2.0;
    interface ge-0/0/1.0;
    interface ge-0/0/0.0;
    interface ge-0/0/3.0;
    interface ge-0/0/4.0 {
      interface-type p2p;
    }
  }
}
pcep {
  pce pcel {
    local-address 10.102.180.228;
    destination-ipv4-address 10.102.180.246;
    destination-port 4189;
    pce-type active stateful;
    lsp-provisioning;
    lsp-cleanup-timer 0;
    delegation-cleanup-timeout 60;
    p2mp-lsp-report-capability;
  }
}
```

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- [Verifying LSP Configuration on the PCC on page 930](#)
- [Verifying PCE Configuration on the PCC on page 933](#)

Verifying LSP Configuration on the PCC

Purpose Verify the LSP type and running state of the point-to-multipoint LSP.

Action From operational mode, run the **show mpls lsp extensive** command.

```

user@PCC> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 2 sessions

128.102.177.16
  From: 128.102.180.228, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: lsp1-pcc
  ActivePath: (primary)
  LSPtype: Static Configured, Penultimate hop popping
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary                               State: Up
    Priorities: 7 0
    SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 2)
1.2.1.2 S 2.3.0.2 S
  Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt
20=Node-ID):
    1.2.1.2 2.3.0.2
    6 Jul 12 14:44:10.620 Selected as active path
    5 Jul 12 14:44:10.617 Record Route: 1.2.1.2 2.3.0.2
    4 Jul 12 14:44:10.615 Up
    3 Jul 12 14:44:10.175 Originate Call
    2 Jul 12 14:44:10.174 CSPF: computation result accepted 1.2.1.2 2.3.0.2
    1 Jul 12 14:43:41.442 CSPF failed: no route toward 128.102.177.16[2 times]
  Created: Tue Jul 12 14:42:43 2016

128.102.177.16
  From: 128.102.180.228, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: lsp2-pcc
  ActivePath: (primary)
  LSPtype: Externally controlled - static configured, Penultimate hop popping
  LSP Control Status: Externally controlled
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary                               State: Up
    Priorities: 7 0
    External Path CSPF Status: external
    SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
    Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt
20=Node-ID):
    1.2.4.2 2.3.0.2
    50 Jul 12 14:50:14.699 EXTCTRL LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP
status
    49 Jul 12 14:50:14.698 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains:
signalled bw 0 req BW 0 admin group(exclude 0 include any 0 include all 0)
priority setup 7 hold 0
    48 Jul 12 14:49:27.859 EXTCTRL LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP
status
    47 Jul 12 14:49:27.859 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains:
signalled bw 0 req BW 0 admin group(exclude 0 include any 0 include all 0)
priority setup 7 hold 0
    46 Jul 12 14:49:27.858 EXTCTRL LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP
status
    45 Jul 12 14:49:27.858 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains:
signalled bw 0 req BW 0 admin group(exclude 0 include any 0 include all 0)
priority setup 7 hold 0
    44 Jul 12 14:49:27.858 EXTCTRL_LSP: Control status became external
    43 Jul 12 14:49:03.746 EXTCTRL_LSP: Control status became local
    42 Jul 12 14:46:52.367 EXTCTRL LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP
status

```

```
41 Jul 12 14:46:52.367 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains:
    signalled bw 0 req BW 0 admin group(exclude 0 include any 0 include all 0)
    priority setup 7 hold 0
40 Jul 12 14:46:52.367 EXTCTRL LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP
status
39 Jul 12 14:46:52.366 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains:
    signalled bw 0 req BW 0 admin group(exclude 0 include any 0 include all 0)
    priority setup 7 hold 0
38 Jul 12 14:46:52.366 EXTCTRL_LSP: Control status became external
37 Jul 12 14:46:41.584 Selected as active path
36 Jul 12 14:46:41.565 Record Route: 1.2.4.2 2.3.0.2
35 Jul 12 14:46:41.565 Up
34 Jul 12 14:46:41.374 EXTCTRL_LSP: Applying local parameters with this
signalling attempt
33 Jul 12 14:46:41.374 Originate Call
32 Jul 12 14:46:41.374 CSPF: computation result accepted 1.2.4.2 2.3.0.2
31 Jul 12 14:46:28.254 EXTCTRL_LSP: Control status became local
30 Jul 12 14:46:12.494 EXTCTRL LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP
status
29 Jul 12 14:46:12.494 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains:
    signalled bw 0 req BW 0 admin group(exclude 0 include any 0 include all 0)
    priority setup 7 hold 0
28 Jul 12 14:45:43.164 EXTCTRL LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP
status
27 Jul 12 14:45:43.164 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains:
    signalled bw 0 req BW 0 admin group(exclude 0 include any 0 include all 0)
    priority setup 7 hold 0
26 Jul 12 14:45:13.424 EXTCTRL LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP
status
25 Jul 12 14:45:13.423 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains:
    signalled bw 0 req BW 0 admin group(exclude 0 include any 0 include all 0)
    priority setup 7 hold 0
24 Jul 12 14:44:44.774 EXTCTRL LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP
status
23 Jul 12 14:44:44.773 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains:
    signalled bw 0 req BW 0 admin group(exclude 0 include any 0 include all 0)
    priority setup 7 hold 0
22 Jul 12 14:44:15.053 EXTCTRL LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP
status
21 Jul 12 14:44:15.053 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains:
    signalled bw 0 req BW 0 admin group(exclude 0 include any 0 include all 0)
    priority setup 7 hold 0
20 Jul 12 14:43:45.705 EXTCTRL LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP
status
19 Jul 12 14:43:45.705 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains:
    signalled bw 0 req BW 0 admin group(exclude 0 include any 0 include all 0)
    priority setup 7 hold 0
18 Jul 12 14:43:45.705 EXTCTRL LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP
status
17 Jul 12 14:43:45.705 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains:
    signalled bw 0 req BW 0 admin group(exclude 0 include any 0 include all 0)
    priority setup 7 hold 0
16 Jul 12 14:43:45.705 EXTCTRL_LSP: Control status became external
15 Jul 12 14:43:42.398 CSPF failed: no route toward 128.102.177.16
14 Jul 12 14:43:13.009 EXTCTRL_LSP: Control status became local
13 Jul 12 14:43:13.009 EXTCTRL LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP
status
12 Jul 12 14:43:13.008 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains:
    signalled bw 0 req BW 0 admin group(exclude 0 include any 0 include all 0)
    priority setup 7 hold 0
11 Jul 12 14:42:43.343 EXTCTRL LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP
```

```

status
  10 Jul 12 14:42:43.343 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains:
    signalled bw 0 req BW 0 admin group(exclude 0 include any 0 include all 0)
  priority setup 7 hold 0
  9 Jul 12 14:42:43.343 EXTCTRL LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP
status
  8 Jul 12 14:42:43.343 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains:
    signalled bw 0 req BW 0 admin group(exclude 0 include any 0 include all 0)
  priority setup 7 hold 0
  7 Jul 12 14:42:43.342 EXTCTRL LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP
status
  6 Jul 12 14:42:43.342 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains:
    signalled bw 0 req BW 0 admin group(exclude 0 include any 0 include all 0)
  priority setup 7 hold 0
  5 Jul 12 14:42:43.341 EXTCTRL_LSP: Control status became external
  4 Jul 12 14:42:43.337 EXTCTRL_LSP: Control status became local
  3 Jul 12 14:42:43.323 EXTCTRL LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP
status
  2 Jul 12 14:42:43.323 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains:
    signalled bw 0 req BW 0 admin group(exclude 0 include any 0 include all 0)
  priority setup 7 hold 0
  1 Jul 12 14:42:43.258 EXTCTRL LSP: Awaiting external controller connection
    Created: Tue Jul 12 14:42:43 2016
Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

Meaning The output displays the lsp2-pcc LSP as the PCE-controlled LSP.

Verifying PCE Configuration on the PCC

Purpose Verify the PCE parameters configuration and PCE state.

Action From operational mode, run the **show path-computation-client active-pce** command.

```

user@PCC> show path-computation-client active-pce
PCE pce1
-----
General
  PCE IP address       : 10.102.180.246
  Local IP address     : 10.102.180.228
  Priority              : 0
  PCE status           : PCE_STATE_UP
  Session type         : PCE_TYPE_STATEFULACTIVE
  LSP provisioning allowed : On
  P2MP LSP report allowed : On
  P2MP LSP update allowed : Off
  P2MP LSP init allowed  : Off
  PCE-mastership       : main

Counters
  PCReqs               Total: 0          last 5min: 0          last hour: 0
  PCReps               Total: 0          last 5min: 0          last hour: 0
  PCRpts               Total: 12         last 5min: 0          last hour:
12
  PCUpdates            Total: 1          last 5min: 0          last hour: 1
  PCCreates            Total: 0          last 5min: 0          last hour: 0

Timers
  Local Keepalive timer: 30 [s] Dead timer: 120 [s] LSP cleanup timer:
0 [s]
  Remote Keepalive timer: 30 [s] Dead timer: 120 [s] LSP cleanup timer:
0 [s]

Errors
  PCErr-recv
  PCErr-sent
      Type: 1          Value: 2          Count: 1
  PCE-PCC-NTFS
  PCC-PCE-NTFS

```

Meaning The output displays the active PCE that Router PCC is connected to, and the pce1 PCE parameters and state.

Related Documentation

- [Support of the Path Computation Element Protocol for RSVP-TE Overview on page 874](#)

CHAPTER 23

Configuring PCEP for SPRING-TE

- [Support of SPRING-TE for the Path Computation Element Protocol Overview on page 935](#)
- [Example: Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol for SPRING-TE LSPs on page 939](#)

Support of SPRING-TE for the Path Computation Element Protocol Overview

The traffic engineering (TE) capabilities of Source Packet Routing in Networking (SPRING) are supported in the Path Computation Element Protocol (PCEP) implementation of Junos OS. With this support, the advantages of SPRING are extended to the label-switched paths (LSPs) initiated by a Path Computation Element (PCE), augmenting the benefits of external path computing in an MPLS network. This topic describes the PCEP implementation for SPRING-TE LSPs.

- [SPRING for Traffic Engineering on page 935](#)
- [Junos OS Implementation of PCEP for SPRING-TE LSPs on page 936](#)
- [Configuration of PCEP for SPRING-TE on page 937](#)
- [Limitations and Unsupported Features for PCEP SPRING-TE on page 939](#)

SPRING for Traffic Engineering

Traditionally, RSVP has been used to address traffic engineering problems. RSVP-TE is an extension to RSVP that allows MPLS labels to be generated for prefixes, and at the same time uses the resource reservation capabilities to reserve specific LSPs through the network. Currently, the Junos OS implementation of PCEP uses RSVP-TE. Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2, the PCEP implementation is extended to support SPRING-TE as well.

SPRING can operate over an IPv4 or IPv6 data plane, and supports equal-cost multipath (ECMP). With the IGP extensions built into it, SPRING integrates with the rich multiservice capabilities of MPLS, including Layer 3 VPN (L3VPN), Virtual Private Wire Service (VPWS), Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS), and Ethernet VPN (EVPN).

Some of the high-level components of the SPRING-TE solution are:

- Use of an IGP for advertising link characteristics. This is similar to RSVP-TE.
- Use of CSPF on the ingress device or the PCE.

- Use of an IGP for advertising labels for links.

With SPRING, the ingress device constructs an LSP by stacking the labels of the links that it wants to traverse. The per-link IGP advertisement is combined with label stacking to create source routed LSPs on the ingress, so the transit devices are not aware of the end-to-end LSPs. As a result, there is no per-LSP signaling in SPRING-TE, and the ability to stack per-neighbor labels contributes to the control plane scaling property. This enables creation of LSPs between edge nodes without placing any per-LSP memory requirements on the transit devices. However, the label stacking feature of SPRING-TE results in the management of a large number of labels, which might be difficult for some platforms to support.

Junos OS Implementation of PCEP for SPRING-TE LSPs

The Junos OS implementation of SPRING-TE LSPs for PCEP allows creation of tunnel routes for SPRING-TE LSPs, and using the tunnel routes for placing IP traffic or services. The SPRING-TE LSPs are created by the PCE using the adjacency and node segments.

Junos OS SPRING-TE LSPs cannot be longer than six hops. The PCE computes the path of the SPRING-TE LSP, and provisions the LSP on the Path Computation Client (PCC) using PCEP segment routing (SR) extensions. The PCEP SR extensions are parsed and a tunnel is created on the PCC. Like any other tunnel route, IP traffic and services can be resolved over the tunnel.

The Junos OS implementation of PCEP for SPRING-TE LSPs includes the following components:

- [SPRING-TE Module on page 936](#)
- [Traffic Engineering Database on page 937](#)
- [PCEP Interaction on page 937](#)

SPRING-TE Module

SPRING-TE LSPs are created on the PCC, making the tunnel routes available in the inet.3 routing table. The PCC selects the outgoing interface based on the first network access identifier (NAI) in the source Explicit Route Object (S-ERO). If the PCC receives an S-ERO that does not have labels in it, it rejects the S-ERO. SPRING-TE creates tunnel routes that have their own preference value.

If the path has more than five labels, then the path is unviable. So, any S-ERO that carries more than six hops is rejected. When there are multiple LSPs to the same destination with the same metric, the PCC creates an equal-cost multipath (ECMP) route.

Junos OS supports S-EROs that contain the first hop as a strict hop; there is no support on the PCC to select the outgoing interface based on a loose hop node segment ID. However, the remaining hops can be loose. No specific processing is done for the S-EROs that are beyond the first hop, other than to simply use the label for next-hop creation.

Traffic Engineering Database

After a PCE has provisioned a SPRING-TE LSP for the PCC, a few things can change, such as:

- The label used by a path can change.
- The label used by a path can be withdrawn.
- One of the interfaces traversed by the LSP can go down, which is detected by monitoring IGP advertisements.

The PCC does not react to any of the above changes. The PCC waits for the PCE to process the event, and either re-program the LSP or bring down the LSP, as appropriate. However, when the directly attached interface of a SPRING-TE LSP goes down, that SPRING-TE LSP is not used for tunnel route creation.

PCEP Interaction

The Junos OS implementation of PCEP provides support to process received provisioning type S-ERO objects on the PCC. If the PCC loses connection with the PCE, the SPRING-TE LSPs remain up for 300 seconds, and then get purged out. If the PCE supplies parameters, such as setup priority, that do not apply to SR, the PCC ignores them.

The PCEP interaction with SPRING-TE LSPs is based on the Internet drafts—*draft-ietf-pce-lsp-setup-type-03.txt* and *draft-ietf-pce-segment-routing-06.txt*. The PCEP draft compliance is as follows:

- Support the PCE capability type, length, and value TLV. The maximum service identifier (SID) is set to 5 by default. The **max-sid-depth** statement can be used to control the maximum SID depth advertised.
- Path setup TLV is supported.
- ERO is supported, but loose hop expansion is not supported.
- Only IPv4 node IDs and adjacencies are supported. IPv6 or unnumbered adjacencies are not supported.
- Because the maximum SID depth is always set to five, the metric object is also set to five.



NOTE: The S-ERO objects that do not carry labels are rejected.

Configuration of PCEP for SPRING-TE

Enabling SPRING for PCEP

To enable SPRING for PCEP, you need to configure MPLS and SPRING-TE.



NOTE: PCEP for RSVP-TE cannot be disabled when PCEP for SPRING-TE is enabled.

To enable PCEP for SPRING-TE LSPs, the following configuration must be executed:

1. Enable external path computing capabilities for MPLS. This configuration is required for PCEP for RSVP-TE as well.

```
[edit protocols]
user@host# set mpls lsp-external-controller
```

2. Configure SPRING-TE with external path computing capabilities.

```
[edit protocols]
user@host# set spring-traffic-engineering lsp-external-controller pccd
```

3. Enable SPRING on a PCE.

```
[edit protocols]
user@host# set pcep pce pce1 spring-capability
```

Configuring Maximum SID Depth

The maximum SID depth value for SPRING-TE is set to five by default. The following configuration can be used to control the maximum SID depth that is advertised:

```
[edit protocols]
user@host# set pcep pce pce1 max-sid-depth 5
```

Configuring Preference Value for SPRING-TE

The default preference value of SPRING-TE is eight.

```
[edit protocols]
user@host# set spring-te preference preference-value
```

Configuring SPRING-TE Logging

The following configuration is used to control logging for SPRING-TE LSPs:

```
[edit protocols]
user@host# set spring-te traceoptions file file-name size file-size
user@host# set spring-te traceoptions flag [controller | state | route | general | interface
| all]
```

Viewing SPRING-TE LSPs

The **show spring-te lsp** command displays the SPRING-TE LSPs on the device.

```
show spring-te lsp name lsp-name
show spring-te lsp extensive
```

Limitations and Unsupported Features for PCEP SPRING-TE

The support of SPRING for PCEP does not add any additional performance burden on the system; however, the PCEP SPRING-TE implementation has the following limitations:

- A SPRING-TE LSP is not locally protected on the PCC. When the LSP is over six hops, no other service is provided on the LSP other than to carry plain IP.
- Graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES) and unified ISSU in-service software upgrade are not supported.
- Nonstop active routing (NSR) is not supported.
- IPv6 is not supported.
- Logical systems are not supported.

Related Documentation

- [Example: Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol for SPRING-TE LSPs on page 939](#)

Example: Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol for SPRING-TE LSPs

This example shows how to configure Path Computation Element Protocol (PCEP) for traffic engineered label-switched paths (LSPs) of Source Packet Routing in Networking (SPRING). The advantages of SPRING are leveraged with the benefits of external path computing for efficient traffic engineering.

- [Requirements on page 939](#)
- [Overview on page 940](#)
- [Configuration on page 940](#)
- [Verification on page 946](#)

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Four MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers, where the ingress router is the Path Computation Client (PCC).
- A TCP connection to an external stateful Path Computation Element (PCE) from the PCC.
- Junos OS Release 17.2 or later running on the PCC.

Before you begin:

- Configure the device interfaces.
- Configure MPLS.
- Configure IS-IS.

Overview

Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2, the traffic engineering capabilities of Source Packet Routing in Networking (SPRING) are supported in PCEP sessions for the LSPs initiated by a PCE. Tunnel routes are created in the inet.3 routing table of the PCC corresponding to the SPRING-TE LSPs. Similar to any other tunnel route, the SPRING-TE tunnel routes can be used for resolving indirect next hops for plain IP and service traffic. The SPRING-TE LSPs are created by the PCE for the adjacency and node segments.

The SPRING-TE LSPs can be a maximum of six hops long. The PCE computes the path of the SPRING-TE LSP, and provisions the LSP on the Path Computation Client (PCC) using PCEP segment routing (SR) extensions. Tunnel routes are created in the inet.3 routing table of the PCC corresponding to the SPRING-TE LSPs. Similar to any other tunnel route, the SPRING-TE tunnel routes can be used for resolving indirect next hops for plain IP and service traffic.

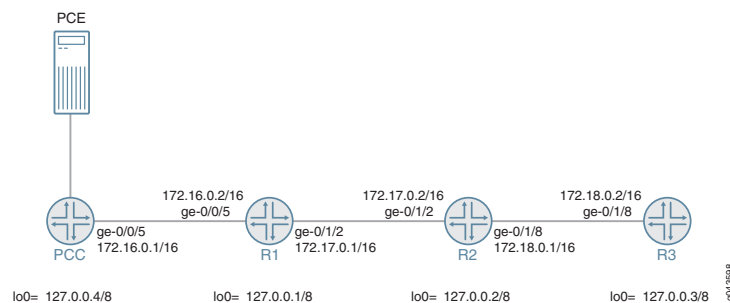
To configure SPRING-TE for PCEP:

- Enable external path computing for MPLS and SPRING-TE at the **[edit protocols]** hierarchy level.
- Enable spring capability for the PCE at the **[edit protocols pcep pce pce]** hierarchy level.

Topology

Figure 94 on page 940 illustrates a sample network topology that has PCE as the external path computing entity, and the PCC as the ingress router that connects to the PCE. Routers R1, R2, and R3 are the other routers in the network. The PCC is enabled with SPRING-TE capability for the PCEP sessions. A static route is configured on the PCC to Router R3 to verify the use of SPRING-TE tunnel routes when routing traffic for the static route.

Figure 94: PCEP for SPRING-TE LSPs



Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them into a text file, remove any line breaks, change any details necessary to match your network configuration, copy and paste the commands into the CLI at the **[edit]** hierarchy level, and then enter **commit** from configuration mode.

```

PCC      set interfaces ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.0.1/16
        set interfaces ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family iso
        set interfaces ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family mpls
        set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.0.0.4/8 primary
        set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0011.0110.0000.0101.00
        set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls
        set routing-options static route 100.1.1.1/32 next-hop 127.0.0.3
        set routing-options router-id 127.0.0.4
        set routing-options autonomous-system 11
        set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
        set protocols rsvp interface all
        set protocols mpls lsp-external-controller pccd
        set protocols mpls interface all
        set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
        set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb start-label 800000
        set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb index-range 4000
        set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment ipv4-index 101
        set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment ipv6-index 11
        set protocols isis level 1 disable
        set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only
        set protocols isis interface all point-to-point
        set protocols isis interface all level 2 metric 10
        set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
        set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
        set protocols spring-traffic-engineering lsp-external-controller pccd
        set protocols pcep pce pce1 local-address 127.0.0.4
        set protocols pcep pce pce1 destination-ipv4-address 10.102.180.232
        set protocols pcep pce pce1 destination-port 4189
        set protocols pcep pce pce1 pce-type active
        set protocols pcep pce pce1 pce-type stateful
        set protocols pcep pce pce1 lsp-provisioning
        set protocols pcep pce pce1 spring-capability

Router R1  set interfaces ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.0.2/16
        set interfaces ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family iso
        set interfaces ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family mpls
        set interfaces ge-0/1/2 unit 0 family inet address 172.17.0.1/16
        set interfaces ge-0/1/2 unit 0 family iso
        set interfaces ge-0/1/2 unit 0 family mpls
        set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.0.0.1/8 primary
        set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0011.0110.0000.0102.00
        set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls
        set routing-options router-id 127.0.0.1
        set routing-options autonomous-system 11
        set protocols rsvp interface all
        set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
        set protocols mpls interface all
        set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
        set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb start-label 800000
        set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb index-range 4000
        set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment ipv4-index 102
        set protocols isis level 1 disable
        set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only
        set protocols isis interface all point-to-point
        set protocols isis interface all level 2 metric 10

```

```
set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
```

```
Router R2    set interfaces ge-0/1/2 unit 0 family inet address 172.17.0.2/16
              set interfaces ge-0/1/2 unit 0 family iso
              set interfaces ge-0/1/2 unit 0 family mpls
              set interfaces ge-0/1/8 unit 0 family inet address 172.18.0.1/16
              set interfaces ge-0/1/8 unit 0 family iso
              set interfaces ge-0/1/8 unit 0 family mpls
              set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.0.0.2/8
              set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0011.0110.0000.0105.00
              set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls
              set routing-options router-id 127.0.0.2
              set routing-options autonomous-system 11
              set protocols rsvp interface all
              set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
              set protocols mpls interface all
              set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
              set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb start-label 800000
              set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb index-range 4000
              set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment ipv4-index 105
              set protocols isis level 1 disable
              set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only
              set protocols isis interface all point-to-point
              set protocols isis interface all level 2 metric 10
              set protocols isis interface all level 1 disable
              set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
              set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
```

```
Router R3    set interfaces ge-0/1/8 unit 0 family inet address 172.18.0.2/16
              set interfaces ge-0/1/8 unit 0 family iso
              set interfaces ge-0/1/8 unit 0 family mpls
              set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.0.0.3/8 primary
              set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0011.0110.0000.0103.00
              set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls
              set routing-options static route 100.1.1.1/32 receive
              set routing-options router-id 127.0.0.3
              set routing-options autonomous-system 11
              set protocols rsvp interface all
              set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
              set protocols mpls interface all
              set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
              set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb start-label 800000
              set protocols isis source-packet-routing srgb index-range 4000
              set protocols isis source-packet-routing node-segment ipv4-index 103
              set protocols isis level 1 disable
              set protocols isis level 2 wide-metrics-only
              set protocols isis interface all point-to-point
              set protocols isis interface all level 2 metric 10
              set protocols isis interface fxp0.0 disable
              set protocols isis interface lo0.0 passive
```

Step-by-Step Procedure The following example requires that you navigate various levels in the configuration hierarchy. For information about navigating the CLI, see *Using the CLI Editor in Configuration Mode* in the *CLI User Guide*.

To configure PCC:

1. Configure the interfaces of the PCC.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@PCC# set ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 172.16.0.1/16
user@PCC# set ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family iso
user@PCC# set ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family mpls

user@PCC# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.0.0.4/8 primary
user@PCC# set lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0011.0110.0000.0101.00
user@PCC# set lo0 unit 0 family mpls
```

2. Configure the router ID and assign an autonomous system number for the PCC.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@PCC# set router-id 127.0.0.4
user@PCC# set autonomous-system 11
```

3. Configure a static route from the PCC to Router R3.

The static route is created for verification purpose only and does not affect the feature functionality.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@PCC# set static route 100.1.1.1/32 next-hop 127.0.0.3
```

4. Configure RSVP on all the interfaces of the PCC, excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PCC# set rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
user@PCC# set rsvp interface all
```

5. Configure MPLS on all the interfaces of the PCC, excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PCC# set mpls interface all
user@PCC# set mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
```

6. Enable external path computing capability for the PCC.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PCC# set mpls lsp-external-controller pccd
```

7. Configure IS-IS level 2 on all the interfaces of the PCC, excluding the management and loopback interfaces.

```
[edit protocols]
```

```
user@PCC# set isis level 1 disable
user@PCC# set isis level 2 wide-metrics-only
user@PCC# set isis interface all point-to-point
user@PCC# set isis interface all level 2 metric 10
user@PCC# set isis interface fxp0.0 disable
user@PCC# set isis interface lo0.0 passive
```

8. Configure Segment routing global block (SRGB) attributes for SPRING.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PCC# set isis source-packet-routing srgb start-label 800000
user@PCC# set isis source-packet-routing srgb index-range 4000
user@PCC# set isis source-packet-routing node-segment ipv4-index 101
user@PCC# set isis source-packet-routing node-segment ipv6-index 11
```

9. Configure SPRING with external path computing capability.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PCC# set spring-traffic-engineering lsp-external-controller pccd
```

10. Configure the PCE parameters and enable provisioning of LSP by the PCE and SPRING capability.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PCC# set pcep pce pce1 local-address 127.0.0.4
user@PCC# set pcep pce pce1 destination-ipv4-address 10.102.180.232
user@PCC# set pcep pce pce1 destination-port 4189
user@PCC# set pcep pce pce1 pce-type active
user@PCC# set pcep pce pce1 pce-type stateful
```

```
user@PCC# set pcep pce pce1 lsp-provisioning
```

```
user@PCC# set pcep pce pce1 spring-capability
```

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show routing-options**, and **show protocols** commands. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@PCC# show interfaces
ge-0/0/5 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 172.16.0.1/16;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
```

```

    family inet {
        address 127.0.0.4/8 {
            primary;
        }
    }
    family iso {
        address 49.0011.0110.0000.0101.00;
    }
    family mpls;
}
}

user@PCC# show routing-options
static {
    route 100.1.1.1/32 next-hop 127.0.0.3;
}
router-id 127.0.0.4;
autonomous-system 11;

user@PCC# show protocols
rsdp {
    interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
    }
    interface all;
}
mpls {
    lsp-external-controller pccd;
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
    }
}
isis {
    source-packet-routing {
        srgb start-label 800000 index-range 4000;
        node-segment {
            ipv4-index 101;
            ipv6-index 11;
        }
    }
    level 1 disable;
    level 2 wide-metrics-only;
    interface all {
        point-to-point;
        level 2 metric 10;
    }
    interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
    }
    interface lo0.0 {
        passive;
    }
}
spring-traffic-engineering {
    lsp-external-controller pccd;
}

```

```
pcep {  
  pce pcel {  
    local-address 127.0.0.4;  
    destination-ipv4-address 10.102.180.232;  
    destination-port 4189;  
    pce-type active stateful;  
    lsp-provisioning;  
    spring-capability;  
  }  
}
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- [Verifying IS-IS Adjacency and Labels on page 946](#)
- [Verifying the Traffic Engineering Database on page 953](#)
- [Verifying SPRING-TE LSPs on page 956](#)
- [Verifying Tunnel Route Creation on page 958](#)
- [Verifying Forwarding Table Entries on page 960](#)
- [Verifying Use of Tunnel Routes for Static Route Forwarding on page 962](#)

Verifying IS-IS Adjacency and Labels

Purpose Verify the IS-IS adjacency and label assignments for interfaces and nodes on the PCC.

Action From operational mode, run the **show isis adjacency extensive**, **show isis database extensive**, and **show isis overview** commands.

```
user@PCC> show isis adjacency extensive
```

```
R1
```

```
Interface: ge-0/0/5.0, Level: 2, State: Up, Expires in 25 secs
Priority: 0, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 00:37:15 ago
Circuit type: 2, Speaks: IP, IPv6
Topologies: Unicast
Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
IP addresses: 172.16.0.2
Level 2 IPv4 Adj-SID:16
Transition log:
When                State      Event           Down reason
Wed Apr  5 02:42:48  Up        Seenself
```

```
PCE
```

```
Interface: gre.0, Level: 2, State: Up, Expires in 25 secs
Priority: 0, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 00:27:00 ago
Circuit type: 2, Speaks: IP, IPv6
Topologies: Unicast
Restart capable: Yes, Adjacency advertisement: Advertise
IP addresses: 11.105.199.2
Level 2
Transition log:
When                State      Event           Down reason
Wed Apr  5 02:53:03  Up        Seenself
```

```
user@PCC> show isis database extensive
```

```
IS-IS level 1 link-state database:
```

```
IS-IS level 2 link-state database:
```

```
PCC.00-00 Sequence: 0x2a6, Checksum: 0x1a4f, Lifetime: 1150 secs
```

```
IPV4 Index: 101
```

```
Node Segment Blocks Advertised:
```

```
Start Index: 0, Size: 4000, Label-Range: [ 800000, 803999 ]
```

```
IS neighbor: R1.00 Metric: 10
```

```
Two-way fragment: R1.00-00, Two-way first fragment: R1.00-00
```

```
IS neighbor: PCE.00 Metric: 16777215
```

```
IP prefix: 127.0.0.4/8 Metric: 0 Internal Up
```

```
IP prefix: 11.101.102.0/30 Metric: 10 Internal Up
```

```
IP prefix: 11.105.199.0/30 Metric: 16777215 Internal Up
```

```
Header: LSP ID: PCC.00-00, Length: 243 bytes
```

```
Allocated length: 1492 bytes, Router ID: 127.0.0.4
```

```
Remaining lifetime: 1150 secs, Level: 2, Interface: 0
```

```
Estimated free bytes: 1084, Actual free bytes: 1249
```

```
Aging timer expires in: 1150 secs
```

```
Protocols: IP, IPv6
```

```
Packet: LSP ID: PCC.00-00, Length: 243 bytes, Lifetime : 1198 secs
```

```
Checksum: 0x1a4f, Sequence: 0x2a6, Attributes: 0x3 L1 L2
```

```
NLPID: 0x83, Fixed length: 27 bytes, Version: 1, Sysid length: 0 bytes
```

```
Packet type: 20, Packet version: 1, Max area: 0
```

```
TLVs:
```

```
Area address: 49.0011 (3)
```

```
LSP Buffer Size: 1492
```

```

Speaks: IP
Speaks: IPV6
IP router id: 127.0.0.4
IP address: 127.0.0.4
Hostname: PCC
IS extended neighbor: R1.00, Metric: default 10
  IP address: 172.16.0.1
  Neighbor's IP address: 172.16.0.2
  Local interface index: 334, Remote interface index: 333
  Current reservable bandwidth:
    Priority 0 : 10Mbps
    Priority 1 : 10Mbps
    Priority 2 : 10Mbps
    Priority 3 : 10Mbps
    Priority 4 : 10Mbps
    Priority 5 : 10Mbps
    Priority 6 : 10Mbps
    Priority 7 : 10Mbps
  Maximum reservable bandwidth: 10Mbps
  Maximum bandwidth: 10Mbps
  Administrative groups: 0 none
  P2P IPV4 Adj-SID - Flags:0x30(F:0,B:0,V:1,L:1,S:0), Weight:0, Label: 16
IS extended neighbor: PCE.00, Metric: default 16777215
  IP address: 11.105.199.1
  Neighbor's IP address: 11.105.199.2
  Local interface index: 329, Remote interface index: 329
IP extended prefix: 11.101.102.0/30 metric 10 up
IP extended prefix: 11.105.199.0/30 metric 16777215 up
IP extended prefix: 127.0.0.4/8 metric 0 up
  8 bytes of subtlvs
  Node SID, Flags: 0x40(R:0,N:1,P:0,E:0,V:0,L:0), Algo: SPF(0), Value: 101
Router Capability: Router ID 127.0.0.4, Flags: 0x00
  SPRING Capability - Flags: 0xc0(I:1,V:1), Range: 4000, SID-Label: 800000
  SPRING Algorithm - Algo: 0
No queued transmissions

R1.00-00 Sequence: 0x297, Checksum: 0x1615, Lifetime: 839 secs
IPV4 Index: 102
Node Segment Blocks Advertised:
  Start Index : 0, Size : 4000, Label-Range: [ 800000, 803999 ]
IS neighbor: PCC.00 Metric: 10
  Two-way fragment: PCC.00-00, Two-way first fragment: PCC.00-00
IS neighbor: R2.00 Metric: 10
  Two-way fragment: R2.00-00, Two-way first fragment: R2.00-00
IP prefix: 127.0.0.1/8 Metric: 0 Internal Up
IP prefix: 11.101.102.0/30 Metric: 10 Internal Up
IP prefix: 11.102.105.0/30 Metric: 10 Internal Up

Header: LSP ID: R1.00-00, Length: 302 bytes
  Allocated length: 302 bytes, Router ID: 127.0.0.1
  Remaining lifetime: 839 secs, Level: 2, Interface: 334
  Estimated free bytes: 0, Actual free bytes: 0
  Aging timer expires in: 839 secs
  Protocols: IP, IPV6

Packet: LSP ID: R1.00-00, Length: 302 bytes, Lifetime : 1196 secs
  Checksum: 0x1615, Sequence: 0x297, Attributes: 0x3 L1 L2
  NLPID: 0x83, Fixed length: 27 bytes, Version: 1, Sysid length: 0 bytes
  Packet type: 20, Packet version: 1, Max area: 0

TLVs:

```

```

Area address: 49.0011 (3)
LSP Buffer Size: 1492
Speaks: IP
Speaks: IPV6
IP router id: 127.0.0.1
IP address: 127.0.0.1
Hostname: R1
IP extended prefix: 127.0.0.1/8 metric 0 up
  8 bytes of subtlvs
    Node SID, Flags: 0x40(R:0,N:1,P:0,E:0,V:0,L:0), Algo: SPF(0), Value: 102
IP extended prefix: 11.101.102.0/30 metric 10 up
IP extended prefix: 11.102.105.0/30 metric 10 up
Router Capability: Router ID 127.0.0.1, Flags: 0x00
  SPRING Capability - Flags: 0xc0(I:1,V:1), Range: 4000, SID-Label: 800000
  SPRING Algorithm - Algo: 0
IS extended neighbor: R2.00, Metric: default 10
  IP address: 172.17.0.1
  Neighbor's IP address: 172.17.0.2
  Local interface index: 334, Remote interface index: 333
  Current reservable bandwidth:
    Priority 0 : 10Mbps
    Priority 1 : 10Mbps
    Priority 2 : 10Mbps
    Priority 3 : 10Mbps
    Priority 4 : 10Mbps
    Priority 5 : 10Mbps
    Priority 6 : 10Mbps
    Priority 7 : 10Mbps
  Maximum reservable bandwidth: 10Mbps
  Maximum bandwidth: 10Mbps
  Administrative groups: 0 none
  P2P IPV4 Adj-SID - Flags:0x30(F:0,B:0,V:1,L:1,S:0), Weight:0, Label: 17
IS extended neighbor: PCC.00, Metric: default 10
  IP address: 172.16.0.2
  Neighbor's IP address: 172.16.0.1
  Local interface index: 333, Remote interface index: 334
  Current reservable bandwidth:
    Priority 0 : 10Mbps
    Priority 1 : 10Mbps
    Priority 2 : 10Mbps
    Priority 3 : 10Mbps
    Priority 4 : 10Mbps
    Priority 5 : 10Mbps
    Priority 6 : 10Mbps
    Priority 7 : 10Mbps
  Maximum reservable bandwidth: 10Mbps
  Maximum bandwidth: 10Mbps
  Administrative groups: 0 none
  P2P IPV4 Adj-SID - Flags:0x30(F:0,B:0,V:1,L:1,S:0), Weight:0, Label: 16
No queued transmissions

R3.00-00 Sequence: 0x95, Checksum: 0xd459, Lifetime: 895 secs
IPV4 Index: 103
Node Segment Blocks Advertised:
  Start Index : 0, Size : 4000, Label-Range: [ 800000, 803999 ]
IS neighbor: R2.00 Metric: 10
  Two-way fragment: R2.00-00, Two-way first fragment: R2.00-00
IP prefix: 127.0.0.3/8 Metric: 0 Internal Up
IP prefix: 11.102.1.0/24 Metric: 10 Internal Up
IP prefix: 11.103.107.0/30 Metric: 10 Internal Up

```

```

Header: LSP ID: R3.00-00, Length: 209 bytes
        Allocated length: 284 bytes, Router ID: 127.0.0.3
        Remaining lifetime: 895 secs, Level: 2, Interface: 334
        Estimated free bytes: 75, Actual free bytes: 75
        Aging timer expires in: 895 secs
        Protocols: IP, IPv6

Packet: LSP ID: R3.00-00, Length: 209 bytes, Lifetime : 1192 secs
        Checksum: 0xd459, Sequence: 0x95, Attributes: 0x3 L1 L2
        NLPID: 0x83, Fixed length: 27 bytes, Version: 1, Sysid length: 0 bytes
        Packet type: 20, Packet version: 1, Max area: 0

TLVs:
Area address: 49.0011 (3)
LSP Buffer Size: 1492
Speaks: IP
Speaks: IPV6
IP router id: 127.0.0.3
IP address: 127.0.0.3
Hostname: R3
IS extended neighbor: R2.00, Metric: default 10
    IP address: 172.18.0.2
    Neighbor's IP address: 172.18.0.1
    Local interface index: 336, Remote interface index: 334
    Current reservable bandwidth:
        Priority 0 : 10Mbps
        Priority 1 : 10Mbps
        Priority 2 : 10Mbps
        Priority 3 : 10Mbps
        Priority 4 : 10Mbps
        Priority 5 : 10Mbps
        Priority 6 : 10Mbps
        Priority 7 : 10Mbps
    Maximum reservable bandwidth: 10Mbps
    Maximum bandwidth: 10Mbps
    Administrative groups: 0 none
    P2P IPV4 Adj-SID - Flags:0x30(F:0,B:0,V:1,L:1,S:0), Weight:0, Label: 16
IP extended prefix: 127.0.0.3/8 metric 0 up
    8 bytes of subtlvs
    Node SID, Flags: 0x40(R:0,N:1,P:0,E:0,V:0,L:0), Algo: SPF(0), Value: 103
IP extended prefix: 11.103.107.0/30 metric 10 up
IP extended prefix: 11.102.1.0/24 metric 10 up
Router Capability: Router ID 127.0.0.3, Flags: 0x00
    SPRING Capability - Flags: 0xc0(I:1,V:1), Range: 4000, SID-Label: 800000
    SPRING Algorithm - Algo: 0
No queued transmissions

R2.00-00 Sequence: 0x2aa, Checksum: 0xf8f4, Lifetime: 1067 secs
IPV4 Index: 105
Node Segment Blocks Advertised:
    Start Index : 0, Size : 4000, Label-Range: [ 800000, 803999 ]
IS neighbor: R1.00 Metric: 10
    Two-way fragment: R1.00-00, Two-way first fragment: R1.00-00
IS neighbor: R3.00 Metric: 10
    Two-way fragment: R3.00-00, Two-way first fragment: R3.00-00
IP prefix: 127.0.0.2/8 Metric: 0 Internal Up
IP prefix: 11.102.105.0/30 Metric: 10 Internal Up
IP prefix: 11.103.107.0/30 Metric: 10 Internal Up

Header: LSP ID: R2.00-00, Length: 302 bytes
        Allocated length: 302 bytes, Router ID: 127.0.0.2

```

Remaining lifetime: 1067 secs, Level: 2, Interface: 334
 Estimated free bytes: 0, Actual free bytes: 0
 Aging timer expires in: 1067 secs
 Protocols: IP, IPv6

Packet: LSP ID: R2.00-00, Length: 302 bytes, Lifetime : 1194 secs
 Checksum: 0xf8f4, Sequence: 0x2aa, Attributes: 0x3 L1 L2
 NLPID: 0x83, Fixed length: 27 bytes, Version: 1, Sysid length: 0 bytes
 Packet type: 20, Packet version: 1, Max area: 0

TLVs:

Area address: 49.0011 (3)
 LSP Buffer Size: 1492
 Speaks: IP
 Speaks: IPV6
 IP router id: 127.0.0.2
 IP address: 127.0.0.2
 Hostname: R2
 IP extended prefix: 127.0.0.2/8 metric 0 up
 8 bytes of subtlvs
 Node SID, Flags: 0x40(R:0,N:1,P:0,E:0,V:0,L:0), Algo: SPF(0), Value: 105
 IP extended prefix: 11.102.105.0/30 metric 10 up
 IP extended prefix: 11.103.107.0/30 metric 10 up
 Router Capability: Router ID 127.0.0.2, Flags: 0x00
 SPRING Capability - Flags: 0xc0(I:1,V:1), Range: 4000, SID-Label: 800000
 SPRING Algorithm - Algo: 0
 IS extended neighbor: R3.00, Metric: default 10
 IP address: 172.18.0.1
 Neighbor's IP address: 172.18.0.2
 Local interface index: 334, Remote interface index: 336
 Current reservable bandwidth:
 Priority 0 : 10Mbps
 Priority 1 : 10Mbps
 Priority 2 : 10Mbps
 Priority 3 : 10Mbps
 Priority 4 : 10Mbps
 Priority 5 : 10Mbps
 Priority 6 : 10Mbps
 Priority 7 : 10Mbps
 Maximum reservable bandwidth: 10Mbps
 Maximum bandwidth: 10Mbps
 Administrative groups: 0 none
 P2P IPV4 Adj-SID - Flags: 0x30(F:0,B:0,V:1,L:1,S:0), Weight:0, Label: 16
 IS extended neighbor: R1.00, Metric: default 10
 IP address: 172.17.0.2
 Neighbor's IP address: 172.17.0.1
 Local interface index: 333, Remote interface index: 334
 Current reservable bandwidth:
 Priority 0 : 10Mbps
 Priority 1 : 10Mbps
 Priority 2 : 10Mbps
 Priority 3 : 10Mbps
 Priority 4 : 10Mbps
 Priority 5 : 10Mbps
 Priority 6 : 10Mbps
 Priority 7 : 10Mbps
 Maximum reservable bandwidth: 10Mbps
 Maximum bandwidth: 10Mbps
 Administrative groups: 0 none
 P2P IPV4 Adj-SID - Flags: 0x30(F:0,B:0,V:1,L:1,S:0), Weight:0, Label: 17
 No queued transmissions

```
PCE.00-00 Sequence: 0x277, Checksum: 0x64a5, Lifetime: 533 secs
IS neighbor: PCC.00 Metric: 16777215
IP prefix: 11.0.0.199/32 Metric: 0 Internal Up
IP prefix: 11.105.199.0/30 Metric: 16777215 Internal Up
```

```
Header: LSP ID: PCE.00-00, Length: 120 bytes
Allocated length: 284 bytes, Router ID: 11.0.0.199
Remaining lifetime: 533 secs, Level: 2, Interface: 329
Estimated free bytes: 164, Actual free bytes: 164
Aging timer expires in: 533 secs
Protocols: IP, IPv6
```

```
Packet: LSP ID: PCE.00-00, Length: 120 bytes, Lifetime : 1196 secs
Checksum: 0x64a5, Sequence: 0x277, Attributes: 0x3 L1 L2
NLPID: 0x83, Fixed length: 27 bytes, Version: 1, Sysid length: 0 bytes
Packet type: 20, Packet version: 1, Max area: 0
```

TLVs:

```
Area address: 11.0007 (3)
LSP Buffer Size: 1492
Speaks: IP
Speaks: IPv6
IP router id: 11.0.0.199
IP address: 11.0.0.199
Hostname: PCE
Router Capability: Router ID 11.0.0.199, Flags: 0x00
IP extended prefix: 11.105.199.0/30 metric 16777215 up
IP extended prefix: 11.0.0.199/32 metric 0 up
IS extended neighbor: PCC.00, Metric: default 16777215
IP address: 11.105.199.2
Neighbor's IP address: 11.105.199.1
Local interface index: 329, Remote interface index: 329
No queued transmissions
```

user@PCC> show isis overview

```
Instance: master
Router ID: 127.0.0.4
Hostname: PCC
Sysid: 0110.0000.0101
Areaid: 49.0011
Adjacency holddown: enabled
Maximum Areas: 3
LSP life time: 1200
Attached bit evaluation: enabled
SPF delay: 200 msec, SPF holddown: 5000 msec, SPF rapid runs: 3
IPv4 is enabled, IPv6 is enabled, SPRING based MPLS is enabled
Traffic engineering: enabled
Restart: Disabled
Helper mode: Enabled
Layer2-map: Disabled
Source Packet Routing (SPRING): Enabled
SRGB Config Range:
  SRGB Start-Label : 800000, SRGB Index-Range : 4000
SRGB Block Allocation: Success
  SRGB Start Index : 800000, SRGB Size : 4000, Label-Range : [ 800000, 803999 ]
Node Segments: Enabled
  Ipv4 Index : 101, Ipv6 Index : 11
Level 1
  Internal route preference: 15
```

```
External route preference: 160
Prefix export count: 0
Wide metrics are enabled, Narrow metrics are enabled
Source Packet Routing is enabled
Level 2
Internal route preference: 18
External route preference: 165
Prefix export count: 0
Wide metrics are enabled
Source Packet Routing is enabled
```

Meaning The IS-IS adjacency between the PCC and PCE and the PCC and Router R1 is up and operational. The output also displays the label assignments for the adjacent and node segments.

Verifying the Traffic Engineering Database

Purpose Verify the traffic engineering database entries on the PCC.

Action From operational mode, run the **show ted database extensive** command.

```

user@PCC# show ted database extensive
TED database: 5 ISIS nodes 5 INET nodes
NodeID: PCC.00(127.0.0.4)
  Type: Rtr, Age: 403 secs, LinkIn: 1, LinkOut: 1
  Protocol: IS-IS(2)
  127.0.0.4
    To: R1.00(127.0.0.1), Local: 172.16.0.1, Remote: 172.16.0.2
    Local interface index: 334, Remote interface index: 333
    Color: 0 none
    Metric: 10
    IGP metric: 10
    Static BW: 10Mbps
    Reservable BW: 10Mbps
    Available BW [priority] bps:
      [0] 10Mbps      [1] 10Mbps      [2] 10Mbps      [3] 10Mbps
      [4] 10Mbps      [5] 10Mbps      [6] 10Mbps      [7] 10Mbps
    Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
      Switching type: Packet
      Encoding type: Packet
      Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
        [0] 10Mbps      [1] 10Mbps      [2] 10Mbps      [3] 10Mbps
        [4] 10Mbps      [5] 10Mbps      [6] 10Mbps      [7] 10Mbps
    P2P Adjacency-SID:
      IPV4, SID: 16, Flags: 0x30, Weight: 0
  Prefixes:
    127.0.0.4/8
      Metric: 0, Flags: 0x00
      Prefix-SID:
        SID: 101, Flags: 0x40, Algo: 0
  SPRING-Capabilities:
    SRGB block [Start: 800000, Range: 4000, Flags: 0xc0]
  SPRING-Algorithms:
    Algo: 0
NodeID: R1.00(127.0.0.1)
  Type: Rtr, Age: 712 secs, LinkIn: 2, LinkOut: 2
  Protocol: IS-IS(2)
  127.0.0.1
    To: PCC.00(127.0.0.4), Local: 172.16.0.2, Remote: 172.16.0.1
    Local interface index: 333, Remote interface index: 334
    Color: 0 none
    Metric: 10
    IGP metric: 10
    Static BW: 10Mbps
    Reservable BW: 10Mbps
    Available BW [priority] bps:
      [0] 10Mbps      [1] 10Mbps      [2] 10Mbps      [3] 10Mbps
      [4] 10Mbps      [5] 10Mbps      [6] 10Mbps      [7] 10Mbps
    Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
      Switching type: Packet
      Encoding type: Packet
      Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
        [0] 10Mbps      [1] 10Mbps      [2] 10Mbps      [3] 10Mbps
        [4] 10Mbps      [5] 10Mbps      [6] 10Mbps      [7] 10Mbps
    P2P Adjacency-SID:
      IPV4, SID: 16, Flags: 0x30, Weight: 0
    To: R2.00(127.0.0.2), Local: 172.17.0.1, Remote: 172.17.0.2
    Local interface index: 334, Remote interface index: 333
    Color: 0 none

```

```

Metric: 10
IGP metric: 10
Static BW: 10Mbps
Reservable BW: 10Mbps
Available BW [priority] bps:
    [0] 10Mbps    [1] 10Mbps    [2] 10Mbps    [3] 10Mbps
    [4] 10Mbps    [5] 10Mbps    [6] 10Mbps    [7] 10Mbps
Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
    Switching type: Packet
    Encoding type: Packet
    Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
        [0] 10Mbps    [1] 10Mbps    [2] 10Mbps    [3] 10Mbps
        [4] 10Mbps    [5] 10Mbps    [6] 10Mbps    [7] 10Mbps
P2P Adjacency-SID:
    IPV4, SID: 17, Flags: 0x30, Weight: 0
Prefixes:
    127.0.0.1/8
    Metric: 0, Flags: 0x00
    Prefix-SID:
        SID: 102, Flags: 0x40, Algo: 0
SPRING-Capabilities:
    SRGB block [Start: 800000, Range: 4000, Flags: 0xc0]
SPRING-Algorithms:
    Algo: 0
NodeID: R3.00(127.0.0.3)
Type: Rtr, Age: 435 secs, LinkIn: 1, LinkOut: 1
Protocol: IS-IS(2)
127.0.0.3
To: R2.00(127.0.0.2), Local: 172.18.0.2, Remote: 172.18.0.1
Local interface index: 336, Remote interface index: 334
Color: 0 none
Metric: 10
IGP metric: 10
Static BW: 10Mbps
Reservable BW: 10Mbps
Available BW [priority] bps:
    [0] 10Mbps    [1] 10Mbps    [2] 10Mbps    [3] 10Mbps
    [4] 10Mbps    [5] 10Mbps    [6] 10Mbps    [7] 10Mbps
Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
    Switching type: Packet
    Encoding type: Packet
    Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
        [0] 10Mbps    [1] 10Mbps    [2] 10Mbps    [3] 10Mbps
        [4] 10Mbps    [5] 10Mbps    [6] 10Mbps    [7] 10Mbps
P2P Adjacency-SID:
    IPV4, SID: 16, Flags: 0x30, Weight: 0
Prefixes:
    127.0.0.3/8
    Metric: 0, Flags: 0x00
    Prefix-SID:
        SID: 103, Flags: 0x40, Algo: 0
SPRING-Capabilities:
    SRGB block [Start: 800000, Range: 4000, Flags: 0xc0]
SPRING-Algorithms:
    Algo: 0
NodeID: R2.00(127.0.0.2)
Type: Rtr, Age: 456 secs, LinkIn: 2, LinkOut: 2
Protocol: IS-IS(2)
127.0.0.2
To: R1.00(127.0.0.1), Local: 172.17.0.2, Remote: 172.17.0.1
Local interface index: 333, Remote interface index: 334

```

```

Color: 0 none
Metric: 10
IGP metric: 10
Static BW: 10Mbps
Reservable BW: 10Mbps
Available BW [priority] bps:
    [0] 10Mbps    [1] 10Mbps    [2] 10Mbps    [3] 10Mbps
    [4] 10Mbps    [5] 10Mbps    [6] 10Mbps    [7] 10Mbps
Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
    Switching type: Packet
    Encoding type: Packet
    Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
        [0] 10Mbps    [1] 10Mbps    [2] 10Mbps    [3] 10Mbps
        [4] 10Mbps    [5] 10Mbps    [6] 10Mbps    [7] 10Mbps
P2P Adjacency-SID:
    IPv4, SID: 17, Flags: 0x30, Weight: 0
To: R3.00(127.0.0.3), Local: 172.18.0.1, Remote: 172.18.0.2
Local interface index: 334, Remote interface index: 336
Color: 0 none
Metric: 10
IGP metric: 10
Static BW: 10Mbps
Reservable BW: 10Mbps
Available BW [priority] bps:
    [0] 10Mbps    [1] 10Mbps    [2] 10Mbps    [3] 10Mbps
    [4] 10Mbps    [5] 10Mbps    [6] 10Mbps    [7] 10Mbps
Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
    Switching type: Packet
    Encoding type: Packet
    Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
        [0] 10Mbps    [1] 10Mbps    [2] 10Mbps    [3] 10Mbps
        [4] 10Mbps    [5] 10Mbps    [6] 10Mbps    [7] 10Mbps
P2P Adjacency-SID:
    IPv4, SID: 16, Flags: 0x30, Weight: 0
Prefixes:
    127.0.0.2/8
Metric: 0, Flags: 0x00
Prefix-SID:
    SID: 105, Flags: 0x40, Algo: 0
SPRING-Capabilities:
    SRGB block [Start: 800000, Range: 4000, Flags: 0xc0]
SPRING-Algorithms:
    Algo: 0
NodeID: PCE.00(11.0.0.199)
Type: Rtr, Age: 267 secs, LinkIn: 0, LinkOut: 0
Protocol: IS-IS(2)
11.0.0.199

```

Meaning The traffic engineering database includes entries advertised from Routers R1, R2, and R3, which the PCE uses for external path computing for the PCC.

Verifying SPRING-TE LSPs

Purpose Verify the creation of SPRING-TE LSP on the PCC.

Action From operational mode, run the **show path-computation-client lsp** and **show spring-traffic-engineering lsp detail** commands.

```
user@PCC> show path-computation-client lsp
```

Name	Path-Setup-Type	Status	PLSP-Id	LSP-Type
Controller adj_sid_lsp		Template (Up)	3	ext-provided
pce1 node_sid_lsp	spring-te	(Up)	5	ext-provided
pce1	spring-te			

```
user@PCC> show spring-traffic-engineering lsp detail
```

```
Name: adj_sid_lsp
To: 127.0.0.3
State: Up, Outgoing interface: ge-0/0/5.0
SR-ERO hop count: 3
Hop 1 (Strict):
  NAI: IPv4 Adjacency ID, 172.16.0.1 -> 172.16.0.2
  SID type: 20-bit label, Value: 16
Hop 2 (Strict):
  NAI: IPv4 Adjacency ID, 172.17.0.1 -> 172.17.0.2
  SID type: 20-bit label, Value: 17
Hop 3 (Strict):
  NAI: IPv4 Adjacency ID, 172.18.0.1 -> 172.18.0.2
  SID type: 20-bit label, Value: 16
```

```
Name: node_sid_lsp
To: 127.0.0.3
State: Up, Outgoing interface: ge-0/0/5.0
SR-ERO hop count: 3
Hop 1 (Strict):
  NAI: IPv4 Adjacency ID, 172.16.0.1 -> 172.16.0.2
  SID type: 20-bit label, Value: 16
Hop 2 (Strict):
  NAI: IPv4 Node ID, Node address: 127.0.0.1
  SID type: 20-bit label, Value: 800105
Hop 3 (Strict):
  NAI: IPv4 Node ID, Node address: 127.0.0.2
  SID type: 20-bit label, Value: 800103
```

```
Total displayed LSPs: 2 (Up: 2, Down: 0)
```

```
user@PCC> show route protocol spring-te
```

```
inet.0: 17 destinations, 17 routes (17 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

```
inet.3: 3 destinations, 4 routes (3 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

```
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
```

```
127.0.0.3/8      *[SPRING-TE/8] 00:23:32, metric 0
                  to 172.16.0.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, Push 16, Push 17(top)
                  > to 172.16.0.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, Push 800103, Push 800105(top)
```

```
iso.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

```
mpls.0: 12 destinations, 12 routes (12 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

```
inet6.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

Meaning The outputs show that two SPRING-TE LSPs—**adj_sid_lsp** and **node_sid_lsp**—have been created by the PCE for the adjacency and node segments, respectively.

Verifying Tunnel Route Creation

Purpose Verify the tunnel routes created for the SPRING-TE LSPs that are included in the inet.3 routing table on the PCC.

Action From operation mode, run the **show route table inet.3 extensive** command.

```

user@PCC> show route table inet.3 extensive
inet.3: 3 destinations, 4 routes (3 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
127.0.0.1/8 (1 entry, 1 announced)
    *L-ISIS Preference: 14
        Level: 2
        Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 581
        Address: 0xb7a23b0
        Next-hop reference count: 13
        Next hop: 172.16.0.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, selected
        Session Id: 0x172
        State: Active Int
        Local AS: 11
        Age: 45:51 Metric: 10
        Validation State: unverified
        ORR Generation-ID: 0
        Task: IS-IS
        Announcement bits (2): 0-Resolve tree 1 2-Resolve tree 3
        AS path: I
127.0.0.3/8 (2 entries, 1 announced)
    *SPRING-TE Preference: 8
        Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 0
        Address: 0xb61c190
        Next-hop reference count: 7
        Next hop: 172.16.0.2 via ge-0/0/5.0 weight 0x1
        Label operation: Push 16, Push 17(top)
        Label TTL action: prop-ttl, prop-ttl(top)
        Load balance label: Label 16: None; Label 17: None;
        Label element ptr: 0xb7a2a60
        Label parent element ptr: 0x0
        Label element references: 5
        Label element child references: 0
        Label element lsp id: 0
        Session Id: 0x0
        Next hop: 172.16.0.2 via ge-0/0/5.0 weight 0x1, selected
        Label operation: Push 800103, Push 800105(top)
        Label TTL action: prop-ttl, prop-ttl(top)
        Load balance label: Label 800103: None; Label 800105: None;
        Label element ptr: 0xb7a2c40
        Label parent element ptr: 0x0
        Label element references: 2
        Label element child references: 0
        Label element lsp id: 0
        Session Id: 0x0
        State: Active Int
        Local AS: 11
        Age: 9:44 Metric: 0
        Validation State: unverified
        Task: SPRING-TE
        Announcement bits (2): 0-Resolve tree 1 2-Resolve tree 3
        AS path: I
    L-ISIS Preference: 14
        Level: 2
        Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 0
        Address: 0xb7a28f0
        Next-hop reference count: 1
        Next hop: 172.16.0.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, selected
        Label operation: Push 800103

```

```
Label TTL action: prop-ttl
Load balance label: Label 800103: None;
Label element ptr: 0xb7a2880
Label parent element ptr: 0x0
Label element references: 1
Label element child references: 0
Label element lsp id: 0
Session Id: 0x0
State: Int
Inactive reason: Route Preference
Local AS: 11
Age: 45:40 Metric: 30
Validation State: unverified
ORR Generation-ID: 0
Task: IS-IS
AS path: I
```

127.0.0.2/8 (1 entry, 1 announced)

```
*L-ISIS Preference: 14
Level: 2
Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 0
Address: 0xb7a29b0
Next-hop reference count: 1
Next hop: 172.16.0.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, selected
Label operation: Push 800105
Label TTL action: prop-ttl
Load balance label: Label 800105: None;
Label element ptr: 0xb7a2940
Label parent element ptr: 0x0
Label element references: 1
Label element child references: 0
Label element lsp id: 0
Session Id: 0x0
State: Active Int
Local AS: 11
Age: 45:40 Metric: 20
Validation State: unverified
ORR Generation-ID: 0
Task: IS-IS
Announcement bits (2): 0-Resolve tree 1 2-Resolve tree 3
AS path: I
```

Meaning Tunnel routes have been created for the PCE-controlled LSP destination with SPRING-TE as the protocol label.

Verifying Forwarding Table Entries

Purpose Verify that the SPRING-TE LSP destination to Device R3 is installed in the forwarding table of the PCC.

Action From operation mode, run the **show route forwarding-table destination *ip-address* extensive**

```

user@PCC> show route forwarding-table destination 127.0.0.3 extensive
Routing table: default.inet [Index 0]
Internet:
Enabled protocols: Bridging,

Destination: 127.0.0.3/8
Route type: user
Route reference: 0                               Route interface-index: 0
Multicast RPF nh index: 0
P2mpidx: 0
Flags: sent to PFE, rt nh decoupled
Nexthop: 172.16.0.2
Next-hop type: unicast                           Index: 581       Reference: 14
Next-hop interface: ge-0/0/5.0

Routing table: __pfe_private__.inet [Index 3]
Internet:
Enabled protocols: Bridging,

Destination: default
Route type: permanent
Route reference: 0                               Route interface-index: 0
Multicast RPF nh index: 0
P2mpidx: 0
Flags: sent to PFE
Next-hop type: discard                           Index: 517       Reference: 2

Routing table: __juniper_services__.inet [Index 5]
Internet:
Enabled protocols: Bridging,

Destination: default
Route type: permanent
Route reference: 0                               Route interface-index: 0
Multicast RPF nh index: 0
P2mpidx: 0
Flags: sent to PFE
Next-hop type: discard                           Index: 530       Reference: 2

Routing table: __master.anon__.inet [Index 6]
Internet:
Enabled protocols: Bridging, Dual VLAN,

Destination: default
Route type: permanent
Route reference: 0                               Route interface-index: 0
Multicast RPF nh index: 0
P2mpidx: 0
Flags: sent to PFE
Next-hop type: reject                           Index: 545       Reference: 1

```

Meaning The SPRING-TE LSP destination IP address to Router R3 is installed as a forwarding entry.

Verifying Use of Tunnel Routes for Static Route Forwarding

Purpose Verify that the static route is taking the tunnel route created for the SPRING-TE LSPs.

Action From operational mode, run the **show route *ip-address*** and **show route forwarding-table destination *ip-address*** commands.

```
user@PCC>show route 100.1.1.1
inet.0: 17 destinations, 17 routes (17 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

100.1.1.1/32      *[Static/5] 00:33:36, metric2 0
                  > to 172.16.0.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, Push 16, Push 17(top)
                  to 172.16.0.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, Push 800103, Push 800105(top)
```

```
user@PCC> show route forwarding-table destination 100.1.1.1
Routing table: default.inet
Internet:
Enabled protocols: Bridging,
Destination      Type RtRef Next hop          Type Index  NhRef Netif
100.1.1.1/32     user   0          172.16.0.2          Push 16, Push 17(top) 590
2 ge-0/0/5.0
```

```
Routing table: __pfe_private__.inet
Internet:
Enabled protocols: Bridging,
Destination      Type RtRef Next hop          Type Index  NhRef Netif
default          perm   0          dscd                517      2
```

```
Routing table: __juniper_services__.inet
Internet:
Enabled protocols: Bridging,
Destination      Type RtRef Next hop          Type Index  NhRef Netif
default          perm   0          dscd                530      2
```

```
Routing table: __master.anon__.inet
Internet:
Enabled protocols: Bridging, Dual VLAN,
Destination      Type RtRef Next hop          Type Index  NhRef Netif
default          perm   0          rjct                545      1
```

Meaning The outputs show that the static route to Router R3 uses the tunnel route created for the SPRING-TE LSP.

Related Documentation

- [Support of SPRING-TE for the Path Computation Element Protocol Overview on page 935](#)

PART 8

Troubleshooting Information

- [Troubleshooting MPLS on page 965](#)

Troubleshooting MPLS

- [Verify MPLS Interfaces on page 971](#)
- [Verify the MPLS Configuration on page 973](#)
- [Verify That Node-Link Protection Is Up on page 975](#)
- [Node-Link Protection Overview on page 982](#)
- [Verify That Link Protection Is Up on page 984](#)
- [Many-to-One Link Protection \(Facility Backup\) Overview on page 988](#)
- [Verify One-to-One Backup on page 989](#)
- [Verify That the Primary Path Is Operational on page 996](#)
- [Preventing Use of a Path That Previously Failed on page 998](#)
- [Verify That the Secondary Path Is Established on page 998](#)
- [Checklist for Checking the MPLS Layer on page 1000](#)
- [Checking the MPLS Layer on page 1001](#)
- [Verify the LSP on page 1017](#)
- [Verify the LSP Route on the Transit Router on page 1020](#)
- [Verify the LSP Route on the Ingress Router on page 1021](#)
- [Verify MPLS Labels with the traceroute Command on page 1022](#)
- [Verify MPLS Labels with the ping Command on page 1023](#)
- [Take Appropriate Action on page 1025](#)
- [Verify the LSP Again on page 1026](#)
- [Checklist for Working with the Layered MPLS Troubleshooting Model on page 1029](#)
- [Understanding the Layered MPLS Troubleshooting Model on page 1029](#)
- [Checklist for Verifying the Physical Layer on page 1036](#)
- [Verifying the Physical Layer on page 1037](#)
- [Verify the LSP on page 1044](#)
- [Verify Router Connection on page 1046](#)
- [Verify Interfaces on page 1046](#)
- [Take Appropriate Action on page 1047](#)
- [Verify the LSP Again on page 1048](#)

- [Checklist for Checking the Data Link Layer on page 1049](#)
- [Checking the Data Link Layer on page 1050](#)
- [Verify the LSP on page 1061](#)
- [Verify Interfaces on page 1062](#)
- [Take Appropriate Action on page 1065](#)
- [Verify the LSP Again on page 1066](#)
- [Checklist for Verifying the IP and IGP Layers on page 1070](#)
- [Verifying the IP and IGP Layers on page 1071](#)
- [Verifying the IP Layer on page 1073](#)
- [Verify the LSP on page 1083](#)
- [Verify IP Addressing on page 1084](#)
- [Verify Neighbors or Adjacencies at the IP Layer on page 1086](#)
- [Take Appropriate Action on page 1089](#)
- [Verify the LSP Again on page 1090](#)
- [Verifying the OSPF Protocol on page 1093](#)
- [Verify the LSP on page 1104](#)
- [Verify OSPF Interfaces on page 1107](#)
- [Verify OSPF Neighbors on page 1108](#)
- [Verify the LSP Again on page 1109](#)
- [Verify the LSP on page 1111](#)
- [Verify IS-IS Adjacencies and Interfaces on page 1113](#)
- [Verify the IS-IS Configuration on page 1114](#)
- [Verify the LSP Again on page 1115](#)
- [Checklist for Checking the RSVP Layer on page 1118](#)
- [Checking the RSVP Layer on page 1118](#)
- [Verify the LSP on page 1131](#)
- [Verify RSVP Sessions on page 1132](#)
- [Verify RSVP Neighbors on page 1134](#)
- [Verify RSVP Interfaces on page 1135](#)
- [Verify the RSVP Protocol Configuration on page 1137](#)
- [Take Appropriate Action on page 1137](#)
- [Verify the LSP Again on page 1138](#)
- [Checklist for Determining LSP Status on page 1141](#)
- [Determining LSP Statistics on page 1141](#)
- [Checklist for Verifying LSP Use on page 1143](#)
- [Verifying LSP Use in Your Network on page 1144](#)
- [Verifying an LSP on the Ingress Router on page 1147](#)

- [Verifying an LSP on a Transit Router on page 1148](#)
- [Verify That Load Balancing Is Working on page 1149](#)
- [Example: Load-Balanced MPLS Network on page 1153](#)
- [Router Configurations for the Load-Balanced MPLS Network on page 1154](#)
- [Traffic Flows Before Load Balancing on page 1165](#)
- [Verify the Operation of Uneven Bandwidth Load Balancing on page 1167](#)
- [Checklist for Collecting Crash Data on page 1169](#)
- [Understand Crash Data Collection on page 1170](#)
- [Collect Crash Data for a Routing Engine Kernel on page 1171](#)
- [Check the Routing Engine Core Files on page 1174](#)
- [List the Core Files on page 1175](#)
- [Compress the vmcore File on page 1176](#)
- [Log Software Version Information on page 1176](#)
- [Open a Case with JTAC on page 1177](#)
- [Collect Crash Data for Routing Engine Daemons on page 1177](#)
- [Collect and Send Routing Engine Crash Data to JTAC on page 1181](#)
- [Check for Daemon Core Files on page 1182](#)
- [List the Daemon Core Files on page 1183](#)
- [Compress the Daemon Core Files on page 1184](#)
- [Collect Crash Data for the Packet Forwarding Engine Microkernel on page 1184](#)
- [Display the Crash Stack Traceback and Registration Information on page 1192](#)
- [Clear the NVRAM Contents on page 1195](#)
- [Check Packet Forwarding Engine Microkernel Core Files on page 1195](#)
- [List the Core Files Generated by the Crash on page 1196](#)
- [Compress the Core Files on page 1197](#)
- [Path Protection Overview on page 1197](#)
- [Configure a Primary Path on page 1198](#)
- [Ensuring That Secondary Paths Establish When Resources Are Diminished on page 1200](#)
- [One-to-One Backup Overview on page 1201](#)
- [Configure Link Protection on page 1202](#)
- [Configuring and Verifying Link Protection on page 1204](#)
- [Configure Node-Link Protection on page 1209](#)
- [Configuring and Verifying Node-Link Protection on page 1211](#)
- [Configure IS-IS as the IGP on page 1219](#)
- [Verify That IS-IS Adjacencies Are Established on page 1226](#)
- [Configure OSPF as the IGP on page 1227](#)
- [Set Up BGP on Routers in Your Network on page 1231](#)

- [Define the Local Autonomous System on page 1237](#)
- [Enable MPLS and RSVP on page 1238](#)
- [Enable MPLS and RSVP on Routers on page 1240](#)
- [Enable MPLS on Transit Router Interfaces on page 1242](#)
- [Verifying the MPLS Configuration on page 1243](#)
- [Verify the RSVP Protocol on page 1252](#)
- [Define a Load-Balancing Policy on page 1253](#)
- [Use the traceroute Command to Verify MPLS Labels on page 1254](#)
- [Apply the Load-Balancing Policy to the Forwarding Table on page 1255](#)
- [Fast Reroute Problem Overview on page 1256](#)
- [Problem Establishing a GRE Tunnel Checklist on page 1278](#)
- [Troubleshooting GMPLS and GRE Tunnel on page 1279](#)
- [Verify Protocol Families on page 1297](#)
- [Determining LSP Status on page 1300](#)
- [Check the Status of the LSP on page 1305](#)
- [Display Extensive Status About the LSP on page 1306](#)
- [Checking That RSVP Path Messages Are Sent and Received on page 1309](#)
- [Determining the Current RSVP Neighbor State on page 1311](#)
- [Take Appropriate Action on page 1312](#)
- [Examine BGP Routes on page 1313](#)
- [CLI Operational Mode Top-Level Commands on page 1314](#)
- [CLI Keyboard Shortcuts on page 1316](#)
- [Manage Output at the ---\(more\)--- Prompt on page 1317](#)
- [Working with Problems on Your Network on page 1318](#)
- [Isolating a Broken Network Connection on page 1319](#)
- [Display Junos OS Information on page 1324](#)
- [Display Version Information for Junos OS Packages on page 1325](#)
- [Display the Current Active Router Configuration on page 1326](#)
- [Copy Junos OS to the Router on page 1330](#)
- [Add New Software on page 1330](#)
- [Compare Information Logged Before and After the Upgrade on page 1331](#)
- [Displaying LSP Status Events on page 1331](#)
- [Call Was Cleared by RSVP Event on page 1334](#)
- [Change in Active Path Event on page 1334](#)
- [Clear Call Event on page 1335](#)
- [Deselected as Active Event on page 1336](#)
- [Link Protection Down Event on page 1336](#)

- [Originate Call Event on page 1338](#)
- [ResvTear Received Event on page 1338](#)
- [Session Preempted Event on page 1339](#)
- [Displaying General LSP Error Events on page 1340](#)
- [Admission Control Failure Event on page 1341](#)
- [Explicit Route: Bad Loose Route Event on page 1342](#)
- [Explicit Route: Bad Strict Route Event on page 1344](#)
- [Explicit Route: Format Error Event on page 1346](#)
- [Explicit Route: Wrong Delivery Event on page 1346](#)
- [Invalid Destination Address Event on page 1348](#)
- [Invalid Filter for Policing Event on page 1348](#)
- [MPLS Graceful Restart: Recovery Failed Event on page 1349](#)
- [MPLS Label Allocation Failure Event on page 1349](#)
- [Non-RSVP Capable Router Detected Event on page 1350](#)
- [No Route Toward Destination Event on page 1351](#)
- [Unsupported Traffic Class Event on page 1352](#)
- [CSPF: Computation Result Accepted Event on page 1353](#)
- [CSPF: Reroute Due to Re-Optimization Event on page 1353](#)
- [Retry Limit Exceeded Event on page 1354](#)
- [Log the Software Version Information on page 1355](#)
- [Log the Hardware Version Information on page 1356](#)
- [Log the System Boot-Message Information on page 1357](#)
- [Log the BGP, IS-IS, and OSPF Adjacency Information on page 1359](#)
- [Back Up the Currently Running and Active File System on page 1360](#)
- [Reinstall Junos OS on page 1361](#)
- [Reconfigure Junos OS on page 1361](#)
- [Configure Host Names, Domain Names, and IP Addresses on page 1365](#)
- [Check Network Connectivity on page 1366](#)
- [Automatic Autobandwidth Adjustment Failed Event on page 1366](#)
- [Displaying DiffServ-Aware Traffic-Engineered LSP Events on page 1368](#)
- [Unsupported Traffic Class Event on page 1369](#)
- [Traffic Class Value Out of Allowed Range Event on page 1369](#)
- [The Combination of Setup Priority and Traffic Class Is Not One of the Configured TE Classes Event on page 1369](#)
- [RSVP Error, Subcode 7, Signal Type Does Not Match Link Encoding Event on page 1370](#)
- [Unacceptable Label Value Event on page 1370](#)
- [Unsupported Switching Type Event on page 1371](#)

- [Gather Component Alarm Information on page 1371](#)
- [Case Study for a CSPF Failure on page 1373](#)
- [Examining a CSPF Failure on page 1379](#)
- [Verify the CSPF Failure on page 1386](#)
- [Examining the Hello Message on page 1388](#)
- [Displaying the Status of IS-IS Adjacencies on page 1390](#)
- [Check OSPF on a Stub Router on page 1393](#)
- [Checklist for Verifying the BGP Protocol and Peers on page 1395](#)
- [Verify BGP Peers on page 1396](#)
- [Examine BGP Routes and Route Selection on page 1405](#)
- [Examine the Local Preference Selection on page 1411](#)
- [Examine the Multiple Exit Discriminator Route Selection on page 1412](#)
- [Examine the EBGp over IBGP Selection on page 1413](#)
- [Examine the IGP Cost Selection on page 1414](#)
- [Examine Routes in the Forwarding Table on page 1415](#)
- [Ping the Egress Router on page 1416](#)
- [View the RSVP Log File on Transit Routers on page 1417](#)
- [Check the RSVP Log File on the Egress Router on page 1419](#)
- [Determine and Correct the Problem on the Egress Router on page 1419](#)
- [Check the Routing CPU Memory Usage on page 1421](#)
- [Run Snmpwalk from an NMS System to a Juniper Router on page 1429](#)
- [Configure Trace Operations for SNMP on page 1430](#)
- [Query a MIB With SNMPGet on page 1431](#)
- [Check CPU Utilization on page 1432](#)
- [Check CPU Utilization per Process on page 1433](#)
- [Retrieve Version Information about Router Software Components on page 1436](#)
- [Checklist for Displaying Basic Chassis Information on page 1437](#)
- [Display Basic Chassis Information on page 1437](#)
- [Maintain a Single Configuration File for Both Routing Engines on page 1440](#)
- [Configure the New Group on page 1442](#)
- [Apply the New Group on page 1444](#)
- [List Files and Directories on a Router on page 1445](#)
- [Display File Contents on page 1445](#)
- [Rename a File on a Router on page 1446](#)
- [Delete a File on a Router on page 1446](#)
- [Check the Time on a Router on page 1447](#)
- [Check for Users in Configuration Mode on page 1447](#)

- [Check the Commands That Users Are Entering on page 1448](#)
- [Configure the Log File for Tracking CLI Commands on page 1450](#)
- [Check When the Last Configuration Change Occurred on page 1451](#)
- [Configure Configuration Change Tracking on page 1452](#)
- [Display a Log File on page 1453](#)
- [Configure IS-IS-Specific Options on page 1454](#)
- [Displaying Detailed IS-IS Protocol Information on page 1459](#)
- [Analyzing IS-IS Link-State PDUs in Detail on page 1461](#)
- [Configure OSPF-Specific Options on page 1463](#)
- [Diagnose OSPF Session Establishment Problems on page 1468](#)
- [Analyze OSPF Link-State Advertisement Packets in Detail on page 1472](#)
- [Chassis on page 1473](#)
- [Physical Interface Cards on page 1473](#)
- [Routing Engine on page 1474](#)
- [Compare Information Logged Before and After the Reinstall on page 1474](#)
- [Back Up the New Software on page 1474](#)
- [Monitor Hardware Components on page 1475](#)
- [Log Software Version Information on page 1475](#)
- [Hardware Components on page 1476](#)

Verify MPLS Interfaces

Purpose If the MPLS protocol is not configured correctly on the routers in your network, the interfaces are not able to perform MPLS switching.

Action To verify MPLS interfaces, enter the following Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) operational mode command:

```
user@host> show mpls interface
```

Sample Output 1

The following sample output is for all routers in the network shown in *MPLS Network Topology*.

```
user@R1> show mpls interface
Interface      State      Administrative groups
so-0/0/0.0     Up         <none>
so-0/0/1.0     Up         <none>
so-0/0/2.0     Up         <none>

user@R2> show mpls interface
Interface      State      Administrative groups
so-0/0/0.0     Up         <none>
so-0/0/1.0     Up         <none>
so-0/0/2.0     Up         <none>
```

```

so-0/0/3.0      Up      <none>

user@R3> show mpls interface
Interface      State      Administrative groups
so-0/0/0.0     Up        <none>
so-0/0/1.0     Up        <none>
so-0/0/2.0     Up        <none>
so-0/0/3.0     Up        <none>

user@R4> show mpls interface
Interface      State      Administrative groups
so-0/0/0.0     Up        <none>
so-0/0/1.0     Up        <none>
so-0/0/2.0     Up        <none>
so-0/0/3.0     Up        <none>

user@R5> show mpls interface
Interface      State      Administrative groups
so-0/0/0.0     Up        <none>
so-0/0/1.0     Up        <none>
so-0/0/2.0     Up        <none>

user@R6> show mpls interface
Interface      State      Administrative groups
so-0/0/0.0     Up        <none>
so-0/0/1.0     Up        <none>
so-0/0/2.0     Up        <none>
so-0/0/3.0     Up        <none>

```

Sample Output 2

```

user@R6> show mpls interface
Interface      State      Administrative groups
so-0/0/0.0     Up        <none>
so-0/0/1.0     Up        <none>
so-0/0/3.0     Up        <none>      # so-0/0/2.0 is missing

```

Sample Output 3

```

user@host> show mpls interface
MPLS not configured

```

Meaning Sample Output 1 shows that all MPLS interfaces on all routers in the network are enabled (**Up**) and can perform MPLS switching. If you fail to configure the correct interface at the `[edit protocols mpls]` hierarchy level or include the `family mpls` statement at the `[edit interfaces type-fpc/pic/port unit number]` hierarchy level, the interface cannot perform MPLS switching, and does not appear in the output for the `show mpls interface` command.

Administrative groups are not configured on any of the interfaces shown in the example network in *MPLS Network Topology*. However, if they were, the output would indicate which affinity class bits are enabled on the router.

Sample Output 2 shows that interface `so-0/0/2.0` is missing and therefore might be incorrectly configured. For example, the interface might not be included at the `[edit`

`protocols mpls`] hierarchy level, or the `family mpls` statement might not be included at the `[edit interfaces type-fpc/pic/port unit number]` hierarchy level. If the interface is configured correctly, RSVP might not have signaled over this interface yet. For more information on determining which interface is incorrectly configured, see [“Verify Protocol Families” on page 1249](#).

Sample Output 3 shows that the MPLS protocol is not configured at the `[edit protocols mpls]` hierarchy level.

Verify the MPLS Configuration

- Purpose** After you have checked the transit and ingress routers, use the `traceroute` command to verify the BGP next hop, and used the `ping` command to verify the active path, you can check for problems with the MPLS configuration at the `[edit protocols mpls]` and `[edit interfaces]` hierarchy levels.
- Action** To verify the MPLS configuration, enter the following commands from the ingress, transit, and egress routers:

```
user@host> show configuration protocols mpls
user@host> show configuration interfaces
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> show configuration protocols mpls
label-switched-path R1-to-R6 {
    to 10.0.0.6;
}
inactive: interface so-0/0/0.0;
inactive: interface so-0/0/1.0;
interface so-0/0/2.0;
interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}

user@R3> show configuration protocols mpls
interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}
inactive: interface so-0/0/0.0;
inactive: interface so-0/0/1.0;
interface so-0/0/2.0;
interface so-0/0/3.0;

user@R6> show configuration protocols mpls
label-switched-path R6-to-R1 {
    to 10.0.0.1;
}
inactive: interface so-0/0/0.0;
inactive: interface so-0/0/1.0;
inactive: interface so-0/0/2.0;
inactive: interface so-0/0/3.0; <<< Incorrectly configured
```

Sample Output 2

```
user@R6> show configuration interfaces
so-0/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.1.56.2/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
  }
}
so-0/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.1.46.2/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
  }
}
so-0/0/2 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.1.26.2/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
  }
}
so-0/0/3 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.1.36.2/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
  }
}
fxp0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.70.148/21;
    }
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.0.0.6/32;
      address 127.0.0.1/32;
    }
    family iso {
      address 49.0003.1000.0000.0006.00;
    }
  }
}
```

Meaning Sample Output 1 from the ingress, transit, and egress routers shows that the configuration of interfaces on egress router **R6** is incorrect. Interface **so-0/0/3.0** is included as inactive at the `[edit protocols mpls]` hierarchy level, when it should be active because it is the interface through which the LSP travels.

Sample Output 2 shows that interfaces are correctly configured for MPLS on egress router **R6**. The interfaces are also correctly configured on the ingress and transit routers (not shown).

Verify That Node-Link Protection Is Up

Purpose After you configure node-link protection, you must check that bypass paths are up. You can also check the number of LSPs protected by the bypass paths. In the network shown in [Figure 95 on page 983](#), two bypass paths should be up: one next-hop bypass path protecting the link between **R1** and **R2** (or next-hop **10.0.12.14**), and a next-next-hop bypass path avoiding **R2**.

Action To verify node-link protection (many-to-one backup), enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode commands on the ingress router. You can also issue the commands on transit routers and other routers used in the bypass path for slightly different information.

```
show mpls lsp (See Sample Output on page ?)
show mpls lsp extensive (See Sample Output on page 977)
show rsvp interface (See Sample Output on page 978)
show rsvp interface extensive (See Sample Output on page 979)
show rsvp session detail (See Sample Output on page 980)
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
To          From          State Rt ActivePath      P      LSPname
192.168.5.1 192.168.1.1 Up    0 via-r2         *      lsp2-r1-to-r5
Total 1 displayed, Up 1 , Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions
To          From          State Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPname
192.168.1.1 192.168.5.1 Up    0 1 FF      3      - r5-to-r1
Total 1 displayed, Up 1 , Down 0

Transit LSP: 2 sessions
To          From          State Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPname
192.168.0.1 192.168.6.1 Up    0 1 FF 100464 101952 lsp1-r6-to-r0
192.168.6.1 192.168.0.1 Up    0 1 FF 100448      3 r0-to-t6
Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0
```

Meaning Sample output from **R1** for the `show mpls lsp` command shows a brief description of the state of configured and active LSPs for which **R1** is the ingress, transit, and egress router. All LSPs are up. **R1** is the ingress router for **lsp2-r1-to-r5**, and the egress router for return LSP **r5-to-r1**. Two LSPs transit **R1**, **lsp1-r6-to-r0** and the return LSP **r0-to-t6**. For more

detailed information about the LSP, include the **extensive** option when you issue the **show mpls lsp** command.

```

Sample Output user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

192.168.5.1
  From: 192.168.1.1, State: Up , ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: lsp2-r1-to-r5
  ActivePath: via-r2 (primary)
  Node/Link protection desired
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary via-r2 State: Up
    SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 3)
  10.0.12.14 S 10.0.24.2 S 10.0.45.2 S
    Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

        10.0.12.14(Label=101872) 10.0.24.2(Label=101360) 10.0.45.2(Label=3)
    11 Jul 11 14:30:58 Link-protection Up
    10 Jul 11 14:28:28 Selected as active path
    [...Output truncated...]
    Created: Tue Jul 11 14:22:58 2006
  Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

192.168.1.1
  From: 192.168.5.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: r5-to-r1, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
  Time left: 146, Since: Tue Jul 11 14:28:36 2006
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 29228 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.0.12.14 (fe-0/1/0.0) 362 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: localclient
  RESV rcvfrom: localclient
  Record route: 10.0.45.2 10.0.24.2 10.0.12.14 <self>
  Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Transit LSP: 2 sessions

192.168.0.1
  From: 192.168.6.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: lsp1-r6-to-r0, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 101952
  Resv style: 1 SE, Label in: 100464, Label out: 101952
  Time left: 157, Since: Tue Jul 11 14:31:38 2006
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 11131 protocol 0
  Node/Link protection desired
  Type: Node/Link protected LSP, using Bypass->10.0.12.14->10.0.24.2
    1 Jul 11 14:31:38 Node protection up, using Bypass->10.0.12.14->10.0.24.2
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.0.16.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 509 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: 10.0.12.14 (fe-0/1/0.0) 356 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 10.0.12.14 (fe-0/1/0.0) 358 pkts
  Explct route: 10.0.12.14 10.0.24.2 10.0.45.2 10.0.50.2
  Record route: 10.0.16.2 <self> 10.0.12.14 10.0.24.2 10.0.45.2 10.0.50.2

```

```

192.168.6.1
  From: 192.168.0.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: r0-to-t6, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 100448, Label out: 3
  Time left: 147, Since: Tue Jul 11 14:31:36 2006
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 23481 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.0.12.14 (fe-0/1/0.0) 358 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: 10.0.16.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 350 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 10.0.16.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 323 pkts
  Explct route: 10.0.16.2
  Record route: 10.0.50.2 10.0.45.2 10.0.24.2 10.0.12.14 <self> 10.0.16.2
Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0

```

Meaning Sample output from R1 for the **show mpls lsp extensive** command shows detailed information about all LSPs for which R1 is the ingress, egress, or transit router, including all past state history and the reason why an LSP failed. All LSPs are up. The main two LSPs **lsp2-r1-to-r5** and **lsp1-r6-to-r0** have node-link protection as indicated by the **Node/Link protection desired** field in the ingress and transit sections of the output. In the ingress section of the output, the **Link-protection Up** field shows that **lsp2-r1-to-r5** has link protection up. In the transit section of the output, the **Type: Node/Link protected LSP** field shows that **lsp1-r6-to-r0** has node-link protection up, and in case of failure will use the bypass **LSP Bypass->10.0.12.14->10.0.24.2**.

Sample Output

```

user@R1> show rsvp interface
RSVP interface: 4 active

```

Interface	State	Active resv	Subscription	Static BW	Available BW	Reserved BW	Highwater mark
fe-0/1/0.0	Up	2	100%	100Mbps	100Mbps	0bps	0bps
fe-0/1/1.0	Up	1	100%	100Mbps	100Mbps	0bps	0bps
fe-0/1/2.0	Up	0	100%	100Mbps	100Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/3.0	Up	1	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps

Meaning Sample output from R1 for the **show rsvp interface** command shows four interfaces enabled with RSVP (**Up**). Interface **fe-0/1/0.0** has two active RSVP reservations (**Active resv**) that might indicate sessions for the two main LSPs, **lsp1-r6-to-r0** and **lsp2-r1-to-r5**. Interface **fe-0/1/0.0** is the connecting interface between R1 and R2, and both LSPs are configured with a strict path through **fe-0/1/0.0**. For more detailed information about what is happening on interface **fe-0/1/0.0**, issue the **show rsvp interface extensive** command.

Sample Output

```

user@R1> show rsvp interface extensive
RSVP interface: 3 active
fe-0/1/0.0 Index 67, State Ena/Up
  NoAuthentication, NoAggregate, NoReliable, LinkProtection
  HelloInterval 9(second)
  Address 10.0.12.13
  ActiveResv 2, PreemptionCnt 0, Update threshold 10%
  Subscription 100%,
  bc0 = ct0, StaticBW 100Mbps
  ct0: StaticBW 100Mbps, AvailableBW 100Mbps
    MaxAvailableBW 100Mbps = (bc0*subscription)
    ReservedBW [0] 0bps[1] 0bps[2] 0bps[3] 0bps[4] 0bps[5] 0bps[6] 0bps[7] 0bps
  Protection: On, Bypass: 2, LSP: 2, Protected LSP: 2, Unprotected LSP: 0
    2 Jul 14 14:49:40 New bypass Bypass->10.0.12.14
    1 Jul 14 14:49:34 New bypass Bypass->10.0.12.14->10.0.24.2
  Bypass: Bypass->10.0.12.14, State: Up, Type: LP, LSP: 0, Backup: 0
    3 Jul 14 14:49:42 Record Route: 10.0.17.14 10.0.27.1
    2 Jul 14 14:49:42 Up
    1 Jul 14 14:49:42 CSPF: computation result accepted
  Bypass: Bypass->10.0.12.14->10.0.24.2, State: Up, Type: NP, LSP: 2, Backup: 0
    4 Jul 14 14:50:04 Record Route: 10.0.17.14 10.0.79.2 10.0.59.1 10.0.45.1
    3 Jul 14 14:50:04 Up
    2 Jul 14 14:50:04 CSPF: computation result accepted
    1 Jul 14 14:49:34 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.24.2
[...Output truncated...]

```

Meaning Sample output from R1 for the **show rsvp interface extensive** command shows more detailed information about the activity on all RSVP interfaces (3). However, only output for **fe-0/1/0.0** is shown. Protection is enabled (**Protection: On**), with two bypass paths (**Bypass: 2**) protecting two LSPs (**Protected LSP: 2**). All LSPs are protected, as indicated by the **Unprotected LSP: 0** field. The first bypass **Bypass->10.0.12.14** is a link protection bypass path (**Type: LP**), protecting the link between R1 and R2 **fe-0/1/0.0**. The second bypass path **10.0.12.14->10.0.24.2** is a node-link protected LSP, avoiding R2 in case of node failure.

```

Sample Output user@R1> show rsvp session detail
Ingress RSVP: 2 sessions

192.168.4.1
  From: 192.168.1.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: Bypass->10.0.12.14->10.0.24.2
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 102000
  Resv style: 1 SE, Label in: -, Label out: 102000
  Time left: -, Since: Tue Jul 11 14:30:53 2006
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 60120 protocol 0
  Type: Bypass LSP
  Number of data route tunnel through: 2
  Number of RSVP session tunnel through: 0
  PATH rcvfrom: localclient
  Adspec: sent MTU 1500
  Path MTU: received 1500
  PATH sentto: 10.0.17.14 (fe-0/1/1.0) 336 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 10.0.17.14 (fe-0/1/1.0) 310 pkts
  Explct route: 10.0.17.14 10.0.79.2 10.0.59.1 10.0.45.1
  Record route: <self> 10.0.17.14 10.0.79.2 10.0.59.1 10.0.45.1

192.168.5.1
  From: 192.168.1.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: lsp2-r1-to-r5, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 101872
  Resv style: 1 SE, Label in: -, Label out: 101872
  Time left: -, Since: Tue Jul 11 14:28:28 2006
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 2 receiver 60118 protocol 0
  Node/Link protection desired
  Type: Node/Link protected LSP
  PATH rcvfrom: localclient
  Adspec: sent MTU 1500
  Path MTU: received 1500
  PATH sentto: 10.0.12.14 (fe-0/1/0.0) 344 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 10.0.12.14 (fe-0/1/0.0) 349 pkts
  Explct route: 10.0.12.14 10.0.24.2 10.0.45.2
  Record route: <self> 10.0.12.14 10.0.24.2 10.0.45.2
Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0

Egress RSVP: 1 sessions

192.168.1.1
  From: 192.168.5.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: r5-to-r1, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
  Time left: 147, Since: Tue Jul 11 14:28:36 2006
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 29228 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.0.12.14 (fe-0/1/0.0) 348 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: localclient
  RESV rcvfrom: localclient
  Record route: 10.0.45.2 10.0.24.2 10.0.12.14 <self>
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

```

Transit RSVP: 2 sessions

```

192.168.0.1
  From: 192.168.6.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: lsp1-r6-to-r0, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 101952
  Resv style: 1 SE, Label in: 100464, Label out: 101952
  Time left: 134, Since: Tue Jul 11 14:31:38 2006
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 11131 protocol 0
  Node/Link protection desired
  Type: Node/Link protected LSP
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.0.16.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 488 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: 10.0.12.14 (fe-0/1/0.0) 339 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 10.0.12.14 (fe-0/1/0.0) 343 pkts
  Explct route: 10.0.12.14 10.0.24.2 10.0.45.2 10.0.50.2
  Record route: 10.0.16.2 <self> 10.0.12.14 10.0.24.2 10.0.45.2 10.0.50.2

192.168.6.1
  From: 192.168.0.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: r0-to-t6, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 100448, Label out: 3
  Time left: 158, Since: Tue Jul 11 14:31:36 2006
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 23481 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.0.12.14 (fe-0/1/0.0) 344 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: 10.0.16.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 337 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 10.0.16.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 310 pkts
  Explct route: 10.0.16.2
  Record route: 10.0.50.2 10.0.45.2 10.0.24.2 10.0.12.14 <self> 10.0.16.2
Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0

```

Meaning Sample output from R1 shows detailed information about the RSVP sessions active on R1. All sessions are up, with two ingress sessions, one egress session, and two transit sessions.

Within the ingress section, the first session is a bypass path, as indicated by the **Type: Bypass LSP** field; and the second session is a protected LSP (**lsp2-r1-to-r5**) originating on R1, as indicated by the **Type: Node/Link protected LSP** field.

Conclusion Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) label-switched path (LSP) link protection and node-link protection are facility-based methods used to reduce the amount of time needed to reroute LSP traffic. These protection methods are often compared to fast reroute—the other Junos OS LSP protection method.

While fast reroute protects LSPs on a one-to-one basis, link protection and node-link protection protect multiple LSPs by using a single, logical bypass LSP. Link protection provides robust backup support for a link, node-link protection bypasses a node or a link, and both types of protection are designed to interoperate with other vendor equipment.

Such functionality makes link protection and node-link protection excellent choices for scalability, redundancy, and performance in MPLS-enabled networks.

Related Information For additional information about MPLS fast reroute and MPLS protection methods, see the following:

- *Junos Feature Guide*
- *Junos MPLS Applications Configuration Guide*
- Semeria, Chuck. *RSVP Signaling Extensions for MPLS Traffic Engineering*. White paper. 2002
- Semeria, Chuck. *IP Dependability: Network Link and Node Protection*. White paper. 2002
- RFC 4090, *Fast Reroute Extensions to RSVP-TE for LSP Tunnels*

Node-Link Protection Overview

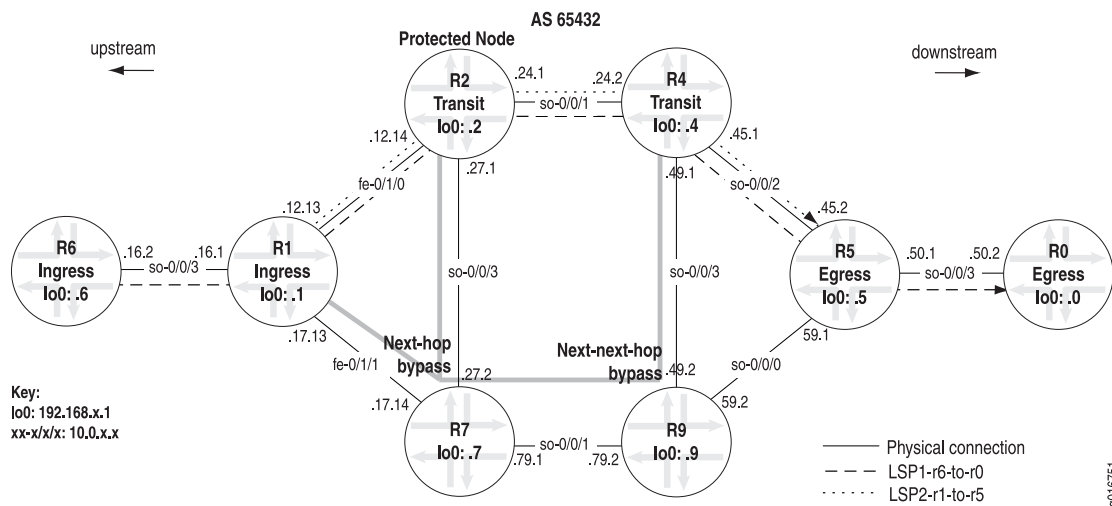
Node-link protection (many-to-one or facility backup) extends the capabilities of link protection and provides slightly different protection from fast reroute. While link protection is useful for selecting an alternate path to the same router when a specific link fails, and fast reroute protects interfaces or nodes along the entire path of an LSP, node-link protection establishes a bypass path that avoids a particular node in the LSP path.

When you enable node-link protection for an LSP, you must also enable link protection on all RSVP interfaces in the path. Once enabled, the following types of bypass paths are established:

- Next-hop bypass LSP—Provides an alternate route for an LSP to reach a neighboring router. This type of bypass path is established when you enable either node-link protection or link protection.
- Next-next-hop bypass LSP—Provides an alternate route for an LSP through a neighboring router en route to the destination router. This type of bypass path is established exclusively when node-link protection is configured.

[Figure 95 on page 983](#) illustrates the example MPLS network topology used in this topic. The example network uses OSPF as the interior gateway protocol (IGP) and a policy to create traffic.

Figure 95: Node-Link Protection



The MPLS network in [Figure 95 on page 983](#) illustrates a router-only network that consists of unidirectional LSPs between R1 and R5, (*lsp2-r1-to-r5*) and between R6 and R0 (*lsp1-r6-to-r0*). Both LSPs have strict paths configured that go through interface **fe-0/1/0**.

In the network shown in [Figure 95 on page 983](#), both types of bypass paths are preestablished around the protected node (R2). A next-hop bypass path avoids interface **fe-0/1/0** by going through R7, and a next-next-hop bypass path avoids R2 altogether by going through R7 and R9 to R4. Both bypass paths are shared by all protected LSPs traversing the failed link or node (many LSPs protected by one bypass path).

Node-link protection (many-to-one or facility backup) allows a router immediately upstream from a node failure to use an alternate node to forward traffic to its downstream neighbor. This is accomplished by preestablishing a bypass path that is shared by all protected LSPs traversing the failed link.

When an outage occurs, the router immediately upstream from the outage switches protected traffic to the bypass node, and then signals the failure to the ingress router. Like fast reroute, node-link protection provides local repair, restoring connectivity faster than the ingress router can establish a standby secondary path or signal a new primary LSP.

Node-link protection is appropriate in the following situations:

- Protection of the downstream link and node is required.
- The number of LSPs to be protected is large.
- Satisfying path selection criteria (priority, bandwidth, and link coloring) for bypass paths is less critical.
- Control at the granularity of individual LSPs is not required.

Verify That Link Protection Is Up

Purpose When you verify link protection, you must check that the bypass LSP is up. You can also check the number of LSPs protected by the bypass. In the network shown in [Figure 96 on page 988](#), a bypass path should be up to protect the link between R1 and R2, or next-hop 10.0.12.14, and the two LSPs traversing the link, **lsp2-r1-to-r5** and **lsp1-r6-to-r0**.

Action To verify link protection (many-to-one backup), enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode commands on the ingress router:

```
user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
user@host> show rsvp session detail
user@host> show rsvp interface
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive | no-more
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

192.168.5.1
  From: 192.168.1.1, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: lsp2-r1-to-r5
  ActivePath: via-r2 (primary)
  Link protection desired
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary via-r2 State: Up
    SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 3)
10.0.12.14 S 10.0.24.2 S 10.0.45.2 S
    Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):
      10.0.12.14(Label=101264) 10.0.24.2(Label=100736) 10.0.45.2(Label=3)
      6 Jun 16 14:06:33 Link-protection Up
      5 Jun 16 14:05:39 Selected as active path
      4 Jun 16 14:05:39 Record Route: 10.0.12.14(Label=101264)
10.0.24.2(Label=100736) 10.0.45.2(Label=3)
      3 Jun 16 14:05:39 Up
      2 Jun 16 14:05:39 Originate Call
      1 Jun 16 14:05:39 CSPF: computation result accepted
    Created: Fri Jun 16 14:05:38 2006
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

[...Output truncated...]

Transit LSP: 2 sessions

192.168.0.1
  From: 192.168.6.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: lsp1-r6-to-r0, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 101296
  Resv style: 1 SE, Label in: 100192, Label out: 101296
  Time left: 116, Since: Mon Jun 19 10:26:32 2006
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 58739 protocol 0
  Link protection desired
  Type: Link protected LSP, using Bypass->10.0.12.14
```

```
1 Jun 19 10:26:32 Link protection up, using Bypass->10.0.12.14
PATH rcvfrom: 10.0.16.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 579 pkts
Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
PATH sentto: 10.0.12.14 (fe-0/1/0.0) 474 pkts
RESV rcvfrom: 10.0.12.14 (fe-0/1/0.0) 501 pkts
Explct route: 10.0.12.14 10.0.24.2 10.0.45.2 10.0.50.2
Record route: 10.0.16.2 <self> 10.0.12.14 10.0.24.2 10.0.45.2 10.0.50.2
[...Output truncated...]
```

Meaning The sample output from ingress router **R1** shows that **lsp2-r1-to-r5** and **lsp1-r6-to-r0** have link protection up, and both LSPs are using the bypass path, **10.0.12.14**. However, the **show mpls lsp** command does not list the bypass path. For information about the bypass path, use the **show rsvp session** command.

```

Sample Output user@R1> show rsvp session detail
Ingress RSVP: 2 sessions
192.168.2.1
  From: 192.168.1.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: Bypass->10.0.12.14
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 101456
  Resv style: 1 SE, Label in: -, Label out: 101456
  Time left: -, Since: Fri May 26 18:38:09 2006
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 18709 protocol 0
  Type: Bypass LSP
    Number of data route tunnel through: 2
    Number of RSVP session tunnel through: 0
  PATH rcvfrom: localclient
  Adspec: sent MTU 1500
  Path MTU: received 1500
  PATH sentto: 10.0.17.14 (fe-0/1/1.0) 51939 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 10.0.17.14 (fe-0/1/1.0) 55095 pkts
  Explct route: 10.0.17.14 10.0.27.1
  Record route: <self> 10.0.17.14 10.0.27.1

192.168.5.1
  From: 192.168.1.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: lsp2-r1-to-r5, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 101264
  Resv style: 1 SE, Label in: -, Label out: 101264
  Time left: -, Since: Fri Jun 16 14:05:39 2006
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 18724 protocol 0
  Link protection desired
  Type: Link protected LSP
  PATH rcvfrom: localclient
  Adspec: sent MTU 1500
  Path MTU: received 1500
  PATH sentto: 10.0.12.14 (fe-0/1/0.0) 8477 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 10.0.12.14 (fe-0/1/0.0) 8992 pkts
  Explct route: 10.0.12.14 10.0.24.2 10.0.45.2
  Record route: <self> 10.0.12.14 10.0.24.2 10.0.45.2
Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0

Egress RSVP: 1 sessions
192.168.1.1
  From: 192.168.5.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: r5-to-r1, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
  Time left: 159, Since: Mon May 22 22:08:16 2006
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 64449 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.0.17.14 (fe-0/1/1.0) 63145 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: localclient
  RESV rcvfrom: localclient
  Record route: 10.0.59.1 10.0.79.2 10.0.17.14 <self>
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0
Transit RSVP: 2 sessions

```

```

192.168.0.1
  From: 192.168.6.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: lsp1-r6-to-r0, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 101296
  Resv style: 1 SE, Label in: 100192, Label out: 101296
  Time left: 129, Since: Mon Jun 19 10:26:32 2006
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 58739 protocol 0
  Link protection desired
  Type: Link protected LSP
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.0.16.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 3128 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: 10.0.12.14 (fe-0/1/0.0) 2533 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 10.0.12.14 (fe-0/1/0.0) 2685 pkts
  Explct route: 10.0.12.14 10.0.24.2 10.0.45.2 10.0.50.2
  Record route: 10.0.16.2 <self> 10.0.12.14 10.0.24.2 10.0.45.2 10.0.50.2

192.168.6.1
  From: 192.168.0.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: r0-to-r6, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 100128, Label out: 3
  Time left: 143, Since: Thu May 25 12:30:26 2006
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 4111 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.0.17.14 (fe-0/1/1.0) 57716 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: 10.0.16.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 54524 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 10.0.16.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 50534 pkts
  Explct route: 10.0.16.2
  Record route: 10.0.50.2 10.0.59.1 10.0.79.2 10.0.17.14 <self> 10.0.16.2
Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0

```

Meaning The sample output from ingress router **R1** shows the ingress, egress, and transit LSPs for **R1**. Some information is similar to that found in the **show mpls lsp** command. However, because link protection is an RSVP feature, information about bypass paths is provided. The bypass path appears as a separate RSVP ingress session for the protected interface, as indicated by the **Type** field.

The bypass path name is automatically generated. By default, the name appears as **Bypass > interface-address**, where the interface address is the next downstream router's interface (**10.0.12.14**). The explicit route **10.0.17.14 10.0.27.1** for the session shows **R7** as the transit node and **R2** as the egress node.

Within the ingress RSVP section of the output, the LSP originating at **R1** (**lsp2-r1-to-r5**) is shown requesting link protection. Since a bypass path is in place to protect the downstream link, **lsp2-r1-to-r5** is associated with the bypass, as indicated by the **Link protected LSP** field.

The egress section of the output shows the return LSP **r5-to-r1**, which is not protected.

The transit section of the output shows link protection requested by **lsp1-r6-to-r0**. Since a bypass path is in place to protect the downstream link, **lsp1-r6-to-r0** is associated with

the bypass, as indicated by the **Link protected LSP** field. Also included in the transit section of the output is the return LSP **r0-to-r6**, which is not protected.

Sample Output user@R1> show rsvp interface
RSVP interface: 4 active

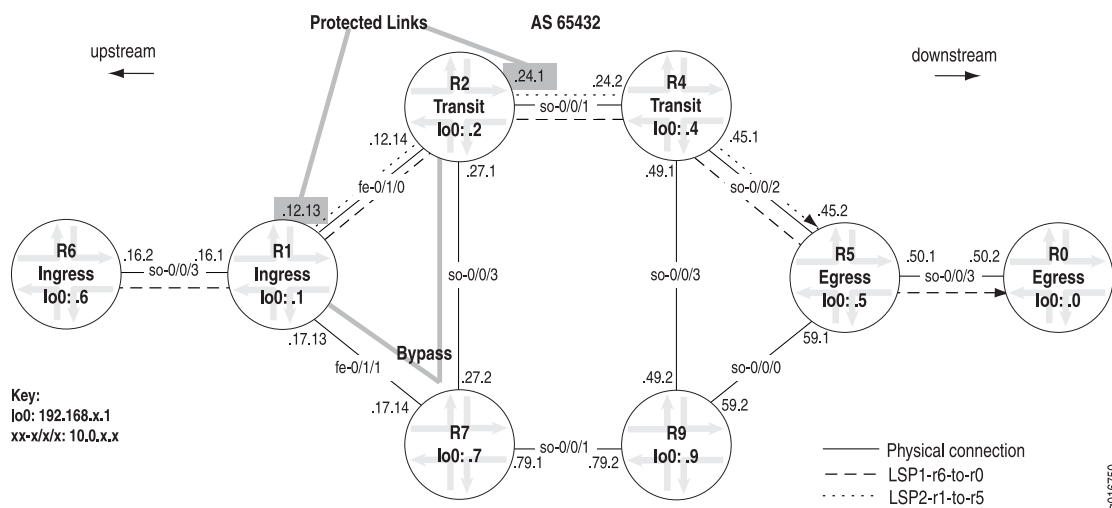
Interface	State	Active resv	Subscription	Static BW	Available BW	Reserved BW	Highwater mark
fe-0/1/0.0	Up	2	100%	100Mbps	100Mbps	0bps	35Mbps
fe-0/1/1.0	Up	1	100%	100Mbps	100Mbps	0bps	0bps
fe-0/1/2.0	Up	0	100%	100Mbps	100Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/3.0	Up	1	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps

Meaning The sample output from ingress router **R1** shows the number of LSPs going through the interfaces configured on **R1**. The **Active resv** field shows the number of LSPs for each interface. For example, interface **fe-0/1/0.0** between **R1** and **R2** has two active reservations, **lsp1-r6-to-r0** and **lsp2-r1-to-r5**; interface **fe-0/1/1.0** between **R1** and **R7** has one, the bypass (**10.0.12.14**); interface **fe-0/1/2.0** between **R6** and **R1** has no LSP reservations; and interface **so-0/0/3.0** between **R6** and **R1** has one LSP reservation, **lsp1-r6-to-r0**.

Many-to-One Link Protection (Facility Backup) Overview

Many-to-one (facility backup) is based on interface rather than on LSP. While fast reroute protects interfaces or nodes along the entire path of a LSP, many-to-one protection can be applied on interfaces as needed, as shown in [Figure 96 on page 988](#). In [Figure 96 on page 988](#), a bypass path is set up around the link to be protected (**10.0.12.14**) using an alternate interface to forward traffic. The bypass path is shared by all protected LSPs traversing the failed link (many LSPs protected by one bypass path).

Figure 96: Many-to-One or Link Protection



In [Figure 96 on page 988](#), two LSPs (**lsp1-r6-to-r0** and **lsp2-r1-to-r5**) are protected by one preestablished bypass path from **R1** to **R2** through **R7**. Both LSPs have strict paths

configured that go through interface **fe-0/1/0**. On **R1**, the interface **10.0.12.13** has link protection configured that protects the next hop **10.0.12.14**.

Link protection (many-to-one or facility backup) allows a router immediately upstream from a link failure to use an alternate interface to forward traffic to its downstream neighbor. This is accomplished by preestablishing a bypass path that is shared by all protected LSPs traversing the failed link. A single bypass path can safeguard a set of protected LSPs. When an outage occurs, the router immediately upstream from the link outage switches protected traffic to the bypass link, then signals the link failure to the ingress router.

Like fast reroute, link protection provides local repair and restores connectivity faster than the ingress router switching traffic to a standby secondary path. However, unlike fast reroute, link protection does not provide protection against the failure of the downstream neighbor.

Link protection is appropriate in the following situations:

- The number of LSPs to be protected is large.
- Satisfying path selection criteria (priority, bandwidth, and link coloring) for bypass paths is less critical.
- Control at the granularity of individual LSPs is not required.

Verify One-to-One Backup

Purpose You can verify that one-to-one backup is established by examining the ingress router and the other routers in the network.

Action To verify one-to-one backup, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode commands:

```
user@host> show mpls lsp ingress extensive
user@host> show rsvp session
```

Sample Output

The following sample output is from the ingress router **R1**:

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp ingress extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

192.168.5.1
  From: 192.168.1.1, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: r1-to-r5
  ActivePath: via-r2 (primary)
    FastReroute desired
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary via-r2 State: Up
    SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 3)
    10.0.12.14 S 10.0.24.2 S 10.0.45.2 S
    Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node
```

```
10=SoftPreempt):
    10.0.12.14(flag=9) 10.0.24.2(flag=1) 10.0.45.2
    8 May 11 14:51:46 Fast-reroute Detour Up
    7 May 11 14:50:55 Record Route: 10.0.12.14(flag=9) 10.0.24.2(flag=1) 10.0.45.2
    6 May 11 14:50:55 Record Route: 10.0.12.14(flag=9) 10.0.24.2 10.0.45.2
    5 May 11 14:50:52 Selected as active path
    4 May 11 14:50:52 Record Route: 10.0.12.14 10.0.24.2 10.0.45.2
    3 May 11 14:50:52 Up
    2 May 11 14:50:52 Originate Call
    1 May 11 14:50:52 CSPF: computation result accepted
Created: Thu May 11 14:50:52 2006
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0
```

Meaning The sample output from **R1** shows that the **FastReroute desired** object was included in the Path messages for the LSP, allowing **R1** to select the active path for the LSP and establish a detour path to avoid **R2**.

In line 8, **Fast-reroute Detour Up** shows that the detour is operational. Lines 6 and 7 indicate that transit routers **R2** and **R4** have established their detour paths.

R2, 10.0.12.14, includes (**flag=9**), indicating that node protection is available for the downstream node and link. **R4, 10.0.24.2**, includes (**flag=1**), indicating that link protection is available for the next downstream link. In this case, **R4** can protect only the downstream link because the node is the egress router **R5**, which cannot be protected. For more information about flags, see the *Junos Feature Guide*.

The output for the **show mpls lsp extensive** command does not show the actual path of the detour. To see the actual links used by the detour paths, you must use the **show rsvp session ingress detail** command.

Sample Output The following sample output is from the ingress router **R1** in the network shown in [Figure 115 on page 1202](#).

```

user@R1> show rsvp session ingress detail
Ingress RSVP: 1 sessions

192.168.5.1
  From: 192.168.1.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: r1-to-r5, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 100848
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: -, Label out: 100848
  Time left: -, Since: Thu May 11 14:17:15 2006
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 9228 protocol 0
  FastReroute desired
  PATH rcvfrom: localclient
  Adspec: sent MTU 1500
  Path MTU: received 1500
  PATH sentto: 10.0.12.14 (fe-0/1/0.0) 35 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 10.0.12.14 (fe-0/1/0.0) 25 pkts
  Explct route: 10.0.12.14 10.0.24.2 10.0.45.2
  Record route: <self> 10.0.12.14 10.0.24.2 10.0.45.2
  Detour is Up
  Detour Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Detour adspec: sent MTU 1500
  Path MTU: received 1500
  Detour PATH sentto: 10.0.17.14 (fe-0/1/1.0) 23 pkts
  Detour RESV rcvfrom: 10.0.17.14 (fe-0/1/1.0) 20 pkts
  Detour Explct route: 10.0.17.14 10.0.79.2 10.0.59.1
  Detour Record route: <self> 10.0.17.14 10.0.79.2 10.0.59.1
  Detour Label out: 100848
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

```

Meaning The sample output from **R1** shows the RSVP session of the main LSP. The detour path is established, **Detour is Up**. The physical path of the detour is displayed in **Detour Explct route**. The detour path uses **R7** and **R9** as transit routers to reach **R5**, the egress router.

Sample Output The following sample output is from the first transit router R2 in the network shown in [Figure 115 on page 1202](#):

```

user@R2> show rsvp session transit detail
Transit RSVP: 1 sessions

192.168.5.1
  From: 192.168.1.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 1
  LSPname: r1-to-r5, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 100448
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 100720, Label out: 100448
  Time left: 126, Since: Wed May 10 16:12:21 2006
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 5 receiver 9216 protocol 0
  FastReroute desired
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.0.12.13 (fe-0/1/0.0) 173 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: 10.0.24.2 (so-0/0/1.0) 171 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 10.0.24.2 (so-0/0/1.0) 169 pkts
  Explct route: 10.0.24.2 10.0.45.2
  Record route: 10.0.12.13 <self> 10.0.24.2 10.0.45.2
  Detour is Up
  Detour Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Detour adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
  Path MTU: received 1500
  Detour PATH sentto: 10.0.27.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 169 pkts
  Detour RESV rcvfrom: 10.0.27.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 167 pkts
  Detour Explct route: 10.0.27.2 10.0.79.2 10.0.59.1
  Detour Record route: 10.0.12.13 <self> 10.0.27.2 10.0.79.2 10.0.59.1
  Detour Label out: 100736
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

```

Meaning The sample output from R2 shows the detour is established (**Detour is Up**) and avoids R4, and the link connecting R4 and R5 (10.0.45.2). The detour path is through R7 (10.0.27.2) and R9 (10.0.79.2) to R5 (10.0.59.1), which is different from the explicit route for the detour from R1. R1 has the detour passing through the 10.0.17.14 link on R7, while R1 is using the 10.0.27.2 link. Both detours merge at R9 through the 10.0.79.2 link to R5 (10.0.59.1).

Sample Output The following sample output is from the second transit router R4 in the network shown in [Figure 115 on page 1202](#):

```

user@R4> show rsvp session transit detail
Transit RSVP: 1 sessions

192.168.5.1
  From: 192.168.1.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 1
    LSPname: r1-to-r5, LSPpath: Primary
    Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
    Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
    Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 100448, Label out: 3
    Time left: 155, Since: Wed May 10 16:15:38 2006
    Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
    Port number: sender 5 receiver 9216 protocol 0
    FastReroute desired
    PATH rcvfrom: 10.0.24.1 (so-0/0/1.0) 178 pkts
    Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
    PATH sentto: 10.0.45.2 (so-0/0/2.0) 178 pkts
    RESV rcvfrom: 10.0.45.2 (so-0/0/2.0) 175 pkts
    Explct route: 10.0.45.2
    Record route: 10.0.12.13 10.0.24.1 <self> 10.0.45.2
    Detour is Up
    Detour Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
    Detour adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
    Path MTU: received 1500
    Detour PATH sentto: 10.0.49.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 176 pkts
    Detour RESV rcvfrom: 10.0.49.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 175 pkts
    Detour Explct route: 10.0.49.2 10.0.59.1
    Detour Record route: 10.0.12.13 10.0.24.1 <self> 10.0.49.2 10.0.59.1
    Detour Label out: 100352
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

```

Meaning The sample output from R4 shows the detour is established (**Detour is Up**) and avoids the link connecting R4 and R5 (10.0.45.2). The detour path is through R9 (10.0.49.2) to R5 (10.0.59.1). Some of the information is similar to that found in the output for R1 and R2. However, the explicit route for the detour is different, going through the link connecting R4 and R9 (so-0/0/3 or 10.0.49.2).

Sample Output The following sample output is from **R7**, which is used in the detour path in the network shown in [Figure 115 on page 1202](#):

```
user@R7> show rsvp session transit detail
Transit RSVP: 1 sessions, 1 detours

192.168.5.1
  From: 192.168.1.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 1
  LSPname: r1-to-r5, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 100368
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 100736, Label out: 100368
  Time left: 135, Since: Wed May 10 16:14:42 2006
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 5 receiver 9216 protocol 0
  Detour branch from 10.0.27.1, to skip 192.168.4.1, Up
    Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
    Adspec: received MTU 1500
    Path MTU: received 0
    PATH rcvfrom: 10.0.27.1 (so-0/0/3.0) 179 pkts
    Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
    PATH sentto: 10.0.79.2 (so-0/0/1.0) 177 pkts
    RESV rcvfrom: 10.0.79.2 (so-0/0/1.0) 179 pkts
    Explct route: 10.0.79.2 10.0.59.1
    Record route: 10.0.12.13 10.0.27.1 <self> 10.0.79.2 10.0.59.1
    Label in: 100736, Label out: 100368
  Detour branch from 10.0.17.13, to skip 192.168.2.1, Up
    Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
    Adspec: received MTU 1500
    Path MTU: received 0
    PATH rcvfrom: 10.0.17.13 (fe-0/1/1.0) 179 pkts
    Adspec: received MTU 1500
    PATH sentto: 10.0.79.2 (so-0/0/1.0) 0 pkts
    RESV rcvfrom: 10.0.79.2 (so-0/0/1.0) 0 pkts
    Explct route: 10.0.79.2 10.0.59.1
    Record route: 10.0.17.13 <self> 10.0.79.2 10.0.59.1
    Label in: 100752, Label out: 100368
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0
```

Meaning The sample output from **R7** shows the same information as for a regular transit router used in the primary path of the LSP: the ingress address (**192.168.1.1**), the egress address (**192.168.5.1**), and the name of the LSP (**r1-to-r5**). Two detour paths are displayed; the first to avoid **R4** (**192.168.4.1**) and the second to avoid **R2** (**192.168.2.1**). Because **R7** is used as a transit router by **R2** and **R4**, **R7** can merge the detour paths together as indicated by the identical **Label out** value (**100368**) for both detour paths. Whether **R7** receives traffic from **R4** with a label value of **100736** or from **R2** with a label value of **100752**, **R7** forwards the packet to **R5** with a label value of **100368**.

Sample Output The following sample output is from R9, which is a router used in the detour path in the network shown in [Figure 115 on page 1202](#):

```

user@R9> show rsvp session transit detail
Transit RSVP: 1 sessions, 1 detours

192.168.5.1
  From: 192.168.1.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 1
  LSPname: r1-to-r5, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 100352, Label out: 3
  Time left: 141, Since: Wed May 10 16:16:40 2006
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 5 receiver 9216 protocol 0
  Detour branch from 10.0.49.1, to skip 192.168.5.1, Up
    Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
    Adspec: received MTU 1500
    Path MTU: received 0
    PATH rcvfrom: 10.0.49.1 (so-0/0/3.0) 183 pkts
    Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
    PATH sentto: 10.0.59.1 (so-0/0/0.0) 182 pkts
    RESV rcvfrom: 10.0.59.1 (so-0/0/0.0) 183 pkts
    Explct route: 10.0.59.1
    Record route: 10.0.12.13 10.0.24.1 10.0.49.1 <self> 10.0.59.1
    Label in: 100352, Label out: 3
  Detour branch from 10.0.27.1, to skip 192.168.4.1, Up
    Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
    Adspec: received MTU 1500
    Path MTU: received 0
  Detour branch from 10.0.17.13, to skip 192.168.2.1, Up
    Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
    Adspec: received MTU 1500
    Path MTU: received 0
    PATH rcvfrom: 10.0.79.1 (so-0/0/1.0) 181 pkts
    Adspec: received MTU 1500
    PATH sentto: 10.0.59.1 (so-0/0/0.0) 0 pkts
    RESV rcvfrom: 10.0.59.1 (so-0/0/0.0) 0 pkts
    Explct route: 10.0.59.1
    Record route: 10.0.12.13 10.0.27.1 10.0.79.1 <self> 10.0.59.1
    Label in: 100368, Label out: 3
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

```

Meaning The sample output from R9 shows that R9 is the penultimate router for the detour path, the explicit route includes only the egress link address (10.0.59.1), and the Label out value (3) indicates that R9 has performed penultimate-hop label popping. Also, the detour branch from 10.0.27.1 does not include path information because R7 has merged the detour paths from R2 and R4. Notice that the Label out value in the detour branch from 10.0.17.13 is 100368, the same value as the Label out value on R7.

Sample Output The following sample output is from the egress router R5 in the network shown in [Figure 115 on page 1202](#):

```
user@R5> show rsvp session egress detail
Egress RSVP: 1 sessions, 1 detours

192.168.5.1
  From: 192.168.1.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: r1-to-r5, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
  Time left: 119, Since: Thu May 11 14:44:31 2006
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 9230 protocol 0
  FastReroute desired
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.0.45.1 (so-0/0/2.0) 258 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: localclient
  RESV rcvfrom: localclient
  Record route: 10.0.12.13 10.0.24.1 10.0.45.1 <self>
  Detour branch from 10.0.49.1, to skip 192.168.5.1, Up
    Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
    Adspec: received MTU 1500
    Path MTU: received 0
  Detour branch from 10.0.27.1, to skip 192.168.4.1, Up
    Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
    Adspec: received MTU 1500
    Path MTU: received 0
  Detour branch from 10.0.17.13, to skip 192.168.2.1, Up
    Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
    Adspec: received MTU 1500
    Path MTU: received 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.0.59.2 (so-0/0/0.0) 254 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: localclient
  RESV rcvfrom: localclient
  Record route: 10.0.12.13 10.0.24.1 10.0.49.1 10.0.59.2 <self>
  Label in: 3, Label out: -
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0
```

Meaning The sample output from R5 shows the main LSP in the **Record route** field and the detours through the network.

Verify That the Primary Path Is Operational

Purpose Primary paths must always be used in the network if they are available, therefore an LSP always moves back to the primary path after a failure, unless the configuration is adjusted. For more information on adjusting the configuration to prevent a failed primary path from reestablishing, see [“Preventing Use of a Path That Previously Failed” on page 998](#).

Action To verify that the primary path is operational, enter the following Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) operational mode commands:

```
user@host> show mpls lsp extensive ingress
user@host> show rsvp interface
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive ingress
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

192.168.5.1
  From: 192.168.1.1, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: r1-to-r5
  ActivePath: via-r2 (primary)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary via-r2          State: Up
    Priorities: 6 6
    Bandwidth: 35Mbps
    SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 11)
    10.0.12.14 S 10.0.24.2 S
    Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node
10=SoftPreempt):
      10.0.12.14 10.0.24.2
    5 Apr 29 14:40:43 Selected as active path
    4 Apr 29 14:40:43 Record Route: 10.0.12.14 10.0.24.2
    3 Apr 29 14:40:43 Up
    2 Apr 29 14:40:43 Originate Call
    1 Apr 29 14:40:43 CSPF: computation result accepted
  Standby via-r7          State: Dn
    SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
    No computed ERO.
  Created: Sat Apr 29 14:40:43 2006
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0
```

Sample Output 2

```
user@R1> show rsvp interface
RSVP interface: 3 active
```

Interface	State	Active resv	Subscr- ption	Static BW	Available BW	Reserved BW	Highwater mark
fe-0/1/0.0	Up	2	100%	100Mbps	100Mbps	0bps	0bps
fe-0/1/1.0	Up	1	100%	100Mbps	100Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/3.0	Up	1	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps

Meaning Sample output 1 shows that the LSP is operational and is using the primary path (**via-r2**) with **R2 (10.0.12.14)** and **R4 (10.0.24.2)** as transit routers. The priority values are the same for setup and hold, **6 6**. Priority 0 is the highest (best) priority and 7 is the lowest (worst) priority. The Junos OS default for setup and hold priority is 7:0. Unless some LSPs are more important than others, preserving the default is a good practice. Configuring a setup priority that is better than the hold priority is not allowed, resulting in a failed commit in order to avoid preemption loops.

Preventing Use of a Path That Previously Failed

If you configure an alternate path through the network in case the active path fails, you may not want traffic to revert back to the failed path, even if it is no longer failing. When you configure a primary path, the traffic switches over to the secondary path during a failure, and reverts back to the primary path when it returns.

At times, switching traffic back to a primary path that has previously failed may not be a particularly sound idea. In this case, only configure secondary paths, resulting in the next configured secondary path establishing when the first secondary path fails. Later, if the first secondary path becomes operational, the Junos OS will not revert to it, but will continue using the second secondary path.

Verify That the Secondary Path Is Established

Purpose When the secondary path is configured with the **standby** statement, the secondary path should be *up* but *not active*; it will become active if the primary path fails. A secondary path configured without the **standby** statement will not come up unless the primary path fails. To test that the secondary path is correctly configured and would come up if the primary path were to fail, you must deactivate a link or node critical to the primary path, then issue the **show mpls lsp lsp-path-name extensive** command.

Action To verify that the secondary path is established, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
```

Sample Output

The following sample output shows a correctly configured secondary path before and after it comes up. In the example, interface **fe-0/1/0** on **R2** is deactivated, which brings down the primary path **via-r2**. The ingress router **R1** switches traffic to the secondary path **via-r7**.

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

192.168.5.1
  From: 192.168.1.1, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: r1-to-r5
  ActivePath: via-r2 (primary)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary via-r2          State: Up
    Priorities: 6 6
    Bandwidth: 35Mbps
    SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 3)
10.0.12.14 S 10.0.24.2 S 10.0.45.2 S
  Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):
```

```

    10.0.12.14 10.0.24.2 10.0.45.2
  5 Apr 29 14:40:43 Selected as active path
  4 Apr 29 14:40:43 Record Route: 10.0.12.14 10.0.24.2
  3 Apr 29 14:40:43 Up
  2 Apr 29 14:40:43 Originate Call
  1 Apr 29 14:40:43 CSPF: computation result accepted
Secondary via-r7          State: Dn
SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
No computed ERO.
Created: Sat Apr 29 14:40:43 2006
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

[edit interfaces]
user@R2# deactivate fe-0/1/0

[edit interfaces]
user@R2# show
inactive: fe-0/1/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.0.12.14/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
  }
}

user@R1> show mpls lsp name r1-to-r4 extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

192.168.4.1
From: 192.168.1.1, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: r1-to-r4
ActivePath: via-r7 (secondary)
LoadBalance: Random
Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
Primary via-r2          State: Dn
Priorities: 6 6
Bandwidth: 35Mbps
SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
Will be enqueued for recomputation in 14 second(s).
10 Apr 29 14:52:33 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.12.1 4[21 times]
 9 Apr 29 14:42:48 Clear Call
 8 Apr 29 14:42:48 Deselected as active
 7 Apr 29 14:42:48 Session preempted
 6 Apr 29 14:42:48 Down
 5 Apr 29 14:40:43 Selected as active path
 4 Apr 29 14:40:43 Record Route: 10.0.12.14 10.0.24.2
 3 Apr 29 14:40:43 Up
 2 Apr 29 14:40:43 Originate Call
 1 Apr 29 14:40:43 CSPF: computation result accepted
*Standby via-r7          State: Up
SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 11)
10.0.17.14 S 10.0.47.1 S
Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

    10.0.17.14 10.0.47.1
  5 Apr 29 14:42:48 Selected as active path
  4 Apr 29 14:41:12 Record Route: 10.0.17.14 10.0.47.1
  3 Apr 29 14:41:12 Up
  2 Apr 29 14:41:12 Originate Call

```

```

1 Apr 29 14:41:12 CSPF: computation result accepted
Created: Sat Apr 29 14:40:43 2006
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

```

Meaning The sample output from egress router **R1** shows a correctly configured standby secondary path in a down state because the primary path is still up. Upon deactivation of an interface (**interface fe-0/1/0** on **R2**) critical to the primary path, the primary path **via-r2** goes down and the standby secondary path **via-r7** comes up, allowing **R1** to switch traffic to the standby secondary path.

Checklist for Checking the MPLS Layer

Problem **Description:** This checklist provides the steps and commands for checking the Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) layer of the layered MPLS model. The checklist provides links to an overview of the MPLS layer and more detailed information about the commands used to investigate the problem.

[Table 21 on page 1000](#) provides commands for checking the MPLS layer.

Table 21: Checklist for Checking the MPLS Layer

Tasks	Command or Action
“Checking the MPLS Layer” on page 1001	
1. Verify the LSP on page 1003	<pre> show mpls lsp show mpls lsp extensive show mpls lsp name <i>name</i> show mpls lsp name <i>name</i> extensive </pre>
2. Verify the LSP Route on the Transit Router on page 1006	<code>show route table mpls.0</code>
3. Verify the LSP Route on the Ingress Router on page 1007	<code>show route <i>destination</i></code>
4. Verify MPLS Labels with the traceroute Command on page 1009	<code>traceroute <i>hostname</i></code>
5. Verify MPLS Labels with the ping Command on page 1010	On the ingress router: <pre> ping mpls rsvp <i>lsp-name</i> detail </pre>
6. Verify the MPLS Configuration on page 973	<pre> show configuration protocols mpls show configuration interfaces </pre>

Table 21: Checklist for Checking the MPLS Layer (*continued*)

Tasks	Command or Action
7. Take Appropriate Action on page 1013	<p>The following sequence of commands addresses the specific problem described in this topic:</p> <pre> edit edit protocols mpls [edit protocols mpls] show activate interface so-0/0/3.0 show commit </pre>
8. Verify the LSP Again on page 1014	<code>show mpls lsp extensive</code>

Checking the MPLS Layer

Purpose After you have configured the label-switched path (LSP), issued the **show mpls lsp** command, and determined that there is an error, you might find that the error is not in the physical, data link, Internet Protocol (IP), interior gateway protocol (IGP), or Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) layers. Continue investigating the problem at the MPLS layer of the network.

[Figure 97 on page 1002](#) illustrates the MPLS layer of the layered MPLS model.

Figure 97: Checking the MPLS Layer

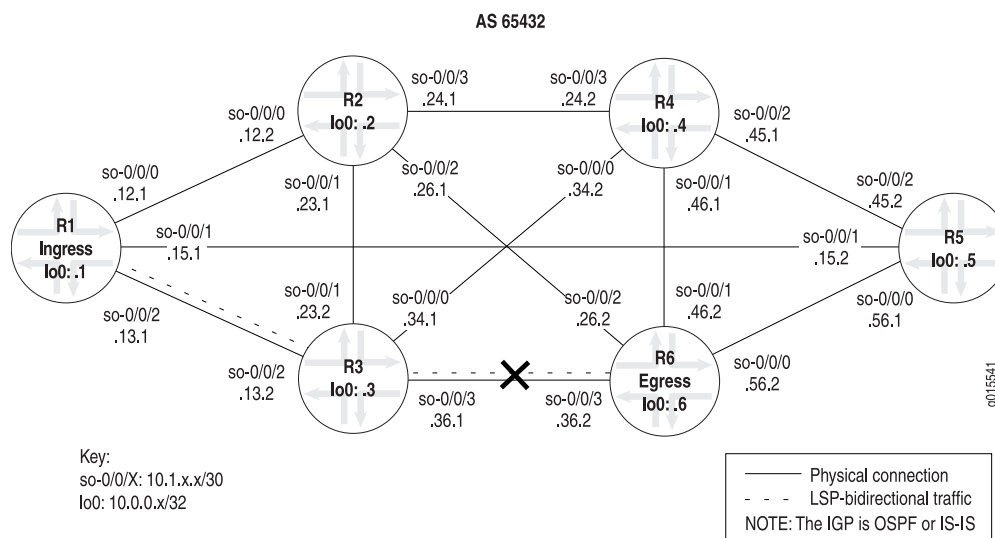
BGP Layer	traceroute <i>host-name</i> show bgp summary show configuration protocols bgp show route <i>destination-prefix</i> detail show route receive protocol bgp <i>neighbor-address</i>
MPLS Layer	show mpls lsp show mpls lsp extensive show route table mpls.0 show route <i>address</i> traceroute <i>address</i> ping mpls rsvp <i>lsp-name</i> detail
RSVP Layer	show rsvp session show rsvp neighbor show rsvp interface
↙ IGP and IP Layers Functioning ↘	
OSPF Layer	show ospf neighbor show configuration protocols ospf show ospf interface
IS-IS Layer	show isis adjacency show configuration protocols isis show isis interface
IP Layer	show ospf neighbor extensive show interfaces terse
IP Layer	show isis adjacency extensive show interfaces terse
Data Link Layer	show interfaces extensive <i>"JUNOS Interfaces Operations Guide"</i>
Physical Layer	show interfaces show interfaces terse ping <i>host</i>

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With the MPLS layer, you check whether the LSP is up and functioning correctly. If the network is not functioning at this layer, the LSP does not work as configured.

Figure 98 on page 1002 illustrates the MPLS network used in this topic.

Figure 98: MPLS Network Broken at the MPLS Layer



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The network shown in Figure 98 on page 1002 is a fully meshed configuration where every directly connected interface can receive and send packets to every other similar interface.

The LSP in this network is configured to run from ingress router **R1**, through transit router **R3**, to egress router **R6**. In addition, a reverse LSP is configured to run from **R6** through **R3** to **R1**, creating bidirectional traffic.

However, in this example, the reverse LSP is down without a path from **R6** to **R1**.

The cross shown in [Figure 98 on page 1002](#) indicates where the LSP is broken. Some possible reasons the LSP is broken might include an incorrectly configured MPLS protocol, or interfaces that are incorrectly configured for MPLS.

In the network shown in [Figure 98 on page 1002](#), a configuration error on egress router **R6** prevents the LSP from traversing the network as expected.

To check the MPLS layer, follow these steps:

1. [Verify the LSP on page 1003](#)
2. [Verify the LSP Route on the Transit Router on page 1006](#)
3. [Verify the LSP Route on the Ingress Router on page 1007](#)
4. [Verify MPLS Labels with the traceroute Command on page 1009](#)
5. [Verify MPLS Labels with the ping Command on page 1010](#)
6. [Verify the MPLS Configuration on page 1011](#)
7. [Take Appropriate Action on page 1013](#)
8. [Verify the LSP Again on page 1014](#)

Verify the LSP

Purpose Typically, you use the **show mpls lsp extensive** command to verify the LSP. However for quick verification of the LSP state, use the **show mpls lsp** command. If the LSP is down, use the **extensive** option (**show mpls lsp extensive**) as a follow-up. If your network has numerous LSPs, you might consider specifying the name of the LSP, using the **name** option (**show mpls lsp name *name*** or **show mpls lsp name *name* extensive**).

Action To verify that the LSP is up, enter some or all of the following commands from the ingress router:

```
user@host> show mpls lsp
user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
user@host> show mpls lsp name name
user@host> show mpls lsp name name extensive
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
To          From          State Rt ActivePath      P      LSPname
10.0.0.6    10.0.0.1    Dn    0    -                R1-to-R6
Total 1 displayed, Up 0, Down 1

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

```
Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

user@R3> show mpls lsp
Ingress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

user@R6> show mpls lsp
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
To          From          State Rt ActivePath      P      LSPname
10.0.0.1    10.0.0.6    Dn     0  -              R6-to-R1
Total 1 displayed, Up 0, Down 1

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

Sample Output 2

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Dn, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (none)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  Primary          State: Dn
    Will be enqueued for recomputation in 22 second(s).
    1 Nov  2 14:43:38  CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6 [175 times]
    Created: Tue Nov  2 13:18:39 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up 0, Down 1

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

user@R3> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

user@R6> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
```

```

10.0.0.1
  From: 10.0.0.6, State: Dn, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: R6-to-R1
  ActivePath: (none)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  Primary                               State: Dn
    Will be enqueued for recomputation in 13 second(s).
    1 Nov  2 14:38:12  CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.1 [177 times]
  Created: Tue Nov  2 13:12:22 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up 0, Down 1

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

Sample Output 3

```

user@R1> show mpls lsp name R1-to-R6
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
To          From          State Rt ActivePath      P      LSPname
10.0.0.6    10.0.0.1    Dn    0  -              R1-to-R6
Total 1 displayed, Up 0, Down 1

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

Sample Output 4

```

user@R1> show mpls lsp name R1-to-R6 extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Dn, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (none)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  Primary                               State: Dn
    Will be enqueued for recomputation in 10 second(s).
    1 Nov  2 14:51:53 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6[192 times]
  Created: Tue Nov  2 13:18:39 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up 0, Down 1

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

Meaning Sample Output 1 shows a brief description of the state of the LSP for the ingress, transit, and egress routers. Output from ingress router **R1** and egress router **R6** shows that both LSPs are down, **R1-to-R6** and **R6-toR1**. With the configured LSPs on **R1** and **R6**, we would

expect egress LSP sessions on both **R1** and **R6**. In addition, transit router **R3** has no transit sessions.

Sample Output 2 shows all information about the LSPs, including all past state history and the reason why an LSP failed. Output from **R1** and **R6** indicates that there is no route to the destination because the Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) algorithm failed.

Sample Outputs 3 and 4 show examples of the output for the **show mpls lsp name** command with the **extensive** option. In this instance, the output is very similar to the **show mpls lsp** command because only one LSP is configured in the example network in [Figure 98 on page 1002](#). However, in a large network with many LSPs configured, the results would be quite different between the two commands.

Verify the LSP Route on the Transit Router

Purpose If the LSP is up, the LSP route should appear in the **mpls.0** routing table. MPLS maintains an MPLS path routing table (**mpls.0**), which contains a list of the next label-switched router in each LSP. This routing table is used on transit routers to route packets to the next router along an LSP. If routes are not present in the output for the transit router, check the MPLS protocol configuration on the ingress and egress routers.

Action To verify the LSP route on the transit router, enter the following command from the transit router:

```
user@host> show route table mpls.0
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R3> show route table mpls.0
mpls.0: 3 destinations, 3 routes (3 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
0          *[MPLS/0] 16w2d 21:52:40, metric 1
            Receive
1          *[MPLS/0] 16w2d 21:52:40, metric 1
            Receive
2          *[MPLS/0] 16w2d 21:52:40, metric 1
            Receive
```

Sample Output 2

```
user@R3> show route table mpls.0
mpls.0: 7 destinations, 7 routes (7 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
0          *[MPLS/0] 16w2d 22:26:08, metric 1
            Receive
1          *[MPLS/0] 16w2d 22:26:08, metric 1
            Receive
2          *[MPLS/0] 16w2d 22:26:08, metric 1
            Receive
100864     *[RSVP/7] 00:07:23, metric 1
            > via so-0/0/2.0, label-switched-path R6-to-R1
100864(S=0) *[RSVP/7] 00:07:23, metric 1
            > via so-0/0/2.0, label-switched-path R6-to-R1
100880     *[RSVP/7] 00:07:01, metric 1
```

```

100880(S=0)      > via so-0/0/3.0, label-switched-path R1-to-R6
                  *[RSVP/7] 00:07:01, metric 1
                  > via so-0/0/3.0, label-switched-path R1-to-R6

```

Meaning Sample Output 1 from transit router **R3** shows three route entries in the form of MPLS label entries. These MPLS labels are reserved MPLS labels defined in RFC 3032, and are always present in the **mpls.0** routing table, regardless of the state of the LSP. The incoming labels assigned by RSVP to the upstream neighbor are missing from the output, indicating that the LSP is down. For more information on MPLS label entries, see [“Checklist for Verifying LSP Use” on page 1143](#).

In contrast, Sample Output 2 shows the MPLS labels and routes for a correctly configured LSP. The three reserved MPLS labels are present, and the four other entries represent the incoming labels assigned by RSVP to the upstream neighbor. These four entries represent two routes. There are two entries per route because the stack values in the MPLS header may be different. For each route, the second entry **100864 (S=0)** and **100880 (S=0)** indicates that the stack depth is not 1, and additional label values are included in the packet. In contrast, the first entry, **100864** and **100880** has an inferred **S=1** value which indicates a stack depth of 1 and makes each label the last label in that particular packet. The dual entries indicate that this is the penultimate router. For more information on MPLS label stacking, see RFC 3032, *MPLS Label Stack Encoding*.

Verify the LSP Route on the Ingress Router

Purpose Check whether the LSP route is included in the active entries in the **inet.3** routing table for the specified address.

Action To verify the LSP route, enter the following command from the ingress router:

```
user@host> show route destination
```

Sample Output 1

```

user@R1> show route 10.0.0.6
inet.0 : 27 destinations, 27 routes (27 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
10.0.0.6/32      *[IS-IS/18] 6d 01:41:37, metric 20
                  to 10.1.12.2 via so-0/0/0.0
                  > to 10.1.15.2 via so-0/0/1.0
                  to 10.1.13.2 via so-0/0/2.0

user@R6> show route 10.0.0.1
inet.0 : 28 destinations, 28 routes (28 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
10.0.0.1/32      *[IS-IS/18] 5d 01:01:38, metric 20
                  to 10.1.56.1 via so-0/0/0.0
                  > to 10.1.26.1 via so-0/0/2.0
                  to 10.1.36.1 via so-0/0/3.0

```

Sample Output 2

```

user@R1> show route 10.0.0.6
inet.0: 28 destinations, 28 routes (27 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.0.0.6/32      *[IS-IS/18] 6d 02:13:42, metric 20
                  to 10.1.12.2 via so-0/0/0.0
                  > to 10.1.15.2 via so-0/0/1.0
                  to 10.1.13.2 via so-0/0/2.0

inet.3 : 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.0.0.6/32      *[RSVP/7] 00:08:07, metric 20
                  > via so-0/0/2.0, label-switched-path R1-to-R6

user@R6> show route 10.0.0.1

inet.0: 29 destinations, 29 routes (28 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.0.0.1/32      *[IS-IS/18] 5d 01:34:03, metric 20
                  to 10.1.56.1 via so-0/0/0.0
                  > to 10.1.26.1 via so-0/0/2.0
                  to 10.1.36.1 via so-0/0/3.0

inet.3 : 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.0.0.1/32      *[RSVP/7] 00:10:39, metric 20
                  > via so-0/0/3.0, label-switched-path R6-to-R1

```

Meaning Sample Output 1 shows entries in the **inet.0** routing table only. The **inet.3** routing table is missing from the output because the LSP is not working. The **inet.0** routing table is used by interior gateway protocols (IGPs) and Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) to store routing information. In this case, the IGP is Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS). For more information on the **inet.0** routing table, see the *Junos MPLS Applications Configuration Guide*.

If the LSP was working, we would expect to see entries that include the LSP in the **inet.3** routing table. The **inet.3** routing table is used on ingress routers to route BGP packets to the destination egress router. BGP uses the **inet.3** routing table on the ingress router to help resolve next-hop addresses. BGP is configured in the example network shown in [Figure 98 on page 1002](#).

Sample Output 2 shows output you should receive when the LSP is up. The output shows both the **inet.0** and **inet.3** routing tables, indicating that LSPs **R1-to-R6** and **R6-to-R1** are available.

Verify MPLS Labels with the traceroute Command

Purpose Display the route packets take to a BGP destination where the BGP next hop for that route is the LSP egress address. By default, BGP uses the **inet.0** and the **inet.3** routing tables to resolve the next-hop address. When the next-hop address of the BGP route is not the router ID of the egress router, traffic is mapped to IGP routes, not to the LSP. Use the **traceroute** command as a debugging tool to determine whether the LSP is being used to forward traffic.

Action To verify MPLS labels, enter the following command from the ingress router:

```
user@host> traceroute hostname
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> traceroute 100.100.6.1
traceroute to 100.100.6.1 (100.100.6.1), 30 hops max, 40 byte packets
 1  10.1.12.2 (10.1.12.2)  0.627 ms  0.561 ms  0.520 ms
 2  10.1.26.2 (10.1.26.2)  0.570 ms !N  0.558 ms !N  4.879 ms !N

user@R6> traceroute 100.100.1.1
traceroute to 100.100.1.1 (100.100.1.1), 30 hops max, 40 byte packets
 1  10.1.26.1 (10.1.26.1)  0.630 ms  0.545 ms  0.488 ms
 2  10.1.12.1 (10.1.12.1)  0.551 ms !N  0.557 ms !N  0.526 ms !N
```

Sample Output 2

```
user@R1> traceroute 100.100.6.1
to 100.100.6.1 (100.100.6.1), 30 hops max, 40 byte packets
 1  10.1.13.2 (10.1.13.2)  0.866 ms  0.746 ms  0.724 ms
    MPLS Label=100912 CoS=0 TTL=1 S=1
 2  10.1.36.2 (10.1.36.2)  0.577 ms !N  0.597 ms !N  0.546 ms !N

user@R6> traceroute 100.100.1.1
traceroute to 100.100.1.1 (100.100.1.1), 30 hops max, 40 byte packets
 1  10.1.36.1 (10.1.36.1)  0.802 ms  0.716 ms  0.688 ms
    MPLS Label=100896 CoS=0 TTL=1 S=1
 2  10.1.13.1 (10.1.13.1)  0.570 ms !N  0.568 ms !N  0.546 ms !N
```

Meaning Sample Output 1 shows that BGP traffic is not using the LSP, consequently MPLS labels do not appear in the output. Instead of using the LSP, BGP traffic is using the IGP (IS-IS, in the example network in [Figure 98 on page 1002](#)) to reach the BGP next-hop LSP egress address. The Junos OS default behavior uses LSPs for BGP traffic when the BGP next hop equals the LSP egress address.

Sample Output 2 is an example of output for a correctly configured LSP. The output shows MPLS labels, indicating that BGP traffic is using the LSP to reach the BGP next hop.

Verify MPLS Labels with the ping Command

Purpose When you ping a specific LSP, you check that echo requests are sent over the LSP as MPLS packets.

Action To verify MPLS labels, enter the following command from the ingress router to ping the egress router:

```
user@host> ping mpls rsvp lsp-name detail
```

For example:

```
user@R1> ping mpls rsvp R1-to-R6 detail
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> ping mpls rsvp R1-to-R6 detail
LSP R1-to-R6 - LSP has no active path, exiting.
```

```
user@R6> ping mpls rsvp R6-to-R1 detail
LSP R6-to-R1 - LSP has no active path, exiting.
```

Sample Output 2

```
user@R1> traceroute 10.0.0.6
traceroute to 10.0.0.6 (10.0.0.6), 30 hops max, 40 byte packets
 1  10.1.15.2 (10.1.15.2)  0.708 ms  0.613 ms  0.576 ms
 2  10.0.0.6 (10.0.0.6)  0.763 ms  0.708 ms  0.700 ms
```

```
user@R1> ping mpls rsvp R1-to-R6 detail
Request for seq 1, to interface 69, label 100880
Reply for seq 1, return code: Egress-ok
Request for seq 2, to interface 69, label 100880
Reply for seq 2, return code: Egress-ok
Request for seq 3, to interface 69, label 100880
Reply for seq 3, return code: Egress-ok
Request for seq 4, to interface 69, label 100880
Reply for seq 4, return code: Egress-ok
Request for seq 5, to interface 69, label 100880
Reply for seq 5, return code: Egress-ok
```

```
--- lsping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0% packet loss
```

```
user@R6> ping mpls rsvp R6-to-R1 detail
Request for seq 1, to interface 70, label 100864
Reply for seq 1, return code: Egress-ok
Request for seq 2, to interface 70, label 100864
Reply for seq 2, return code: Egress-ok
Request for seq 3, to interface 70, label 100864
Reply for seq 3, return code: Egress-ok
Request for seq 4, to interface 70, label 100864
Reply for seq 4, return code: Egress-ok
Request for seq 5, to interface 70, label 100864
Reply for seq 5, return code: Egress-ok
```

```
--- lsping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0% packet loss
```

Meaning Sample Output 1 shows that the LSP does not have an active path to forward echo requests, indicating that the LSP is down.

Sample Output 2 is an example of output you should receive when the LSP is up and forwarding packets.

Verify the MPLS Configuration

Purpose After you have checked the transit and ingress routers, use the **traceroute** command to verify the BGP next hop, and used the **ping** command to verify the active path, you can check for problems with the MPLS configuration at the **[edit protocols mpls]** and **[edit interfaces]** hierarchy levels.

Action To verify the MPLS configuration, enter the following commands from the ingress, transit, and egress routers:

```
user@host> show configuration protocols mpls
user@host> show configuration interfaces
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> show configuration protocols mpls
label-switched-path R1-to-R6 {
  to 10.0.0.6;
}
inactive: interface so-0/0/0.0;
inactive: interface so-0/0/1.0;
interface so-0/0/2.0;
interface fxp0.0 {
  disable;
}

user@R3> show configuration protocols mpls
interface fxp0.0 {
  disable;
}
inactive: interface so-0/0/0.0;
inactive: interface so-0/0/1.0;
interface so-0/0/2.0;
interface so-0/0/3.0;

user@R6> show configuration protocols mpls
label-switched-path R6-to-R1 {
  to 10.0.0.1;
}
inactive: interface so-0/0/0.0;
inactive: interface so-0/0/1.0;
inactive: interface so-0/0/2.0;
inactive: interface so-0/0/3.0; <<< Incorrectly configured
```

Sample Output 2

```
user@R6> show configuration interfaces
so-0/0/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.1.56.2/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
  }
}
so-0/0/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.1.46.2/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
  }
}
so-0/0/2 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.1.26.2/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
  }
}
so-0/0/3 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.1.36.2/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
  }
}
fxp0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.70.148/21;
    }
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.0.0.6/32;
      address 127.0.0.1/32;
    }
    family iso {
      address 49.0003.1000.0000.0006.00;
    }
  }
}
```

Meaning Sample Output 1 from the ingress, transit, and egress routers shows that the configuration of interfaces on egress router **R6** is incorrect. Interface **so-0/0/3.0** is included as inactive at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy level, when it should be active because it is the interface through which the LSP travels.

Sample Output 2 shows that interfaces are correctly configured for MPLS on egress router **R6**. The interfaces are also correctly configured on the ingress and transit routers (not shown).

Take Appropriate Action

Problem **Description:** Depending on the error you encountered in your investigation, you must take the appropriate action to correct the problem. In this example, an interface is incorrectly configured at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy level on egress router **R6**.

Solution To correct the error in this example, follow these steps:

1. Activate the interface in the MPLS protocol configuration on egress router **R6**:

```
user@R6> edit
user@R6# edit protocols mpls
[edit protocols mpls]
user@R6# show
user@R6# activate interface so-0/0/3.0
```

2. Verify and commit the configuration:

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@R6# show
user@R6# commit
```

Sample Output

```
user@R6> edit
Entering configuration mode

[edit]
user@R6# edit protocols mpls

[edit protocols mpls]
user@R6# show
label-switched-path R6-to-R1 {
    to 10.0.0.1;
}
inactive: interface so-0/0/0.0;
inactive: interface so-0/0/1.0;
inactive: interface so-0/0/2.0;
inactive: interface so-0/0/3.0; <<< Incorrectly configured interface

[edit protocols mpls]
user@R6# activate interface so-0/0/3

[edit protocols mpls]
user@R6# show
label-switched-path R6-to-R1 {
    to 10.0.0.1;
}
inactive: interface so-0/0/0.0;
inactive: interface so-0/0/1.0;
inactive: interface so-0/0/2.0;
interface so-0/0/3.0; <<< Correctly configured interface

[edit protocols mpls]
user@R6# commit
commit complete
```

Meaning The sample output shows that the incorrectly configured interface **so-0/0/3.0** on egress router **R6** is now activated at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy level. The LSP can now come up.

Verify the LSP Again

Purpose After taking the appropriate action to correct the error, the LSP needs to be checked again to confirm that the problem in the BGP layer has been resolved.

Action To verify the LSP again, enter the following command from the ingress, transit, and egress routers:

```
user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1,  State: Up,  ActiveRoute: 1,  LSPname: R1-to-R6
```

```

ActivePath: (primary)
LoadBalance: Random
Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
*Primary State: Up
  Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 20)
10.1.13.2 S 10.1.36.2 S
  Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

      10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
6 Nov 2 15:48:52 Selected as active path
5 Nov 2 15:48:52 Record Route: 10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
4 Nov 2 15:48:52 Up
3 Nov 2 15:48:52 Originate Call
2 Nov 2 15:48:52 CSPF: computation result accepted
1 Nov 2 15:48:22 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6[308 times]
Created: Tue Nov 2 13:18:39 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.1
From: 10.0.0.6, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
LSPname: R6-to-R1, LSPpath: Primary
Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
Time left: 159, Since: Tue Nov 2 15:48:30 2004
Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
Port number: sender 1 receiver 39106 protocol 0
PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.13.2 (so-0/0/2.0) 10 pkts
Adspec: received MTU 1500
PATH sentto: localclient
RESV rcvfrom: localclient
Record route: 10.1.36.2 10.1.13.2 <self>
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

user@R3> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 2 sessions

10.0.0.1
From: 10.0.0.6, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 1
LSPname: R6-to-R1, LSPpath: Primary
Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 100864, Label out: 3
Time left: 123, Since: Tue Nov 2 15:35:41 2004
Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
Port number: sender 1 receiver 39106 protocol 0
PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 10 pkts
Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
PATH sentto: 10.1.13.1 (so-0/0/2.0) 10 pkts
RESV rcvfrom: 10.1.13.1 (so-0/0/2.0) 10 pkts

```

```

    Explct route: 10.1.13.1
    Record route: 10.1.36.2 <self> 10.1.13.1

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 1
  LSPname: R1-to-R6, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 100880, Label out: 3
  Time left: 145, Since: Tue Nov  2 15:36:03 2004
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 48015 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.13.1 (so-0/0/2.0) 10 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 10 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 10 pkts
  Explct route: 10.1.36.2
  Record route: 10.1.13.1 <self> 10.1.36.2
Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0

user@R6> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.1
  From: 10.0.0.6, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 1, LSPname: R6-to-R1
  ActivePath: (primary)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary State: Up
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 20)
    10.1.36.1 S 10.1.13.1 S
      Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

          10.1.36.1 10.1.13.1
        6 Nov  2 15:41:44 Selected as active path
        5 Nov  2 15:41:44 Record Route: 10.1.36.1 10.1.13.1
        4 Nov  2 15:41:44 Up
        3 Nov  2 15:41:44 Originate Call
        2 Nov  2 15:41:44 CSPF: computation result accepted
        1 Nov  2 15:41:14 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.1[306 times]
      Created: Tue Nov  2 13:12:21 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: R1-to-R6, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
  Time left: 157, Since: Tue Nov  2 15:42:06 2004
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 48015 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.36.1 (so-0/0/3.0) 11 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: localclient
  RESV rcvfrom: localclient
  Record route: 10.1.13.1 10.1.36.1 <self>
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

```

```
Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

Meaning Sample Output 1 from ingress router **R1** shows that LSP **R1-to-R6** has an active route to **R6** and the state is up.

Sample Output 2 from transit router **R3** shows that there are two transit LSP sessions, one from **R1** to **R6** and the other from **R6** to **R1**. Both LSPs are up.

Sample Output 3 from egress router **R6** shows that the LSP is up and the active route is the primary route. The LSP is now traversing the network along the expected path, from **R1** through **R3** to **R6**, and the reverse LSP, from **R6** through **R3** to **R1**.

Verify the LSP

Purpose Typically, you use the **show mpls lsp extensive** command to verify the LSP. However for quick verification of the LSP state, use the **show mpls lsp** command. If the LSP is down, use the **extensive** option (**show mpls lsp extensive**) as a follow-up. If your network has numerous LSPs, you might consider specifying the name of the LSP, using the **name** option (**show mpls lsp name *name*** or **show mpls lsp name *name* extensive**).

Action To verify that the LSP is up, enter some or all of the following commands from the ingress router:

```
user@host> show mpls lsp
user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
user@host> show mpls lsp name name
user@host> show mpls lsp name name extensive
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
To          From          State Rt ActivePath      P      LSPname
10.0.0.6     10.0.0.1      Dn     0  -                R1-to-R6
Total 1 displayed, Up 0, Down 1

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

user@R3> show mpls lsp
Ingress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

```

user@R6> show mpls lsp
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
To          From          State Rt ActivePath      P      LSPname
10.0.0.1    10.0.0.6    Dn    0  -              R6-to-R1
Total 1 displayed, Up 0, Down 1

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

Sample Output 2

```

user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Dn, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (none)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  Primary                               State: Dn
    Will be enqueued for recomputation in 22 second(s).
    1 Nov  2 14:43:38  CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6 [175 times]
  Created: Tue Nov  2 13:18:39 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up 0, Down 1

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

user@R3> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

user@R6> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.1
  From: 10.0.0.6, State: Dn, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: R6-to-R1
  ActivePath: (none)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  Primary                               State: Dn
    Will be enqueued for recomputation in 13 second(s).
    1 Nov  2 14:38:12  CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.1 [177 times]
  Created: Tue Nov  2 13:12:22 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up 0, Down 1

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

```
Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

Sample Output 3

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp name R1-to-R6
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
To          From          State Rt ActivePath      P      LSPname
10.0.0.6    10.0.0.1    Dn      0 -              R1-to-R6
Total 1 displayed, Up 0, Down 1

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

Sample Output 4

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp name R1-to-R6 extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Dn, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (none)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  Primary          State: Dn
    Will be enqueued for recomputation in 10 second(s).
    1 Nov  2 14:51:53 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6[192 times]
  Created: Tue Nov  2 13:18:39 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up 0, Down 1

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

Meaning Sample Output 1 shows a brief description of the state of the LSP for the ingress, transit, and egress routers. Output from ingress router **R1** and egress router **R6** shows that both LSPs are down, **R1-to-R6** and **R6-to-R1**. With the configured LSPs on **R1** and **R6**, we would expect egress LSP sessions on both **R1** and **R6**. In addition, transit router **R3** has no transit sessions.

Sample Output 2 shows all information about the LSPs, including all past state history and the reason why an LSP failed. Output from **R1** and **R6** indicates that there is no route to the destination because the Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) algorithm failed.

Sample Outputs 3 and 4 show examples of the output for the **show mpls lsp name** command with the **extensive** option. In this instance, the output is very similar to the **show mpls lsp** command because only one LSP is configured in the example network in [Figure](#)

98 on page 1002. However, in a large network with many LSPs configured, the results would be quite different between the two commands.

Verify the LSP Route on the Transit Router

Purpose If the LSP is up, the LSP route should appear in the **mpls.0** routing table. MPLS maintains an MPLS path routing table (**mpls.0**), which contains a list of the next label-switched router in each LSP. This routing table is used on transit routers to route packets to the next router along an LSP. If routes are not present in the output for the transit router, check the MPLS protocol configuration on the ingress and egress routers.

Action To verify the LSP route on the transit router, enter the following command from the transit router:

```
user@host> show route table mpls.0
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R3> show route table mpls.0
mpls.0: 3 destinations, 3 routes (3 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
0          *[MPLS/0] 16w2d 21:52:40, metric 1
            Receive
1          *[MPLS/0] 16w2d 21:52:40, metric 1
            Receive
2          *[MPLS/0] 16w2d 21:52:40, metric 1
            Receive
```

Sample Output 2

```
user@R3> show route table mpls.0
mpls.0: 7 destinations, 7 routes (7 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
0          *[MPLS/0] 16w2d 22:26:08, metric 1
            Receive
1          *[MPLS/0] 16w2d 22:26:08, metric 1
            Receive
2          *[MPLS/0] 16w2d 22:26:08, metric 1
            Receive
100864     *[RSVP/7] 00:07:23, metric 1
            > via so-0/0/2.0, label-switched-path R6-to-R1
100864(S=0) *[RSVP/7] 00:07:23, metric 1
            > via so-0/0/2.0, label-switched-path R6-to-R1
100880     *[RSVP/7] 00:07:01, metric 1
            > via so-0/0/3.0, label-switched-path R1-to-R6
100880(S=0) *[RSVP/7] 00:07:01, metric 1
            > via so-0/0/3.0, label-switched-path R1-to-R6
```

Meaning Sample Output 1 from transit router **R3** shows three route entries in the form of MPLS label entries. These MPLS labels are reserved MPLS labels defined in RFC 3032, and are always present in the **mpls.0** routing table, regardless of the state of the LSP. The incoming labels assigned by RSVP to the upstream neighbor are missing from the output, indicating

that the LSP is down. For more information on MPLS label entries, see [“Checklist for Verifying LSP Use” on page 1143](#).

In contrast, Sample Output 2 shows the MPLS labels and routes for a correctly configured LSP. The three reserved MPLS labels are present, and the four other entries represent the incoming labels assigned by RSVP to the upstream neighbor. These four entries represent two routes. There are two entries per route because the stack values in the MPLS header may be different. For each route, the second entry **100864 (S=0)** and **100880 (S=0)** indicates that the stack depth is not 1, and additional label values are included in the packet. In contrast, the first entry, **100864** and **100880** has an inferred S=1 value which indicates a stack depth of 1 and makes each label the last label in that particular packet. The dual entries indicate that this is the penultimate router. For more information on MPLS label stacking, see RFC 3032, *MPLS Label Stack Encoding*.

Verify the LSP Route on the Ingress Router

Purpose Check whether the LSP route is included in the active entries in the **inet.3** routing table for the specified address.

Action To verify the LSP route, enter the following command from the ingress router:

```
user@host> show route destination
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> show route 10.0.0.6
inet.0 : 27 destinations, 27 routes (27 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
10.0.0.6/32      *[IS-IS/18] 6d 01:41:37, metric 20
                  to 10.1.12.2 via so-0/0/0.0
                  > to 10.1.15.2 via so-0/0/1.0
                  to 10.1.13.2 via so-0/0/2.0

user@R6> show route 10.0.0.1
inet.0 : 28 destinations, 28 routes (28 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
10.0.0.1/32      *[IS-IS/18] 5d 01:01:38, metric 20
                  to 10.1.56.1 via so-0/0/0.0
                  > to 10.1.26.1 via so-0/0/2.0
                  to 10.1.36.1 via so-0/0/3.0
```

Sample Output 2

```
user@R1> show route 10.0.0.6
inet.0: 28 destinations, 28 routes (27 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.0.0.6/32      *[IS-IS/18] 6d 02:13:42, metric 20
                  to 10.1.12.2 via so-0/0/0.0
                  > to 10.1.15.2 via so-0/0/1.0
                  to 10.1.13.2 via so-0/0/2.0

inet.3 : 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

```
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.0.0.6/32      *[RSVP/7] 00:08:07, metric 20
                  > via so-0/0/2.0, label-switched-path R1-to-R6

user@R6> show route 10.0.0.1

inet.0: 29 destinations, 29 routes (28 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.0.0.1/32      *[IS-IS/18] 5d 01:34:03, metric 20
                  to 10.1.56.1 via so-0/0/0.0
                  > to 10.1.26.1 via so-0/0/2.0
                  to 10.1.36.1 via so-0/0/3.0

inet.3 : 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.0.0.1/32      *[RSVP/7] 00:10:39, metric 20
                  > via so-0/0/3.0, label-switched-path R6-to-R1
```

Meaning Sample Output 1 shows entries in the **inet.0** routing table only. The **inet.3** routing table is missing from the output because the LSP is not working. The **inet.0** routing table is used by interior gateway protocols (IGPs) and Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) to store routing information. In this case, the IGP is Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS). For more information on the **inet.0** routing table, see the *Junos MPLS Applications Configuration Guide*.

If the LSP was working, we would expect to see entries that include the LSP in the **inet.3** routing table. The **inet.3** routing table is used on ingress routers to route BGP packets to the destination egress router. BGP uses the **inet.3** routing table on the ingress router to help resolve next-hop addresses. BGP is configured in the example network shown in [Figure 98 on page 1002](#).

Sample Output 2 shows output you should receive when the LSP is up. The output shows both the **inet.0** and **inet.3** routing tables, indicating that LSPs **R1-to-R6** and **R6-to-R1** are available.

Verify MPLS Labels with the traceroute Command

Purpose Display the route packets take to a BGP destination where the BGP next hop for that route is the LSP egress address. By default, BGP uses the **inet.0** and the **inet.3** routing tables to resolve the next-hop address. When the next-hop address of the BGP route is not the router ID of the egress router, traffic is mapped to IGP routes, not to the LSP. Use the **traceroute** command as a debugging tool to determine whether the LSP is being used to forward traffic.

Action To verify MPLS labels, enter the following command from the ingress router:

```
user@host> traceroute hostname
```

Sample Output 1

```

user@R1> traceroute 100.100.6.1
traceroute to 100.100.6.1 (100.100.6.1), 30 hops max, 40 byte packets
 1  10.1.12.2 (10.1.12.2)  0.627 ms  0.561 ms  0.520 ms
 2  10.1.26.2 (10.1.26.2)  0.570 ms !N  0.558 ms !N  4.879 ms !N

user@R6> traceroute 100.100.1.1
traceroute to 100.100.1.1 (100.100.1.1), 30 hops max, 40 byte packets
 1  10.1.26.1 (10.1.26.1)  0.630 ms  0.545 ms  0.488 ms
 2  10.1.12.1 (10.1.12.1)  0.551 ms !N  0.557 ms !N  0.526 ms !N

```

Sample Output 2

```

user@R1> traceroute 100.100.6.1
to 100.100.6.1 (100.100.6.1), 30 hops max, 40 byte packets
 1  10.1.13.2 (10.1.13.2)  0.866 ms  0.746 ms  0.724 ms
    MPLS Label=100912 CoS=0 TTL=1 S=1
 2  10.1.36.2 (10.1.36.2)  0.577 ms !N  0.597 ms !N  0.546 ms !N

user@R6> traceroute 100.100.1.1
traceroute to 100.100.1.1 (100.100.1.1), 30 hops max, 40 byte packets
 1  10.1.36.1 (10.1.36.1)  0.802 ms  0.716 ms  0.688 ms
    MPLS Label=100896 CoS=0 TTL=1 S=1
 2  10.1.13.1 (10.1.13.1)  0.570 ms !N  0.568 ms !N  0.546 ms !N

```

Meaning Sample Output 1 shows that BGP traffic is not using the LSP, consequently MPLS labels do not appear in the output. Instead of using the LSP, BGP traffic is using the IGP (IS-IS, in the example network in [Figure 98 on page 1002](#)) to reach the BGP next-hop LSP egress address. The Junos OS default behavior uses LSPs for BGP traffic when the BGP next hop equals the LSP egress address.

Sample Output 2 is an example of output for a correctly configured LSP. The output shows MPLS labels, indicating that BGP traffic is using the LSP to reach the BGP next hop.

Verify MPLS Labels with the ping Command

Purpose When you ping a specific LSP, you check that echo requests are sent over the LSP as MPLS packets.

Action To verify MPLS labels, enter the following command from the ingress router to ping the egress router:

```
user@host> ping mpls rsvp lsp-name detail
```

For example:

```
user@R1> ping mpls rsvp R1-to-R6 detail
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> ping mpls rsvp R1-to-R6 detail
LSP R1-to-R6 - LSP has no active path, exiting.

user@R6> ping mpls rsvp R6-to-R1 detail
LSP R6-to-R1 - LSP has no active path, exiting.
```

Sample Output 2

```
user@R1> traceroute 10.0.0.6
traceroute to 10.0.0.6 (10.0.0.6), 30 hops max, 40 byte packets
 1  10.1.15.2 (10.1.15.2)  0.708 ms  0.613 ms  0.576 ms
 2  10.0.0.6 (10.0.0.6)  0.763 ms  0.708 ms  0.700 ms

user@R1> ping mpls rsvp R1-to-R6 detail
Request for seq 1, to interface 69, label 100880
Reply for seq 1, return code: Egress-ok
Request for seq 2, to interface 69, label 100880
Reply for seq 2, return code: Egress-ok
Request for seq 3, to interface 69, label 100880
Reply for seq 3, return code: Egress-ok
Request for seq 4, to interface 69, label 100880
Reply for seq 4, return code: Egress-ok
Request for seq 5, to interface 69, label 100880
Reply for seq 5, return code: Egress-ok

--- lsping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0% packet loss

user@R6> ping mpls rsvp R6-to-R1 detail
Request for seq 1, to interface 70, label 100864
Reply for seq 1, return code: Egress-ok
Request for seq 2, to interface 70, label 100864
Reply for seq 2, return code: Egress-ok
Request for seq 3, to interface 70, label 100864
Reply for seq 3, return code: Egress-ok
Request for seq 4, to interface 70, label 100864
Reply for seq 4, return code: Egress-ok
Request for seq 5, to interface 70, label 100864
Reply for seq 5, return code: Egress-ok

--- lsping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0% packet loss
```

Meaning Sample Output 1 shows that the LSP does not have an active path to forward echo requests, indicating that the LSP is down.

Sample Output 2 is an example of output you should receive when the LSP is up and forwarding packets.

Take Appropriate Action

Problem **Description:** Depending on the error you encountered in your investigation, you must take the appropriate action to correct the problem. In this example, an interface is incorrectly configured at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy level on egress router **R6**.

Solution To correct the error in this example, follow these steps:

1. Activate the interface in the MPLS protocol configuration on egress router **R6**:

```
user@R6> edit
user@R6# edit protocols mpls
[edit protocols mpls]
user@R6# show
user@R6# activate interface so-0/0/3.0
```

2. Verify and commit the configuration:

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@R6# show
user@R6# commit
```

Sample Output

```
user@R6> edit
Entering configuration mode

[edit]
user@R6# edit protocols mpls

[edit protocols mpls]
user@R6# show
label-switched-path R6-to-R1 {
    to 10.0.0.1;
}
inactive: interface so-0/0/0.0;
inactive: interface so-0/0/1.0;
inactive: interface so-0/0/2.0;
inactive: interface so-0/0/3.0; <<< Incorrectly configured interface

[edit protocols mpls]
user@R6# activate interface so-0/0/3

[edit protocols mpls]
user@R6# show
label-switched-path R6-to-R1 {
    to 10.0.0.1;
}
inactive: interface so-0/0/0.0;
inactive: interface so-0/0/1.0;
inactive: interface so-0/0/2.0;
interface so-0/0/3.0; <<< Correctly configured interface

[edit protocols mpls]
user@R6# commit
commit complete
```

Meaning The sample output shows that the incorrectly configured interface **so-0/0/3.0** on egress router **R6** is now activated at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy level. The LSP can now come up.

Verify the LSP Again

Purpose After taking the appropriate action to correct the error, the LSP needs to be checked again to confirm that the problem in the BGP layer has been resolved.

Action To verify the LSP again, enter the following command from the ingress, transit, and egress routers:

```
user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 1, LSPname: R1-to-R6
```

```

ActivePath: (primary)
LoadBalance: Random
Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
*Primary State: Up
  Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 20)
10.1.13.2 S 10.1.36.2 S
  Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

      10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
6 Nov 2 15:48:52 Selected as active path
5 Nov 2 15:48:52 Record Route: 10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
4 Nov 2 15:48:52 Up
3 Nov 2 15:48:52 Originate Call
2 Nov 2 15:48:52 CSPF: computation result accepted
1 Nov 2 15:48:22 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6[308 times]
Created: Tue Nov 2 13:18:39 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.1
From: 10.0.0.6, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
LSPname: R6-to-R1, LSPpath: Primary
Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
Time left: 159, Since: Tue Nov 2 15:48:30 2004
Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
Port number: sender 1 receiver 39106 protocol 0
PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.13.2 (so-0/0/2.0) 10 pkts
Adspec: received MTU 1500
PATH sentto: localclient
RESV rcvfrom: localclient
Record route: 10.1.36.2 10.1.13.2 <self>
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

user@R3> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 2 sessions

10.0.0.1
From: 10.0.0.6, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 1
LSPname: R6-to-R1, LSPpath: Primary
Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 100864, Label out: 3
Time left: 123, Since: Tue Nov 2 15:35:41 2004
Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
Port number: sender 1 receiver 39106 protocol 0
PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 10 pkts
Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
PATH sentto: 10.1.13.1 (so-0/0/2.0) 10 pkts
RESV rcvfrom: 10.1.13.1 (so-0/0/2.0) 10 pkts

```

```

    Explct route: 10.1.13.1
    Record route: 10.1.36.2 <self> 10.1.13.1

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 1
  LSPname: R1-to-R6, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 100880, Label out: 3
  Time left: 145, Since: Tue Nov  2 15:36:03 2004
  Tspecc: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 48015 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.13.1 (so-0/0/2.0) 10 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 10 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 10 pkts
  Explct route: 10.1.36.2
  Record route: 10.1.13.1 <self> 10.1.36.2
Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0

user@R6> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.1
  From: 10.0.0.6, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 1, LSPname: R6-to-R1
  ActivePath: (primary)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary State: Up
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 20)
    10.1.36.1 S 10.1.13.1 S
      Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

          10.1.36.1 10.1.13.1
        6 Nov  2 15:41:44 Selected as active path
        5 Nov  2 15:41:44 Record Route: 10.1.36.1 10.1.13.1
        4 Nov  2 15:41:44 Up
        3 Nov  2 15:41:44 Originate Call
        2 Nov  2 15:41:44 CSPF: computation result accepted
        1 Nov  2 15:41:14 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.1[306 times]
      Created: Tue Nov  2 13:12:21 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: R1-to-R6, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
  Time left: 157, Since: Tue Nov  2 15:42:06 2004
  Tspecc: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 48015 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.36.1 (so-0/0/3.0) 11 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: localclient
  RESV rcvfrom: localclient
  Record route: 10.1.13.1 10.1.36.1 <self>
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

```

```
Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

Meaning Sample Output 1 from ingress router **R1** shows that LSP **R1-to-R6** has an active route to **R6** and the state is up.

Sample Output 2 from transit router **R3** shows that there are two transit LSP sessions, one from **R1** to **R6** and the other from **R6** to **R1**. Both LSPs are up.

Sample Output 3 from egress router **R6** shows that the LSP is up and the active route is the primary route. The LSP is now traversing the network along the expected path, from **R1** through **R3** to **R6**, and the reverse LSP, from **R6** through **R3** to **R1**.

Checklist for Working with the Layered MPLS Troubleshooting Model

Problem **Description:** This checklist provides a link to more detailed information about the layered Multiprotocol Label Switching network.

Solution [Table 22 on page 1029](#) provides commands for working with the layered MPLS troubleshooting model.

Table 22: Checklist for Working with the Layered MPLS Troubleshooting Model

Tasks	Command or Action
“Understanding the Layered MPLS Troubleshooting Model” on page 1029	<pre>show mpls lsp show mpls lsp extensive show mpls lsp name <i>name</i> show mpls lsp name <i>name</i> extensive</pre>

Understanding the Layered MPLS Troubleshooting Model

Problem **Description:** The layered MPLS troubleshooting model is a disciplined approach to investigating problems with an MPLS network. [Figure 99 on page 1030](#) illustrates the layers in the model, and the commands you can use to structure your investigation. Because of the complexity of the MPLS network, you can obtain much better results from your investigations if you progress through the layers and verify the functioning of each layer on the ingress, egress, and transit routers before moving on to the next layer.

Solution [Figure 99 on page 1030](#) shows the layered MPLS troubleshooting model that you can use to troubleshoot problems with your MPLS network.

Figure 99: Layered MPLS Network Troubleshooting Model

BGP Layer	traceroute <i>host-name</i> show bgp summary show configuration protocols bgp show route <i>destination-prefix</i> detail show route receive protocol bgp <i>neighbor-address</i>
MPLS Layer	show mpls lsp show mpls lsp extensive show route table mpls.0 show route <i>address</i> traceroute <i>address</i> ping mpls rsvp <i>Lsp-name</i> detail
RSVP Layer	show rsvp session show rsvp neighbor show rsvp interface
<div>↙ IGP and IP Layers Functioning ↘</div>	
OSPF Layer show ospf neighbor show configuration protocols ospf show ospf interface	IS-IS Layer show isis adjacency show configuration protocols isis show isis interface
IP Layer show ospf neighbor extensive show interfaces terse	IP Layer show isis adjacency extensive show interfaces terse
Data Link Layer	show interfaces extensive <i>JUNOS Interfaces Network Operations Guide</i>
Physical Layer	show interfaces show interfaces terse ping <i>host</i>

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As you move from one layer of the model to the next, you verify the correct functioning of a different component of the MPLS network and eliminate that layer as the source of the problem.

Physical Layer When you investigate the physical layer, you check that the routers are connected, and the interfaces are up and configured correctly. To check the physical layer, enter the **show interfaces**, **show interfaces terse**, and **ping** commands. If there is a problem in the physical layer, take appropriate action to fix it; then check that the LSP is operating as expected using the **show mpls lsp extensive** command. For more information on checking the physical layer, see [“Checklist for Verifying the Physical Layer” on page 1036](#).

Data Link Layer When you investigate the data link layer, you check the encapsulation mode, for example, Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) or Cisco High-Level Data Link Control (HDLC); PPP options, for example, header encapsulation; frame check sequence (FCS) size; and whether keepalive frames are enabled or disabled. To check the data link layer, enter the **show interfaces extensive** command. If there is a problem in the data link layer, take appropriate action to fix it; then check that the LSP is operating as expected using the **show mpls lsp extensive** command. For more information on checking the data link layer, see [“Checking the Data Link Layer” on page 1050](#) and the *Junos Interfaces Operations Guide*.

IP Layer When you investigate the IP layer, you verify that interfaces have correct IP addressing, and that the interior gateway protocol (IGP) neighbor adjacencies are established. To check the IP layer, enter the **show interfaces terse**, **show ospf neighbor extensive**, and

show isis adjacency extensive commands. If there is a problem in the IP layer, take appropriate action to fix it; then check that the LSP is operating as expected using the **show mpls lsp extensive** command.

IGP Layer When you investigate the IGP layer, you verify that the the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) or Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) protocols are configured and running correctly.

- If you have the OSPF protocol configured, you must check the IP layer first, and then the OSPF configuration. When you investigate the OSPF layer, you check that the protocol, interfaces, and traffic engineering are configured correctly. To check the OSPF layer, enter the **show configuration protocols ospf** and **show ospf interface** commands. If the problem exists in the OSPF layer, take appropriate action to fix it; then check that the LSP is operating as expected using the **show mpls lsp extensive** command. For more information about checking the OSPF layer, see [“Verifying the OSPF Protocol” on page 1093](#).
- If you have the IS-IS protocol configured, because IS-IS and IP are independent of each other, it doesn’t matter which one you check first. When you check the IS-IS configuration, you verify that IS-IS adjacencies are up, and the interfaces and IS-IS protocol are configured correctly. To check the IS-IS layer, enter the **show isis adjacency**, **show configuration protocols isis**, and **show isis interfaces** commands. If the problem exists in the IS-IS layer, take appropriate action to fix it; then check that the LSP is operating as expected using the **show mpls lsp extensive** command. For more information about checking the IS-IS layer, see *Verifying the IS-IS Protocol*.



NOTE: The IS-IS protocol has traffic engineering enabled by default.

RSVP and MPLS Layers After you have both the IP and IGP layers functioning and the problem is still not solved, you can begin to check the Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) and MPLS layers to determine if the problem is in one of these layers.

- When you investigate the RSVP layer, you are checking that dynamic RSVP signaling is occurring as expected, neighbors are connected, and interfaces are configured correctly for RSVP. To check the RSVP layer, enter the **show rsvp session**, **show rsvp neighbor**, and **show rsvp interface** commands. If there is a problem in the RSVP layer, take appropriate action to fix it; then check that the LSP is operating as expected using the **show mpls lsp extensive** command.
- When you investigate the MPLS layer, you are checking whether the LSP is up and functioning correctly. To check the MPLS layer, enter the **show mpls lsp**, **show mpls lsp extensive**, **show route table mpls.0**, **show route address**, **traceroute address**, and **ping mpls rsvp lsp-name detail** commands. If there is a problem in the MPLS layer, take appropriate action to fix it; then check that the LSP is operating as expected using the **show mpls lsp extensive** command.

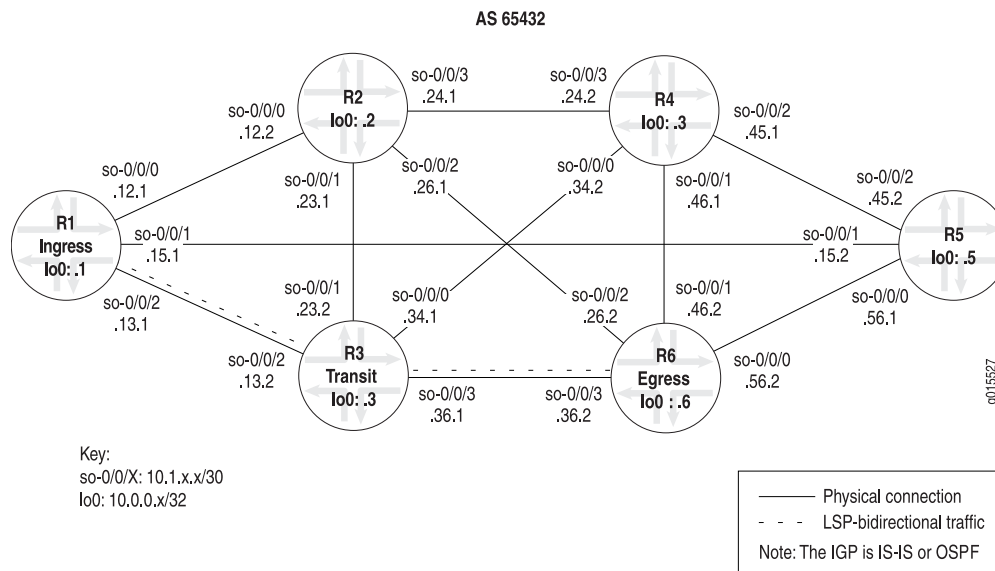
BGP Layer If the problem persists after you have checked the RSVP and MPLS layers, you must verify that the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) is working correctly. There is no point in checking the BGP layer unless the LSP is established because BGP uses the MPLS LSP to forward traffic. When you check the BGP layer, you verify that the route is present and active, and more importantly, you ensure that the next hop is the LSP. To check the BGP layer, enter the **traceroute *host-name***, **show bgp summary**, **show configuration protocols bgp**, **show route *destination-prefix* detail**, and **show route receive protocol bgp *neighbor-address*** commands. For more information on checking the BGP layer, see *Checking the BGP Layer*.

In reality, you could start at any level of the MPLS model to investigate a problem with your MPLS network. However, a disciplined approach, as the one described here, produces more consistent and reliable results.

Figure 100 on page 1032 illustrates the basic network topology used in the following topics that demonstrate how to troubleshoot an MPLS network:

- [Checklist for Verifying the Physical Layer on page 1036](#)
- [Checklist for Checking the Data Link Layer on page 1049](#)
- [Checklist for Verifying the IP and IGP Layers on page 1070](#)
- [Checklist for Checking the RSVP Layer on page 1118](#)
- [Checklist for Checking the MPLS Layer on page 1000](#)
- [Checklist for Checking the BGP Layer](#)

Figure 100: MPLS Basic Network Topology Example



The MPLS network consists of the following components:

- Router-only network with SONET interfaces
- MPLS protocol enabled on all routers, with interfaces selectively deactivated to illustrate a particular problem scenario
- All interfaces configured with MPLS
- A full-mesh IBGP topology, using AS 65432
- IS-IS or OSPF as the underlying IGP, using one level (IS-IS Level 2) or one area (OSPF area 0.0.0.0)
- A **send-statics** policy on routers R1 and R6, allowing a new route to be advertised into the network
- Two LSPs between routers R1 and R6, allowing for bidirectional traffic.

After you have configured an LSP, it is considered best practice to issue the **show mpls lsp** command to verify that the LSP is up, and to investigate further if you find an error message in the output. The error message can indicate a problem at any layer of the MPLS network.

The LSPs can be ingress, transit, or egress. Use the **show mpls lsp** command for quick verification of the LSP state, with the **extensive** option (**show mpls lsp extensive**) as a follow-up if the LSP is down. If your network has numerous LSPs, you might consider specifying the name of the LSP, using the **name** option (**show mpls lsp name *name*** or **show mpls lsp name *name* extensive**).

Action To begin the investigation of an error in your MPLS network, from the ingress router, enter some or all of the following Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) operational mode commands:

```
user@host> show mpls lsp
user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
user@host> show mpls lsp name name
user@host> show mpls lsp name name extensive
```

Sample Output 1 user@R1> show mpls lsp

Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

To	From	State	Rt	ActivePath	P	LSPname
10.0.0.6	10.0.0.1	Up	1		*	R1-to-R6

Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

To	From	State	Rt	Style	Labelin	Labelout	LSPname
10.0.0.1	10.0.0.6	Up	0	1 FF	3		- R6-to-R1

Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions

Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Sample Output 2 user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive

Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6

From: 10.0.0.1, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 1, LSPname: R1-to-R6

ActivePath: (primary)

LoadBalance: Random

Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4

*Primary State: Up

Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 20)

10.1.13.2 S 10.1.36.2 S

Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2

30 Dec 28 13:47:29 Selected as active path

29 Dec 28 13:47:29 Record Route: 10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2

28 Dec 28 13:47:29 Up

27 Dec 28 13:47:29 Originate Call

26 Dec 28 13:47:29 CSPF: computation result accepted

25 Dec 28 13:46:59 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6

24 Dec 28 13:46:39 Deselected as active

23 Dec 28 13:46:39 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6

22 Dec 28 13:46:39 Clear Call

21 Dec 28 13:46:39 ResvTear received

20 Dec 28 13:46:39 Down

19 Dec 28 13:46:39 10.1.13.2: Session preempted

18 Dec 28 13:42:07 Selected as active path

17 Dec 28 13:42:07 Record Route: 10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2

16 Dec 28 13:42:07 Up

15 Dec 28 13:42:07 Originate Call

14 Dec 28 13:42:07 CSPF: computation result accepted

13 Dec 28 13:41:37 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6

12 Dec 28 13:41:16 Deselected as active

11 Dec 28 13:41:16 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6

10 Dec 28 13:41:16 Clear Call

9 Dec 28 13:41:16 ResvTear received

8 Dec 28 13:41:16 Down

7 Dec 28 13:41:16 10.1.13.2: Session preempted

6 Dec 13 11:50:15 Selected as active path

5 Dec 13 11:50:15 Record Route: 10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2

4 Dec 13 11:50:15 Up

3 Dec 13 11:50:15 Originate Call

2 Dec 13 11:50:15 CSPF: computation result accepted

1 Dec 13 11:49:45 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6[6 times]

---(more)---[abort]

Sample Output 3

```

user@R1> show mpls lsp name R1-to-R6
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
To          From          State Rt ActivePath      P      LSPname
10.0.0.6    10.0.0.1    Up    1
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

Sample Output 4

```

user@R1> show mpls lsp name R1-to-R6 extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 1, LSPname: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (primary)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary                               State: Up
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 20)
    10.1.13.2 S 10.1.36.2 S
      Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

          10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
30 Dec 28 13:47:29 Selected as active path
29 Dec 28 13:47:29 Record Route: 10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
28 Dec 28 13:47:29 Up
27 Dec 28 13:47:29 Originate Call
26 Dec 28 13:47:29 CSPF: computation result accepted
25 Dec 28 13:46:59 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6
24 Dec 28 13:46:39 Deselected as active
23 Dec 28 13:46:39 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6
22 Dec 28 13:46:39 Clear Call
21 Dec 28 13:46:39 ResvTear received
20 Dec 28 13:46:39 Down
19 Dec 28 13:46:39 10.1.13.2: Session preempted
18 Dec 28 13:42:07 Selected as active path
17 Dec 28 13:42:07 Record Route: 10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
16 Dec 28 13:42:07 Up
15 Dec 28 13:42:07 Originate Call
14 Dec 28 13:42:07 CSPF: computation result accepted
13 Dec 28 13:41:37 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6
12 Dec 28 13:41:16 Deselected as active
11 Dec 28 13:41:16 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6
10 Dec 28 13:41:16 Clear Call
9 Dec 28 13:41:16 ResvTear received
8 Dec 28 13:41:16 Down
7 Dec 28 13:41:16 10.1.13.2: Session preempted
6 Dec 13 11:50:15 Selected as active path
5 Dec 13 11:50:15 Record Route: 10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
4 Dec 13 11:50:15 Up
3 Dec 13 11:50:15 Originate Call

```

```
2 Dec 13 11:50:15 CSPF: computation result accepted
1 Dec 13 11:49:45 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6[6 times]
Created: Mon Dec 13 11:47:19 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

Meaning The sample output from the ingress router **R1** shows that the label-switched path is traversing the network as intended, from **R1** through **R3** to **R6**, and another LSP in the reverse direction, from **R6** through **R3** to **R1**.

If your network has numerous LSPs, you might consider using the **show mpls lsp** command for quick verification of the LSP state. and the **show mpls lsp name *name* extensive** command to continue your investigation if you find that the LSP is down.

For more information about the status and statistics of the **show mpls lsp** command, see [“Checklist for Determining LSP Status” on page 1141](#). For more information on the availability and valid use of an LSP, see [“Checklist for Verifying LSP Use” on page 1143](#).

In all the following topics, the network topology is broken at different layers of the network so that you can investigate various MPLS network problems. The problems presented are not inclusive. Instead, the problems serve to illustrate one possible process of investigation into the different layers of the troubleshooting model.

- Related Documentation**
- [Verifying the Physical Layer on page 1037](#)
 - [Checking the Data Link Layer on page 1050](#)
 - [Verifying the IP and IGP Layers on page 1071](#)
 - [Checking the RSVP Layer on page 1118](#)
 - [Checking the MPLS Layer on page 1001](#)
 - [Checking the BGP Layer](#)

Checklist for Verifying the Physical Layer

Problem **Description:** This checklist provides the steps and commands for investigating a problem at the physical layer of a Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) network. The checklist provides links to an overview of verifying the physical layer and more detailed information about the commands used to investigate the problem.

Solution [Table 23 on page 1037](#) provides commands for verifying the physical layer.

Table 23: Checklist for Verifying the Physical Layer

Tasks	Command or Action
“Verifying the Physical Layer” on page 1037	
1. Verify the LSP on page 1039	show mpls lsp extensive
2. Verify Router Connection on page 1041	ping host
3. Verify Interfaces on page 1041	show interfaces terse show configuration interfaces <i>type-fpc/pic/port</i>
4. Take Appropriate Action on page 1042	The following sequence of commands addresses the specific problem described in this topic: [edit interfaces <i>type-fpc/pic/port</i>] set family mpls show commit
5. Verify the LSP Again on page 1043	show mpls lsp extensive

Verifying the Physical Layer

Purpose After you have configured the LSP, issued the **show mpls lsp extensive** command, and determined that there is an error, you can start investigating the problem at the physical layer of the network.

Figure 101 on page 1038 illustrates the physical layer of the layered MPLS model.

Figure 101: Verifying the Physical Layer

BGP Layer	traceroute <i>host-name</i> show bgp summary show configuration protocols bgp show route <i>destination-prefix</i> detail show route receive protocol bgp <i>neighbor-address</i>	
MPLS Layer	show mpls lsp show mpls lsp extensive show route table mpls.0 show route <i>address</i> traceroute <i>address</i> ping mpls rsvp <i>lsp-name</i> detail	
RSVP Layer	show rsvp session show rsvp neighbor show rsvp interface	
↙ IGP and IP Layers Functioning ↘		
OSPF Layer show ospf neighbor show configuration protocols ospf show ospf interface	IS-IS Layer show isis adjacency show configuration protocols isis show isis interface	
IP Layer show ospf neighbor extensive show interfaces terse	IP Layer show isis adjacency extensive show interfaces terse	
Data Link Layer	show interfaces extensive "JUNOS Interfaces Operations Guide"	
Physical Layer	show interfaces show interfaces terse ping <i>host</i>	

015543

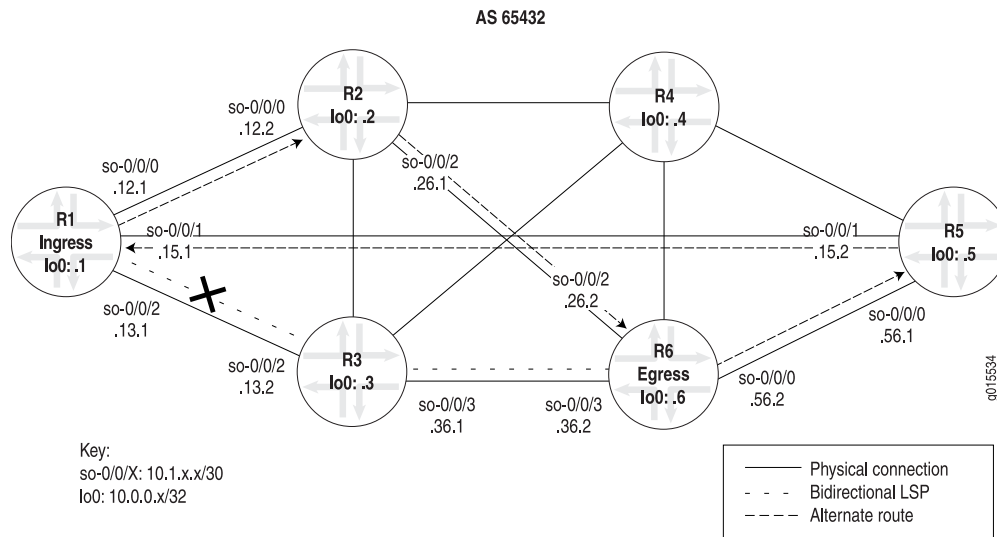
9015543

With this layer, you must ensure that the routers are connected, and that the interfaces are up and configured correctly on the ingress, egress, and transit routers.

If the network is not functioning at this layer, the label-switched path (LSP) does not work as configured.

Figure 102 on page 1039 illustrates the MPLS network and the problem described in this topic.

Figure 102: MPLS Network Broken at the Physical Layer



The network shown in [Figure 102 on page 1039](#) is a fully meshed configuration where every directly connected interface can receive and send packets to every other similar interface. The LSP in this network is configured to run from ingress router **R1**, through transit router **R3**, to egress router **R6**. In addition, a reverse LSP is configured to run from **R6** through **R3** to **R1**, creating bidirectional traffic.

However, in this example, traffic does not use the configured LSP. Instead traffic uses the alternate route from **R1** through **R2** to **R6**, and in the reverse direction, from **R6** through **R5** to **R1**.

When you become aware of a situation where an alternate route is used rather than the configured LSP, verify that the physical layer is functioning correctly. You might find that routers are not connected, or that interfaces are not up and configured correctly on the ingress, egress, or transit routers.

The cross shown in [Figure 102 on page 1039](#) indicates where the LSP is broken because of a configuration error on ingress router **R1**.

To check the physical layer, follow these steps:

1. [Verify the LSP on page 1039](#)
2. [Verify Router Connection on page 1041](#)
3. [Verify Interfaces on page 1041](#)
4. [Take Appropriate Action on page 1042](#)
5. [Verify the LSP Again on page 1043](#)

Verify the LSP

Purpose Typically, you use the `show mpls lsp extensive` command to verify the LSP. However, for quick verification of the LSP state, use the `show mpls lsp` command. If the LSP is down, use the `extensive` option (`show mpls lsp extensive`) as a follow-up. If your network has

numerous LSPs, you might consider specifying the name of the LSP, using the **name** option (**show mpls lsp name *name*** or **show mpls lsp name *name* extensive**).

Action To determine whether the LSP is up, enter the following command from the ingress router:

```
user@ingress-router> show mpls lsp extensive
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 1, LSPname: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (primary)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary State: Up
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 20)
  10.1.12.2 S 10.1.26.2 S
    Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

      10.1.12.2 10.1.26.2
    99 Sep 18 14:19:04 CSPF: computation result accepted
    98 Sep 18 14:19:04 CSPF: link down/deleted
    10.1.13.1(R1.00/10.0.0.1)->10.1.13.2(R3.00/10.0.0.3)
    97 Sep 18 14:19:01 Record Route: 10.1.12.2 10.1.26.2
    96 Sep 18 14:19:01 Up
    95 Sep 18 14:19:01 Clear Call
    94 Sep 18 14:19:01 CSPF: computation result accepted
    93 Sep 18 14:19:01 MPLS label allocation failure
    92 Sep 18 14:19:01 Down
    91 Aug 17 12:22:52 Selected as active path
    90 Aug 17 12:22:52 Record Route: 10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
    89 Aug 17 12:22:52 Up
    [...Output truncated...]
    Created: Sat Jul 10 18:18:44 2004
  Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.1
  From: 10.0.0.6, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: R6-to-R1, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
  Time left: 144, Since: Tue Aug 17 12:23:14 2004
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 39024 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.15.2 (so-0/0/1.0) 67333 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: localclient
  RESV rcvfrom: localclient
  Record route: 10.1.56.2 10.1.15.2 <self>
  Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0
```

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Meaning The sample output from ingress router **R1** shows that the LSP is using an alternate path rather than the configured path. The configured path for the LSP is **R1** through **R3** to **R6**, and for the reverse LSP, **R6** through **R3** to **R1**. The alternate path used by the LSP is **R1** through **R2** to **R6**, and for the reverse LSP, **R6** through **R5** to **R1**.

Verify Router Connection

Purpose Confirm that the appropriate ingress, transit, and egress routers are functioning by examining whether the packets have been received and transmitted with 0% packet loss.

Action To determine that the routers are connected, enter the following command from the ingress and transit routers:

```
user@host> ping host
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> ping 10.0.0.3 count 3
PING 10.0.0.3 (10.0.0.3): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp_seq=0 ttl=254 time=0.859 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp_seq=1 ttl=254 time=0.746 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp_seq=2 ttl=254 time=0.776 ms

--- 10.0.0.3 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 0.746/0.794/0.859/0.048 ms

user@R3> ping 10.0.0.6 count 3
PING 10.0.0.6 (10.0.0.6): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.0.0.6: icmp_seq=0 ttl=255 time=0.968 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.6: icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=3.221 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.6: icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=0.749 ms

--- 10.0.0.6 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 0.749/1.646/3.221/1.117 ms
```

Meaning The sample output shows that ingress router **R1** is receiving packets from transit router **R3**, and that the transit router is receiving packets from the egress router. Therefore, the routers in the LSP are connected.

Verify Interfaces

Purpose Confirm that the interfaces are configured correctly with the **family mpls** statement.

Action To determine that the relevant interfaces are up and configured correctly, enter the following commands from the ingress, transit, and egress routers:

```
user@host> show interfaces terse
user@host> show configuration interfaces type-fpc/pic/port
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show interfaces so* terse
Interface           Admin Link Proto Local Remote
so-0/0/0            up   up   inet  10.1.12.1/30
so-0/0/0.0          up   up   inet  10.1.12.1/30
                    up   up   iso
                    up   up   mpls
so-0/0/1            up   up   inet  10.1.15.1/30
so-0/0/1.0          up   up   inet  10.1.15.1/30
                    up   up   iso
                    up   up   mpls
so-0/0/2            up   up   inet  10.1.13.1/30
so-0/0/2.0          up   up   inet  10.1.13.1/30
                    up   up   iso  <<< family mpls is missing
so-0/0/3            up   down
```

```
user@R1> show configuration interfaces so-0/0/2
unit 0 {
    family inet {
        address 10.1.13.1/30;
    }
    family iso; <<< family mpls is missing
}
```

Meaning The sample output shows that interface **so-0/0/2.0** on the ingress router does not have the **family mpls** statement configured at the **[edit interfaces type-fpc/pic/port]** hierarchy level, indicating that the interface is incorrectly configured to support the LSP. The LSP is configured correctly at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy level.

The output from the transit and egress routers (not shown) shows that the interfaces on those routers are configured correctly.

Take Appropriate Action

Problem Description: Depending on the error you encountered in your investigation, you must take the appropriate action to correct the problem. In the example below, the **family mpls** statement, which was missing, is included in the configuration of ingress router **R1**.

Solution To correct the error in this example, enter the following commands:

```
[edit interfaces type-fpc/pic/port]
user@R1# set family mpls
user@R1# show
user@R1# commit
```

Sample Output

```
[edit interfaces so-0/0/2 unit 0]
user@R1# set family mpls

[edit interfaces so-0/0/2 unit 0]
user@R1# show
family inet {
    address 10.1.13.1/30;
}
family iso;
family mpls;

[edit interfaces so-0/0/2 unit 0]
user@R1# commit
commit complete
```

Meaning The sample output from ingress router **R1** shows that the **family mpls** statement is configured correctly for interface **so-0/0/2.0**, and that the LSP is now functioning as originally configured.

Verify the LSP Again

Purpose After taking the appropriate action to correct the error, the LSP needs to be checked again to confirm that the problem in the physical layer has been resolved.

Action To verify that the LSP is up and traversing the network as expected, enter the following command:

```
user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 1, LSPname: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (primary)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary State: Up
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 20)
    10.1.13.2 S 10.1.36.2 S
      Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

        10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
        112 Sep 21 16:27:33 Record Route: 10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
        111 Sep 21 16:27:33 Up
        110 Sep 21 16:27:33 CSPF: computation result accepted
        109 Sep 21 16:27:33 CSPF: link down/deleted
        10.1.12.1(R1.00/10.0.0.1)->10.1.12.2(R2.00/10.0.0.2)
        108 Sep 21 16:27:33 CSPF: link down/deleted
        10.1.15.1(R1.00/10.0.0.1)->10.1.15.2(R5.00/10.0.0.5)
        [Output truncated...]
        Created: Sat Jul 10 18:18:44 2004
```

```

Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.1
  From: 10.0.0.6, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: R6-to-R1, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
  Time left: 149, Since: Tue Sep 21 16:29:43 2004
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 2 receiver 39024 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.13.2 (so-0/0/2.0) 7 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: localclient
  RESV rcvfrom: localclient
  Record route: 10.1.36.2 10.1.13.2 <self>
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

Sample Output 2

```

[edit protocols mpls]
user@R1# show
label-switched-path R1-to-R6 {
  to 10.0.0.6;
}
interface fxp0.0 {
  disable;
}
inactive: interface so-0/0/0.0;
inactive: interface so-0/0/1.0;
interface so-0/0/2.0;

```

Meaning Sample Output 1 from ingress router **R1** shows that the LSP is now traversing the network along the expected path, from **R1** through **R3** to **R6**, and the reverse LSP, from **R6** through **R3** to **R1**.

Sample Output 2 from ingress router **R1** shows that the LSP is forced to take the intended path because MPLS is deactivated on **R1** interfaces **so-0/0/0.0** and **so-0/0/1.0**. If these interfaces were not deactivated, even though the configuration is now correct, the LSP would still traverse the network through the alternate path.

Verify the LSP

Purpose Typically, you use the **show mpls lsp extensive** command to verify the LSP. However, for quick verification of the LSP state, use the **show mpls lsp** command. If the LSP is down, use the **extensive** option (**show mpls lsp extensive**) as a follow-up. If your network has numerous LSPs, you might consider specifying the name of the LSP, using the **name** option (**show mpls lsp name *name*** or **show mpls lsp name *name* extensive**).

Action To determine whether the LSP is up, enter the following command from the ingress router:

```
user@ingress-router> show mpls lsp extensive
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 1, LSPname: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (primary)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary State: Up
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 20)
10.1.12.2 S 10.1.26.2 S
  Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

    10.1.12.2 10.1.26.2
99 Sep 18 14:19:04 CSPF: computation result accepted
98 Sep 18 14:19:04 CSPF: link down/deleted
10.1.13.1(R1.00/10.0.0.1)->10.1.13.2(R3.00/10.0.0.3)
97 Sep 18 14:19:01 Record Route: 10.1.12.2 10.1.26.2
96 Sep 18 14:19:01 Up
95 Sep 18 14:19:01 Clear Call
94 Sep 18 14:19:01 CSPF: computation result accepted
93 Sep 18 14:19:01 MPLS label allocation failure
92 Sep 18 14:19:01 Down
91 Aug 17 12:22:52 Selected as active path
90 Aug 17 12:22:52 Record Route: 10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
89 Aug 17 12:22:52 Up
[...Output truncated...]
Created: Sat Jul 10 18:18:44 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.1
  From: 10.0.0.6, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: R6-to-R1, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
  Time left: 144, Since: Tue Aug 17 12:23:14 2004
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 39024 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.15.2 (so-0/0/1.0) 67333 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: localclient
  RESV rcvfrom: localclient
  Record route: 10.1.56.2 10.1.15.2 <self>
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

Meaning The sample output from ingress router **R1** shows that the LSP is using an alternate path rather than the configured path. The configured path for the LSP is **R1** through **R3** to **R6**, and for the reverse LSP, **R6** through **R3** to **R1**. The alternate path used by the LSP is **R1** through **R2** to **R6**, and for the reverse LSP, **R6** through **R5** to **R1**.

Verify Router Connection

Purpose Confirm that the appropriate ingress, transit, and egress routers are functioning by examining whether the packets have been received and transmitted with 0% packet loss.

Action To determine that the routers are connected, enter the following command from the ingress and transit routers:

```
user@host> ping host
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> ping 10.0.0.3 count 3
PING 10.0.0.3 (10.0.0.3): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp_seq=0 ttl=254 time=0.859 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp_seq=1 ttl=254 time=0.746 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.3: icmp_seq=2 ttl=254 time=0.776 ms

--- 10.0.0.3 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 0.746/0.794/0.859/0.048 ms

user@R3> ping 10.0.0.6 count 3
PING 10.0.0.6 (10.0.0.6): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.0.0.6: icmp_seq=0 ttl=255 time=0.968 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.6: icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=3.221 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.6: icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=0.749 ms

--- 10.0.0.6 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 0.749/1.646/3.221/1.117 ms
```

Meaning The sample output shows that ingress router **R1** is receiving packets from transit router **R3**, and that the transit router is receiving packets from the egress router. Therefore, the routers in the LSP are connected.

Verify Interfaces

Purpose Confirm that the interfaces are configured correctly with the **family mpls** statement.

Action To determine that the relevant interfaces are up and configured correctly, enter the following commands from the ingress, transit, and egress routers:

```
user@host> show interfaces terse
```

```
user@host> show configuration interfaces type-fpc/pic/port
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show interfaces so* terse
Interface           Admin Link Proto Local           Remote
so-0/0/0            up   up   inet  10.1.12.1/30
so-0/0/0.0          up   up   iso
                    mp1s
so-0/0/1            up   up   inet  10.1.15.1/30
so-0/0/1.0          up   up   iso
                    mp1s
so-0/0/2            up   up   inet  10.1.13.1/30
so-0/0/2.0          up   up   iso  <<< family mp1s is missing
so-0/0/3            up   down

user@R1> show configuration interfaces so-0/0/2
unit 0 {
    family inet {
        address 10.1.13.1/30;
    }
    family iso; <<< family mp1s is missing
}
```

Meaning The sample output shows that interface **so-0/0/2.0** on the ingress router does not have the **family mp1s** statement configured at the **[edit interfaces *type-fpc/pic/port*]** hierarchy level, indicating that the interface is incorrectly configured to support the LSP. The LSP is configured correctly at the **[edit protocols mp1s]** hierarchy level.

The output from the transit and egress routers (not shown) shows that the interfaces on those routers are configured correctly.

Take Appropriate Action

Problem **Description:** Depending on the error you encountered in your investigation, you must take the appropriate action to correct the problem. In the example below, the **family mp1s** statement, which was missing, is included in the configuration of ingress router **R1**.

Solution To correct the error in this example, enter the following commands:

```
[edit interfaces type-fpc/pic/port]
user@R1# set family mp1s
user@R1# show
user@R1# commit
```

Sample Output

```
[edit interfaces so-0/0/2 unit 0]
user@R1# set family mpls

[edit interfaces so-0/0/2 unit 0]
user@R1# show
family inet {
    address 10.1.13.1/30;
}
family iso;
family mpls;

[edit interfaces so-0/0/2 unit 0]
user@R1# commit
commit complete
```

Meaning The sample output from ingress router **R1** shows that the **family mpls** statement is configured correctly for interface **so-0/0/2.0**, and that the LSP is now functioning as originally configured.

Verify the LSP Again

Purpose After taking the appropriate action to correct the error, the LSP needs to be checked again to confirm that the problem in the physical layer has been resolved.

Action To verify that the LSP is up and traversing the network as expected, enter the following command:

```
user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 1, LSPname: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (primary)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary State: Up
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 20)
  10.1.13.2 S 10.1.36.2 S
    Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

      10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
      112 Sep 21 16:27:33 Record Route: 10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
      111 Sep 21 16:27:33 Up
      110 Sep 21 16:27:33 CSPF: computation result accepted
      109 Sep 21 16:27:33 CSPF: link down/deleted
  10.1.12.1(R1.00/10.0.0.1)->10.1.12.2(R2.00/10.0.0.2)
      108 Sep 21 16:27:33 CSPF: link down/deleted
  10.1.15.1(R1.00/10.0.0.1)->10.1.15.2(R5.00/10.0.0.5)
  [Output truncated...]
  Created: Sat Jul 10 18:18:44 2004
```

```

Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.1
  From: 10.0.0.6, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: R6-to-R1, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
  Time left: 149, Since: Tue Sep 21 16:29:43 2004
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 2 receiver 39024 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.13.2 (so-0/0/2.0) 7 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: localclient
  RESV rcvfrom: localclient
  Record route: 10.1.36.2 10.1.13.2 <self>
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

Sample Output 2

```

[edit protocols mpls]
user@R1# show
label-switched-path R1-to-R6 {
    to 10.0.0.6;
}
interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}
inactive: interface so-0/0/0.0;
inactive: interface so-0/0/1.0;
interface so-0/0/2.0;

```

Meaning Sample Output 1 from ingress router **R1** shows that the LSP is now traversing the network along the expected path, from **R1** through **R3** to **R6**, and the reverse LSP, from **R6** through **R3** to **R1**.

Sample Output 2 from ingress router **R1** shows that the LSP is forced to take the intended path because MPLS is deactivated on **R1** interfaces **so-0/0/0.0** and **so-0/0/1.0**. If these interfaces were not deactivated, even though the configuration is now correct, the LSP would still traverse the network through the alternate path.

Checklist for Checking the Data Link Layer

Problem **Description:** This checklist provides the steps and commands for investigating a problem at the data link layer of the Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) network. The checklist provides links to an overview of the data link layer and more detailed information about the commands used to investigate the problem.

Solution [Table 24 on page 1050](#) provides commands for checking the data link layer.

Table 24: Checklist for Checking the Data Link Layer

Tasks	Command or Action
“Checking the Data Link Layer” on page 1050	
1. Verify the LSP on page 1052	<code>show mpls lsp extensive</code>
2. Verify Interfaces on page 1053	<code>show interfaces <i>type-fpc/pic/port</i> extensive</code> <code>show interfaces <i>type-fpc/pic/port</i></code>
3. Take Appropriate Action on page 1056	The following sequence of commands addresses the specific problem described in this topic: <code>[edit interfaces <i>type-fpc/pic/port</i>]</code> <code>show</code> <code>delete encapsulation</code> <code>show</code> <code>commit</code>
4. Verify the LSP Again on page 1057	<code>show mpls lsp extensive</code>

Checking the Data Link Layer

Purpose After you have configured the label-switched path (LSP), issued the `show mpls lsp extensive` command, and determined that there is an error, you might find that the error is not in the physical layer. Continue investigating the problem at the data link layer of the network.

[Figure 103 on page 1051](#) illustrates the data link layer of the layered MPLS model.

Figure 103: Checking the Data Link Layer

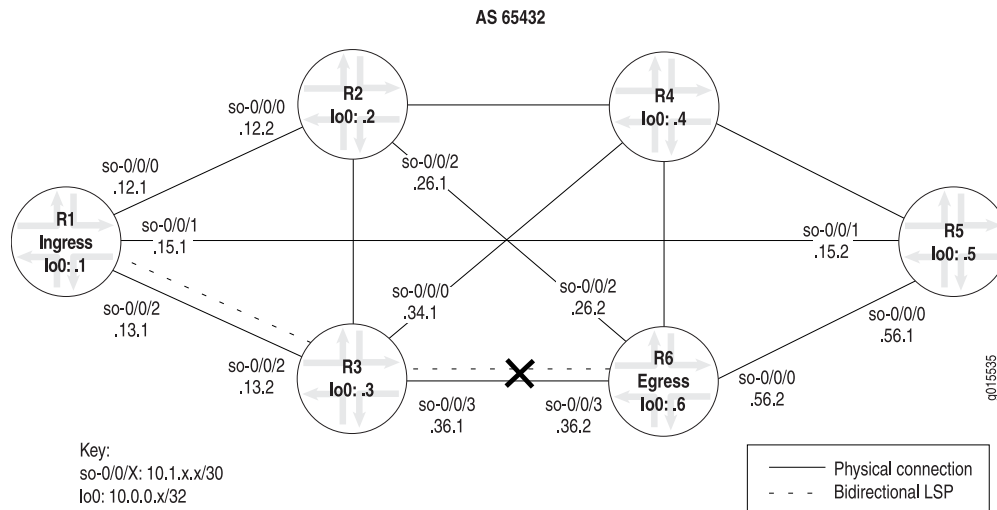
BGP Layer	tracroute <i>host-name</i> show bgp summary show configuration protocols bgp show route <i>destination-prefix</i> detail show route receive protocol bgp <i>neighbor-address</i>
MPLS Layer	show mpls lsp show mpls lsp extensive show route table mpls.0 show route <i>address</i> tracroute <i>address</i> ping mpls rsvp <i>lsp-name</i> detail
RSVP Layer	show rsvp session show rsvp neighbor show rsvp interface
↙ IGP and IP Layers Functioning ↘	
OSPF Layer	show ospf neighbor show configuration protocols ospf show ospf interface
IS-IS Layer	show isis adjacency show configuration protocols isis show isis interface
IP Layer	show ospf neighbor extensive show interfaces terse
IP Layer	show isis adjacency extensive show interfaces terse
Data Link Layer	show interfaces extensive "JUNOS Interfaces Operations Guide"
Physical Layer	show interfaces show interfaces terse ping <i>host</i>

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With this layer, you must check the encapsulation mode, for example, Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) or Cisco High-Level Data Link Control (HDLC); PPP options, for example, header encapsulation; frame check sequence (FCS) size; and whether keepalive frames are enabled or disabled. Also, check the ingress, egress, and transit routers.

Figure 104 on page 1051 illustrates the MPLS network used in this topic.

Figure 104: MPLS Network Broken at the Data Link Layer



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The network shown in [Figure 104 on page 1051](#) is a fully meshed configuration where every directly connected interface can receive and send packets to every other similar interface. The LSP in this network is configured to run from ingress router **R1**, through transit router **R3**, to egress router **R6**. In addition, a reverse LSP is configured to run from **R6** through **R3** to **R1**, creating bidirectional traffic.

However, in this example, the LSP is down without a path in either direction, from **R1** to **R6** or from **R6** to **R1**.

When you verify that the data link layer is not functioning correctly, you might find a mismatch with PPP or Cisco HDLC encapsulation, PPP options, or keepalive frames.

The cross shown in [Figure 104 on page 1051](#) indicates where the LSP is broken because of a configuration error on ingress router **R1** that prevents the LSP from traversing the network as expected.

To check the data link layer, follow these steps:

1. [Verify the LSP on page 1052](#)
2. [Verify Interfaces on page 1053](#)
3. [Take Appropriate Action on page 1056](#)
4. [Verify the LSP Again on page 1057](#)

Verify the LSP

Purpose Typically, you use the `show mpls lsp extensive` command to verify the LSP. However for quick verification of the LSP state, use the `show mpls lsp` command. If the LSP is down, use the `extensive` option (`show mpls lsp extensive`) as a follow-up. If your network has numerous LSPs, you might consider specifying the name of the LSP, using the `name` option (`show mpls lsp name name` or `show mpls lsp name name extensive`).

Action To determine whether the LSP is up, enter the following command from the ingress router:

```
user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From:10.0.0.1 , State: Dn, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (none)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  Primary                               State: Dn
    Will be enqueued for recomputation in 15 second(s).
    140 Sep 30 12:01:12 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6[26 times]
    139 Sep 30 11:48:57 Deselected as active
    138 Sep 30 11:48:56 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6
    137 Sep 30 11:48:56 Clear Call
    136 Sep 30 11:48:56 CSPF: link down/deleted
```

```

10.1.36.1(R3.00/10.0.0.3)->10.1.36.2(R6.00/10.0.0.6)
135 Sep 30 11:48:56 ResvTear received
    134 Sep 30 11:48:56 Down
    133 Sep 30 11:48:56 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6
    132 Sep 30 11:48:56 10.1.13.2: No Route toward dest
    [...Output truncated...]
Created: Sat Jul 10 18:18:44 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up 0, Down 1

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

Meaning The sample output from ingress router **R1** shows the LSPs within which it participates. The ingress LSP is down, without a path from **R1** to **R6**. Because a reverse LSP is configured in the network shown in [Figure 104 on page 1051](#), we would expect an egress LSP session to be up. However, **R1** does not have any egress LSPs, indicating that the LSP from **R6** to **R1** is not functioning.

Verify Interfaces

Purpose From your network topology, determine the adjacent interfaces through which the LSP is meant to traverse, and examine the output for the encapsulation type, PPP options, FCS size, and whether keepalive frames are enabled or disabled



NOTE: Before you proceed with this step, check the physical layer to ensure that the problem is not in the physical layer.

Action To verify the functioning of adjacent interfaces, enter the following commands from the relevant routers:

```

user@host> show interfaces type-fpc/pic/port extensive
user@host> show interfaces type-fpc/pic/port

```

Sample Output 1

```

user@R6> show interfaces so-0/0/3 extensive
Physical interface: so-0/0/3, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 131, SNMP ifIndex: 27, Generation: 14
  Link-level type: Cisco-HDLC , MTU: 4474, Clocking: Internal, SONET mode, Speed:
OC3, Loopback: None,
  FCS:16 , Payload scrambler: Enabled
  Device flags   : Present Running
  Interface flags: Link-Layer-Down  Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps 16384
  Link flags    : Keepalives
  Hold-times    : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
  Keepalive settings: Interval 10 seconds, Up-count 1, Down-count 3
  Keepalive statistics:

```

```

Input : 0 (last seen: never)
Output: 357 (last sent 00:00:04 ago)
CoS queues      : 4 supported
Last flapped    : 2004-07-21 16:03:49 PDT (10w0d 07:01 ago)
Statistics last cleared: Never
Traffic statistics:
Input bytes      :          203368873          0 bps
Output bytes     :          186714992         88 bps
Input packets    :          3641808          0 pps
Output packets   :          3297569          0 pps
Input errors:
Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runts: 0, Giants: 0, Bucket drops:
0,
Policed discards: 1770, L3 incompletes: 0, L2 channel errors: 0, L2 mismatch
timeouts: 0,
HS link CRC errors: 0, HS link FIFO overflows: 0
Output errors:
Carrier transitions: 1, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Aged packets: 0, HS link FIFO
underflows: 0,
MTU errors: 0
Queue counters:      Queued packets  Transmitted packets      Dropped packets

0 best-effort          197012              197012                  0

1 expedited-fo           0                  0                      0

2 assured-forw           0                  0                      0

3 network-cont          3100557             3100557                 0

SONET alarms :None
SONET defects :None
SONET PHY:          Seconds      Count   State
  PLL Lock           0         0    OK
  PHY Light          0         0    OK
SONET section:
  BIP-B1             0         0
  SEF                1         3    OK
  LOS                1         1    OK
  LOF                1         1    OK
  ES-S              1
  SES-S             1
  SEFS-S            1
SONET line:
  BIP-B2             0         0
  REI-L             0         0
  RDI-L             0         0    OK
  AIS-L             0         0    OK
  BERR-SF           0         0    OK
  BERR-SD           0         0    OK
  ES-L              1
  SES-L             1
  UAS-L             0
  ES-LFE            0
  SES-LFE           0
  UAS-LFE           0
SONET path:
  BIP-B3             0         0
  REI-P             0         0
  LOP-P             0         0    OK
  AIS-P             0         0    OK

```

```

RDI-P          0          0 OK
UNEQ-P         0          0 OK
PLM-P          0          0 OK
ES-P           1
SES-P           1
UAS-P           0
ES-PFE         0
SES-PFE        0
UAS-PFE        0
Received SONET overhead:
F1      : 0x00, J0      : 0x00, K1      : 0x00, K2      : 0x00
S1      : 0x00, C2      : 0xcf, C2(cmp) : 0xcf, F2      : 0x00
Z3      : 0x00, Z4      : 0x00, S1(cmp) : 0x00
Transmitted SONET overhead:
F1      : 0x00, J0      : 0x01, K1      : 0x00, K2      : 0x00
S1      : 0x00, C2      : 0xcf, F2      : 0x00, Z3      : 0x00
Z4      : 0x00
Received path trace: R3 so-0/0/3
52 33 20 73 6f 2d 30 2f 30 2f 33 00 00 00 00 00  R3 so-0/0/3... ..
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  .....
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  .....
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0d 0a  .....
Transmitted path trace: R6 so-0/0/3
52 36 20 73 6f 2d 30 2f 30 2f 33 00 00 00 00 00  R6 so-0/0/3 .....
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  .....
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  .....
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  .....
HDLC configuration:
  Policing bucket: Disabled
  Shaping bucket : Disabled
  Giant threshold: 4484, Runt threshold: 3
Packet Forwarding Engine configuration:
  Destination slot: 0, PLP byte: 1 (0x00)
  CoS transmit queue      Bandwidth      Buffer Priority  Limit
                           %      bps      %      bytes
0 best-effort             95      147744000 95         0      low      none
3 network-control         5       7776000 5          0      low      none

Logical interface so-0/0/3.0 (Index 71) (SNMP ifIndex 28) (Generation 16)
  Flags: Device-Down Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: Cisco-HDLC
Traffic statistics:
  Input bytes : 406737746
  Output bytes : 186714992
  Input packets: 7283616
  Output packets: 3297569
Local statistics:
  Input bytes : 203368873
  Output bytes : 186714992
  Input packets: 3641808
  Output packets: 3297569
Transit statistics:
  Input bytes : 203368873 0 bps
  Output bytes : 0 0 bps
  Input packets: 3641808 0 pps
  Output packets: 0 0 pps
Protocol inet, MTU: 4470, Generation: 46, Route table: 0
  Flags: None
  Addresses, Flags: Dest-route-down Is-Preferred Is-Primary
    Destination: 10.1.36.0/30, Local: 10.1.36.2, Broadcast: 10.1.36.3, Generation: 38
Protocol iso, MTU: 4469, Generation: 47, Route table: 0
  Flags: None

```

```
Protocol mpls, MTU: 4458, Generation: 48, Route table: 0
Flags: None
```

Sample Output 2

```
user@R3> show interfaces so-0/0/3
Physical interface: so-0/0/3, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 131, SNMP ifIndex: 24
    Link-level type: PPP , MTU: 4474, Clocking: Internal, SONET mode, Speed: OC3,
Loopback: None, FCS: 16 ,
Payload scrambler: Enabled
Device flags   : Present Running
Interface flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps
Link flags    : Keepalives
Keepalive settings: Interval 10 seconds, Up-count 1, Down-count 3
Keepalive: Input: 736827 (00:00:03 ago), Output: 736972 (00:00:05 ago)
LCP state: Opened
NCP state: inet: Opened, inet6: Not-configured, iso: Opened, mpls: Opened
CHAP state: Not-configured
CoS queues      : 4 supported
Last flapped    : 2004-07-21 16:08:01 PDT (10w5d 19:57 ago)
Input rate      : 40 bps (0 pps)
Output rate     : 48 bps (0 pps)
SONET alarms    : None
SONET defects   : None

Logical interface so-0/0/3.0 (Index 70) (SNMP ifIndex 51)
Flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: PPP
Protocol inet, MTU: 4470
  Flags: None
  Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
    Destination: 10.1.36.0/30, Local: 10.1.36.1, Broadcast: 10.1.36.3
Protocol iso, MTU: 4470
  Flags: None
Protocol mpls, MTU: 4458
  Flags: None
```

Meaning Sample Output 1 from egress router **R6** shows that there are no SONET alarms or defects (**none**), the states are all **OK**, and the path trace shows the distant end (**R3 so-0.0.0**), indicating that the physical link is up. However, the logical link is down, and the link-level type is Cisco HDLC.

Sample Output 2 from transit router **R3** shows that the link-level type is PPP, indicating that the encapsulation types are mismatched, resulting in the LSP going down.

Take Appropriate Action

Problem **Description:** Depending on the error you encountered in your investigation, you must take the appropriate action to correct the problem. In the example below, the encapsulation types are mismatched.

Solution To correct the error in this example, enter the following commands:

```
[edit interfaces so-0/0/3]
user@R1# show
user@R1# delete encapsulation
user@R1# show
user@R1# commit
```

Sample Output

```
[edit interfaces so-0/0/3]
user@R6# show
encapsulation cisco-hdlc;
unit 0 {
    family inet {
        address 10.1.36.2/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
}

[edit interfaces so-0/0/3]
user@R6# delete encapsulation

[edit interfaces so-0/0/3]
user@R6# show
unit 0 {
    family inet {
        address 10.1.36.2/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
}

[edit interfaces so-0/0/3]
user@R6# commit
commit complete
```

Meaning The sample output from egress router **R6** shows that the Cisco HDLC was incorrectly configured on interface **so-0/0/3** which prevented the LSP from using the intended path. The problem was corrected when the **encapsulation** statement was deleted and the configuration committed.

Verify the LSP Again

Purpose After taking the appropriate action to correct the error, the LSP needs to be checked again to confirm that the problem in the data link layer has been resolved.

Action From the ingress, egress, and transit routers, verify that the LSP is up and traversing the network as expected:

```
user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
```

10.0.0.6

```

From:10.0.0.1 , State: Up,  ActiveRoute:1, LSPname: R1-to-R6
ActivePath: (primary)
LoadBalance: Random
Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
*Primary                               State: Up
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 20)
10.1.13.2 S 10.1.36.2 S
    Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

        10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
145 Sep 30 12:25:01 Selected as active path
144 Sep 30 12:25:01 Record Route: 10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
143 Sep 30 12:25:01 Up
142 Sep 30 12:25:01 Originate Call
141 Sep 30 12:25:01 CSPF: computation result accepted
140 Sep 30 12:24:32 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6[74 times]
139 Sep 30 11:48:57 Deselected as active
138 Sep 30 11:48:56 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6
137 Sep 30 11:48:56 Clear Call
136 Sep 30 11:48:56 CSPF: link down/deleted
10.1.36.1(R3.00/10.0.0.3)->10.1.36.2(R6.00/10.0.0.6)
[...Output truncated...]
Created: Sat Jul 10 18:18:43 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up 1 , Down 0

```

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.1

```

From:10.0.0.6 , LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
LSPname: R6-to-R1, LSPpath: Primary
Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
Time left: 134, Since: Thu Sep 30 12:24:56 2004
Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
Port number: sender 6 receiver 39024 protocol 0
PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.13.2 (so-0/0/2.0) 7 pkts
Adspec: received MTU 1500
PATH sentto: localclient
RESV rcvfrom: localclient
    Record route: 10.1.36.2 10.1.13.2 <self>
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

```

Transit LSP: 0 sessions

Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Sample Output 2

```
user@R6> show mpls lsp extensive
```

Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.1

```

From:10.0.0.6, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 1, LSPname: R6-to-R1
ActivePath: (primary)
LoadBalance: Random
Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
*Primary                               State: Up
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 20)

```

```

10.1.36.1 S 10.1.13.1 S
  Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

      10.1.36.1 10.1.13.1
50 Sep 30 12:24:12 Selected as active path
49 Sep 30 12:24:12 Record Route: 10.1.36.1 10.1.13.1
48 Sep 30 12:24:12 Up
47 Sep 30 12:24:12 Originate Call
46 Sep 30 12:24:12 CSPF: computation result accepted
45 Sep 30 12:23:43 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.1[73 times]
44 Sep 30 11:48:12 Deselected as active
43 Sep 30 11:48:12 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.1
42 Sep 30 11:48:12 CSPF: link down/deleted
10.1.36.2(R6.00/10.0.0.6)->10.1.36.1(R3.00/10.0.0.3)
[...Output truncated...]
Created: Tue Aug 17 12:18:34 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From:10.0.0.1 , LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: R1-to-R6, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
  Time left: 159, Since: Thu Sep 30 12:24:16 2004
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 19 receiver 44251 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.36.1 (so-0/0/3.0) 4 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: localclient
  RESV rcvfrom: localclient
  Record route: 10.1.13.1 10.1.36.1 <self>
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

Sample Output 3

```

user@R3> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 2 sessions

10.0.0.1
  From:10.0.0.6 , LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 1
  LSPname: R6-to-R1, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 100176, Label out: 3
  Time left: 143, Since: Thu Sep 30 12:21:25 2004
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 6 receiver 39024 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 10 pkts

```

```

Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
PATH sentto: 10.1.13.1 (so-0/0/2.0) 9 pkts
RESV rcvfrom: 10.1.13.1 (so-0/0/2.0) 9 pkts
Explct route: 10.1.13.1
Record route: 10.1.36.2 <self> 10.1.13.1

```

10.0.0.6

```

From:10.0.0.1 , LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 1
LSPname: R1-to-R6, LSPpath: Primary
Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 100192, Label out: 3
Time left: 148, Since: Thu Sep 30 12:21:30 2004
Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
Port number: sender 19 receiver 44251 protocol 0
PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.13.1 (so-0/0/2.0) 9 pkts
Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
PATH sentto: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 9 pkts
RESV rcvfrom: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 9 pkts
Explct route: 10.1.36.2
Record route: 10.1.13.1 <self> 10.1.36.2
Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0

```

Sample Output 4

```

user@R1> show configuration protocols mpls
label-switched-path R1-to-R6 {
    to 10.0.0.6;
}
inactive: interface so-0/0/0.0;
inactive: interface so-0/0/1.0;
interface so-0/0/2.0;

user@R6> show configuration protocols mpls
label-switched-path R6-to-R1 {
    to 10.0.0.1;
}
inactive: interface so-0/0/0.0;
inactive: interface so-0/0/1.0;
inactive: interface so-0/0/2.0;
interface so-0/0/3.0;

user@R3> show configuration protocols mpls
interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}
inactive: interface so-0/0/0.0;
inactive: interface so-0/0/1.0;
interface so-0/0/2.0;
interface so-0/0/3.0;

```

Meaning Sample Outputs 1 and 2 from ingress router **R1** and egress router **R6**, respectively, show that the LSP is now traversing the network along the expected path, from **R1** through **R3** to **R6**, and the reverse LSP, from **R6** through **R3** to **R1**.

Sample Output 3 from transit router **R3** shows that there are two transit LSP sessions, one from **R1** to **R6** and the other from **R6** to **R1**.

Sample Output 4 shows the interfaces that were deactivated on the ingress, egress, and transit routers, forcing the LSP to take the intended path. If these interfaces were not deactivated, even though the configuration is now correct, the LSP would still traverse the network through the alternate path.

Verify the LSP

Purpose Typically, you use the **show mpls lsp extensive** command to verify the LSP. However for quick verification of the LSP state, use the **show mpls lsp** command. If the LSP is down, use the **extensive** option (**show mpls lsp extensive**) as a follow-up. If your network has numerous LSPs, you might consider specifying the name of the LSP, using the **name** option (**show mpls lsp name *name*** or **show mpls lsp name *name* extensive**).

Action To determine whether the LSP is up, enter the following command from the ingress router:

```
user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From:10.0.0.1 , State: Dn, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (none)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  Primary                               State: Dn
    Will be enqueued for recomputation in 15 second(s).
    140 Sep 30 12:01:12 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6[26 times]
    139 Sep 30 11:48:57 Deselected as active
    138 Sep 30 11:48:56 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6
    137 Sep 30 11:48:56 Clear Call
    136 Sep 30 11:48:56 CSPF: link down/deleted
10.1.36.1(R3.00/10.0.0.3)->10.1.36.2(R6.00/10.0.0.6)
135 Sep 30 11:48:56 ResvTear received
    134 Sep 30 11:48:56 Down
    133 Sep 30 11:48:56 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6
    132 Sep 30 11:48:56 10.1.13.2: No Route toward dest
    [...Output truncated...]
  Created: Sat Jul 10 18:18:44 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up 0, Down 1

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

Meaning The sample output from ingress router **R1** shows the LSPs within which it participates. The ingress LSP is down, without a path from **R1** to **R6**. Because a reverse LSP is configured in the network shown in [Figure 104 on page 1051](#), we would expect an egress LSP session

to be up. However, **R1** does not have any egress LSPs, indicating that the LSP from **R6** to **R1** is not functioning.

Verify Interfaces

Purpose From your network topology, determine the adjacent interfaces through which the LSP is meant to traverse, and examine the output for the encapsulation type, PPP options, FCS size, and whether keepalive frames are enabled or disabled



NOTE: Before you proceed with this step, check the physical layer to ensure that the problem is not in the physical layer.

Action To verify the functioning of adjacent interfaces, enter the following commands from the relevant routers:

```
user@host> show interfaces type-fpc/pic/port extensive
user@host> show interfaces type-fpc/pic/port
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R6> show interfaces so-0/0/3 extensive
Physical interface: so-0/0/3, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 131, SNMP ifIndex: 27, Generation: 14
  Link-level type: Cisco-HDLC , MTU: 4474, Clocking: Internal, SONET mode, Speed:
OC3, Loopback: None,
  FCS:16 , Payload scrambler: Enabled
  Device flags   : Present Running
  Interface flags: Link-Layer-Down Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps 16384
  Link flags    : Keepalives
  Hold-times    : Up 0 ms, Down 0 ms
  Keepalive settings: Interval 10 seconds, Up-count 1, Down-count 3
  Keepalive statistics:
    Input : 0 (last seen: never)
    Output: 357 (last sent 00:00:04 ago)
  CoS queues    : 4 supported
  Last flapped  : 2004-07-21 16:03:49 PDT (10w0d 07:01 ago)
  Statistics last cleared: Never
  Traffic statistics:
    Input bytes   :          203368873          0 bps
    Output bytes  :          186714992         88 bps
    Input packets :          3641808          0 pps
    Output packets:          3297569          0 pps
  Input errors:
    Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Framing errors: 0, Runts: 0, Giants: 0, Bucket drops:
0,
    Policed discards: 1770, L3 incompletes: 0, L2 channel errors: 0, L2 mismatch
timeouts: 0,
    HS link CRC errors: 0, HS link FIFO overflows: 0
  Output errors:
    Carrier transitions: 1, Errors: 0, Drops: 0, Aged packets: 0, HS link FIFO
underflows: 0,
    MTU errors: 0
  Queue counters:      Queued packets  Transmitted packets      Dropped packets
```

0 best-effort	197012	197012	0
1 expedited-fo	0	0	0
2 assured-forw	0	0	0
3 network-cont	3100557	3100557	0

SONET alarms : None

SONET defects : None

SONET PHY:	Seconds	Count	State
PLL Lock	0	0	OK
PHY Light	0	0	OK

SONET section:

BIP-B1	0	0	
SEF	1	3	OK
LOS	1	1	OK
LOF	1	1	OK
ES-S	1		
SES-S	1		
SEFS-S	1		

SONET line:

BIP-B2	0	0	
REI-L	0	0	
RDI-L	0	0	OK
AIS-L	0	0	OK
BERR-SF	0	0	OK
BERR-SD	0	0	OK
ES-L	1		
SES-L	1		
UAS-L	0		
ES-LFE	0		
SES-LFE	0		
UAS-LFE	0		

SONET path:

BIP-B3	0	0	
REI-P	0	0	
LOP-P	0	0	OK
AIS-P	0	0	OK
RDI-P	0	0	OK
UNEQ-P	0	0	OK
PLM-P	0	0	OK
ES-P	1		
SES-P	1		
UAS-P	0		
ES-PFE	0		
SES-PFE	0		
UAS-PFE	0		

Received SONET overhead:

F1	: 0x00, J0	: 0x00, K1	: 0x00, K2	: 0x00
S1	: 0x00, C2	: 0xcf, C2(cmp)	: 0xcf, F2	: 0x00
Z3	: 0x00, Z4	: 0x00, S1(cmp)	: 0x00	

Transmitted SONET overhead:

F1	: 0x00, J0	: 0x01, K1	: 0x00, K2	: 0x00
S1	: 0x00, C2	: 0xcf, F2	: 0x00, Z3	: 0x00
Z4	: 0x00			

Received path trace: R3 so-0/0/3

52 33 20 73 6f 2d 30 2f 30 2f 33 00 00 00 00 00	R3 so-0/0/3.. ...
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

```

00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0d 0a .....
Transmitted path trace: R6 so-0/0/3
52 36 20 73 6f 2d 30 2f 33 00 00 00 00 00 00  R6 so-0/0/3 .....
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
HDLC configuration:
  Policing bucket: Disabled
  Shaping bucket : Disabled
  Giant threshold: 4484, Runt threshold: 3
Packet Forwarding Engine configuration:
  Destination slot: 0, PLP byte: 1 (0x00)
  CoS transmit queue      Bandwidth      Buffer Priority  Limit
                           %      bps      %      bytes
0 best-effort             95      147744000  95         0      low      none
3 network-control         5       7776000   5         0      low      none

Logical interface so-0/0/3.0 (Index 71) (SNMP ifIndex 28) (Generation 16)
  Flags: Device-Down Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps Encapsulation: Cisco-HDLC
Traffic statistics:
  Input bytes :          406737746
  Output bytes :         186714992
  Input packets:         7283616
  Output packets:        3297569
Local statistics:
  Input bytes :          203368873
  Output bytes :         186714992
  Input packets:         3641808
  Output packets:        3297569
Transit statistics:
  Input bytes :          203368873      0 bps
  Output bytes :              0      0 bps
  Input packets:         3641808      0 pps
  Output packets:              0      0 pps
Protocol inet, MTU: 4470, Generation: 46, Route table: 0
  Flags: None
  Addresses, Flags: Dest-route-down Is-Preferred Is-Primary
  Destination: 10.1.36.0/30, Local: 10.1.36.2, Broadcast: 10.1.36.3, Generation: 38
Protocol iso, MTU: 4469, Generation: 47, Route table: 0
  Flags: None
Protocol mpls, MTU: 4458, Generation: 48, Route table: 0
  Flags: None

```

Sample Output 2

```

user@R3> show interfaces so-0/0/3
Physical interface: so-0/0/3, Enabled, Physical link is Up
  Interface index: 131, SNMP ifIndex: 24
  Link-level type: PPP , MTU: 4474, Clocking: Internal, SONET mode, Speed: 0C3,
Loopback: None, FCS: 16 ,
  Payload scrambler: Enabled
  Device flags : Present Running
  Interface flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps
  Link flags : Keepalives
  Keepalive settings: Interval 10 seconds, Up-count 1, Down-count 3
  Keepalive: Input: 736827 (00:00:03 ago), Output: 736972 (00:00:05 ago)
  LCP state: Opened
  NCP state: inet: Opened, inet6: Not-configured, iso: Opened, mpls: Opened
  CHAP state: Not-configured
  CoS queues : 4 supported

```

```
Last flapped   : 2004-07-21 16:08:01 PDT (10w5d 19:57 ago)
Input rate     : 40 bps (0 pps)
Output rate    : 48 bps (0 pps)
SONET alarms   : None
SONET defects  : None
```

```
Logical interface so-0/0/3.0 (Index 70) (SNMP ifIndex 51)
Flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps  Encapsulation: PPP
Protocol inet, MTU: 4470
  Flags: None
  Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
    Destination: 10.1.36.0/30, Local: 10.1.36.1, Broadcast: 10.1.36.3
Protocol iso, MTU: 4470
  Flags: None
Protocol mpls, MTU: 4458
  Flags: None
```

Meaning Sample Output 1 from egress router **R6** shows that there are no SONET alarms or defects (**none**), the states are all **OK**, and the path trace shows the distant end (**R3 so-0.0.0**), indicating that the physical link is up. However, the logical link is down, and the link-level type is Cisco HDLC.

Sample Output 2 from transit router **R3** shows that the link-level type is PPP, indicating that the encapsulation types are mismatched, resulting in the LSP going down.

Take Appropriate Action

Problem **Description:** Depending on the error you encountered in your investigation, you must take the appropriate action to correct the problem. In the example below, the encapsulation types are mismatched.

Solution To correct the error in this example, enter the following commands:

```
[edit interfaces so-0/0/3]
user@R1# show
user@R1# delete encapsulation
user@R1# show
user@R1# commit
```

Sample Output

```
[edit interfaces so-0/0/3]
user@R6# show
encapsulation cisco-hdlc;
unit 0 {
    family inet {
        address 10.1.36.2/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
}

[edit interfaces so-0/0/3]
user@R6# delete encapsulation

[edit interfaces so-0/0/3]
user@R6# show
unit 0 {
    family inet {
        address 10.1.36.2/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
}

[edit interfaces so-0/0/3]
user@R6# commit
commit complete
```

Meaning The sample output from egress router **R6** shows that the Cisco HDLC was incorrectly configured on interface **so-0/0/3** which prevented the LSP from using the intended path. The problem was corrected when the **encapsulation** statement was deleted and the configuration committed.

Verify the LSP Again

Purpose After taking the appropriate action to correct the error, the LSP needs to be checked again to confirm that the problem in the data link layer has been resolved.

Action From the ingress, egress, and transit routers, verify that the LSP is up and traversing the network as expected:

```
user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1 , State: Up,  ActiveRoute: 1, LSPname: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (primary)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary                               State: Up
```

```

    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 20)
10.1.13.2 S 10.1.36.2 S
    Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

        10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
145 Sep 30 12:25:01 Selected as active path
144 Sep 30 12:25:01 Record Route: 10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
143 Sep 30 12:25:01 Up
142 Sep 30 12:25:01 Originate Call
141 Sep 30 12:25:01 CSPF: computation result accepted
140 Sep 30 12:24:32 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6[74 times]
139 Sep 30 11:48:57 Deselected as active
138 Sep 30 11:48:56 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6
137 Sep 30 11:48:56 Clear Call
136 Sep 30 11:48:56 CSPF: link down/deleted
10.1.36.1(R3.00/10.0.0.3)->10.1.36.2(R6.00/10.0.0.6)
    [...Output truncated...]
    Created: Sat Jul 10 18:18:43 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.1
    From: 10.0.0.6, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
    LSPname: R6-to-R1, LSPpath: Primary
    Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
    Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
    Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
    Time left: 134, Since: Thu Sep 30 12:24:56 2004
    Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
    Port number: sender 6 receiver 39024 protocol 0
    PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.13.2 (so-0/0/2.0) 7 pkts
    Adspec: received MTU 1500
    PATH sentto: localclient
    RESV rcvfrom: localclient
    Record route: 10.1.36.2 10.1.13.2 <self>
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

Sample Output 2

```

user@R6> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.1
    From: 10.0.0.6, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 1, LSPname: R6-to-R1
    ActivePath: (primary)
    LoadBalance: Random
    Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
    *Primary State: Up
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 20)
10.1.36.1 S 10.1.13.1 S
    Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

        10.1.36.1 10.1.13.1
50 Sep 30 12:24:12 Selected as active path
49 Sep 30 12:24:12 Record Route: 10.1.36.1 10.1.13.1
48 Sep 30 12:24:12 Up

```

```

47 Sep 30 12:24:12 Originate Call
46 Sep 30 12:24:12 CSPF: computation result accepted
45 Sep 30 12:23:43 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.1[73 times]
44 Sep 30 11:48:12 Deselected as active
43 Sep 30 11:48:12 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.1
42 Sep 30 11:48:12 CSPF: link down/deleted
10.1.36.2(R6.00/10.0.0.6)->10.1.36.1(R3.00/10.0.0.3)
[...Output truncated...]
Created: Tue Aug 17 12:18:34 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

```

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6

```

From:10.0.0.1 , LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
LSPname: R1-to-R6, LSPpath: Primary
Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
Time left: 159, Since: Thu Sep 30 12:24:16 2004
Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
Port number: sender 19 receiver 44251 protocol 0
PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.36.1 (so-0/0/3.0) 4 pkts
Adspec: received MTU 1500
PATH sentto: localclient
RESV rcvfrom: localclient
Record route: 10.1.13.1 10.1.36.1 <self>
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

```

Transit LSP: 0 sessions

Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Sample Output 3

```

user@R3> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

Egress LSP: 0 sessions

Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 2 sessions

10.0.0.1

```

From:10.0.0.6 , LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 1
LSPname: R6-to-R1, LSPpath: Primary
Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 100176, Label out: 3
Time left: 143, Since: Thu Sep 30 12:21:25 2004
Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
Port number: sender 6 receiver 39024 protocol 0
PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 10 pkts
Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
PATH sentto: 10.1.13.1 (so-0/0/2.0) 9 pkts
RESV rcvfrom: 10.1.13.1 (so-0/0/2.0) 9 pkts
Explicit route: 10.1.13.1
Record route: 10.1.36.2 <self> 10.1.13.1

```

10.0.0.6

```

From:10.0.0.1 , LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 1
LSPname: R1-to-R6, LSPpath: Primary
Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 100192, Label out: 3
Time left: 148, Since: Thu Sep 30 12:21:30 2004
Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
Port number: sender 19 receiver 44251 protocol 0
PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.13.1 (so-0/0/2.0) 9 pkts
Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
PATH sentto: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 9 pkts
RESV rcvfrom: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 9 pkts
Explct route: 10.1.36.2
Record route: 10.1.13.1 <self> 10.1.36.2
Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0

```

Sample Output 4

```

user@R1> show configuration protocols mpls
label-switched-path R1-to-R6 {
    to 10.0.0.6;
}
inactive: interface so-0/0/0.0;
inactive: interface so-0/0/1.0;
interface so-0/0/2.0;

user@R6> show configuration protocols mpls
label-switched-path R6-to-R1 {
    to 10.0.0.1;
}
inactive: interface so-0/0/0.0;
inactive: interface so-0/0/1.0;
inactive: interface so-0/0/2.0;
interface so-0/0/3.0;

user@R3> show configuration protocols mpls
interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}
inactive: interface so-0/0/0.0;
inactive: interface so-0/0/1.0;
interface so-0/0/2.0;
interface so-0/0/3.0;

```

Meaning Sample Outputs 1 and 2 from ingress router **R1** and egress router **R6**, respectively, show that the LSP is now traversing the network along the expected path, from **R1** through **R3** to **R6**, and the reverse LSP, from **R6** through **R3** to **R1**.

Sample Output 3 from transit router **R3** shows that there are two transit LSP sessions, one from **R1** to **R6** and the other from **R6** to **R1**.

Sample Output 4 shows the interfaces that were deactivated on the ingress, egress, and transit routers, forcing the LSP to take the intended path. If these interfaces were not deactivated, even though the configuration is now correct, the LSP would still traverse the network through the alternate path.

Checklist for Verifying the IP and IGP Layers

Problem **Description:** This checklist provides the steps and commands for investigating a problem at the Internet Protocol (IP) and interior gateway protocol (IGP) layers of the layered Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) model. The checklist provides links to an overview of the IP and IGP layers and more detailed information about the commands used to investigate the problem.

Solution [Table 25 on page 1070](#) provides commands for verifying the IP and IGP layers.

Table 25: Checklist for Verifying the IP and IGP Layers

Tasks	Command or Action
"Verifying the IP and IGP Layers" on page 1071	
"Verifying the IP Layer" on page 1073	
1. Verify the LSP on page 1074	<code>show mpls lsp extensive</code>
2. Verify IP Addressing on page 1075	<code>show interfaces terse</code>
3. Verify Neighbors or Adjacencies at the IP Layer on page 1076	<code>show ospf neighbor extensive</code> <code>show isis adjacency extensive</code>
4. Take Appropriate Action on page 1080	The following sequence of commands addresses the specific problem described in this topic: [edit interfaces so-0/0/2] show rename unit 0 family inet address 10.1.13.2/30 to address 10.1.13.1/30 show commit
5. Verify the LSP Again on page 1081	<code>show mpls lsp extensive</code>
"Verifying the OSPF Protocol" on page 1093	
1. Verify the LSP on page 1094	<code>show mpls lsp extensive</code>
2. Verify OSPF Interfaces on page 1097	<code>show ospf interface</code>
3. Verify OSPF Neighbors on page 1098	<code>show ospf neighbor</code>
4. Verifying an OSPF Configuration	<code>show configuration protocols ospf</code>

Table 25: Checklist for Verifying the IP and IGP Layers (*continued*)

Tasks	Command or Action
5. Taking Appropriate Action for Resolving the Network Problem on page 1322	<p>The following sequence of commands addresses the specific problem described in this topic:</p> <pre> [edit] edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 [edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0] set interface lo0 set interface lo0 passive up [edit protocols ospf] set traffic-engineering show commit </pre>
6. Verify the LSP Again on page 1101	<code>show mpls lsp extensive</code>
Verifying the IS-IS Protocol	
1. Verify the LSP on page 1111	<code>show mpls lsp extensive</code>
2. Verify IS-IS Adjacencies and Interfaces on page 1113	<pre> show isis adjacency show isis interface </pre>
3. Verify the IS-IS Configuration on page 1114	<code>show configuration protocols isis</code>
4. Taking Appropriate Action for Resolving the Network Problem on page 1322	<p>The following sequence of commands addresses the specific problem described in this topic:</p> <pre> edit [edit] edit protocols isis [edit protocols isis] show delete level 2 set level 1 disable show commit run show isis adjacency </pre>
5. Verify the LSP Again on page 1115	<code>show mpls lsp extensive</code>

Verifying the IP and IGP Layers

Problem **Description:** After you have configured the label-switched path (LSP), issued the `show mpls lsp extensive` command, and determined that there is an error, you might find that the error is not in the physical or data link layers. Continue investigating the problem at the IP and IGP layers of the network.

[Figure 105 on page 1072](#) illustrates the IP and IGP layers of the layered MPLS model.

Figure 105: IP and IGP Layers

BGP Layer	traceroute <i>host-name</i> show bgp summary show configuration protocols bgp show route <i>destination-prefix</i> detail show route receive protocol bgp <i>neighbor-address</i>
MPLS Layer	show mpls lsp show mpls lsp extensive show route table mpls.0 show route <i>address</i> traceroute <i>address</i> ping mpls rsvp <i>lsp-name</i> detail
RSVP Layer	show rsvp session show rsvp neighbor show rsvp interface
<div>↙ IGP and IP Layers Functioning ↘</div>	
OSPF Layer show ospf neighbor show configuration protocols ospf show ospf interface	IS-IS Layer show isis adjacency show configuration protocols isis show isis interface
IP Layer show ospf neighbor extensive show interfaces terse	IP Layer show isis adjacency extensive show interfaces terse
Data Link Layer	show interfaces extensive "JUNOS Interfaces Operations Guide"
Physical Layer	show interfaces show interfaces terse ping <i>host</i>

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Solution At the IP and IGP layers, you must check the following:

- Interfaces have correct IP addressing, and the IGP neighbors or adjacencies are established.
- Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) or Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) protocols are configured and running correctly.
 - If the OSPF protocol is configured, check the IP layer first, then the OSPF configuration, making sure that the protocol, interfaces, and traffic engineering are configured correctly.
 - If the IS-IS protocol is configured, it doesn't matter whether you check IS-IS or IP first because both protocols are independent of each other. Verify that IS-IS adjacencies are up, and that the interfaces and IS-IS protocol are configured correctly.

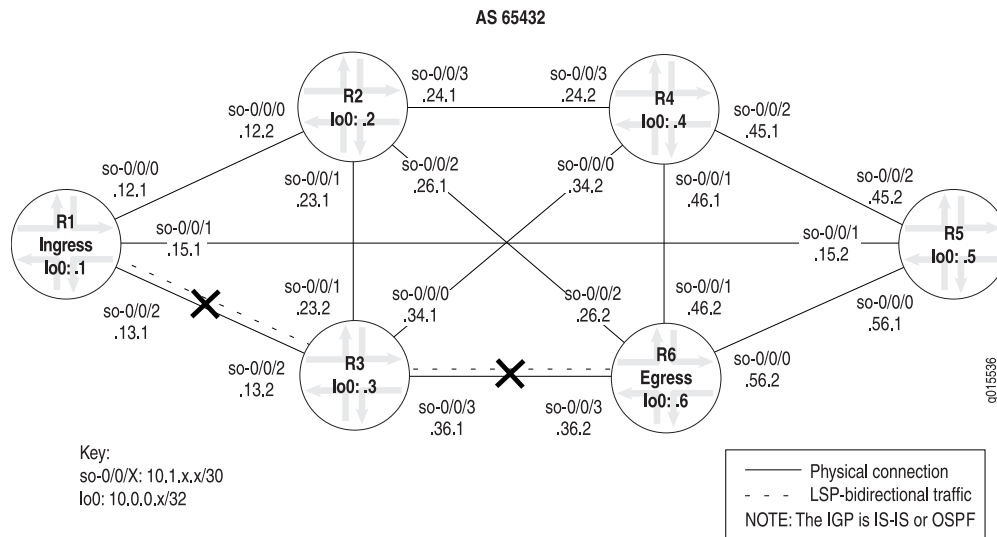


NOTE: The IS-IS protocol has traffic engineering enabled by default.

If the network is not functioning at the IP or IGP layers, the LSP does not work as configured.

Figure 106 on page 1073 illustrates the MPLS network used in this topic.

Figure 106: MPLS Network Broken at the IP and IGP Layers



The network shown in [Figure 106 on page 1073](#) is a fully meshed configuration where every directly connected interface can receive and send packets to every other similar interface. The LSP in this network is configured to run from ingress router **R1**, through transit router **R3**, to egress router **R6**. In addition, a reverse LSP is configured to run from **R6**, through **R3**, to **R1**, creating bidirectional traffic. The crosses in [Figure 106 on page 1073](#) indicate where the LSP is not working because of the following problems at the IP and IGP layer:

- An IP address is configured incorrectly on the ingress router (**R1**).
- The OSPF protocol is configured with a router ID (RID) but without the loopback (**lo0**) interface, and traffic engineering is missing from the transit router (**R3**).
- Levels in the IS-IS network are mismatched.

Related Documentation

To check the IP and IGP layers, follow these steps:

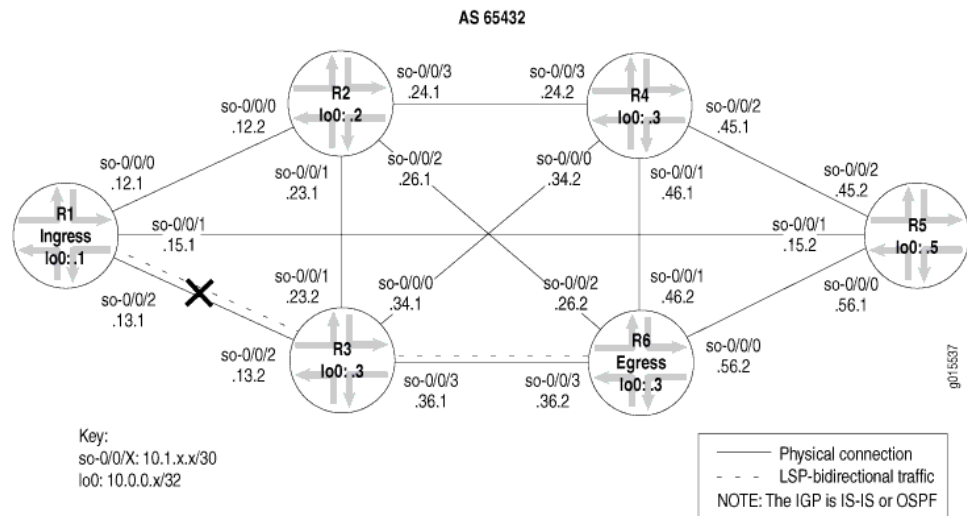
- [Verifying the IP Layer on page 1073](#)
- [Verifying the OSPF Protocol on page 1093](#)
- [Verifying the IS-IS Protocol](#)

Verifying the IP Layer

Purpose You can check the IP layer before or after you check the interior gateway protocol (IGP) layer, depending on whether you have OSPF or IS-IS configured as the IGP. If your MPLS network is configured with OSPF as the IGP, you must first verify the IP layer, checking that the interfaces have correct IP addressing and that the OSPF neighbors are established before you check the OSPF layer.

If you have IS-IS configured as the IGP in your MPLS network, you can verify either the IP layer or the IS-IS protocol layer first. The order in which you check the IP or IS-IS layer does not affect the results.

Figure 107: MPLS Network Broken at the IP Layer



The cross in Figure 107 on page 1074 indicates where the LSP is broken because of the incorrect configuration of an IP address on ingress router R1.

1. [Verify the LSP on page 1074](#)
2. [Verify IP Addressing on page 1075](#)
3. [Verify Neighbors or Adjacencies at the IP Layer on page 1076](#)
4. [Take Appropriate Action on page 1080](#)
5. [Verify the LSP Again on page 1081](#)

Verify the LSP

Purpose After configuring the LSP, you must verify that the LSP is up. LSPs can be ingress, transit, or egress. Use the **show mpls lsp** command for quick verification of the LSP state, with the **extensive** option (**show mpls lsp extensive**) as a follow-up if the LSP is down. If your network has numerous LSPs, you might consider specifying the name of the LSP, using the **name** option (**show mpls lsp name name** or **show mpls lsp name name extensive**).

Action To verify that the LSP is up, enter the following command from the ingress router:

```
user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Dn, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: R1-to-R6
```

```

ActivePath: (none)
LoadBalance: Random
Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
Primary                               State: Dn
    Will be enqueued for recomputation in 25 second(s).
44 Oct 15 16:56:11 CSPF failed:  no route toward 10.0.0.6 [2685 times]
43 Oct 14 19:07:09 Clear Call
42 Oct 14 19:06:56 Deselected as active
41 Oct 14 19:06:56 10.1.12.1: MPLS label allocation failure
40 Oct 14 19:06:56 Down
39 Oct 14 18:43:43 Selected as active path
38 Oct 14 18:43:43 Record Route:  10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
37 Oct 14 18:43:43 Up
[...Output truncated...]
Created: Thu Oct 14 16:04:33 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up 0,  Down 1

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed , Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed , Up 0, Down 0

```

Meaning The sample output from ingress router **R1** shows that an MPLS label allocation failure occurred and the Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) algorithm failed, resulting in no route to destination **10.0.0.6** on **R6**.

Verify IP Addressing

Purpose When you investigate the IP layer, you verify that interfaces have correct IP addressing, and that OSPF neighbors or IS-IS adjacencies are established. In this example, an IP address is configured incorrectly on the ingress router (**R1**).

Action To verify IP addressing, enter the following command from the ingress, transit, and egress routers:

```
user@host> show interfaces terse
```

Sample Output

```

user@R1> show interfaces terse
Interface      Admin Link Proto Local Remote
so-0/0/0       up   up
so-0/0/0.0     up   up   inet 10.1.12.1/30
               up   up   iso
               up   up   mpls
so-0/0/1       up   up
so-0/0/1.0     up   up   inet 10.1.15.1/30
               up   up   iso
               up   up   mpls
so-0/0/2       up   up
so-0/0/2.0     up up inet 10.1.13.2 <<< Incorrect IP address
               up   up   iso
               up   up   mpls
lo0            up   up

```

```

1o0.0                up    up    inet  10.0.0.1
                      iso    49.0004.1000.0000.0001.00

user@R3> show interfaces terse
Interface            Admin Link Proto Local Remote
so-0/0/0             up    up
so-0/0/0.0           up    up    inet  10.1.34.1/30
                      iso
                      mpls

so-0/0/1             up    up
so-0/0/1.0           up    up    inet  10.1.23.2/30
                      iso
                      mpls

so-0/0/2             up    up
so-0/0/2.0           up    up    inet  10.1.13.2/30 <<< Identical to R1
                      iso
                      mpls

so-0/0/3             up    up
so-0/0/3.0           up    up    inet  10.1.36.1/30
                      iso
                      mpls

1o0                  up    up
1o0.0                up    up    inet  10.0.0.3
                      iso    49.0004.1000.0000.0003.00

user@R6> show interfaces terse
Interface            Admin Link Proto Local Remote
so-0/0/0             up    up
so-0/0/0.0           up    up    inet  10.1.56.2/30
                      iso
                      mpls

so-0/0/1             up    up
so-0/0/1.0           up    up    inet  10.1.46.2/30
                      iso
                      mpls

so-0/0/2             up    up
so-0/0/2.0           up    up    inet  10.1.26.2/30
                      iso
                      mpls

so-0/0/3             up    up
so-0/0/3.0           up    up    inet  10.1.36.2/30
                      iso
                      mpls

1o0.0                up    up    inet  10.0.0.6
                      iso    49.0004.1000.0000.0006.00

```

Meaning The sample output shows that the IP addresses for interface **so-0/0/2.0** on **R1** and interface **so-0/0/2.0** on **R3** are identical. Interface IP addresses within a network must be unique for the interface to be identified correctly.

Verify Neighbors or Adjacencies at the IP Layer

Purpose If the IP addressing is configured incorrectly then the OSPF neighbors or IS-IS adjacencies both need to be checked to determine if one or both of them are established.

Action To verify neighbors (OSPF) or adjacencies (IS-IS), enter the following commands from the ingress, transit, and egress routers:

```
user@host> show ospf neighbor extensive
user@host> show isis adjacency extensive
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> show ospf neighbor extensive
Address      Interface      State      ID          Pri  Dead
10.1.12.2     so-0/0/0.0     Full      10.0.0.2    128  34
  area 0.0.0.0, opt 0x42, DR 0.0.0.0, BDR 0.0.0.0
  Up 1d 04:45:20, adjacent 1d 04:45:20
10.1.15.2     so-0/0/1.0     Full      10.0.0.5    128  35
  area 0.0.0.0, opt 0x42, DR 0.0.0.0, BDR 0.0.0.0
  Up 1d 04:45:20, adjacent 1d 04:45:10 <<< no adjacency with R3 so-0/0/2

user@R3> show ospf neighbor extensive
Address      Interface      State      ID          Pri  Dead
10.1.23.1     so-0/0/1.0     Full      10.0.0.2    128  35
  area 0.0.0.0, opt 0x42, DR 0.0.0.0, BDR 0.0.0.0
  Up 1w2d 04:54:30, adjacent 1w2d 04:54:21
10.1.36.2     so-0/0/3.0     Full      10.0.0.6    128  39
  area 0.0.0.0, opt 0x42, DR 0.0.0.0, BDR 0.0.0.0
  Up 1w2d 04:54:30, adjacent 1w2d 04:54:30 <<< no adjacency with R1 so-0/0/2

user@R6> show ospf neighbor extensive
Address      Interface      State      ID          Pri  Dead
10.1.56.1     so-0/0/0.0     Full      10.0.0.5    128  39
  area 0.0.0.0, opt 0x42, DR 0.0.0.0, BDR 0.0.0.0
  Up 1d 02:59:35, adjacent 1d 02:59:35
10.1.26.1     so-0/0/2.0     Full      10.0.0.2    128  36
  area 0.0.0.0, opt 0x42, DR 0.0.0.0, BDR 0.0.0.0
  Up 1w2d 04:57:30, adjacent 1w2d 04:57:30
10.1.36.1     so-0/0/3.0     Full      10.0.0.3    128  36
  area 0.0.0.0, opt 0x42, DR 0.0.0.0, BDR 0.0.0.0
  Up 1w2d 04:56:11, adjacent 1w2d 04:56:11
```

Sample Output 2

```
user@R1> show isis adjacency extensive
R2
  Interface: so-0/0/0.0, Level:2, State:Up , Expires in 23 secs
  Priority: 0, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 05:57:16 ago
  Circuit type: 2, Speaks:IP , IPv6
  Topologies: Unicast
  Restart capable: Yes
  IP addresses: 10.1.12.2
  Transition log:
  When          State      Reason
  Fri Oct 15 14:58:35 Up          Seenself

R5
  Interface: so-0/0/1.0, Level:2, State:Up, Expires in 26 secs
  Priority: 0, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 05:56:52 ago
  Circuit type: 2, Speaks:IP , IPv6
  Topologies: Unicast
  Restart capable: Yes
  IP addresses: 10.1.15.2
```

```
Transition log:
When          State      Reason
Fri Oct 15 14:59:00  Up        Seenself
```

R3

```
Interface: so-0/0/2.0, Level: 2, State: Up, Expires in 26 secs
Priority: 0, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 05:56:51 ago
Circuit type: 2,  Speaks: IP , IPv6
Topologies: Unicast
Restart capable: Yes
IP addresses: 10.1.13.2
```

```
Transition log:
When          State      Reason
Fri Oct 15 14:59:01  Up        Seenself
```

user@R3> show isis adjacency extensive

R4

```
Interface: so-0/0/0.0,  Level:2, State:Up , Expires in 25 secs
Priority: 0, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 1w1d 00:22:51 ago
Circuit type: 2,  Speaks: IP , IPv6
Topologies: Unicast
Restart capable: Yes
IP addresses: 10.1.34.2
```

```
Transition log:
When          State      Reason
Thu Oct 28 15:13:12  Up        Seenself
```

R2

```
Interface: so-0/0/1.0,  Level:2, State:Up , Expires in 25 secs
Priority: 0, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 2w2d 18:02:48 ago
Circuit type: 2,  Speaks: IP , IPv6
Topologies: Unicast
Restart capable: Yes
IP addresses: 10.1.23.1
```

```
Transition log:
When          State      Reason
Tue Oct 19 21:33:15  Up        Seenself
```

R1

```
Interface: so-0/0/2.0,  Level:2, State:Up , Expires in 22 secs
Priority: 0, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 2w2d 17:24:06 ago
Circuit type: 2,  Speaks: IP , IPv6
Topologies: Unicast
Restart capable: Yes
IP addresses: 10.1.13.1
```

```
Transition log:
When          State      Reason
Tue Oct 19 22:11:57  Up        Seenself
```

R6

```
Interface: so-0/0/3.0,  Level:2, State:Up , Expires in 21 secs
Priority: 0, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 2w1d 00:07:00 ago
Circuit type: 2,  Speaks: IP , IPv6
Topologies: Unicast
Restart capable: Yes
IP addresses: 10.1.36.2
```

```
Transition log:
When          State      Reason
Thu Oct 21 15:29:03  Up        Seenself
```

user@R6> show isis adjacency extensive

```

R5
Interface: so-0/0/0.0, Level:2, State:Up , Expires in 23 secs
Priority: 0, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 1w2d 01:10:03 ago
Circuit type: 2, Speaks:IP , IPv6
Topologies: Unicast
Restart capable: Yes
IP addresses: 10.1.56.1
Transition log:
When                State      Reason
Wed Oct 27 14:35:32  Up        Seenself

R4
Interface: so-0/0/1.0, Level:2, State:Up , Expires in 25 secs
Priority: 0, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 1w1d 00:26:50 ago
Circuit type: 2, Speaks:IP , IPv6
Topologies: Unicast
Restart capable: Yes
IP addresses: 10.1.46.1
Transition log:
When                State      Reason
Thu Oct 28 15:18:45  Up        Seenself

R2
Interface: so-0/0/2.0, Level:2, State:Up , Expires in 24 secs
Priority: 0, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 2w1d 00:11:40 ago
Circuit type: 2, Speaks:IP , IPv6
Topologies: Unicast
Restart capable: Yes
IP addresses: 10.1.26.1
Transition log:
When                State      Reason
Thu Oct 21 15:33:55  Up        Seenself

R3
Interface: so-0/0/3.0, Level:2, State:Up , Expires in 19 secs
Priority: 0, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 2w1d 00:11:40 ago
Circuit type: 2, Speaks:IP , IPv6
Topologies: Unicast
Restart capable: Yes
IP addresses: 10.1.36.1
Transition log:
When                State      Reason
Thu Oct 21 15:33:55  Up        Seenself

```

Meaning Sample Output 1 from the ingress, transit, and egress routers shows that **R1** and **R3** are not established OSPF neighbors. Considering that the two interfaces **so-0/0/2.0** (**R1** and **R3**) are configured with identical IP addresses, you would expect this. The OSPF protocol routes IP packets based solely on the destination IP address contained in the IP packet header. Therefore, identical IP addresses in the autonomous system (AS) result in neighbors not establishing.

Sample Output 2 from the ingress, transit, and egress routers shows that **R1** and **R3** have established an IS-IS adjacency despite the identical IP addresses configured on interfaces **so-0/0/2.0** on **R1** and **R3**. The IS-IS protocol behaves differently from the OSPF protocol because it does not rely on IP to establish an adjacency. However, if the LSP is not up, it

is still useful to check the IP subnet addressing in case there is a mistake in that layer. Correcting the addressing error might bring the LSP back up.

Take Appropriate Action

Problem **Description:** Depending on the error you encountered in your investigation, you must take the appropriate action to correct the problem. In this example, the IP address of an interface on transit router **R2** is incorrectly configured.

Solution To correct the error in this example, enter the following commands:

```
[edit interfaces so-0/0/2]
user@R1# show
user@R1# rename unit 0 family inet address 10.1.13.2/30 to address 10.1.13.1/30
user@R1# show
user@R1# commit
```

Sample Output

```
[edit interfaces so-0/0/2]
user@R1# show
unit 0 {
    family inet {
        address 10.1.13.2/30;   <<< Incorrect IP address
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
}

[edit interfaces so-0/0/2]
user@R1# rename unit 0 family inet address 10.1.13.2/30 to address 10.1.13.1/30

[edit interfaces so-0/0/2]
user@R1# show
unit 0 {
    family inet {
        address 10.1.13.1/30;   <<< Correct IP address.
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
}

[edit interfaces so-0/0/2]
user@R1# commit
commit complete
```

Meaning The sample output shows that interface **so-0/0/2** on ingress router **R1** is now configured with the correct IP address. This correction results in unique subnet IP addresses for all interfaces in the MPLS network in [Figure 106 on page 1073](#), and the possibility that the LSP might come up.

Verify the LSP Again

Purpose After taking the appropriate action to correct the error, the LSP needs to be checked again to confirm that the problem in the OSPF protocol has been resolved.

Action To verify the LSP again, enter the following command on the ingress, transit, and egress routers:

```
user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Up,  ActiveRoute:1 , LSPname: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (primary)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary                               State: Up
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 20)
  10.1.13.2 S 10.1.36.2 S
    Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

      10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
    54 Oct 15 21:28:16 Selected as active path
    53 Oct 15 21:28:16 Record Route: 10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
    52 Oct 15 21:28:16 Up
    51 Oct 15 21:28:16 10.1.15.1: MPLS label allocation failure[2 times]
    50 Oct 15 21:28:11 CSPF: computation result accepted
    49 Oct 15 21:27:42 10.1.15.1: MPLS label allocation failure
    48 Oct 15 21:27:42 CSPF: computation result accepted
    47 Oct 15 21:27:31 10.1.15.1: MPLS label allocation failure[4 times]
    46 Oct 15 21:27:13 Originate Call
    45 Oct 15 21:27:13 CSPF: computation result accepted
    [...Output truncated...]
    Created: Thu Oct 14 16:04:34 2004
Total 1 displayed,  Up1 , Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.1
  From: 10.0.0.6,  LSPstate:Up , ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: R6-to-R1 , LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
  Time left: 149, Since: Fri Oct 15 21:28:13 2004
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 13 receiver 39024 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.13.2 (so-0/0/2.0) 10 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: localclient
  RESV rcvfrom: localclient
  Record route: 10.1.36.2 10.1.13.2 <self>
Total 1 displayed,  Up1 , Down 0
```

```
Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

Sample Output 2

```
user@R3> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 2 sessions

10.0.0.1
  From: 10.0.0.6,  LSPstate: Up , ActiveRoute: 1
    LSPname: R6-to-R1 , LSPpath: Primary
    Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
    Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
    Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 100336, Label out: 3
    Time left: 156, Since: Fri Oct 15 21:15:47 2004
    Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
    Port number: sender 13 receiver 39024 protocol 0
    PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 11 pkts
    Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
    PATH sentto: 10.1.13.1 (so-0/0/2.0) 11 pkts
    RESV rcvfrom: 10.1.13.1 (so-0/0/2.0) 11 pkts
    Explct route: 10.1.13.1
    Record route: 10.1.36.2 <self> 10.1.13.1

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1,  LSPstate: Up , ActiveRoute: 1
    LSPname: R1-to-R6 , LSPpath: Primary
    Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
    Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
    Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 100352, Label out: 3
    Time left: 159, Since: Fri Oct 15 21:15:50 2004
    Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
    Port number: sender 5 receiver 47901 protocol 0
    PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.13.1 (so-0/0/2.0) 11 pkts
    Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
    PATH sentto: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 11 pkts
    RESV rcvfrom: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 11 pkts
    Explct route: 10.1.36.2
    Record route: 10.1.13.1 <self> 10.1.36.2
Total 2 displayed,  Up 2 , Down 0
```

Sample Output 3

```
user@R6> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.1
  From: 10.0.0.6,  State: Up , ActiveRoute: 1,  LSPname: R6-to-R1
  ActivePath: (primary)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary                               State: Up
```

```

    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 20)
10.1.36.1S10.1.13.1S
    Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

        10.1.36.1 10.1.13.1
187 Oct 15 21:20:05 Selected as active path
186 Oct 15 21:20:05 Record Route: 10.1.36.1 10.1.13.1
185 Oct 15 21:20:05 Up
184 Oct 15 21:20:05 Clear Call
183 Oct 15 21:20:05 CSPF: computation result accepted
182 Oct 15 21:20:05 CSPF: link down/deleted
10.1.13.2(R3.00/10.0.0.3)->10.1.13.2(R1.00/10.0.0.1)
[...Output truncated...]
Created: Tue Aug 17 12:18:33 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up1 , Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
From: 10.0.0.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
LSPname: R1-to-R6 , LSPpath: Primary
Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
Time left: 144, Since: Fri Oct 15 21:20:08 2004
Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
Port number: sender 5 receiver 47901 protocol 0
PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.36.1 (so-0/0/3.0) 11 pkts
Adspec: received MTU 1500
PATH sentto: localclient
RESV rcvfrom: localclient
Record route: 10.1.13.110.1.36.1 <self>
Total 1 displayed, Up1 , Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

Meaning Sample Output 1 from ingress router **R1** shows that LSP **R1-to-R6** has an active route to **R6** and the state is up. The output shows that the egress LSP session **R6-to-R1** received and sent a recovery label.

Sample Output 2 from transit router **R3** shows that there are two transit LSP sessions, one from **R1** to **R6** and the other from **R6** to **R1**. Both LSPs are up.

Sample Output 3 from egress router **R6** shows that the LSP is up and the active route is the primary route. The LSP is now traversing the network along the expected path, from **R1** through **R3** to **R6**, and the reverse LSP, from **R6** through **R3** to **R1**.

Verify the LSP

Purpose After configuring the LSP, you must verify that the LSP is up. LSPs can be ingress, transit, or egress. Use the **show mpls lsp** command for quick verification of the LSP state, with the **extensive** option (**show mpls lsp extensive**) as a follow-up if the LSP is down. If your network has numerous LSPs, you might consider specifying the name of the LSP, using the **name** option (**show mpls lsp name *name*** or **show mpls lsp name *name* extensive**).

Action To verify that the LSP is up, enter the following command from the ingress router:

```
user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Dn, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (none)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  Primary State: Dn
    Will be enqueued for recomputation in 25 second(s).
  44 Oct 15 16:56:11 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6 [2685 times]
  43 Oct 14 19:07:09 Clear Call
  42 Oct 14 19:06:56 Deselected as active
  41 Oct 14 19:06:56 10.1.12.1: MPLS label allocation failure
  40 Oct 14 19:06:56 Down
  39 Oct 14 18:43:43 Selected as active path
  38 Oct 14 18:43:43 Record Route: 10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
  37 Oct 14 18:43:43 Up
  [...Output truncated...]
  Created: Thu Oct 14 16:04:33 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up 0, Down 1

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed , Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed , Up 0, Down 0
```

Meaning The sample output from ingress router **R1** shows that an MPLS label allocation failure occurred and the Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) algorithm failed, resulting in no route to destination **10.0.0.6** on **R6**.

Verify IP Addressing

Purpose When you investigate the IP layer, you verify that interfaces have correct IP addressing, and that OSPF neighbors or IS-IS adjacencies are established. In this example, an IP address is configured incorrectly on the ingress router (**R1**).

Action To verify IP addressing, enter the following command from the ingress, transit, and egress routers:

```
user@host> show interfaces terse
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show interfaces terse
Interface          Admin Link Proto Local Remote
so-0/0/0           up    up
```

```

so-0/0/0.0          up    up    inet 10.1.12.1/30
                    up    up    iso
                    up    up    mpls

so-0/0/1            up    up
so-0/0/1.0          up    up    inet 10.1.15.1/30
                    up    up    iso
                    up    up    mpls

so-0/0/2            up    up
so-0/0/2.0          up    up    inet 10.1.13.2 <<< Incorrect IP address
                    up    up    iso
                    up    up    mpls

lo0                 up    up
lo0.0               up    up    inet 10.0.0.1
                    up    up    iso 49.0004.1000.0000.0001.00

```

user@R3> show interfaces terse

Interface	Admin	Link	Proto	Local	Remote
so-0/0/0	up	up			
so-0/0/0.0	up	up	inet	10.1.34.1/30	
			iso		
			mpls		
so-0/0/1	up	up			
so-0/0/1.0	up	up	inet	10.1.23.2/30	
			iso		
			mpls		
so-0/0/2	up	up			
so-0/0/2.0	up	up	inet	10.1.13.2/30 <<< Identical to R1	
			iso		
			mpls		
so-0/0/3	up	up			
so-0/0/3.0	up	up	inet	10.1.36.1/30	
			iso		
			mpls		
lo0	up	up			
lo0.0	up	up	inet	10.0.0.3	
			iso	49.0004.1000.0000.0003.00	

user@R6> show interfaces terse

Interface	Admin	Link	Proto	Local	Remote
so-0/0/0	up	up			
so-0/0/0.0	up	up	inet	10.1.56.2/30	
			iso		
			mpls		
so-0/0/1	up	up			
so-0/0/1.0	up	up	inet	10.1.46.2/30	
			iso		
			mpls		
so-0/0/2	up	up			
so-0/0/2.0	up	up	inet	10.1.26.2/30	
			iso		
			mpls		
so-0/0/3	up	up			
so-0/0/3.0	up	up	inet	10.1.36.2/30	
			iso		
			mpls		
lo0.0	up	up	inet	10.0.0.6	
			iso	49.0004.1000.0000.0006.00	

Meaning The sample output shows that the IP addresses for interface **so-0/0/2.0** on **R1** and interface **so-0/0/2.0** on **R3** are identical. Interface IP addresses within a network must be unique for the interface to be identified correctly.

Verify Neighbors or Adjacencies at the IP Layer

Purpose If the IP addressing is configured incorrectly then the OSPF neighbors or IS-IS adjacencies both need to be checked to determine if one or both of them are established.

Action To verify neighbors (OSPF) or adjacencies (IS-IS), enter the following commands from the ingress, transit, and egress routers:

```
user@host> show ospf neighbor extensive
user@host> show isis adjacency extensive
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> show ospf neighbor extensive
Address      Interface      State      ID              Pri  Dead
10.1.12.2     so-0/0/0.0     Full      10.0.0.2        128  34
  area 0.0.0.0, opt 0x42, DR 0.0.0.0, BDR 0.0.0.0
  Up 1d 04:45:20, adjacent 1d 04:45:20
10.1.15.2     so-0/0/1.0     Full      10.0.0.5        128  35
  area 0.0.0.0, opt 0x42, DR 0.0.0.0, BDR 0.0.0.0
  Up 1d 04:45:20, adjacent 1d 04:45:10 <<< no adjacency with R3 so-0/0/2

user@R3> show ospf neighbor extensive
Address      Interface      State      ID              Pri  Dead
10.1.23.1     so-0/0/1.0     Full      10.0.0.2        128  35
  area 0.0.0.0, opt 0x42, DR 0.0.0.0, BDR 0.0.0.0
  Up 1w2d 04:54:30, adjacent 1w2d 04:54:21
10.1.36.2     so-0/0/3.0     Full      10.0.0.6        128  39
  area 0.0.0.0, opt 0x42, DR 0.0.0.0, BDR 0.0.0.0
  Up 1w2d 04:54:30, adjacent 1w2d 04:54:30 <<< no adjacency with R1 so-0/0/2

user@R6> show ospf neighbor extensive
Address      Interface      State      ID              Pri  Dead
10.1.56.1     so-0/0/0.0     Full      10.0.0.5        128  39
  area 0.0.0.0, opt 0x42, DR 0.0.0.0, BDR 0.0.0.0
  Up 1d 02:59:35, adjacent 1d 02:59:35
10.1.26.1     so-0/0/2.0     Full      10.0.0.2        128  36
  area 0.0.0.0, opt 0x42, DR 0.0.0.0, BDR 0.0.0.0
  Up 1w2d 04:57:30, adjacent 1w2d 04:57:30
10.1.36.1     so-0/0/3.0     Full      10.0.0.3        128  36
  area 0.0.0.0, opt 0x42, DR 0.0.0.0, BDR 0.0.0.0
  Up 1w2d 04:56:11, adjacent 1w2d 04:56:11
```

Sample Output 2

```
user@R1> show isis adjacency extensive
R2
  Interface: so-0/0/0.0, Level:2, State:Up , Expires in 23 secs
  Priority: 0, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 05:57:16 ago
  Circuit type: 2, Speaks:IP , IPv6
  Topologies: Unicast
```

```

Restart capable: Yes
IP addresses: 10.1.12.2
Transition log:
When                State      Reason
Fri Oct 15 14:58:35 Up        Seenself

```

R5

```

Interface: so-0/0/1.0, Level:2, State:Up, Expires in 26 secs
Priority: 0, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 05:56:52 ago
Circuit type: 2, Speaks:IP , IPv6
Topologies: Unicast
Restart capable: Yes
IP addresses: 10.1.15.2
Transition log:
When                State      Reason
Fri Oct 15 14:59:00 Up        Seenself

```

R3

```

Interface: so-0/0/2.0, Level: 2, State: Up, Expires in 26 secs
Priority: 0, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 05:56:51 ago
Circuit type: 2, Speaks:IP , IPv6
Topologies: Unicast
Restart capable: Yes
IP addresses: 10.1.13.2
Transition log:
When                State      Reason
Fri Oct 15 14:59:01 Up        Seenself

```

user@R3> show isis adjacency extensive

R4

```

Interface: so-0/0/0.0, Level:2, State:Up , Expires in 25 secs
Priority: 0, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 1w1d 00:22:51 ago
Circuit type: 2, Speaks:IP , IPv6
Topologies: Unicast
Restart capable: Yes
IP addresses: 10.1.34.2
Transition log:
When                State      Reason
Thu Oct 28 15:13:12 Up        Seenself

```

R2

```

Interface: so-0/0/1.0, Level:2, State:Up , Expires in 25 secs
Priority: 0, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 2w2d 18:02:48 ago
Circuit type: 2, Speaks:IP , IPv6
Topologies: Unicast
Restart capable: Yes
IP addresses: 10.1.23.1
Transition log:
When                State      Reason
Tue Oct 19 21:33:15 Up        Seenself

```

R1

```

Interface: so-0/0/2.0, Level:2, State:Up , Expires in 22 secs
Priority: 0, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 2w2d 17:24:06 ago
Circuit type: 2, Speaks:IP , IPv6
Topologies: Unicast
Restart capable: Yes
IP addresses: 10.1.13.1
Transition log:
When                State      Reason
Tue Oct 19 22:11:57 Up        Seenself

```

R6
Interface: so-0/0/3.0, Level:2, State:Up , Expires in 21 secs
Priority: 0, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 2w1d 00:07:00 ago
Circuit type: 2, Speaks:IP , IPv6
Topologies: Unicast
Restart capable: Yes
IP addresses: 10.1.36.2
Transition log:

When	State	Reason
Thu Oct 21 15:29:03	Up	SeenseIf

user@R6> show isis adjacency extensive

R5
Interface: so-0/0/0.0, Level:2, State:Up , Expires in 23 secs
Priority: 0, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 1w2d 01:10:03 ago
Circuit type: 2, Speaks:IP , IPv6
Topologies: Unicast
Restart capable: Yes
IP addresses: 10.1.56.1
Transition log:

When	State	Reason
Wed Oct 27 14:35:32	Up	SeenseIf

R4
Interface: so-0/0/1.0, Level:2, State:Up , Expires in 25 secs
Priority: 0, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 1w1d 00:26:50 ago
Circuit type: 2, Speaks:IP , IPv6
Topologies: Unicast
Restart capable: Yes
IP addresses: 10.1.46.1
Transition log:

When	State	Reason
Thu Oct 28 15:18:45	Up	SeenseIf

R2
Interface: so-0/0/2.0, Level:2, State:Up , Expires in 24 secs
Priority: 0, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 2w1d 00:11:40 ago
Circuit type: 2, Speaks:IP , IPv6
Topologies: Unicast
Restart capable: Yes
IP addresses: 10.1.26.1
Transition log:

When	State	Reason
Thu Oct 21 15:33:55	Up	SeenseIf

R3
Interface: so-0/0/3.0, Level:2, State:Up , Expires in 19 secs
Priority: 0, Up/Down transitions: 1, Last transition: 2w1d 00:11:40 ago
Circuit type: 2, Speaks:IP , IPv6
Topologies: Unicast
Restart capable: Yes
IP addresses: 10.1.36.1
Transition log:

When	State	Reason
Thu Oct 21 15:33:55	Up	SeenseIf

Meaning Sample Output 1 from the ingress, transit, and egress routers shows that **R1** and **R3** are not established OSPF neighbors. Considering that the two interfaces **so-0/0/2.0** (**R1** and **R3**) are configured with identical IP addresses, you would expect this. The OSPF protocol routes IP packets based solely on the destination IP address contained in the IP packet header. Therefore, identical IP addresses in the autonomous system (AS) result in neighbors not establishing.

Sample Output 2 from the ingress, transit, and egress routers shows that **R1** and **R3** have established an IS-IS adjacency despite the identical IP addresses configured on interfaces **so-0/0/2.0** on **R1** and **R3**. The IS-IS protocol behaves differently from the OSPF protocol because it does not rely on IP to establish an adjacency. However, if the LSP is not up, it is still useful to check the IP subnet addressing in case there is a mistake in that layer. Correcting the addressing error might bring the LSP back up.

Take Appropriate Action

Problem **Description:** Depending on the error you encountered in your investigation, you must take the appropriate action to correct the problem. In this example, the IP address of an interface on transit router **R2** is incorrectly configured.

Solution To correct the error in this example, enter the following commands:

```
[edit interfaces so-0/0/2]  
user@R1# show  
user@R1# rename unit 0 family inet address 10.1.13.2/30 to address 10.1.13.1/30  
user@R1# show  
user@R1# commit
```

Sample Output

```
[edit interfaces so-0/0/2]
user@R1# show
unit 0 {
    family inet {
        address 10.1.13.2/30; <<< Incorrect IP address
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
}

[edit interfaces so-0/0/2]
user@R1# rename unit 0 family inet address 10.1.13.2/30 to address 10.1.13.1/30

[edit interfaces so-0/0/2]
user@R1# show
unit 0 {
    family inet {
        address 10.1.13.1/30; <<< Correct IP address.
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
}

[edit interfaces so-0/0/2]
user@R1# commit
commit complete
```

Meaning The sample output shows that interface **so-0/0/2** on ingress router **R1** is now configured with the correct IP address. This correction results in unique subnet IP addresses for all interfaces in the MPLS network in [Figure 106 on page 1073](#), and the possibility that the LSP might come up.

Verify the LSP Again

Purpose After taking the appropriate action to correct the error, the LSP needs to be checked again to confirm that the problem in the OSPF protocol has been resolved.

Action To verify the LSP again, enter the following command on the ingress, transit, and egress routers:

```
user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Up,  ActiveRoute:1 , LSPname: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (primary)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary                               State: Up
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 20)
```

10.1.13.2 S 10.1.36.2 S

Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2

54 Oct 15 21:28:16 Selected as active path

53 Oct 15 21:28:16 Record Route: 10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2

52 Oct 15 21:28:16 Up

51 Oct 15 21:28:16 10.1.15.1: MPLS label allocation failure[2 times]

50 Oct 15 21:28:11 CSPF: computation result accepted

49 Oct 15 21:27:42 10.1.15.1: MPLS label allocation failure

48 Oct 15 21:27:42 CSPF: computation result accepted

47 Oct 15 21:27:31 10.1.15.1: MPLS label allocation failure[4 times]

46 Oct 15 21:27:13 Originate Call

45 Oct 15 21:27:13 CSPF: computation result accepted

[...Output truncated...]

Created: Thu Oct 14 16:04:34 2004

Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.1

From: 10.0.0.6, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0

LSPname: R6-to-R1, LSPpath: Primary

Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -

Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -

Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -

Time left: 149, Since: Fri Oct 15 21:28:13 2004

Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500

Port number: sender 13 receiver 39024 protocol 0

PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.13.2 (so-0/0/2.0) 10 pkts

Adspec: received MTU 1500

PATH sentto: localclient

RESV rcvfrom: localclient

Record route: 10.1.36.2 10.1.13.2 <self>

Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions

Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Sample Output 2

user@R3> show mpls lsp extensive

Ingress LSP: 0 sessions

Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Egress LSP: 0 sessions

Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 2 sessions

10.0.0.1

From: 10.0.0.6, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 1

LSPname: R6-to-R1, LSPpath: Primary

Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -

Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3

Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 100336, Label out: 3

Time left: 156, Since: Fri Oct 15 21:15:47 2004

Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500

Port number: sender 13 receiver 39024 protocol 0

PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 11 pkts

```

Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
PATH sentto: 10.1.13.1 (so-0/0/2.0) 11 pkts
RESV rcvfrom: 10.1.13.1 (so-0/0/2.0) 11 pkts
Explct route: 10.1.13.1
Record route: 10.1.36.2 <self> 10.1.13.1

10.0.0.6
From: 10.0.0.1, LSPstate: Up , ActiveRoute: 1
LSPname: R1-to-R6 , LSPpath: Primary
Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 100352, Label out: 3
Time left: 159, Since: Fri Oct 15 21:15:50 2004
Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
Port number: sender 5 receiver 47901 protocol 0
PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.13.1 (so-0/0/2.0) 11 pkts
Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
PATH sentto: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 11 pkts
RESV rcvfrom: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 11 pkts
Explct route: 10.1.36.2
Record route: 10.1.13.1 <self> 10.1.36.2
Total 2 displayed, Up 2 , Down 0

```

Sample Output 3

```

user@R6> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.1
From: 10.0.0.6, State: Up , ActiveRoute: 1, LSPname: R6-to-R1
ActivePath: (primary)
LoadBalance: Random
Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
*Primary State: Up
Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 20)
10.1.36.1 S 10.1.13.1 S
Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

10.1.36.1 10.1.13.1
187 Oct 15 21:20:05 Selected as active path
186 Oct 15 21:20:05 Record Route: 10.1.36.1 10.1.13.1
185 Oct 15 21:20:05 Up
184 Oct 15 21:20:05 Clear Call
183 Oct 15 21:20:05 CSPF: computation result accepted
182 Oct 15 21:20:05 CSPF: link down/deleted
10.1.13.2(R3.00/10.0.0.3)->10.1.13.2(R1.00/10.0.0.1)
[...Output truncated...]
Created: Tue Aug 17 12:18:33 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up 1 , Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
From: 10.0.0.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
LSPname: R1-to-R6 , LSPpath: Primary
Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
Time left: 144, Since: Fri Oct 15 21:20:08 2004
Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500

```

```

Port number: sender 5 receiver 47901 protocol 0
PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.36.1 (so-0/0/3.0) 11 pkts
Adspec: received MTU 1500
PATH sentto: localclient
RESV rcvfrom: localclient
Record route: 10.1.13.1 10.1.36.1 <self>
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

Meaning Sample Output 1 from ingress router **R1** shows that LSP **R1-to-R6** has an active route to **R6** and the state is up. The output shows that the egress LSP session **R6-to-R1** received and sent a recovery label.

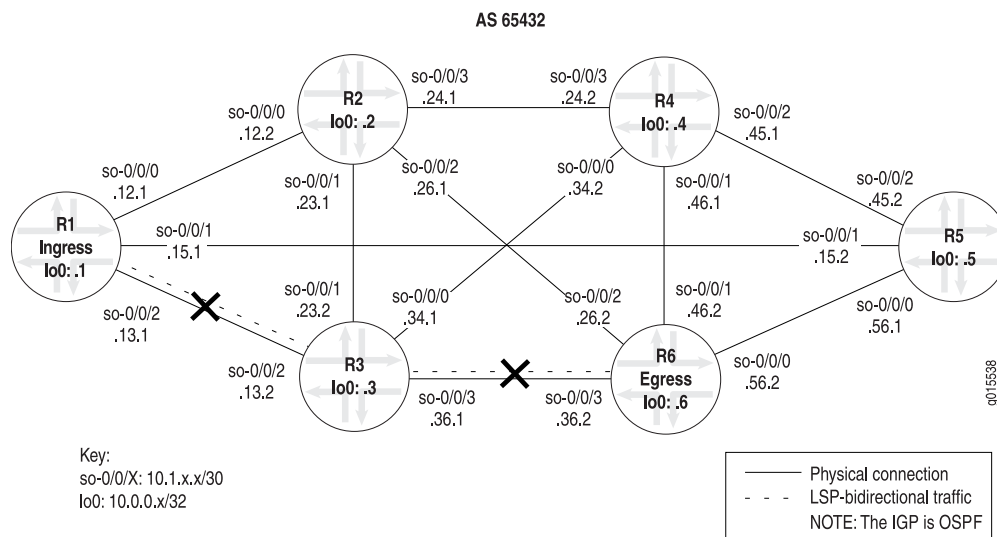
Sample Output 2 from transit router **R3** shows that there are two transit LSP sessions, one from **R1** to **R6** and the other from **R6** to **R1**. Both LSPs are up.

Sample Output 3 from egress router **R6** shows that the LSP is up and the active route is the primary route. The LSP is now traversing the network along the expected path, from **R1** through **R3** to **R6**, and the reverse LSP, from **R6** through **R3** to **R1**.

Verifying the OSPF Protocol

Purpose After you have verified that the LSP is down, and the cause is not in the physical, datalink, or IP layer, verify the OSPF configuration. Check the routers in your network to ensure that the interfaces and the OSPF protocol are configured correctly, and that the neighbors are established.

Figure 108: MPLS Network Broken at the OSPF Protocol Layer



1. [Verify the LSP on page 1094](#)
2. [Verify OSPF Interfaces on page 1097](#)

3. [Verify OSPF Neighbors on page 1098](#)
4. [Verify the OSPF Protocol Configuration on page 1099](#)
5. [Take Appropriate Action on page 1100](#)
6. [Verify the LSP Again on page 1101](#)

Verify the LSP

Purpose Confirm that interfaces are configured for OSPF, the OSPF protocol is configured correctly and that neighbors are established.

Action To verify the LSP, enter the following command on the ingress, transit, and egress routers:

```
user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Dn, ActiveRoute: 0,  LSPname: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (none)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  Primary                               State: Dn
    11 Oct 19 18:06:04 No Route toward dest[78 times]
    10 Oct 19 17:08:09 Deselected as active
  Created: Mon Oct 18 21:48:42 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up 0,  Down 1

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

Sample Output 2

```
user@R3> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

Sample Output 3

```
user@R6> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
To           From           State Rt ActivePath      P    LSPname
10.0.0.1     10.0.0.6       Dn    0  -                R6-to-R1
```

Total 1 displayed, Up 0, Down 1

Egress LSP: 0 sessions

Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions

Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Sample Output 4

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
```

Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6

From: 10.0.0.1, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 1, LSPname: R1-to-R6

ActivePath: (primary)

LoadBalance: Random

Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4

*Primary State: Up

Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2

5 Oct 19 10:37:55 Selected as active path

4 Oct 19 10:37:55 Record Route: 10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2

3 Oct 19 10:37:55 Up

2 Oct 19 10:37:10 No Route toward dest[1029 times]

1 Oct 18 21:48:42 Originate Call

Created: Mon Oct 18 21:48:42 2004

Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 0 sessions

Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions

Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Sample Output 5

```
user@R3> show mpls lsp extensive
```

Ingress LSP: 0 sessions

Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Egress LSP: 0 sessions

Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6

From: 10.0.0.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 1

LSPname: R1-to-R6, LSPpath: Primary

Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -

Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3

Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 100368, Label out: 3

Time left: 154, Since: Tue Oct 19 10:25:24 2004

Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500

Port number: sender 1 receiver 47933 protocol 0

PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.13.1 (so-0/0/2.0) 209 pkts

Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500

PATH sentto: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 209 pkts

```

RESV rcvfrom: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 209 pkts
Record route: 10.1.13.1 <self> 10.1.36.2
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

```

Sample Output 6

```

user@R6> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.1
  From: 10.0.0.6, State: Dn, ActiveRoute: 0,  LSPname: R6-to-R1
  ActivePath: (none)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  Primary                               State: Dn
    2 Oct 19 13:01:54 10.1.56.2:  MPLS label allocation failure [9 times]
    1 Oct 19 12:57:51 Originate Call
  Created: Tue Oct 19 12:57:51 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up 0,  Down1

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: R1-to-R6, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
  Time left: 148, Since: Tue Oct 19 10:30:03 2004
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 47933 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.36.1 (so-0/0/3.0) 206 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: localclient
  RESV rcvfrom: localclient
  Record route: 10.1.13.1 10.1.36.1 <self>
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

Meaning Sample Outputs 1, 2, and 3 show that the LSP and the reverse LSP are down:

- Sample Output 1 from ingress router **R1** shows that LSP **R1-to-R6** does not have a route towards the destination (**R6**).
- Sample Output 2 from transit router **R3** shows that there are no LSP sessions.
- Sample Output 3 from egress router **R6** also shows that reverse LSP **R6-to-R1** is down.

Sample Outputs 4, 5, and 6 show that the LSP is up and the reverse LSP is down:

- Sample Output 4 from ingress router **R1** shows that LSP **R1-to-R6** is up and there are no egress LSP sessions.
- Sample Output 5 from transit router **R3** shows that there is one ingress LSP session (**R1-to-R6**) and no egress LSP sessions.

- Sample Output 6 from egress router **R6** shows that LSP **R6-to-R1** is down due to an MPLS label allocation failure.

Verify OSPF Interfaces

Purpose After you have verified that the LSP is down, and the cause is not in the physical, data link, or IP layer, check the routers in your network to determine that all relevant OSPF interfaces are configured correctly.

Action To verify OSPF interfaces, enter the following commands from the ingress, transit, and egress routers:

```
user@host> show ospf interface
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> show ospf interface
Interface      State      Area      DR ID      BDR ID      Nbrs
so-0/0/0.0     PtToPt    0.0.0.0   0.0.0.0    0.0.0.0     1
so-0/0/1.0     PtToPt    0.0.0.0   0.0.0.0    0.0.0.0     1
so-0/0/2.0     PtToPt    0.0.0.0   0.0.0.0    0.0.0.0     1

user@R3> show ospf interface
Interface      State      Area      DR ID      BDR ID      Nbrs
so-0/0/0.0     PtToPt    0.0.0.0   0.0.0.0    0.0.0.0     1
so-0/0/1.0     PtToPt    0.0.0.0   0.0.0.0    0.0.0.0     1
so-0/0/2.0     PtToPt    0.0.0.0   0.0.0.0    0.0.0.0     1
so-0/0/3.0     PtToPt    0.0.0.0   0.0.0.0    0.0.0.0     1

user@R6> show ospf interface
Interface      State      Area      DR ID      BDR ID      Nbrs
so-0/0/0.0     PtToPt    0.0.0.0   0.0.0.0    0.0.0.0     1
so-0/0/1.0     PtToPt    0.0.0.0   0.0.0.0    0.0.0.0     1
so-0/0/2.0     PtToPt    0.0.0.0   0.0.0.0    0.0.0.0     1
so-0/0/3.0     PtToPt    0.0.0.0   0.0.0.0    0.0.0.0     1
```

Sample Output 2

```
user@R1> show ospf interface
Interface      State      Area      DR ID      BDR ID      Nbrs
lo0.0          DR         0.0.0.0   10.0.0.1   0.0.0.0     0
so-0/0/0.0     PtToPt    0.0.0.0   0.0.0.0    0.0.0.0     1
so-0/0/1.0     PtToPt    0.0.0.0   0.0.0.0    0.0.0.0     1
so-0/0/2.0     PtToPt    0.0.0.0   0.0.0.0    0.0.0.0     1

user@R3> show ospf interface
Interface      State      Area      DR ID      BDR ID      Nbrs
lo0.0          DR         0.0.0.0   10.0.0.3   0.0.0.0     0
so-0/0/0.0     Down      0.0.0.0   0.0.0.0    0.0.0.0     0
so-0/0/1.0     PtToPt    0.0.0.0   0.0.0.0    0.0.0.0     1
so-0/0/2.0     PtToPt    0.0.0.0   0.0.0.0    0.0.0.0     1
so-0/0/3.0     PtToPt    0.0.0.0   0.0.0.0    0.0.0.0     1

user@R6> show ospf interface
Interface      State      Area      DR ID      BDR ID      Nbrs
lo0.0          DR         0.0.0.0   10.0.0.6   0.0.0.0     0
```

so-0/0/0.0	PtToPt	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	1
so-0/0/1.0	Down	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0
so-0/0/2.0	PtToPt	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	1
so-0/0/3.0	PtToPt	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	1

Meaning Sample Output 1 shows that all interfaces on all routers are in the correct area (**0.0.0.0**), and the loopback (**lo0**) interface is missing from the list of interfaces on all routers. The missing loopback (**lo0**) interface is a problem in this configuration.

In an MPLS network configured with OSPF as the IGP, when you manually configure the RID, it is important to explicitly configure the loopback interface at the **[edit protocols ospf]** hierarchy level. If the RID is not manually configured, OSPF automatically advertises the loopback (**lo0**) interface. In the configuration of all the routers in this network, the RID is configured manually, therefore, the loopback (**lo0**) interface must be explicitly configured at the **[edit protocols ospf]** hierarchy level. In addition, the loopback (**lo0**) interface is configured with the **passive** statement to ensure that the protocols are not run over the loopback (**lo0**) interface and it is correctly advertised throughout the network.

Sample Output 2 shows that all the relevant interfaces on the ingress, transit, and egress routers, including the loopback (**lo0**) interface, are in the correct area (**0.0.0.0**). Because the configuration of the interfaces is correct, further investigation is required to determine the reason for the LSP problem.

Verify OSPF Neighbors

Purpose After you have checked OSPF interfaces, check your network topology to determine that all relevant neighbors are established.

Action To verify OSPF neighbors, enter the following commands from the ingress, transit, and egress routers:

```
user@host> show ospf neighbor
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show ospf neighbor
  Address      Interface      State      ID              Pri  Dead
  10.1.12.2     so-0/0/0.0     Full      10.0.0.2        128  39
  10.1.15.2     so-0/0/1.0     Full      10.0.0.5        128  39
  10.1.13.2     so-0/0/2.0     Full      10.0.0.3        128  33

user@R3> show ospf neighbor
  Address      Interface      State      ID              Pri  Dead
  10.1.34.2     so-0/0/0.0     Full      10.0.0.4        128  33
  10.1.23.1     so-0/0/1.0     Full      10.0.0.2        128  33
  10.1.13.1     so-0/0/2.0     Full      10.0.0.1        128  33
  10.1.36.2     so-0/0/3.0     Full      10.0.0.6        128  33

user@R6> show ospf neighbor
  Address      Interface      State      ID              Pri  Dead
  10.1.56.1     so-0/0/0.0     Full      10.0.0.5        128  30
  10.1.46.1     so-0/0/1.0     Full      10.0.0.4        128  38
```

10.1.26.1	so-0/0/2.0	Full	10.0.0.2	128	34
10.1.36.1	so-0/0/3.0	Full	10.0.0.3	128	35

Meaning The sample output shows that all neighbors are fully adjacent, indicating that each router has exchanged a full copy of its link-state database with the other routers, passed through several neighbor states, and become fully adjacent. These adjacencies are created by router link and network link advertisements.

Verify the OSPF Protocol Configuration

Purpose After you have checked interfaces and neighbors, verify the OSPF protocol configuration.

Action To verify the OSPF protocol configuration, enter the following command from the ingress, transit, and egress routers:

```
user@host> show configuration protocols ospf
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> show configuration protocols ospf
traffic-engineering;
area 0.0.0.0 {
  interface so-0/0/0.0;
  interface so-0/0/1.0;
  interface so-0/0/2.0;    <<< The loopback interface (lo0) is missing
}
```

Sample Output 2

```
user@R3> show configuration protocols ospf
area 0.0.0.0 { <<< traffic engineering is missing
  interface so-0/0/0.0;
  interface so-0/0/1.0;
  interface so-0/0/2.0;
  interface so-0/0/3.0;    <<< The loopback interface (lo0) is missing
}
```

Sample Output 3

```
user@R6> show configuration protocols ospf
traffic-engineering;
area 0.0.0.0 {
  interface so-0/0/0.0;
  interface so-0/0/1.0;
  interface so-0/0/2.0;
  interface so-0/0/3.0;    <<< The loopback interface (lo0) is missing
}
```

Meaning All three sample outputs show that the loopback interface is not included on any of the routers. Including the loopback (**lo0**) interface is important when you have the RID manually configured.

In addition, Sample Output 2 from transit router **R3** shows that traffic engineering is not configured. Traffic engineering must be manually enabled when you configure OSPF for an MPLS network.

Because the loopback interface and traffic engineering are missing from the OSPF protocol configuration, the LSP does not work as expected.

Take Appropriate Action

Problem **Description:** Depending on the error you encountered in your investigation, you must take the appropriate action to correct the problem. In this example, the loopback (**lo0**) interface is missing from all routers, and traffic engineering is missing from the transit router (**R3**).

Solution To correct the errors in this example, follow these steps:

1. Include the loopback (**lo0**) interface on all routers that have the RID manually configured. Enter the following configuration mode commands:

```
[edit]
user@R3# edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0]
user@R3# set interface lo0
user@R3# set interface lo0 passive
```

2. Move up one level of the configuration hierarchy:

```
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0]
user@R3# up
[edit protocols ospf]
user @R3#
```

3. Include traffic engineering on the transit router (**R3**). Enter the following configuration mode command:

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@R3# set traffic-engineering
```

4. On all routers, verify and commit the configuration:

```
user@R3# show
user@R3# commit
```

Sample Output

```

user@R3> edit
Entering configuration mode

[edit]
user@R3# edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0

[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0]
user@R3# set interface lo0

[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0]
user@R3# set interface lo0 passive

[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0]
user@R3# up

[edit protocols ospf]
user@R3# set traffic-engineering

[edit protocols ospf]
user@R3# show
traffic-engineering;
area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface so-0/0/0.0;
    interface so-0/0/1.0;
    interface so-0/0/2.0;
    interface lo0.0; {
        passive
    }
}

[edit protocols ospf]
user@R3# commit
commit complete

```

Meaning The sample output shows that the loopback (**lo0**) interface and traffic engineering are now correctly configured on transit router **R3**. When traffic engineering is configured, OSPF advertises the traffic engineering capabilities of the links.

In the OSPF configuration, you must manually include the loopback (**lo0**) interface and set it to passive when you manually configure an RID. Setting the loopback (**lo0**) interface to passive ensures that protocols are not run over the loopback (**lo0**) interface and the loopback (**lo0**) interface is advertised correctly throughout the network.. If you do not manually configure an RID, there is no need to explicitly include the loopback interface because the OSPF protocol automatically includes the loopback (**lo0**) interface.

For more information about configuring LSPs and MPLS, see the *Junos MPLS Applications Configuration Guide*.

Verify the LSP Again

Purpose After taking the appropriate action to correct the error, the LSP needs to be checked again to confirm that the problem in the IS-IS protocol has been resolved.

Action To verify that the LSP is up and traversing the network as expected, enter the following command from the ingress, egress, and transit routers:

```
user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Up , ActiveRoute: 1, LSPname: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (primary)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary State: Up
    Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

      10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
      4 Oct 19 21:22:54 Selected as active path
      3 Oct 19 21:22:53 Record Route: 10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
      2 Oct 19 21:22:53 Up
      1 Oct 19 21:22:53 Originate Call
    Created: Tue Oct 19 21:22:53 2004
  Total 1 displayed, Up1 , Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.1
  From: 10.0.0.6, LSPstate: Up , ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: R6-to-R1 , LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
  Time left: 117, Since: Tue Oct 19 21:17:42 2004
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 2 receiver 39064 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.13.2 (so-0/0/2.0) 10 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: localclient
  RESV rcvfrom: localclient
  Record route: 10.1.36.2 10.1.13.2 <self>
  Total 1 displayed, Up1 , Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

user@R3> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 2 sessions

10.0.0.1
  From: 10.0.0.6, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 1
  LSPname: R6-to-R1 , LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
```

```

Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 100416, Label out: 3
Time left: 139, Since: Tue Oct 19 21:05:11 2004
Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
Port number: sender 2 receiver 39064 protocol 0
PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 11 pkts
Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
PATH sentto: 10.1.13.1 (so-0/0/2.0) 11 pkts
RESV rcvfrom: 10.1.13.1 (so-0/0/2.0) 11 pkts
Explct route: 10.1.13.1
Record route: 10.1.36.2 <self> 10.1.13.1

10.0.0.6
From: 10.0.0.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 1
  LSPname: R1-to-R6 , LSPpath: Primary
Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 100448, Label out: 3
Time left: 135, Since: Tue Oct 19 21:10:22 2004
Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
Port number: sender 1 receiver 47951 protocol 0
PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.13.1 (so-0/0/2.0) 4 pkts
Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
PATH sentto: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 4 pkts
RESV rcvfrom: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 4 pkts
Record route: 10.1.13.1 <self> 10.1.36.2
Total 2 displayed, Up 2 , Down 0

user@R6> run show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.1
From: 10.0.0.6, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 1, LSPname: R6-to-R1
ActivePath: (primary)
LoadBalance: Random
Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
*Primary State: Up
  Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 2)
10.1.36.1 S 10.1.13.1 S
  Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

      10.1.36.1 10.1.13.1
19 Oct 19 21:09:52 Selected as active path
18 Oct 19 21:09:52 Record Route: 10.1.36.1 10.1.13.1
17 Oct 19 21:09:52 Up
16 Oct 19 21:09:52 Originate Call
15 Oct 19 21:09:52 CSPF: computation result accepted
Created: Tue Oct 19 18:30:09 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up 1 , Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
From: 10.0.0.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: R1-to-R6 , LSPpath: Primary
Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
Time left: 120, Since: Tue Oct 19 21:15:03 2004
Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
Port number: sender 1 receiver 47951 protocol 0

```

```
PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.36.1 (so-0/0/3.0) 4 pkts
Adspec: received MTU 1500
PATH sentto: localclient
RESV rcvfrom: localclient
Record route: 10.1.13.1 10.1.36.1 <self>
Total 1 displayed, Up 1 , Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

Meaning The sample output from ingress router **R1** and egress router **R6** shows that the LSP is now traversing the network along the expected path, from **R1** through **R3** to **R6**, and the reverse LSP, from **R6** through **R3** to **R1**. In addition, the sample output from transit router **R3** shows that there are two transit LSP sessions, one from **R1** to **R6**, and the other from **R6** to **R1**.

Verify the LSP

Purpose Confirm that interfaces are configured for OSPF, the OSPF protocol is configured correctly and that neighbors are established.

Action To verify the LSP, enter the following command on the ingress, transit, and egress routers:

```
user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Dn, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (none)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  Primary State: Dn
    11 Oct 19 18:06:04 No Route toward dest[78 times]
    10 Oct 19 17:08:09 Deselected as active
  Created: Mon Oct 18 21:48:42 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up 0, Down 1

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

Sample Output 2

```
user@R3> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
```

Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions

Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Sample Output 3

```
user@R6> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
To          From          State Rt ActivePath      P      LSPName
10.0.0.1    10.0.0.6    Dn    0  -              R6-to-R1
Total 1 displayed, Up 0, Down 1

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

Sample Output 4

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 1, LSPName: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (primary)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary          State: Up
    Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

      10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
        5 Oct 19 10:37:55 Selected as active path
        4 Oct 19 10:37:55 Record Route: 10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
        3 Oct 19 10:37:55 Up
        2 Oct 19 10:37:10 No Route toward dest[1029 times]
        1 Oct 18 21:48:42 Originate Call
      Created: Mon Oct 18 21:48:42 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

Sample Output 5

```
user@R3> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 1 sessions
```

```

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 1
    LSPname: R1-to-R6 , LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 100368, Label out: 3
  Time left: 154, Since: Tue Oct 19 10:25:24 2004
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 47933 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.13.1 (so-0/0/2.0) 209 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 209 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 209 pkts
  Record route: 10.1.13.1 <self> 10.1.36.2
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

```

Sample Output 6

```

user@R6> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.1
  From: 10.0.0.6, State: Dn, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: R6-to-R1
    ActivePath: (none)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  Primary State: Dn
    2 Oct 19 13:01:54 10.1.56.2: MPLS label allocation failure [9 times]
    1 Oct 19 12:57:51 Originate Call
  Created: Tue Oct 19 12:57:51 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up 0, Down 1

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
    LSPname: R1-to-R6, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
  Time left: 148, Since: Tue Oct 19 10:30:03 2004
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 47933 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.36.1 (so-0/0/3.0) 206 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: localclient
  RESV rcvfrom: localclient
  Record route: 10.1.13.1 10.1.36.1 <self>
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

Meaning Sample Outputs 1, 2, and 3 show that the LSP and the reverse LSP are down:

- Sample Output 1 from ingress router **R1** shows that LSP **R1-to-R6** does not have a route towards the destination (**R6**).

- Sample Output 2 from transit router **R3** shows that there are no LSP sessions.
- Sample Output 3 from egress router **R6** also shows that reverse LSP **R6-to-R1** is down.

Sample Outputs 4, 5, and 6 show that the LSP is up and the reverse LSP is down:

- Sample Output 4 from ingress router **R1** shows that LSP **R1-to-R6** is up and there are no egress LSP sessions.
- Sample Output 5 from transit router **R3** shows that there is one ingress LSP session (**R1-to-R6**) and no egress LSP sessions.
- Sample Output 6 from egress router **R6** shows that LSP **R6-to-R1** is down due to an MPLS label allocation failure.

Verify OSPF Interfaces

Purpose After you have verified that the LSP is down, and the cause is not in the physical, data link, or IP layer, check the routers in your network to determine that all relevant OSPF interfaces are configured correctly.

Action To verify OSPF interfaces, enter the following commands from the ingress, transit, and egress routers:

```
user@host> show ospf interface
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> show ospf interface
Interface      State      Area      DR ID      BDR ID      Nbrs
so-0/0/0.0     PtToPt    0.0.0.0   0.0.0.0    0.0.0.0     1
so-0/0/1.0     PtToPt    0.0.0.0   0.0.0.0    0.0.0.0     1
so-0/0/2.0     PtToPt    0.0.0.0   0.0.0.0    0.0.0.0     1

user@R3> show ospf interface
Interface      State      Area      DR ID      BDR ID      Nbrs
so-0/0/0.0     PtToPt    0.0.0.0   0.0.0.0    0.0.0.0     1
so-0/0/1.0     PtToPt    0.0.0.0   0.0.0.0    0.0.0.0     1
so-0/0/2.0     PtToPt    0.0.0.0   0.0.0.0    0.0.0.0     1
so-0/0/3.0     PtToPt    0.0.0.0   0.0.0.0    0.0.0.0     1

user@R6> show ospf interface
Interface      State      Area      DR ID      BDR ID      Nbrs
so-0/0/0.0     PtToPt    0.0.0.0   0.0.0.0    0.0.0.0     1
so-0/0/1.0     PtToPt    0.0.0.0   0.0.0.0    0.0.0.0     1
so-0/0/2.0     PtToPt    0.0.0.0   0.0.0.0    0.0.0.0     1
so-0/0/3.0     PtToPt    0.0.0.0   0.0.0.0    0.0.0.0     1
```

Sample Output 2

```
user@R1> show ospf interface
Interface      State      Area      DR ID      BDR ID      Nbrs
lo0.0          DR         0.0.0.0   10.0.0.1   0.0.0.0     0
so-0/0/0.0     PtToPt    0.0.0.0   0.0.0.0    0.0.0.0     1
so-0/0/1.0     PtToPt    0.0.0.0   0.0.0.0    0.0.0.0     1
```

```

so-0/0/2.0    PtToPt  0.0.0.0      0.0.0.0      0.0.0.0      1

user@R3> show ospf interface
Interface      State      Area          DR ID          BDR ID          Nbrs
lo0.0          DR         0.0.0.0       10.0.0.3       0.0.0.0         0
so-0/0/0.0     Down       0.0.0.0       0.0.0.0       0.0.0.0         0
so-0/0/1.0     PtToPt     0.0.0.0       0.0.0.0       0.0.0.0         1
so-0/0/2.0     PtToPt     0.0.0.0       0.0.0.0       0.0.0.0         1
so-0/0/3.0     PtToPt     0.0.0.0       0.0.0.0       0.0.0.0         1

user@R6> show ospf interface
Interface      State      Area          DR ID          BDR ID          Nbrs
lo0.0          DR         0.0.0.0       10.0.0.6       0.0.0.0         0
so-0/0/0.0     PtToPt     0.0.0.0       0.0.0.0       0.0.0.0         1
so-0/0/1.0     Down       0.0.0.0       0.0.0.0       0.0.0.0         0
so-0/0/2.0     PtToPt     0.0.0.0       0.0.0.0       0.0.0.0         1
so-0/0/3.0     PtToPt     0.0.0.0       0.0.0.0       0.0.0.0         1

```

Meaning Sample Output 1 shows that all interfaces on all routers are in the correct area (**0.0.0.0**), and the loopback (**lo0**) interface is missing from the list of interfaces on all routers. The missing loopback (**lo0**) interface is a problem in this configuration.

In an MPLS network configured with OSPF as the IGP, when you manually configure the RID, it is important to explicitly configure the loopback interface at the **[edit protocols ospf]** hierarchy level. If the RID is not manually configured, OSPF automatically advertises the loopback (**lo0**) interface. In the configuration of all the routers in this network, the RID is configured manually, therefore, the loopback (**lo0**) interface must be explicitly configured at the **[edit protocols ospf]** hierarchy level. In addition, the loopback (**lo0**) interface is configured with the **passive** statement to ensure that the protocols are not run over the loopback (**lo0**) interface and it is correctly advertised throughout the network.

Sample Output 2 shows that all the relevant interfaces on the ingress, transit, and egress routers, including the loopback (**lo0**) interface, are in the correct area (**0.0.0.0**). Because the configuration of the interfaces is correct, further investigation is required to determine the reason for the LSP problem.

Verify OSPF Neighbors

Purpose After you have checked OSPF interfaces, check your network topology to determine that all relevant neighbors are established.

Action To verify OSPF neighbors, enter the following commands from the ingress, transit, and egress routers:

```
user@host> show ospf neighbor
```

Sample Output

```

user@R1> show ospf neighbor
Address      Interface      State      ID          Pri  Dead
10.1.12.2    so-0/0/0.0     Full      10.0.0.2    128  39
10.1.15.2    so-0/0/1.0     Full      10.0.0.5    128  39

```

```
10.1.13.2          so-0/0/2.0          Full    10.0.0.3          128    33
```

```
user@R3> show ospf neighbor
```

Address	Interface	State	ID	Pri	Dead
10.1.34.2	so-0/0/0.0	Full	10.0.0.4	128	33
10.1.23.1	so-0/0/1.0	Full	10.0.0.2	128	33
10.1.13.1	so-0/0/2.0	Full	10.0.0.1	128	33
10.1.36.2	so-0/0/3.0	Full	10.0.0.6	128	33

```
user@R6> show ospf neighbor
```

Address	Interface	State	ID	Pri	Dead
10.1.56.1	so-0/0/0.0	Full	10.0.0.5	128	30
10.1.46.1	so-0/0/1.0	Full	10.0.0.4	128	38
10.1.26.1	so-0/0/2.0	Full	10.0.0.2	128	34
10.1.36.1	so-0/0/3.0	Full	10.0.0.3	128	35

Meaning The sample output shows that all neighbors are fully adjacent, indicating that each router has exchanged a full copy of its link-state database with the other routers, passed through several neighbor states, and become fully adjacent. These adjacencies are created by router link and network link advertisements.

Verify the LSP Again

Purpose After taking the appropriate action to correct the error, the LSP needs to be checked again to confirm that the problem in the IS-IS protocol has been resolved.

Action To verify that the LSP is up and traversing the network as expected, enter the following command from the ingress, egress, and transit routers:

```
user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
```

```
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
```

```
10.0.0.6
```

```
From: 10.0.0.1, State: Up , ActiveRoute: 1, LSPname: R1-to-R6
```

```
ActivePath: (primary)
```

```
LoadBalance: Random
```

```
Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
```

```
*Primary State: Up
```

```
Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):
```

```
10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
```

```
4 Oct 19 21:22:54 Selected as active path
```

```
3 Oct 19 21:22:53 Record Route: 10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
```

```
2 Oct 19 21:22:53 Up
```

```
1 Oct 19 21:22:53 Originate Call
```

```
Created: Tue Oct 19 21:22:53 2004
```

```
Total 1 displayed, Up1 , Down 0
```

```
Egress LSP: 1 sessions
```

```
10.0.0.1
```

```

From: 10.0.0.6, LSPstate: Up , ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: R6-to-R1 , LSPpath: Primary
Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
Time left: 117, Since: Tue Oct 19 21:17:42 2004
Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
Port number: sender 2 receiver 39064 protocol 0
PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.13.2 (so-0/0/2.0) 10 pkts
Adspec: received MTU 1500
PATH sentto: localclient
RESV rcvfrom: localclient
Record route: 10.1.36.2 10.1.13.2 <self>
Total 1 displayed, Up 1 , Down 0

```

```

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

```

user@R3> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

```

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

```

Transit LSP: 2 sessions

```

```

10.0.0.1

```

```

From: 10.0.0.6, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 1
  LSPname: R6-to-R1 , LSPpath: Primary
Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 100416, Label out: 3
Time left: 139, Since: Tue Oct 19 21:05:11 2004
Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
Port number: sender 2 receiver 39064 protocol 0
PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 11 pkts
Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
PATH sentto: 10.1.13.1 (so-0/0/2.0) 11 pkts
RESV rcvfrom: 10.1.13.1 (so-0/0/2.0) 11 pkts
Explct route: 10.1.13.1
Record route: 10.1.36.2 <self> 10.1.13.1

```

```

10.0.0.6

```

```

From: 10.0.0.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 1
  LSPname: R1-to-R6 , LSPpath: Primary
Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 100448, Label out: 3
Time left: 135, Since: Tue Oct 19 21:10:22 2004
Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
Port number: sender 1 receiver 47951 protocol 0
PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.13.1 (so-0/0/2.0) 4 pkts
Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
PATH sentto: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 4 pkts
RESV rcvfrom: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 4 pkts
Record route: 10.1.13.1 <self> 10.1.36.2
Total 2 displayed, Up 2 , Down 0

```

```

user@R6> run show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

```

```

10.0.0.1
  From: 10.0.0.6, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 1, LSPname: R6-to-R1
  ActivePath: (primary)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary                               State: Up
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 2)
  10.1.36.1 S 10.1.13.1 S
    Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

        10.1.36.1 10.1.13.1
      19 Oct 19 21:09:52 Selected as active path
      18 Oct 19 21:09:52 Record Route: 10.1.36.1 10.1.13.1
      17 Oct 19 21:09:52 Up
      16 Oct 19 21:09:52 Originate Call
      15 Oct 19 21:09:52 CSPF: computation result accepted
    Created: Tue Oct 19 18:30:09 2004
  Total 1 displayed, Up1 , Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: R1-to-R6 , LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
  Time left: 120, Since: Tue Oct 19 21:15:03 2004
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 47951 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.36.1 (so-0/0/3.0) 4 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: localclient
  RESV rcvfrom: localclient
  Record route: 10.1.13.1 10.1.36.1 <self>
  Total 1 displayed, Up1 , Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

Meaning The sample output from ingress router **R1** and egress router **R6** shows that the LSP is now traversing the network along the expected path, from **R1** through **R3** to **R6**, and the reverse LSP, from **R6** through **R3** to **R1**. In addition, the sample output from transit router **R3** shows that there are two transit LSP sessions, one from **R1** to **R6**, and the other from **R6** to **R1**.

Verify the LSP

- Purpose** Confirm that interfaces are configured for IS-IS, that the IS-IS protocol is configured correctly, and that adjacencies are established.
- Action** To verify the label-switched path (LSP), enter the following command on the ingress, transit, and egress routers:

```
user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Dn,  ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (none)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  Primary                               State: Dn
    24 Oct 21 13:48:01  No Route toward dest [3 times]
    23 Oct 21 13:47:44  Deselected as active
    22 Oct 21 13:47:43  No Route toward dest[2 times]
    21 Oct 21 13:47:43  ResvTear received
    20 Oct 21 13:47:43  Down
    19 Oct 21 13:47:43  10.1.13.2: No Route toward dest[2 times]
    18 Oct 21 13:47:38  Record Route:  10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
    [...Output truncated...]
  Created: Tue Oct 19 21:22:53 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up 0,  Down 1

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0,  Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0,  Down 0
```

Sample Output 2

```
user@R3> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0,  Down 0

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0,  Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0,  Down 0
```

Sample Output 3

```
user@R6> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.1
  From: 10.0.0.6, State: Dn,  ActiveRoute: 0 , LSPname:  R6-to-R1
  ActivePath: (none)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  Primary                               State: Dn
    Will be enqueued for recomputation in 3 second(s).
    13 Oct 21 14:23:33  CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.1[90 times]
    12 Oct 21 13:39:56  Deselected as active
    11 Oct 21 13:39:56  CSPF: could not determine self
    [...Output truncated...]
  Created: Tue Oct 19 22:28:30 2004
```

Total 1 displayed, Up 0, Down 1

Egress LSP: 0 sessions

Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions

Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Meaning The sample output shows that LSP **R1-to-R6** and the reverse LSP **R6-to-R1** are down, and there are no LSP sessions on transit router R3.

Verify IS-IS Adjacencies and Interfaces

Purpose When you check the IS-IS layer, you verify that IS-IS adjacencies are up and that the IS-IS interfaces are included at the protocol level.

Action To verify the functioning of adjacent interfaces, enter the following commands from the relevant routers:

```
user@host> show isis adjacency
user@host> show isis interface
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> show isis adjacency
Interface      System      L State      Hold (secs) SNPA
so-0/0/0.0     R2          2 Up         20
so-0/0/1.0     R5          2 Up         23
so-0/0/2.0     R3          2 Up         26
```

```
user@R3> show isis adjacency
Interface      System      L State      Hold (secs) SNPA
so-0/0/0.0     R4          2 Up         23
so-0/0/1.0     R2          2 Up         21
so-0/0/2.0     R1          2 Up         19
so-0/0/3.0     R6          2 Down       0
```

```
user@R6> show isis adjacency
IS-IS instance is not running
```

Sample Output 2

```
user@R1> show isis interface
IS-IS interface database:
Interface      L CirID Level 1 DR      Level 2 DR      L1/L2 Metric
lo0.0          0 0x1 Passive           Passive          0/0
so-0/0/0.0     2 0x1 Disabled         Point to Point   10/10
so-0/0/1.0     2 0x1 Disabled         Point to Point   10/10
so-0/0/2.0     2 0x1 Disabled         Point to Point   10/10
```

```
user@R3> show isis interface
IS-IS interface database:
Interface      L CirID Level 1 DR      Level 2 DR      L1/L2 Metric
lo0.0          0 0x1 Passive           Passive          0/0
```

```

so-0/0/0.0      2  0x1 Disabled      Point to Point      10/10
so-0/0/1.0      2  0x1 Disabled      Point to Point      10/10
so-0/0/2.0      2  0x1 Disabled      Point to Point      10/10
so-0/0/3.0      2  0x1 Disabled      Point to Point      10/10

```

```
user@R6> show isis interface
```

```
IS-IS interface database:
```

Interface	L	CirID	Level 1 DR	Level 2 DR	L1/L2 Metric
lo0.0	0	0x1	Passive	Passive	0/0
so-0/0/0.0	1	0x1	Point to Point	Disabled	10/10
so-0/0/1.0	1	0x1	Down	Disabled	10/10
so-0/0/2.0	1	0x1	Point to Point	Disabled	10/10
so-0/0/3.0	1	0x1	Point to Point	Disabled	10/10

Meaning Sample Output 1 shows that ingress router R1 has established adjacencies with the relevant routers. Transit router R3 does not have an adjacency with egress router R6, and egress router R6 has no adjacencies established in the network shown in [Figure 106 on page 1073](#), indicating that the problem might be at the IS-IS protocol level.

Sample Output 2 shows that R1 and R2 are Level 2 routers, in contrast to R6 which is a Level 1 router. When a router is configured explicitly as a Level 1 or Level 2 router, it does not communicate with routers configured at a different level. Level 1 routers communicate with other Level 1 routers within their area, while Level 2 routers communicate with other Level 2 routers, and toward other autonomous systems. Because all the routers in this network are configured for Level 2, they cannot form an adjacency with R6, which is incorrectly configured as a Level 1 router.

- Related Documentation**
- *Example: Configuring a Multi-Level IS-IS Topology to Control Interarea Flooding*
 - *Understanding IS-IS Areas to Divide an Autonomous System into Smaller Groups*

Verify the IS-IS Configuration

Purpose When you have determined that the problem is probably at the IS-IS protocol level, check the IS-IS configuration of the routers in your network.

Action To verify the IS-IS configuration, enter the following command from the relevant routers:

```
user@host> show configuration protocols isis
```

Sample Output

```

user@R1> show configuration protocols isis
level 1 disable;
interface so-0/0/0.0;
interface so-0/0/1.0;
interface so-0/0/2.0;
interface lo0.0; {
    passive
}

```

```

user@R3> show configuration protocols isis
level 1 disable;

```

```

interface all {
    level 2 metric 10;
}
interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}
interface lo0.0; {
    passive

user@R6> show configuration protocols isis
level 2 disable; <<< Incorrect level disabled
interface all {
    level 2 metric 10;
}
interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}
interface lo0.0; {
    passive

```

Meaning The sample output shows that R6 has Level 2 disabled, while R1 and R3 have Level 1 disabled. For IS-IS adjacencies to establish, routers need to be at the same level. Another common configuration error is to omit the loopback interface (lo0) from the configuration at the **[edit protocols isis]** hierarchy level. IS-IS does not function correctly if the loopback interface (lo0) is not configured at this level. In addition, including the **passive** statement ensures that protocols are not run over the loopback interface (lo0) and that the loopback interface (lo0) is advertised correctly throughout the network.

Verify the LSP Again

Purpose After taking the appropriate action to correct the error, the label-switched path (LSP) needs to be checked again to confirm that the problem in the RSVP layer has been resolved.

Action To verify that the LSP is up and traversing the network as expected, enter the following command from the ingress, egress, and transit routers:

```
user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
```

Sample Output 1

```

user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Up,  ActiveRoute: 1, LSPname: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (primary)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary                               State: Up
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 20)
    10.1.13.2 S 10.1.36.2 S
    Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

```

```

10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
5 Oct 21 15:52:07 Selected as active path
4 Oct 21 15:52:07 Record Route: 10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
3 Oct 21 15:52:07 Up
2 Oct 21 15:52:07 Originate Call
1 Oct 21 15:52:07 CSPF: computation result accepted
Created: Thu Oct 21 15:52:06 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up1 , Down 0

```

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

```

10.0.0.1
From: 10.0.0.6, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
LSPname: R6-to-R1 , LSPpath: Primary
Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
Time left: 142, Since: Thu Oct 21 15:41:59 2004
Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
Port number: sender 2 receiver 39082 protocol 0
PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.13.2 (so-0/0/2.0) 17 pkts
Adspec: received MTU 1500
PATH sentto: localclient
RESV rcvfrom: localclient
Record route: 10.1.36.2 10.1.13.2 <self>
Total 1 displayed, Up1 , Down 0

```

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Sample Output 2

```

user@R3> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 2 sessions

```

10.0.0.1
From: 10.0.0.6, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 1
LSPname: R6-to-R1 , LSPpath: Primary
Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 100528, Label out: 3
Time left: 125, Since: Thu Oct 21 15:29:26 2004
Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
Port number: sender 2 receiver 39082 protocol 0
PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 17 pkts
Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
PATH sentto: 10.1.13.1 (so-0/0/2.0) 17 pkts
RESV rcvfrom: 10.1.13.1 (so-0/0/2.0) 17 pkts
Explct route: 10.1.13.1
Record route: 10.1.36.2 <self> 10.1.13.1

```

```

10.0.0.6
From: 10.0.0.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 1
LSPname: R1-to-R6 , LSPpath: Primary

```

```

Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 100544, Label out: 3
Time left: 147, Since: Thu Oct 21 15:39:33 2004
Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
Port number: sender 1 receiver 47963 protocol 0
PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.13.1 (so-0/0/2.0) 4 pkts
Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
PATH sentto: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 4 pkts
RESV rcvfrom: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 4 pkts
Explct route: 10.1.36.2
Record route: 10.1.13.1 <self> 10.1.36.2
Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0

```

Sample Output 3

```

user@R6> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.1
  From: 10.0.0.6, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 1, LSPname: R6-to-R1
  ActivePath: (primary)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary State: Up
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 20)
  10.1.36.1S 10.1.13.1S
    Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

      10.1.36.1 10.1.13.1
    18 Oct 21 15:34:18 Selected as active path
    17 Oct 21 15:34:17 Record Route: 10.1.36.1 10.1.13.1
    16 Oct 21 15:34:17 Up
    15 Oct 21 15:34:17 Originate Call
    14 Oct 21 15:34:17 CSPF: computation result accepted
    [...Output truncated...]
  Created: Tue Oct 19 22:28:30 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: R1-to-R6 , LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
  Time left: 126, Since: Thu Oct 21 15:44:25 2004
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 47963 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.36.1 (so-0/0/3.0) 4 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: localclient
  RESV rcvfrom: localclient
  Record route: 10.1.13.1 10.1.36.1 <self>
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

Meaning Sample Outputs 1 and 3 from ingress router R1 and egress router R6 show that the LSP is now traversing the network along the expected path, from R1 through R3 to R6, and the reverse LSP, from R6 through R3 to R1. In addition, Sample Output 2 from transit router R3 shows that there are two transit LSP sessions, one from R1 to R6, and the other from R6 to R1.

Checklist for Checking the RSVP Layer

Problem **Description:** This checklist provides the steps and commands for checking the Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) layer of the layered Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) model. The checklist provides links to an overview of the RSVP layer and more detailed information about the commands used to investigate the problem.

Table 26 on page 1118 provides commands for checking the RSVP layer.

Table 26: Checklist for Checking the RSVP Layer

Tasks	Command or Action
“Checking the RSVP Layer” on page 1118	
1. Verify the LSP on page 1121	<code>show mpls lsp extensive</code>
2. Verify RSVP Sessions on page 1122	<code>show rsvp session</code>
3. Verify RSVP Neighbors on page 1124	<code>show rsvp neighbor</code>
4. Verify RSVP Interfaces on page 1125	<code>show rsvp interface</code>
5. Verify the RSVP Protocol Configuration on page 1126	<code>show configuration protocols rsvp</code>
6. Take Appropriate Action on page 1127	<p>The following sequence of commands addresses the specific problem described in this topic:</p> <pre> [edit] edit protocols rsvp [edit protocols rsvp] show set interface type-fpc/pic/port show commit </pre>
7. Verify the LSP Again on page 1128	<code>show mpls lsp extensive</code>

Checking the RSVP Layer

Purpose After you have configured the label-switched path (LSP), issued the `show mpls lsp extensive` command, and determined that there is an error, you might find that the error

is not in the physical, data link, or Internet Protocol (IP) and interior gateway protocol (IGP) layers. Continue investigating the problem at the RSVP layer of the network.

Figure 109 on page 1119 illustrates the RSVP layer of the layered MPLS model.

Figure 109: Checking the RSVP Layer

BGP Layer	<pre>tracroute host-name show bgp summary show configuration protocols bgp show route destination-prefix detail show route receive protocol bgp neighbor-address</pre>
MPLS Layer	<pre>show mpls lsp show mpls lsp extensive show route table mpls.0 show route address tracroute address ping mpls rsvp lsp-name detail</pre>
RSVP Layer	<pre>show rsvp session show rsvp neighbor show rsvp interface</pre>
<div>↙ IGP and IP Layers Functioning ↘</div>	
OSPF Layer	IS-IS Layer
<pre>show ospf neighbor show configuration protocols ospf show ospf interface</pre>	<pre>show isis adjacency show configuration protocols isis show isis interface</pre>
IP Layer	IP Layer
<pre>show ospf neighbor extensive show interfaces terse</pre>	<pre>show isis adjacency extensive show interfaces terse</pre>
Data Link Layer	<pre>show interfaces extensive "JUNOS Interfaces Operations Guide"</pre>
Physical Layer	<pre>show interfaces show interfaces terse ping host</pre>

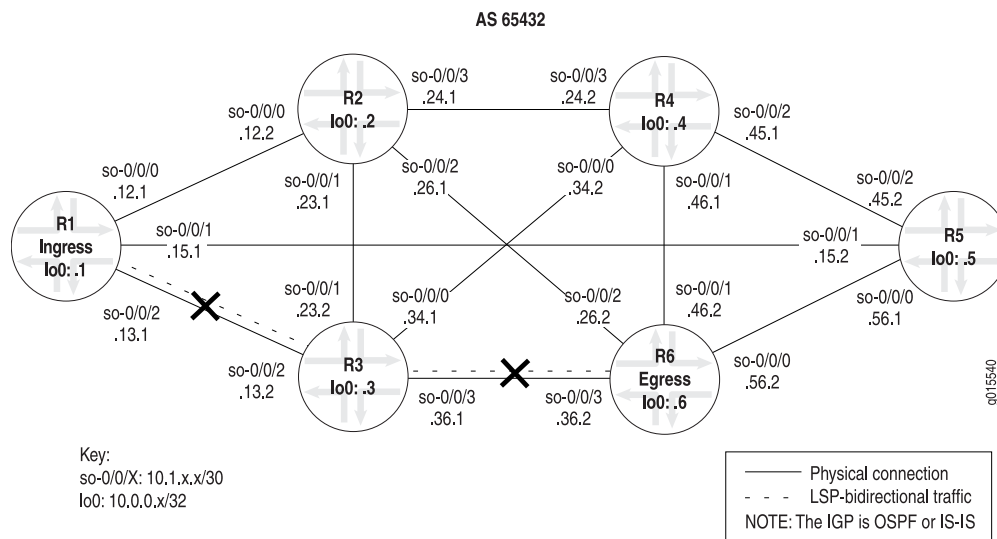
9015546

With this layer, you check that dynamic RSVP signaling is occurring as expected, neighbors are connected, and interfaces are configured correctly for RSVP. Check the ingress, egress, and transit routers.

If the network is not functioning at this layer, the LSP does not work as configured.

Figure 110 on page 1120 illustrates the MPLS network used in this topic.

Figure 110: MPLS Network Broken at the RSVP Layer



The network shown in [Figure 110 on page 1120](#) is a fully meshed configuration where every directly connected interface can receive and send packets to every other similar interface. The LSP in this network is configured to run from ingress router **R1**, through transit router **R3**, to egress router **R6**. In addition, a reverse LSP is configured to run from **R6** through **R3** to **R1**, creating bidirectional traffic.

However, in this example, the LSP is down without a path in either direction, from **R1** to **R6** or from **R6** to **R1**.

The crosses shown in [Figure 110 on page 1120](#) indicate where the LSP is broken. Some possible reasons the LSP is broken might include that dynamic RSVP signaling is not occurring as expected, neighbors are not connected, or interfaces are incorrectly configured for RSVP.

In the network in [Figure 110 on page 1120](#), a configuration error on transit router **R3** prevents the LSP from traversing the network as expected.

To check the RSVP layer, follow these steps:

1. [Verify the LSP on page 1121](#)
2. [Verify RSVP Sessions on page 1122](#)
3. [Verify RSVP Neighbors on page 1124](#)
4. [Verify RSVP Interfaces on page 1125](#)
5. [Verify the RSVP Protocol Configuration on page 1126](#)
6. [Take Appropriate Action on page 1127](#)
7. [Verify the LSP Again on page 1128](#)

Verify the LSP

Purpose Typically, you use the **show mpls lsp extensive** command to verify the LSP. However for quick verification of the LSP state, use the **show mpls lsp** command. If the LSP is down, use the **extensive** option (**show mpls lsp extensive**) as a follow-up. If your network has numerous LSPs, you might consider specifying the name of the LSP, using the **name** option (**show mpls lsp name *name*** or **show mpls lsp name *name* extensive**).

Action To determine whether the LSP is up, enter the following command from the ingress router:

```
user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Dn, ActiveRoute: 0,  LSPname: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (none)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  Primary                               State: Dn
    2 Oct 27 15:06:05 10.1.13.2:  No Route toward dest [4 times]
    1 Oct 27 15:05:56 Originate Call
  Created: Wed Oct 27 15:05:55 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up 0,  Down 1

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

user@R3> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

user@R6> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.1
  From: 10.0.0.6, State: Dn, ActiveRoute: 0,  LSPname: R6-to-R1
  ActivePath: (none)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  Primary                               State: Dn
    Will be enqueued for recomputation in 22 second(s).
    1 Oct 27 14:59:12  CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.1 [4 times]
  Created: Wed Oct 27 14:57:44 2004
```

```
Total 1 displayed, Up 0, Down 1
```

```
Egress LSP: 0 sessions  
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

```
Transit LSP: 0 sessions  
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

Meaning The sample output shows that the LSP is down in both directions, from **R1** to **R6**, and from **R6** to **R1**. The output from **R1** shows that **R1** is using a no-cspf LSP since it tried to originate the call without being able to reach the destination. The output from **R6** shows that the Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) algorithm failed, resulting in no route to destination **10.0.0.1**.

Verify RSVP Sessions

Purpose When an RSVP session is successfully created, the LSP is set up along the paths created by the RSVP session. If the RSVP session is unsuccessful, the LSP does not work as configured.

Action To verify currently active RSVP sessions, enter the following command from the ingress, transit, and egress routers:

```
user@host> show rsvp session
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> show rsvp session  
Ingress RSVP: 0 sessions  
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

```
Egress RSVP: 0 sessions  
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

```
Transit RSVP: 0 sessions  
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

```
user@R3> show rsvp session  
Ingress RSVP: 0 sessions  
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

```
Egress RSVP: 0 sessions  
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

```
Transit RSVP: 0 sessions  
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

```
user@R6> show rsvp session  
Ingress RSVP: 0 sessions  
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

```
Egress RSVP: 0 sessions  
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

```
Transit RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

Sample Output 2

```
user@R1> show rsvp session
Ingress RSVP: 1 sessions
To          From          State Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPname
10.0.0.6    10.0.0.1    Up    1 1 FF      -    100768 R1-to-R6
Total 1 displayed, Up1 , Down 0

Egress RSVP: 1 sessions
To          From          State Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPname
10.0.0.1    10.0.0.6    Up    0 1 FF      3      -    R6-to-R1
Total 1 displayed, Up1 , Down 0

Transit RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

user@R3> show rsvp session
Ingress RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Egress RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit RSVP: 2 sessions
To          From          State Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPname
10.0.0.1    10.0.0.6    Up    1 1 FF    100784      3    R6-to-R1
10.0.0.6    10.0.0.1    Up    1 1 FF    100768      3    R1-to-R6
Total 2 displayed, Up2 , Down 0

user@R6> show rsvp session
Ingress RSVP: 1 sessions
To          From          State Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPname
10.0.0.1    10.0.0.6    Up    1 1 FF      -    100784 R6-to-R1
Total 1 displayed, Up1 , Down 0

Egress RSVP: 1 sessions
To          From          State Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPname
10.0.0.6    10.0.0.1    Up    0 1 FF      3      -    R1-to-R6
Total 1 displayed, Up1 , Down 0

Transit RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

Meaning Sample Output 1 from all routers shows that no RSVP sessions were successfully created, even though the LSP **R6-to-R1** is configured. Continue investigating the problem in [“Verify RSVP Neighbors” on page 1124](#).

In contrast to Sample Output 1 and to illustrate correct output, Sample Output 2 shows the output from the ingress, transit, and egress routers when the RSVP configuration is correct, and the LSP is traversing the network as configured. **R1** and **R6** both show an ingress and egress RSVP session, with the LSP **R1-to-R6**, and the reverse LSP **R6-to-R1**. Transit router **R3** shows two transit RSVP sessions.

Verify RSVP Neighbors

Purpose Display a list of RSVP neighbors that were learned dynamically when exchanging RSVP packets. Once a neighbor is learned, it is never removed from the list of RSVP neighbors unless the RSVP configuration is removed from the router.

Action To verify RSVP neighbors, enter the following command from the ingress, transit, and egress routers:

```
user@host> show rsvp neighbor
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> show rsvp neighbor
RSVP neighbor: 1 learned
Address      Idle Up/Dn LastChange HelloInt HelloTx/Rx MsgRcvd
10.1.13.2     10  1/0      9:22         9    64/64    32

user@R3> show rsvp neighbor
RSVP neighbor: 2 learned
Address      Idle Up/Dn LastChange HelloInt HelloTx/Rx MsgRcvd
10.1.13.1      0  1/0      28:20        9   190/190   41
10.1.36.2     16:50 1/1      15:37        9   105/78   38

user@R6> show rsvp neighbor
RSVP neighbor: 1 learned
Address      Idle Up/Dn LastChange HelloInt HelloTx/Rx MsgRcvd
10.1.36.1     17:30 1/1      16:15        9   104/78   39
```

Sample Output 2

```
user@R3> show rsvp neighbor
RSVP neighbor: 2 learned
Address      Idle Up/Dn LastChange HelloInt HelloTx/Rx MsgRcvd
10.1.13.1      5  1/0      9:14         9    63/63    33
10.1.36.2      5  1/0      9:05         9    62/62    32

user@R6> show rsvp neighbor
RSVP neighbor: 1 learned
Address      Idle Up/Dn LastChange HelloInt HelloTx/Rx MsgRcvd
10.1.36.1      5  1/0      8:54         9    61/61    32
```

Meaning Sample Output 1 shows that **R1** and **R6** have one RSVP neighbor each, **R3**. However, the values in the **Up/Dn** field are different. **R1** has a value of **1/0** and **R6** has a value of **1/1**, indicating that **R1** is an active neighbor with **R3**, but **R6** is not. When the up count is one more than the down count, the neighbor is active; if the values are equal, the neighbor is down. The values for **R6** are equal, **1/1**, indicating that the neighbor **R3** is down.

Transit router **R3** knows about two neighbors, **R1** and **R6**. The **Up/Dn** field indicates that **R1** is an active neighbor and **R6** is down. At this point it is not possible to determine if the problem resides with **R3** or **R6**, because both neighbors are not active. Continue investigating the problem in [“Verify RSVP Interfaces” on page 1125](#).

In contrast to Sample Output 1 and to illustrate correct output, Sample Output 2 shows the correct neighbor relationship between transit router **R3** and egress router **R6**. The **Up/Dn** field shows the up count to be one more than the down count, **1/0**, indicating that the neighbors are active.

Verify RSVP Interfaces

Purpose Display the status of each interface on which RSVP is enabled to determine where the configuration error occurred.

Action To verify the status of RSVP interfaces, enter the following command from the ingress, transit, and egress routers:

```
user@host> show rsvp interface
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> show rsvp interface
RSVP interface: 3 active
```

Interface	State	Active resv	Subscr- ption	Static BW	Available BW	Reserved BW	Highwater mark
so-0/0/0.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/1.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/2.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps

```
user@R3> show rsvp interface
RSVP interface: 3 active
```

Interface	State	Active resv	Subscr- ption	Static BW	Available BW	Reserved BW	Highwater mark
so-0/0/0.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/1.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/2.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps

```
<<< Missing interface so-0/0/3.0
```

```
user@R6> show rsvp interface
RSVP interface: 4 active
```

Interface	State	Active resv	Subscr- ption	Static BW	Available BW	Reserved BW	Highwater mark
so-0/0/0.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/1.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/2.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/3.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps

Sample Output 2

```
user@R1> show rsvp interface
RSVP interface: 3 active
```

Interface	State	Active resv	Subscr- ption	Static BW	Available BW	Reserved BW	Highwater mark
so-0/0/0.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/1.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/2.0	Up	1	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps

```
user@R3> show rsvp interface
```

```
RSPV interface: 4 active
```

Interface	State	Active resv	Subscription	Static BW	Available BW	Reserved BW	Highwater mark
so-0/0/0.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/1.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/2.0	Up	1	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/3.0	Up	1	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps

```
user@R6> show rsvp interface
```

```
RSPV interface: 4 active
```

Interface	State	Active resv	Subscription	Static BW	Available BW	Reserved BW	Highwater mark
so-0/0/0.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/1.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/2.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/3.0	Up	1	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps

Meaning Sample Output 1 shows that even though each router has interfaces that are up and have RSVP active, there are no reservations (**Active resv**) on any of the routers. In this example, we would expect at least one reservation on the ingress and egress routers, and two reservations on the transit router.

In addition, interface **so-0/0/3** on transit router **R3** is not included in the configuration. The inclusion of this interface is critical to the success of the LSP.

In contrast to Sample Output 1 and to illustrate correct output, Sample Output 2 shows the relevant interfaces with active reservations.

Verify the RSVP Protocol Configuration

Purpose After you have checked RSVP sessions, interfaces, neighbors, and determined that there might be a configuration error, verify the RSVP protocol configuration.

Action To verify the RSVP configuration, enter the following command from the ingress, transit, and egress routers:

```
user@host> show configuration protocols rsvp
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show configuration protocols rsvp
```

```
interface so-0/0/0.0;
interface so-0/0/1.0;
interface so-0/0/2.0;
interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}
```

```
user@R3> show configuration protocols rsvp
```

```
interface so-0/0/0.0;
```

```

interface so-0/0/1.0;
interface so-0/0/2.0; <<< Missing interface so-0/0/3.0
interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}

user@R6> show configuration protocols rsvp
interface so-0/0/0.0;
interface so-0/0/1.0;
interface so-0/0/2.0;
interface so-0/0/3.0;
interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}

```

Meaning The sample output shows that **R3** has interface **so-0/0/3.0** missing from the RSVP protocol configuration. This interface is critical for the correct functioning of the LSP.

Take Appropriate Action

Problem Description: Depending on the error you encountered in your investigation, you must take the appropriate action to correct the problem. In this example, an interface is missing from the configuration of router R3.

Solution To correct the error in this example, follow these steps:

1. Include the missing interface in the configuration of transit router R3:

```

user@R3> edit
user@R3# edit protocols rsvp
[edit protocols rsvp]
user@R3# show
user@R3# set interface so-0/0/3.0

```

2. Verify and commit the configuration:

```

[edit protocols rsvp]
user@R3# show
user@R3# commit

```

Sample Output

```
user@R3> edit
Entering configuration mode

[edit]
user@R3# edit protocols rsvp

[edit protocols rsvp]
user@R3# show
interface so-0/0/0.0;
interface so-0/0/1.0;
interface so-0/0/2.0; <<< Missing interface so-0/0/3.0
interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}
[edit protocols rsvp]
user@R3# set interface so-0/0/3.0

[edit protocols rsvp]
user@R3# show
interface so-0/0/0.0;
interface so-0/0/1.0;
interface so-0/0/2.0;
interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}
interface so-0/0/3.0; <<< Interface now included in the configuration

[edit protocols rsvp]
user@R3# commit
commit complete
```

Meaning The sample output shows that the missing interface **so-0/0/3.0** on transit router **R3** is now correctly included at the **[edit protocols rsvp]** hierarchy level. This results in the possibility that the LSP might come up.

Verify the LSP Again

Purpose After taking the appropriate action to correct the error, the LSP needs to be checked again to confirm that the problem in the MPLS layer has been resolved.

Action To verify the LSP again, enter the following command on the ingress, transit, and egress routers:

```
user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Up,  ActiveRoute: 1, LSPname: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (primary)
  LoadBalance: Random
```

```

Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
*Primary                               State: Up
  Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

    10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
    5 Oct 27 15:28:57 Selected as active path
    4 Oct 27 15:28:57 Record Route: 10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
    3 Oct 27 15:28:57 Up
    2 Oct 27 15:28:44 10.1.13.2: No Route toward dest[35 times]
    1 Oct 27 15:05:56 Originate Call
    Created: Wed Oct 27 15:05:56 2004
  Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.1
  From: 10.0.0.6, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: R6-to-R1, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
  Time left: 136, Since: Wed Oct 27 15:29:20 2004
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 39092 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.13.2 (so-0/0/2.0) 6 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: localclient
  RESV rcvfrom: localclient
  Record route: 10.1.36.2 10.1.13.2 <self>
  Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

Sample Output 2

```

user@R3> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 2 sessions

10.0.0.1
  From: 10.0.0.6, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 1
  LSPname: R6-to-R1, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 100672, Label out: 3
  Time left: 152, Since: Wed Oct 27 15:16:39 2004
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 39092 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 7 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: 10.1.13.1 (so-0/0/2.0) 7 pkts

```

```

RESV rcvfrom: 10.1.13.1 (so-0/0/2.0) 7 pkts
Explct route: 10.1.13.1
Record route: 10.1.36.2 <self> 10.1.13.1

10.0.0.6
From: 10.0.0.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 1
LSPname: R1-to-R6, LSPpath: Primary
Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 100656, Label out: 3
Time left: 129, Since: Wed Oct 27 14:53:14 2004
Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
Port number: sender 1 receiver 47977 protocol 0
PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.13.1 (so-0/0/2.0) 40 pkts
Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
PATH sentto: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 7 pkts
RESV rcvfrom: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 7 pkts
Record route: 10.1.13.1 <self> 10.1.36.2
Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0

```

Sample Output 3

```

user@R6> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.1
From: 10.0.0.6, State: Up, ActiveRoute:1, LSPname: R6-to-R1
ActivePath: (primary)
LoadBalance: Random
Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
*Primary State: Up
Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 20)
10.1.36.1 S 10.1.13.1 S
Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

    10.1.36.1 10.1.13.1
    6 Oct 27 15:22:06 Selected as active path
    5 Oct 27 15:22:06 Record Route: 10.1.36.1 10.1.13.1
    4 Oct 27 15:22:06 Up
    3 Oct 27 15:22:06 Originate Call
    2 Oct 27 15:22:06 CSPF: computation result accepted
    1 Oct 27 15:21:36 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.1[50 times]
Created: Wed Oct 27 14:57:45 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
From: 10.0.0.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
LSPname: R1-to-R6, LSPpath: Primary
Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
Time left: 119, Since: Wed Oct 27 15:21:43 2004
Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
Port number: sender 1 receiver 47977 protocol 0
PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.36.1 (so-0/0/3.0) 7 pkts
Adspec: received MTU 1500
PATH sentto: localclient
RESV rcvfrom: localclient

```

```
Record route: 10.1.13.1 10.1.36.1 <self>
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0
```

```
Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

Meaning Sample Output 1 from ingress router **R1** shows that LSP **R1-to-R6** has an active route to **R6** and the state is up.

Sample Output 2 from transit router **R3** shows that there are two transit LSP sessions, one from **R1** to **R6** and the other from **R6** to **R1**. Both LSPs are up.

Sample Output 3 from egress router **R6** shows that the LSP is up and the active route is the primary route. The LSP is now traversing the network along the expected path, from **R1** through **R3** to **R6**, and the reverse LSP, from **R6** through **R3** to **R1**.

Verify the LSP

Purpose Typically, you use the **show mpls lsp extensive** command to verify the LSP. However for quick verification of the LSP state, use the **show mpls lsp** command. If the LSP is down, use the **extensive** option (**show mpls lsp extensive**) as a follow-up. If your network has numerous LSPs, you might consider specifying the name of the LSP, using the **name** option (**show mpls lsp name *name*** or **show mpls lsp name *name* extensive**).

Action To determine whether the LSP is up, enter the following command from the ingress router:

```
user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Dn, ActiveRoute: 0,  LSPname: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (none)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  Primary          State: Dn
    2 Oct 27 15:06:05 10.1.13.2:  No Route toward dest [4 times]
    1 Oct 27 15:05:56 Originate Call
  Created: Wed Oct 27 15:05:55 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up 0,  Down 1

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

user@R3> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 0 sessions
```

```
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

user@R6> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.1
  From: 10.0.0.6, State: Dn, ActiveRoute: 0,  LSPname: R6-to-R1
  ActivePath: (none)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  Primary                               State: Dn
    Will be enqueued for recomputation in 22 second(s).
    1 Oct 27 14:59:12  CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.1 [4 times]
  Created: Wed Oct 27 14:57:44 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up 0,  Down 1

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

Meaning The sample output shows that the LSP is down in both directions, from **R1** to **R6**, and from **R6** to **R1**. The output from **R1** shows that **R1** is using a no-cspf LSP since it tried to originate the call without being able to reach the destination. The output from **R6** shows that the Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) algorithm failed, resulting in no route to destination **10.0.0.1**.

Verify RSVP Sessions

Purpose When an RSVP session is successfully created, the LSP is set up along the paths created by the RSVP session. If the RSVP session is unsuccessful, the LSP does not work as configured.

Action To verify currently active RSVP sessions, enter the following command from the ingress, transit, and egress routers:

```
user@host> show rsvp session
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> show rsvp session
Ingress RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Egress RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

```
Transit RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

```
user@R3> show rsvp session
Ingress RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

```
Egress RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

```
Transit RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

```
user@R6> show rsvp session
Ingress RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

```
Egress RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

```
Transit RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

Sample Output 2

```
user@R1> show rsvp session
Ingress RSVP: 1 sessions
To          From          State Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPname
10.0.0.6    10.0.0.1    Up    1 1 FF      -    100768  R1-to-R6
Total 1 displayed, Up1 , Down 0
```

```
Egress RSVP: 1 sessions
To          From          State Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPname
10.0.0.1    10.0.0.6    Up    0 1 FF      3      -    R6-to-R1
Total 1 displayed, Up1 , Down 0
```

```
Transit RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

```
user@R3> show rsvp session
Ingress RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

```
Egress RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

```
Transit RSVP: 2 sessions
To          From          State Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPname
10.0.0.1    10.0.0.6    Up    1 1 FF    100784      3  R6-to-R1
10.0.0.6    10.0.0.1    Up    1 1 FF    100768      3  R1-to-R6
Total 2 displayed, Up2 , Down 0
```

```
user@R6> show rsvp session
Ingress RSVP: 1 sessions
To          From          State Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPname
10.0.0.1    10.0.0.6    Up    1 1 FF      -    100784  R6-to-R1
Total 1 displayed, Up1 , Down 0
```

```
Egress RSVP: 1 sessions
To          From          State Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPname
```

```

10.0.0.6      10.0.0.1      Up      0 1 FF      3      - R1-to-R6
Total 1 displayed, Up 1 , Down 0

```

```

Transit RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

Meaning Sample Output 1 from all routers shows that no RSVP sessions were successfully created, even though the LSP **R6-to-R1** is configured. Continue investigating the problem in [“Verify RSVP Neighbors” on page 1124](#).

In contrast to Sample Output 1 and to illustrate correct output, Sample Output 2 shows the output from the ingress, transit, and egress routers when the RSVP configuration is correct, and the LSP is traversing the network as configured. **R1** and **R6** both show an ingress and egress RSVP session, with the LSP **R1-to-R6**, and the reverse LSP **R6-to-R1**. Transit router **R3** shows two transit RSVP sessions.

Verify RSVP Neighbors

Purpose Display a list of RSVP neighbors that were learned dynamically when exchanging RSVP packets. Once a neighbor is learned, it is never removed from the list of RSVP neighbors unless the RSVP configuration is removed from the router.

Action To verify RSVP neighbors, enter the following command from the ingress, transit, and egress routers:

```
user@host> show rsvp neighbor
```

Sample Output 1

```

user@R1> show rsvp neighbor
RSVP neighbor: 1 learned
Address      Idle Up/Dn LastChange HelloInt HelloTx/Rx MsgRcvd
10.1.13.2    10  1/0    9:22      9    64/64    32

user@R3> show rsvp neighbor
RSVP neighbor: 2 learned
Address      Idle Up/Dn LastChange HelloInt HelloTx/Rx MsgRcvd
10.1.13.1    0   1/0    28:20     9    190/190   41
10.1.36.2    16:50 1/1    15:37     9    105/78   38

user@R6> show rsvp neighbor
RSVP neighbor: 1 learned
Address      Idle Up/Dn LastChange HelloInt HelloTx/Rx MsgRcvd
10.1.36.1    17:30 1/1    16:15     9    104/78   39

```

Sample Output 2

```

user@R3> show rsvp neighbor
RSVP neighbor: 2 learned
Address      Idle Up/Dn LastChange HelloInt HelloTx/Rx MsgRcvd
10.1.13.1    5   1/0    9:14      9    63/63    33
10.1.36.2    5   1/0    9:05      9    62/62    32

```

```

user@R6> show rsvp neighbor
RSVP neighbor: 1 learned
Address          Idle Up/Dn LastChange HelloInt HelloTx/Rx MsgRcvd
10.1.36.1         5   1/0      8:54         9    61/61    32

```

Meaning Sample Output 1 shows that **R1** and **R6** have one RSVP neighbor each, **R3**. However, the values in the **Up/Dn** field are different. **R1** has a value of **1/0** and **R6** has a value of **1/1**, indicating that **R1** is an active neighbor with **R3**, but **R6** is not. When the up count is one more than the down count, the neighbor is active; if the values are equal, the neighbor is down. The values for **R6** are equal, **1/1**, indicating that the neighbor **R3** is down.

Transit router **R3** knows about two neighbors, **R1** and **R6**. The **Up/Dn** field indicates that **R1** is an active neighbor and **R6** is down. At this point it is not possible to determine if the problem resides with **R3** or **R6**, because both neighbors are not active. Continue investigating the problem in “Verify RSVP Interfaces” on page 1125.

In contrast to Sample Output 1 and to illustrate correct output, Sample Output 2 shows the correct neighbor relationship between transit router **R3** and egress router **R6**. The **Up/Dn** field shows the up count to be one more than the down count, **1/0**, indicating that the neighbors are active.

Verify RSVP Interfaces

Purpose Display the status of each interface on which RSVP is enabled to determine where the configuration error occurred.

Action To verify the status of RSVP interfaces, enter the following command from the ingress, transit, and egress routers:

```
user@host> show rsvp interface
```

Sample Output 1

```

user@R1> show rsvp interface
RSVP interface: 3 active

```

Interface	State	Active resv	Subscription	Static BW	Available BW	Reserved BW	Highwater mark
so-0/0/0.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/1.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/2.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps

```

user@R3> show rsvp interface
RSVP interface: 3 active

```

Interface	State	Active resv	Subscription	Static BW	Available BW	Reserved BW	Highwater mark
so-0/0/0.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/1.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/2.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps

```
<<< Missing interface so-0/0/3.0
```

```
user@R6> show rsvp interface
RSVP interface: 4 active
```

Interface	State	Active resv	Subscr- ption	Static BW	Available BW	Reserved BW	Highwater mark
so-0/0/0.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/1.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/2.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/3.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps

Sample Output 2

```
user@R1> show rsvp interface
RSVP interface: 3 active
```

Interface	State	Active resv	Subscr- ption	Static BW	Available BW	Reserved BW	Highwater mark
so-0/0/0.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/1.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/2.0	Up	1	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps

```
user@R3> show rsvp interface
RSVP interface: 4 active
```

Interface	State	Active resv	Subscr- ption	Static BW	Available BW	Reserved BW	Highwater mark
so-0/0/0.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/1.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/2.0	Up	1	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/3.0	Up	1	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps

```
user@R6> show rsvp interface
RSVP interface: 4 active
```

Interface	State	Active resv	Subscr- ption	Static BW	Available BW	Reserved BW	Highwater mark
so-0/0/0.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/1.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/2.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/3.0	Up	1	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps

Meaning Sample Output 1 shows that even though each router has interfaces that are up and have RSVP active, there are no reservations (**Active resv**) on any of the routers. In this example, we would expect at least one reservation on the ingress and egress routers, and two reservations on the transit router.

In addition, interface **so-0/0/3** on transit router **R3** is not included in the configuration. The inclusion of this interface is critical to the success of the LSP.

In contrast to Sample Output 1 and to illustrate correct output, Sample Output 2 shows the relevant interfaces with active reservations.

Verify the RSVP Protocol Configuration

Purpose After you have checked RSVP sessions, interfaces, neighbors, and determined that there might be a configuration error, verify the RSVP protocol configuration.

Action To verify the RSVP configuration, enter the following command from the ingress, transit, and egress routers:

```
user@host> show configuration protocols rsvp
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show configuration protocols rsvp
interface so-0/0/0.0;
interface so-0/0/1.0;
interface so-0/0/2.0;
interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}

user@R3> show configuration protocols rsvp
interface so-0/0/0.0;
interface so-0/0/1.0;
interface so-0/0/2.0; <<< Missing interface so-0/0/3.0
interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}

user@R6> show configuration protocols rsvp
interface so-0/0/0.0;
interface so-0/0/1.0;
interface so-0/0/2.0;
interface so-0/0/3.0;
interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}
```

Meaning The sample output shows that **R3** has interface **so-0/0/3.0** missing from the RSVP protocol configuration. This interface is critical for the correct functioning of the LSP.

Take Appropriate Action

Problem **Description:** Depending on the error you encountered in your investigation, you must take the appropriate action to correct the problem. In this example, an interface is missing from the configuration of router R3.

Solution To correct the error in this example, follow these steps:

1. Include the missing interface in the configuration of transit router R3:

```
user@R3> edit
```

```
user@R3# edit protocols rsvp
[edit protocols rsvp]
user@R3# show
user@R3# set interface so-0/0/3.0
```

2. Verify and commit the configuration:

```
[edit protocols rsvp]
user@R3# show
user@R3# commit
```

Sample Output

```
user@R3> edit
Entering configuration mode

[edit]
user@R3# edit protocols rsvp

[edit protocols rsvp]
user@R3# show
interface so-0/0/0.0;
interface so-0/0/1.0;
interface so-0/0/2.0; <<< Missing interface so-0/0/3.0
interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}
[edit protocols rsvp]
user@R3# set interface so-0/0/3.0

[edit protocols rsvp]
user@R3# show
interface so-0/0/0.0;
interface so-0/0/1.0;
interface so-0/0/2.0;
interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}
interface so-0/0/3.0; <<< Interface now included in the configuration

[edit protocols rsvp]
user@R3# commit
commit complete
```

Meaning The sample output shows that the missing interface **so-0/0/3.0** on transit router **R3** is now correctly included at the **[edit protocols rsvp]** hierarchy level. This results in the possibility that the LSP might come up.

Verify the LSP Again

Purpose After taking the appropriate action to correct the error, the LSP needs to be checked again to confirm that the problem in the MPLS layer has been resolved.

Action To verify the LSP again, enter the following command on the ingress, transit, and egress routers:

```
user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Up,  ActiveRoute:1, LSPname: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (primary)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary                               State: Up
    Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

      10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
      5 Oct 27 15:28:57 Selected as active path
      4 Oct 27 15:28:57 Record Route: 10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
      3 Oct 27 15:28:57 Up
      2 Oct 27 15:28:44 10.1.13.2: No Route toward dest[35 times]
      1 Oct 27 15:05:56 Originate Call
    Created: Wed Oct 27 15:05:56 2004
  Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.1
  From: 10.0.0.6, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: R6-to-R1, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
  Time left: 136, Since: Wed Oct 27 15:29:20 2004
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 39092 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.13.2 (so-0/0/2.0) 6 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: localclient
  RESV rcvfrom: localclient
  Record route: 10.1.36.2 10.1.13.2 <self>
  Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

Sample Output 2

```
user@R3> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 2 sessions

10.0.0.1
```

```

From: 10.0.0.6, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 1
LSPname: R6-to-R1, LSPpath: Primary
Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 100672, Label out: 3
Time left: 152, Since: Wed Oct 27 15:16:39 2004
Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
Port number: sender 1 receiver 39092 protocol 0
PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 7 pkts
Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
PATH sentto: 10.1.13.1 (so-0/0/2.0) 7 pkts
RESV rcvfrom: 10.1.13.1 (so-0/0/2.0) 7 pkts
Explct route: 10.1.13.1
Record route: 10.1.36.2 <self> 10.1.13.1

10.0.0.6
From: 10.0.0.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 1
LSPname: R1-to-R6, LSPpath: Primary
Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 100656, Label out: 3
Time left: 129, Since: Wed Oct 27 14:53:14 2004
Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
Port number: sender 1 receiver 47977 protocol 0
PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.13.1 (so-0/0/2.0) 40 pkts
Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
PATH sentto: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 7 pkts
RESV rcvfrom: 10.1.36.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 7 pkts
Record route: 10.1.13.1 <self> 10.1.36.2
Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0

```

Sample Output 3

```

user@R6> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.1
  From: 10.0.0.6, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 1, LSPname: R6-to-R1
  ActivePath: (primary)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary State: Up
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 20)
    10.1.36.1 S 10.1.13.1 S
      Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

        10.1.36.1 10.1.13.1
        6 Oct 27 15:22:06 Selected as active path
        5 Oct 27 15:22:06 Record Route: 10.1.36.1 10.1.13.1
        4 Oct 27 15:22:06 Up
        3 Oct 27 15:22:06 Originate Call
        2 Oct 27 15:22:06 CSPF: computation result accepted
        1 Oct 27 15:21:36 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.1[50 times]
      Created: Wed Oct 27 14:57:45 2004
    Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0

```

```

LSPname: R1-to-R6, LSPpath: Primary
Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
Time left: 119, Since: Wed Oct 27 15:21:43 2004
Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
Port number: sender 1 receiver 47977 protocol 0
PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.36.1 (so-0/0/3.0) 7 pkts
Adspec: received MTU 1500
PATH sentto: localclient
RESV rcvfrom: localclient
Record route: 10.1.13.1 10.1.36.1 <self>
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

Meaning Sample Output 1 from ingress router **R1** shows that LSP **R1-to-R6** has an active route to **R6** and the state is up.

Sample Output 2 from transit router **R3** shows that there are two transit LSP sessions, one from **R1** to **R6** and the other from **R6** to **R1**. Both LSPs are up.

Sample Output 3 from egress router **R6** shows that the LSP is up and the active route is the primary route. The LSP is now traversing the network along the expected path, from **R1** through **R3** to **R6**, and the reverse LSP, from **R6** through **R3** to **R1**.

Checklist for Determining LSP Status

Purpose This checklist provides the steps and commands to verify the state of a label-switched path (LSP) in an MPLS network. The checklist includes links to more detailed information about the commands to verify the LSP and supporting protocols. [Table 27 on page 1141](#) provides commands for determining the LSP state.

Table 27: Checklist for Determining the LSP State

Tasks	Command or Action
“Determining LSP Status” on page 1300	
1. Check the Status of the LSP on page 1300	show mpls lsp
2. Display Extensive Status About the LSP on page 1301	show mpls lsp extensive
“Determining LSP Statistics” on page 1141	
	show rsvp session detail

Determining LSP Statistics

Purpose Display detailed information about RSVP objects to assist the diagnosis of an LSP problem.

Action To verify RSVP objects, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show rsvp session detail
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show rsvp session detail
Ingress RSVP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 1
  LSPname: R1-to-R6 , LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 100064
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: -, Label out: 100064
  Time left: -, Since: Tue Aug 17 12:22:52 2004
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 12 receiver 44251 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: localclient
  Adspec: sent MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: 10.1.13.2 (so-0/0/2.0) 182 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 10.1.13.2 (so-0/0/2.0) 159 pkts
  Explct route: 10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
  Record route: <self> 10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress RSVP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.1
  From: 10.0.0.6 , LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: R6-to-R1, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
  Time left: 135, Since: Tue Aug 17 12:23:14 2004
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 39024 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.15.2 (so-0/0/1.0) 158 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: localclient
  RESV rcvfrom: localclient
  Record route: 10.1.56.2 10.1.15.2 <self>
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Transit RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

Meaning The sample output shows that there is one ingress and one egress RSVP session. The ingress session has a source address of **10.0.0.1 (R1)**, and the session is up, with one active route. The LSP name is **R1-to-R6** and it is the primary path for the LSP.

The recovery label (**100064**) is sent by a graceful restart router to its neighbor to recover a forwarding state. It is probably the old label that the router advertised before it went down.

This session is using the fixed filter (**FF**) reservation style (**Resv style**). Since this is an ingress router, there is no inbound label. The outbound label (provided by the next downstream router) is **100064**.

The **Time Left** field provides the number of seconds remaining in the RSVP session, and the **Tspec** object provides information about the controlled load rate (**rate**) and maximum burst size (**peak**), an infinite value (**Infbps**) for the guaranteed delivery option, and the indication that packets smaller than 20 bytes are treated as 20 bytes, while packets larger than 1500 bytes are treated as 1500 bytes.

The port number is the IPv4 tunnel ID, while the sender/receiver port number is the LSP ID. The IPv4 tunnel ID is unique for the life of the LSP, while the sender/receiver LSP ID can change, for example, with an SE style reservation.

The **PATH rcvfrom** field includes the source of the path message. Since this is the ingress router, the local client originated the path message.

The **PATH sentto** field includes the path message destination (**10.1.13.2**) and outgoing interface (**so-0/0/2.0**). The **RESV rcvfrom** field includes both the source of the Resv message received (**10.1.13.2**) and the incoming interface (**so-0/0/2.0**).

The RSVP explicit route and the route record values are identical: **10.1.13.2** and **10.1.36.2**. In most cases, the explicit route and the record route values are identical. Differences indicate that some path rerouting has occurred, typically during Fast-Reroute.

The **Total** fields indicate the total number of ingress, egress, and transit RSVP sessions, with the total being equal to the sum of the up and down sessions. In this example, there is one ingress session, one egress session, and no transit RSVP sessions.

Checklist for Verifying LSP Use

Purpose This checklist provides the steps and commands to verify the use of the LSP in an MPLS network. The checklist includes links to more detailed information about verifying the LSP on the ingress and transit routers in the network.

This checklist describes how to verify the availability and valid use of a label-switched path (LSP) in your network.

Table 28: Checklist for Verifying LSP Use

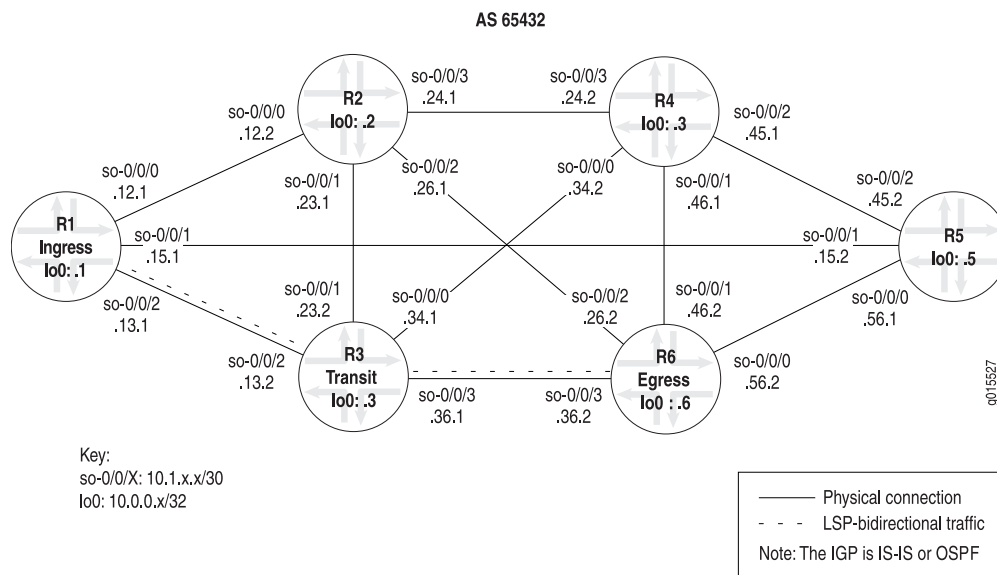
Tasks	Command or Action
“Verifying LSP Use in Your Network” on page 1144	
“Verifying an LSP on the Ingress Router” on page 1144	show route table inet.3
“Verifying an LSP on a Transit Router” on page 1146	show route table mpls.0

Table 28 on page 1143 provides commands for verifying LSP use.

Verifying LSP Use in Your Network

Purpose When you verify the valid use of an LSP on the ingress and transit routers in your network, you can determine if there is a problem with Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) in your network. [Figure 111 on page 1144](#) describes the example network used in this topic.

Figure 111: MPLS Topology for Verifying LSP Use



The MPLS network in [Figure 111 on page 1144](#) illustrates a router-only network with SONET interfaces that consist of the following components:

- A full-mesh interior Border Gateway Protocol (IBGP) topology, using AS 65432
- MPLS and Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) enabled on all routers
- A **send-statics** policy on routers R1 and R6 that allows a new route to be advertised into the network
- An LSP between routers R1 and R6

The network shown in [Figure 111 on page 1144](#) is a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) full-mesh network. Since route reflectors and confederations are not used to propagate BGP learned routes, each router must have a BGP session with every other router running BGP.

To verify LSP use in your network, follow these steps:

1. [Verifying an LSP on the Ingress Router on page 1144](#)
2. [Verifying an LSP on a Transit Router on page 1146](#)

Verifying an LSP on the Ingress Router

Purpose You can verify the availability of an LSP when it is up by examining the **inet.3** routing table on the ingress router. The **inet.3** routing table contains the host address of each LSP's

egress router. This routing table is used on ingress routers to route BGP packets to the destination egress router. BGP uses the **inet.3** routing table on the ingress router to help resolve next-hop addresses.

Action To verify an LSP on an ingress router, enter the following Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) operational mode command:

```
user@host> show route table inet.3
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show route table inet.3
inet.3: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.0.0.6/32          *[RSVP/7] 4w0d 22:40:57, metric 20
                    > via so-0/0/2.0, label-switched-path R1-to-R6
```

Meaning The sample output shows the **inet.3** routing table. By default, only BGP and MPLS virtual private networks (VPNs) can use the **inet.3** route table to resolve next-hop information. One destination is listed in the route table, **10.0.0.6**. This destination (**10.0.0.6**) is signaled by RSVP, and is the current active path, as indicated by the asterisk (*). The protocol preference for this route is **7**, and the metric associated with it is **20**. The label-switched path is **R1-to-R6**, through interface **so-0/0/2.0**, which is the physical next-hop transit interface.

Typically, the penultimate router in the LSP either pops the packet's label or changes the label to a value of 0. If the penultimate router pops the top label and an IPv4 packet is underneath, the egress router routes the IPv4 packet, consulting the IP routing table **inet.0** to determine how to forward the packet. If another type of label (such as one created by Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) tunneling or VPNs, but not IPv4) is underneath the top label, the egress router does not examine the **inet.0** routing table. Instead, it examines the **mpls.0** routing table for forwarding decisions.

If the penultimate router changes the packet's label to a value of 0, the egress router strips off the 0 label, indicating that an IPv4 packet follows. The packet is examined by the **inet.0** routing table for forwarding decisions.

When a transit or egress router receives an MPLS packet, information in the MPLS forwarding table is used to determine the next transit router in the LSP or whether this router is the egress router.

When BGP resolves a next-hop prefix, it examines both the **inet.0** and **inet.3** routing tables, seeking the next hop with the lowest preference; for example, RSVP preference 7 is preferred over OSPF preference 10. The RSVP signaled LSP is used to reach the BGP next hop. This is the default when the BGP next hop equals the LSP egress address. Once the BGP next hop is resolved through an LSP, the BGP traffic uses the LSP to forward BGP transit traffic.

Verifying an LSP on a Transit Router

Purpose You can verify the availability of an LSP when it is up by examining the **mpls.0** routing table on a transit router. MPLS maintains the **mpls.0** routing table, which contains a list of the next label-switched router in each LSP. This routing table is used on transit routers to route packets to the next router along an LSP.

Action To verify an LSP on a transit router, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show route table mpls.0
```

Sample Output

```
user@R3> show route table mpls.0
mpls.0: 5 destinations, 5 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

0                * [MPLS/0] 7w3d 22:20:56, metric 1
                  Receive
1                * [MPLS/0] 7w3d 22:20:56, metric 1
                  Receive
2                * [MPLS/0] 7w3d 22:20:56, metric 1
                  Receive
100064            * [RSVP/7] 2w1d 04:17:36, metric 1
                  > via so-0/0/3.0, label-switched-path R1-to-R6
100064 (S=0)      * [RSVP/7] 2w1d 04:17:36, metric 1
                  > via so-0/0/3.0, label-switched-path R1-to-R6
```

Meaning The sample output from transit router **R3** shows route entries in the form of MPLS label entries, indicating that there is only one active route, even though there are five active entries.

The first three MPLS labels are reserved MPLS labels defined in RFC 3032. Packets received with these label values are sent to the Routing Engine for processing. Label 0 is the IPv4 explicit null label. Label 1 is the MPLS equivalent of the IP Router Alert label and Label 2 is the IPv6 explicit null label.

The two entries with the **100064** label are for the same LSP, **R1-to-R6**. There are two entries because the stack values in the MPLS header may be different. The second entry, **100064 (S=0)**, indicates that the stack depth is not 1 and additional label values are included in the packet. In contrast, the first entry of **100064** has an inferred S=1 which indicates a stack depth of 1 and makes it the last label in the packet. The dual entry indicates that this is the penultimate router. For more information on MPLS label stacking, see RFC 3032, *MPLS Label Stack Encoding*.

The incoming label is the MPLS header of the MPLS packet, and is assigned by RSVP to the upstream neighbor. Juniper Networks routers dynamically assign labels for RSVP traffic-engineered LSPs in the range from 100,000 through 1,048,575.

The router assigns labels starting at label 100,000, in increments of 16. The sequence of label assignments is 100,000, 100,016, 100,032, 100,048, and so on. At the end of the assigned labels, the label numbers start over at 100001, incrementing in units of 16. Juniper Networks reserves labels for various purposes. [Table 29 on page 1147](#) lists the various label range allocations for incoming labels.

Table 29: MPLS Label Range Allocations

Incoming Label	Status
0 through 15	Reserved by IETF
16 through 1023	Reserved for static LSP assignment
1024 through 9999	Reserved for internal use (for example, CCC labels)
10,000 through 99,999	Reserved for static LSP assignment
100,000 through 1,048,575	Reserved for dynamic label assignment

Verifying an LSP on the Ingress Router

Purpose You can verify the availability of an LSP when it is up by examining the **inet.3** routing table on the ingress router. The **inet.3** routing table contains the host address of each LSP's egress router. This routing table is used on ingress routers to route BGP packets to the destination egress router. BGP uses the **inet.3** routing table on the ingress router to help resolve next-hop addresses.

Action To verify an LSP on an ingress router, enter the following Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) operational mode command:

```
user@host> show route table inet.3
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show route table inet.3
inet.3: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.0.0.6/32          *[RSVP/7] 4w0d 22:40:57, metric 20
                    > via so-0/0/2.0, label-switched-path R1-to-R6
```

Meaning The sample output shows the **inet.3** routing table. By default, only BGP and MPLS virtual private networks (VPNs) can use the **inet.3** route table to resolve next-hop information. One destination is listed in the route table, **10.0.0.6**. This destination (**10.0.0.6**) is signaled by RSVP, and is the current active path, as indicated by the asterisk (*). The protocol preference for this route is **7**, and the metric associated with it is **20**. The label-switched

path is **R1-to-R6**, through interface **so-0/0/2.0**, which is the physical next-hop transit interface.

Typically, the penultimate router in the LSP either pops the packet's label or changes the label to a value of 0. If the penultimate router pops the top label and an IPv4 packet is underneath, the egress router routes the IPv4 packet, consulting the IP routing table **inet.0** to determine how to forward the packet. If another type of label (such as one created by Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) tunneling or VPNs, but not IPv4) is underneath the top label, the egress router does not examine the **inet.0** routing table. Instead, it examines the **mpls.0** routing table for forwarding decisions.

If the penultimate router changes the packet's label to a value of 0, the egress router strips off the 0 label, indicating that an IPv4 packet follows. The packet is examined by the **inet.0** routing table for forwarding decisions.

When a transit or egress router receives an MPLS packet, information in the MPLS forwarding table is used to determine the next transit router in the LSP or whether this router is the egress router.

When BGP resolves a next-hop prefix, it examines both the **inet.0** and **inet.3** routing tables, seeking the next hop with the lowest preference; for example, RSVP preference 7 is preferred over OSPF preference 10. The RSVP signaled LSP is used to reach the BGP next hop. This is the default when the BGP next hop equals the LSP egress address. Once the BGP next hop is resolved through an LSP, the BGP traffic uses the LSP to forward BGP transit traffic.

Verifying an LSP on a Transit Router

Purpose You can verify the availability of an LSP when it is up by examining the **mpls.0** routing table on a transit router. MPLS maintains the **mpls.0** routing table, which contains a list of the next label-switched router in each LSP. This routing table is used on transit routers to route packets to the next router along an LSP.

Action To verify an LSP on a transit router, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show route table mpls.0
```

Sample Output

```
user@R3> show route table mpls.0
mpls.0: 5 destinations, 5 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

0                * [MPLS/0] 7w3d 22:20:56, metric 1
                  Receive
1                * [MPLS/0] 7w3d 22:20:56, metric 1
                  Receive
2                * [MPLS/0] 7w3d 22:20:56, metric 1
                  Receive
100064           * [RSVP/7] 2w1d 04:17:36, metric 1
                  > via so-0/0/3.0, label-switched-path R1-to-R6
```

```

100064 (S=0)          * [RSVP/7] 2w1d 04:17:36, metric 1
> via so-0/0/3.0, label-switched-path R1-to-R6

```

Meaning The sample output from transit router **R3** shows route entries in the form of MPLS label entries, indicating that there is only one active route, even though there are five active entries.

The first three MPLS labels are reserved MPLS labels defined in RFC 3032. Packets received with these label values are sent to the Routing Engine for processing. Label 0 is the IPv4 explicit null label. Label 1 is the MPLS equivalent of the IP Router Alert label and Label 2 is the IPv6 explicit null label.

The two entries with the **100064** label are for the same LSP, **R1-to-R6**. There are two entries because the stack values in the MPLS header may be different. The second entry, **100064 (S=0)**, indicates that the stack depth is not 1 and additional label values are included in the packet. In contrast, the first entry of **100064** has an inferred S=1 which indicates a stack depth of 1 and makes it the last label in the packet. The dual entry indicates that this is the penultimate router. For more information on MPLS label stacking, see RFC 3032, *MPLS Label Stack Encoding*.

The incoming label is the MPLS header of the MPLS packet, and is assigned by RSVP to the upstream neighbor. Juniper Networks routers dynamically assign labels for RSVP traffic-engineered LSPs in the range from 100,000 through 1,048,575.

The router assigns labels starting at label 100,000, in increments of 16. The sequence of label assignments is 100,000, 100,016, 100,032, 100,048, and so on. At the end of the assigned labels, the label numbers start over at 100001, incrementing in units of 16. Juniper Networks reserves labels for various purposes. [Table 29 on page 1147](#) lists the various label range allocations for incoming labels.

Table 30: MPLS Label Range Allocations

Incoming Label	Status
0 through 15	Reserved by IETF
16 through 1023	Reserved for static LSP assignment
1024 through 9999	Reserved for internal use (for example, CCC labels)
10,000 through 99,999	Reserved for static LSP assignment
100,000 through 1,048,575	Reserved for dynamic label assignment

Verify That Load Balancing Is Working

Purpose After configuring load balancing, check that traffic is load-balanced equally across paths. In this section, the command output reflects the load-balancing configuration of the

example network shown in [Figure 112 on page 1154](#). The **clear** commands are used to reset LSP and interface counters to zero so that the values reflect the operation of the load-balancing configuration.

Action To verify load balancing across interfaces and LSPs, use the following command on the ingress router:

```
user@host# show configuration
```

To verify load balancing across interfaces and LSPs, use the following commands on a transit router:

```
user@host# show route
user@host# show route forwarding-table
user@host# show mpls lsp statistics
user@host# monitor interface traffic
user@host# clear mpls lsp statistics
user@host# clear interface statistics
```

Sample Output

The following sample output is for the configuration on ingress router **R1**:

```
user@R1> show configuration | no-more
[...Output truncated...]
routing-options {
  [...Output truncated...]
  forwarding-table {
    export lbpp;
  }
}
[...Output truncated...]
policy-options {
  policy-statement lbpp {
    then {
      load-balance per-packet;
    }
  }
}
```

Meaning The sample output for the **show configuration** command on ingress router **R1** shows that load balancing is correctly configured with the **lbpp** policy statement. Also, the **lbpp** policy is exported into the forwarding table at the **[edit routing-options]** hierarchy level.

Sample Output The following sample output is from transit router R2:

```
user@R2> show route 192.168.0.1 terse

inet.0: 25 destinations, 27 routes (25 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
A Destination      P Prf  Metric 1   Metric 2   Next hop      AS path
* 192.168.0.1/32   0  10      3           so-0/0/1.0
                                >so-0/0/2.0

[...Output truncated...]
```

Meaning The sample output for the **show route** command issued on transit router **R2** shows the two equal-cost paths (**so-0/0/1** and **so-0/0/2**) through the network to the loopback address to **R0** (**192.168.0.1**). Even though the right angle bracket (>) usually indicates the active route, in this instance it does not, as shown in the following four sample outputs.

Sample Output The following sample output is from transit router R2:

```
user@R2> monitor interface traffic

R2                               Seconds: 65                               Time: 11:41:14

Interface  Link  Input packets      (pps)      Output packets      (pps)
so-0/0/0   Up    0                  (0)         0                  (0)
so-0/0/1   Up    126                (0)         164659             (2128)
so-0/0/2   Up    85219              (1004)      164598             (2128)
so-0/0/3   Up    0                  (0)         0                  (0)
fe-0/1/0   Up    328954             (4265)      85475              (1094)
fe-0/1/1   Up    0                  (0)         0                  (0)
fe-0/1/2   Up    0                  (0)         0                  (0)
fe-0/1/3   Up    0                  (0)         0                  (0)

[...Output truncated...]
```

Meaning The sample output for the **monitor interface traffic** command issued on transit router **R2** shows that output traffic is evenly distributed across the two interfaces **so-0/0/1** and **so-0/0/2**.

Sample Output The following sample output is from transit router R2:

```
user@R2> show mpls lsp statistics
Ingress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 5 sessions
To           From           State   Packets   Bytes   LSPname
192.168.0.1  192.168.1.1    Up      87997    17951388 lsp1
192.168.0.1  192.168.1.1    Up      87997    17951388 lsp2
192.168.0.1  192.168.1.1    Up      87997    17951388 lsp3
192.168.0.1  192.168.1.1    Up      87997    17951388 lsp4
192.168.6.1  192.168.0.1    Up        0          0 r0-r1
Total 5 displayed, Up 5, Down 0
```

Meaning The sample output for the **show mpls lsp statistics** command issued on transit router **R2** shows that output traffic is evenly distributed across the four LSPs configured on ingress router **R6**.

Sample Output The following sample output is from transit router R2:

```
user@R2> show route forwarding-table destination 10.0.90.14
Routing table: inet
Internet:
Destination      Type RtRef Next hop          Type Index NhRef Netif
10.0.90.12/30    user  0          ulst 262144 6
                  ucst 345 5 so-0/0/1.0
                  ucst 339 2 so-0/0/2.0
```

Meaning The sample output for the **show route forwarding-table destination** command issued on transit router **R2** shows **ulst** in the **Type** field, which indicates that load balancing is working. The two unicast (**ucst**) entries in the **Type** field are the two next hops for the LSPs.

Sample Output The following sample output is from transit router R2:

```
user@R2> show route forwarding-table | find mpls
Routing table: mpls
MPLS:
Destination      Type RtRef Next hop      Type Index NhRef Netif
default          perm  0
0                user  0              recv  37   3
1                user  0              recv  37   3
2                user  0              recv  37   3
100112           user  0              Swap 100032 so-0/0/1.0
100128           user  0              Swap 100048 so-0/0/1.0
100144           user  0 10.0.12.13      Swap 100096 fe-0/1/0.0
100160           user  0              Swap 100112 so-0/0/2.0
100176           user  0              Swap 100128 so-0/0/2.0
```

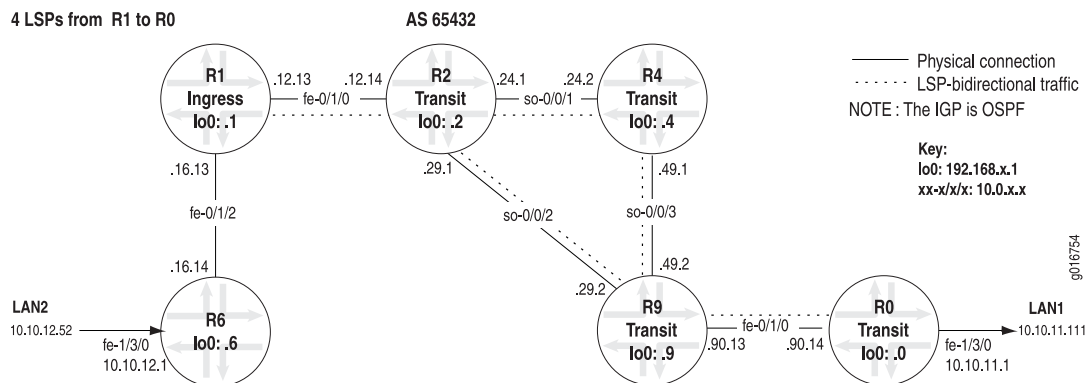
Meaning The sample output for the `show route forwarding-table | find mpls` command issued on transit router R2 shows the MPLS routing table that contains the labels received and used by this router to forward packets to the next-hop router. This routing table is used mostly on transit routers to route packets to the next router along an LSP. The first three labels in the **Destination** column (Label 0, Label 1, and Label 2) are automatically entered by MPLS when the protocol is enabled. These labels are reserved MPLS labels defined in RFC 3032. Label 0 is the IPv4 explicit null label. Label 1 is the MPLS equivalent of the IP Router Alert label, and Label 2 is the IPv6 explicit null label.

The remaining five labels in the **Destination** column are nonreserved labels that the router uses to forward traffic, and the last column **Netif**, shows the interfaces used to send the labeled traffic. For nonreserved labels, the second **Type** column shows the operation performed on matching packets. In this example, all non-reserved packets are swapped for outgoing packet labels. For example, packets with the label **100112** have their label swapped for **100032** before they are pushed out of interface **so-0/0/1.0**.

Example: Load-Balanced MPLS Network

When you configure several RSVP LSPs to the same egress router, the LSP with the lowest metric is selected and carries all traffic. If all of the LSPs have the same metric, one of the LSPs is selected at random and all traffic is forwarded over it. To distribute traffic equally across all LSPs, you can configure load balancing on the ingress or transit routers, depending on the type of load balancing configured.

Figure 112 on page 1154 illustrates an MPLS network with four LSPs configured to the same egress router (**RO**). Load balancing is configured on ingress router **R1**. The example network uses Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) as the interior gateway protocol (IGP) with OSPF area **0.0.0.0**. An IGP is required for the Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) LSP, which is the default for the Junos OS. In addition, the example network uses a policy to create BGP traffic.

Figure 112: Load-Balancing Network Topology

The network shown in [Figure 112 on page 1154](#) consists of the following components:

- A full-mesh interior BGP (IBGP) topology, using AS 65432
- MPLS and RSVP enabled on all routers
- A send-statics policy on routers **R1** and **R0** that allows a new route to be advertised into the network
- Four unidirectional LSPs between **R1** and **R0**, and one reverse direction LSP between **R0** and **R1**, which allows for bidirectional traffic
- Load balancing configured on ingress router **R1**

The network shown in [Figure 112 on page 1154](#) is a BGP full-mesh network. Since route reflectors and confederations are not used to propagate BGP learned routes, each router must have a BGP session with every other router running BGP.

For complete configurations for all routers in the example MPLS network, see [“Router Configurations for the Load-Balanced MPLS Network” on page 1154](#).

For a description of the situation before and after load balancing is configured in the network to use all four LSPs to forward traffic, see [“Traffic Flows Before Load Balancing” on page 1165](#).

Router Configurations for the Load-Balanced MPLS Network

Purpose The configurations in this topic are for the six routers in the example network illustrated in [Figure 112 on page 1154](#).

Action To display the configuration of a router, use the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show configuration | no-more
```

Sample Output 1 The following configuration output is for edge router R6.

```

user@R6> show configuration | no-more
[...Output truncated...]
interfaces {
  fe-0/1/2 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.0.16.14/30;
      }
      family mpls; #MPLS enabled on relevant interfaces
    }
  }
  fe-1/3/0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.10.12.1/24;
      }
    }
  }
  fxp0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.70.148/21;
      }
    }
  }
  lo0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.6.1/32;
      }
    }
  }
}
routing-options {
  static {
[...Output truncated...]
    router-id 192.168.6.1; #Manually configured RID
    autonomous-system 65432; #Full mesh IBGP
  }
}
protocols {
  rsvp {
    interface fe-0/1/2.0;
    interface fxp0.0 {
      disable;
    }
  }
  mpls {
    interface fe-0/1/2.0;
    interface fxp0.0 {
      disable;
    }
  }
  bgp {
    group internal {
      type internal;
      local-address 192.168.6.1;
      neighbor 192.168.1.1;
    }
  }
}

```

```

        neighbor 192.168.2.1;
        neighbor 192.168.4.1;
        neighbor 192.168.9.1;
        neighbor 192.168.0.1;
    }
}
ospf { #IGP enabled
    traffic-engineering;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface fe-0/1/2.0;
        interface fe-1/3/0.0;
        interface lo0.0 {
            passive; #Ensures protocols do not run over this interface
        }
    }
}
}
}

```

Sample Output 2 The following configuration output is for ingress router **R1**.

```

user@R1> show configuration | no-more
[...Output truncated...]
interfaces {
    fe-0/1/0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 10.0.12.13/30;
            }
            family mpls; #MPLS enabled on relevant interfaces
        }
    }
    fe-0/1/2 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 10.0.16.13/30;
            }
            family mpls;
        }
    }
    fxp0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 192.168.70.143/21;
            }
        }
    }
    lo0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 192.168.1.1/32;
            }
        }
    }
}
routing-options {
    static {
        [...Output truncated...]
        route 100.100.1.0/24 reject; #Static route for send-statics policy
    }
}

```

```

}
  router-id 192.168.1.1; #Manually configured RID
  autonomous-system 65432; #Full mesh IBGP
  forwarding-table {
    export lbpp; #Routes exported to forwarding table
  }
}
protocols {
  rsvp {
    interface fe-0/1/0.0;
    interface fe-0/1/2.0;
    interface fxp0.0 {
      disable;
    }
  }
  mpls {
    label-switched-path lsp 1 { #First LSP
      to 192.168.0.1; # Destination of the LSP
      install 10.0.90.14/32 active; # The prefix is installed in the
      primary via-r4; # inet.0 routing table
    }
    label-switched-path lsp2 {
      to 192.168.0.1;
      install 10.0.90.14/32 active;
      primary via-r2;
    }
    label-switched-path lsp3 {
      to 192.168.0.1;
      install 10.0.90.14/32 active;
      primary via-r2;
    }
    label-switched-path lsp4 {
      to 192.168.0.1;
      install 10.0.90.14/32 active;
      primary via-r4;
    }
    path via-r2 { #Primary path to spread traffic across interfaces
      10.0.29.2 loose;
    }
    path via-r4 {
      10.0.24.2 loose;
    }
    interface fe-0/1/0.0;
    interface fe-0/1/2.0;
    interface fxp0.0 {
      disable;
    }
  }
}
bgp {
  export send-statics; #Allows advertising of a new route
  group internal {
    type internal;
    local-address 192.168.1.1;
    neighbor 192.168.2.1;
    neighbor 192.168.4.1;
    neighbor 192.168.9.1;
    neighbor 192.168.6.1;
    neighbor 192.168.0.1;
  }
}
ospf { #IGP enabled

```

```

        traffic-engineering;
        area 0.0.0.0 {
            interface fe-0/1/0.0;
            interface fe-0/1/2.0;
            interface lo0.0 {
                passive; #Ensures protocols do not run over this interface
            }
        }
    }
}
policy-options { #Load balancing policy
    policy-statement lbpp {
        then {
            load-balance per-packet;
        }
    }
    policy-statement send-statics { #Static route policy
        term statics {
            from {
                route-filter 100.100.1.0/24 exact;
            }
            then accept;
        }
    }
}
}

```

Sample Output 3 The following configuration output is for transit router R2.

```

user@R2> show configuration | no-more
[...Output truncated...]
interfaces {
    so-0/0/1 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 10.0.24.1/30;
            }
            family mpls; #MPLS enabled on relevant interfaces
        }
    }
    so-0/0/2 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 10.0.29.1/30;
            }
            family mpls;
        }
    }
    fe-0/1/0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 10.0.12.14/30;
            }
            family mpls;
        }
    }
    fxp0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {

```

```

        address 192.168.70.144/21;
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.2.1/32;
        }
    }
}
routing-options {
    static {
        [...Output truncated...]
        router-id 192.168.2.1; #Manually configured RID
        autonomous-system 65432; #Full mesh IBGP
    }
}
protocols {
    rsvp {
        interface so-0/0/1.0;
        interface fe-0/1/0.0;
        interface so-0/0/2.0;
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
    }
    mpls {
        interface fe-0/1/0.0;
        interface so-0/0/1.0;
        interface so-0/0/2.0;
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
    }
    bgp {
        group internal {
            type internal;
            local-address 192.168.2.1;
            neighbor 192.168.1.1;
            neighbor 192.168.4.1;
            neighbor 192.168.9.1;
            neighbor 192.168.6.1;
            neighbor 192.168.0.1;
        }
    }
    ospf { #IGP enabled
        traffic-engineering;
        area 0.0.0.0 {
            interface fe-0/1/0.0;
            interface so-0/0/1.0;
            interface so-0/0/2.0;
            interface lo0.0 {
                passive; #Ensures protocols do not run over this interface
            }
        }
    }
}
}

```

Sample Output 4 The following configuration output is for transit router **R4**.

```

user@R4> show configuration | no-more
[...Output truncated...]
interfaces {
  so-0/0/1 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.0.24.2/30;
      }
      family mpls; # MPLS enabled on relevant interfaces
    }
  }
  so-0/0/3 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.0.49.1/30;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  fxp0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.70.146/21;
      }
    }
  }
  lo0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.4.1/32;
      }
    }
  }
}
routing-options {
  static {
    [...Output truncated...]
    router-id 192.168.4.1; #Manually configured RID
    autonomous-system 65432; #Full mesh IBGP
  }
}
protocols {
  rsvp {
    interface so-0/0/1.0;
    interface so-0/0/3.0;
    interface fxp0.0 {
      disable;
    }
  }
  mpls {
    interface so-0/0/1.0;
    interface so-0/0/3.0;
    interface fxp0.0 {
      disable;
    }
  }
  bgp {
    group internal {
      type internal;
      local-address 192.168.4.1;
    }
  }
}

```

```

        neighbor 192.168.1.1;
        neighbor 192.168.2.1;
        neighbor 192.168.9.1;
        neighbor 192.168.6.1;
        neighbor 192.168.0.1;
    }
}
ospf { #IGP enabled
    traffic-engineering;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface so-0/0/1.0;
        interface so-0/0/3.0;
        interface lo0.0 {
            passive; #Ensures protocols do not run over this interface
        }
    }
}
}

```

Sample Output 5 The following configuration output is for transit router R9.

```

user@R9> show configuration | no-more
[...Output truncated...]
interfaces {
    so-0/0/2 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 10.0.29.2/30;
            }
            family mpls; #MPLS enabled on relevant interfaces
        }
    }
    so-0/0/3 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 10.0.49.2/30;
            }
            family mpls;
        }
    }
    fe-0/1/0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 10.0.90.13/30;
            }
            family mpls;
        }
    }
    fxp0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 192.168.69.206/21;
            }
        }
    }
    lo0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {

```

```

        address 192.168.9.1/32;
    }
}
}
routing-options {
    static {
        [...Output truncated...]
        router-id 192.168.9.1; #Manually configured RID
        autonomous-system 65432; #Full mesh IBGP
    }
}
protocols {
    rsvp {
        interface so-0/0/2.0;
        interface so-0/0/3.0;
        interface fe-0/1/0.0;
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
    }
    mpls {
        interface so-0/0/2.0;
        interface so-0/0/3.0;
        interface fe-0/1/0.0;
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
    }
    bgp {
        group internal {
            type internal;
            local-address 192.168.9.1;
            neighbor 192.168.1.1;
            neighbor 192.168.2.1;
            neighbor 192.168.4.1;
            neighbor 192.168.0.1;
            neighbor 192.168.6.1;
        }
    }
    ospf { #IGP enabled
        traffic-engineering;
        area 0.0.0.0 {
            interface so-0/0/2.0;
            interface so-0/0/3.0;
            interface fe-0/1/0.0;
            interface lo0.0 {
                passive; #Ensures protocols do not run over this interface
            }
        }
    }
}
}

```

Sample Output 6 The following configuration output is for egress router R0.

```

user@R0> show configuration | no-more
[...Output truncated...]
interfaces {
    fe-0/1/0 {

```

```

    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.0.90.14/30;
        }
        family mpls; #MPLS enabled on relevant interfaces
    }
}
fe-1/3/0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.10.11.1/24;
        }
    }
}
fxp0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.69.207/21;
        }
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.0.1/32;
        }
    }
}
}
routing-options {
    static {
        [...Output truncated...]
        route 100.100.10.0/24 reject; #Static route for send-statics policy
    }
    router-id 192.168.0.1; #Manually configured RID
    autonomous-system 65432; #Full mesh IBGP
}
protocols {
    rsvp {
        interface fe-0/1/0.0;
        interface fe-1/3/0.0;
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
    }
}
mpls {
    label-switched-path r0-r6 {
        to 192.168.6.1;
    }
    interface fe-0/1/0.0;
    interface fe-1/3/0.0;
    interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
    }
}
bgp {
    group internal {
        type internal;
        local-address 192.168.0.1;
        export send-statics; #Allows advertising of a new route
        neighbor 192.168.9.1;
        neighbor 192.168.6.1;
    }
}

```

```

        neighbor 192.168.1.1;
        neighbor 192.168.2.1;
        neighbor 192.168.4.1;
    }
}
ospf { #IGP enabled
    traffic-engineering;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface fe-0/1/0.0;
        interface fe-1/3/0.0;
        interface lo0.0 {
            passive; #Ensures protocols do not run over this interface
        }
    }
}
}
policy-options {
    policy-statement send-statics {
        term statics {
            from {
                route-filter 100.100.10.0/24 exact;
            }
            then accept;
        }
    }
}
}

```

Meaning Sample Outputs 1 through 6 show the base interfaces, routing options, protocols, and policy options configurations for all six routers in the example network illustrated in [Figure 112 on page 1154](#).

All routers in the network have MPLS, RSVP, and BGP enabled. OSPF is configured as the IGP, and relevant interfaces have basic IP information and MPLS support.

In addition, all routers have the router ID (RID) configured manually at the **[edit routing-options]** hierarchy level to avoid duplicate RID problems. The **passive** statement is included in the OSPF configuration to ensure that protocols are not run over the loopback (**lo0**) interface and that the loopback (**lo0**) interface is advertised correctly throughout the network.

Sample Outputs 1, 3, 4, and 5 for **R6**, **R2**, **R4**, and **R9** show the base configuration for transit label-switched routers. The base configuration includes all interfaces enabled for MPLS, the RID manually configured, and the relevant protocols (RSVP, MPLS, BGP, and OSPF).

Sample Output 2 from ingress router **R1** shows the base configuration plus four LSPs (**lsp1** through **lsp4**) configured to **R0**. The four LSPs are configured with different primary paths that specify a loose hop through **R4** for **lsp1** and **lsp4**, and through **R2** for **lsp2** and **lsp3**.

To create traffic, **R1** has a static route (**100.100.1.0/24**) configured at the **[edit routing-options static route]** hierarchy level. The prefix is included in the send-statics policy at the **[edit policy-options send statics]** hierarchy level so the routes can become BGP routes.

In addition, on the ingress router **R1**, load balancing is configured using the **per-packet** option, and the policy is exported at the **[edit routing-options forwarding-table]** hierarchy level.

Sample Output 6 from egress router **R0** shows one LSP (**r0-r6**) to **R6** used to create bidirectional traffic. OSPF requires bidirectional LSP reachability before it will advertise the LSP into the IGP. Although the LSP is advertised into the IGP, no hello messages or routing updates occur over the LSP—only user traffic is sent over the LSP. The router uses its local copy of the IGP database to verify bidirectional reachability.

In addition, **R0** has a static route (**100.100.10.0/24**) configured at the **[edit routing-options static route]** hierarchy level. The prefix is included in the send-statics policy at the **[edit policy-options send statics]** hierarchy level so the routes can become BGP routes.

Traffic Flows Before Load Balancing

Purpose The following sample output illustrates the details to look for when you issue different **show** commands to check if traffic is balanced. The following output is before load balancing is configured and is taken from transit router **R2** in the network shown in [Figure 112 on page 1154](#).

Action To check the distribution of traffic across interfaces and LSPs, use the following CLI operational mode commands:

```
user@host> show route | find mpls
user@host> monitor interface traffic
user@host> show mpls lsp statistics
```

Sample Output 1 user@R2> show route | find mpls

```

mpls.0: 8 destinations, 8 routes (8 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

0                *[MPLS/0] 1d 00:12:08, metric 1
                  Receive
1                *[MPLS/0] 1d 00:12:08, metric 1
                  Receive
2                *[MPLS/0] 1d 00:12:08, metric 1
                  Receive
100112           *[RSVP/7] 13:10:36, metric 1
                  > via so-0/0/1.0, label-switched-path lsp1
100128           *[RSVP/7] 13:01:08, metric 1
                  > via so-0/0/1.0, label-switched-path lsp4
100144           *[RSVP/7] 00:26:49, metric 1
                  > to 10.0.12.13 via fe-0/1/0.0, label-switched-path r0-r6
100160           *[RSVP/7] 00:23:25, metric 1
                  > via so-0/0/2.0, label-switched-path lsp2
100176           *[RSVP/7] 00:23:25, metric 1
                  > via so-0/0/2.0, label-switched-path lsp3

```

Sample Output 2 user@R2> monitor interface traffic

```

R2                               Seconds: 89                Time: 14:33:09

Interface    Link    Input packets      (pps)    Output packets      (pps)
so-0/0/0     Up      0                  (0)      0                  (0)
so-0/0/1     Up      90 (1)  91 (1)          (0)
so-0/0/2     Up      118 (1) 100122 (0)
so-0/0/3     Up      0                  (0)      0                  (0)
fe-0/1/0     Up      100119            (0)      115                (0)
fe-0/1/1     Up      0                  (0)      0                  (0)
fe-0/1/2     Up      0                  (0)      0                  (0)
fe-0/1/3     Up      0                  (0)      0                  (0)
[...Output truncated...]

```

Sample Output 3 user@R2> show mpls lsp statistics

```

Ingress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 5 sessions
To           From           State    Packets      Bytes LSPname
192.168.0.1  192.168.6.1    Up       0            0  lsp2
192.168.0.1  192.168.6.1    Up  112026  22853304  lsp1
192.168.0.1  192.168.6.1    Up       0            0  lsp3
192.168.0.1  192.168.6.1    Up       0            0  lsp4
192.168.6.1  192.168.0.1    Up       0            0  r0-r6
Total 5 displayed, Up 5, Down 0

```

Meaning Sample Outputs 1 through 3 from transit router **R2** show that traffic is not balanced across LSPs or interfaces.

Sample Output 1 for the **show route** command shows that all LSPs have the same metric (1) to the destination, even though they are traversing different interfaces. **lsp1** and **lsp4** are using **so-0/0/1**, while **lsp2** and **lsp3** are using **so-0/0/2**.

Sample Output 2 for the **monitor interface traffic** command shows that traffic is not evenly balanced across interfaces **so-0/0/1** and **so-0/0/2**. Almost all traffic is going out **so-0/0/2**.

Sample Output 3 for the **show mpls lsp statistics** command shows that traffic across LSPs is not balanced. All traffic is going over **lsp1**.

Related Topics For additional information about MPLS fast reroute and MPLS protection methods, see the following:

- *Junos Feature Guide*
- *Junos MPLS Applications Configuration Guide*
- Semeria, Chuck. *RSVP Signaling Extensions for MPLS Traffic Engineering*. White paper. 2002
- Semeria, Chuck. *IP Dependability: Network Link and Node Protection*. White paper. 2002
- RFC 4090, *Fast Reroute Extensions to RSVP-TE for LSP Tunnels*

The Junos OS uses the load-balancing function across different protocols and features. For information about other types of load balancing, see the following:

- Option: Optimizing VPLS Traffic Flows, *Junos Feature Guide*
- Protocol-Independent Load Balancing for Layer 3 VPNs, *Junos VPNs Configuration Guide*
- Load Balancing Among Multiple Monitoring Interfaces, *Junos Services Interfaces Configuration Guide*

Verify the Operation of Uneven Bandwidth Load Balancing

Purpose When a router is performing unequal-cost load balancing between LSPs paths, the **show route detail** command displays a balance field associated with each next hop being used.

Action To verify that an RSVP LSP is unevenly load-balanced, use the following Junos OS CLI operational mode commands:

```
user@host> show route protocol rsvp detail
user@host> show mpls lsp statistics
```

Sample Output

```

user@R1> show route protocol rsvp detail

inet.0: 25 destinations, 25 routes (25 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
10.0.90.14/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  State: <FlashAll>
    *RSVP Preference: 7
      Next-hop reference count: 7
      Next hop: 10.0.12.14 via fe-0/1/0.0 weight 0x1 balance 10%
        Label-switched-path lsp1
        Label operation: Push 100768
      Next hop: 10.0.12.14 via fe-0/1/0.0 weight 0x1 balance 20%
        Label-switched-path lsp2
        Label operation: Push 100736
      Next hop: 10.0.12.14 via fe-0/1/0.0 weight 0x1 balance 30%,
selected
        Label-switched-path lsp3
        Label operation: Push 100752
      Next hop: 10.0.12.14 via fe-0/1/0.0 weight 0x1 balance 40%
        Label-switched-path lsp4
        Label operation: Push 100784
      State: <Active Int>
      Local AS: 65432
      Age: 8:03 Metric: 4
      Task: RSVP
      Announcement bits (2): 0-KRT 4-Resolve tree 1
      AS path: I
inet.3: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
192.168.0.1/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  State: <FlashAll>
    *RSVP Preference: 7
      Next-hop reference count: 7
      Next hop: 10.0.12.14 via fe-0/1/0.0 weight 0x1 balance 10%
        Label-switched-path lsp1
        Label operation: Push 100768
      Next hop: 10.0.12.14 via fe-0/1/0.0 weight 0x1 balance 20%
        Label-switched-path lsp2
        Label operation: Push 100736
      Next hop: 10.0.12.14 via fe-0/1/0.0 weight 0x1 balance 30%
        Label-switched-path lsp3
        Label operation: Push 100752
      Next hop: 10.0.12.14 via fe-0/1/0.0 weight 0x1 balance 40%,
selected
        Label-switched-path lsp4
        Label operation: Push 100784
      State: <Active Int>
      Local AS: 65432
      Age: 8:03 Metric: 4
      Task: RSVP
      Announcement bits (1): 1-Resolve tree 1
      AS path: I

user@R1> show mpls lsp statistics
Ingress LSP: 4 sessions

```

To	From	State	Packets	Bytes	LSPname
192.168.0.1	192.168.1.1	Up	10067	845628	lsp1
192.168.0.1	192.168.1.1	Up	20026	1682184	lsp2
192.168.0.1	192.168.1.1	Up	29796	2502864	lsp3
192.168.0.1	192.168.1.1	Up	40111	3369324	lsp4

Total 4 displayed, Up 4, Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

To	From	State	Packets	Bytes	LSPname
192.168.1.1	192.168.0.1	Up	NA	NA	r0-r1

Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions

Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Meaning The sample output from ingress router **R1** shows that traffic is distributed according to the LSP bandwidth configuration, as indicated by the **Balance: xx%** field. For example, **lsp1** has 10 Mbps of bandwidth configured, as reflected in the **Balance: 10%** field.

Checklist for Collecting Crash Data

Problem **Description:** [Table 31 on page 1169](#) provides links commands for collection crash data.

Table 31: Checklist for Collecting Crash Data

Tasks	Command or Action
“Understand Crash Data Collection” on page 1170	
“Collect Crash Data for a Routing Engine Kernel” on page 1171	
1. Check the Routing Engine Core Files on page 1171	<code>file list detail /var/crash</code>
2. Clear the NVRAM Contents on page 1189	
a. List the Core Files on page 1172	<pre>start shell su root password cd /var/crash ls -l</pre>
b. Compress the vmcore File on page 1173	<pre>gzip vmcore.number</pre> <p>To unzip the vmcore file:</p> <pre>gzip -d vmcore.number.gz</pre>
c. Log Software Version Information on page 1176	<code>show version</code>
d. Open a Case with JTAC on page 1174	Send an e-mail to support@juniper.net .
“Collect Crash Data for Routing Engine Daemons” on page 1177	
1. Check for Daemon Core Files on page 1178	<code>file list detail /var/tmp</code>
2. Collect and Send Routing Engine Crash Data to JTAC on page 1181	

Table 31: Checklist for Collecting Crash Data (*continued*)

Tasks	Command or Action
a. List the Daemon Core Files on page 1179	<pre>start shell su root password cd /var/tmp ls -l</pre>
b. Compress the Daemon Core Files on page 1180	<code>gzip daemon-executable-name.core.number</code>
c. Log Software Version Information on page 1176	<code>show version</code>
d. Open a Case with JTAC on page 1174	Send an e-mail to support@juniper.net .
"Collect Crash Data for the Packet Forwarding Engine Microkernel" on page 1184	
1. Display the Crash Stack Traceback and Registration Information on page 1185	<pre>start shell su root password vty component-executable-name show nvram show syslog messages</pre>
2. Clear the NVRAM Contents on page 1189	<pre>start shell su root password vty component-executable-name clear nvram</pre>
3. Check Packet Forwarding Engine Microkernel Core Files on page 1189	<code>file list detail /var/crash</code>
4. Collect and Send Routing Engine Crash Data to JTAC on page 1181	
a. List the Core Files Generated by the Crash on page 1190	<pre>start shell su root password cd /var/crash ls -l</pre>
b. Compress the Core Files on page 1190	<code>gzip filename</code>
c. Log Software Version Information on page 1176	<code>show version</code>
d. Open a Case with JTAC on page 1174	Send an e-mail to support@juniper.net .

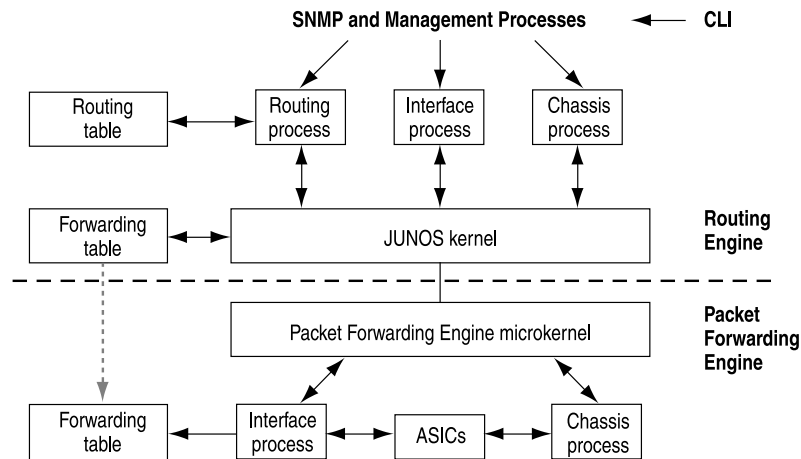
Understand Crash Data Collection

A crash can occur in one of three areas in the Junos OS architecture (see Figure 113 on page 1171):

- Routing Engine kernel
- Routing Engine daemons (processes)
- Packet Forwarding Engine microkernel

Figure 113: Three Areas Where a Software Crash Can Occur

Software Architecture



Collect Crash Data for a Routing Engine Kernel

Purpose When a Routing Engine kernel crashes, the Routing Engine automatically reboots. By default, the Juniper Networks router does not attempt to dump a core if the Routing Engine kernel crashes. As a result, there is no crash data on the router to help investigate the crash. In addition, the system log messages are similar to those generated when the router is powered down and restarted, so you cannot tell if the Routing Engine restart was caused by a kernel crash or a normal power restart.

To collect crash data for a Routing Engine kernel crash, follow these steps:

1. [Check the Routing Engine Core Files on page 1171](#)
2. [List the Core Files on page 1172](#)
3. [Compress the vmcore File on page 1173](#)
4. [Log Software Version Information on page 1173](#)
5. [Open a Case with JTAC on page 1174](#)

Check the Routing Engine Core Files

Purpose If you observe disruption to the Routing Engine kernel, check the `/var/crash` directory for any core files created around the time of the crash.

Action To check the `/var/crash` directory, use the following Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) operational mode command:

```
user@host> file list detail /var/crash
```

Sample Output

```
user@host> file list detail /var/crash
total 1577912
drwxr-x---  2 root  wheel           512 Sep  9 11:59 ./
drwxr-xr-x 22 root  wheel           512 Oct 29 2001 ../
-rw-r--r--  1 root  wheel              2 Jul 20 01:11 bounds
-rw-r--r--  1 root  wheel      2166913 Jul 20 01:11 kernel.0
-rw-r--r--  1 root  wheel              5 Feb 15 2002 minfree
-rw-----  1 root  wheel    805306368 Jul 20 01:11 vmcore.0
```

Meaning The sample output lists the contents of the `/var/crash/` directory. Check the date and timestamp for any kernel core files created around the time of the crash. In the example above, two core files are listed: `kernel.0` and `vmcore.0`.

List the Core Files

Purpose To list the core files, follow these steps:

Action 1. Exit from the CLI environment and create a UNIX-level shell by entering the **start shell** command:

```
user@host> start shell
```

2. Type **su** and the root password when prompted. You are now in the shell and the prompt is % instead of >, for example:

```
% su
Password: ****
```

3. Change the directory to `/var/crash` and type **ls -l**, for example:

```
root@host% cd /var/crash
root@host% ls -l
```

4. Look for any core files created around the time of the crash.

Sample Output

```
user@host> start shell
% su
Password: ****
root@host% cd /var/crash
root@host% ls -l
total 1577908
-rw-r--r--  1 root  wheel              2 Jul 20 01:11 bounds
-rw-r--r--  1 root  wheel      2166913 Jul 20 01:11 kernel.0
-rw-r--r--  1 root  wheel              5 Feb 15 2002 minfree
-rw-----  1 root  wheel    805306368 Jul 20 01:11 vmcore.0
```

Meaning The sample output lists the contents of the `/var/crash` directory and shows the current core files `kernel.0` and `vmcore.0`.

Compress the vmcore File

Purpose The gzip compression utility is used to compress files. Compress the **vmcore** file if it is larger than 50 MB. Files created using the **gzip** command end with the file extension **.gz**.



NOTE: Use lowercase for the **gzip** command when you are in the shell.

Action To compress the **vmcore** file with gzip, use the following command from the shell:

```
root@host% gzip vmcore .number
```

To unzip the **vmcore** file with gzip, use the following command from the shell:

```
root@host% gzip -d vmcore .number.gz
```

Meaning The contents of the **vmcore** file are compressed into a single compressed file named **vmcore.number.gz**. The **gzip** command preserves the mode, ownership, and timestamps of files when compressing or decompressing them.

Log Software Version Information

Purpose To log the Junos OS version information.

Action To log the Junos OS version information, use the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show version
```

Sample Output user@host> show version
Hostname: host
Model: m10
JUNOS Base OS boot [5.0R5]
JUNOS Base OS Software Suite [5.0R5]
JUNOS Kernel Software Suite [5.0R5]
JUNOS Routing Software Suite [5.0R5]
JUNOS Packet Forwarding Engine Support [5.0R5]
JUNOS Crypto Software Suite [5.0R5]
JUNOS Online Documentation [5.0R5]
KERNEL 5.0R5 #0 built by builder on 2002-03-02 05:10:28 UTC
MGD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:45:32 UTC
CLI release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:44:22 UTC
CHASSISD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:43:37 UTC
DCD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:42:47 UTC
RPD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:46:17 UTC
SNMPD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:52:26 UTC
MIB2D release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:45:37 UTC
APSD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:43:31 UTC
VRRPD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:52:34 UTC
ALARMD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:43:24 UTC
PFED release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:46:06 UTC
CRAFTD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:44:30 UTC
SAMPLED release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:52:20 UTC
ILMID release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:45:21 UTC
BPRELAYD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:42:41 UTC
RMOPD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:46:11 UTC
jkernel-dd release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:41:07 UTC
jroute-dd release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:41:21 UTC
jdocs-dd release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:39:11 UTC

Meaning The sample output shows the hostname, router model, and the different Junos OS packages, processes, and documents.

Open a Case with JTAC

Problem **Description:** To open a case with JTAC, call one of the Support phone numbers or create a case via [Case Manager](#).

Check the Routing Engine Core Files

Purpose If you observe disruption to the Routing Engine kernel, check the **/var/crash** directory for any core files created around the time of the crash.

Action To check the **/var/crash** directory, use the following Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) operational mode command:

```
user@host> file list detail /var/crash
```

Sample Output

```
user@host> file list detail /var/crash
```

```
total 1577912
drwxr-x---  2 root  wheel      512 Sep  9 11:59 ./
drwxr-xr-x 22 root  wheel      512 Oct 29 2001 ../
-rw-r--r--  1 root  wheel        2 Jul 20 01:11 bounds
-rw-r--r--  1 root  wheel    2166913 Jul 20 01:11 kernel.0
-rw-r--r--  1 root  wheel         5 Feb 15 2002 minfree
-rw-----  1 root  wheel  805306368 Jul 20 01:11 vmcore.0
```

Meaning The sample output lists the contents of the `/var/crash/` directory. Check the date and timestamp for any kernel core files created around the time of the crash. In the example above, two core files are listed: `kernel.0` and `vmcore.0`.

List the Core Files

Purpose To list the core files, follow these steps:

Action 1. Exit from the CLI environment and create a UNIX-level shell by entering the **start shell** command:

```
user@host> start shell
```

2. Type **su** and the root password when prompted. You are now in the shell and the prompt is % instead of >, for example:

```
% su
Password: ****
```

3. Change the directory to `/var/crash` and type **ls -l**, for example:

```
root@host% cd /var/crash
root@host% ls -l
```

4. Look for any core files created around the time of the crash.

Sample Output

```
user@host> start shell
% su
Password: ****
root@host% cd /var/crash
root@host% ls -l
total 1577908
-rw-r--r--  1 root  wheel        2 Jul 20 01:11 bounds
-rw-r--r--  1 root  wheel    2166913 Jul 20 01:11 kernel.0
-rw-r--r--  1 root  wheel         5 Feb 15 2002 minfree
-rw-----  1 root  wheel  805306368 Jul 20 01:11 vmcore.0
```

Meaning The sample output lists the contents of the `/var/crash` directory and shows the current core files `kernel.0` and `vmcore.0`.

Compress the vmcore File

Purpose The gzip compression utility is used to compress files. Compress the **vmcore** file if it is larger than 50 MB. Files created using the **gzip** command end with the file extension **.gz**.



NOTE: Use lowercase for the **gzip** command when you are in the shell.

Action To compress the **vmcore** file with gzip, use the following command from the shell:

```
root@host% gzip vmcore .number
```

To unzip the **vmcore** file with gzip, use the following command from the shell:

```
root@host% gzip -d vmcore .number.gz
```

Meaning The contents of the **vmcore** file are compressed into a single compressed file named **vmcore.number.gz**. The **gzip** command preserves the mode, ownership, and timestamps of files when compressing or decompressing them.

Log Software Version Information

Purpose To log the JUNOS software version information.

Action To log the JUNOS software version information, use the following JUNOS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show version
```

Sample Output `user@host> show version`

```

Hostname: host
Model: m10
JUNOS Base OS boot [5.0R5]
JUNOS Base OS Software Suite [5.0R5]
JUNOS Kernel Software Suite [5.0R5]
JUNOS Routing Software Suite [5.0R5]
JUNOS Packet Forwarding Engine Support [5.0R5]
JUNOS Crypto Software Suite [5.0R5]
JUNOS Online Documentation [5.0R5]
KERNEL 5.0R5 #0 built by builder on 2002-03-02 05:10:28 UTC
MGD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:45:32 UTC
CLI release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:44:22 UTC
CHASSISD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:43:37 UTC
DCD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:42:47 UTC
RPD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:46:17 UTC
SNMPD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:52:26 UTC
MIB2D release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:45:37 UTC
APSD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:43:31 UTC
VRRPD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:52:34 UTC
ALARMD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:43:24 UTC
PFED release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:46:06 UTC
CRAFTD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:44:30 UTC
SAMPLED release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:52:20 UTC
ILMID release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:45:21 UTC
BPRELAYD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:42:41 UTC
RMOPD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:46:11 UTC
jkernel-dd release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:41:07 UTC
jroute-dd release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:41:21 UTC
jdocs-dd release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:39:11 UTC

```

Meaning The sample output shows the hostname, router model, and the different JUNOS software packages, processes, and documents.

Open a Case with JTAC

Problem **Description:** To open a case with JTAC, call one of the Support phone numbers or create a case via [Case Manager](#).

Collect Crash Data for Routing Engine Daemons

To collect crash data for Routing Engine daemons, follow these steps:

1. [Check for Daemon Core Files on page 1178](#)
2. [List the Daemon Core Files on page 1179](#)
3. [Compress the Daemon Core Files on page 1180](#)
4. [Log Software Version Information on page 1180](#)
5. [Open a Case with JTAC on page 1181](#)

Check for Daemon Core Files

Purpose If you observe disruption to routing protocol operation, system log operation, Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) operation, or other operations handled by Routing Engine daemons, check the **/var/tmp** directory for any daemon core files created around the time of the crash.

Action To check the **/var/tmp** directory, use the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> file list detail /var/tmp
```

Sample Output

```
user@host> file list detail /var/tmp
total 1292622
drwxrwxrwt  3 root  field      512 Dec 31 06:48 ./
drwxr-xr-x 21 root  field      512 Mar  5 1999 ../
-rw-rw----  1 root  field 119713792 Nov 17 21:58 rpd.core.0
-rw-rw----  1 root  field 120782848 Nov 17 22:12 rpd.core.1
```

Meaning The sample output lists the contents of the **/var/tmp/** directory. Look for any daemon core files created around the time of the crash. In the example above, two core files are listed: **rpdc.core.0** and **rpdc.core.1**.

[Table 32 on page 1178](#) lists the major Routing Engine daemons supported by the Junos OS.

Table 32: Major Routing Engine Daemons

Executable Name	Definition	Description
rpdc	Routing protocol daemon	Provides routing protocol intelligence (Border Gateway Protocol [BGP], Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System [ISIS], Open Shortest Path First [OSPF], and so on).
dcd	Device control daemon	Manages all interface devices.
mgd	Management daemon	Provides user configuration access to the system. The CLI is a client of mgd .
snmpd	Simple Network Management Protocol daemon	Provides remote network management information to the network management system.
chassisd	Chassis daemon	Monitors and manages Flexible PIC Concentrator (FPC) slots and other environmental components.
alarmd	Alarm daemon	Manages system alarm notifications.
apsd	Automatic protection switching daemon	Provides SONET Automatic Protection Switching (APS) functionality.

Table 32: Major Routing Engine Daemons (*continued*)

Executable Name	Definition	Description
sampled	Traffic sampling daemon	Gathers traffic sampling information.
vrrpd	Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol daemon	Provides Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) functionality.
syslogd	System log daemon	Manages the router system logging operation.
mib2d	MIB2 daemon	Management Information Base (MIB) subagent for MIB2.

List the Daemon Core Files

Purpose To list the daemon core files.

Action To list the daemon core files, follow these steps:

1. Exit from the CLI environment and create a UNIX-level shell by entering the **start shell** command:

```
user@host> start shell
```

2. Type **su** and the root password when prompted. You are now in the shell and the prompt is **%** instead of **>**, for example:

```
% su
Password: ****
```

3. Change the directory to **/var/tmp** and type **ls -l**, for example:

```
root@host% cd /var/tmp
root@host% ls -l
```

4. Look for any daemon core files created around the time of the crash.

Sample Output

```
user@host> start shell
% su
Password: ****
root@host% cd /var/tmp
root@host% ls -l
total 1292618
-rw-rw---- 1 root field 119713792 Nov 17 21:58 rpd.core.0
-rw-rw---- 1 root field 120782848 Nov 17 22:12 rpd.core.1
```

Meaning The sample output lists the contents of the **/var/tmp** directory and shows the current core file (**rpdc.core.1**) and one previous core file (**rpdc.core.0**) for the routing protocol daemon (**rpdc**). For each daemon, you can have a total of five core files in the **/var/tmp** directory:

the current core file and the four previous core files numbered 0 through 4 (from oldest to newest).

Compress the Daemon Core Files

Purpose The gzip compression utility is used to compress the files if they are large. Files created using the **gzip** command end with the file extension **.gz**. Compress the core file if it is over 50 MB.



NOTE: Use lowercase for the **gzip** command when you are in the shell.

You only need to compress the daemon core files when the tarball file is not created.

Action To compress the daemon core file with gzip, use the following command from the shell:

```
root@host% gzip daemon-executable-name.core.number
```

Sample Output

```
root@host% gzip rpd.core.0
gzip rpd.core.0
```

Meaning The contents of the daemon core file are compressed into a single compressed file named **daemon.number.gz**. The **gzip** command preserves the mode, ownership, and timestamps of files when compressing or decompressing them.

Log Software Version Information

Purpose To log the Junos OS version information.

Action To log the Junos OS version information, use the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show version
```

Sample Output

```

user@host> show version
Hostname: host
Model: m10
JUNOS Base OS boot [5.0R5]
JUNOS Base OS Software Suite [5.0R5]
JUNOS Kernel Software Suite [5.0R5]
JUNOS Routing Software Suite [5.0R5]
JUNOS Packet Forwarding Engine Support [5.0R5]
JUNOS Crypto Software Suite [5.0R5]
JUNOS Online Documentation [5.0R5]
KERNEL 5.0R5 #0 built by builder on 2002-03-02 05:10:28 UTC
MGD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:45:32 UTC
CLI release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:44:22 UTC
CHASSISD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:43:37 UTC
DCD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:42:47 UTC
RPD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:46:17 UTC
SNMPD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:52:26 UTC
MIB2D release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:45:37 UTC
APSD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:43:31 UTC
VRRPD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:52:34 UTC
ALARMD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:43:24 UTC
PFED release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:46:06 UTC
CRAFTD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:44:30 UTC
SAMPLED release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:52:20 UTC
ILMID release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:45:21 UTC
BPRELAYD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:42:41 UTC
RMOPD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:46:11 UTC
jkernel-dd release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:41:07 UTC
jroute-dd release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:41:21 UTC
jdocs-dd release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:39:11 UTC

```

Meaning The sample output shows the hostname, router model, and the different Junos OS packages, processes, and documents.

Open a Case with JTAC

Problem **Description:** To open a case with JTAC, call one of the Support phone numbers or create a case via [Case Manager](#).

Collect and Send Routing Engine Crash Data to JTAC

Problem **Description:** If a Routing Engine kernel crash occurs on your router, collect the following data for JTAC evaluation and instruction.

Solution To collect and send Routing Engine crash data to JTAC, follow these steps:

1. [List the Core Files on page 1172](#)
2. [Compress the vmcore File on page 1173](#)

3. [Log Software Version Information on page 1176](#)
4. [Open a Case with JTAC on page 1174](#)

- Related Documentation**
- [Understand Crash Data Collection on page 1170](#)
 - [Checklist for Collecting Crash Data on page 1169](#)

Check for Daemon Core Files

Purpose If you observe disruption to routing protocol operation, system log operation, Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) operation, or other operations handled by Routing Engine daemons, check the **/var/tmp** directory for any daemon core files created around the time of the crash.

Action To check the **/var/tmp** directory, use the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> file list detail /var/tmp
```

Sample Output

```
user@host> file list detail /var/tmp
total 1292622
drwxrwxrwt  3 root  field      512 Dec 31 06:48 ./
drwxr-xr-x 21 root  field      512 Mar  5 1999 ../
-rw-rw----  1 root  field 119713792 Nov 17 21:58 rpd.core.0
-rw-rw----  1 root  field 120782848 Nov 17 22:12 rpd.core.1
```

Meaning The sample output lists the contents of the **/var/tmp/** directory. Look for any daemon core files created around the time of the crash. In the example above, two core files are listed: **rpdc.core.0** and **rpdc.core.1**.

[Table 32 on page 1178](#) lists the major Routing Engine daemons supported by the Junos OS.

Table 33: Major Routing Engine Daemons

Executable Name	Definition	Description
rpdc	Routing protocol daemon	Provides routing protocol intelligence (Border Gateway Protocol [BGP], Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System [ISIS], Open Shortest Path First [OSPF], and so on).
dcd	Device control daemon	Manages all interface devices.
mgd	Management daemon	Provides user configuration access to the system. The CLI is a client of mgd .
snmpd	Simple Network Management Protocol daemon	Provides remote network management information to the network management system.

Table 33: Major Routing Engine Daemons (*continued*)

Executable Name	Definition	Description
chassisd	Chassis daemon	Monitors and manages Flexible PIC Concentrator (FPC) slots and other environmental components.
alarmd	Alarm daemon	Manages system alarm notifications.
apsd	Automatic protection switching daemon	Provides SONET Automatic Protection Switching (APS) functionality.
sampled	Traffic sampling daemon	Gathers traffic sampling information.
vrpd	Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol daemon	Provides Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) functionality.
syslogd	System log daemon	Manages the router system logging operation.
mib2d	MIB2 daemon	Management Information Base (MIB) subagent for MIB2.

List the Daemon Core Files

Purpose To list the daemon core files.

Action To list the daemon core files, follow these steps:

- Exit from the CLI environment and create a UNIX-level shell by entering the **start shell** command:

```
user@host> start shell
```
- Type **su** and the root password when prompted. You are now in the shell and the prompt is **%** instead of **>**, for example:

```
% su
Password: ****
```
- Change the directory to **/var/tmp** and type **ls -l**, for example:

```
root@host% cd /var/tmp
root@host% ls -l
```
- Look for any daemon core files created around the time of the crash.

Sample Output

```
user@host> start shell
% su
Password: ****
root@host% cd /var/tmp
root@host% ls -l
total 1292618
```

```
-rw-rw---- 1 root field 119713792 Nov 17 21:58 rpd.core.0
-rw-rw---- 1 root field 120782848 Nov 17 22:12 rpd.core.1
```

Meaning The sample output lists the contents of the `/var/tmp` directory and shows the current core file (`rpd.core.1`) and one previous core file (`rpd.core.0`) for the routing protocol daemon (`rpd`). For each daemon, you can have a total of five core files in the `/var/tmp` directory: the current core file and the four previous core files numbered 0 through 4 (from oldest to newest).

Compress the Daemon Core Files

Purpose The gzip compression utility is used to compress the files if they are large. Files created using the `gzip` command end with the file extension `.gz`. Compress the core file if it is over 50 MB.



NOTE: Use lowercase for the `gzip` command when you are in the shell.

You only need to compress the daemon core files when the tarball file is not created.

Action To compress the daemon core file with gzip, use the following command from the shell:

```
root@host% gzip daemon-executable-name.core.number
```

Sample Output

```
root@host% gzip rpd.core.0
gzip rpd.core.0
```

Meaning The contents of the daemon core file are compressed into a single compressed file named `daemon.number.gz`. The `gzip` command preserves the mode, ownership, and timestamps of files when compressing or decompressing them.

Collect Crash Data for the Packet Forwarding Engine Microkernel

Purpose Each of the following Packet Forwarding Engine components of a Juniper Networks router runs a microkernel:

- Flexible PIC Concentrator (FPC) on M-series platforms except for the M5 and M10 Internet routers
- Gibson Flexible PIC Concentrator (GFPC) on T640 and T320 Internet routing nodes
- Switched Printed Mezzanine Board (SPMB) on T640 and T320 Internet routing nodes
- Forwarding Engine Board (FEB) on M5 and M10 Internet routers

- System Switching Board (SSB) on an M20 Internet router
- System Control Board (SCB) on an M40 Internet router
- Switching and Forwarding Module (SFM) on M160 and M40e Internet routers

When a crash occurs, crash stack traceback and registration information is placed into nonvolatile random access memory (NVRAM) on the different components.

[Table 34 on page 1185](#) shows where the NVRAM is located for the components for each router.

Table 34: NVRAM Location on the Microkernel of the Packet Forwarding Engine Components

Router Type	NVRAM Location
M5 and M10	FEB
M20	SSB and crash stack traceback and register information for the FPC
M40	SCB and crash stack traceback and register information for the FPC
M40e	FPC SFM
M160	FPC SFM
T320	GFPC SPMB
T640	GFPC SPMB

To collect crash data for the Packet Forwarding Engine microkernel, follow these steps:

1. [Display the Crash Stack Traceback and Registration Information on page 1185](#)
2. [Clear the NVRAM Contents on page 1189](#)
3. [Check Packet Forwarding Engine Microkernel Core Files on page 1189](#)
4. [List the Core Files Generated by the Crash on page 1190](#)
5. [Compress the Core Files on page 1190](#)
6. [Log Software Version Information on page 1191](#)
7. [Open a Case with JTAC on page 1192](#)

Display the Crash Stack Traceback and Registration Information

Purpose To display the crash stack traceback and registration information.

Action To display the crash stack traceback and registration information, follow these steps:

1. Exit from the CLI environment and create a UNIX-level shell by entering the **start shell** command:

```
user@host> start shell
```

2. Type **su** and the root password when prompted. You are now in the shell and prompt is **%** instead of **>**, for example:

```
% su
Password: ****
```

3. Establish a vty session to the appropriate component. Use the **vtty** command followed by the executable name for the component; for example, **scb**, **ssb0**, **ssb1**, **fpc0**, or **fpc1**:

```
root@host% vty sfm0
```



NOTE: For the M40e and M160 routers, you can also create a **cty** session to the components if the components are not online.

4. Type the **show nvram** command to view the NVRAM information.
5. Type the **show syslog messages** command to view the system log messages.

Sample Output 1

```
user@host> start shell
% su
Password: ****
root@host% vty sfm0

SFM platform (266Mhz PPC 603e processor, 64Mb memory, 512Kb flash)
SFM3(host vty)# show nvram
System NVRAM :
  4080 available bytes, 4080 used, 0 free
  Contents:

mpc106 machine check caused by error on the PCI Bus
mpc106 error detect register 1: 0x08, 2: 0x00
mpc106 error ack count = 0
mpc106 error address: 0x0a000000
mpc106 PCI bus error status register: 0x02
  mpc106 was the PCI master
    C/BE bits: I/O read [0b0010]
mpc106 error detection reg1: PCI cycle
mpc106 PCI status reg: parity error

System Exception: Vector/Code 0x00700, Signal 4
Event occurred at: Oct 26 13:32:40.952

Juniper Embedded Microkernel Version 4.2R1
Built by tlim on 2000-09-23 06:11:28 UTC
Copyright (C) 1998-2000, Juniper Networks, Inc.
All rights reserved.
Reason string: "Program Check"
Context: Thread (PFE Manager)

Registers:
```

```

R00: 0x06f5f81c R01: 0x06f5f9cc R02: 0x00003344 R03: 0x00000000
R04: 0x00008000 R05: 0x00000000 R06: 0x0010052c R07: 0x06f637e4
R08: 0x06f5f81c R09: 0x00169810 R10: 0x000000e8 R11: 0x00000001
R12: 0x00046cdf R13: 0xffffffff R14: 0xffffffff R15: 0xffffffff
R16: 0xffffffff R17: 0xffffffff R18: 0xffffffff R19: 0xffffffff
R20: 0xffffffff R21: 0xffffffff R22: 0xffffffff R23: 0xffffffff
R24: 0x00000003 R25: 0x00000000 R26: 0x00000001 R27: 0x0000fc78
R28: 0x00150000 R29: 0x0016c4b0 R30: 0x06f5eb7c R31: 0x97cb1d36
MSR: 0x0008b030 CTR: 0x000ac008 Link:0x06f5f81c SP: 0x06f5f9cc
CCR: 0x22200024 XER: 0x20000000 PC: 0x06f5f81c
DSISR: 0x00000000 DAR: 0xffffffff K_MSR: 0x00001030

```

Stack Traceback :

```

Frame 01: sp = 0x06f5f9cc, pc = 0x06f5f81c
Frame 02: sp = 0x06f5f9e4, pc = 0x000c7e28
Frame 03: sp = 0x06f5fa04, pc = 0x00026620

```

ROM NVRAM:

0 available bytes, 0 used, 0 free

SFM3(host vty)# show syslog messages

```

Oct 26 12:02:05 router tnp_sfm_2 PFEMAN: sent Resync request to Master
Oct 26 12:02:07 router tnp_sfm_3 CM(3): Slot 1: On-line
Oct 26 12:02:07 router tnp_sfm_3 CM(3): Slot 2: On-line
Oct 26 12:02:07 router tnp_sfm_3 CM(3): Slot 6: On-line
Oct 26 12:02:07 router tnp_sfm_3 PFEMAN: sent Resync request to Master
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 mpc106 machine check caused by error on the
PCI Bu
s
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 mpc106 error detect register 1: 0x08,
2: 0x00
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 mpc106 error ack count = 0
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 mpc106 error address: 0x0a000000
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 mpc106 PCI bus error status register: 0x02
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 mpc106 was the PCI master
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 C/BE bits: I/O read [0b0010]
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 mpc106 error detection reg1: PCI cycle
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 mpc106 PCI status reg: parity error
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 ^B
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 last message repeated 7 times
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 Registers:
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 R00: 0x06f5f81c R01: 0x06f5f9cc
R02: 0x00003344 R0
3: 0x00000000
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 R04: 0x00008000 R05: 0x00000000
R06: 0x0010052c R0
7: 0x06f637e4
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 R08: 0x06f5f81c R09: 0x00169810
R10: 0x000003b4 R1
1: 0x00000001
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 R12: 0x00017b97 R13: 0xffffffff
R14: 0xffffffff R1
5: 0xffffffff
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 R16: 0xffffffff R17: 0xffffffff
R18: 0xffffffff R1
9: 0xffffffff
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 R20: 0xffffffff R21: 0xffffffff
R22: 0xffffffff R2
3: 0xffffffff
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 R24: 0x00000003 R25: 0x00000000

```

```

R26: 0x00000001 R2
7: 0x0000fc78
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 R28: 0x00150000 R29: 0x0016c4b0
R30: 0x06f5eb7c R3
1: 0x97c9c35e
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 MSR: 0x0008b030 CTR: 0x000ac008
Link:0x06f5f81c SP
: 0x06f5f9cc
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 CCR: 0x22200024 XER: 0x20000000
PC: 0x06f5f81c
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 DSISR: 0x00000000 DAR: 0xffffffff
K_MSR: 0x0000103
0

```

Sample Output

The following sample output is another example of displaying the crash stack traceback and registration information:

```

root@host% vty fpc1
FPC160 platform (PPC 603e processor, 32Mb memory, 512Kb flash)

FPC1(host vty)# show nvram
System NVRAM :
  4080 available bytes, 4080 used, 0 free
  Contents:
00000000 R06: 0x0000005c R07: 0x850400d0
R08: 0x00000000 R09: 0x00000020 R10: 0x00000000 R11: 0x00000129
R12: 0x00000000 R13: 0x00000000 R14: 0x4005009a R15: 0x20000260
R16: 0xc8828784 R17: 0x84212800 R18: 0xc0004c61 R19: 0x80005900
R20: 0x80206000 R21: 0x84000304 R22: 0xd0410180 R23: 0x8c2005ac
R24: 0x00000003 R25: 0x00000000 R26: 0x00000001 R27: 0x0000fc48
R28: 0x001d0000 R29: 0x00000001 R30: 0x00136bb8 R31: 0x00000000
MSR: 0x0000b030 CTR: 0x001331e0 Link:0x000308c8 SP: 0x01baba34
CCR: 0x42200020 XER: 0x00000000 PC: 0x000308cc
DSISR: 0x00000000 DAR: 0xffffffff K_MSR: 0x00001030
Stack Traceback:
Frame 01: sp = 0x01baba34, pc = 0x000308c8
Frame 02: sp = 0x01babac4, pc = 0x0002647c
Frame 03: sp = 0x01babad4, pc = 0x00026590
Frame 04: sp = 0x01babadc, pc = 0x00106fcc
Frame 05: sp = 0x01babafc, pc = 0x00026620
ROM NVRAM:
  0 available bytes, 0 used, 0 free

FPC1(host vty)# show syslog messages
[0+00:00:00.780 LOG: Info] Version 4.0R5 by tlim on 2000-08-10 04:45:54 UTC
[0+00:00:00.780 LOG: Info] On-board NVRAM contains diagnostic information.
[0+00:00:03.175 LOG: Info] PFEMAN: Established connection to Master
[Jan 30 21:53:05.804 LOG: Info] SNTPD: Initial time of day set.

```

Meaning Sample output 1 and 2 show the stack trace from the microkernel crash. Save the output from the **show nvram** and **show syslog** commands so that you can send them to JTAC when you open a case.

Clear the NVRAM Contents

Purpose Currently the storage area for the logs on the NVRAM is limited to 4 KB. You need to delete old NVRAM logs to make room for new ones.

Action To clear the content of the NVRAM after you have captured the necessary information, follow these steps:

1. Exit from the CLI environment and create a UNIX-level shell by entering the **start shell** command:

```
user@host> start shell
```

2. Type **su** and the root password when prompted. You are now in the shell and the prompt is **%** instead of **>**, for example:

```
% su
Password: ****
```

3. Establish a vty session to the appropriate component. Use the **vty** command followed by the abbreviation for the component, for example:

```
root@host% vty sfm0
SFM3(host vty)#
FPC1(host vty)#
```

4. Type the **clear nvram** command, for example:

```
SFM3(host vty)# clear nvram
FPC1(host vty)# clear nvram
```

Check Packet Forwarding Engine Microkernel Core Files

Purpose If you observe disruption to the Packet Forwarding Engine microkernel, check the **/var/crash** directory for any core files created around the time of the crash.

Action To check the **/var/crash** directory, use the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> file list detail /var/crash
```

Sample Output

```
user@host> file list detail /var/crash
var/crash:
total 456630
-rw-r--r--  1 root  wheel   6814720 Dec 18 08:03 core-FPC4.100111808032
-rw-r--r--  1 root  wheel   65613824 Dec 10 04:58 core-SCB.100111004570
-rw-r--r--  1 root  wheel   65613824 Dec 19 00:23 core-SCB.100111900221
-rw-r--r--  1 root  wheel   65545216 Feb  9 20:46 core-SCB.101010920452
```

Meaning The sample output lists the contents of the **/var/crash/** directory. Check the date and timestamp for any core files created around the time of the crash. In the example above, four core files are listed.

List the Core Files Generated by the Crash

Purpose To list the core files generated by the crash.

Action To list the core files, follow these steps:

1. Exit from the CLI environment and create a UNIX-level shell by entering the **start shell** command:

```
user@host> start shell
```

2. Type **su** and the root password when prompted. You are now in the shell and the prompt is **%** instead of **>**, for example:

```
% su
Password: ****
```

3. Change the directory to **/var/crash** and type **ls -l**, for example:

```
root@host% cd /var/crash
root@host% ls -l
```

4. Look for any core files created around the time of the crash.

Sample Output

```
user@host> start shell
% su
Password: ****
root@host% cd /var/crash
root@host% ls -l
total 456630
-rw-r--r--  1 root  wheel   6814720 Dec 18 08:03 core-FPC4.100111808032
-rw-r--r--  1 root  wheel   65613824 Dec 10 04:58 core-SCB.100111004570
-rw-r--r--  1 root  wheel   65613824 Dec 19 00:23 core-SCB.100111900221
-rw-r--r--  1 root  wheel   65545216 Feb  9 20:46 core-SCB.101010920452
```

Meaning The sample output shows the current core files for the different components on the router; for example, **core-FPC4.100111808032** and **core-SCB.100111004570**.

Compress the Core Files

Purpose **gzip** is a compression utility used to compress the core files. Files created using the **gzip** command end with the file extension **.gz**. Compress the core files if they are larger than 50 MB.

Action To compress the core files with **gzip**, use the following command from the shell:

```
root@host% gzip filename
```

Sample Output `root@host% gzip core-SCB.101010920452`

Meaning The contents of the core file are compressed into a single compressed file named **core-SCB.10101092045.gz**. The **gzip** command preserves the mode, ownership, and timestamps of files when compressing or decompressing them.

Log Software Version Information

Purpose To log the Junos OS version information.

Action To log the Junos OS version information, use the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show version
```

Sample Output `user@host> show version`

```

Hostname: host
Model: m10
JUNOS Base OS boot [5.0R5]
JUNOS Base OS Software Suite [5.0R5]
JUNOS Kernel Software Suite [5.0R5]
JUNOS Routing Software Suite [5.0R5]
JUNOS Packet Forwarding Engine Support [5.0R5]
JUNOS Crypto Software Suite [5.0R5]
JUNOS Online Documentation [5.0R5]
KERNEL 5.0R5 #0 built by builder on 2002-03-02 05:10:28 UTC
MGD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:45:32 UTC
CLI release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:44:22 UTC
CHASSISD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:43:37 UTC
DCD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:42:47 UTC
RPD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:46:17 UTC
SNMPD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:52:26 UTC
MIB2D release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:45:37 UTC
APSD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:43:31 UTC
VRRPD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:52:34 UTC
ALARMD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:43:24 UTC
PFED release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:46:06 UTC
CRAFTD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:44:30 UTC
SAMPLED release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:52:20 UTC
ILMID release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:45:21 UTC
BPRELAYD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:42:41 UTC
RMOPD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:46:11 UTC
jkernel-dd release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:41:07 UTC
jroute-dd release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:41:21 UTC
jdocs-dd release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:39:11 UTC
```

Meaning The sample output shows the hostname, router model, and the different Junos OS packages, processes, and documents.

Open a Case with JTAC

Problem **Description:** To open a case with JTAC, call one of the Support phone numbers or create a case via [Case Manager](#).

Display the Crash Stack Traceback and Registration Information

Purpose To display the crash stack traceback and registration information.

Action To display the crash stack traceback and registration information, follow these steps:

1. Exit from the CLI environment and create a UNIX-level shell by entering the **start shell** command:

```
user@host> start shell
```

2. Type **su** and the root password when prompted. You are now in the shell and prompt is **%** instead of **>**, for example:

```
% su
Password: ****
```

3. Establish a vty session to the appropriate component. Use the **vtty** command followed by the executable name for the component; for example, **scb**, **ssb0**, **ssb1**, **fpc0**, or **fpc1**:

```
root@host% vty sfm0
```



NOTE: For the M40e and M160 routers, you can also create a **cty** session to the components if the components are not online.

4. Type the **show nvram** command to view the NVRAM information.
5. Type the **show syslog messages** command to view the system log messages.

Sample Output 1

```
user@host> start shell
% su
Password: ****
root@host% vty sfm0
```

```
SFM platform (266Mhz PPC 603e processor, 64Mb memory, 512Kb flash)
SFM3(host vty)# show nvram
System NVRAM :
 4080 available bytes, 4080 used, 0 free
Contents:
```

```
mpc106 machine check caused by error on the PCI Bus
mpc106 error detect register 1: 0x08, 2: 0x00
mpc106 error ack count = 0
mpc106 error address: 0x0a000000
mpc106 PCI bus error status register: 0x02
```

```

mpc106 was the PCI master
C/BE bits: I/O read [0b0010]
mpc106 error detection reg1: PCI cycle
mpc106 PCI status reg: parity error

```

```

System Exception: Vector/Code 0x00700, Signal 4
Event occurred at: Oct 26 13:32:40.952

```

```

Juniper Embedded Microkernel Version 4.2R1
Built by tlim on 2000-09-23 06:11:28 UTC
Copyright (C) 1998-2000, Juniper Networks, Inc.
All rights reserved.
Reason string: "Program Check"
Context: Thread (PFE Manager)

```

```

Registers:
R00: 0x06f5f81c R01: 0x06f5f9cc R02: 0x00003344 R03: 0x00000000
R04: 0x00008000 R05: 0x00000000 R06: 0x0010052c R07: 0x06f637e4
R08: 0x06f5f81c R09: 0x00169810 R10: 0x000000e8 R11: 0x00000001
R12: 0x00046cdf R13: 0xffffffff R14: 0xffffffff R15: 0xffffffff
R16: 0xffffffff R17: 0xffffffff R18: 0xffffffff R19: 0xffffffff
R20: 0xffffffff R21: 0xffffffff R22: 0xffffffff R23: 0xffffffff
R24: 0x00000003 R25: 0x00000000 R26: 0x00000001 R27: 0x0000fc78
R28: 0x00150000 R29: 0x0016c4b0 R30: 0x06f5eb7c R31: 0x97cb1d36
MSR: 0x0008b030 CTR: 0x000ac008 Link:0x06f5f81c SP: 0x06f5f9cc
CCR: 0x22200024 XER: 0x20000000 PC: 0x06f5f81c
DSISR: 0x00000000 DAR: 0xffffffff K_MSR: 0x00001030

```

Stack Traceback :

```

Frame 01: sp = 0x06f5f9cc, pc = 0x06f5f81c
Frame 02: sp = 0x06f5f9e4, pc = 0x000c7e28
Frame 03: sp = 0x06f5fa04, pc = 0x00026620

```

ROM NVRAM:

```

0 available bytes, 0 used, 0 free
SFM3(host vty)# show syslog messages

```

```

Oct 26 12:02:05 router tnp_sfm_2 PFEMAN: sent Resync request to Master
Oct 26 12:02:07 router tnp_sfm_3 CM(3): Slot 1: On-line
Oct 26 12:02:07 router tnp_sfm_3 CM(3): Slot 2: On-line
Oct 26 12:02:07 router tnp_sfm_3 CM(3): Slot 6: On-line
Oct 26 12:02:07 router tnp_sfm_3 PFEMAN: sent Resync request to Master
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 mpc106 machine check caused by error on the
PCI Bu
s
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 mpc106 error detect register 1: 0x08,
2: 0x00
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 mpc106 error ack count = 0
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 mpc106 error address: 0x0a000000
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 mpc106 PCI bus error status register: 0x02
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 mpc106 was the PCI master
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 C/BE bits: I/O read [0b0010]
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 mpc106 error detection reg1: PCI cycle
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 mpc106 PCI status reg: parity error
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 ^B
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 last message repeated 7 times
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 Registers:
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 R00: 0x06f5f81c R01: 0x06f5f9cc
R02: 0x00003344 R0
3: 0x00000000

```

```

Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 R04: 0x00008000 R05: 0x00000000
R06: 0x0010052c R0
7: 0x06f637e4
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 R08: 0x06f5f81c R09: 0x00169810
R10: 0x000003b4 R1
1: 0x00000001
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 R12: 0x00017b97 R13: 0xffffffff
R14: 0xffffffff R1
5: 0xffffffff
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 R16: 0xffffffff R17: 0xffffffff
R18: 0xffffffff R1
9: 0xffffffff
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 R20: 0xffffffff R21: 0xffffffff
R22: 0xffffffff R2
3: 0xffffffff
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 R24: 0x00000003 R25: 0x00000000
R26: 0x00000001 R2
7: 0x0000fc78
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 R28: 0x00150000 R29: 0x0016c4b0
R30: 0x06f5eb7c R3
1: 0x97c9c35e
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 MSR: 0x0008b030 CTR: 0x000ac008
Link:0x06f5f81c SP
: 0x06f5f9cc
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 CCR: 0x22200024 XER: 0x20000000
PC: 0x06f5f81c
Oct 26 12:05:58 router tnp_sfm_3 DSISR: 0x00000000 DAR: 0xffffffff
K_MSR: 0x0000103
0

```

Sample Output

The following sample output is another example of displaying the crash stack traceback and registration information:

```

root@host% vty fpc1
FPC160 platform (PPC 603e processor, 32Mb memory, 512Kb flash)

FPC1(host vty)# show nvram
System NVRAM :
  4080 available bytes, 4080 used, 0 free
Contents:
0000000 R06: 0x0000005c R07: 0x850400d0
R08: 0x00000000 R09: 0x00000020 R10: 0x00000000 R11: 0x00000129
R12: 0x00000000 R13: 0x00000000 R14: 0x4005009a R15: 0x20000260
R16: 0xc8828784 R17: 0x84212800 R18: 0xc0004c61 R19: 0x80005900
R20: 0x80206000 R21: 0x84000304 R22: 0xd0410180 R23: 0x8c2005ac
R24: 0x00000003 R25: 0x00000000 R26: 0x00000001 R27: 0x0000fc48
R28: 0x001d0000 R29: 0x00000001 R30: 0x00136bb8 R31: 0x00000000
MSR: 0x0000b030 CTR: 0x001331e0 Link:0x000308c8 SP: 0x01baba34
CCR: 0x42200020 XER: 0x00000000 PC: 0x000308cc
DSISR: 0x00000000 DAR: 0xffffffff K_MSR: 0x00001030
Stack Traceback:
Frame 01: sp = 0x01baba34, pc = 0x000308c8
Frame 02: sp = 0x01babac4, pc = 0x0002647c
Frame 03: sp = 0x01babad4, pc = 0x00026590
Frame 04: sp = 0x01babadc, pc = 0x00106fcc
Frame 05: sp = 0x01babafc, pc = 0x00026620
ROM NVRAM:
  0 available bytes, 0 used, 0 free

```

```
FPC1(host vty)# show syslog messages
[0+00:00:00.780 LOG: Info] Version 4.0R5 by tlim on 2000-08-10 04:45:54 UTC
[0+00:00:00.780 LOG: Info] On-board NVRAM contains diagnostic information.
[0+00:00:03.175 LOG: Info] PFEMAN: Established connection to Master
[Jan 30 21:53:05.804 LOG: Info] SNTPD: Initial time of day set.
```

Meaning Sample output 1 and 2 show the stack trace from the microkernel crash. Save the output from the **show nvram** and **show syslog** commands so that you can send them to JTAC when you open a case.

Clear the NVRAM Contents

Purpose Currently the storage area for the logs on the NVRAM is limited to 4 KB. You need to delete old NVRAM logs to make room for new ones.

Action To clear the content of the NVRAM after you have captured the necessary information, follow these steps:

1. Exit from the CLI environment and create a UNIX-level shell by entering the **start shell** command:

```
user@host> start shell
```

2. Type **su** and the root password when prompted. You are now in the shell and the prompt is **%** instead of **>**, for example:

```
% su
Password: ****
```

3. Establish a vty session to the appropriate component. Use the **vty** command followed by the abbreviation for the component, for example:

```
root@host% vty sfm0
SFM3(host vty)#
FPC1(host vty)#
```

4. Type the **clear nvram** command, for example:

```
SFM3(host vty)# clear nvram
FPC1(host vty)# clear nvram
```

Check Packet Forwarding Engine Microkernel Core Files

Purpose If you observe disruption to the Packet Forwarding Engine microkernel, check the **/var/crash** directory for any core files created around the time of the crash.

Action To check the **/var/crash** directory, use the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> file list detail /var/crash
```

Sample Output

```
user@host> file list detail /var/crash
var/crash:
total 456630
-rw-r--r--  1 root  wheel   6814720 Dec 18 08:03 core-FPC4.100111808032
-rw-r--r--  1 root  wheel   65613824 Dec 10 04:58 core-SCB.100111004570
-rw-r--r--  1 root  wheel   65613824 Dec 19 00:23 core-SCB.100111900221
-rw-r--r--  1 root  wheel   65545216 Feb  9 20:46 core-SCB.101010920452
```

Meaning The sample output lists the contents of the `/var/crash/` directory. Check the date and timestamp for any core files created around the time of the crash. In the example above, four core files are listed.

List the Core Files Generated by the Crash

Purpose To list the core files generated by the crash.

Action To list the core files, follow these steps:

1. Exit from the CLI environment and create a UNIX-level shell by entering the **start shell** command:

```
user@host> start shell
```

2. Type **su** and the root password when prompted. You are now in the shell and the prompt is **%** instead of **>**, for example:

```
% su
Password: ****
```

3. Change the directory to `/var/crash` and type **ls -l**, for example:

```
root@host% cd /var/crash
root@host% ls -l
```

4. Look for any core files created around the time of the crash.

Sample Output

```
user@host> start shell
% su
Password: ****
root@host% cd /var/crash
root@host% ls -l
```

```
total 456630
-rw-r--r--  1 root  wheel   6814720 Dec 18 08:03 core-FPC4.100111808032
-rw-r--r--  1 root  wheel   65613824 Dec 10 04:58 core-SCB.100111004570
-rw-r--r--  1 root  wheel   65613824 Dec 19 00:23 core-SCB.100111900221
-rw-r--r--  1 root  wheel   65545216 Feb  9 20:46 core-SCB.101010920452
```

Meaning The sample output shows the current core files for the different components on the router; for example, `core-FPC4.100111808032` and `core-SCB.100111004570`.

Compress the Core Files

Purpose gzip is a compression utility used to compress the core files. Files created using the **gzip** command end with the file extension **.gz**. Compress the core files if they are larger than 50 MB.

Action To compress the core files with gzip, use the following command from the shell:

```
root@host% gzip filename
```

Sample Output root@host% gzip core-SCB.101010920452

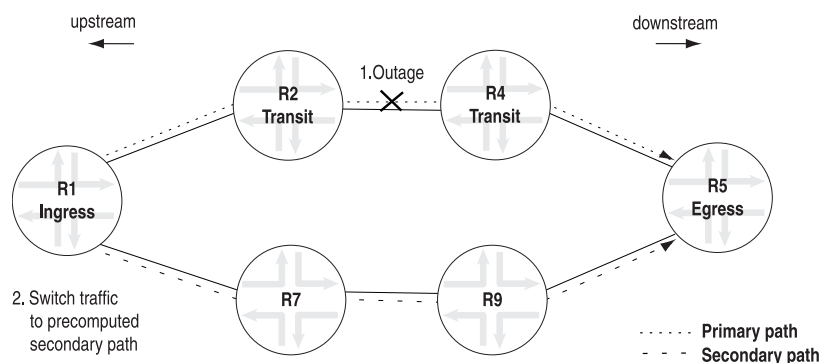
Meaning The contents of the core file are compressed into a single compressed file named **core-SCB.10101092045.gz**. The **gzip** command preserves the mode, ownership, and timestamps of files when compressing or decompressing them.

Path Protection Overview

The main advantages of path protection are control over where the traffic goes after a failure and minimum packet loss when combined with fast reroute (one-to-one backup or link protection). Path protection is the configuration, within a label-switched path (LSP), of two types of paths: a primary path, used in normal operations, and a secondary path used when the primary fails, as shown in Figure 114 on page 1197.

In Figure 114 on page 1197, an MPLS network consisting of eight routers has a primary path between **R1** and **R5** which is protected by the secondary path between **R1** and **R5**. When a failure is detected, such as an interface down event, an Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) error message is sent to the ingress router which switches traffic to the secondary path, maintaining traffic flow.

Figure 114: Path Protection



If the secondary path is pre-sigaled or on standby, recovery time from a failure is faster than if the secondary path is not pre-sigaled. When the secondary path is not pre-sigaled a call-setup delay occurs during which the new physical path for the LSP is established, extending the recovery time. If the failure in the primary path is corrected, and after a few minutes of hold time, the ingress router switches traffic back from the secondary path to the primary path.

Because path protection is provided by the ingress router for the entire path, there can be some disadvantages, for example, double-booking of resources and unnecessary protection of links. By protecting a single resource at a time, local protection can remedy these disadvantages.

Related •
Documentation

Configure a Primary Path

Action To configure a primary path with an ERO list, bandwidth, and priority, follow these steps:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit protocols mpls
```

2. Configure the primary ERO list:

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@host# set path path-name address strict
```

For example:

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@R1# set path via-r2 10.0.12.14 strict
user@R1# set path via-r2 10.0.24.2 strict
```

3. Configure the LSP:

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@host# set label-switched-path lsp-path-name to destination;
```

For example:

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@R1# set label-switched-path r1-to-r5 to 192.168.5.1;
```

4. Configure the primary path:

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-path-name]
user@host# set primary primary-name
```

For example:

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path r1-to-r5]
user@R1# set primary via-r2
```

5. Configure the bandwidth:

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-path-name]
user@host# set primary primary-name bandwidth bandwidth
```

For example:

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path r1-to-r5]
user@R1# set primary via-r2 bandwidth 35m
```

6. Configure the priority value:

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-path-name]
user@host# set primary primary-name priority reservation-priority setup-priority
```

For example:

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path r1-to-r5]
user@R1# set primary via-r2 priority 6 6
```

7. Verify and commit the configuration:

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-path-name]
user@host# show
user@host# commit
```

Sample Output The sample output below illustrates the configuration of the primary path on ingress router R1.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@R1# show
label-switched-path r1-to-r5 {
  to 192.168.5.1;
  primary via-r2 { # Bandwidth and priority configured at the primary path

    bandwidth 35m; # level of the hierarchy
    priority 6 6; # Priority setup and hold values
  }
}
path via-r2 { # Primary ERO list
  10.0.12.14 strict;
  10.0.24.2 strict;
[...Output truncated...]

[edit protocols mpls]
user@R1# commit
commit complete
```

Meaning The sample output shows a label-switched path (LSP) with bandwidth and priority applied to only one primary path. The same parameters specified one level up in the hierarchy, at the `[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-path-name]` hierarchy level, affect all paths.

The path, **via-r2**, specifies the complete strict path from the ingress to the egress routers through **10.0.12.14**, **10.0.24.2**, in that order. There cannot be any intermediate routers except the ones specified. However, there can be intermediate routers between **10.0.24.2** and the egress router because the egress router is not specifically listed in the path statement. To prevent intermediate routers before egress, configure the egress router as the last router, with a strict type.

Ensuring That Secondary Paths Establish When Resources Are Diminished

The Junos OS does not require that a primary and secondary path share the same parameters. You may decide to configure your primary paths with strict resource requirements, and configure your secondary paths with less strict requirements, allowing your secondary paths to establish more readily during periods of diminished resources.

Action To ensure that secondary paths establish when resources are diminished, follow these steps:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@host# edit label-switched-path lsp-path-name
```

For example:

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@R1# edit label-switched-path r1-to-r4
```

2. Configure the bandwidth for the primary path, and do not configure any bandwidth for the secondary path:

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-path-name]
user@host# set primary primary-name bandwidth bandwidth
```

For example:

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path r1-to-r4]
user@R1# set primary via-r2 bandwidth 35m
```

3. Verify and commit the configuration:

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-path-name]
user@host# show
user@host# commit
```

Sample Output The sample output below illustrates a bandwidth configuration on ingress router R1.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@R1# show
label-switched-path r1-to-r4 {
  to 192.168.4.1;
  primary via-r2 {
    bandwidth 35m;
  }
  secondary via-r7 { # In this example, bandwidth is not configured for the
    secondary path.
      standby;      # However you could configure a bandwidth value different
    from           # that on the primary path.
  }
}
[...Output truncated...]
```

Meaning The sample output shows the primary path **via-r2** requires 35 Mbps of bandwidth, while secondary path **via-r7** has no constraints. The primary path is configured with strict resource requirements, while the secondary path is configured with no bandwidth requirements, allowing the secondary path to establish more readily during periods of diminished resources. One thing to keep in mind when configuring a secondary path without bandwidth requirements is that it can be subject to traffic loss due to congestion.

One-to-One Backup Overview

Fast reroute or one-to-one backup is a short-term solution to reduce packet loss associated with a particular LSP. One-to-one backup is appropriate under the following circumstances:

- Protection of a small number of LSPs relative to the total number of LSPs.
- Path selection criteria, such as bandwidth, priority, and link coloring for detour paths is critical.
- Control of individual LSPs is important.

In one-to-one backup, the ingress router adds the fast reroute object to the RSVP Path message requesting that downstream routers establish detours. Downstream routers generate Path messages and establish detours to avoid the downstream link or node. Detours are always calculated to avoid the immediate downstream link and node, providing against both link and node failure, as shown in [Figure 115 on page 1202](#).

Figure 115: One-to-One Backup Detours

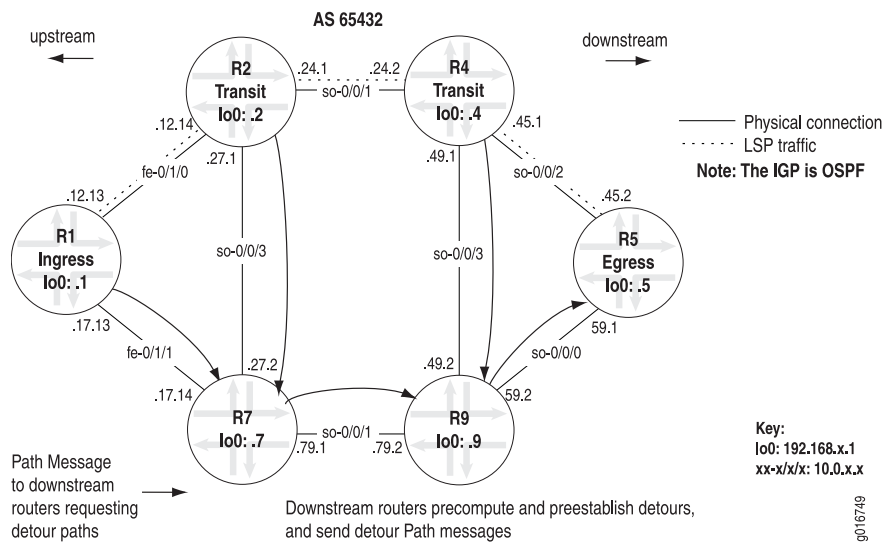


Figure 115 on page 1202 shows a network with one LSP configured from the ingress router R1 to the egress router R5, transiting R2 and R4. The following detours are established:

- R1 creates a detour to R5 via R7 and R9
- R2 creates a detour to R5 via R7 and R9
- R4 creates a detour to R5 via R9

Each detour is dedicated to a particular LSP traversing the router (one detour to one LSP). If the network topology has insufficient links and nodes, it may be impossible to establish a detour. Also, detour paths are not meant for long-term use because they may provide inadequate bandwidth and can result in congestion on the links. As soon as the ingress router calculates a new path avoiding the failure, traffic is redirected along the new path, detours are torn down, and new detours established.

Configure Link Protection

Purpose Configuring link protection is a two-part process. The first part involves configuring link protection on the RSVP interface, and the second part sets link protection for any LSPs traversing the protected link that require use of the bypass path.

Action To configure link protection, follow these steps:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@R1# edit protocols rsvp interface type-fpc/pic/port
```

For example:

```
[edit]
user@R1# edit protocols rsvp interface fe-0/1/0
```

2. Configure link protection for the interface:

```
[edit protocols rsvp interface type-fpc/pic/port]
user@R1# set link-protection
```

3. Verify the link protection configuration for the interface:

```
[edit protocols rsvp interface type-fpc/pic/port]
user@R1# show
```

4. Configure link protection for LSPs requiring use of the bypass path:

```
[edit protocols rsvp interface fe-0/1/0.0]
user@R1# top
[edit]
user@R1# edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-path-name
```

For example:

```
[edit]
user@R1# edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp2-r1-to-r5
```

5. Configure link protection for the LSP:

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-path-name]
user@R1# set link-protection
```

6. Verify and the link protection configuration for the LSP:

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-path-name]
user@R1# show
user@R1# commit
```

Sample Output The following sample output illustrates the configuration of the link protection on ingress router R1 in the network shown in [Figure 96 on page 988](#):

```
[edit protocols rsvp]
user@R1# show
interface fe-0/1/0.0 {
  link-protection; #Protection for the RSVP interface
}

[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp2-r1-to-r5]
user@R1# up

[edit protocols mpls]
user@R1# show
label-switched-path lsp2-r1-to-r5 { #Path level of the hierarchy
  #to 192.168.5.1;
  link-protection;

[edit protocols mpls]
user@R1# commit
commit complete
```

Meaning The sample output shows link protection for a specific interface. After link protection is configured, a bypass path is signaled to avoid that link in case of a failure. Having a bypass path available does not in itself provide protection for LSPs that traverse the protected

link. You must configure link protection on the ingress router for each LSP that will benefit from the bypass path.

Configuring and Verifying Link Protection

The following sections describe the steps you must take to configure and verify link protection (many-to-one backup):

1. [Configure Link Protection on page 1204](#)
2. [Verify That Link Protection Is Up on page 1205](#)

Configure Link Protection

Purpose Configuring link protection is a two-part process. The first part involves configuring link protection on the RSVP interface, and the second part sets link protection for any LSPs traversing the protected link that require use of the bypass path.

Action To configure link protection, follow these steps:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit]  
user@R1# edit protocols rsvp interface type-fpc/pic/port
```

For example:

```
[edit]  
user@R1# edit protocols rsvp interface fe-0/1/0
```
2. Configure link protection for the interface:

```
[edit protocols rsvp interface type-fpc/pic/port]  
user@R1# set link-protection
```
3. Verify the link protection configuration for the interface:

```
[edit protocols rsvp interface type-fpc/pic/port]  
user@R1# show
```
4. Configure link protection for LSPs requiring use of the bypass path:

```
[edit protocols rsvp interface fe-0/1/0.0]  
user@R1# top  
[edit]  
user@R1# edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-path-name
```

For example:

```
[edit]  
user@R1# edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp2-r1-to-r5
```
5. Configure link protection for the LSP:

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-path-name]  
user@R1# set link-protection
```
6. Verify and the link protection configuration for the LSP:

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-path-name]
user@R1# show
user@R1# commit
```

Sample Output The following sample output illustrates the configuration of the link protection on ingress router R1 in the network shown in [Figure 96 on page 988](#):

```
[edit protocols rsvp]
user@R1# show
interface fe-0/1/0.0 {
    link-protection; #Protection for the RSVP interface
}

[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp2-r1-to-r5]
user@R1# up

[edit protocols mpls]
user@R1# show
label-switched-path lsp2-r1-to-r5 { #Path level of the hierarchy
    #to 192.168.5.1;
    link-protection;

[edit protocols mpls]
user@R1# commit
commit complete
```

Meaning The sample output shows link protection for a specific interface. After link protection is configured, a bypass path is signaled to avoid that link in case of a failure. Having a bypass path available does not in itself provide protection for LSPs that traverse the protected link. You must configure link protection on the ingress router for each LSP that will benefit from the bypass path.

Verify That Link Protection Is Up

Purpose When you verify link protection, you must check that the bypass LSP is up. You can also check the number of LSPs protected by the bypass. In the network shown in [Figure 96 on page 988](#), a bypass path should be up to protect the link between R1 and R2, or next-hop 10.0.12.14, and the two LSPs traversing the link, *lsp2-r1-to-r5* and *lsp1-r6-to-r0*.

Action To verify link protection (many-to-one backup), enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode commands on the ingress router:

```
user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
user@host> show rsvp session detail
user@host> show rsvp interface
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive | no-more
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
```

```

192.168.5.1
  From: 192.168.1.1, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: lsp2-r1-to-r5
  ActivePath: via-r2 (primary)
  Link protection desired
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary via-r2 State: Up
    SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 3)
10.0.12.14 S 10.0.24.2 S 10.0.45.2 S
  Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):
    10.0.12.14(Label=101264) 10.0.24.2(Label=100736) 10.0.45.2(Label=3)
  6 Jun 16 14:06:33 Link-protection Up
  5 Jun 16 14:05:39 Selected as active path
  4 Jun 16 14:05:39 Record Route: 10.0.12.14(Label=101264)
10.0.24.2(Label=100736) 10.0.45.2(Label=3)
  3 Jun 16 14:05:39 Up
  2 Jun 16 14:05:39 Originate Call
  1 Jun 16 14:05:39 CSPF: computation result accepted
  Created: Fri Jun 16 14:05:38 2006
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

[...Output truncated...]

Transit LSP: 2 sessions

192.168.0.1
  From: 192.168.6.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: lsp1-r6-to-r0, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 101296
  Resv style: 1 SE, Label in: 100192, Label out: 101296
  Time left: 116, Since: Mon Jun 19 10:26:32 2006
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 58739 protocol 0
  Link protection desired
  Type: Link protected LSP, using Bypass->10.0.12.14
    1 Jun 19 10:26:32 Link protection up, using Bypass->10.0.12.14
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.0.16.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 579 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: 10.0.12.14 (fe-0/1/0.0) 474 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 10.0.12.14 (fe-0/1/0.0) 501 pkts
  Explct route: 10.0.12.14 10.0.24.2 10.0.45.2 10.0.50.2
  Record route: 10.0.16.2 <self> 10.0.12.14 10.0.24.2 10.0.45.2 10.0.50.2
[...Output truncated...]

```

Meaning The sample output from ingress router R1 shows that **lsp2-r1-to-r5** and **lsp1-r6-to-r0** have link protection up, and both LSPs are using the bypass path, **10.0.12.14**. However, the **show mpls lsp** command does not list the bypass path. For information about the bypass path, use the **show rsvp session** command.

```

Sample Output user@R1> show rsvp session detail
Ingress RSVP: 2 sessions
192.168.2.1
  From: 192.168.1.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: Bypass->10.0.12.14
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 101456
  Resv style: 1 SE, Label in: -, Label out: 101456
  Time left: -, Since: Fri May 26 18:38:09 2006
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 18709 protocol 0
  Type: Bypass LSP
    Number of data route tunnel through: 2
    Number of RSVP session tunnel through: 0
  PATH rcvfrom: localclient
  Adspec: sent MTU 1500
  Path MTU: received 1500
  PATH sentto: 10.0.17.14 (fe-0/1/1.0) 51939 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 10.0.17.14 (fe-0/1/1.0) 55095 pkts
  Explct route: 10.0.17.14 10.0.27.1
  Record route: <self> 10.0.17.14 10.0.27.1

192.168.5.1
  From: 192.168.1.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: lsp2-r1-to-r5, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 101264
  Resv style: 1 SE, Label in: -, Label out: 101264
  Time left: -, Since: Fri Jun 16 14:05:39 2006
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 18724 protocol 0
  Link protection desired
  Type: Link protected LSP
  PATH rcvfrom: localclient
  Adspec: sent MTU 1500
  Path MTU: received 1500
  PATH sentto: 10.0.12.14 (fe-0/1/0.0) 8477 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 10.0.12.14 (fe-0/1/0.0) 8992 pkts
  Explct route: 10.0.12.14 10.0.24.2 10.0.45.2
  Record route: <self> 10.0.12.14 10.0.24.2 10.0.45.2
Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0

Egress RSVP: 1 sessions
192.168.1.1
  From: 192.168.5.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: r5-to-r1, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
  Time left: 159, Since: Mon May 22 22:08:16 2006
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 64449 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.0.17.14 (fe-0/1/1.0) 63145 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: localclient
  RESV rcvfrom: localclient
  Record route: 10.0.59.1 10.0.79.2 10.0.17.14 <self>
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0
Transit RSVP: 2 sessions

```

```

192.168.0.1
  From: 192.168.6.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: lsp1-r6-to-r0, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 101296
  Resv style: 1 SE, Label in: 100192, Label out: 101296
  Time left: 129, Since: Mon Jun 19 10:26:32 2006
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 58739 protocol 0
  Link protection desired
  Type: Link protected LSP
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.0.16.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 3128 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: 10.0.12.14 (fe-0/1/0.0) 2533 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 10.0.12.14 (fe-0/1/0.0) 2685 pkts
  Explct route: 10.0.12.14 10.0.24.2 10.0.45.2 10.0.50.2
  Record route: 10.0.16.2 <self> 10.0.12.14 10.0.24.2 10.0.45.2 10.0.50.2

192.168.6.1
  From: 192.168.0.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: r0-to-r6, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 100128, Label out: 3
  Time left: 143, Since: Thu May 25 12:30:26 2006
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 4111 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.0.17.14 (fe-0/1/1.0) 57716 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: 10.0.16.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 54524 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 10.0.16.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 50534 pkts
  Explct route: 10.0.16.2
  Record route: 10.0.50.2 10.0.59.1 10.0.79.2 10.0.17.14 <self> 10.0.16.2
Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0

```

Meaning The sample output from ingress router **R1** shows the ingress, egress, and transit LSPs for **R1**. Some information is similar to that found in the **show mpls lsp** command. However, because link protection is an RSVP feature, information about bypass paths is provided. The bypass path appears as a separate RSVP ingress session for the protected interface, as indicated by the **Type** field.

The bypass path name is automatically generated. By default, the name appears as **Bypass > interface-address**, where the interface address is the next downstream router's interface (**10.0.12.14**). The explicit route **10.0.17.14 10.0.27.1** for the session shows **R7** as the transit node and **R2** as the egress node.

Within the ingress RSVP section of the output, the LSP originating at **R1** (**lsp2-r1-to-r5**) is shown requesting link protection. Since a bypass path is in place to protect the downstream link, **lsp2-r1-to-r5** is associated with the bypass, as indicated by the **Link protected LSP** field.

The egress section of the output shows the return LSP **r5-to-r1**, which is not protected.

The transit section of the output shows link protection requested by **lsp1-r6-to-r0**. Since a bypass path is in place to protect the downstream link, **lsp1-r6-to-r0** is associated with

the bypass, as indicated by the **Link protected LSP** field. Also included in the transit section of the output is the return LSP **r0-to-r6**, which is not protected.

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show rsvp interface
RSVP interface: 4 active
```

Interface	State	Active resv	Subscription	Static BW	Available BW	Reserved BW	Highwater mark
fe-0/1/0.0	Up	2	100%	100Mbps	100Mbps	0bps	35Mbps
fe-0/1/1.0	Up	1	100%	100Mbps	100Mbps	0bps	0bps
fe-0/1/2.0	Up	0	100%	100Mbps	100Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/3.0	Up	1	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps

Meaning The sample output from ingress router **R1** shows the number of LSPs going through the interfaces configured on **R1**. The **Active resv** field shows the number of LSPs for each interface. For example, interface **fe-0/1/0.0** between **R1** and **R2** has two active reservations, **lsp1-r6-to-r0** and **lsp2-r1-to-r5**; interface **fe-0/1/1.0** between **R1** and **R7** has one, the bypass (**10.0.12.14**); interface **fe-0/1/2.0** between **R6** and **R1** has no LSP reservations; and interface **so-0/0/3.0** between **R6** and **R1** has one LSP reservation, **lsp1-r6-to-r0**.

Configure Node-Link Protection

Configuring node-link protection is a two-part process. The first part involves configuring node-link protection for any LSPs traversing the protected node that require use of the bypass path, and the second part sets link protection on the outgoing RSVP interface on routers in the LSP.

Action To configure node-link protection, follow these steps:

- In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@R1# edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-path-name
```

For example:

```
[edit]
user@R1# edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp2-r1-to-r5
```
- Configure node-link protection for the LSP:

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-path-name]
user@R1# set node-link-protection
```
- Verify the node-link protection configuration for the LSP:

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-path-name]
user@R1# show
```
- Configure link protection for the interface:

```
[edit protocols]
user@R1# edit protocols rsvp interface interface-name
```

For example:

```
[edit protocols]
user@R1# edit protocols rsvp interface fe-0/1/0
```

5. Configure link protection:

```
[edit protocols rsvp interface interface-name]
user@R1# set link-protection
```

6. Verify the link protection configuration for the interface, and commit both configurations:

```
[edit protocols rsvp interface interface-name]
user@R1# show
user@R1# commit
```

7. Repeat Step 1 through Step 3 on any other ingress routers that have LSPs requiring use of the bypass path.
8. Repeat Step 4 and Step 5 on routers with outgoing interfaces in the LSP.

Sample Output The following sample output shows the configuration of node-link protection on ingress router R1 in the network shown in [Figure 96 on page 988](#):

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp2-r1-to-r5]
user@R1# up

[edit protocols mpls]
user@R1# show
label-switched-path lsp2-r1-to-r5 { #Label-switched-path level of the hierarchy

    to 192.168.5.1;
    node-link-protection; #LSP node-link protection

[edit protocols rsvp]
user@R1# show
interface fe-0/1/0.0 {
    link-protection; #Link protection for the RSVP interface
}

[edit protocols rsvp]
user@R1# commit
commit complete
```

Meaning The sample output shows the configuration of node-link protection for an LSP. After node-link protection is configured, bypass paths are signaled to avoid the protected link or node in case of failure. Having bypass paths available does not in itself provide protection for LSPs that traverse the protected node. You must include the **node-link-protection** statement on the ingress router for each LSP that will benefit from the bypass path.

Configuring and Verifying Node-Link Protection

The following section describes the steps you must take to configure and verify many-to-one backup.

1. [Configure Node-Link Protection on page 1211](#)
2. [Verify That Node-Link Protection Is Up on page 1212](#)

Configure Node-Link Protection

Configuring node-link protection is a two-part process. The first part involves configuring node-link protection for any LSPs traversing the protected node that require use of the bypass path, and the second part sets link protection on the outgoing RSVP interface on routers in the LSP.

Action To configure node-link protection, follow these steps:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@R1# edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-path-name
```

For example:

```
[edit]
user@R1# edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp2-r1-to-r5
```

2. Configure node-link protection for the LSP:

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-path-name]
user@R1# set node-link-protection
```

3. Verify the node-link protection configuration for the LSP:

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-path-name]
user@R1# show
```

4. Configure link protection for the interface:

```
[edit protocols]
user@R1# edit protocols rsvp interface interface-name
```

For example:

```
[edit protocols]
user@R1# edit protocols rsvp interface fe-0/1/0
```

5. Configure link protection:

```
[edit protocols rsvp interface interface-name]
user@R1# set link-protection
```

6. Verify the link protection configuration for the interface, and commit both configurations:

```
[edit protocols rsvp interface interface-name]
user@R1# show
user@R1# commit
```

7. Repeat Step 1 through Step 3 on any other ingress routers that have LSPs requiring use of the bypass path.
8. Repeat Step 4 and Step 5 on routers with outgoing interfaces in the LSP.

Sample Output The following sample output shows the configuration of node-link protection on ingress router R1 in the network shown in [Figure 96 on page 988](#):

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp2-r1-to-r5]
user@R1# up

[edit protocols mpls]
user@R1# show
label-switched-path lsp2-r1-to-r5 { #Label-switched-path level of the hierarchy
    to 192.168.5.1;
    node-link-protection; #LSP node-link protection

[edit protocols rsvp]
user@R1# show
interface fe-0/1/0.0 {
    link-protection; #Link protection for the RSVP interface
}

[edit protocols rsvp]
user@R1# commit
commit complete
```

Meaning The sample output shows the configuration of node-link protection for an LSP. After node-link protection is configured, bypass paths are signaled to avoid the protected link or node in case of failure. Having bypass paths available does not in itself provide protection for LSPs that traverse the protected node. You must include the **node-link-protection** statement on the ingress router for each LSP that will benefit from the bypass path.

Verify That Node-Link Protection Is Up

Purpose After you configure node-link protection, you must check that bypass paths are up. You can also check the number of LSPs protected by the bypass paths. In the network shown in [Figure 95 on page 983](#), two bypass paths should be up: one next-hop bypass path protecting the link between R1 and R2 (or next-hop 10.0.12.14), and a next-next-hop bypass path avoiding R2.

Action To verify node-link protection (many-to-one backup), enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode commands on the ingress router. You can also issue the commands on transit routers and other routers used in the bypass path for slightly different information.

```
show mpls lsp (See Sample Output on page ?)
show mpls lsp extensive (See Sample Output on page 977)
```

show rsvp interface (See [Sample Output on page 978](#))
 show rsvp interface extensive (See [Sample Output on page 979](#))
 show rsvp session detail (See [Sample Output on page 980](#))

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
To          From          State Rt ActivePath      P      LSPname
192.168.5.1 192.168.1.1 Up    0 via-r2          *      lsp2-r1-to-r5
Total 1 displayed, Up 1 , Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions
To          From          State Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPname
192.168.1.1 192.168.5.1 Up    0 1 FF      3      - r5-to-r1
Total 1 displayed, Up 1 , Down 0

Transit LSP: 2 sessions
To          From          State Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPname
192.168.0.1 192.168.6.1 Up    0 1 FF 100464 101952 lsp1-r6-to-r0
192.168.6.1 192.168.0.1 Up    0 1 FF 100448      3 r0-to-t6
Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0
```

Meaning Sample output from R1 for the **show mpls lsp** command shows a brief description of the state of configured and active LSPs for which R1 is the ingress, transit, and egress router. All LSPs are up. R1 is the ingress router for **lsp2-r1-to-r5**, and the egress router for return LSP **r5-to-r1**. Two LSPs transit R1, **lsp1-r6-to-r0** and the return LSP **r0-to-t6**. For more detailed information about the LSP, include the **extensive** option when you issue the **show mpls lsp** command.

```

Sample Output user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

192.168.5.1
  From: 192.168.1.1, State: Up , ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: lsp2-r1-to-r5
  ActivePath: via-r2 (primary)
  Node/Link protection desired
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary via-r2 State: Up
    SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 3)
  10.0.12.14 S 10.0.24.2 S 10.0.45.2 S
    Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

        10.0.12.14(Label=101872) 10.0.24.2(Label=101360) 10.0.45.2(Label=3)
    11 Jul 11 14:30:58 Link-protection Up
    10 Jul 11 14:28:28 Selected as active path
    [...Output truncated...]
    Created: Tue Jul 11 14:22:58 2006
  Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

192.168.1.1
  From: 192.168.5.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: r5-to-r1, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
  Time left: 146, Since: Tue Jul 11 14:28:36 2006
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 29228 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.0.12.14 (fe-0/1/0.0) 362 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: localclient
  RESV rcvfrom: localclient
  Record route: 10.0.45.2 10.0.24.2 10.0.12.14 <self>
  Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Transit LSP: 2 sessions

192.168.0.1
  From: 192.168.6.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: lsp1-r6-to-r0, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 101952
  Resv style: 1 SE, Label in: 100464, Label out: 101952
  Time left: 157, Since: Tue Jul 11 14:31:38 2006
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 11131 protocol 0
  Node/Link protection desired
  Type: Node/Link protected LSP, using Bypass->10.0.12.14->10.0.24.2
    1 Jul 11 14:31:38 Node protection up, using Bypass->10.0.12.14->10.0.24.2
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.0.16.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 509 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: 10.0.12.14 (fe-0/1/0.0) 356 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 10.0.12.14 (fe-0/1/0.0) 358 pkts
  Explct route: 10.0.12.14 10.0.24.2 10.0.45.2 10.0.50.2
  Record route: 10.0.16.2 <self> 10.0.12.14 10.0.24.2 10.0.45.2 10.0.50.2

```

```

192.168.6.1
  From: 192.168.0.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: r0-to-t6, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 100448, Label out: 3
  Time left: 147, Since: Tue Jul 11 14:31:36 2006
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 23481 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.0.12.14 (fe-0/1/0.0) 358 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: 10.0.16.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 350 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 10.0.16.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 323 pkts
  Explct route: 10.0.16.2
  Record route: 10.0.50.2 10.0.45.2 10.0.24.2 10.0.12.14 <self> 10.0.16.2
Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0

```

Meaning Sample output from R1 for the **show mpls lsp extensive** command shows detailed information about all LSPs for which R1 is the ingress, egress, or transit router, including all past state history and the reason why an LSP failed. All LSPs are up. The main two LSPs **lsp2-r1-to-r5** and **lsp1-r6-to-r0** have node-link protection as indicated by the **Node/Link protection desired** field in the ingress and transit sections of the output. In the ingress section of the output, the **Link-protection Up** field shows that **lsp2-r1-to-r5** has link protection up. In the transit section of the output, the **Type: Node/Link protected LSP** field shows that **lsp1-r6-to-r0** has node-link protection up, and in case of failure will use the bypass **LSP Bypass->10.0.12.14->10.0.24.2**.

Sample Output

```

user@R1> show rsvp interface
RSVP interface: 4 active

```

Interface	State	Active resv	Subscr- ption	Static BW	Available BW	Reserved BW	Highwater mark
fe-0/1/0.0	Up	2	100%	100Mbps	100Mbps	0bps	0bps
fe-0/1/1.0	Up	1	100%	100Mbps	100Mbps	0bps	0bps
fe-0/1/2.0	Up	0	100%	100Mbps	100Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/3.0	Up	1	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps

Meaning Sample output from R1 for the **show rsvp interface** command shows four interfaces enabled with RSVP (**Up**). Interface **fe-0/1/0.0** has two active RSVP reservations (**Active resv**) that might indicate sessions for the two main LSPs, **lsp1-r6-to-r0** and **lsp2-r1-to-r5**. Interface **fe-0/1/0.0** is the connecting interface between R1 and R2, and both LSPs are configured with a strict path through **fe-0/1/0.0**. For more detailed information about what is happening on interface **fe-0/1/0.0**, issue the **show rsvp interface extensive** command.

Sample Output user@R1> show rsvp interface extensive

```
RSVP interface: 3 active
fe-0/1/0.0 Index 67, State Ena/Up
  NoAuthentication, NoAggregate, NoReliable, LinkProtection
  HelloInterval 9(second)
  Address 10.0.12.13
  ActiveResv 2, PreemptionCnt 0, Update threshold 10%
  Subscription 100%,
  bc0 = ct0, StaticBW 100Mbps
  ct0: StaticBW 100Mbps, AvailableBW 100Mbps
    MaxAvailableBW 100Mbps = (bc0*subscription)
    ReservedBW [0] 0bps[1] 0bps[2] 0bps[3] 0bps[4] 0bps[5] 0bps[6] 0bps[7] 0bps
  Protection: On, Bypass: 2, LSP: 2, Protected LSP: 2, Unprotected LSP: 0
    2 Jul 14 14:49:40 New bypass Bypass->10.0.12.14
    1 Jul 14 14:49:34 New bypass Bypass->10.0.12.14->10.0.24.2
  Bypass: Bypass->10.0.12.14, State: Up, Type: LP, LSP: 0, Backup: 0
    3 Jul 14 14:49:42 Record Route: 10.0.17.14 10.0.27.1
    2 Jul 14 14:49:42 Up
    1 Jul 14 14:49:42 CSPF: computation result accepted
  Bypass: Bypass->10.0.12.14->10.0.24.2, State: Up, Type: NP, LSP: 2, Backup: 0
    4 Jul 14 14:50:04 Record Route: 10.0.17.14 10.0.79.2 10.0.59.1 10.0.45.1
    3 Jul 14 14:50:04 Up
    2 Jul 14 14:50:04 CSPF: computation result accepted
    1 Jul 14 14:49:34 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.24.2
[...Output truncated...]
```

Meaning Sample output from R1 for the **show rsvp interface extensive** command shows more detailed information about the activity on all RSVP interfaces (3). However, only output for **fe-0/1/0.0** is shown. Protection is enabled (**Protection: On**), with two bypass paths (**Bypass: 2**) protecting two LSPs (**Protected LSP: 2**). All LSPs are protected, as indicated by the **Unprotected LSP: 0** field. The first bypass **Bypass->10.0.12.14** is a link protection bypass path (**Type: LP**), protecting the link between R1 and R2 **fe-0/1/0.0**. The second bypass path **10.0.12.14->10.0.24.2** is a node-link protected LSP, avoiding R2 in case of node failure.

```

Sample Output user@R1> show rsvp session detail
Ingress RSVP: 2 sessions

192.168.4.1
  From: 192.168.1.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: Bypass->10.0.12.14->10.0.24.2
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 102000
  Resv style: 1 SE, Label in: -, Label out: 102000
  Time left: -, Since: Tue Jul 11 14:30:53 2006
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 60120 protocol 0
  Type: Bypass LSP
  Number of data route tunnel through: 2
  Number of RSVP session tunnel through: 0
  PATH rcvfrom: localclient
  Adspec: sent MTU 1500
  Path MTU: received 1500
  PATH sentto: 10.0.17.14 (fe-0/1/1.0) 336 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 10.0.17.14 (fe-0/1/1.0) 310 pkts
  Explct route: 10.0.17.14 10.0.79.2 10.0.59.1 10.0.45.1
  Record route: <self> 10.0.17.14 10.0.79.2 10.0.59.1 10.0.45.1

192.168.5.1
  From: 192.168.1.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: lsp2-r1-to-r5, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 101872
  Resv style: 1 SE, Label in: -, Label out: 101872
  Time left: -, Since: Tue Jul 11 14:28:28 2006
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 2 receiver 60118 protocol 0
  Node/Link protection desired
  Type: Node/Link protected LSP
  PATH rcvfrom: localclient
  Adspec: sent MTU 1500
  Path MTU: received 1500
  PATH sentto: 10.0.12.14 (fe-0/1/0.0) 344 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 10.0.12.14 (fe-0/1/0.0) 349 pkts
  Explct route: 10.0.12.14 10.0.24.2 10.0.45.2
  Record route: <self> 10.0.12.14 10.0.24.2 10.0.45.2
Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0

Egress RSVP: 1 sessions

192.168.1.1
  From: 192.168.5.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: r5-to-r1, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
  Time left: 147, Since: Tue Jul 11 14:28:36 2006
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 29228 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.0.12.14 (fe-0/1/0.0) 348 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: localclient
  RESV rcvfrom: localclient
  Record route: 10.0.45.2 10.0.24.2 10.0.12.14 <self>
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

```

Transit RSVP: 2 sessions

```

192.168.0.1
  From: 192.168.6.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: lsp1-r6-to-r0, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 101952
  Resv style: 1 SE, Label in: 100464, Label out: 101952
  Time left: 134, Since: Tue Jul 11 14:31:38 2006
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 11131 protocol 0
  Node/Link protection desired
  Type: Node/Link protected LSP
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.0.16.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 488 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: 10.0.12.14 (fe-0/1/0.0) 339 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 10.0.12.14 (fe-0/1/0.0) 343 pkts
  Explct route: 10.0.12.14 10.0.24.2 10.0.45.2 10.0.50.2
  Record route: 10.0.16.2 <self> 10.0.12.14 10.0.24.2 10.0.45.2 10.0.50.2

192.168.6.1
  From: 192.168.0.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: r0-to-t6, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 100448, Label out: 3
  Time left: 158, Since: Tue Jul 11 14:31:36 2006
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 23481 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.0.12.14 (fe-0/1/0.0) 344 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: 10.0.16.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 337 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 10.0.16.2 (so-0/0/3.0) 310 pkts
  Explct route: 10.0.16.2
  Record route: 10.0.50.2 10.0.45.2 10.0.24.2 10.0.12.14 <self> 10.0.16.2
Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0

```

Meaning Sample output from R1 shows detailed information about the RSVP sessions active on R1. All sessions are up, with two ingress sessions, one egress session, and two transit sessions.

Within the ingress section, the first session is a bypass path, as indicated by the **Type: Bypass LSP** field; and the second session is a protected LSP (**lsp2-r1-to-r5**) originating on R1, as indicated by the **Type: Node/Link protected LSP** field.

Conclusion Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) label-switched path (LSP) link protection and node-link protection are facility-based methods used to reduce the amount of time needed to reroute LSP traffic. These protection methods are often compared to fast reroute—the other Junos OS LSP protection method.

While fast reroute protects LSPs on a one-to-one basis, link protection and node-link protection protect multiple LSPs by using a single, logical bypass LSP. Link protection provides robust backup support for a link, node-link protection bypasses a node or a link, and both types of protection are designed to interoperate with other vendor equipment.

Such functionality makes link protection and node-link protection excellent choices for scalability, redundancy, and performance in MPLS-enabled networks.

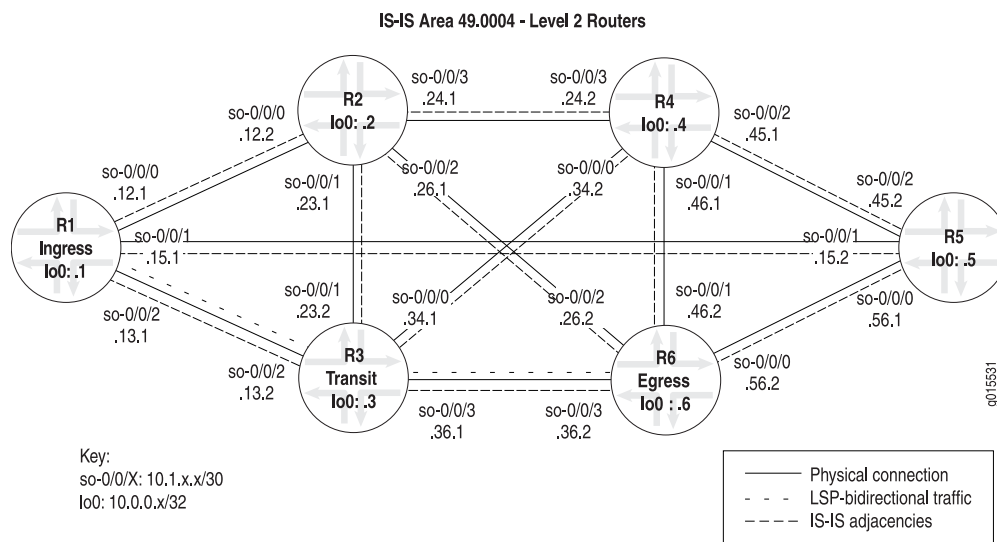
Related Information For additional information about MPLS fast reroute and MPLS protection methods, see the following:

- *Junos Feature Guide*
- *Junos MPLS Applications Configuration Guide*
- Semeria, Chuck. *RSVP Signaling Extensions for MPLS Traffic Engineering*. White paper. 2002
- Semeria, Chuck. *IP Dependability: Network Link and Node Protection*. White paper. 2002
- RFC 4090, *Fast Reroute Extensions to RSVP-TE for LSP Tunnels*

Configure IS-IS as the IGP

Before you can run MPLS on your network, you should have an IGP running on all specified routers and interfaces. The IGP can be either IS-IS or OSPF. For the steps to configure OSPF, see “Configure OSPF as the IGP” on page 1227.

Figure 116: IS-IS Network Topology



The IS-IS IGP in the MPLS network in [Figure 116 on page 1219](#) consists of the following:

- All routers are configured for Level 2, therefore default CSPF LSPs can occur.
- All routers are in IS-IS area 49.0004. However, the routers in this network could be in any area because Level 2 adjacencies occur between all directly connected Level 2 routers regardless of which area they are in.
- Level 2 adjacencies between all directly connected Level 2 routers as follows:

- R1 is adjacent to R2, R3, and R5
- R2 is adjacent to R1, R3, R4, and R6
- R3 is adjacent to R1, R2, R4, and R6
- R4 is adjacent to R2, R3, R5, and R6
- R5 is adjacent to R1, R4, and R6
- R6 is adjacent to R2, R3, R4, and R5

When you configure IS-IS as the IGP, you must enable IS-IS on the router, configure International Organization for Standardization (ISO) addressing, and enable IS-IS on all router interfaces.

You can enable IS-IS throughout the rest of the network by repeating Step 1, “[Enable IS-IS on Routers in Your Network](#)” on page 1220 through Step 3, “[Enable IS-IS on Router Interfaces](#)” on page 1224 as appropriate on other routers until all routers and interfaces establish IS-IS adjacencies.

To configure IS-IS and establish IS-IS adjacencies, follow these steps:

1. [Enable IS-IS on Routers in Your Network](#) on page 1220
2. [Configure ISO Addressing](#) on page 1222
3. [Enable IS-IS on Router Interfaces](#) on page 1224
4. [Verify That IS-IS Adjacencies Are Established](#) on page 1225

Enable IS-IS on Routers in Your Network

Action To enable IS-IS on routers in your network, follow these steps:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit protocols isis
```
2. Disable Level 1 if appropriate for your network:

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@host# set level 1 disable
```
3. Configure the interface:

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@host# edit interface type-fpc/pic/port level level-number metric metric
```
4. Disable the management interface if you have included the **interface all** statement, as shown in [Sample Output 2](#) on page 1221:

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@host# set interface fpx0.0 disable
```
5. Include the loopback interface (**lo0**) if you have listed all interfaces separately, as shown in [Sample Output 1](#) on page 1221:

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@host# set interface lo0.0
```

6. Set the loopback interface (lo0) to passive:

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@R1# set interface lo0 passive
```

7. Verify and commit the configuration:

```
user@host# show
user@host# commit
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> edit
Entering configuration mode

[edit]
user@R1# edit protocols isis

[edit protocols isis]
user@R1# set level 1 disable

[edit protocols isis]
user@host# edit interface all level 2 metric 10

[edit protocols isis]
user@host# set interface lo0.0

[edit protocols isis]
user@host# set interface lo0 passive

[edit protocols isis]
user@R1# show
level 1 disable;
interface so-0/0/0.0;
interface so-0/0/1.0;
interface so-0/0/2.0;
interface lo0.0;
    passive;
}

[edit protocols isis]
user@R1# commit
commit complete
```

Sample Output 2

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@R6# show
level 1 disable;
interface all {
    level 2 metric 15;
}
interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}
interface lo0.0 {
    passive;
}
```

Meaning Sample Output 1 shows that IS-IS Level 1 is disabled, making this a Level 2 router. When all routers in the network are running at one IS-IS level (Level 2), default CSPF LSPs can occur.

Because **R1** in Sample Output 1 has all IS-IS enabled interfaces listed, including the loopback interface (**lo0**), you do not need to include the **disable** statement for the management interface (**fxp0**). All interfaces have unit number **0**, the default if a unit number is not specified. When you configure an interface at the **[edit protocols isis]** hierarchy level, and you do not include the logical unit, the default **0** is appended to the interface name, for example, **so-0/0/1.0**.

Sample Output 2 does not list the interfaces configured with IS-IS; instead, all interfaces are configured, including the loopback interface (**lo0**) and the management interface (**fxp0**). Therefore, you do not need to include a separate statement for the loopback (**lo0**) interface. However, in this instance, it is best practice to disable the management interface (**fxp0**) so that IS-IS packets are not sent over it. If you do not disable the management interface (**fxp0**) when you include the **interface-all** statement, the IS-IS protocol can form adjacencies over the management backbone, but traffic does not flow because transit traffic does not go out of the management interface.

Sample Output 2 also shows that all interfaces on **R6** are configured with a metric of **15**. A metric is not required to configure IS-IS on your interfaces. The default metric value is **10** (with the exception of the loopback [**lo0**] interface, which has a default metric of **0**). A metric is included to demonstrate that you can configure a metric for IS-IS if the default (**10**) is not appropriate for your network.

Both sample outputs show the **passive** statement included in the configuration of the loopback (**lo0**) interface. Including the **passive** statement is considered best practice and ensures the following:

- Protocols are not run over the loopback (**lo0**) interface
- When the router ID (RID) is configured manually, ensures that the loopback (**lo0**) interface is advertised to other networks.



NOTE: It is considered best practice to configure the RID manually to avoid duplicate RID problems.

Configure ISO Addressing

Purpose For a router to support IS-IS, you must configure an ISO network entity title (NET) address on one of the router's interfaces, preferably the loopback interface (**lo0**).

Action To configure ISO addressing, follow these steps:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:
[edit]

```
user@host# edit interfaces
```

2. Include a NET address for the loopback interface:

```
[edit interfaces]
```

```
user@host# set lo0 unit number family iso address address
```

3. Verify and commit the configuration:

```
user@host# show
```

```
user@host# commit
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> edit
Entering configuration mode

[edit]
user@R1# edit interfaces

[edit interfaces]
user@R1# set lo0 unit 0 family iso address 49.0004.1000.0000.0001.00

[edit interfaces]
user@R1# show
[...Output truncated...]
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.0.0.1/32;
        }
        family iso {
            address 49.0004.1000.0000.0001.00;
        }
    }
}

[edit interfaces]
user@R1# commit
commit complete
```

Meaning The sample output shows that the loopback (**lo0**) interface is configured with the NET address **49.0004.1000.0000.0001.00**. The loopback interface (**lo0**) becomes a point of connection from the router to the IS-IS network. Every router in an IS-IS network must have at least one ISO NET address that identifies a point of connection to the IS-IS network. The NET address is generally configured on the loopback (**lo0**) interface. Routers that participate in multiple areas can have multiple NET addresses.

All the routers in the network share a Level 2 database containing identical information. A common Level 2 database occurs in this case because all adjacencies are Level 2, and all routers are within the same IS-IS area (**49.0004**). Level 2 LSP flooding reaches all routers in the network due to the presence of a single level. For more information on determining the NET address, see the *Junos Routing Protocols Configuration Guide*.

Enable IS-IS on Router Interfaces

Purpose Enable reception and transmission of ISO protocol data units (PDUs) on each router interface in the network with the **family** statement, which identifies which protocol packets are accepted into the interfaces. For example, valid IS-IS packets are dropped if the interface is not configured with the **family iso** statement.

Action To configure support for IS-IS on router interfaces in your network, follow these steps:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces
```

2. Configure IS-IS:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set type-fpc/pic/port unit number family iso
```

3. Verify and commit the configuration:

```
user@host# show
user@host# commit
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> edit
Entering configuration mode

[edit]
user@R1# edit interfaces

[edit interfaces]
user@R1# set so-0/0/2 unit 0 family iso

[edit interfaces]
user@R1# show
[...Output truncated...]
so-0/0/2 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.1.13.1/30;
        }
        family iso;
    }
}

[edit interfaces]
user@R1# commit
commit complete
```

Meaning The sample output shows that the interface **so-0/0/2** is configured with IS-IS.

Verify That IS-IS Adjacencies Are Established

Purpose After configuring IS-IS, you must verify that neighboring routers have formed adjacencies with each other.

Action To verify IS-IS adjacencies, enter the following Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) operational mode command:

```
user@host> show isis adjacency
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show isis adjacency
Interface      System      L State      HoId (secs) SNPA
so-0/0/0.0     R2          2 Up         25
so-0/0/1.0     R5          2 Up         23
so-0/0/2.0     R3          2 Up         20
```

```
user@R3> show isis adjacency
Interface      System      L State      HoId (secs) SNPA
so-0/0/0.0     R4          2 Up         25
so-0/0/1.0     R2          2 Up         25
so-0/0/2.0     R1          2 Up         26
so-0/0/3.0     R6          2 Up         25
```

```
user@R6> show isis adjacency
Interface      System      L State      HoId (secs) SNPA
so-0/0/0.0     R5          2 Up         19
so-0/0/1.0     R4          2 Up         22
so-0/0/2.0     R2          2 Up         22
so-0/0/3.0     R3          2 Up         19
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show isis adjacency
Interface      System      L State      HoId (secs) SNPA
so-0/0/0.0     R2          2 Up         25
so-0/0/1.0     R5          2 Up         23
so-0/0/2.0     R3          2 Up         20
```

```
user@R3> show isis adjacency
Interface      System      L State      HoId (secs) SNPA
so-0/0/0.0     R4          2 Up         25
so-0/0/1.0     R2          2 Up         25
so-0/0/2.0     R1          2 Up         26
so-0/0/3.0     R6          2 Up         25
```

```
user@R6> show isis adjacency
Interface      System      L State      HoId (secs) SNPA
so-0/0/0.0     R5          2 Up         19
so-0/0/1.0     R4          2 Up         22
so-0/0/2.0     R2          2 Up         22
so-0/0/3.0     R3          2 Up         19
```

Meaning The sample output from the ingress, transit, and egress routers shows that all routers in the network have formed IS-IS adjacencies.

Verify That IS-IS Adjacencies Are Established

Purpose After configuring IS-IS, you must verify that neighboring routers have formed adjacencies with each other.

Action To verify IS-IS adjacencies, enter the following Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) operational mode command:

```
user@host> show isis adjacency
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show isis adjacency
Interface      System      L State      Hold (secs) SNPA
so-0/0/0.0     R2          2 Up         25
so-0/0/1.0     R5          2 Up         23
so-0/0/2.0     R3          2 Up         20
```

```
user@R3> show isis adjacency
Interface      System      L State      Hold (secs) SNPA
so-0/0/0.0     R4          2 Up         25
so-0/0/1.0     R2          2 Up         25
so-0/0/2.0     R1          2 Up         26
so-0/0/3.0     R6          2 Up         25
```

```
user@R6> show isis adjacency
Interface      System      L State      Hold (secs) SNPA
so-0/0/0.0     R5          2 Up         19
so-0/0/1.0     R4          2 Up         22
so-0/0/2.0     R2          2 Up         22
so-0/0/3.0     R3          2 Up         19
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show isis adjacency
Interface      System      L State      Hold (secs) SNPA
so-0/0/0.0     R2          2 Up         25
so-0/0/1.0     R5          2 Up         23
so-0/0/2.0     R3          2 Up         20
```

```
user@R3> show isis adjacency
Interface      System      L State      Hold (secs) SNPA
so-0/0/0.0     R4          2 Up         25
so-0/0/1.0     R2          2 Up         25
so-0/0/2.0     R1          2 Up         26
so-0/0/3.0     R6          2 Up         25
```

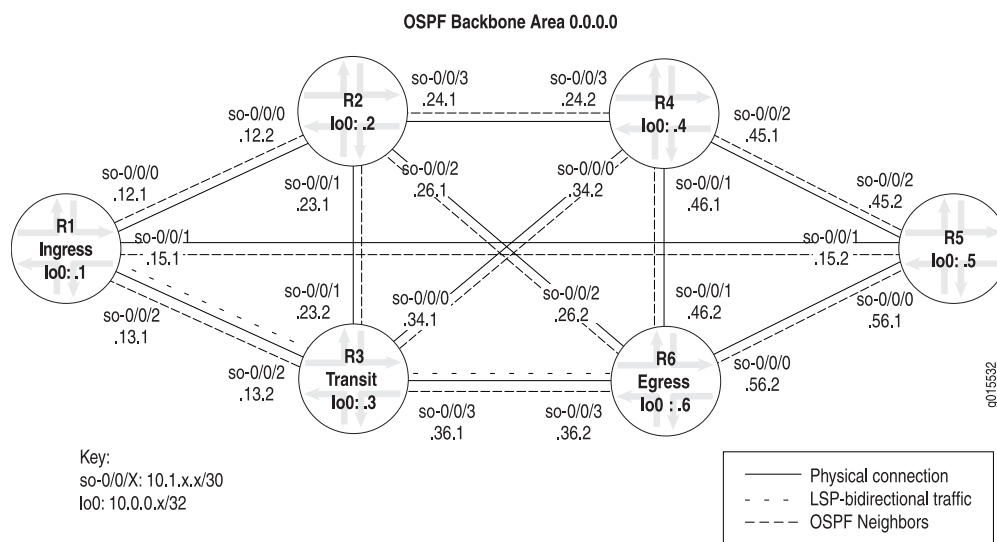
```
user@R6> show isis adjacency
Interface      System      L State      Hold (secs) SNPA
so-0/0/0.0     R5          2 Up         19
so-0/0/1.0     R4          2 Up         22
so-0/0/2.0     R2          2 Up         22
so-0/0/3.0     R3          2 Up         19
```

Meaning The sample output from the ingress, transit, and egress routers shows that all routers in the network have formed IS-IS adjacencies.

Configure OSPF as the IGP

Before you can run MPLS on your network, you must have an IGP running on all specified routers and interfaces. The IGP can be either OSPF or IS-IS. For the steps to configure IS-IS, see “Configure IS-IS as the IGP” on page 1219.

Figure 117: OSPF Network Topology



The OSPF IGP in the MPLS network in [Figure 116 on page 1219](#) consists of the following:

- All routers are configured for the backbone OSPF area 0.0.0.0.
- All routers have the RID manually configured to avoid possible problems when the OSPF RID changes; for example, when multiple loopback addresses are configured.
- All routers have traffic engineering enabled. When traffic engineering is enabled for OSPF, the SPF algorithm takes into account the various LSPs configured under MPLS and configures OSPF to generate link-state advertisements (LSAs) that carry traffic engineering parameters. These routes are installed into the primary routing table **inet.0**, but the LSPs are installed by default into the **inet.3** routing table.
- Adjacencies between all OSPF neighbors are as follows:
 - R1 is adjacent to R2, R3, and R5
 - R2 is adjacent to R1, R3, R4, and R6
 - R3 is adjacent to R1, R2, R4, and R6
 - R4 is adjacent to R2, R3, R5, and R6

- R5 is adjacent to R1, R4, and R6
- R6 is adjacent to R2, R3, R4, and R5

When you configure OSPF as the IGP, you must enable OSPF and traffic engineering on the router. We also recommend that you manually configure the RID and include the loopback interface (**lo0**) at the **[edit protocols ospf]** hierarchy level.

You can enable OSPF throughout the rest of the network by repeating this step as appropriate on other routers until all routers and interfaces establish OSPF neighbors.

To configure OSPF and establish OSPF neighbors, follow these steps:

1. [Enable OSPF on Routers in Your Network on page 1228](#)
2. [Verify That OSPF Neighbors Are Established on page 1230](#)

Enable OSPF on Routers in Your Network

Action To enable OSPF on routers in your MPLS network, follow these steps:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit protocols ospf
```
2. Configure the area and the interface:

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@host# set area area-id interface type-fpc/pic/port
```
3. Disable the management interface if you have included the **interface all** statement in the previous step:

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@host# set interface fxp0.0 disable
```
4. Include the loopback (**lo0**) interface if you intend to manually configure the RID:

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@host# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0
```
5. Set the loopback interface (**lo0**) to passive:

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@host# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0 passive
```
6. Configure traffic engineering:

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@host# set traffic-engineering
```
7. Manually configure the RID at the **[routing-options]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit routing-options
[edit routing-options]
user@host# set router-id router-id
```
8. Verify and commit the entire configuration:

```
user@host# show
user@host# commit
```

Sample Output

```
user@R6> edit
Entering configuration mode

[edit]
user@R6# edit protocols ospf

[edit protocols ospf]
user@R6# set area 0.0.0.0 interface so-0/0/0.0

[edit protocols ospf]
user@R6# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0

[edit protocols ospf]
user@R6# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0 passive

[edit protocols ospf]
user@R6# set traffic-engineering

[edit protocols ospf]
user@R6# show
traffic-engineering;
area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface so-0/0/0.0;
    interface so-0/0/1.0;
    interface so-0/0/2.0;
    interface so-0/0/3.0;
    interface lo0.0 {
        passive;
    }
}

[edit protocols ospf]
user@R6# commit
commit complete

[edit]
user@R6# edit routing-options

[edit routing-options]
user@R6# set router-id 10.0.0.6

[edit routing-options]
user@R6# show
[...Output truncated...]
router-id 10.0.0.6;
autonomous-system 65432;

[edit routing-options]
user@R6# commit
commit complete
```

Meaning The sample output shows that OSPF, with traffic engineering, is enabled on the interfaces on egress router **R6**. In addition, the RID is configured manually to avoid possible problems when the OSPF RID changes; for example, when multiple loopback addresses are

configured. The RID uniquely identifies the router within the OSPF network. It is transmitted within the LSAs used to populate the link-state database and calculate the shortest-path tree. In a link-state network, it is important that two routers do not share the same RID value, otherwise IP routing problems may occur.

The sample outputs also shows the **passive** statement included in the configuration of the loopback (**lo0**) interface. Including the **passive** statement is considered best practice and ensures the following:

- Protocols are not run over the loopback (**lo0**) interface
- When the router ID (RID) is configured manually, ensures that the loopback (**lo0**) interface is advertised to other networks.

Verify That OSPF Neighbors Are Established

Purpose After configuring OSPF, you must verify that neighboring routers have formed adjacencies with each other.

Action To verify OSPF neighbors, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show ospf neighbor
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show ospf neighbor
```

Address	Interface	State	ID	Pri	Dead
10.1.12.2	so-0/0/0.0	Full	10.0.0.2	128	37
10.1.15.2	so-0/0/1.0	Full	10.0.0.5	128	35
10.1.13.2	so-0/0/2.0	Full	10.0.0.3	128	38

```
user@R3> show ospf neighbor
```

Address	Interface	State	ID	Pri	Dead
10.1.34.2	so-0/0/0.0	Full	10.0.0.4	128	38
10.1.23.1	so-0/0/1.0	Full	10.0.0.2	128	35
10.1.13.1	so-0/0/2.0	Full	10.0.0.1	128	37
10.1.36.2	so-0/0/3.0	Full	10.0.0.6	128	36

```
user@R6> show ospf neighbor
```

Address	Interface	State	ID	Pri	Dead
10.1.56.1	so-0/0/0.0	Full	10.0.0.5	128	39
10.1.46.1	so-0/0/1.0	Full	10.0.0.4	128	37
10.1.26.1	so-0/0/2.0	Full	10.0.0.2	128	36
10.1.36.1	so-0/0/3.0	Full	10.0.0.3	128	37

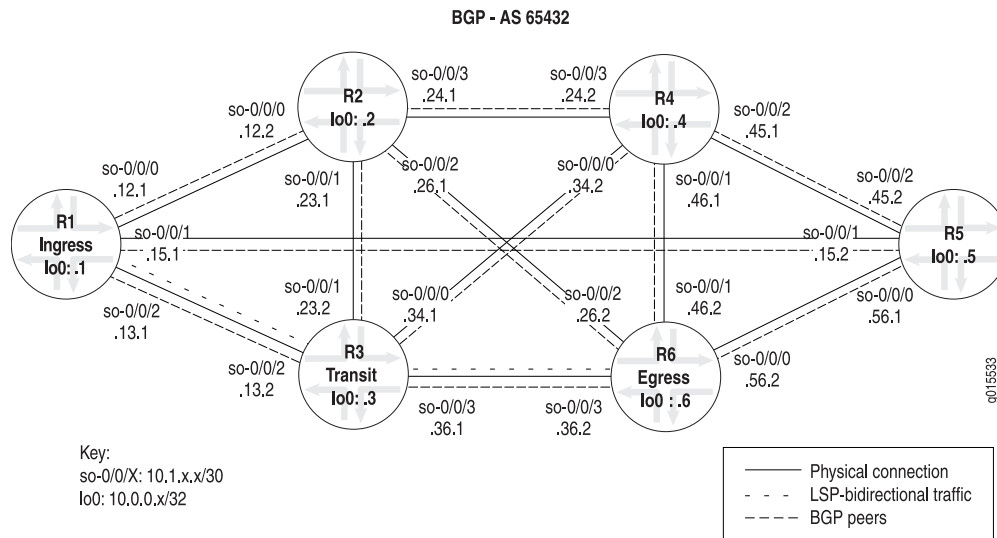
Meaning The sample output from the ingress, transit, and egress routers shows that all routers in the network have formed OSPF neighbor adjacencies.

Set Up BGP on Routers in Your Network

Before BGP can function in your MPLS network, you must define the autonomous system (AS) number on the routers in your network, and configure at least one group that includes at least one peer.

Optionally, you can configure a routing policy. The routing policy allows you to control the information shared with BGP neighbors and provides the opportunity to filter and modify the information you receive.

Figure 118: BGP Network Topology



The BGP configuration in the MPLS network in [Figure 118 on page 1231](#) consists of the following:

- A full-mesh IBGP topology, using AS 65432.
- All IBGP sessions peer between loopback addresses because significant stability advantages are gained.
- All routers are configured with one group, **group internal**.
- A **send-statics** policy on routers R1 and R6 allows a new route to be advertised into the network.

The example network uses IS-IS Level 2 and a policy to create routes that are reachable through the LSP. However, IS-IS Level 1 or an OSPF area can be used and the policy omitted if the network has existing BGP traffic.

You can set up BGP throughout the rest of the network by repeating Step 1, “[Define the Local Autonomous System](#)” on page 1232 through Step 3, “[Configure a Simple Routing Policy](#)” on page 1234 as appropriate on other routers until all routers are set up with BGP.

To set up BGP on routers in your network, follow these steps:

1. [Define the Local Autonomous System](#) on page 1232
2. [Configure BGP Neighbor Connections](#) on page 1233
3. [Configure a Simple Routing Policy](#) on page 1234
4. [Verify That BGP Sessions Are Up](#) on page 1236

Define the Local Autonomous System

Purpose Before BGP can function, you need to define a local AS number on the routers in your network. In the example network in [Figure 118 on page 1231](#), all routers are in AS 65432.

Action To define an AS number on routers in your network, follow these steps:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit routing-options
```

2. Configure all interfaces to a specific AS:

```
[edit routing-options]
user@host# set autonomous-system as-number
```

3. Verify the configuration:

```
user@host# show
user@host# commit
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> edit
Entering configuration mode

[edit]
user@R1# edit routing-options

[edit routing-options]
user@R1# set autonomous-system 65432

[edit routing-options]
user@R1# show
[...Output truncated...]
autonomous-system 65432;

[edit routing-options]
user@R6# commit
commit complete
```

Meaning The output shows that router **R1** resides in **AS 65432**. All other routers in the example network shown in [Figure 118 on page 1231](#) also reside in **AS 65432**.

Configure BGP Neighbor Connections

Purpose You must configure at least one group that includes at least one peer for BGP to run in your network. First determine which neighbors are internal or external to your local AS boundary. Internal neighbors are inside your local AS boundary. In the example network shown in [Figure 118 on page 1231](#), all the routers are in one AS and are therefore internal. In this example, all IBGP sessions peer between loopback addresses because significant stability advantages are gained. For more information about configuring BGP neighbor connections, see the *Junos Routing Protocols Configuration Guide*.

Action To configure BGP neighbor connections, follow these steps:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit protocols bgp
```

2. Configure the group and peer's IP address:

```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@host# set group group-name type type neighbor neighbor-address
```



NOTE: For external neighbors, use the following form of the command that includes the peer's AS number:

```
user@host# set group group-name neighbor neighbor-address peer-as
peer-as-number
```

3. Configure the local address:

```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@host# set group group-name local-address local-address
```

4. Verify and commit the configuration:

```
user@host# show
user@host# commit
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> edit
Entering configuration mode

[edit]
user@R1# edit protocols bgp

[edit protocols bgp]
user@R1# set group internal type internal neighbor 10.0.0.2

[edit protocols bgp]
```

```
users@R1# set group internal local-address 10.0.0.1

[edit protocols bgp]
user@R1# show
group internal {
    type internal;
    local-address 10.0.0.1;
    neighbor 10.0.0.2;
    neighbor 10.0.0.3;
    neighbor 10.0.0.5;
    neighbor 10.0.0.4;
    neighbor 10.0.0.6;
}

[edit protocols bgp]
user@R1# commit
commit complete
```

Meaning The sample output shows that router **R1** is in an internal group with five BGP neighbors. The **local-address** statement is included in this example configuration because IBGP is used. It is considered best practice to configure a local address when you use an IBGP. BGP messages are sourced from the loopback address because the **local-address** statement is included in the configuration. Generally, you would not configure a local address when external BGP is configured.

Configure a Simple Routing Policy

Purpose Routing policy allows you to control the information shared with BGP neighbors and provides the opportunity to filter and modify the information you receive. Typically, a network is injected into BGP using a policy. This may also be done through a static route. In the network in [Figure 118 on page 1231](#), a static route export policy is used to inject routes into BGP.

Action To configure a simple routing policy, follow these steps:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit routing-options
```

2. Configure a static route for redistribution to other autonomous systems:

```
[edit routing-options]
user@host# set static route destination/24 reject
```

3. Configure a routing policy that matches and accepts the configured static routes into BGP updates:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit policy-options
[edit policy-options]
user@host# set policy-statement policy-name term term-name from route-filter
address exact
user@host# set policy-statement policy-name term term-name then accept
```

4. Apply the policy created in Step 3 to all BGP neighbors:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit protocols bgp
[edit protocols bgp]
user@host# set export policy-name
```

5. Verify and commit the configuration:

```
user@host# show
user@host# commit
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> edit
Entering configuration mode

[edit]
user@R1# edit routing-options

[edit routing-options]
user@R1# set static route 100.100.1.0/24 reject

[edit routing-options]
user@R1# show
[...Output truncated...]
    route 100.100.1.0/24 reject;
}
router-id 10.0.0.1;
autonomous-system 65432;

[edit routing-options]
user@R1# top

[edit]
user@R1# edit policy-options

[edit policy-options]
user@R1# set policy-statement send-statics term statics from route-filter 100.100.1.0/24 exact

[edit policy-options]
user@R1# set policy-statement send-statics term statics then accept

[edit policy-options]
user@R1# top

[edit]
user@R1# edit protocols bgp

[edit protocols bgp]
user@R1# set export send-statics

[edit protocols bgp]
user@R1# show
export send-statics;
group internal {
    type internal;
    local-address 10.0.0.1;
    neighbor 10.0.0.2;
    neighbor 10.0.0.3;
```

```

neighbor 10.0.0.5;
neighbor 10.0.0.4;
neighbor 10.0.0.6;
}

[edit protocols bgp]
user@R1# commit
commit complete

```

Meaning The sample output shows that routing policy **send-statics** is configured on the router. The routing policy matches and accepts the configured static routes into the routing table and injects the routes into BGP updates. Typically, a routing policy is applied at the group level, although it can be applied at the global level, as shown in this example.

Verify That BGP Sessions Are Up

Purpose After configuring BGP, you must verify that BGP peers are established and the sessions are up.

Action To verify BGP peers and sessions, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show bgp summary
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show bgp summary
```

```
Groups: 1 Peers: 5 Down peers: 0
```

Table	Tot Paths	Act Paths	Suppressed	History	Damp	State	Pending
inet.0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Peer	AS	InPkt	OutPkt	OutQ	Flaps	Last Up/Dwn	State #Active/Received/Damped...
10.0.0.2	65432	1369	1373	0	0	11:25:11	0/0/0 0/0/0
10.0.0.3	65432	1369	1372	0	0	11:24:55	0/0/0 0/0/0
10.0.0.4	65432	1369	1372	0	0	11:25:03	0/0/0 0/0/0
10.0.0.5	65432	1369	1372	0	0	11:25:07	0/0/0 0/0/0
10.0.0.6	65432	1343	1344	0	1	11:10:55	1/1/0 0/0/0

```
user@R3> show bgp summary
```

```
Groups: 1 Peers: 4 Down peers: 0
```

Table	Tot Paths	Act Paths	Suppressed	History	Damp	State	Pending
inet.0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Peer	AS	InPkt	OutPkt	OutQ	Flaps	Last Up/Dwn	State #Active/Received/Damped...
10.0.0.1	65432	1375	1375	0	6	11:26:57	1/1/0 0/0/0
10.0.0.2	65432	43016	43016	0	0	2w0d22h	0/0/0 0/0/0
10.0.0.4	65432	74460	74461	0	0	3w4d20h	0/0/0 0/0/0
10.0.0.6	65432	1347	1347	0	6	11:13:10	1/1/0 0/0/0

```
user@R6> show bgp summary
```

```
Groups: 1 Peers: 5 Down peers: 0
```

Table	Tot Paths	Act Paths	Suppressed	History	Damp	State	Pending
inet.0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Peer	AS	InPkt	OutPkt	OutQ	Flaps	Last Up/Dwn	State #Active/Received/Damped...
10.0.0.1	65432	1348	1350	0	0	11:13:46	1/1/0 0/0/0
10.0.0.2	65432	1347	1351	0	0	11:14:02	0/0/0 0/0/0
10.0.0.3	65432	1347	1350	0	0	11:13:58	0/0/0 0/0/0

10.0.0.4	65432	1347	1350	0	0	11:13:54	0/0/0	0/0/0
10.0.0.5	65432	1347	1350	0	0	11:13:50	0/0/0	0/0/0

Meaning The sample output from the ingress, transit, and egress routers shows that all routers in the network shown in [Figure 118 on page 1231](#) have BGP peers established and sessions up.

Define the Local Autonomous System

Purpose Before BGP can function, you need to define a local AS number on the routers in your network. In the example network in [Figure 118 on page 1231](#), all routers are in AS 65432.

Action To define an AS number on routers in your network, follow these steps:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit routing-options
```

2. Configure all interfaces to a specific AS:

```
[edit routing-options]
user@host# set autonomous-system as-number
```

3. Verify the configuration:

```
user@host# show
user@host# commit
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> edit
Entering configuration mode

[edit]
user@R1# edit routing-options

[edit routing-options]
user@R1# set autonomous-system 65432

[edit routing-options]
user@R1# show
[...Output truncated...]
autonomous-system 65432;

[edit routing-options]
user@R6# commit
commit complete
```

Meaning The output shows that router R1 resides in AS 65432. All other routers in the example network shown in [Figure 118 on page 1231](#) also reside in AS 65432.

Enable MPLS and RSVP

You can enable MPLS and RSVP throughout the rest of the network by repeating Step 1, “[Enable MPLS and RSVP on Routers](#)” on page 1238 and Step 2, “[Enable MPLS on Transit Router Interfaces](#)” on page 1239 as appropriate on other routers until all routers are enabled with MPLS and RSVP.

1. [Enable MPLS and RSVP on Routers](#) on page 1238
2. [Enable MPLS on Transit Router Interfaces](#) on page 1239

Enable MPLS and RSVP on Routers

Action To enable MPLS and RSVP on routers in your network, follow these steps:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit protocols
```

2. Configure MPLS and RSVP:

```
[edit protocols]
user@host# set mpls interface all
user@host# set rsvp interface all
```

3. Disable the management interface for MPLS and RSVP:

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@host# set interface fxp0.0 disable
[edit protocols rsvp]
user@host# set interface fxp0.0 disable
```

4. Verify and commit the configuration:

```
user@host# show
user@host# commit
```

Sample Output

```

user@R1> edit
Entering configuration mode

[edit]
user@R1# edit protocols

[edit protocols]
user@R1# set mpls interface all

[edit protocols]
user@R1# set rsdp interface all

[edit protocols]
user@R1# show
rsdp {
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
    }
}
mpls {
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
    }
}

[edit protocols]
user@R1# commit
commit complete

```

Meaning The sample output shows that router **R1** has MPLS and RSVP enabled on all interfaces, except for the management interface (**fxp0.0**), which is disabled. It is considered best practice to disable the management interlace (**fxp0.0**) for MPLS and RSVP to preempt any problems.

Typically every interface that you want to use is listed. For an example of a router configured with specific interfaces, see [“Enable IS-IS on Routers in Your Network” on page 1220](#).

Enable MPLS on Transit Router Interfaces

Purpose Even though transit interfaces are enabled with MPLS when you include the **family mpls** statement in the configuration, MPLS as a whole is not configured on your router or in your network. You must complete all five steps in this topic to have the MPLS protocol running on your network.



NOTE: The management interface (fxp0) and the loopback interface (lo0) are not transit interfaces.

Action To configure transit interfaces to support MPLS, follow these steps:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces
```
2. Configure MPLS:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set type-fpc/pic/port unit number family mpls
```
3. Verify and commit the configuration:

```
user@host# show
user@host# commit
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> edit
Entering configuration mode

[edit]
user@R1# edit interfaces

[edit interfaces]
user@R1# set so-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls

[edit interfaces]
user@R1# show
so-0/0/2 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.1.13.1/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
  }
}

[edit interfaces]
user@R1# commit
commit complete
```

Meaning The sample output shows that the interface **so-0/0/2** is configured to support MPLS. The **family** statement identifies which protocol packets are accepted into the interfaces. For example, valid MPLS packets are dropped if the interface is not configured with the MPLS protocol.

Enable MPLS and RSVP on Routers

Action To enable MPLS and RSVP on routers in your network, follow these steps:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit protocols
```

2. Configure MPLS and RSVP:

```
[edit protocols]
user@host# set mpls interface all
user@host# set rsvp interface all
```

3. Disable the management interface for MPLS and RSVP:

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@host# set interface fxp0.0 disable
[edit protocols rsvp]
user@host# set interface fxp0.0 disable
```

4. Verify and commit the configuration:

```
user@host# show
user@host# commit
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> edit
Entering configuration mode

[edit]
user@R1# edit protocols

[edit protocols]
user@R1# set mpls interface all

[edit protocols]
user@R1# set rsvp interface all

[edit protocols]
user@R1# show
rsvp {
  interface all;
  interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
  }
}
mpls {
  interface all;
  interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
  }
}

[edit protocols]
user@R1# commit
commit complete
```

Meaning The sample output shows that router **R1** has MPLS and RSVP enabled on all interfaces, except for the management interface (**fxp0.0**), which is disabled. It is considered best practice to disable the management interlace (**fxp0.0**) for MPLS and RSVP to preempt any problems.

Typically every interface that you want to use is listed. For an example of a router configured with specific interfaces, see [“Enable IS-IS on Routers in Your Network” on page 1220](#).

Enable MPLS on Transit Router Interfaces

Purpose Even though transit interfaces are enabled with MPLS when you include the **family mpls** statement in the configuration, MPLS as a whole is not configured on your router or in your network. You must complete all five steps in this topic to have the MPLS protocol running on your network.



NOTE: The management interface (fxp0) and the loopback interface (lo0) are not transit interfaces.

Action To configure transit interfaces to support MPLS, follow these steps:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit]  
user@host# edit interfaces
```
2. Configure MPLS:

```
[edit interfaces]  
user@host# set type-fpc/pic/port unit number family mpls
```
3. Verify and commit the configuration:

```
user@host# show  
user@host# commit
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> edit
Entering configuration mode

[edit]
user@R1# edit interfaces

[edit interfaces]
user@R1# set so-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls

[edit interfaces]
user@R1# show
so-0/0/2 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.1.13.1/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
  }
}

[edit interfaces]
user@R1# commit
commit complete
```

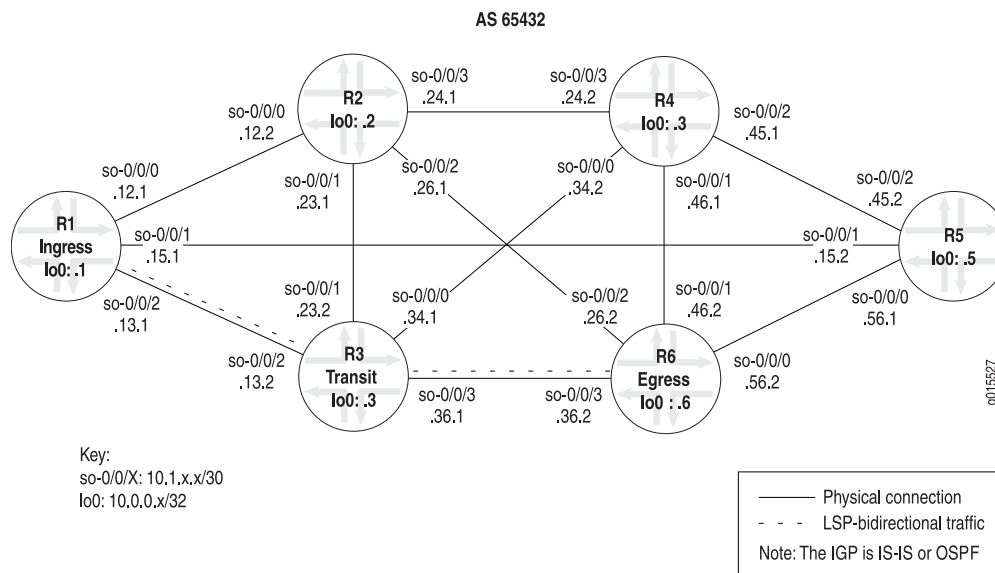
Meaning The sample output shows that the interface **so-0/0/2** is configured to support MPLS. The **family** statement identifies which protocol packets are accepted into the interfaces. For example, valid MPLS packets are dropped if the interface is not configured with the MPLS protocol.

Verifying the MPLS Configuration

After configuring MPLS on your network, you must verify the correct configuration of both the MPLS and RSVP protocols. Incorrect configuration of either protocol prevents successful LSP creation.

[Figure 119 on page 1244](#) illustrates the network with the example configurations used in this topic.

Figure 119: MPLS Network Topology



To verify the MPLS configuration, follow these steps:

1. [Verify MPLS Interfaces on page 1244](#)
2. [Verify the RSVP Protocol on page 1246](#)
3. [Verify RSVP Interfaces on page 1247](#)
4. [Verify Protocol Families on page 1249](#)

Verify MPLS Interfaces

Purpose If the MPLS protocol is not configured correctly on the routers in your network, the interfaces are not able to perform MPLS switching.

Action To verify MPLS interfaces, enter the following Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) operational mode command:

```
user@host> show mpls interface
```

Sample Output 1

The following sample output is for all routers in the network shown in *MPLS Network Topology*.

```
user@R1> show mpls interface
Interface      State      Administrative groups
so-0/0/0.0     Up         <none>
so-0/0/1.0     Up         <none>
so-0/0/2.0     Up         <none>
```

```
user@R2> show mpls interface
Interface      State      Administrative groups
so-0/0/0.0     Up         <none>
so-0/0/1.0     Up         <none>
```

```

so-0/0/2.0      Up      <none>
so-0/0/3.0      Up      <none>

user@R3> show mpls interface
Interface      State      Administrative groups
so-0/0/0.0      Up      <none>
so-0/0/1.0      Up      <none>
so-0/0/2.0      Up      <none>
so-0/0/3.0      Up      <none>

user@R4> show mpls interface
Interface      State      Administrative groups
so-0/0/0.0      Up      <none>
so-0/0/1.0      Up      <none>
so-0/0/2.0      Up      <none>
so-0/0/3.0      Up      <none>

user@R5> show mpls interface
Interface      State      Administrative groups
so-0/0/0.0      Up      <none>
so-0/0/1.0      Up      <none>
so-0/0/2.0      Up      <none>

user@R6> show mpls interface
Interface      State      Administrative groups
so-0/0/0.0      Up      <none>
so-0/0/1.0      Up      <none>
so-0/0/2.0      Up      <none>
so-0/0/3.0      Up      <none>

```

Sample Output 2

```

user@R6> show mpls interface
Interface      State      Administrative groups
so-0/0/0.0      Up      <none>
so-0/0/1.0      Up      <none>
so-0/0/3.0      Up      <none>          # so-0/0/2.0 is missing

```

Sample Output 3

```

user@host> show mpls interface
MPLS not configured

```

Meaning Sample Output 1 shows that all MPLS interfaces on all routers in the network are enabled (**Up**) and can perform MPLS switching. If you fail to configure the correct interface at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy level or include the **family mpls** statement at the **[edit interfaces type-fpc/pic/port unit number]** hierarchy level, the interface cannot perform MPLS switching, and does not appear in the output for the **show mpls interface** command.

Administrative groups are not configured on any of the interfaces shown in the example network in *MPLS Network Topology*. However, if they were, the output would indicate which affinity class bits are enabled on the router.

Sample Output 2 shows that interface **so-0/0/2.0** is missing and therefore might be incorrectly configured. For example, the interface might not be included at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy level, or the **family mpls** statement might not be included at the **[edit interfaces type-fpc/pic/port unit number]** hierarchy level. If the interface is configured correctly, RSVP might not have signaled over this interface yet. For more information on determining which interface is incorrectly configured, see [“Verify Protocol Families” on page 1249](#).

Sample Output 3 shows that the MPLS protocol is not configured at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy level.

Verify the RSVP Protocol

Purpose If the RSVP protocol is not enabled on the routers in your network, the interface cannot signal LSPs.

Action To verify that the RSVP protocol is enabled, enter the following Junos OS CLI command:

```
user@host> show rsvp version
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show rsvp version
Resource ReSerVation Protocol, version 1. rfc2205
  RSVP protocol           = Enabled
  R(refresh timer)        = 30 seconds
  K(keep multiplier)      = 3
  Preemption              = Normal
  Soft-preemption cleanup = 30 seconds
  Graceful restart        = Disabled
  Restart helper mode     = Enabled
  Restart time            = 0 msec
```

Meaning The sample output shows that the RSVP protocol is enabled on **R1**. The supported RSVP protocol is version 1, as defined in RFC 2205.

The RSVP refresh timer is set to 30 seconds, indicating that every 30 seconds, plus or minus 50 percent, the router will refresh the RSVP state with its directly connected neighbors by sending either a **Path** or a **Resv** message. The variable refresh time helps prevent harmonic oscillations in network traffic caused by periodic protocol updates.

The keepalive multiplier, **K(keep multiplier)**, is input to a formula that helps determine the lifetime of an RSVP session. The session lifetime is reset each time the state is updated. The lifetime represents the duration of an RSVP session that does not receive any state updates (**Path** or **Resv** messages). The formula is:

$$\text{RSVP session lifetime} = (\text{keep-multiplier} + 0.5) * 1.5 * \text{refresh-time}$$

The RSVP **preemption** state is currently configured for normal preemption, indicating that only an LSP with a stronger priority can preempt an existing session; that is, the setup value of the new LSP is lower than the hold value of the existing LSP. Other options

include **aggressive** preemption, which always preempts when there is insufficient bandwidth, and **disabled**, which prevents any preemption, regardless of LSP priority values.

Graceful restart is currently disabled and **Restart helper mode** is enabled. There are four combinations for **Graceful restart** and **restart helper mode**:

1. Both **Graceful restart** and **Restart helper mode** are enabled.
2. **Graceful restart** is enabled but **Restart helper mode** is disabled. An LSR with this configuration can restart gracefully but cannot help a neighbor with its restart and recovery procedures.
3. **Graceful restart** is disabled but **Restart helper mode** is enabled. An LSR with this configuration can only help a restarting neighbor. It cannot restart gracefully itself.
4. **Graceful restart** and **Restart helper mode** are both disabled. This configuration completely disables RSVP graceful restart (including restart and recovery procedures and helper mode). It is the same as an LSR that is not supported by RSVP graceful restart.

Restart time is the estimated time (in milliseconds) for an LSR to restart the RSVP traffic engineering component. In the example output, the restart time is 0 milliseconds, indicating that it is disabled.

The output is identical for all routers in the network shown in *MPLS Network Topology*.

Verify RSVP Interfaces

Purpose If the RSVP protocol is not configured correctly on the routers in your network, the interfaces cannot signal LSPs.

Action To verify RSVP interfaces, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show rsvp interface
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> show rsvp interface
```

```
RSVP interface: 4 active
```

Interface	State	Active resv	Subscr- ption	Static BW	Available BW	Reserved BW	Highwater mark
so-0/0/0.0	Up	2	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/1.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/2.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps

```
user@R2> show rsvp interface
```

```
RSVP interface: 5 active
```

Interface	State	Active resv	Subscr- ption	Static BW	Available BW	Reserved BW	Highwater mark
so-0/0/0.0	Up	1	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/1.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/2.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/3.0	Up	1	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps

```
user@R3> show rsvp interface
```

```
RSVP interface: 5 active
```

Interface	State	Active resv	Subscr- ption	Static BW	Available BW	Reserved BW	Highwater mark
so-0/0/0.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/1.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/2.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/3.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps

```
user@R4> show rsvp interface
```

```
RSVP interface: 5 active
```

Interface	State	Active resv	Subscr- ption	Static BW	Available BW	Reserved BW	Highwater mark
so-0/0/0.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/1.0	Up	1	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/2.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/3.0	Up	1	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps

```
user@R5> show rsvp interface
```

```
RSVP interface: 4 active
```

Interface	State	Active resv	Subscr- ption	Static BW	Available BW	Reserved BW	Highwater mark
so-0/0/0.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/1.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/2.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps

```
user@R6> show rsvp interface
```

```
RSVP interface: 5 active
```

Interface	State	Active resv	Subscr- ption	Static BW	Available BW	Reserved BW	Highwater mark
so-0/0/0.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/1.0	Up	1	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/2.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/3.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps

Sample Output 2

```
user@R6> show rsvp interface
```

```
RSVP interface: 3 active
```

Interface	State	Active resv	Subscr- ption	Static BW	Available BW	Reserved BW	Highwater mark
so-0/0/0.0	Up	1	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/1.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps
so-0/0/2.0	Up	0	100%	155.52Mbps	155.52Mbps	0bps	0bps

```
#so-0/0/3.0 is missing
```

Sample Output 3

```
user@host# show rsvp interface
```

```
RSVP not configured
```

Meaning Sample Output 1 shows that all interfaces on all routers in the network are enabled with RSVP, including the management interface (**fxp0**). The output for all routers in the network includes similar information, so we will examine R6 in detail.

R6 has five interfaces enabled with RSVP (**Up**). Interface **so-0/1/1.0** has a single active RSVP reservation (**Active resv**) that did not change the default subscription percentage of 100 percent (**Subscription**). Interface **so-0/1/1.0** did not assign a static bandwidth (**Static BW**) to the logical unit and therefore inherited 100 percent of the physical interface rate as the bandwidth available (**Available BW**) for RSVP sessions. Interface **so-0/1/1.0** has no bandwidth assigned (**Reserved BW**), and no RSVP bandwidth allocation at any single instant in time (**Highwater mark**).

Sample Output 2 shows that interface **so-0/0/3.0** is missing. If you do not configure the correct interface at the **[edit protocols rsvp]** hierarchy level, the interface cannot signal LSPs, and does not appear in the output for the **show rsvp interface** command.

Sample Output 3 shows that the RSVP protocol is not configured at the **[edit protocols rsvp]** hierarchy level.

Verify Protocol Families

Purpose If a logical interface does not have MPLS enabled, it cannot perform MPLS switching. This step allows you to quickly determine which interfaces are configured with MPLS and other protocol families.

Action To verify the protocol families configured on the routers in your network, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show interfaces terse
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> show interfaces terse
Interface      Admin Link Proto Local Remote
so-0/0/0       up   up
so-0/0/0.0     up   up   inet  10.1.12.1/30
                iso
                mpls

so-0/0/1       up   up
so-0/0/1.0     up   up   inet  10.1.15.1/30
                iso
                mpls

so-0/0/2       up   up
so-0/0/2.0     up   up   inet  10.1.13.1/30
                iso
                mpls

so-0/0/3       up   down

user@R2> show interfaces terse
Interface      Admin Link Proto Local Remote
so-0/0/0       up   up
so-0/0/0.0     up   up   inet  10.1.12.2/30
                iso
                mpls

so-0/0/1       up   up
so-0/0/1.0     up   up   inet  10.1.23.1/30
                iso
                mpls
```

```

so-0/0/2          up   up
so-0/0/2.0        up   up   inet 10.1.26.1/30
                   up   up   iso
                   up   up   mpls

so-0/0/3          up   up
so-0/0/3.0        up   up   inet 10.1.24.1/30
                   up   up   iso
                   up   up   mpls

```

user@R3> show interfaces terse

Interface	Admin	Link	Proto	Local	Remote
so-0/0/0	up	up			
so-0/0/0.0	up	up	inet	10.1.34.1/30	
			iso		
			mpls		
so-0/0/1	up	up			
so-0/0/1.0	up	up	inet	10.1.23.2/30	
			iso		
			mpls		
so-0/0/2	up	up			
so-0/0/2.0	up	up	inet	10.1.13.2/30	
			iso		
			mpls		
so-0/0/3	up	up			
so-0/0/3.0	up	up	inet	10.1.36.1/30	
			iso		
			mpls		

user@R4> show interfaces terse

Interface	Admin	Link	Proto	Local	Remote
so-0/0/0	up	up			
so-0/0/0.0	up	up	inet	10.1.34.2/30	
			iso		
			mpls		
so-0/0/1	up	up			
so-0/0/1.0	up	up	inet	10.1.46.1/30	
			iso		
			mpls		
so-0/0/2	up	up			
so-0/0/2.0	up	up	inet	10.1.45.1/30	
			iso		
			mpls		
so-0/0/3	up	up			
so-0/0/3.0	up	up	inet	10.1.24.2/30	
			iso		
			mpls		

user@R5> show interfaces terse

Interface	Admin	Link	Proto	Local	Remote
so-0/0/0	up	up			
so-0/0/0.0	up	up	inet	10.1.56.1/30	
			iso		
			mpls		
so-0/0/1	up	up			
so-0/0/1.0	up	up	inet	10.1.15.2/30	
			iso		
			mpls		
so-0/0/2	up	up			
so-0/0/2.0	up	up	inet	10.1.45.2/30	
			iso		
			mpls		

```

so-0/0/3                up    down

user@R6> show interfaces terse
Interface              Admin Link Proto Local Remote
so-0/0/0               up    up
so-0/0/0.0             up    up    inet 10.1.56.2/30
                        iso
                        mpls
so-0/0/1               up    up
so-0/0/1.0             up    up    inet 10.1.46.2/30
                        iso
                        mpls
so-0/0/2               up    up
so-0/0/2.0             up    up    inet 10.1.26.2/30
                        iso
                        mpls
so-0/0/3               up    up
so-0/0/3.0             up    up    inet 10.1.36.2/30
                        iso
                        mpls

```

Sample Output 2

```

user@R6> show interfaces terse
Interface              Admin Link Proto Local Remote
so-0/0/0               up    up
so-0/0/0.0             up    up    inet 10.1.56.2/30
                        iso
                        mpls
so-0/0/1               up    up
so-0/0/1.0             up    up    inet 10.1.46.2/30
                        iso
                        mpls
so-0/0/2               up    up
so-0/0/2.0             up    up    inet 10.1.26.2/30
                        iso #The mpls statement is missing.
so-0/0/3               up    up
so-0/0/3.0             up    up    inet 10.1.36.2/30
                        iso
                        mpls

```

Meaning Sample Output 1 shows the interface, the administrative status of the link (**Admin**), the data link layer status of the link (**Link**), the protocol families configured on the interface (**Proto**), and the local and remote addresses on the interface.

All interfaces on all routes in the network shown in [Figure 119 on page 1244](#) are administratively enabled and functioning at the data link layer with MPLS and IS-IS, and have an **inet** address. All are configured with an IPv4 protocol family (**inet**), and have the IS-IS (**iso**) and MPLS (**mpls**) protocol families configured at the **[edit interfaces type-fpc/pic/port unit number]** hierarchy level.

Sample Output 2 shows that interface **so-0/0/2.0** on **R6** does not have the **mpls** statement included at the **[edit interfaces type-fpc/pic/port unit number]** hierarchy level.

Verify the RSVP Protocol

Purpose If the RSVP protocol is not enabled on the routers in your network, the interface cannot signal LSPs.

Action To verify that the RSVP protocol is enabled, enter the following Junos OS CLI command:

```
user@host> show rsvp version
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show rsvp version
Resource ReSerVation Protocol, version 1. rfc2205
  RSVP protocol           = Enabled
  R(refresh timer)        = 30 seconds
  K(keep multiplier)      = 3
  Preemption              = Normal
  Soft-preemption cleanup = 30 seconds
  Graceful restart        = Disabled
  Restart helper mode     = Enabled
  Restart time            = 0 msec
```

Meaning The sample output shows that the RSVP protocol is enabled on **R1**. The supported RSVP protocol is version 1, as defined in RFC 2205.

The RSVP refresh timer is set to 30 seconds, indicating that every 30 seconds, plus or minus 50 percent, the router will refresh the RSVP state with its directly connected neighbors by sending either a **Path** or a **Resv** message. The variable refresh time helps prevent harmonic oscillations in network traffic caused by periodic protocol updates.

The keepalive multiplier, **K(keep multiplier)**, is input to a formula that helps determine the lifetime of an RSVP session. The session lifetime is reset each time the state is updated. The lifetime represents the duration of an RSVP session that does not receive any state updates (**Path** or **Resv** messages). The formula is:

$$\text{RSVP session lifetime} = (\text{keep-multiplier} + 0.5) * 1.5 * \text{refresh-time}$$

The RSVP **preemption** state is currently configured for normal preemption, indicating that only an LSP with a stronger priority can preempt an existing session; that is, the setup value of the new LSP is lower than the hold value of the existing LSP. Other options include **aggressive** preemption, which always preempts when there is insufficient bandwidth, and **disabled**, which prevents any preemption, regardless of LSP priority values.

Graceful restart is currently disabled and **Restart helper mode** is enabled. There are four combinations for **Graceful restart** and **restart helper mode**:

1. Both **Graceful restart** and **Restart helper mode** are enabled.
2. **Graceful restart** is enabled but **Restart helper mode** is disabled. An LSR with this configuration can restart gracefully but cannot help a neighbor with its restart and recovery procedures.
3. **Graceful restart** is disabled but **Restart helper mode** is enabled. An LSR with this configuration can only help a restarting neighbor. It cannot restart gracefully itself.
4. **Graceful restart** and **Restart helper mode** are both disabled. This configuration completely disables RSVP graceful restart (including restart and recovery procedures and helper mode). It is the same as an LSR that is not supported by RSVP graceful restart.

Restart time is the estimated time (in milliseconds) for an LSR to restart the RSVP traffic engineering component. In the example output, the restart time is 0 milliseconds, indicating that it is disabled.

The output is identical for all routers in the network shown in *MPLS Network Topology*.

Define a Load-Balancing Policy

Purpose On the ingress or transit router, you can include a policy statement that performs load balancing on all routes. For information on including a policy statement that performs load balancing on specific routes, see “Configuring Per-Packet Load Balancing” in the *Junos Routing Protocols Configuration Guide*.

Action On the ingress or transit router, to define a load-balancing policy for all routes, follow these steps:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit policy-options
```
2. Define the load-balance policy and action:

```
[edit policy-options]
user@host# set policy-statement policy-name then load-balance per-packet
```
3. Verify and commit the configuration:

```
user@host# show
user@host# commit
```

Sample Output

```
user@R6> edit
Entering configuration mode

[edit]
user@R6# edit policy-options

[edit policy-options]
user@R6# set policy-statement load-balance-traffic then load-balance per-packet

[edit policy-options]
user@R6# show
policy-statement load-balance-traffic {
    then {
        load-balance per-packet;
    }
}

[edit policy-options]
user@R6# commit
commit complete
```

Meaning The sample output from ingress router **R6** shows the process for configuring load balancing. On an Internet Processor I ASIC, packets with the same parameters are spread across multiple equal-cost next hops; while an Internet Processor II ASIC sends packets with the same parameters to the same next hop, since they are in the same flow. The Junos OS command to turn on load balancing uses the action **load-balance per-packet**, which is misnamed in relation to the Internet Processor II ASIC. On the Internet Processor II ASIC, this command actually enables per-flow load balancing.

Use the traceroute Command to Verify MPLS Labels

Purpose You can use the **traceroute** command to verify that packets are being sent over the LSP.

Action To verify MPLS labels, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command, where **host-name** is the IP address or the name of the remote host:

```
user@host> traceroute host-name
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> traceroute 100.100.6.1
traceroute to 100.100.6.1 (100.100.6.1), 30 hops max, 40 byte packets
 1  10.1.12.2 (10.1.12.2)  0.861 ms  0.718 ms  0.679 ms
    MPLS Label=100048 CoS=0 TTL=1 S=1
 2  10.1.24.2 (10.1.24.2)  0.822 ms  0.731 ms  0.708 ms
    MPLS Label=100016 CoS=0 TTL=1 S=1
 3  10.1.46.2 (10.1.46.2)  0.571 ms !N  0.547 ms !N  0.532 ms !N
```

Sample Output 2

```
user@R1> traceroute 10.0.0.6
traceroute to 10.0.0.6 (10.0.0.6), 30 hops max, 40 byte packets
```

```

1 10.1.13.2 (10.1.13.2) 0.605 ms 0.548 ms 0.503 ms
2 10.0.0.6 (10.0.0.6) 0.761 ms 0.676 ms 0.675 ms

```

Meaning Sample Output 1 shows that MPLS labels are used to forward packets through the network. Included in the output is a label value (**MPLS Label=100048**), the time-to-live value (**TTL=1**), and the stack bit value (**S=1**).

The **MPLS Label** field is used to identify the packet to a particular LSP. It is a 20-bit field, with a maximum value of $(2^{20}-1)$, or approximately 1,000,000.

The TTL value contains a limit on the number of hops that this MPLS packet can travel through the network (1). It is decremented at each hop, and if the TTL value drops below one, the packet is discarded.

The bottom of the stack bit value (**S=1**) indicates that is the last label in the stack and that this MPLS packet has one label associated with it. The MPLS implementation in the Junos OS supports a stacking depth of 3 on the M-series routers and up to 5 on the T-series platforms. For more information on MPLS label stacking, see RFC 3032, *MPLS Label Stack Encoding*.

MPLS labels appear in Sample Output 1 because the **tracert** command is issued to a BGP destination where the BGP next hop for that route is the LSP egress address. The Junos OS default behavior uses LSPs for BGP traffic when the BGP next hop equals the LSP egress address.

Sample Output 2 shows that MPLS labels do not appear in the output for the **tracert** command. If the BGP next hop does not equal the LSP egress address or the destination is an IGP route, the BGP traffic does not use the LSP. Instead of using the LSP, the BGP traffic is using the IGP (IS-IS, in this case) to reach the egress address (**R6**).

Apply the Load-Balancing Policy to the Forwarding Table

Purpose Apply the policy configured in Step 1 to routes exported from the routing table to the forwarding table.

Action To apply a load-balancing policy to the forwarding table, follow these steps:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```

[edit]
user@host# edit routing-options

```

2. Define a load-balance per packet action:

```

[edit routing-options]
user@host# set forwarding-table export policy-name

```

3. Verify and commit the configuration:

```

user@host# show
user@host# commit

```

Sample Output

```
[edit]
user@R6# edit routing-options

[edit routing-options]
user@R6# set forwarding-table export load-balance-traffic

[edit routing-options]
user@R6# show
static {
[...Output truncated...]
}
router-id 192.168.6.1;
autonomous-system 65432;
forwarding-table {
    export load-balance-traffic;
}

[edit routing-options]
user@R6# commit
commit complete
```

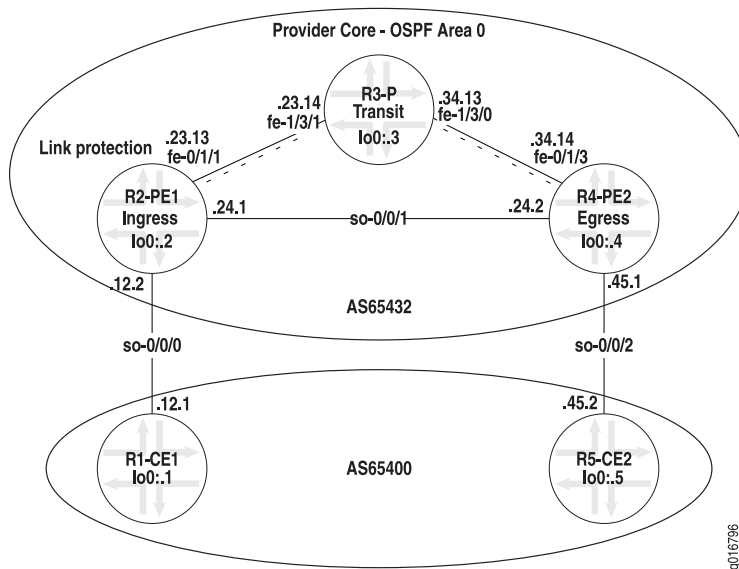
Meaning The sample output shows the process for applying a load-balancing policy to export routes from the routing table to the forwarding table.

Fast Reroute Problem Overview

Problem **Description:** Incorrect configuration is a common mistake when trying to establish protection for an MPLS LSP. Protection with either fast reroute or link protection requires a **per-packet load-balance policy** exported at the **[edit routing-options forwarding-table]** hierarchy level. Correctly configured protection for an MPLS LSP results in two next-hop forwarding table entries per destination, either an incoming MPLS label or an IP destination.

[Figure 120 on page 1257](#) illustrates a network topology with link protection and load balancing enabled to ensure that routes are correctly placed in to the forwarding table.

Figure 120: Fast Reroute Problem Network



The network shown in [Figure 120 on page 1257](#) illustrates an MPLS-based VPN with traffic protection and load balancing, consisting of the following:

- All physical interfaces addresses are from the 10.0.x.x/30 address space.
- All loopback addresses are from the 192.168.x.1/32 block.
- The IGP is a single-area (Area 0) OSPF.
- RSVP is deployed as the MPLS signaling protocol between PE routers.
- LSPs (r2-r4 and r4-r2) established between PE routers.
- MP-IBGP mesh between PE routers, loopback peering, and VPN-IPv4 NLRI.
- CE-PE link running EBGp.
- Full-mesh Layer 3 VPN between CE1 and CE2.
- Traffic protection for the link between the PE1 and P routers.
- Load balancing on PE1.

The overall goal of this network is to provide point-to-point connectivity between the two CE routers and traffic protection in the core of the network.

Symptom In the network shown in [Figure 120 on page 1257](#), the external symptom is that local repair is taking about one second to complete, which is slow. Use the **show route forwarding-table vpn vpn-a destination** command to check that the correct routes are included in the forwarding table. In the example output below, there is only one route installed in the forwarding table, when for fast local repair, there should be multiple next hops installed.

Sample Output user@R2-PE1> show route forwarding-table vpn vpn-a destination 192.168.5.1 extensive

```
Routing table: vpn-a.inet [Index 2]
Internet:

Destination: 192.168.5.0/24
Route type: user
Route reference: 0                               Route interface-index: 0
Flags: sent to PFE, prefix load balance
Next-hop type: indirect                           Index: 262142   Reference: 2
Next-hop type: Push 100160
Next-hop interface: so-0/0/1.0 #Only one next hop in the forwarding table.
```

Cause Slow local repair is caused by the forwarding table not including the necessary next-hops to support local repair. The forwarding table shows only a single next-hop, when local repair requires additional next-hops for fast recovery.

Troubleshooting Commands The Junos OS includes commands that are useful when troubleshooting a problem. This topic provides a brief description of each command followed by sample output, and a discussion of the output in relation to the problem.

The following commands can be used when troubleshooting a fast reroute error in an MPLS-VPN network:

```
user@R2-PE1> show configuration routing-instances vpn-a
user@R2-PE1> show configuration routing-options
user@R2-PE1> show bgp summary instance vpn-a
user@R2-PE1> show configuration protocols mpls
user@R2-PE1> show mpls lsp ingress
user@R2-PE1> show rsvp session ingress
user@R2-PE1> show rsvp session ingress detail
user@R2-PE1> show route table vpn-a 192.168.5.1 detail
user@R2-PE1> show route forwarding-table vpn vpn-a destination 192.168.5.1 extensive
```

Sample Output The `show configuration statement-path` command is used to display a specific configuration hierarchy; in this case, to verify the correct configuration of a specific routing instance named `vpn-a`.

```
user@R2-PE1> show configuration routing-instances vpn-a
instance-type vrf ;
interface so-0/0/0.0 ;
vrf-target {
    import target:65432:100;
    export target:65432:100;
}
protocols {
    bgp {
        group CE1 {
            type external;
            peer-as 65400;
            neighbor 10.0.12.1 ;
        }
    }
}
```

Meaning The sample output for the `show configuration` command shows the current running configuration of the specific routing instance named `vpn-a` configured on the ingress PE1 router. The `vpn-a` instance configuration has a VRF table that supports EBGp routing on the PE-CE link (`so-0/0/0.0`). This interface is the correct interface for the CE1-PE1 link in the network topology shown in [Figure 120 on page 1257](#).

The VRF instance is linked to a VFR target community configured at the [edit policy-options] hierarchy level, allowing advertising of L3 VPN routes between PE routers. (See the PE1 configuration in “[Router Configurations](#)” on [page 1266](#) for the policy options configuration.) The import statement places, into the `vpn-a.inet.0` table, all received L3 VPN MP-BGP routes tagged with the correct target community. The export statement advertises and tags all routes in the `vpn-a.inet.0` table with the listed target community to all MP-BGP peers.

The BGP protocols configuration within the routing instance applies the BGP import and export policies to the exchange of BGP routes on the PE-CE routing instance.

Sample Output The **show bgp summary** command is used to display summary information about BGP and its neighbors to determine if routes are received from peers in the autonomous system (AS). In this case, information for the specified instance **vpn-a** is displayed.

```
user@R2-PE1> show bgp summary instance vpn-a
Groups: 1 Peers: 1 Down peers: 0
Table Tot Paths Act Paths Suppressed History Damp State Pending
vpn-a.inet.0 11 7 0 0 0 0
Peer AS InPkt OutPkt OutQ Flaps Last Up/Dwn
State|#Active/Received/Damped...
10.0.12.1 65400 2471 2473 0 0 20:35:20 Establ
vpn-a.inet.0: 5/5/0
```

Meaning The sample output for the **show bgp summary instance vpn-a** command shows that the peering session between the CE1 and PE1 routers is established, indicating that the peers are exchanging update messages.

Sample Output The **show configuration statement-path** command is used to display a specific configuration hierarchy; in this case, the MPLS hierarchy.

```
user@R2-PE1> show configuration protocols mpls
label-switched-path r2-r4 {
    to 192.168.4.1;
    link-protection ;
    primary direct ;
}
path direct {
    10.0.24.2 strict;
}
interface all;
interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}
```

Meaning The sample output for the **show configuration protocols mpls** command shows the current running MPLS configuration on the ingress PE1 router. The configuration include the LSP **r2-r4**, link protection, and the strict primary path **direct**.

Sample Output The **show mpls lsp** command is used to display summarized information about the configured and active LSPs on a router; in this case, the command shows only the ingress LSPs on the ingress PE1 router.

```
user@R2-PE1> show mpls lsp ingress
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
To          From          State Rt ActivePath      P      LSPname
192.168.4.1 192.168.2.1 Up    0 direct          *      r2-r4
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0
```

Meaning The sample output for the **show mpls lsp ingress** command shows that the ingress LSP **r2-r4** is up and following the configured path **direct**.

Sample Output The **show rsvp session** command is used to display summarized information about active RSVP sessions on a router; in this case, the command shows summarized information about ingress RSVP sessions on the PE1 router

```
user@R2-PE1> show rsvp session ingress
Ingress RSVP: 2 sessions
To          From          State Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPname
192.168.4.1 192.168.2.1 Up    0 1 SE      -        3  r2-r4
192.168.4.1 192.168.2.1 Up    0 1 SE      -    100064
Bypass->10.0.24.2
Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0
```

Meaning The sample output for the **show rsvp session ingress** command shows two RSVP sessions are up; the main LSP **r2-r4** and a bypass path protecting the main LSP. Both RSVP sessions are in the Shared Explicit (**SE**) style, creating a shared reservation among for the two paths.

Sample Output The `show rsvp session ingress detail` command is used to display more detailed information about the two ingress RSVP sessions on the PE1 router.

```
user@R2-PE1> show rsvp session ingress detail
Ingress RSVP: 2 sessions

192.168.4.1
  From: 192.168.2.1, LSPstate: Up , ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: r2-r4, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
  Resv style: 1 SE, Label in: -, Label out: 3
  Time left: -, Since: Fri Mar 9 14:05:03 2007
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 63395 protocol 0
  Link protection desired
  Type: Link protected LSP
  PATH rcvfrom: localclient
  Adspec: sent MTU 1500
  Path MTU: received 1500
  PATH sentto: 10.0.24.2 (so-0/0/1.0) 2008 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 10.0.24.2 (so-0/0/1.0) 2006 pkts
  Explct route: 10.0.24.2
  Record route: <self> 10.0.24.2

192.168.4.1
  From: 192.168.2.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: Bypass->10.0.24.2
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 100064
  Resv style: 1 SE, Label in: -, Label out: 100064
  Time left: -, Since: Fri Mar 9 14:05:58 2007
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 63396 protocol 0
  Type: Bypass LSP
  Number of data route tunnel through: 1
  Number of RSVP session tunnel through: 0
  PATH rcvfrom: localclient
  Adspec: sent MTU 1500
  Path MTU: received 1500
  PATH sentto: 10.0.23.14 (fe-0/1/1.0) 2001 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 10.0.23.14 (fe-0/1/1.0) 1736 pkts
  Explct route: 10.0.23.14 10.0.34.14
  Record route: <self> 10.0.23.14 10.0.34.14
Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0
```

Meaning The sample output for the `show rsvp session ingress detail` command shows the RSVP session for the ingress LSP and the bypass path, which appears as a separate RSVP ingress session for the protected interface **10.0.24.2**. The bypass path is automatically generated. By default, the name appears as **Bypass > interface-address**, where the interface address is the next downstream router's interface (**10.0.24.2**). The explicit route **10.0.23.14 10.0.34.14** for the session shows **R3** as the transit node and **R4** as the egress node.

Sample Output The `show route table routing-table-name` command is used to display information about a particular routing table. In this case, the `vpn-a.inet.0` routing table.

```
user@R2-PE1> show route table vpn-a 192.168.5.1 detail
vpn-a.inet.0: 9 destinations, 13 routes (9 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
192.168.5.0/24 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  *BGP      Preference: 170/-101
              Route Distinguisher: 192.168.4.1:4
              Next-hop reference count: 11
              Source: 192.168.4.1
              Next hop: via so-0/0/1.0 weight 0x1, selected
              Label-switched-path r2-r4
              Label operation: Push 100160
              Next hop: 10.0.23.14 via fe-0/1/1.0 weight 0x8001
              Label-switched-path r2-r4
              Label operation: Push 100160, Push 100064(top)
              Protocol next hop: 192.168.4.1
              Push 100160
              Indirect next hop: 8791000 262142
              State: <Secondary Active Int Ext>
              Local AS: 65432 Peer AS: 65432
              Age: 1d 5:22:31      Metric2: 1
              Task: BGP_65432.192.168.4.1+2056
              Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
              AS path: 65400 I
              Communities: target:65432:100
              VPN Label: 100160
              Localpref: 100
              Router ID: 192.168.4.1
              Primary Routing Table bgp.13vpn.0
```

Meaning The sample output for the `show route table vpn-a 192.168.5.1 detail` command shows routes associated with the remote PE-CE location as indicated by the loopback address of the PE2 router `192.168.5.1`. In this case, there are different next hops with unequal weights (`0x1` and `0x8001`) associated with the remote location. For correct traffic protection, those two routes must appear in the forwarding table.

Sample Output The **show route forwarding-table** command displays the route entries in the kernel's forwarding table. This is the version of the forwarding table in the Routing Engine. The Routing Engine copies this table to the Packet Forwarding Engine. In this case, the set of routes installed in the forwarding table to verify that the routing protocol process (rpd) has relayed the correct information to the forwarding table for the specified destination.

```
user@R2-PE1> show route forwarding-table vpn vpn-a destination 192.168.5.1
extensive
Routing table: vpn-a.inet [Index 2]
Internet:

Destination: 192.168.5.0/24
Route type: user
Route reference: 0                               Route interface-index: 0
Flags: sent to PFE, prefix load balance
Next-hop type: indirect                           Index: 262142   Reference: 2
Next-hop type: Push 100160
Next-hop interface: so-0/0/1.0
```

Meaning The sample output for the **show route forwarding-table vpn vpn-a destination 192.168.5.1 extensive** command shows only one next hop **so-0/0/1.0** is installed in the forwarding table, indicating that the information in the forwarding table is not correct. We would expect to see the same paths installed in the forwarding table as appear in the routing table in the output for the **show route table vpn-a 192.168.5.1 detail**.

Solution The solution is to enable load-balancing and ensure that multiple next-hop forwarding table entries appear in the forwarding table for each destination. The forwarding-table entries can be an incoming MPLS label or an IP destination.

A load-balancing policy applied to the forwarding-table is the same mechanism required for ECMP (equal-cost multipath) load-balancing to install multiple next-hops into the forwarding-table. The extra paths installed for local repair are not used for load-balancing, because the paths are differently weighted, as demonstrated in the sample output for the **show routing table** and the **show route forwarding-table** commands.



NOTE: The load-balancing policy must be applied to all provider (P) and provider-edge (PE) routers that are required to support local repair.

The following sample output shows an example load-balancing configuration and the commands used to verify that the required two next-hop entries appear in the forwarding table.

Sample Output Use the following two **show configuration *statement-path*** commands to display a specific configuration hierarchy; in this case, policy-options and routing-options.

```
user@R2-PE1> show configuration policy-options
policy-statement lbpf {
    then {
        load-balance per-packet ;
    }
}
[...Output truncated...]

user@R2-PE1> show configuration routing-options
static {
    [...Output truncated...]
    route 100.100.1.0/24 reject;
}
router-id 192.168.2.1;
route-distinguisher-id 192.168.2.1;
autonomous-system 65432;
forwarding-table {
    export lbpf ;
}
```

Meaning The sample output for the **show configuration policy-options** and **show configuration routing-options** commands shows the two parts required to configure a load balancing policy. The **lbpf** policy includes the **load-balance per-packet** statement. The policy is then applied at the **[edit routing options forwarding-table]** hierarchy level with the **export lbpf** statement. Enabling load balancing results in the export of routes from the routing table to the forwarding table, and a solution to the problem.



NOTE: The **load-balance per-packet** statement is named *per-packet* for historical reasons. When the Packet Forwarding Engine was an IP Processor-1 (before Junos 4.0), Junos supported only per-packet load balancing. When the IP Processor-II was introduced the behavior was changed to per-flow load balancing without changing the statement.

Sample Output Use the **show route forwarding-table** command to display the Routing Engine's forwarding table, including the network-layer prefixes and their next hops. This command is used to help verify that the routing protocol process has relayed the correction information to the forwarding table. In this case, the option **vpn vpn** is used to display routing table entries for the specified VPN **vpn-a**.

```
user@R2-PE1> show route forwarding-table vpn vpn-a destination 192.168.5.1 extensive
```

```
Routing table: vpn-a.inet [Index 2]  
Internet:
```

```
Destination: 192.168.5.0/24  
Route type: user  
Route reference: 0                               Route interface-index: 0  
Flags: sent to PFE  
Next-hop type: indirect                           Index: 262142   Reference: 2  
Next-hop type: unilist                             Index: 262146   Reference: 1  
Next-hop type: Push 100160  
Next-hop interface: so-0/0/1.0   Weight: 0x1  
Nexthop: 10.0.23.14  
Next-hop type: Push 100160, Push 100064(top)  
Next-hop interface: fe-0/1/1.0   Weight: 0x8001
```

Meaning The sample output for the **show route forwarding-table vpn vpn-a destination 192.168.5.1 extensive** command shows the correct two routes were relayed from the routing table to the forwarding table.

Conclusion In conclusion, a load balancing policy is required for link protection to work effectively. The principles are the same for the configuration of the **fast reroute** and the **node-link protection** statements.

Router Configurations The following output shows the configurations of all routers in the network. The **no-more** option entered after the pipe (|) prevents the output from being paginated if the output is longer than the length of the terminal screen.

Sample Output The following sample output is for the customer edge (CE) 1 router:

```

user@R1-CE1> show configuration | no-more
[...Output truncated...]
interfaces {
  so-0/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.0.12.1/30;
      }
      family iso;
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  fxp0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.70.143/21;
      }
    }
  }
  lo0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.1.1/32;
      }
    }
  }
}
routing-options {
  static {
    /* corporate and alpha net */
    route 172.16.0.0/12 {
      next-hop 192.168.71.254;
      retain;
      no-readvertise;
    }
    /* old lab nets */
    route 192.168.0.0/16 {
      next-hop 192.168.71.254;
      retain;
      no-readvertise;
    }
    route 0.0.0.0/0 {
      discard;
      retain;
      no-readvertise;
    }
    route 172.16.0.0/24 reject;
    route 172.16.1.0/24 reject;
    route 172.16.2.0/24 reject;
    route 172.16.3.0/24 reject;
    route 192.168.1.0/24 reject;
  }
  router-id 192.168.1.1;
  autonomous-system 65400;
}
protocols {
  bgp {
    group PE1 {

```

```

        type external;
        export stat;
        peer-as 65432;
        neighbor 10.0.12.2;
    }
}
ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
    export stat;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface so-0/0/0.0;
        interface lo0.0 {
            passive;
        }
    }
}
}
policy-options {
    policy-statement stat {
        term 1 {
            from protocol static;
            then accept;
        }
        term 2 {
            then reject;
        }
    }
}
}

```

Sample Output The following sample output is for the provider edge (PE) 1 ingress router :

```

user@R2-PE1> show configuration | no-more
[...Output truncated...]
interfaces {
    so-0/0/0 {
        description to-r1;
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 10.0.12.2/30;
            }
            family iso;
            family mpls;
        }
    }
    so-0/0/1 {
        description to-r4;
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 10.0.24.1/30;
            }
            family iso;
            family mpls;
        }
    }
    fe-0/1/1 {
        description to-r3;
        unit 0 {
            family inet {

```

```

        address 10.0.23.13/30;
    }
    family iso;
    family mpls;
}
fxp0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.70.144/21;
        }
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.2.1/32;
        }
    }
}
}
routing-options {
    static {
        route 172.16.0.0/12 {
            next-hop 192.168.71.254;
            retain;
            no-readvertise;
        }
        route 192.168.0.0/16 {
            next-hop 192.168.71.254;
            retain;
            no-readvertise;
        }
        route 0.0.0.0/0 {
            discard;
            retain;
            no-readvertise;
        }
        route 100.100.1.0/24 reject;
    }
    router-id 192.168.2.1;
    route-distinguisher-id 192.168.2.1;
    autonomous-system 65432;
    forwarding-table {
        export lbpf;
    }
}
protocols {
    rsvp {
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
        interface all {
            link-protection;
        }
    }
    mpls {
        label-switched-path r2-r4 {
            to 192.168.4.1;
            link-protection;
            primary direct;
        }
    }
}

```

```
    }
    path via-r3 {
        10.0.23.14 strict;
        10.0.34.14 strict;
    }
    path direct {
        10.0.24.2 strict;
    }
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
    }
}
bgp {
    export send-statics;
    group ibgp {
        type internal;
        local-address 192.168.2.1;
        family inet {
            unicast;
        }
        family inet-vpn {
            unicast;
        }
        export next-hop-self;
        peer-as 65432;
        neighbor 192.168.4.1;
    }
}
ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface lo0.0 {
            passive;
        }
        interface fe-0/1/1.0;
        interface so-0/0/1.0;
    }
}
}
policy-options {
    policy-statement lbpf {
        then {
            load-balance per-packet;
        }
    }
    policy-statement next-hop-self {
        from route-type external;
        then {
            next-hop self;
        }
    }
    policy-statement send-statics {
        term statics {
            from {
                route-filter 100.100.1.0/24 exact;
            }
            then accept;
        }
    }
    policy-statement vpna-export {
```

```

        term 1 {
            from protocol static;
            then {
                community add vpna-target;
                community add vpna-origin;
                accept;
            }
        }
        term 2 {
            then reject;
        }
    }
    policy-statement vpna-import {
        term 1 {
            from {
                protocol bgp;
                community vpna-target;
            }
            then accept;
        }
        term 2 {
            then reject;
        }
    }
    community vpna-origin members origin:192.168.2.1:1;
    community vpna-target members target:65432:100;
}
routing-instances {
    vpn-a {
        instance-type vrf;
        interface so-0/0/0.0;
        vrf-target {
            import target:65432:100;
            export target:65432:100;
        }
        protocols {
            bgp {
                group CE1 {
                    type external;
                    peer-as 65400;
                    neighbor 10.0.12.1;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

```

Sample Output The following sample output is for the provider (P) transit router:

```

user@R3-P> show configuration | no-more
[...Output truncated...]
interfaces {
    fe-1/3/0 {
        description to-r4;
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 10.0.34.13/30;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```
        family iso;
        family mpls;
    }
}
fe-1/3/1 {
    description to-r2;
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.0.23.14/30;
        }
        family iso;
        family mpls;
    }
}
fxp0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.70.145/21;
        }
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.168.3.1/32;
        }
        family iso {
            address 49.0004.1921.6800.3001.00;
        }
    }
}
}
routing-options {
    static {
        /* corporate and alpha net */
        route 172.16.0.0/12 {
            next-hop 192.168.71.254;
            retain;
            no-readvertise;
        }
        /* old lab nets */
        route 192.168.0.0/16 {
            next-hop 192.168.71.254;
            retain;
            no-readvertise;
        }
        route 0.0.0.0/0 {
            discard;
            retain;
            no-readvertise;
        }
    }
    router-id 192.168.3.1;
    autonomous-system 65432;
}
protocols {
    rsvp {
        interface all {
            link-protection;
        }
        interface fxp0.0 {
```

```

        disable;
    }
}
mpls {
    icmp-tunneling;
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
    }
}
ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface lo0.0 {
            passive;
        }
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
        interface all;
    }
}
}

```

Sample Output The following sample output is for the provider edge (PE) 2 ingress router :

```

user@R4-PE2> show configuration | no-more
[...Output truncated...]
interfaces {
    so-0/0/1 {
        description to-R2;
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 10.0.24.2/30;
            }
            family iso;
            family mpls;
        }
    }
    so-0/0/2 {
        description to-R5-CE2;
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 10.0.45.1/30;
            }
            family iso;
            family mpls;
        }
    }
    fe-0/1/3 {
        description to-R3-P;
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 10.0.34.14/30;
            }
            family iso;
            family mpls;
        }
    }
}

```

```
}
fxp0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.70.146/21;
    }
  }
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.168.4.1/32;
    }
  }
}
}
routing-options {
  static {
    route 172.16.0.0/12 {
      next-hop 192.168.71.254;
      retain;
      no-readvertise;
    }
    route 192.168.0.0/16 {
      next-hop 192.168.71.254;
      retain;
      no-readvertise;
    }
    route 0.0.0.0/0 {
      discard;
      retain;
      no-readvertise;
    }
    route 100.100.4.0/24 reject;
  }
  router-id 192.168.4.1;
  route-distinguisher-id 192.168.4.1;
  autonomous-system 65432;
  forwarding-table {
    export lbpf;
  }
}
protocols {
  rsvp {
    interface fxp0.0 {
      disable;
    }
    interface all {
      link-protection;
    }
  }
  mpls {
    label-switched-path r4-r2 {
      to 192.168.2.1;
    }
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
      disable;
    }
  }
  bgp {
```

```

export send-statics;
group ibgp {
    type internal;
    local-address 192.168.4.1;
    family inet {
        unicast;
    }
    family inet-vpn {
        unicast;
    }
    export next-hop-self;
    peer-as 65432;
    neighbor 192.168.2.1;
}
}
ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface lo0.0 {
            passive;
        }
        interface fe-0/1/3.0;
        interface so-0/0/1.0;
    }
}
}
policy-options {
    policy-statement lbpf {
        then {
            load-balance per-packet;
        }
    }
    policy-statement next-hop-self {
        from route-type external;
        then {
            next-hop self;
        }
    }
    policy-statement send-statics {
        term statics {
            from {
                route-filter 100.100.4.0/24 exact;
            }
            then accept;
        }
    }
    policy-statement vpnb-export {
        term 1 {
            from protocol static;
            then {
                community add vpnb-target;
                community add vpnb-origin;
                accept;
            }
        }
        term 2 {
            then reject;
        }
    }
    policy-statement vpnb-import {
        term 1 {

```

```

        from {
            protocol bgp;
            community vpnb-target;
        }
        then accept;
    }
    term 2 {
        then reject;
    }
}
community vpnb-origin members origin:192.168.5.1:1;
community vpnb-target members target:65432:100;
}
routing-instances {
    vpn-b {
        instance-type vrf;
        interface so-0/0/2.0;
        vrf-target {
            import target:65432:100;
            export target:65432:100;
        }
        protocols {
            bgp {
                group CE2 {
                    type external;
                    peer-as 65400;
                    neighbor 10.0.45.2;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
}

```

Sample Output The following sample output is for the customer edge (CE) 2 router:

```

user@R5-CE2> show configuration | no-more
[...Output truncated...]
interfaces {
    so-0/0/2 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 10.0.45.2/30;
            }
        }
    }
    fxp0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 192.168.70.147/21;
            }
        }
    }
    lo0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 192.168.5.1/32;
            }
            family iso {

```

```

        address 49.0004.1921.6800.5001.00;
    }
}
}
routing-options {
    graceful-restart;
    static {
        /* corporate and alpha net */
        route 172.16.0.0/12 {
            next-hop 192.168.71.254;
            retain;
            no-readvertise;
        }
        /* old lab nets */
        route 192.168.0.0/16 {
            next-hop 192.168.71.254;
            retain;
            no-readvertise;
        }
        route 0.0.0.0/0 {
            discard;
            retain;
            no-readvertise;
        }
        route 172.16.0.0/24 reject;
        route 172.16.1.0/24 reject;
        route 172.16.2.0/24 reject;
        route 172.16.3.0/24 reject;
        route 192.168.5.0/24 reject;
    }
    router-id 192.168.5.1;
    autonomous-system 65400;
}
protocols {
    bgp {
        group PE2 {
            type external;
            export stat;
            peer-as 65432;
            neighbor 10.0.45.1;
        }
    }
    ospf {
        traffic-engineering;
        export stat;
        area 0.0.0.0 {
            interface so-0/0/2.0;
            interface lo0.0 {
                passive;
            }
        }
    }
}
policy-options {
    policy-statement stat {
        term 1 {
            from protocol static;
            then accept;
        }
        term 2 {

```

```

        then reject;
    }
}

```

Problem Establishing a GRE Tunnel Checklist

Problem **Description:** This checklist provides the links and commands for troubleshooting a case study about a problem establishing a Generalized Multiprotocol Label Switching (GMPLS) label-switched path (LSP). Specifically, the configuration of the data channel is incorrect because the configuration includes different interface types at both ends of the tunnel. The principles and solution used in this case study also apply to control channel configuration.

The checklist includes the links to a brief summary of GRE tunnels within the context of GMPLS, an example network scenario, and more detailed information about the commands used to troubleshoot and resolve the problem.

The troubleshooting process described in this case study should not be followed rigidly; it is a basis from which you can develop your own process to suit your particular situation. (See [Table 35 on page 1278](#))

Table 35: Problem Establishing a GRE Tunnel Checklist

Tasks	Command or Action
“Troubleshooting GMPLS and GRE Tunnel” on page 1279	
“Symptom” on page 1281	<pre>show mpls lsp show rsvp session</pre>
“Cause” on page 1282	The cause of the problem with the GMPLS LSP is the configuration of different interface types at both ends of the GMPLS data channel.
“Troubleshooting Commands” on page 1282	<pre>show mpls lsp extensive show rsvp session detail show link-management peer show link-management te-link show configuration protocols mpls monitor start filename show log filename</pre>
“Solution” on page 1288	<p>Configure both ends of the data channel with the same switching type.</p> <pre>show configuration protocols link-management show mpls lsp show link-management te-link</pre>
“Conclusion” on page 1289	Both ends of a GMPLS data must be the same encapsulation or interface type.

Table 35: Problem Establishing a GRE Tunnel Checklist (*continued*)

Tasks	Command or Action
"Router Configurations" on page 1289	show configuration no-more

Troubleshooting GMPLS and GRE Tunnel

Problem **Description:** The logical control channel for GMPLS must be a point-to-point link and must have some form of IP reachability. On broadcast interfaces or when there are multiple hops between control channel peers, use a GRE tunnel for the control channel. For more detailed information on GMPLS and GRE tunnels see the *Junos MPLS Applications Configuration Guide* and the *Junos Feature Guide*.

A tunnel PIC is *not* required to configure a GRE tunnel for the GMPLS control channel. Instead, use the software-based **gre** interface, rather than the hardware-based **gr-fpc/pic/port** interface.



CAUTION: Due to restrictions to the software-based **gre** interface, the GMPLS control channel is the only supported use of the software-based **gre** interface. Any other use is expressly unsupported and might cause an application failure.

The following example shows a basic **gre** interface configuration. In this case, the tunnel source is the loopback address of the local router and the destination address is the loopback destination of the remote router. Traffic that has a next hop of the tunnel destination will use the tunnel. The tunnel is not automatically used by all the traffic passing through the interface. Only traffic with the tunnel destination as the next hop uses the tunnel.

Sample Output

```

user@R1> show configuration interfaces
[...Output truncated...]
gre {
    unit 0 {
        tunnel {
            source 10.0.12.13;
            destination 10.0.12.14;
        }
        family inet {
            address 10.35.1.6/30;
        }
        family mpls;
    }
}

```

Sample Output The following sample output for the show interfaces command shows the encapsulation type and header, the maximum speed, packets through the logical interface, the destination, and logical address.

```

user@R1> show interfaces gre
Physical interface: gre, Enabled, Physical link is Up
Interface index: 10, SNMP ifIndex: 8
  Type: GRE, Link-level type: GRE, MTU: Unlimited, Speed: Unlimited
Device flags : Present Running
Interface flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps
Input packets : 0
Output packets: 0

Logical interface gre.0 (Index 70) (SNMP ifIndex 47)
Flags: Point-To-Point SNMP-Traps 0x4000
  IP-Header 10.0.12.14:10.0.12.13:47:df:64:0000000000000000
  Encapsulation: GRE-NULL
Input packets : 171734
Output packets: 194560
Protocol inet, MTU: 1476
  Flags: None
  Addresses, Flags: Is-Preferred Is-Primary
    Destination: 10.35.1.4/30, Local: 10.35.1.6, Broadcast: 10.35.1.7
Protocol mpls, MTU: 1464
  Flags: None

```

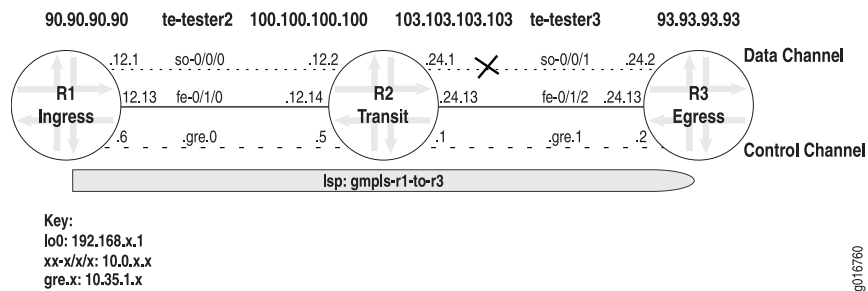
The following are various requirements when you configure a GMPLS LSP using a GRE tunnel:

- The data channel must start and end on the same type of interface.
- The control channel can be a GRE tunnel that starts and ends on the same or different interface type.
- The GRE tunnel must be configured indirectly with the **peer-interface *peer-name*** statement at the **[edit protocol ospf]** hierarchy level.
- The GRE interface must be disabled at the **[edit protocols ospf]** and **[edit protocols rsvp]** hierarchy levels.

- Data and control channels must be defined correctly in the LMP configuration .
- It is optional to disable Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) with the **no-cspf** statement.

This case focuses on the incorrect configuration of the endpoints of the GRE tunnel. However, you can use a similar process and commands to diagnose other GRE tunnel problems. [Figure 121 on page 1281](#) illustrates a network topology with MPLS tunneled through a GRE interface.

Figure 121: GMPLS Network Topology



The MPLS network topology in [Figure 121 on page 1281](#) shows Juniper Networks routers configured with a GRE tunnel that consists of the following components:

- A strict GMPLS LSP path from the ingress router to the egress router.
- On the ingress router, CSPF disabled with the **no-cspf** statement at the **[edit protocol mpls label-switched-path lsp-name]** hierarchy level.
- Traffic-engineering links and control channels within the **peer** statement at the **[edit protocols link-management]** hierarchy level on all routers.
- OSPF and OSPF traffic engineering configured on all routers.
- A reference to the **peer-interface** in both OSPF and RSVP on all routers.
- A switching-type problem between **R2** and **R3**.

Symptom The LSP in the network shown in [Figure 121 on page 1281](#) is down, as indicated by the output from the **show mpls lsp** and **show rsvp session** commands, which display very similar information. The **show mpls lsp** command shows all LSPs configured on the router, as well as all transit and egress LSPs. The **show rsvp session** command displays summary information about RSVP sessions. You can use either command to verify the state of the LSP. In this case, LSP **gmpls-r1-to-r3** is down (**Dn**).

Sample Output

```

user@R1> show mpls lsp
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
To          From          State Rt ActivePath      P      LSPName
192.168.4.1 192.168.1.1 Dn    0 -      gmpls-r1-to-r3
Bidir
Total 1 displayed, Up 0, Down 1

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

user@R1> show rsvp session
Ingress RSVP: 1 sessions
To          From          State Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPName
192.168.4.1 192.168.1.1 Dn    0 0 -    -    - gmpls-r1-to-r3
Bidir
Total 1 displayed, Up 0, Down 1

Egress RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

Cause The cause of the problem with the GMPLS LSP is the configuration of different interface types at both ends of the GMPLS data channel.

Troubleshooting Commands The Junos OS includes commands that are useful when troubleshooting a problem. This topic provides a brief description of each command, followed by sample output, and a discussion of the output in relation to the problem.

You can use the following commands when troubleshooting a GMPLS problem:

```

user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
user@host> show rsvp session detail
user@host> show link-management peer
user@host> show link-management te-link
user@host> show configuration protocols mpls
user@host> monitor start filename
user@host> show log filename

```

Sample Output Use the show mpls lsp extensive command on transit router R1 to display detailed information about all LSPs transiting, terminating, and configured on the router.

```

user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

192.168.4.1
  From: 192.168.1.1, State: Dn, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPName: gmpls-r1-to-r3
  Bidirectional
  ActivePath: (none)
  LoadBalance: Random

```

```

Encoding type: SDH/SONET, Switching type: PSC-1, GPID: IPv4
Primary    p1                State: Dn
SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
8 Dec 20 18:08:02 192.168.4.1: MPLS label allocation failure [3 times]
7 Dec 20 18:07:53 Originate Call
6 Dec 20 18:07:53 Clear Call
5 Dec 20 18:07:53 Deselected as active
4 Dec 20 18:06:13 Selected as active path
3 Dec 20 18:06:13 Record Route: 100.100.100.100 93.93.93.93
2 Dec 20 18:06:13 Up
1 Dec 20 18:06:13 Originate Call
Created: Wed Dec 20 18:06:12 2006
Total 1 displayed, Up 0, Down 1

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

Meaning The sample output for the `show mpls lsp extensive` command shows an error message (**MPLS label allocation failure**) in the log section of the output. This LSP event indicates that the MPLS protocol or the `family mpls` statement were not configured properly. When the LSP event is preceded by an IP address, the address is typically the router that has the MPLS configuration error. In this case, it appears that the router with the `lo0` address of **192.168.4.1 (R3)** has an MPLS configuration error.

Sample Output Use the `show rsvp session detail` command to display detailed information about RSVP sessions.

```

user@R1> show rsvp session detail
Ingress RSVP: 1 sessions

192.168.4.1
  From: 192.168.1.1, LSPstate: Dn, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: gmpls-r1-to-r3, LSPpath: Primary
  Bidirectional, Upstream label in: 21253, Upstream label out: -
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: 21253
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
  Resvstyle: 0 - , Label in: -, Label out: -
  Time left: -, Since: Wed Dec 20 18:07:53 2006
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak 155.52Mbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 2 receiver 46115 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: localclient
  Adspec: sent MTU 1500
  Path MTU: received 0
  PATH sentto: 10.35.1.5 (tester2) 3 pkts
  Explct route: 100.100.100.100 93.93.93.93
  Record route: <self> ...incomplete
Total 1 displayed, Up 0, Down 1

Egress RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

Meaning The sample output for the **show rsvp session detail** command shows that LSP **gmpls-r1-to-r3** is down (**LSPstate: Dn**). The route record is incomplete, indicating a problem with the explicit route **100.100.100.100 93.93.93.93**. The address **100.100.100.100** is the data channel on **R2 so-0/0/0**, and the address **93.93.93.93** is the data channel on **R3**.

Sample Output Use the **show link-management peer** command to display MPLS peer link information.

```
user@R1> show link-management peer
Peer name: tester2, System identifier: 48428
  State: Up, Control address: 10.35.1.5
    Control-channel      State
    gre.0                Active
  TE links:
    tester2
```

```
user@R2> show link-management peer
Peer name: tester2, System identifier: 48428
  State: Up, Control address: 10.35.1.6
    Control-channel      State
    gre.0                Active
  TE links:
    te-tester2
```

```
Peer name: tester3 , System identifier: 48429
  State: Up , Control address: 10.35.1.2
    Control-channel      State
    gre.1                Active
  TE links:
    te-tester3
```

```
user@R3> show link-management peer
Peer name: tester3, System identifier: 48429
  State: Up, Control address: 10.35.1.1
    Control-channel      State
    gre.0                Active
  TE links:
    te-tester3
```

Meaning The sample output from all routers in the example network in [Figure 121 on page 1281](#) for the **show link-management peer** command shows that all control channels are up and active. A detailed analysis of the output shows the following information:

- Name of the peer, **tester2** or **tester3**, which is the same on neighboring routers for ease of troubleshooting.
- Internal identifier for the peer, **48428** for **tester2** and **48429** for **tester3**. The internal identifier is a range of values from 0 through 64,000.
- The state of the peer, which can be up or down. In this case, all peers are up.
- The address to which a control channel is established, for example, **10.35.1.5**.

- The state of the control channel, which can be up, down, or active.
- The traffic-engineered links that are managed by their peer, indicating that control channel **gre.0** is managed by **tester3**.

Sample Output Use the `show link-management te-link` command to display the resources used to set up Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) traffic-engineered forwarding paths.

```

user@R1> show link-management te-link
TE link name:  tester2, State: Up
  Local identifier: 2005, Remote identifier: 21253, Local address: 90.90.90.90,
  Remote address: 100.100.100.100,
  Encoding: SDH/SONET, Switching: PSC-1, Minimum bandwidth: 155.52Mbps, Maximum
  bandwidth: 155.52Mbps, Total bandwidth: 155.52Mbps,
  Available bandwidth: 0bps
    Name      State Local ID Remote ID      Bandwidth Used  LSP-name
    so-0/0/0  Up    21253  21253      155.52Mbps  Yes  gmp1s-r1-to-r3

user@R2> show link-management te-link
TE link name:  te-tester2, State: Up
  Local identifier: 7002, Remote identifier: 22292, Local address: 100.100.100.100,
  Remote address: 90.90.90.90,
  Encoding: SDH/SONET, Switching: PSC-1, Minimum bandwidth: 155.52Mbps, Maximum
  bandwidth: 155.52Mbps, Total bandwidth: 155.52Mbps,
  Available bandwidth: 0bps
    Name      State Local ID Remote ID      Bandwidth Used  LSP-name
    so-0/0/0  Up    21253  21253      155.52Mbps  Yes  gmp1s-r1-to-r3
TE link name:  te-tester3, State: Up
  Local identifier: 7003, Remote identifier: 21254, Local address: 103.103.103.103,
  Remote address: 93.93.93.93,
  Encoding: SDH/SONET, Switching: PSC-1, Minimum bandwidth: 155.52Mbps, Maximum
  bandwidth: 155.52Mbps, Total bandwidth: 155.52Mbps,
  Available bandwidth: 0bps
    Name      State Local ID Remote ID      Bandwidth Used  LSP-name
    so-0/0/1  Up    21252  21252      155.52Mbps  Yes  gmp1s-r1-to-r3

user@R3> show link-management te-link
TE link name:  te-tester3, State: Up
  Local identifier: 7003, Remote identifier: 21254, Local address: 93.93.93.93,
  Remote address: 103.103.103.103,
  Encoding: SDH/SONET, Switching: PSC-1, Minimum bandwidth: 0bps, Maximum
  bandwidth: 0bps, Total bandwidth: 0bps,
  Available bandwidth: 0bps
    Name      State Local ID Remote ID      Bandwidth Used  LSP-name
    so-0/0/1  Dn    21252  21252      155.52Mbps  No

```

Meaning The sample output for the `show link-management te-link` command issued on the three routers in the network in [Figure 121 on page 1281](#) shows the resources allocated to the traffic-engineered links **te-tester2** and **te-tester3**. The resources are the SONET interfaces **so-0/0/0** and **so-0/0/1**. On R1 and R2, the SONET interfaces are used for the LSP **gmp1s-r1-to-r3**, as indicated by **Yes** in the **Used** field. However, the SONET interface **so-0/0/1** on R3 is down (**Dn**) and is not used for the LSP (**Used No**). Further investigation is required to discover why the SONET interface on R3 is down.

Sample Output Use the `show log filename` command to display the contents of the specified log file. In this case, the log file `rsvp.log` is configured at the `[edit protocols rsvp traceoptions]` hierarchy level. When the log file is configured, you must issue the `monitor start filename` command to begin logging messages to the file.

```
user@R1> show configuration protocols rsvp
traceoptions {
    file rsvp.log size 3m world-readable;
    flag state detail;
    flag error detail;
    flag packets detail;
}
```

```
user@R1> monitor start rsvp.log
```



NOTE: The `find Error` option entered after the pipe (`|`) searches the output for an instance of the term *Error*.

Sample Output

```
user@R3>
show log rsvp.log | find Error
Dec 28 17:23:32 Error Len 20 Session preempted flag 0 by 192.168.4.1 TE-link
103.103.103.103
[...Output truncated...]
Dec 28 17:23:32 RSVP new resv state,session 192.168.4.1(port/tunnel ID 46115
Ext-ID 192.168.1.1)Proto 0
Dec 28 17:23:32 RSVP-LMP reset LMP request for gmpls-r1-to-r3
Dec 28 17:23:32 RSVP->LMP request - resource for LSP gmpls-r1-to-r3
Dec 28 17:23:32 LMP->RSVP resource request gmpls-r1-to-r3 failed cannot find resource
encoding type SDH/SONET remote label 21252 bandwidth bw[0
Dec 28 17:23:32 RSVP-LMP reset LMP request for gmpls-r1-to-r3
Dec 28 17:23:32 RSVP originate PathErr 192.168.4.1->192.168.2.1 MPLS label allocation failure LSP
gmpls-r1-to-r3(2/46115)
Dec 28 17:23:32 RSVP send PathErr 192.168.4.1->192.168.2.1 Len=196 tester3
Dec 28 17:23:32 Session7 Len 16 192.168.4.1(port/tunnel ID 46115 Ext-ID
192.168.1.1) Proto 0
Dec 28 17:23:32 Hop Len 20 192.168.4.1/0x086e4770 TE-link 103.103.103.103
Dec 28 17:23:32 Error Len 20 MPLS label allocation failure flag 0 by
192.168.4.1 TE-link 103.103.103.103
Dec 28 17:23:32 Sender7 Len 12 192.168.1.1(port/lsp ID 2)
Dec 28 17:23:32 Tspec Len 36 rate 0bps size 0bps peak 155.52Mbps m 20 M 1500
Dec 28 17:23:32 ADspec Len 48 MTU 1500
Dec 28 17:23:32 RecRoute Len 20 103.103.103.103 90.90.90.90
Dec 28 17:23:32 SuggestLabel Len 8 21252
Dec 28 17:23:32 UpstrLabel Len 8 21252
```

Meaning The sample output from the egress router **R3** for the `show log rsvp.log` command is a snippet taken from the log file. The snippet shows a Link Management Protocol (LMP) resource request for the LSP `gmpls-r1-to-r3`. The request has problems with the encoding type (SDH/SONET), indicating a possible error with the SONET interface connecting **R2** and **R3**. Further investigation of the configuration of the LMP on **R2** and **R3** is required.

Sample Output Use the `show configuration statement-path` command to display a specific configuration hierarchy; in this instance, link-management.

```

user@R2> show configuration protocols link-management
te-link te-tester2 {
    local-address 100.100.100.100;
    remote-address 90.90.90.90;
    remote-id 22292;
    interface so-0/0/0 {
        local-address 100.100.100.100;
        remote-address 90.90.90.90;
        remote-id 21253;
    }
}
te-link te-tester3 {
    local-address 103.103.103.103;
    remote-address 93.93.93.93;
    remote-id 21254;
    interface so-0/0/1 {
        local-address 103.103.103.103;
        remote-address 93.93.93.93;
        remote-id 21252;
    }
}
peer tester2 {
    address 10.35.1.6;
    control-channel gre.0;
    te-link te-tester2;
}
peer tester3 {
    address 10.35.1.2;
    control-channel gre.1;
    te-link te-tester3;
}

user@R3> show configuration protocols link-management
te-link te-tester3 {
    local-address 93.93.93.93;
    remote-address 103.103.103.103;
    remote-id 21254;
}
interface at-0/3/1 {
    local-address 93.93.93.93;
    remote-address 103.103.103.103;
    remote-id 21252;
}
peer tester3 {
    address 10.35.1.1;
    control-channel gre.0;
    te-link te-tester3;
}

```

Meaning The sample output from transit router **R2** and ingress router **R3** for the `show configuration protocols link-management` command shows that the interface type on the two routers is different. The resource allocated to **te-tester3** on transit router **R2** is a SONET interface, while the resource allocated to **te-tester3** on egress router **R3** is an ATM interface. The

interface type on each end of the data or control channels must be of the same type. In this case, both ends should be SONET or ATM.

Solution The solution to the problem of different interface or encapsulation types at either end of the GMPLS LSP is to make sure that the interface type is the same at both ends. In this case, the ATM interface was deleted from the link-management configuration on **R3**, and a SONET interface was configured instead.

The following commands illustrate the correct configuration and commands to verify that the GMPLS LSP is up and using the data channel:

```
user@R3> show configuration protocols link-management
user@R3> show mpls lsp
user@R3> show link-management te-link
```

Sample Output

```

user@R3> show configuration protocols link-management
te-link te-tester3 {
    local-address 93.93.93.93;
    remote-address 103.103.103.103;
    remote-id 21254;
    interface so-0/0/1 { # SONET interface replaces the incorrect ATM interface
        local-address 93.93.93.93;
        remote-address 103.103.103.103;
        remote-id 21252;
    }
}
peer tester3 {
    address 10.35.1.1;
    control-channel gre.0;
    te-link te-tester3;
}

user@R3> show mpls lsp
Ingress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
Egress LSP: 1 sessions
To          From          State   Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPname
192.168.4.1 192.168.1.1 Up      0 1FF 21252 -gmpls-r1-to-r3
Bidir
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

user@R3> show link-management te-link
TE link name: te-tester3, State: Up
Local identifier: 7003, Remote identifier: 21254, Local address: 93.93.93.93,
Remote address: 103.103.103.103,
Encoding: SDH/SONET, Switching: PSC-1, Minimum bandwidth: 155.52Mbps, Maximum
bandwidth: 155.52Mbps, Total bandwidth: 155.52Mbps,
Available bandwidth: 0bps
Name          State Local ID Remote ID   Bandwidth Used LSP-name
so-0/0/1 Up    21252 21252 155.52Mbps Yes gmpls-r1-to-r3

```

Meaning The sample output for the **show protocols link-management**, **show mpls lsp**, and **show link-management te-link** commands from ingress router **R3** show that the problem is solved. LMP is correctly configured, and the LSP **gmpls-r1-to-r3** is up and using the data channel **so-0/0/1**.

Conclusion In conclusion, both ends of a GMPLS data channel must be the same encapsulation or interface type. This case illustrates the correct configuration of the data channel. The principles are the same for the control channel.

Router Configurations Output that shows the configurations of the ingress router in the network. The **no-more** option entered after the pipe (|) prevents the output from being paginated if the output is longer than the length of the terminal screen.

Sample Output The following sample output is for ingress router R1:

```
user@R1> show configuration | no-more
[...Output truncated...]
interfaces {
  so-0/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.0.12.1/32 {
          destination 10.0.12.2;
        }
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  fe-0/1/0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.0.12.13/30;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  fxp0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.70.143/21;
      }
    }
  }
  gre {
    unit 0 {
      tunnel {
        source 10.0.12.13;
        destination 10.0.12.14;
      }
      family inet {
        address 10.35.1.6/30;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  lo0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.1.1/32;
      }
    }
  }
}
routing-options {
  static {
    /* corporate and alpha net */
    route 172.16.0.0/12 {
      next-hop 192.168.71.254;
      retain;
      no-readvertise;
    }
    /* old lab nets */
    route 192.168.0.0/16 {
      next-hop 192.168.71.254;
    }
  }
}
```

```

        retain;
        no-readvertise;
    }
    route 0.0.0.0/0 {
        discard;
        retain;
        no-readvertise;
    }
}
router-id 192.168.1.1;
autonomous-system 65432;
}
protocols {
    rsvp {
        traceoptions {
            file rsvp.log size 3m world-readable;
            flag state detail;
            flag error detail;
            flag packets detail;
        }
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
        interface all;
        interface lo0.0;
        interface gre.0 {
            disable;
        }
        peer-interface tester2;
    }
    mpls {
        label-switched-path gmpls-r1-to-r3 {
            from 192.168.1.1;
            to 192.168.4.1;
            lsp-attributes {
                switching-type psc-1;
                encoding-type sonet-sdh;
            }
            no-cspf;
            primary p1;
        }
        path p1 {
            100.100.100.100 strict;
            93.93.93.93 strict;
        }
        interface all;
    }
    ospf {
        traffic-engineering;
        area 0.0.0.0 {
            interface lo0.0;
            interface fe-0/1/0.0;
            interface fxp0.0 {
                disable;
            }
            interface gre.0 {
                disable;
            }
            peer-interface tester2;
        }
    }
}

```

```
link-management {
  te-link tester2 {
    local-address 90.90.90.90;
    remote-address 100.100.100.100;
    remote-id 21253;
    interface so-0/0/0 {
      local-address 90.90.90.90;
      remote-address 100.100.100.100;
      remote-id 21253;
    }
  }
  peer tester2 {
    address 10.35.1.5;
    control-channel gre.0;
    te-link tester2;
  }
}
```

Sample Output The following sample output is for transit router R2:

```
user@R2>show configuration | no-more
[...Output truncated...]
interfaces {
  so-0/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.0.12.2/32 {
          destination 10.0.12.1;
        }
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  so-0/0/1 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.0.24.1/32 {
          destination 10.0.24.2;
        }
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  fe-0/1/0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.0.12.14/30;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  fe-0/1/2 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.0.24.13/30;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
}
```

```

    }
    fxp0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 192.168.70.144/21;
            }
        }
    }
    gre {
        unit 0 {
            tunnel {
                source 10.0.12.14;
                destination 10.0.12.13;
            }
            family inet {
                address 10.35.1.5/30;
            }
            family mpls;
        }
        unit 1 {
            tunnel {
                source 10.0.24.13;
                destination 10.0.24.14;
            }
            family inet {
                address 10.35.1.1/30;
            }
            family mpls;
        }
    }
    lo0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 192.168.2.1/32;
            }
        }
    }
}
routing-options {
    static {
        route 172.16.0.0/12 {
            next-hop 192.168.71.254;
            retain;
            no-readvertise;
        }
        route 192.168.0.0/16 {
            next-hop 192.168.71.254;
            retain;
            no-readvertise;
        }
        route 0.0.0.0/0 {
            discard;
            retain;
            no-readvertise;
        }
    }
    router-id 192.168.2.1;
    autonomous-system 65432;
}
protocols {
    rsvp {

```

```
traceoptions {
    file rsvp.log size 3m world-readable;
    flag packets detail;
    flag state detail;
    flag error detail;
}
interface fxp0.0;
interface lo0.0;
interface all;
interface gre.0 {
    disable;
}
peer-interface tester2;
peer-interface tester3;
}
mpls {
    interface all;
}
ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface lo0.0;
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
        interface gre.0 {
            disable;
        }
        interface fe-0/1/0.0;
        interface fe-0/1/2.0;
        interface gre.1 {
            disable;
        }
        peer-interface tester2;
        peer-interface tester3;
    }
}
link-management {
    te-link te-tester2 {
        local-address 100.100.100.100;
        remote-address 90.90.90.90;
        remote-id 22292;
        interface so-0/0/0 {
            local-address 100.100.100.100;
            remote-address 90.90.90.90;
            remote-id 21253;
        }
    }
    te-link te-tester3 {
        local-address 103.103.103.103;
        remote-address 93.93.93.93;
        remote-id 21254;
        interface so-0/0/1 {
            local-address 103.103.103.103;
            remote-address 93.93.93.93;
            remote-id 21252;
        }
    }
}
peer tester2 {
    address 10.35.1.6;
    control-channel gre.0;
```

```

        te-link te-tester2;
    }
    peer tester3 {
        address 10.35.1.2;
        control-channel gre.1;
        te-link te-tester3;
    }
}

```

Sample Output The following sample output is for egress router R3:

```

user@R3> show configuration | no-more
[...Output truncated...]
interfaces {
    so-0/0/1 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 10.0.24.2/32;
            }
            family mpls;
        }
    }
    fe-0/1/2 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 10.0.24.14/30;
            }
            family mpls;
        }
    }
    fxp0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 192.168.70.146/21;
            }
        }
    }
    gre {
        unit 0 {
            tunnel {
                source 10.0.24.14;
                destination 10.0.24.13;
            }
            family inet {
                address 10.35.1.2/30;
            }
            family mpls;
        }
    }
    lo0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 192.168.4.1/32;
            }
        }
    }
}
routing-options {

```

```
static {
    route 172.16.0.0/12 {
        next-hop 192.168.71.254;
        retain;
        no-readvertise;
    }
    route 192.168.0.0/16 {
        next-hop 192.168.71.254;
        retain;
        no-readvertise;
    }
    route 0.0.0.0/0 {
        discard;
        retain;
        no-readvertise;
    }
}
router-id 192.168.4.1;
autonomous-system 65432;
}
protocols {
    rsvp {
        traceoptions {
            file rsvp.log size 3m world-readable;
            flag packets detail;
            flag error;
            flag state;
            flag lmp;
        }
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
        interface all;
        interface lo0.0;
        interface gre.0 {
            disable;
        }
        peer-interface tester3;
    }
    mpls {
        interface all;
    }
    ospf {
        traffic-engineering;
        area 0.0.0.0 {
            interface fxp0.0 {
                disable;
            }
            interface fe-0/1/2.0;
            interface gre.0 {
                disable;
            }
            interface lo0.0;
            peer-interface tester3;
        }
    }
}
link-management {
    te-link te-tester3 {
        local-address 93.93.93.93;
        remote-address 103.103.103.103;
        remote-id 21254;
    }
}
```

```

        interface so-0/0/1 {
            local-address 93.93.93.93;
            remote-address 103.103.103.103;
            remote-id 21252;
        }
    }
    peer tester3 {
        address 10.35.1.1;
        control-channel gre.0;
        te-link te-tester3;
    }
}

```

Verify Protocol Families

Purpose If a logical interface does not have MPLS enabled, it cannot perform MPLS switching. This step allows you to quickly determine which interfaces are configured with MPLS and other protocol families.

Action To verify the protocol families configured on the routers in your network, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show interfaces terse
```

Sample Output 1

```

user@R1> show interfaces terse
Interface      Admin Link Proto Local Remote
so-0/0/0       up   up
so-0/0/0.0     up   up   inet 10.1.12.1/30
               up   up   iso
               up   up   mpls

so-0/0/1       up   up
so-0/0/1.0     up   up   inet 10.1.15.1/30
               up   up   iso
               up   up   mpls

so-0/0/2       up   up
so-0/0/2.0     up   up   inet 10.1.13.1/30
               up   up   iso
               up   up   mpls

so-0/0/3       up   down

user@R2> show interfaces terse
Interface      Admin Link Proto Local Remote
so-0/0/0       up   up
so-0/0/0.0     up   up   inet 10.1.12.2/30
               up   up   iso
               up   up   mpls

so-0/0/1       up   up
so-0/0/1.0     up   up   inet 10.1.23.1/30
               up   up   iso
               up   up   mpls

so-0/0/2       up   up
so-0/0/2.0     up   up   inet 10.1.26.1/30
               up   up   iso

```

```

so-0/0/3          up    up    mpls
so-0/0/3.0        up    up    inet 10.1.24.1/30
                               iso
                               mpls

```

user@R3> show interfaces terse

Interface	Admin	Link	Proto	Local	Remote
so-0/0/0	up	up			
so-0/0/0.0	up	up	inet	10.1.34.1/30	
			iso		
			mpls		
so-0/0/1	up	up			
so-0/0/1.0	up	up	inet	10.1.23.2/30	
			iso		
			mpls		
so-0/0/2	up	up			
so-0/0/2.0	up	up	inet	10.1.13.2/30	
			iso		
			mpls		
so-0/0/3	up	up			
so-0/0/3.0	up	up	inet	10.1.36.1/30	
			iso		
			mpls		

user@R4> show interfaces terse

Interface	Admin	Link	Proto	Local	Remote
so-0/0/0	up	up			
so-0/0/0.0	up	up	inet	10.1.34.2/30	
			iso		
			mpls		
so-0/0/1	up	up			
so-0/0/1.0	up	up	inet	10.1.46.1/30	
			iso		
			mpls		
so-0/0/2	up	up			
so-0/0/2.0	up	up	inet	10.1.45.1/30	
			iso		
			mpls		
so-0/0/3	up	up			
so-0/0/3.0	up	up	inet	10.1.24.2/30	
			iso		
			mpls		

user@R5> show interfaces terse

Interface	Admin	Link	Proto	Local	Remote
so-0/0/0	up	up			
so-0/0/0.0	up	up	inet	10.1.56.1/30	
			iso		
			mpls		
so-0/0/1	up	up			
so-0/0/1.0	up	up	inet	10.1.15.2/30	
			iso		
			mpls		
so-0/0/2	up	up			
so-0/0/2.0	up	up	inet	10.1.45.2/30	
			iso		
			mpls		
so-0/0/3	up	down			

user@R6> show interfaces terse

Interface	Admin	Link	Proto	Local	Remote
so-0/0/0	up	up			
so-0/0/0.0	up	up	inet	10.1.56.2/30	
			iso		
			mpls		
so-0/0/1	up	up			
so-0/0/1.0	up	up	inet	10.1.46.2/30	
			iso		
			mpls		
so-0/0/2	up	up			
so-0/0/2.0	up	up	inet	10.1.26.2/30	
			iso		
			mpls		
so-0/0/3	up	up			
so-0/0/3.0	up	up	inet	10.1.36.2/30	
			iso		
			mpls		

Sample Output 2

```

user@R6> show interfaces terse
Interface      Admin Link Proto Local Remote
so-0/0/0       up   up
so-0/0/0.0     up   up   inet 10.1.56.2/30
               up   up   iso
               up   up   mpls

so-0/0/1       up   up
so-0/0/1.0     up   up   inet 10.1.46.2/30
               up   up   iso
               up   up   mpls

so-0/0/2       up   up
so-0/0/2.0     up   up   inet 10.1.26.2/30
               up   up   iso #The mpls statement is missing.

so-0/0/3       up   up
so-0/0/3.0     up   up   inet 10.1.36.2/30
               up   up   iso
               up   up   mpls

```

Meaning Sample Output 1 shows the interface, the administrative status of the link (**Admin**), the data link layer status of the link (**Link**), the protocol families configured on the interface (**Proto**), and the local and remote addresses on the interface.

All interfaces on all routes in the network shown in [Figure 119 on page 1244](#) are administratively enabled and functioning at the data link layer with MPLS and IS-IS, and have an **inet** address. All are configured with an IPv4 protocol family (**inet**), and have the IS-IS (**iso**) and MPLS (**mpls**) protocol families configured at the `[edit interfaces type-fpc/pic/port unit number]` hierarchy level.

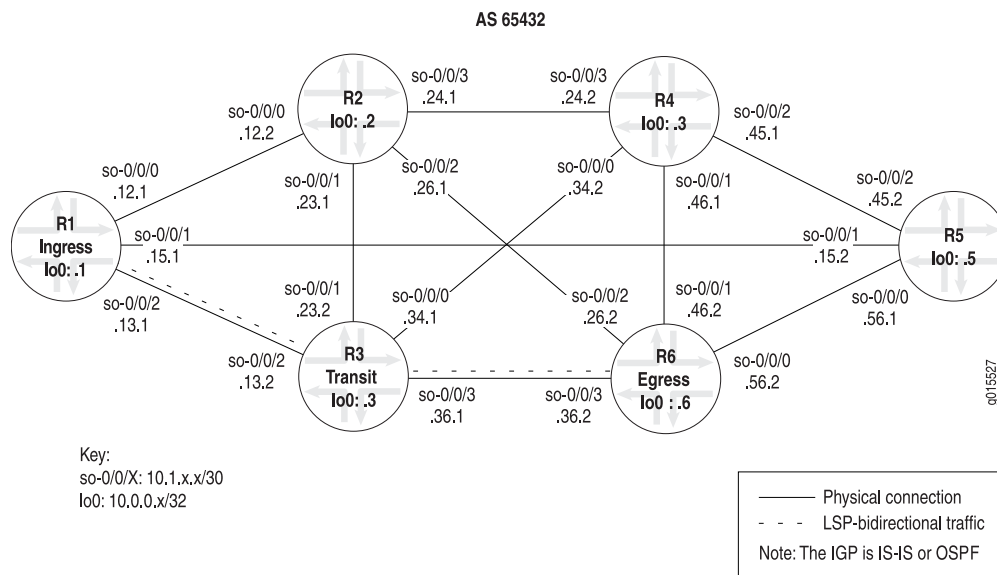
Sample Output 2 shows that interface **so-0/0/2.0** on **R6** does not have the **mpls** statement included at the `[edit interfaces type-fpc/pic/port unit number]` hierarchy level.

Determining LSP Status

Display detailed information about Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) objects and the label-switched path (LSP) history to pinpoint a problem with the LSP.

Figure 122 on page 1300 illustrates the network topology used in this topic.

Figure 122: MPLS Network Topology



To determine the LSP state, follow these steps:

1. [Check the Status of the LSP on page 1300](#)
2. [Display Extensive Status About the LSP on page 1301](#)

Check the Status of the LSP

Purpose Display the status of the label-switched path (LSP).

Action To determine the LSP status, on the ingress router, enter the following Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) operational mode command:

```
user@host> show mpls lsp
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
To          From          State Rt ActivePath      P      LSPName
10.0.0.6    10.0.0.1    Up    1      *    R1-to-R6
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions
To          From          State Rt Style  LabelIn LabelOut LSPName
10.0.0.1    10.0.0.6    Up    0 1 FF   3      -    R6-to-R1
```

Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions

Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Meaning The sample output is from the ingress router (**R1**), and shows ingress, egress, and transit LSP information. Ingress information is for the sessions that originate from this router, egress information is for sessions that terminate on this router, and transit information is for sessions that transit through this router.

There is one ingress route from **R1 (10.0.0.1)** to **R6 (10.0.0.6)**. This route is currently up, and is an active route installed in the routing table (**Rt**). The LSP **R1-to-R6** is the primary path (**P**) as opposed to the secondary path, and is indicated by an asterisk (*****). The route to **R6** does not contain a named path (**ActivePath**).

There is one egress LSP from **R6** to **R1**. The **State** is up, with no routes installed in the routing table. RSVP reservation style (**Style**) consists of two parts. The first is the number of active reservations (**1**). The second is the reservation style, which is **FF** (fixed filter). The reservation style can be **FF**, **SE** (shared explicit), or **WF** (wildcard filter). There are three incoming labels (**Labelin**) and no labels going out (**Labelout**) for this LSP.

There are no transit LSPs.

For more information on checking the LSP state, see [“Checklist for Working with the Layered MPLS Troubleshooting Model” on page 1029](#).

Display Extensive Status About the LSP

Purpose Display extensive information about LSPs, including all past state history and the reasons why an LSP might have failed.

Action To display extensive information about LSPs, on the ingress router, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Up , ActiveRoute: 1 , LSPname: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (primary)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary State: Up
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 20)
    10.1.13.2 S 10.1.36.2 S
      Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

    10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
```

```
91 Aug 17 12:22:52 Selected as active path
90 Aug 17 12:22:52 Record Route: 10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
89 Aug 17 12:22:52 Up
88 Aug 17 12:22:52 Originate Call
87 Aug 17 12:22:52 CSPF: computation result accepted
86 Aug 17 12:22:23 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6[13920 times]
85 Aug 12 19:12:51 Clear Call
84 Aug 12 19:12:50 10.1.56.2: MPLS label allocation failure
83 Aug 12 19:12:47 Deselected as active
82 Aug 12 19:12:47 10.1.56.2: MPLS label allocation failure
81 Aug 12 19:12:47 ResvTear received
80 Aug 12 19:12:47 Down
79 Aug 12 19:12:31 10.1.56.2: MPLS label allocation failure[4 times]
78 Aug 12 19:09:58 Selected as active path
77 Aug 12 19:09:58 Record Route: 10.1.15.2 10.1.56.2
76 Aug 12 19:09:58 Up
75 Aug 12 19:09:57 Originate Call
74 Aug 12 19:09:57 CSPF: computation result accepted
73 Aug 12 19:09:29 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6[11 times]
72 Aug 12 19:04:36 Clear Call
71 Aug 12 19:04:23 Deselected as active
70 Aug 12 19:04:23 ResvTear received
69 Aug 12 19:04:23 Down
68 Aug 12 19:04:23 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6
67 Aug 12 19:04:23 10.1.15.2: Session preempted
66 Aug 12 16:45:35 Record Route: 10.1.15.2 10.1.56.2
65 Aug 12 16:45:35 Up
64 Aug 12 16:45:35 Clear Call
63 Aug 12 16:45:35 CSPF: computation result accepted
62 Aug 12 16:45:35 ResvTear received
61 Aug 12 16:45:35 Down
60 Aug 12 16:45:35 10.1.13.2: Session preempted
59 Aug 12 14:50:52 Selected as active path
58 Aug 12 14:50:52 Record Route: 10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
57 Aug 12 14:50:52 Up
56 Aug 12 14:50:52 Originate Call
55 Aug 12 14:50:52 CSPF: computation result accepted
54 Aug 12 14:50:23 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6[7 times]
53 Aug 12 14:47:22 Deselected as active
52 Aug 12 14:47:22 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6
51 Aug 12 14:47:22 Clear Call
50 Aug 12 14:47:22 CSPF: link down/deleted
10.1.12.1(R1.00/10.0.0.1)->10.1.12.2(R2.00/10.0.0.2)
49 Aug 12 14:47:22 CSPF: link down/deleted
10.1.15.1(R1.00/10.0.0.1)->10.1.15.2(R5.00/10.0.0.5)
48 Aug 12 14:47:22 10.1.15.1: MPLS label allocation failure
47 Aug 12 14:47:22 Clear Call
46 Aug 12 14:47:22 CSPF: computation result accepted
45 Aug 12 14:47:22 10.1.12.1: MPLS label allocation failure
44 Aug 12 14:47:22 MPLS label allocation failure
43 Aug 12 14:47:22 Down
42 Jul 23 11:27:21 Selected as active path
Created: Sat Jul 10 18:18:44 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.1
From: 10.0.0.6, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
LSPname: R6-to-R1, LSPpath: Primary
Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
```

```

Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
Resv style: 1FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
Time left: 141, Since: Tue Aug 17 12:23:14 2004
Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
Port number: sender 1 receiver 39024 protocol 0
PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.15.2 (so-0/0/1.0) 130 pkts
Adspec: received MTU 1500
PATH sentto: localclient
RESV rcvfrom: localclient
Record route: 10.1.56.2 10.1.15.2 <self>
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

Meaning The sample output is from the ingress router (**R1**), and shows ingress, egress, and transit LSP information in detail, including all past state history and the reasons why an LSP failed. Ingress information is for sessions that originate from this router, egress information is for sessions that terminate on this router, and transit information is for sessions that transit through this router.

There is one ingress route from **R1 (10.0.0.1)** to **R6 (10.0.0.6)**. This route is currently up (**State**), with one route actively using the LSP, **R1-to-R6**. The LSP active path is the primary path. Even if the LSP does not contain a **primary** or **secondary** keyword, the router still treats the LSP as a primary LSP, indicating that if the LSP fails, the router will attempt to signal inactive LSPs at 30-second intervals, by default.

Load balancing is **Random**, which is the default, indicating that when selecting the physical path for an LSP, the router randomly selects among equal-cost paths that have an equal hop count. Other options that you can configure are **Least-fill** and **Most-fill**. **Least-fill** places the LSP over the least utilized link of the equal-cost paths with equal hop count. **Most-fill** places the LSP over the most utilized link of the equal-cost paths sharing an equal hop count. Utilization is based on the percentage of available bandwidth.

The **Encoding type** field shows Generalized MPLS (GMPLS) signaling parameters (**Packet**), indicating IPv4. The **Switching type** is **Packet**, and the Generalized Payload Identifier (**GPID**) is IPv4.

The primary path is the active path, as indicated by an asterisk (*). The state of the LSP is **Up**.

The Explicit Route Object (**ERO**) includes the Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) cost (**20**) for the physical path that the LSP follows. The presence of the CSPF metric indicates that this is a CSPF LSP. The absence of the CSPF metric indicates a no-CSPF LSP.

The field **10.1.13.2 S** indicates the actual ERO. The RSVP signaling messages went to **10.1.13.2** strictly (as a next hop) and finished at **10.1.36.2** strictly. All ERO addresses are strict hops when the LSP is a CSPF LSP. Loose hops can only display in a no-CSPF LSP.

The received Record Route Object (**RRO**) has the following protection flags:

- **0x01**—Local protection available. The link downstream of this node is protected by a local repair mechanism. This flag can only be set if the Local protection flag was set in the SESSION_ATTRIBUTE object of the corresponding path message.
- **0x02**—Local protection in use. A local repair mechanism is in use to maintain this tunnel (usually because of an outage of the link it was routed over previously).
- **0x04**—Bandwidth protection. The downstream router has a backup path providing the same bandwidth guarantee as the protected LSP for the protected section.
- **0x08**—Node protection. The downstream router has a backup path providing protection against link and node failure on the corresponding path section. If the downstream router can set up only a link-protection backup path, the “Local protection available” bit is set but the “Node protection” bit is cleared.
- **0x10**—Preemption pending. The preempting node sets this flag if a pending preemption is in progress for the traffic engineered LSP. This indicates to the ingress label edge router (LER) of this LSP that it should be rerouted.

For more information on protection flags, see the *Junos Routing Protocols and Policies Command Reference*.

The field **10.1.13.2.10.1.36.2** is the actual received record route (**RRO**). Note that the addresses in the **RRO** field match those in the **ERO** field. This is the normal case for CSPF LSPs. If the RRO and ERO addresses do not match for a CSPF LSP, the LSP has to reroute or detour.

The lines numbered 91 through 42 contain the 49 most recent entries to the history log. Each line is time stamped. The most recent entries have the largest log history number and are at the top of the log, indicating that line 91 is the most recent history log entry. When you read the log, start with the oldest entry (**42**) to the most recent (**91**).

The history log was started on July 10, and displays the following sequence of activities: an LSP was selected as active, was found to be down, MPLS label allocation failed several times, was deleted several times, was preempted because of an ResvTear, was deselected as active, and was cleared. In the end, the router computed a CSPF ERO, signaled the call, the LSP came up with the listed RRO (line 90), and was listed as active.

For more information on error messages, see the *Junos MPLS Network Operations Guide Log Reference*.

The total number of ingress LSPs displayed is **1**, with **1** up and **0** down. The number in the **Up** field plus the number in the **Down** field should equal the total.

There is one egress LSP session from **R6** to **R1**. The **State** is up, with no routes installed in the routing table. RSVP reservation style (**Style**) consists of two parts. The first is the number of active reservations (**1**). The second is the reservation style, which is **FF** (fixed filter). The reservation style can be **FF**, **SE** (shared explicit), or **WF** (wildcard filter). There are three incoming labels (**Labelin**) and no labels going out (**Labelout**) for this LSP.

There are no transit LSPs.

For more information on checking the LSP state, see [“Checklist for Working with the Layered MPLS Troubleshooting Model” on page 1029](#).

Check the Status of the LSP

Purpose Display the status of the label-switched path (LSP).

Action To determine the LSP status, on the ingress router, enter the following Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) operational mode command:

```
user@host> show mpls lsp
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
To          From          State Rt ActivePath      P      LSPName
10.0.0.6    10.0.0.1    Up 1      * R1-to-R6
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions
To          From          State Rt Style  Labelin Labelout LSPName
10.0.0.1    10.0.0.6    Up 01 FF  3   - R6-to-R1
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

Meaning The sample output is from the ingress router (R1), and shows ingress, egress, and transit LSP information. Ingress information is for the sessions that originate from this router, egress information is for sessions that terminate on this router, and transit information is for sessions that transit through this router.

There is one ingress route from R1 (10.0.0.1) to R6 (10.0.0.6). This route is currently up, and is an active route installed in the routing table (Rt). The LSP R1-to-R6 is the primary path (P) as opposed to the secondary path, and is indicated by an asterisk (*). The route to R6 does not contain a named path (ActivePath).

There is one egress LSP from R6 to R1. The State is up, with no routes installed in the routing table. RSVP reservation style (Style) consists of two parts. The first is the number of active reservations (1). The second is the reservation style, which is FF (fixed filter). The reservation style can be FF, SE (shared explicit), or WF (wildcard filter). There are three incoming labels (Labelin) and no labels going out (Labelout) for this LSP.

There are no transit LSPs.

For more information on checking the LSP state, see [“Checklist for Working with the Layered MPLS Troubleshooting Model” on page 1029](#).

Display Extensive Status About the LSP

Purpose Display extensive information about LSPs, including all past state history and the reasons why an LSP might have failed.

Action To display extensive information about LSPs, on the ingress router, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Up , ActiveRoute: 1 , LSPname: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (primary)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary State: Up
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 20)
10.1.13.2 S 10.1.36.2 S
  Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

      10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
91 Aug 17 12:22:52 Selected as active path
90 Aug 17 12:22:52 Record Route: 10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
89 Aug 17 12:22:52 Up
88 Aug 17 12:22:52 Originate Call
87 Aug 17 12:22:52 CSPF: computation result accepted
86 Aug 17 12:22:23 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6[13920 times]
85 Aug 12 19:12:51 Clear Call
84 Aug 12 19:12:50 10.1.56.2: MPLS label allocation failure
83 Aug 12 19:12:47 Deselected as active
82 Aug 12 19:12:47 10.1.56.2: MPLS label allocation failure
81 Aug 12 19:12:47 ResvTear received
80 Aug 12 19:12:47 Down
79 Aug 12 19:12:31 10.1.56.2: MPLS label allocation failure[4 times]
78 Aug 12 19:09:58 Selected as active path
77 Aug 12 19:09:58 Record Route: 10.1.15.2 10.1.56.2
76 Aug 12 19:09:58 Up
75 Aug 12 19:09:57 Originate Call
74 Aug 12 19:09:57 CSPF: computation result accepted
73 Aug 12 19:09:29 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6[11 times]
72 Aug 12 19:04:36 Clear Call
71 Aug 12 19:04:23 Deselected as active
70 Aug 12 19:04:23 ResvTear received
69 Aug 12 19:04:23 Down
68 Aug 12 19:04:23 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6
67 Aug 12 19:04:23 10.1.15.2: Session preempted
66 Aug 12 16:45:35 Record Route: 10.1.15.2 10.1.56.2
65 Aug 12 16:45:35 Up
64 Aug 12 16:45:35 Clear Call
63 Aug 12 16:45:35 CSPF: computation result accepted
62 Aug 12 16:45:35 ResvTear received
61 Aug 12 16:45:35 Down
```

```

60 Aug 12 16:45:35 10.1.13.2: Session preempted
59 Aug 12 14:50:52 Selected as active path
58 Aug 12 14:50:52 Record Route: 10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
57 Aug 12 14:50:52 Up
56 Aug 12 14:50:52 Originate Call
55 Aug 12 14:50:52 CSPF: computation result accepted
54 Aug 12 14:50:23 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6[7 times]
53 Aug 12 14:47:22 Deselected as active
52 Aug 12 14:47:22 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6
51 Aug 12 14:47:22 Clear Call
50 Aug 12 14:47:22 CSPF: link down/deleted
10.1.12.1(R1.00/10.0.0.1)->10.1.12.2(R2.00/10.0.0.2)
49 Aug 12 14:47:22 CSPF: link down/deleted
10.1.15.1(R1.00/10.0.0.1)->10.1.15.2(R5.00/10.0.0.5)
48 Aug 12 14:47:22 10.1.15.1: MPLS label allocation failure
47 Aug 12 14:47:22 Clear Call
46 Aug 12 14:47:22 CSPF: computation result accepted
45 Aug 12 14:47:22 10.1.12.1: MPLS label allocation failure
44 Aug 12 14:47:22 MPLS label allocation failure
43 Aug 12 14:47:22 Down
42 Jul 23 11:27:21 Selected as active path
Created: Sat Jul 10 18:18:44 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.1
  From: 10.0.0.6, LSPstate: Up , ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: R6-to-R1 , LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
  Resv style: 1FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
  Time left: 141, Since: Tue Aug 17 12:23:14 2004
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 39024 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.1.15.2 (so-0/0/1.0) 130 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: localclient
  RESV rcvfrom: localclient
  Record route: 10.1.56.2 10.1.15.2 <self>
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

Meaning The sample output is from the ingress router (R1), and shows ingress, egress, and transit LSP information in detail, including all past state history and the reasons why an LSP failed. Ingress information is for sessions that originate from this router, egress information is for sessions that terminate on this router, and transit information is for sessions that transit through this router.

There is one ingress route from R1 (10.0.0.1) to R6 (10.0.0.6). This route is currently up (**State**), with one route actively using the LSP, R1-to-R6. The LSP active path is the primary path. Even if the LSP does not contain a **primary** or **secondary** keyword, the router still treats the LSP as a primary LSP, indicating that if the LSP fails, the router will attempt to signal inactive LSPs at 30-second intervals, by default.

Load balancing is **Random**, which is the default, indicating that when selecting the physical path for an LSP, the router randomly selects among equal-cost paths that have an equal hop count. Other options that you can configure are **Least-fill** and **Most-fill**. **Least-fill** places the LSP over the least utilized link of the equal-cost paths with equal hop count. **Most-fill** places the LSP over the most utilized link of the equal-cost paths sharing an equal hop count. Utilization is based on the percentage of available bandwidth.

The **Encoding type** field shows Generalized MPLS (GMPLS) signaling parameters (**Packet**), indicating IPv4. The **Switching type** is **Packet**, and the Generalized Payload Identifier (**GPID**) is IPv4.

The primary path is the active path, as indicated by an asterisk (*). The state of the LSP is **Up**.

The Explicit Route Object (**ERO**) includes the Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) cost (**20**) for the physical path that the LSP follows. The presence of the CSPF metric indicates that this is a CSPF LSP. The absence of the CSPF metric indicates a no-CSPF LSP.

The field **10.1.13.2 S** indicates the actual ERO. The RSVP signaling messages went to **10.1.13.2** strictly (as a next hop) and finished at **10.1.36.2** strictly. All ERO addresses are strict hops when the LSP is a CSPF LSP. Loose hops can only display in a no-CSPF LSP.

The received Record Route Object (**RRO**) has the following protection flags:

- **0x01**—Local protection available. The link downstream of this node is protected by a local repair mechanism. This flag can only be set if the Local protection flag was set in the SESSION_ATTRIBUTE object of the corresponding path message.
- **0x02**—Local protection in use. A local repair mechanism is in use to maintain this tunnel (usually because of an outage of the link it was routed over previously).
- **0x04**—Bandwidth protection. The downstream router has a backup path providing the same bandwidth guarantee as the protected LSP for the protected section.
- **0x08**—Node protection. The downstream router has a backup path providing protection against link and node failure on the corresponding path section. If the downstream router can set up only a link-protection backup path, the “Local protection available” bit is set but the “Node protection” bit is cleared.
- **0x10**—Preemption pending. The preempting node sets this flag if a pending preemption is in progress for the traffic engineered LSP. This indicates to the ingress label edge router (LER) of this LSP that it should be rerouted.

For more information on protection flags, see the *Junos Routing Protocols and Policies Command Reference*.

The field **10.1.13.2.10.1.36.2** is the actual received record route (**RRO**). Note that the addresses in the **RRO** field match those in the **ERO** field. This is the normal case for CSPF LSPs. If the RRO and ERO addresses do not match for a CSPF LSP, the LSP has to reroute or detour.

The lines numbered 91 through 42 contain the 49 most recent entries to the history log. Each line is time stamped. The most recent entries have the largest log history number and are at the top of the log, indicating that line 91 is the most recent history log entry. When you read the log, start with the oldest entry (42) to the most recent (91).

The history log was started on July 10, and displays the following sequence of activities: an LSP was selected as active, was found to be down, MPLS label allocation failed several times, was deleted several times, was preempted because of an ResvTear, was deselected as active, and was cleared. In the end, the router computed a CSPF ERO, signaled the call, the LSP came up with the listed RRO (line 90), and was listed as active.

For more information on error messages, see the *Junos MPLS Network Operations Guide Log Reference*.

The total number of ingress LSPs displayed is 1, with 1 up and 0 down. The number in the **Up** field plus the number in the **Down** field should equal the total.

There is one egress LSP session from R6 to R1. The **State** is up, with no routes installed in the routing table. RSVP reservation style (**Style**) consists of two parts. The first is the number of active reservations (1). The second is the reservation style, which is **FF** (fixed filter). The reservation style can be **FF**, **SE** (shared explicit), or **WF** (wildcard filter). There are three incoming labels (**Labelin**) and no labels going out (**Labelout**) for this LSP.

There are no transit LSPs.

For more information on checking the LSP state, see “[Checklist for Working with the Layered MPLS Troubleshooting Model](#)” on page 1029.

Checking That RSVP Path Messages Are Sent and Received

Purpose The presence or absence of various RSVP messages can help determine if there is a problem with Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) in your network. For example, if path messages occur in the output without Resv messages, it might indicate that label-switched paths (LSPs) are not being created.

Action To check that RSVP Path messages are sent and received, enter the following Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) operational mode command:

```
user@host> show rsvp statistics
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show rsvp statistics
  PacketType      Sent      Received      Last 5 seconds
  Path 114523 80185 1 0 Sent Received
  PathErr 5 10 0 0
  PathTear 12 6 0 0
  Resv FF 80515 111476 0 0
  Resv WF 0 0 0 0
  Resv SE 0 0 0 0
  ResvErr 0 0 0 0
```

ResvTear	0	5	0	0	
ResvConf		0	0	0	0
Ack		0	0	0	0
SRefresh		0	0	0	0
Hello	915851	915881	0	0	
EndtoEnd RSVP		0	0	0	0
			Total	Last 5 seconds	
Errors			0		0
Rcv pkt bad length			0		0
Rcv pkt unknown type			0		0
Rcv pkt bad version			0		0
Rcv pkt auth fail			0		0
Rcv pkt bad checksum			0		0
Rcv pkt bad format			0		0
Memory allocation fail			0		0
No path information			0		0
Resv style conflict			0		0
Port conflict			0		0
Resv no interface			0		0
PathErr to client	15			0	
ResvErr to client			0		0
Path timeout			0		0
Resv timeout			0		0
Message out-of-order			0		0
Unknown ack msg			0		0
Recv nack			0		0
Recv duplicated msg-id			0		0
No TE-link to recv Hop			0		0

Meaning The sample output shows RSVP messages sent and received. The total number of RSVP Path messages is 11,4532 sent and 80,185 received. Within the last 5 seconds, no messages have been sent or received.

A total of 5 **PathErr** messages were sent and 10 received. When path errors occur (usually because of parameter problems in a path message), the router sends a unicast PathErr message to the sender that issued the path message. In this case, **R1** sent at least 10 path messages with an error, as indicated by the 10 PathErr messages that **R1** has received. The downstream router sent **R1** five path messages with an error, as indicated by the five PathErr messages that **R1** has sent. PathErr messages transmit in the opposite direction to path messages.

A total of 12 **PathTear** messages were sent and 6 received, none in the last 5 seconds. In contrast to PathErr messages, PathTear messages travel in the same direction as path messages. Since path messages are both sent and received, PathTear messages are also sent and received. However, if only path messages are sent, then only the PathTear messages that are sent appear in the output.

A total of 80,515 reservation (**Resv**) messages with the fixed filter (**FF**) reservation style were sent and 111,476 received, none in the last 5 seconds. An **FF** reservation style indicates that within each session, each receiver establishes its own reservation with each upstream sender, and that all selected senders are listed. No messages for the wildcard filter (**WF**) or shared explicit (**SE**) reservation styles are sent or received. For more information on RSVP reservation styles, see the *Junos MPLS Applications Configuration Guide*.

Other RSVP message types are not sent or received. For information on the ResvErr, ResvTear, and Resvconf message types, see the *Junos MPLS Applications Configuration Guide*.

Ack and summary refresh (SRefresh) messages do not appear in the output. Ack and summary refresh messages are defined in RFC 2961 and are part of the RSVP extensions. Ack messages are used to reduce the amount of RSVP control traffic in the network.

A total of 915,851 hello messages were sent and 915,881 received, with none transmitted or received in the last 5 seconds. The RSVP hello interval is 9 seconds. If more than one hello message is sent or received in the last 5 seconds, it implies that more than one interface supports RSVP.

EndtoEnd RSVP messages are legacy RSVP messages that are not used for RSVP traffic engineering. These counters increment only when RSVP forwards legacy RSVP messages issued by a virtual private network (VPN) customer for transit across the backbone to the other site(s) in the VPN. They are called end-to-end messages because they are intended for the opposite side of the network and only have meaning at the two ends of the provider network.

The **Errors** section of the output shows statistics about RSVP packets with errors. A total of 15 **PathErr to client** packets were sent to the Routing Engine. The total combines the sent and received **PathErr** packets. For more information about error statistics and packets, see the *Junos System Basics and Services Command Reference*.

Determining the Current RSVP Neighbor State

Purpose Display a list of RSVP neighbors that were learned dynamically when exchanging RSVP packets. Once a neighbor is learned, it is never removed from the list of RSVP neighbors.

Action To determine the current RSVP neighbor state, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show rsvp neighbor
```

Sample Output

```
user@R6> show rsvp neighbor
RSVP neighbor: 2 learned
Address  Idle Up/Dn LastChange  HelloInt  HelloTx/Rx  MsgRcvd
10.1.36.1   5  1/0  1w5d 6:30:50   9      116734/116734  23558
10.1.56.1  10  1/0  2w2d 23:44:15   9      161600/161600  23570
```

Meaning The sample output shows that **R6** has learned about two different RSVP neighbors. Each neighbor has one line of output that includes the neighbor RSVP address, the length of time the interface was idle, the current interface up/down counter, the time of the last interface state change, the current RSVP hello interval, the total number of RSVP hello messages transmitted and received, and the total number of RSVP messages received on the interface.

The **show rsvp neighbor** command only indicates a neighbor after a session is established. Once an interface is displayed in this command output, it always appears, even if the RSVP neighbor state is down.

The RSVP neighbor **10.1.36.1** was idle for 5 seconds, came up once and has not gone down, indicating that the interface is currently in an **Up** state. As long as the up counter is one greater than the down counter, the RSVP interface is up. If the up/down counters are equal, the interface is down.

The last state change occurred 6 hours and 30 minutes ago. The current hello interval is 9 seconds. A total of 116,734 hello messages were transmitted and received on this interface, and a total of 23,558 RSVP Path/Resv messages were processed.

The RSVP neighbor **10.1.56.1** was idle for 10 seconds, came up once and has not gone down, indicating that the interface is currently in an **Up** state. The last state change occurred 23 hours and 44 minutes ago. The current Hello interval is 9 seconds. A total of 161,600 hello messages were transmitted and received on this interface, and a total of 23,570 RSVP Path/Resv messages were processed.

Take Appropriate Action

Problem **Description:** Depending on the error you encountered in your investigation, you must take the appropriate action to correct the problem. In the example below, the routers are configured to function at different levels of the IS-IS protocol.

Solution To correct the error in this example, enter the following commands:

Sample Output

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@R6# show
level 2 disable;
interface all {
    level 2 metric 10;
}
interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}
interface lo0.0; {
    passive

[edit protocols isis]
user@R6# delete level 2

[edit protocols isis]
user@R6# set level 1 disable

[edit protocols isis]
user@R6# show
level 1 disable;
interface all {
    level 2 metric 10;
}
```

```

interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}
interface lo0.0; {
    passive

[edit protocols isis]
user@R6# commit
commit complete

[edit protocols isis]
user@R6# run show isis adjacency

```

Interface	System	L State	Hold (secs)	SNPA
so-0/0/0.0	R5	2 Up	22	
so-0/0/1.0	R4	2 Up	22	
so-0/0/2.0	R2	2 Up	22	
so-0/0/3.0	R3	2 Up	22	

Meaning

The sample output shows that the configuration error on egress router R6 has been corrected, and IS-IS adjacencies are now established.

Related Documentation

- *IS-IS Feature Guide*

Examine BGP Routes

Purpose You can examine the BGP path selection process to determine the single, active path when BGP receives multiple routes to the same destination. In this step, we examine the reverse LSP **R6-to-R1**, making **R6** the ingress router for that LSP.

Action To examine BGP routes and route selection, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show route destination-prefix detail
```

Sample Output 1

```

user@R6> show route 100.100.1.1 detail
inet.0: 30 destinations, 46 routes (29 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
100.100.1.0/24 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  *BGP      Preference: 170/-101
            Source: 10.1.13.1
            Next hop: via so-0/0/3.0, selected
            Protocol next hop: 10.1.13.1 Indirect next hop: 8671594 304
            State: <Active Int Ext>
            Local AS: 65432 Peer AS: 65432
            Age: 4d 5:15:39 Metric2: 2
            Task: BGP_65432.10.1.13.1+3048
            Announcement bits (2): 0-KRT 4-Resolve inet.0
            AS path: I
            Localpref: 100
            Router ID: 10.0.0.1

```

Sample Output 2

```

user@R6> show route 100.100.1.1 detail
inet.0: 30 destinations, 46 routes (29 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
100.100.1.0/24 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  *BGP      Preference: 170/-101
             Source: 10.0.0.1
             Next hop: via so-0/0/3.0 weight 1, selected
             Label-switched-path R6-to-R1
             Label operation: Push 100000
             Protocol next hop: 10.0.0.1 Indirect next hop: 8671330 301
             State: <Active Int Ext>
             Local AS: 65432 Peer AS: 65432
             Age: 24:35      Metric2: 2
             Task: BGP_65432.10.0.0.1+179
             Announcement bits (2): 0-KRT 4-Resolve inet.0
             AS path: I
             Localpref: 100
             Router ID: 10.0.0.1

```

Meaning Sample Output 1 shows that the BGP next hop (10.1.13.1) does not equal the LSP destination address (10.0.0.1) in the **to** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path label-switched-path-name]** hierarchy level when the BGP configuration of R6 and R1 is incorrect.

Sample Output 2, taken after the configurations on R1 and R6 are corrected, shows that the BGP next hop (10.0.0.1) and the LSP destination address (10.0.0.1) are the same, indicating that BGP can use the LSP to forward BGP traffic.

CLI Operational Mode Top-Level Commands

In operational mode, you enter commands to monitor and diagnose the software, network connectivity, and the router. When you log in to the router and the CLI starts, you are at the top level of the CLI operational mode. At this level, there are several broad groups of CLI commands. [Table 36 on page 1314](#) lists the top-level CLI operational mode commands and describes the options available for each command. The commands are listed in alphabetical order.

Table 36: CLI Operational Mode Top-Level Commands

Command	Description
clear	Clear statistics and protocol database information. Syntax: clear (arp bgp firewall helper igmp ike ilmi interfaces ipsec ipv6 isis ldp log mpls msdp multicast ospf pim rip ripng route rsvp snmp system vrrp)
configure	Enter CLI configuration mode. Alternative commands: configure <exclusive> <private>

Table 36: CLI Operational Mode Top-Level Commands (*continued*)

Command	Description
file	<p>Perform file manipulation operations, such as copy, delete, list, rename, and show.</p> <p>Syntax: file (compare copy delete list rename show)</p>
help	<p>Provide help information.</p> <p>Syntax: help (reference syslog topic)</p>
monitor	<p>Monitor a log file or interface traffic in real time.</p> <p>Syntax: monitor (interface list start stop traffic)</p>
mtrace	<p>Display trace information about a multicast path from a source to a receiver.</p> <p>Syntax: mtrace (from-source monitor to-gateway)</p>
ping	<p>Verify IP connectivity to another IP host or Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) connectivity (ping ATM) using Operation Administration and Maintenance (OAM) cells to an ATM endstation.</p> <p>Syntax: ping host <interface <i>source-interface</i>> <bypass-routing> <count <i>requests</i>> <do-not-fragment> <interval <i>seconds</i>> <pattern <i>string</i>> <record-route> <routing-instance <i>routing-instance-name</i>> <size <i>bytes</i>> <strict> <tos <i>type-of-service</i>> <ttl <i>value</i>> <via <i>route</i>> <rapid detail></p> <p>Syntax: ping atm interface <i>interface</i> <count <i>count</i>> <end-to-end segment> <interval <i>interval</i>> <sequence-number <i>sequence-number</i>> <vci <i>vci</i>> <brief></p> <p>Syntax: ping vpn-interface <i>vpn-interface</i> host <local <i>echo-address</i>></p>
pipe	<p>Filter the output of an operational mode or configuration mode command.</p> <p>Syntax: (compare count display <detail inheritance xml> except <i>pattern</i> find <i>pattern</i> last <i>lines</i> match <i>pattern</i> no-more resolve <<i>file-names</i>> save <i>filename</i> trim <i>columns</i>)</p>
quit	<p>Log out from the CLI process.</p> <p>Syntax: quit</p>
request	<p>Make system-level requests, such as halt or reboot the router, load software packages, and back up the router's file systems.</p> <p>Syntax: request system (halt reboot snapshot software)</p>
restart	<p>Restart the router hardware or software processes.</p> <p>Syntax: restart (fpc class-of-service gracefully immediately interface-control mib-process network-access-service remote-operations routing sampling sfm snmp soft)</p>
set	<p>Set CLI properties, the router's date and time, and the craft interface display text.</p> <p>Syntax: set (chassis cli date)</p>

Table 36: CLI Operational Mode Top-Level Commands (*continued*)

Command	Description
show	Show information about all aspects of the software, including interfaces and routing protocols. Syntax: show (accounting aps arp as-path bgp chassis cli configuration connections dvmrp firewall helper host igmp ike ilmi interfaces ipsec ipv6 isis l2circuit l2vpn ldp link-management log mpls msdp multicast ntp ospf pfe pim policer policy rip ripng route rsvp sap snmp system task ted version vrrp)
ssh	Open a secure shell to another host. Syntax: ssh <i>host</i> <bypass-routing> <routing-instance <i>routing-instance-name</i> > <source address> <vpn-interface <i>vpn-interface</i> > <v1 v2>
start	Start a software process. Syntax: start <i>shell</i>
telnet	Start a telnet session to another host. Syntax: telnet <i>host</i> <8bit> <bypass-routing> <inet inet6> <noresolve> <port <i>port</i> > <interface <i>interface-name</i> > <routing-instance <i>routing-instance-name</i> > <source address> <vpn-interface <i>vpn-interface</i> >
test	Run various diagnostic debugging commands. Syntax: test (configuration interface msdp policy)
tracroute	Trace the route to a remote host. Syntax: tracroute <i>host</i> <as-number-lookup> <bypass-routing> <gateway address> <inet inet6> <noresolve> <routing-instance <i>routing-instance-name</i> > <source address> <tos value> <tll value> <vpn-interface <i>vpn-interface</i> > <wait seconds>

CLI Keyboard Shortcuts

In the CLI, you can use keyboard sequences to move around and edit a command line. You can also use keyboard sequences to scroll through a list of recently executed commands.

Table 15 on page 23 lists some of the CLI keyboard sequences.

Table 37: CLI Keyboard Shortcuts

Keyboard sequence	Action
Ctrl+b	Move the cursor back one character.
Esc+b or Alt+b	Move the cursor back one word.
Ctrl+f	Move the cursor forward one character.
Esc+f or Alt+f	Move the cursor forward one word.

Table 37: CLI Keyboard Shortcuts (*continued*)

Keyboard sequence	Action
Ctrl+a	Move the cursor to the beginning of the command line.
Ctrl+e	Move the cursor to the end of the command line.
Ctrl+h, Delete, or Backspace	Delete the character before the cursor.
Ctrl+d	Delete the character at the cursor.
Ctrl+k	Delete the all characters from the cursor to the end of the command line.
Ctrl+u or Ctrl+x	Delete the all characters from the command line.
Ctrl+w, Esc+Backspace, or Alt+Backspace	Delete the word before the cursor.
Esc+d or Alt+d	Delete the word after the cursor.
Ctrl+y	Insert the most recently deleted text at the cursor.
Ctrl+l	Redraw the current line.
Ctrl+p	Scroll backward through the list of recently executed commands.
Ctrl+n	Scroll forward through the list of recently executed commands.
Ctrl+r	Search the CLI history incrementally in reverse order for lines matching the search string.
Esc+/ or Alt+/	Search the CLI history for words for which the current word is a prefix.
Esc-1 through Esc-9 or Alt-1 through Alt-9	Specify the number of times to execute a keyboard sequence.

Manage Output at the ---(more)--- Prompt

If the output is longer than the screen length, it appears one screen at a time with the UNIX **---(more)---** prompt at the end of the screen. The **---(more)---** prompt indicates that more output is available. The following table lists the keyboard sequences you can use at the **---(more)---** prompt.

Table 38: Keyboard Shortcuts at the ---(more)--- Prompt

Keyboard Shortcut	Action
Enter, Return, k, Ctrl+m, Ctrl+n, or down arrow	Scroll down one line.
Tab, d, Ctrl+d, or Ctrl+x	Scroll down one-half screen.
Space or Ctrl+f	Scroll down one whole screen.

Table 38: Keyboard Shortcuts at the ---(more)--- Prompt (*continued*)

Keyboard Shortcut	Action
Ctrl+e or g	Scroll down to the bottom of the output.
n (or no-more)	Display the output all at once instead of one screen at a time.
j, Ctrl-h, Ctrl-p, or up arrow	Scroll up one line.
u or Ctrl-u	Scroll up one-half screen.
b or Ctrl-b	Scroll up one whole screen.
Ctrl-a or g	Scroll up to the bottom of the output.
/string	Search forward for a string.
?string	Search backward for a string.
n	Repeat previous search for a string.
m or M (or match string)	Find a text string. You are prompted for the string to match
e or E (or except string)	Find, ignoring a text string. You are prompted for the string to ignore.
Ctrl-C, q, Q, or Ctrl-k	Interrupt the display of output.
H (Same as specifying hold)	Hold the CLI at the —more— prompt after displaying all output.
c or C	Clear any match conditions and display the complete output.
Ctrl-l	Redraw the output on the screen.
s or S (or save filename)	Save the command output to a file. You are prompted for a filename.

Working with Problems on Your Network

Problem **Description:** This checklist provides links to troubleshooting basics, an example network, and includes a summary of the commands you might use to diagnose problems with the router and network.

Table 39: Checklist for Working with Problems on Your Network

Tasks	Command or Action
“Isolating a Broken Network Connection” on page 1319	

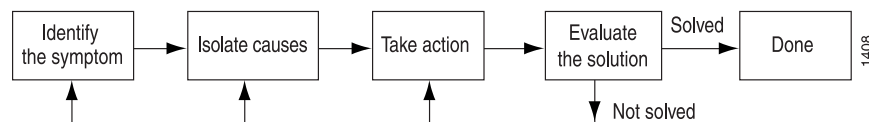
Table 39: Checklist for Working with Problems on Your Network (*continued*)

Tasks	Command or Action
1. Identifying the Symptoms of a Broken Network Connection on page 1320	<code>ping (ip-address hostname)</code> <code>show route (ip-address hostname)</code> <code>traceroute (ip-address hostname)</code>
2. Isolating the Causes of a Network Problem on page 1321	<code>show < configuration interfaces protocols route ></code>
3. Taking Appropriate Action for Resolving the Network Problem on page 1322	<code>[edit]</code> <code>delete routing options static route destination-prefix</code> <code>commit and-quit</code> <code>show route destination-prefix</code>
4. Evaluating the Solution to Check Whether the Network Problem Is Resolved on page 1323	<code>show route (ip-address hostname)</code> <code>ping (ip-address hostname) count 3</code> <code>traceroute (ip-address hostname)</code>

Isolating a Broken Network Connection

By applying the standard four-step process illustrated in [Figure 123 on page 1319](#), you can isolate a failed node in the network. Note that the functionality described in this section is not supported in versions 15.1X49, 15.1X49-D30, or 15.1X49-D40.

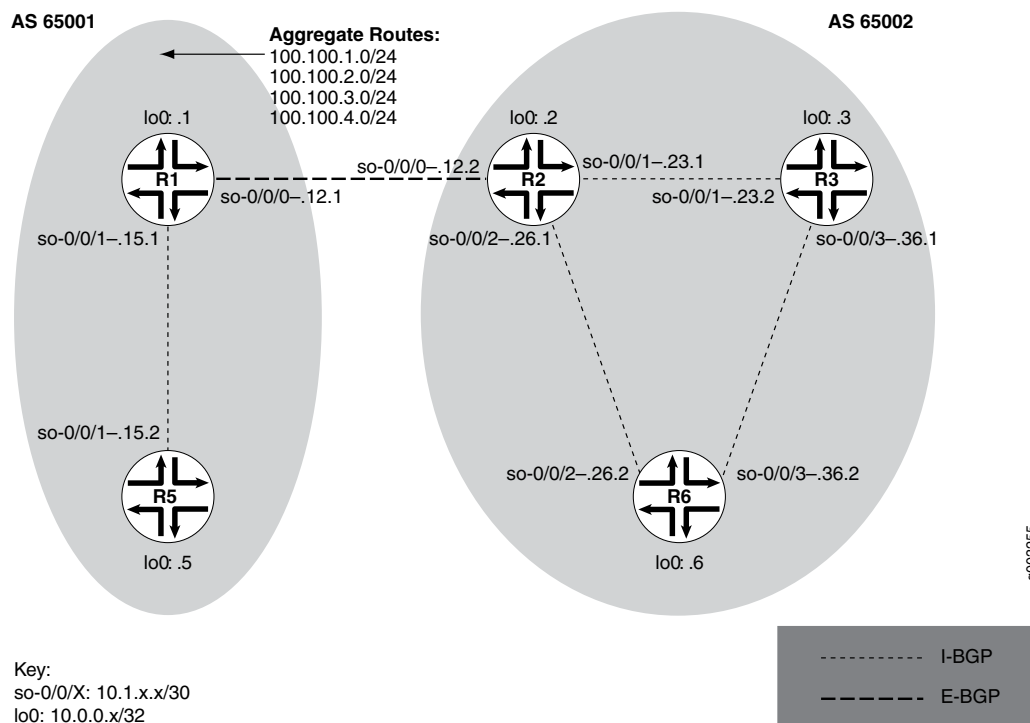
Figure 123: Process for Diagnosing Problems in Your Network



Before you embark on the four-step process, however, it is important that you are prepared for the inevitable problems that occur on all networks. While you might find a solution to a problem by simply trying a variety of actions, you can reach an appropriate solution more quickly if you are systematic in your approach to the maintenance and monitoring of your network. To prepare for problems on your network, understand how the network functions under normal conditions, have records of baseline network activity, and carefully observe the behavior of your network during a problem situation.

[Figure 124 on page 1320](#) shows the network topology used in this topic to illustrate the process of diagnosing problems in a network.

Figure 124: Network with a Problem



The network in Figure 124 on page 1320 consists of two autonomous systems (ASs). AS 65001 includes two routers, and AS 65002 includes three routers. The border router (R1) in AS 65001 announces aggregated prefixes **100.100/24** to the AS 65002 network. The problem in this network is that R6 does not have access to R5 because of a loop between R2 and R6.

To isolate a failed connection in your network, follow these steps:

1. [Identifying the Symptoms of a Broken Network Connection on page 1320](#)
2. [Isolating the Causes of a Network Problem on page 1321](#)
3. [Taking Appropriate Action for Resolving the Network Problem on page 1322](#)
4. [Evaluating the Solution to Check Whether the Network Problem Is Resolved on page 1323](#)

Identifying the Symptoms of a Broken Network Connection

Problem **Description:** The symptoms of a problem in your network are usually quite obvious, such as the failure to reach a remote host.

Solution To identify the symptoms of a problem on your network, start at one end of your network and follow the routes to the other end, entering all or one of the following Junos OS command-line interfaces (CLI) operational mode commands:

```
user@host> ping (ip-address | host-name)
user@host> show route (ip-address | host-name)
user@host> traceroute (ip-address | host-name)
```

Sample Output

```

user@R6> ping 10.0.0.5
PING 10.0.0.5 (10.0.0.5): 56 data bytes
36 bytes from 10.1.26.1: Time to live exceeded
Vr HL TOS Len ID Flg off TTL Pro cks Src Dst
 4 5 00 0054 e2db 0 0000 01 01 a8c6 10.1.26.2 10.0.0.5

36 bytes from 10.1.26.1: Time to live exceeded
Vr HL TOS Len ID Flg off TTL Pro cks Src Dst
 4 5 00 0054 e2de 0 0000 01 01 a8c3 10.1.26.2 10.0.0.5

36 bytes from 10.1.26.1: Time to live exceeded
Vr HL TOS Len ID Flg off TTL Pro cks Src Dst
 4 5 00 0054 e2e2 0 0000 01 01 a8bf 10.1.26.2 10.0.0.5

^C
--- 10.0.0.5 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 0 packets received, 100% packet loss

user@R6> show route 10.0.0.5

inet.0: 20 destinations, 20 routes (20 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.0.0.5/32          *[IS-IS/165] 00:02:39, metric 10
                    > to 10.1.26.1 via so-0/0/2.0

user@R6> traceroute 10.0.0.5
traceroute to 10.0.0.5 (10.0.0.5), 30 hops max, 40 byte packets
 1 10.1.26.1 (10.1.26.1) 0.649 ms 0.521 ms 0.490 ms
 2 10.1.26.2 (10.1.26.2) 0.521 ms 0.537 ms 0.507 ms
 3 10.1.26.1 (10.1.26.1) 0.523 ms 0.536 ms 0.514 ms
 4 10.1.26.2 (10.1.26.2) 0.528 ms 0.551 ms 0.523 ms
 5 10.1.26.1 (10.1.26.1) 0.531 ms 0.550 ms 0.524 ms

```

Meaning

The sample output shows an unsuccessful **ping** command in which the packets are being rejected because the time to live is exceeded. The output for the **show route** command shows the interface (**10.1.26.1**) that you can examine further for possible problems. The **traceroute** command shows the loop between **10.1.26.1 (R2)** and **10.1.26.2 (R6)**, as indicated by the continuous repetition of the two interface addresses.

Isolating the Causes of a Network Problem

Problem **Description:** A particular symptom can be the result of one or more causes. Narrow down the focus of your search to find each individual cause of the unwanted behavior.

Solution To isolate the cause of a particular problem, enter one or all of the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show < configuration | bgp | interfaces | isis | ospf | route >
```

Your particular problem may require the use of more than just the commands listed above. See the appropriate command reference for a more exhaustive list of commonly used operational mode commands.

Sample Output

```
user@R6> show interfaces terse
Interface           Admin Link Proto Local Remote
so-0/0/0            up   up
so-0/0/0.0          up   up   inet 10.1.56.2/30
                               iso
so-0/0/2            up   up
so-0/0/2.0          up   up   inet 10.1.26.2/30
                               iso
so-0/0/3            up   up
so-0/0/3.0          up   up   inet 10.1.36.2/30
                               iso
[...Output truncated...]
```

The following sample output is from **R2**:

```
user@R2> show route 10.0.0.5

inet.0: 22 destinations, 25 routes (22 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.0.0.5/32          *[Static/5] 00:16:21
> to 10.1.26.2 via so-0/0/2.0
[BGP/170] 3d 20:23:35, MED 5, localpref 100
  AS path: 65001 I
> to 10.1.12.1 via so-0/0/0.0
```

Meaning

The sample output shows that all interfaces on **R6** are up. The output from **R2** shows that a static route **[Static/5]** configured on **R2** points to **R6 (10.1.26.2)** and is the preferred route to **R5** because of its low preference value. However, the route is looping from **R2** to **R6**, as indicated by the missing reference to **R5 (10.1.15.2)**.

Taking Appropriate Action for Resolving the Network Problem

Problem Description: The appropriate action depends on the type of problem you have isolated. In this example, a static route configured on **R2** is deleted from the **[routing-options]** hierarchy level. Other appropriate actions might include the following:

- Solution**
- Check the local router's configuration and edit it if appropriate.
 - Troubleshoot the intermediate router.
 - Check the remote host configuration and edit it if appropriate.
 - Troubleshoot routing protocols.
 - Identify additional possible causes.

To resolve the problem in this example, enter the following Junos OS CLI commands:

```
[edit]
user@R2# delete routing-options static route destination-prefix
user@R2# commit and-quit
user@R2# show route destination-prefix
```

Sample Output

```
[edit]
user@R2# delete routing-options static route 10.0.0.5/32

[edit]
user@R2# commit and-quit
commit complete
Exiting configuration mode

user@R2> show route 10.0.0.5

inet.0: 22 destinations, 24 routes (22 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.0.0.5/32          *[BGP/170] 3d 20:26:17, MED 5, localpref 100
                     AS path: 65001 I
                     > to 10.1.12.1 via so-0/0/0.0
```

Meaning

The sample output shows the static route deleted from the [routing-options] hierarchy and the new configuration committed. The output for the **show route** command now shows the BGP route as the preferred route, as indicated by the asterisk (*).

Evaluating the Solution to Check Whether the Network Problem Is Resolved

Problem **Description:** If the problem is solved, you are finished. If the problem remains or a new problem is identified, start the process over again.

You can address possible causes in any order. In relation to the network in [“Isolating a Broken Network Connection” on page 1319](#), we chose to work from the local router toward the remote router, but you might start at a different point, particularly if you have reason to believe that the problem is related to a known issue, such as a recent change in configuration.

Solution To evaluate the solution, enter the following Junos OS CLI commands:

```
user@host> show route (ip-address | host-name)
user@host> ping (ip-address | host-name)
user@host> traceroute (ip-address | host-name)
```

Sample Output

```
user@R6> show route 10.0.0.5

inet.0: 20 destinations, 20 routes (20 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
```

```
10.0.0.5/32          *[BGP/170] 00:01:35, MED 5, localpref 100, from 10.0.0.2
                     AS path: 65001 I
                     > to 10.1.26.1 via so-0/0/2.0

user@R6> ping 10.0.0.5
PING 10.0.0.5 (10.0.0.5): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.0.0.5: icmp_seq=0 ttl=253 time=0.866 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.5: icmp_seq=1 ttl=253 time=0.837 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.0.5: icmp_seq=2 ttl=253 time=0.796 ms
^C
--- 10.0.0.5 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 0.796/0.833/0.866/0.029 ms

user@R6> traceroute 10.0.0.5
traceroute to 10.0.0.5 (10.0.0.5), 30 hops max, 40 byte packets
 1 10.1.26.1 (10.1.26.1) 0.629 ms 0.538 ms 0.497 ms
 2 10.1.12.1 (10.1.12.1) 0.534 ms 0.538 ms 0.510 ms
 3 10.0.0.5 (10.0.0.5) 0.776 ms 0.705 ms 0.672 ms
```

Meaning

The sample output shows that there is now a connection between **R6** and **R5**. The **show route** command shows that the BGP route to **R5** is preferred, as indicated by the asterisk (*). The **ping** command is successful and the **traceroute** command shows that the path from **R6** to **R5** is through **R2** (10.1.26.1), and then through **R1** (10.1.12.1).

Display Junos OS Information

Purpose Display Junos OS information and status to determine if the version of Junos OS that you are running supports particular features or hardware. You can also determine whether particular software bugs will affect your version of Junos OS.

Action To display Junos OS information, use the following Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) operational mode command:

```
user@host> show version
```

Sample Output `user@host> show version`

```

Hostname: my-router.net
Model: m160
JUNOS Base OS boot [5.5R2.3]
JUNOS Base OS Software Suite [5.5R2.3]
JUNOS Kernel Software Suite [5.5R2.3]
JUNOS Packet Forwarding Engine Support [5.5R2.3]
JUNOS Routing Software Suite [5.5R2.3]
JUNOS Online Documentation [5.5R2.3]
JUNOS Crypto Software Suite [5.5R2.3]
KERNEL 5.5R2.3 #0 built by builder on 2002-11-21 22:56:20 UTC
MGD release 5.5R2.3 built by builder on 2002-11-21 22:36:05 UTC
CLI release 5.5R2.3 built by builder on 2002-11-21 22:33:44 UTC
CHASSISD release 5.5R2.3 built by builder on 2002-11-21 22:32:10 UTC
DCD release 5.5R2.3 built by builder on 2002-11-21 22:30:06 UTC
RPD release 5.5R2.3 built by builder on 2002-11-21 22:37:08 UTC
SNMPD release 5.5R2.3 built by builder on 2002-11-21 22:43:14 UTC
MIB2D release 5.5R2.3 built by builder on 2002-11-21 22:36:10 UTC
APSD release 5.5R2.3 built by builder on 2002-11-21 22:32:07 UTC
VRPDP release 5.5R2.3 built by builder on 2002-11-21 22:43:26 UTC
ALARMD release 5.5R2.3 built by builder on 2002-11-21 22:32:01 UTC
PFED release 5.5R2.3 built by builder on 2002-11-21 22:36:53 UTC
CRAFTD release 5.5R2.3 built by builder on 2002-11-21 22:33:59 UTC
SAMPLED release 5.5R2.3 built by builder on 2002-11-21 22:43:01 UTC
ILMID release 5.5R2.3 built by builder on 2002-11-21 22:35:17 UTC
RMOPD release 5.5R2.3 built by builder on 2002-11-21 22:37:01 UTC
COSD release 5.5R2.3 built by builder on 2002-11-21 22:33:50 UTC
KMD release 5.5R2.3 built by builder on 2002-11-21 22:35:29 UTC
FSAD release 5.5R2.3 built by builder on 2002-11-21 22:34:14 UTC
SERVICED release 5.5R2.3 built by builder on 2002-11-21 22:43:07 UTC
IRSD release 5.5R2.3 built by builder on 2002-11-21 22:35:21 UTC
NASD release 5.5R2.3 built by builder on 2002-11-21 22:36:47 UTC
FUD release 5.5R2.3 built by builder on 2002-11-21 22:34:17 UTC
PPMD release 5.5R2.3 built by builder on 2002-11-21 22:36:58 UTC
LMPD release 5.5R2.3 built by builder on 2002-11-21 22:36:01 UTC
RTSPD release 5.5R2.3 built by builder on 2002-11-21 22:42:58 UTC
SMARTD release 5.5R2.3 built by builder on 2002-11-21 22:47:50 UTC
jkernel-dd release 5.5R2.3 built by builder on 2002-11-21 22:27:20 UTC
jroute-dd release 5.5R2.3 built by builder on 2002-11-21 22:27:34 UTC
jcrypto-dd release 5.5R2.3 built by builder on 2002-11-21 22:27:46 UTC

```

Meaning The sample output shows the hostname, the version information for the Junos OS packages installed on the machine, and the version information for each software process.

Display Version Information for Junos OS Packages

Purpose Display version information for Junos OS packages to determine if they support particular features or hardware. You can also determine whether particular software bugs will affect your version of Junos OS.

Action To display brief information and status for the kernel and Packet Forwarding Engine, use the following CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show version brief
```

The following sample output is for worldwide nonencrypted Junos OS:

Sample Output

```
user@host> show version brief
Hostname: my-router.net
Model: m10
JUNOS Base OS boot [5.5R2.3]
JUNOS Base OS Software Suite [5.5R2.3]
JUNOS Kernel Software Suite [5.5R2.3]
JUNOS Packet Forwarding Engine Support [5.5R2.3]
JUNOS Routing Software Suite [5.5R2.3]
JUNOS Online Documentation [5.5R2.3]
```

The following sample output is for Canada and USA encrypted Junos OS:

```
user@host> show version brief
Hostname: my-router.net
Model: m10
JUNOS Base OS boot [5.5R2.3]
JUNOS Base OS Software Suite [5.5R2.3]
JUNOS Kernel Software Suite [5.5R2.3]
JUNOS Packet Forwarding Engine Support [5.5R2.3]
JUNOS Routing Software Suite [5.5R2.3]
JUNOS Online Documentation [5.5R2.3]
JUNOS Crypto Software Suite [5.5R2.3]
```

Meaning The sample output shows version information for the Junos OS packages installed on the router. If the **Junos Crypto Software Suite** is listed, the router has Canada and USA encrypted Junos OS. If the **Junos Crypto Software Suite** is not listed, the router is running worldwide nonencrypted Junos OS.

Display the Current Active Router Configuration

Purpose Examine the current active router configuration.

Action To display the current, active router configuration, use the following command-line interface (CLI) operational mode command:

```
user@host> show configuration
```

Sample Output

```
user@host> show configuration
version "10.4R2";
groups {
  global {
    system {
      host-name potter;
      domain-name harry.potter.net;
      domain-search [ harry.potter.net potter.net hryptr.net ];
      backup-router 10.110.12.254;
      time-zone America/Los_Angeles;
      authentication-order [ tacplus
password radius ];
      root-authentication {
```

```

        encrypted-password "$1$0Ff5.$I7.kUgMmx/4WKwUAG"; # SECRET-DATA
    }
    name-server {
        172.17.28.101;
        172.17.28.100;
    }
    radius-server {
        10.168.5.73 {
            secret "$9$Nd-YoDjq.PT4oZjik5T369pBIhS1L7dC"; # SECRET-DATA
            timeout 5;
            retry 3;
        }
    }
    tacplus-server {
        10.168.5.73 {
            secret "$9$.539IRSM8701lMX-2gqmfTz6"; # SECRET-DATA
            timeout 15;
            single-connection;
        }
    }
    login {
        class superuser-local {
            permissions all;
        }
        class wheel {
            permissions [ admin clear field floppy interfacemaintenance
network reset routing shell snmp system trace view ];
        }
        class readonly {
            permissions [ interface network routing system trace view ];
        }
        user rpe {
            uid 1230;
            class superuser;
            shell csh;
            authentication {
                encrypted-password FN5oyk/qZ07F2; # SECRET-DATA
            }
            [...Output truncated...]
        }
    }
    static-host-mapping {
        crater sysid 0102.5524.5045;
        badlands sysid 0102.5524.5046;
        [...Output truncated...]
    }
    services {
        finger;
        ftp;
        rlogin;
        rsh;
        ssh;
    }
    telnet;
}
syslog {
    user * {
        any emergency;
    }
    host log {

```

```

        any notice;
        pfe info;
        interactive-commands any;
    }
    file messages {
        any notice;
        authorization info;
        pfe info;
        archive world-readable;
    }
    file security {
        interactive-commands any;
        archive world-readable;
    }
    file white_bx {
        daemon notice;
        archive size 40m world-readable;
    }
}
processes {
    routing enable;
    snmp enable;
    tnp-process enable;
    ntp enable;
    inet-process enable;
    mib-process enable;
    management enable;
    watchdog enable;
}
ntp {
    boot-server ntp.juniper.net;
    server 172.17.27.46;
}
}
chassis {
    dump-on-panic;
}
snmp {
    location "Systest lab";
    contact "Brian Matheson";
    interface fxp0.0;
    community public {
        authorization read-only;
    }
    community private {
        authorization read-write;
    }
}
routing-options {
    static {
        /* corperate and alpha net */
        route 172.16.0.0/12 {
            next-hop 10.168.14.254;
            retain;
            no-advertise; [...Output truncated...]
        }
    }
}
}
}
rel;

```

```

}
apply-groups [ global re0 re1 ];
chassis {
  fpc 0 {
    pic 0 {
      mlfr-uni-nni-bundles 4;
    }
  }
}
interfaces {
  ls-0/0/0:0 {
    encapsulation multilink-frame-relay-uni-nni;
    unit 0 {
      dlci 100;
      family inet {
        address 10.53.99.2/32 {
          destination 10.53.99.1;
        }
      }
    }
  }
  ct3-0/1/0 {
    partition 1 interface-type t1;
    partition 2 interface-type t1;
    partition 3 interface-type t1;
    partition 4 interface-type t1;
  }
  t1-0/1/0:1 {
    encapsulation multilink-frame-relay-uni-nni;
    unit 0 {
      family mlfr-uni-nni {
        bundle ls-0/0/0:0;
      }
    }
  }
}
routing-options {
  static {
    route 10.1.1.0/24 next-hop 10.53.99.1;
  }
  autonomous-system 69;
  forwarding-table {
    export pplb;
  }
}
protocols {
  bgp {
    disable;
    group int {
      type internal;
      neighbor 10.255.14.30;
      [...Output truncated...] }
  }
  isis {
    disable;
    interface all {
      level 1 disable;
    }
    interface fxp0.0 {
      disable;
    }
  }
}

```

```
inactive: ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
    reference-bandwidth 4g;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface all;
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
    }
}
policy-options {
    policy-statement pplb {
        then {
            load-balance per-packet;
        }
    }
}
[...Output truncated...]
```

Meaning The sample output shows the current, active configuration for the router. When displaying the configuration, the CLI indents each subordinate hierarchy level, inserts braces to indicate the beginning and end of each hierarchy level, and places semicolons at the end of statements that are at the lowest level of the hierarchy.

The configuration statements appear in a fixed order. Interfaces appear alphabetically by type, and then in numerical order by slot number, Physical Interface Card (PIC) number, and port number.

Copy Junos OS to the Router

Action Copy the software packages from the server to the router. We recommend that you copy them to the **/var/tmp** directory, which is on the rotating medium (hard disk) and is a large file system. Use the following CLI command:

```
user@host> file copy ftp://username: prompt@ftp.hostname.
net/jinstall-package-name/var/tmp/jinstall-package-name
```

Add New Software

Action To add new software packages, use the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> request system software add /var/tmp/jinstall-package--name
```

package-name is the full URL to the file and **release-number** is the major software release number; for example, 4.2R1. Before the new software is added, the existing software is automatically deleted.



NOTE: Even though you are adding the new software, the changes do not take effect until the router has completed rebooting.

Sample Output

```

user@host> request system software add /var/tmp/jinstall-5.2R2.3-domestic.tgz
Installing package '/var/tmp/jinstall-5.2R2.3-domestic.tgz
Auto-deleting old jroute...
Auto-deleting old jdocs...
Auto-deleting old jpfe...
Auto-deleting old jkernel...
Adding JUNOS base software 5.2R2.3
Adding jkernel...
Adding jpfe...
Adding jdocs...
Adding jroute...
NOTICE: uncommitted changes have been saved in
/var/db/config/juniper.conf.pre-install
Saving package file in /var/sw/pkg/jinstall-5.2R2.3-domestic.tgz

```

Compare Information Logged Before and After the Upgrade

Purpose Compare the operation of the system before and after the upgrade to ensure that everything is working as expected.

Action To obtain system information, use the following Junos OS CLI operational mode commands:

```

user@host> show version
user@host> show chassis hardware
user@host> show configuration
user@host> show interface terse
user@host> show bgp summary
user@host> show isis adjacency brief
user@host> show ospf neighbor brief
user@host> show system storage

```

Compare the information from these commands with the information you logged before the upgrade.

Displaying LSP Status Events

Purpose Display extensive information about LSPs, including the 50 most recent history events and the reasons why an LSP might have failed.

Action To examine status messages, enter the following Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) operational mode command from the ingress router:

```

user@host> show mpls lsp extensive

```

Sample Output 1

```

user@R1# run show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Dn, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: R1-to-R6

```

```

ActivePath: (none)
LoadBalance: Random
Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
Primary                               State: Dn
  Will be enqueued for recomputation in 3 second(s).
68 Jan  5 10:02:56 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6[9 times]
67 Jan  5 09:58:33 Deselected as active
66 Jan  5 09:58:33 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6
65 Jan  5 09:58:33 Clear Call
64 Jan  5 09:58:33 Session preempted
63 Jan  5 09:58:33 Down
62 Jan  5 09:58:32 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6[2 times]
61 Jan  5 09:57:55 10.1.36.2: Explicit Route: wrong delivery
60 Jan  5 09:57:34 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6[2 times]
59 Jan  5 09:57:28 CSPF: link down/deleted
10.1.36.1(R3.00/10.0.0.3)->10.1.36.2(R6.00/10.0.0.6)
58 Jan  5 09:54:37 Selected as active path
57 Jan  5 09:54:37 Record Route: 10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
56 Jan  5 09:54:37 Up
55 Jan  5 09:54:37 Originate Call
54 Jan  5 09:54:37 CSPF: computation result accepted
53 Jan  4 18:11:28 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6[2 times]
52 Jan  4 18:10:44 Deselected as active
51 Jan  4 18:10:44 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6
50 Jan  4 18:10:44 CSPF: link down/deleted
10.1.13.1(R1.00/10.0.0.1)->10.1.13.2(R3.00/10.0.0.3)
49 Jan  4 18:10:44 RSVP Disabled
48 Jan  4 18:10:44 RSVP error , subcode 4: protocol shutdown
47 Jan  4 18:10:44 Down
46 Jan  4 18:06:15 Up
45 Jan  4 18:06:15 Down
44 Jan  4 18:06:10 Selected as active path
43 Jan  4 18:06:09 Record Route: 10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
42 Jan  4 18:06:09 Up
41 Jan  4 18:06:09 Originate Call
40 Jan  4 18:06:09 CSPF: computation result accepted
39 Jan  4 18:05:40 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6[2 times]
38 Jan  4 18:04:57 Deselected as active
37 Jan  4 18:04:57 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6
36 Jan  4 18:04:57 CSPF: link down/deleted
10.1.13.1(R1.00/10.0.0.1)->10.1.13.2(R3.00/10.0.0.3)
35 Jan  4 18:04:57 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6
34 Jan  4 18:04:57 Clear Call
33 Jan  4 18:04:57 Explicit Route: bad strict route
32 Jan  4 18:04:57 No Route toward dest
31 Jan  4 18:04:57 Down
30 Dec 28 13:47:29 Selected as active path
29 Dec 28 13:47:29 Record Route: 10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
28 Dec 28 13:47:29 Up
27 Dec 28 13:47:29 Originate Call
26 Dec 28 13:47:29 CSPF: computation result accepted
25 Dec 28 13:46:59 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6
24 Dec 28 13:46:39 Deselected as active
23 Dec 28 13:46:39 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6
22 Dec 28 13:46:39 Clear Call
21 Dec 28 13:46:39 ResvTear received
20 Dec 28 13:46:39 Down
19 Dec 28 13:46:39 10.1.13.2: Session preempted
Created: Mon Dec 13 11:47:18 2004
Total 1 displayed, Up 0, Down 1
[...Output truncated...]

```

Sample Output 2

```

user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
[...Output truncated...]
*Primary use-TOKYO          State: Up, No-decrement-ttl
  Received RRO:
    10.222.28.2(flag=0x9) 10.222.4.2(flag=0x1) 10.222.44.2
    7 Sep 20 18:13:45 Record Route: 10.222.28.2(flag=0x9)
10.222.4.2(flag=0x1) 10.222.44.2
    6 Sep 20 18:13:45 Record Route: 10.222.28.2(flag=0x9)
10.222.4.2 10.222.44.2
    5 Sep 20 18:13:45 Fast-reroute Detour Up
    4 Sep 20 18:13:42 Selected as active path
    3 Sep 20 18:13:42 Record Route: 10.222.28.2 10.222.4.2
10.222.44.2
    2 Sep 20 18:13:42 Up
    1 Sep 20 18:13:42 Originate Call

```

Sample Output 3

```

user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
[...Output truncated...]
*Primary long                State: Up, COS: 6
  Bandwidth per class: <ct0 20Mbps> <ct1 2Mbps> <ct2 3Mbps>
  OptimizeTimer: 250
  Reoptimization in 237 second(s).
  Computed ERO
(S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 50)
    10.35.38.2 S 192.168.135.29
  S 10.35.39.1 S 10.35.40.2 S 10.35.41.1 S
  Received RRO
(ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node
10=SoftPreempt):
    10.35.38.2 (flag=0x09) 192.168.135.29 (flag=0x10) 10.35.39.1
    (flag=0x01) 10.35.40.2 (flag=0x01) 10.35.41.1 (flag=0x01)
[...Output truncated...]

```

Meaning Sample Output 1 from ingress router R1 shows extensive ingress LSP information, including LSP events that led to an LSP failure and the 50 most recent state events.

LSP events in bold are described in this topic. Descriptions include sample output of the LSP event, an explanation of what the event means, the possible cause of the event, and any possible actions that you can take.

For completeness, events not included in this example output are also described in this topic to show LSP events that did not occur in the example network configuration, but might occur in your network. The LSP events are organized alphabetically.

Sample Output 2 shows the state of the route received in the Received Record Route (**Received RRO**) created by fast reroute configurations in the network. The **Received RRO** indicates a series of hops. Each hop has an address followed by a flag. For more information on flags, see the *Junos MPLS Network Operations Guide*. In most cases, the **Received RRO** is the same as the computed Explicit Route Object (ERO).

Sample Output 3 shows a **Computed ERO** and a **Received RRO**. In this instance they are the same. However, if **Received RRO** is different from the **Computed ERO**, there is a topology change in the network, and the route is taking a detour.

Call Was Cleared by RSVP Event

LSP Event Call was cleared by RSVP

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
[...Output truncated...]
10.0.0.6
From: 10.0.0.1, State: Dn, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: R1-to-R6
ActivePath: (none)
LoadBalance: Random
Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
Primary State: Dn
Will be enqueued for recomputation in 10 second(s).
11 Jan 26 14:58:32 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6
10 Jan 26 14:58:25 Deselected as active
9 Jan 26 14:58:25 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6
8 Jan 26 14:58:25 Call was cleared by RSVP
7 Jan 26 14:58:25 Session preempted
6 Jan 26 14:58:25 Down
[...Output truncated...]
```

Meaning This LSP event indicates that the Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) session corresponding to the LSP path was preempted and the corresponding RSVP state deleted.

Cause This LSP event is occurs when you issue the **clear rsvp session** command or trigger preemption of an RSVP session at the ingress router. Depending on the timer value, Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) recomputes the path and the LSP comes up again.

Action Not applicable.

Change in Active Path Event

LSP Event Change in active path

Sample Output	<pre> user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive [...Output truncated...] 13 Sep 19 00:02:20 Deselected as active 12 Sep 19 00:02:20 ResvTear received 11 Sep 19 00:02:20 Down 10 Sep 19 00:02:20 Change in active path 9 Sep 19 00:02:20 8 Sep 19 00:02:20 10.222.28.2: Explicit Route: bad strict routeChange in active path 7 Sep 19 00:02:20 CSPF failed: no route toward 192.168.32.1 6 Sep 19 00:02:20 10.222.28.2: No Route toward dest 5 Sep 19 00:00:54 Selected as active path 4 Sep 19 00:00:54 Record Route: 10.222.28.2 10.222.4.2 10.222.44.2 3 Sep 19 00:00:54 Up 2 Sep 19 00:00:54 Originate Call 1 Sep 19 00:00:54 CSPF: computation result accepted [...Output truncated...] </pre>
Meaning	This LSP event indicates that even though the active physical path has changed, the LSP stays up. Because this network configuration has an alternate (fast-reroute) path available, the event is a Change in active path rather than a Session preempted event.
Cause	The active path might have failed.
Action	Not applicable.

Clear Call Event

LSP Event	Clear call
Sample Output	<pre> user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive [...Output truncated...] 65 Jan 5 09:58:33 Clear Call 64 Jan 5 09:58:33 Session preempted 63 Jan 5 09:58:33 Down [...Output truncated...] </pre>
Meaning	This LSP event indicates that the LSP was disconnected and restarted.
Cause	The clear mpls lsp command was issued on the ingress router to disconnect existing RSVP sessions, release the routes and states associated with the LSP, and then start a new LSP. Issuing this command might impact traffic travelling along the LSP, because a time lag might occur between tearing down the old path and setting up a new path.
Action	Not applicable.

Deselected as Active Event

LSP Event Deselected as active

Sample Output user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
[...Output truncated...]
Will be enqueued for recomputation in 18 second(s).
53 Jan 4 18:11:28 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6[2 times]
52 Jan 4 18:10:44 **Deselected as active**
51 Jan 4 18:10:44 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6
50 Jan 4 18:10:44 CSPF: link down/deleted
[...Output truncated...]

Meaning This LSP event indicates that the LSP is no longer the active path.

Cause Typically, other events, similar to those in lines 50 and 51, indicate the reason that the LSP is no longer the active path.

Action Refer to events on either side of this event to determine the appropriate action.

Link Protection Down Event

LSP Event Link protection down

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> show configuration protocols mpls
label-switched-path R1-to-R6 {
    to 10.0.0.6;
    link-protection;
}
interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}
interface all;
```

Sample Output 2

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
[...Output truncated...]
10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 1, LSPname: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (primary)
  Link protection desired
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary                               State: Up
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 2)
  10.1.13.2 S 10.1.36.2 S
    Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

        10.1.13.2(flag=1 Label=101936) 10.1.36.2(Label=3)
  70 Feb 10 11:01:56 Link-protection Up
  69 Feb 10 11:01:56 Selected as active path
  68 Feb 10 11:01:56 Link-protection Down
  67 Feb 10 11:01:56 Link-protection Up
  66 Feb 10 11:01:56 Record Route: 10.1.13.2(flag=1 Label=101936)
10.1.36.2(Label=3)
  65 Feb 10 11:01:56 Up
  64 Feb 10 11:01:56 Originate Call
  63 Feb 10 11:01:56 CSPF: computation result accepted
  62 Feb 10 11:01:56 Clear Call
  61 Feb 10 11:01:56 Deselected as active
  60 Feb 10 11:01:56 Link-protection Down
  59 Feb 10 10:57:58 Record Route: 10.1.13.2(flag=1 Label=101920)
10.1.36.2(Label=3)
  58 Feb 10 10:57:56 Link-protection Up
  57 Feb 10 10:56:58 Selected as active path
  56 Feb 10 10:56:58 Record Route: 10.1.13.2(Label=101920) 10.1.36.2(Label=3)
  55 Feb 10 10:56:58 Up
  54 Feb 10 10:56:58 Originate Call
  53 Feb 10 10:56:58 CSPF: computation result accepted
  52 Feb 10 10:56:58 Clear Call
  51 Feb 10 10:56:58 Deselected as active
  50 Feb 10 10:56:58 Link-protection Down
  49 Feb 10 10:56:35 10.1.56.2: MPLS label allocation failure[2 times]
  48 Feb 10 10:48:32 Link-protection Up
  47 Feb 10 10:48:32 Selected as active path
[...Output truncated...]
```

Meaning Sample Output 1 shows the MPLS link-protection configuration on R1 for the LSP R1-to-R6.

Sample Output 2 shows that link protection came up and down several times. Link protection comes up when the LSP signals. Line 60 shows the result when RSVP is disabled on all alternate paths out of R6. Lines 68 to 70 are the result when the **clear mpls lsp** command is issued.

Cause This LSP event is caused by a failure or configuration change that deletes or resignals the bypass LSP. For example, you clear the LSP using the **clear mpls lsp** command, or you disable RSVP on all alternate paths for the LSP. The bypass LSP does not use the primary path, instead it looks for an alternate path.

Action Include the **family mpls** statement for all alternate paths for the LSP at the **[edit interfaces type-fpc/pic/port.unit]** hierarchy level.

Originate Call Event

LSP Event Originate call

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
[...Output truncated...]
 43 Jan  4 18:06:09 Record Route: 10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
 42 Jan  4 18:06:09 Up
 41 Jan  4 18:06:09 Originate Call
 40 Jan  4 18:06:09 CSPF: computation result accepted
 39 Jan  4 18:05:40 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6[2 times]
[...Output truncated...]
```

Meaning This LSP event indicates that the router is issuing an RSVP Path message.

Cause A Path message is transmitted by the ingress router toward the egress router to establish an LSP.

Action To analyze the contents of the Path message, enable RSVP tracing. To configure RSVP tracing, include the **traceoptions** statement at the **[edit protocols rsvp]** hierarchy level. Use the **file** statement to specify the name of the file that receives the output of the tracing operation. All files are placed in the directory **/var/log**. We recommend that you place RSVP tracing output in the file **rsvp-log**. To examine the contents of the **rsvp-log** file, issue the **file show /var/log/rsvp-log** command.

ResvTear Received Event

LSP Event ResvTear received

Sample Output user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
[...Output truncated...]
23 Dec 28 13:46:39 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6
22 Dec 28 13:46:39 Clear Call
21 Dec 28 13:46:39 **ResvTear received**
20 Dec 28 13:46:39 Down
19 Dec 28 13:46:39 10.1.13.2: Session preempted
18 Dec 28 13:42:07 Selected as active path
[...Output truncated...]

Meaning This LSP event indicates that an RSVP ResvTear message was received. ResvTear messages remove RSVP reservation states along a path. These messages travel upstream toward senders of the session. This message usually appears in the middle of a run of messages that tear the LSP down.

Cause In some cases, an ResvTear event is received because a router's reservation state times out. In other cases, when the downstream link fails, the upstream node must eliminate all RSVP states and initiates a ResvTear event. If you are running Fast ReRoute, the upstream node initiates a PathErr message, not a ResvTear message. It is beyond the scope of this document to include all possible reasons for an ResvTear event.

Action Analyze the status to determine if this is the required behavior. If this is not the required behavior, verify the surrounding LSP events to identify the cause of the problem.

Session Preempted Event

LSP Event Session preempted

Sample Output 1 user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
[...Output truncated...]
21 Dec 28 13:46:39 ResvTear received
20 Dec 28 13:46:39 Down
19 Dec 28 13:46:39 10.1.13.2: Session preempted
18 Dec 28 13:42:07 Selected as active path
17 Dec 28 13:42:07 Record Route: 10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
[...Output truncated...]

Sample Output 2 user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
[...Output truncated...]
66 Jan 5 09:58:33 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6
65 Jan 5 09:58:33 Clear Call
64 Jan 5 09:58:33 Session preempted
63 Jan 5 09:58:33 Down
62 Jan 5 09:58:32 CSPF failed
: no route toward 10.0.0.6[2 times]
61 Jan 5 09:57:55 10.1.36.2: Explicit Route: wrong delivery
60 Jan 5 09:57:34 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6[2 times]
59 Jan 5 09:57:28 CSPF: link down/deleted
10.1.36.1(R3.00/10.0.0.3)->10.1.36.2(R6.00/10.0.0.6)
[...Output truncated...]

Meaning This LSP event indicates that the LSP session was taken over. Sample Output 1 shows the IP address (10.1.13.2) included with the event, indicating the IP address of the router that sent the message. Sample Output 2 does not include an IP address, indicating that the message originated on the ingress router.

Cause The state of the network might have changed, as shown in Sample Output 1, or an LSP with a higher priority might be using the bandwidth of the LSP.

Action Refer to the events preceding this event in the history log for more information on what might have caused the preemption. For example, in line 62, the **CSPF failed** message may indicate that you specified a disable constrained-path (**no-cspf**) LSP and an explicit route address that is strict and not directly connected. Additionally, the egress router might have changed its configuration, making the destination address unreachable.

Displaying General LSP Error Events

Purpose Display extensive information about LSPs, including the 50 most recent history events and the possible reasons why an LSP failed.

Action To examine error messages, enter the following Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) operational mode command from the ingress router:

```
user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
```

Sample Output

```

user@R1# run show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Dn, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (none)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  Primary                               State: Dn, No-decrement-ttl
    Bandwidth: 100Mbps
    14 Jan 21 15:43:39 Requested bandwidth unavailable[3 times]
    13 Jan 21 15:43:21 Deselected as active
    12 Jan 21 15:43:21 Requested bandwidth unavailable
    11 Jan 21 15:43:21 Clear Call
    10 Jan 21 15:42:32 Selected as active path
    9 Jan 21 15:42:32 Record Route: 10.1.12.2 10.1.26.2
    8 Jan 21 15:42:32 Up
[...Output truncated...]

```

Meaning The sample output from ingress router R1 is a section from the complete output. Typically, the output includes LSP events that led to an LSP failure and the 50 most recent state events. Only one example of a general LSP error event is displayed because it is impossible to provide all of the events described in this topic in one sequence of log history.

For completeness, events not generated by the example network used throughout this book are described to show LSP events that might occur in your network. The output for these events includes the prompt **user@host** rather than the usual **user@R1** prompt.

Admission Control Failure Event

LSP Event Admission control failure

Sample Output Not available.

Meaning This LSP error event indicates that a Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) Admission control failure occurred along the LSP path. This event is logged because of an error notification (PathErr message) received from RSVP for the label-switched path.

Cause This LSP event is caused by inadequate bandwidth on a link along the LSP path. The available bandwidth could not satisfy the requested traffic parameters and no other sessions were pre-empted to accommodate this request.

Action This error event is not generated by Juniper Networks routers. However, when this event is received by a Juniper Networks router, it appears in the log output of the **show mpls lsp extensive** command.

Explicit Route: Bad Loose Route Event

LSP Event Explicit Route: bad loose route

Sample Output 1 user@R1# run show mpls lsp extensive
 Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

```

10.0.0.6
From: 10.0.0.1, State: up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: R1-R6-3
ActivePath: R6-3-1 (secondary)
LoadBalance: Random
Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet,GPID: IPv4
Primry R6-3 State: Dn
10 Feb 15 21:21:58 Explicit Route: bad loose route[2 times]
9 Feb 15 21:21:52 Deselected as active
8 Feb 15 21:21:51 Explicit route: bad loose route
7 Feb 15 21:21:51 10.1.15.1: MPLS label allocation failure
6 Feb 15 21:21:51 MPLS label allocation failure
5 Feb 15 21:21:51 Down
4 Feb 15 21:20:55 Selected as active pathe
3 Feb 15 21:20:55 Record Route: 10.1.15.2 10.1.56.2
2 Feb 15 21:20:55 Up
1 Feb 15 21:20:55 Originate Call
*Secondary R6-3-1 State: Up
Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1 = Available 2 = InUse 4 = B/W 8 = Node
10 = SoftPreempt):
10.1.12.2 10.1.26.2
4 Feb 15 21:21:52 Selected as active path
3 Feb 15 21:21:52 Record Route: 10.1.12.2 10.1.26.2
2 Feb 15 21:21:52 Up
1 Feb 15 21:21:52 Originate Call
Created: Tue Feb 15 21:20:55 2005
Total 3 displayed, Up 2, Down 1

```

Sample Output 2 user@R1# run show protocols mpls

```

label-switched-path R1-to-R6 {
to 10.0.0.6;
no-cspf;
link-protection;
primary to-R6;
}
label-switched-path R1-to-R6-2 {
to 10.0.0.6;
link-protection;
auto-bandwidth {
adjust-interval 300;
minimum-bandwidth 1;
maximum-bandwidth 1k;
}
}
label-switched-path R1-R6-3 {
to 10.0.0.6;
no-cspf; <--Allows a loose ERO
primary R6-3;
secondary R6-3-1;
}
path to-R6 {
10.1.15.2 strict;
10.1.56.2 strict;
}
path R6-3 {
10.1.15.2 loose; <--Loose ERO

```

```
}  
path R6-3-1 {  
10.1.12.2;  
}  
interface fxp0.0 {  
disable;  
}  
interface all;
```

Meaning This LSP error event indicates that there is an error in the loose hop specified in the Explicit Route Object (ERO) of a Path message received by a label-switched router (LSR) along the LSP path, indicating an LSP setup failure.

Cause This LSP error event is caused by control plane unreachability or data plane incompatibility.

Action Check the LSP configuration at the [edit protocols mpls] hierarchy level.

Explicit Route: Bad Strict Route Event

LSP Event Explicit route: bad strict route

Sample Output 1 user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
 [...Output truncated...]
 36 Jan 4 18:04:57 CSPF: link down/deleted 10.1.13.1(R1.00/10.0.0.1)
 ->10.1.13.2(R3.00/10.0.0.3)
 35 Jan 4 18:04:57 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6
 34 Jan 4 18:04:57 Clear Call
 33 Jan 4 18:04:57 **Explicit Route: bad strict route**
 32 Jan 4 18:04:57 No Route toward dest
 31 Jan 4 18:04:57 Down
 [...Output truncated...]

Sample Output 2 user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
 Ingress LSP: 34 sessions

 10.172.2.99
 From: 10.172.162.18, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 3726, LSPname:
 dcr2.den_to_dcr1.chd_P
 ActivePath: P1_dcr2.den_to_dcr1.chd (primary)
 LoadBalance: Random
 Metric: 25
 Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
 *Primary P1_dcr2.den_to_dcr1.chd State: Up
 Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node
 10=SoftPreempt):
 10.70.192.134
 16 Jun 28 18:27:51 Selected as active path
 15 Jun 28 18:27:51 Record Route: 10.70.192.134
 14 Jun 28 18:27:51 Up
 13 Jun 28 18:27:29 Deselected as active
 12 Jun 28 18:27:28 No Route toward dest
 11 Jun 28 18:27:28 Down
 10 Jun 18 03:52:18 Selected as active path
 9 Jun 18 03:52:18 Record Route: 10.70.192.134
 8 Jun 18 03:52:18 Up
 7 Jun 18 03:52:18 Originate Call
 6 Jun 18 03:52:18 Clear Call
 5 Jun 18 03:52:18 Deselected as active
 4 Jun 18 02:56:25 Selected as active path
 3 Jun 18 02:56:25 Record Route: 10.70.192.134
 2 Jun 18 02:56:25 Up
 1 Jun 18 02:56:25 Originate Call
 Standby B1_dcr2.den_to_dcr1.chd State: Dn
 18 Jun 29 12:49:21 10.70.192.26: Routing loop detected[4798 times]
 17 Jun 27 00:53:42 10.70.192.77:
Explicit Route: bad strict route
 [20 times]
 16 Jun 27 00:39:49 204.70.192.26: Routing loop detected [3370 times]
 [...Output truncated...]

Meaning This LSP event indicates that a poorly formed ERO was generated. Sample Outputs 1 and 2 show that this LSP event was caused by different situations described below.

Cause This LSP event can be caused by several factors:

- A strict hop address specified for an LSP on a link that does not have RSVP enabled.
- The **no-cspf** statement included in the LSP configuration.
- An error with the configuration of constraints on a Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) LSP generates the **CSPF: No route towards dest** message, followed by the **Explicit Route: bad strict route** event.
- An ERO that causes a routing loop. See Sample Output 2.

Action Examine the strict hop address, remove the **no-cspf** statement, or examine the path and verify that RSVP is enabled on each interface.

Explicit Route: Format Error Event

LSP Event Explicit route: format error

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
[...Output truncated...]
10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Dn, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (none)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  Primary to-R6 State: Dn, No-decrement-ttl
    5 Jan 21 14:37:06 10.1.34.2: Explicit Route: format error [2 times]
    4 Jan 21 14:37:03 Originate Call
    3 Jan 21 14:37:03 Clear Call
[...Output truncated...]
```

Meaning This LSP event indicates an LSP setup failure in which a Path message error in the the ERO was received by a router along the LSP path.

Cause This LSP event can be caused by several factors:

- An incorrectly formed ERO in the RSVP Path message.
- A strict hop address specified in the middle of an ERO that is not contiguous.
- An unsupported subobject in the ERO of a router along the LSP path.
- The hop indicated by the RSVP hop object does not match the hop indicated by the ERO.

Action Examine the strict hop address configuration and make any necessary changes.

Explicit Route: Wrong Delivery Event

LSP Event Explicit route: wrong delivery

Sample Output 1 user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
 [...Output truncated...]
 Primary use-TOKYO State: Dn, No-decrement-ttl
 3 Sep 19 00:25:45 10.222.45.2: Explicit Route: wrong delivery
 2 Sep 19 00:25:34 No Route[8 times]
 1 Sep 19 00:23:01 Originate Call
 [...Output truncated...]

Sample Output 2 user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
 [...Output truncated...]
 10.0.0.6
 From: 10.0.0.1, State: Dn, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPName: R1-to-R6
 ActivePath: (none)
 LoadBalance: Random
 Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
 Primary to-R6 State: Dn
 40 Jan 26 16:35:26 10.1.36.2: Explicit Route: wrong delivery [2 times]
 39 Jan 26 16:35:23 Originate Call
 38 Jan 26 16:35:23 Clear Call
 [...Output truncated...]

Sample Output 3 user@R1> show configuration protocols mpls
 label-switched-path R1-to-R6 {
 to 10.0.0.6;
 no-cspf;
 primary to-R6;
 }
 path to-R6 {
 10.1.13.2 strict;
 10.1.56.1 strict; <<< IP address not directly connected to 10.1.13.2
 10.1.26.1 strict;

Meaning This LSP event indicates that a RSVP message with an ERO arrived at the wrong router, even though a strict route was specified. The receiving router determines that the address is inconsistent with the ERO, and generates the error message. Note that the IP address of the sending router precedes the error event; for example, **10.222.45.2** in Sample Output 1, and **10.1.36.2** in Sample Output 2.

Cause This LSP event can be caused by several factors:

- The loopback (**lo0**) interface on the ingress router is not configured at the **[edit protocols isis]** hierarchy level. After the loopback (**lo0**) interface is included in the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) configuration, and while IS-IS is forming adjacencies, an RSVP packet is forwarded to an incorrect destination, **10.222.45.2**, as shown in Sample Output 1.
- A strict path is configured to a directly connected router, then another strict path is configured to an IP address that is not directly connected. For example, Sample Output

3 shows that the path **to-R6** includes three IP addresses, one of which (**10.1.56.1**) is not directly connected to the other IP addresses in the path.

Action Take appropriate action. On the ingress router, include the loopback (**lo0**) interface at the **[edit protocols isis]** hierarchy level, change the definition of the strict path at the **[edit protocols mpls path path-name]** hierarchy level, or verify the validity of all IP addresses listed in the named path referenced by the LSP hop by hop.

Invalid Destination Address Event

LSP Event Invalid Dest addr

Sample Output user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

```
10.0.0.1
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Dn, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (none)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Metric: 100
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  Primary                               State: Dn
    4 Apr 22 10:22:15 Invalid Dest Addr
    3 Apr 22 10:22:15 Originate Call
    2 Apr 22 10:22:15 Invalid Dest Addr
    1 Apr 22 10:22:15 Originate Call
  Created: Fri Apr 22 10:22:16 2005
  Total 1 displayed, Up 0, Down 1
```

Meaning This LSP event indicates that the **to** address configured at the **[edit protocols mpls labeled-switched-path name]** hierarchy level is invalid.

Cause This LSP event is caused when the **to** address of the LSP is the loopback address of the ingress router. A contributing factor may be that the **no-cspf** statement is included in the LSP configuration.

Action Verify that the LSP destination address is not the local router's loopback address, and check that the addresses on the local router are correctly configured.

Invalid Filter for Policing Event

LSP Event Invalid filter for policing

Sample Output Not available. This LSP event indicates an abnormal condition and is difficult to recreate.

Meaning	Although a policer was configured on the LSP, the corresponding firewall filter index was not found, indicating a failure in the routing protocol process (rpd) or the firewall process (dfwd).
Cause	A possible cause is that the routing protocol process (rpd) or the firewall process (dfwd) were restarted in a situation in which the LSP was established.
Action	Not applicable.

MPLS Graceful Restart: Recovery Failed Event

LSP Event	MPLS graceful restart: recovery failed
Sample Output	Not available.
Meaning	This LSP event indicates unsuccessful recovery of an LSP path after graceful restart, resulting in potential traffic loss.
Cause	<p>This LSP event is caused by several factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• MPLS graceful restart procedures may have been aborted by this LSR.• MPLS graceful restart is disabled, by configuration, during the recovery period.• An MPLS LSP path is disabled either due to a configuration change or due to an error during the recovery period.• CSPF computation failed for the restarted LSP path with parameters and constraints preserved across the restart.• A signaling failure occurred and an RSVP PathErr was received on the LSP path signaled after a restart.• A network failure occurred on some hop that the LSP was traversing during the recovery period.
Action	Check the MPLS logs for more details about the failure.

MPLS Label Allocation Failure Event

LSP Event	MPLS label allocation failure
------------------	-------------------------------

Sample Output user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
[...Output truncated...]
24 Jan 20 09:25:35 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6
23 Jan 20 09:25:35 Clear Call
22 Jan 20 09:25:35 Deselected as active
21 Jan 20 09:25:35 10.1.13.1: MPLS label allocation failure
20 Jan 20 09:25:34 MPLS label allocation failure
19 Jan 20 09:25:34 Down
[...Output truncated...]

Meaning This LSP event indicates that the MPLS protocol or the **family mpls** statement were not configured properly. When the LSP event is preceded by an IP address, the address is typically the router that has the MPLS configuration error.

Cause This LSP event is caused by the omission of interfaces at the [edit protocols mpls] hierarchy level or failure to configure the **family mpls** statement at the [edit interfaces *type-fpc/pic/port*] hierarchy level. The **family mpls** statement specifies to the interface ASICs to permit protocol code 0x8847 (unicast MPLS) into the router.

Action Include interfaces at the [edit protocols mpls] hierarchy level, or include the **family mpls** statement at the [edit interfaces *type-fpc/pic/port*] hierarchy level. You must configure the **family mpls** statement, in the same way that you must configure the **family iso** statement for IS-IS.



NOTE: Do not configure the **family mpls** statement on the loopback (lo0) interface.

Non-RSVP Capable Router Detected Event

LSP Event Non-RSVP capable router detected

```

Sample Output  user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
[...Output truncated...]
10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Dn, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (none)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  Primary                               State: Dn, No-decrement-ttl
    19 Jan 21 15:05:37 10.1.24.2:  Non-RSVP capable router detected
    18 Jan 21 15:04:52 10.1.26.2:  Non-RSVP capable router detected [4 times]
    17 Jan 21 15:04:34 Originate Call
    16 Jan 21 15:04:34 Clear Call
[...Output truncated...]

```

Meaning	This LSP event indicates that a router, forwarding packets to the egress router, was not configured for RSVP.
----------------	---

Cause This LSP event might be caused when a router not configured for RSVP forwards an RSVP packet toward the egress router without decrementing the **Send_TTL** value in the RSVP common header. The next downstream router detects that the **Send_TTL** value and the **IP_TTL** value are different, and generates this LSP event. Note that two different routers generated the same error message at different times.

Action Configure the router in question with RSVP.

No Route Toward Destination Event

LSP Event No route toward destination

Sample Output 1 user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
[...Output truncated...]
35 Oct 26 22:48:36 Down
34 Oct 26 22:48:29 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.1[4 times]
33 Oct 26 22:47:25 CSPF: link down/deleted
10.1.13.2(R3.00/10.0.0.3)->10.1.13.1(R1.00/10.0.0.1)
32 Oct 26 22:47:25 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.1
31 Oct 26 22:47:25 10.1.36.1: **No Route toward dest**
30 Oct 26 22:33:54 Selected as active path
29 Oct 26 22:33:53 Record Route: 10.1.36.1 10.1.13.1
[...Output truncated...]

Sample Output 2 user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
[...Output truncated...]
10.0.0.6
From:10.0.0.1 , State: Dn, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: R1-to-R6
ActivePath: (none)
LoadBalance: Random
Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
Primary State: Dn
Will be enqueued for recomputation in 7 second(s).
13 Oct 25 16:29:28 Deselected as active
12 Oct 25 16:29:27 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6
11 Oct 25 16:29:27 CSPF: link down/deleted
10.1.13.1(R1.00/10.0.0.1)->10.1.13.2(R3.00/10.0.0.3)
10 Oct 25 16:29:27 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6
9 Oct 25 16:29:27 Clear Call
8 Oct 25 16:29:27 Explicit Route: bad strict route
7 Oct 25 16:29:27 **No Route toward dest**
6 Oct 25 16:29:27 Down
[...Output truncated...]

Meaning This LSP event indicates that the router at address **10.1.36.1** in Sample Output 1 does not have a route to the specified destination. Sample Output 2 shows that the local router, ingress router **10.0.0.1**, does not have a route to the specified destination.

Cause This LSP event is caused by different factors. The egress interface of a transit router might not have RSVP enabled, or IP reachability to the destination (either the egress router or the next address in the ERO) does not exist.

Action Enable RSVP on the transit router's egress interface, or examine the IP configuration of the relevant router.

Unsupported Traffic Class Event

LSP Event Unsupported traffic class

Sample Output Not available. This LSP event indicates an abnormal condition and is difficult to recreate.

Meaning This LSP error event is a Juniper Networks proprietary error, indicating that a DiffServ-traffic engineering (TE) LSP was signaled with one or more traffic classes with values greater than the four traffic classes currently supported.

Cause Not available.

Action Not available.

CSPF: Computation Result Accepted Event

LSP Event CSPF: computation result accepted

Sample Output user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
[...Output truncated...]
57 Jan 5 09:54:37 Record Route: 10.1.13.2 10.1.36.2
56 Jan 5 09:54:37 Up
55 Jan 5 09:54:37 Originate Call
54 Jan 5 09:54:37 **CSPF: computation result accepted**
[...Output truncated...]

Meaning This LSP event indicates that CSPF pruned the traffic engineering database of noncompliant links and found a shortest path. CSPF generated an ERO, which was then passed to the RSVP.

Cause Not applicable.

Action Not applicable

CSPF: Reroute Due to Re-Optimization Event

LSP Event CSPF: Reroute due to re-optimization

Sample Output user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
[...Output truncated...]
9 Dec 11 17:32:35 Up
 8 Dec 11 17:32:35 Clear Call
 7 Dec 11 17:32:35 CSPF: computation result accepted
 6 Dec 11 17:32:35 **CSPF: Reroute due to re-optimization**
 5 Dec 11 17:28:29 CSPF: computation result ignored
 4 Dec 11 17:24:23 Record Route: 10.35.38.2 S 192.168.135.29 S
10.35.39.1 S 10.35.40.2 S 10.35.41.1 S
 3 Dec 11 17:24:23 Up
[...Output truncated...]

Meaning This LSP event indicates that CSPF found an optimal path for LSP traffic, and switched over to the new path.

Cause This is a periodic or one-time reoptimization event.

Action Not applicable.

Retry Limit Exceeded Event

LSP Event Retry limit exceeded

Sample Output 1

```

user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
[...Output truncated...]
10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Dn, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (none)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  Primary                               State: Dn
    RetryCount: 13
    RetryLimit: 1
    12 Jan 14 15:39:30 Clear Call
    11 Jan 14 15:39:30  Retry limit exceeded
    10 Jan 14 15:39:10 10.1.12.1: MPLS label allocation failure[11 times]
[...Output truncated...]

```

Sample Output 2

```

user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
[...Output truncated...]
10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Dn, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (none)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  Primary                               State: Dn
    14 Jan 14 15:44:07 10.1.12.1: MPLS label allocation failure[3 times]
    13 Jan 14 15:43:58 Originate Call
    12 Jan 14 15:39:30 Clear Call
    11 Jan 14 15:39:30  Retry limit exceeded
    10 Jan 14 15:39:10 10.1.12.1: MPLS label allocation failure[11 times]
[...Output truncated...]

```

Meaning This LSP event indicates that the number of CSPF path computations for a particular path exceeded a configured retry limit. After this point, the path is not recomputed or signaled, unless the user intervenes.

Cause The number of CSPF path computations for an LSP path exceeded the configured non-zero retry limit. Sample Output 1 shows that a configured retry limit of 1 was exceeded by the retry count of 13.

Action Enter the **clear mpls lsp** command to disconnect and restart the LSP. Sample Output 2 shows that events 13 and 14 were generated after the **clear mpls lsp** command was issued. This operation disconnects existing RSVP sessions on the ingress router, releases the routes and states associated with the LSPs, and starts a new LSP. Issuing this command might impact traffic travelling along the LSP, because of a time lag that can occur between the old path being torn down and the new path being set up.

Log the Software Version Information

Purpose The purpose of this action is to log the Junos OS version information.

Action Use the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show version | save filename
```

Sample Output

```
user@host> show version | save test
Wrote 39 lines of output to 'test'

user@host> show version
Hostname: my-router.net
Model: m10
JUNOS Base OS boot [5.0R5]
JUNOS Base OS Software Suite [5.0R5]
JUNOS Kernel Software Suite [5.0R5]
JUNOS Routing Software Suite [5.0R5]
JUNOS Packet Forwarding Engine Support [5.0R5]
JUNOS Crypto Software Suite [5.0R5]
JUNOS Online Documentation [5.0R5]
KERNEL 5.0R5 #0 built by builder on 2002-03-02 05:10:28 UTC
MGD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:45:32 UTC
CLI release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:44:22 UTC
CHASSISD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:43:37 UTC
DCD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:42:47 UTC
RPD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:46:17 UTC
SNMPD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:52:26 UTC
MIB2D release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:45:37 UTC
APSD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:43:31 UTC
VRRPD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:52:34 UTC
ALARM release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:43:24 UTC
PFED release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:46:06 UTC
CRAFTD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:44:30 UTC
SAMPLED release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:52:20 UTC
ILMID release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:45:21 UTC
BPRELAYD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:42:41 UTC
RMOPD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:46:11 UTC
jkernel-dd release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:41:07 UTC
jroute-dd release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:41:21 UTC
jdocs-dd release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:39:11 UTC
```

Meaning The sample output shows the hostname, router model, and the different Junos OS packages, processes, and documents.

Related .
Documentation

Log the Hardware Version Information

Purpose You should log hardware version information in the rare event that a router cannot successfully reboot and you cannot obtain the Routing Engine serial number. The Routing Engine serial number is necessary for Juniper Networks Technical Assistance Center (JTAC) to issue a return to manufacturing authorization (RMA). Without the Routing Engine serial number, an onsite technician must be dispatched to issue the RMA.

Action To log the router chassis hardware version information, use the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show chassis hardware | save filename
```

Sample Output The output for the M-series routers varies depending on the chassis components of each router. All routers have a chassis, midplanes or backplanes, power supplies, and Flexible PIC Concentrators (FPCs). Refer to the hardware guides for information about the different chassis components.

```
user@host> show chassis hardware | save test
Wrote 43 lines of output to 'test'
```

```
user@host> show chassis hardware
```

Item	Version	Part number	Serial number	Description
Chassis			101	M160
Midplane	REV 02	710-001245	S/N AB4107	
FPM CMB	REV 01	710-001642	S/N AA2911	
FPM Display	REV 01	710-001647	S/N AA2999	
CIP	REV 02	710-001593	S/N AA9563	
PEM 0	Rev 01	740-001243	S/N KJ35769	DC
PEM 1	Rev 01	740-001243	S/N KJ35765	DC
PCG 0	REV 01	710-001568	S/N AA9794	
PCG 1	REV 01	710-001568	S/N AA9804	
Host 1			da000004f8d57001	teknor
MCS 1	REV 03	710-001226	S/N AA9777	
SFM 0 SPP	REV 04	710-001228	S/N AA2975	
SFM 0 SPR	REV 02	710-001224	S/N AA9838	Internet Processor I
SFM 1 SPP	REV 04	710-001228	S/N AA2860	
SFM 1 SPR	REV 01	710-001224	S/N AB0139	Internet Processor I
FPC 0	REV 03	710-001255	S/N AA9806	FPC Type 1
CPU	REV 02	710-001217	S/N AA9590	
PIC 1	REV 05	750-000616	S/N AA1527	1x OC-12 ATM, MM
PIC 2	REV 05	750-000616	S/N AA1535	1x OC-12 ATM, MM
PIC 3	REV 01	750-000616	S/N AA1519	1x OC-12 ATM, MM
FPC 1	REV 02	710-001611	S/N AA9523	FPC Type 2
CPU	REV 02	710-001217	S/N AA9571	
PIC 0	REV 03	750-001900	S/N AA9626	1x STM-16 SDH, SMIR
PIC 1	REV 01	710-002381	S/N AD3633	2x G/E, 1000 BASE-SX
FPC 2				FPC Type OC192
CPU	REV 03	710-001217	S/N AB3329	
PIC 0	REV 01			1x OC-192 SM SR-2

Meaning The sample output shows the hardware inventory for an M160 router with a chassis serial number of 101. For each component, the output shows the version number, part number, serial number, and description.

Log the System Boot-Message Information

Action To log the system boot-message information, use the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show system boot-messages | save filename
```

```

Sample Output user@host> show system boot-messages | save test
Wrote 80 lines of output to 'test'

user@host> show system boot-messages
Copyright (c) 1992-1998 FreeBSD Inc.
Copyright (c) 1996-2000 Juniper Networks, Inc.
All rights reserved.
Copyright (c) 1982, 1986, 1989, 1991, 1993
    The Regents of the University of California. All rights reserved.

JUNOS 4.1-20000216-Zf8469 #0: 2000-02-16 12:57:28 UTC

tlim@device1.example.com:/p/build/20000216-0905/4.1/release_kernel/sys/compile/GENERIC
CPU: Pentium Pro (332.55-MHz 686-class CPU)
    Origin = "GenuineIntel" Id = 0x66a Stepping=10

Features=0x183f9ff<FPU,VME,DE,PSE,TSC,MSR,PAE,MCE,CX8,SEP,MTRR,PGE,MCA,CMOV,<b16>,<b17>,MMX,<b24>>
Teknor CPU Card Recognized
real memory = 805306368 (786432K bytes)
avail memory = 786280448 (767852K bytes)
Probing for devices on PCI bus 0:
chip0 <generic PCI bridge (vendor=8086 device=7192 subclass=0)> rev 3 class 60000
    on pci0:0:0
chip1 <Intel 82371AB PCI-ISA bridge> rev 1 class 60100 on pci0:7:0
chip2 <Intel 82371AB IDE interface> rev 1 class 10180 on pci0:7:1
chip3 <Intel 82371AB USB interface> rev 1 class c0300 int d irq 11 on pci0:7:2
smb0 <Intel 82371AB SMB controller> rev 1 class 68000 on pci0:7:3
pcic0 <TI PCI-1131 PCI-CardBus Bridge> rev 1 class 60700 int a irq 15 on pci0:13:0
TI1131 PCI Config Reg: [pci only][FUNC0 pci int]
pcic1 <TI PCI-1131 PCI-CardBus Bridge> rev 1 class 60700 int b irq 12 on pci0:13:1
TI1131 PCI Config Reg: [pci only][FUNC1 pci int]
fxp0 <Intel EtherExpress Pro 10/100B Ethernet> rev 8 class 20000 int a irq 12 on
    pci0:16:0
chip4 <generic PCI bridge (vendor=1011 device=0022 subclass=4)> rev 4 class 60400
    on pci0:17:0
fxp1 <Intel EtherExpress Pro 10/100B Ethernet> rev 8 class 20000 int a irq 10 on
    pci0:19:0
Probing for devices on PCI bus 1:mcs0 <Miscellaneous Control Subsystem> rev 12
class ff0000 int a irq 12 on pci1:13:0
fxp2 <Intel EtherExpress Pro 10/100B Ethernet> rev 8 class 20000 int a irq 10 on
    pci1:14:0
Probing for devices on the ISA bus:
sc0 at 0x60-0x6f irq 1 on motherboard
sc0: EGA color <16 virtual consoles, flags=0x0>
ed0 not found at 0x300
ed1 not found at 0x280
ed2 not found at 0x340
psm0 not found at 0x60
sio0 at 0x3f8-0x3ff irq 4 flags 0x20010 on isa
sio0: type 16550A, console
sio1 at 0x3e8-0x3ef irq 5 flags 0x20000 on isa
sio1: type 16550A
sio2 at 0x2f8-0x2ff irq 3 flags 0x20000 on isa
sio2: type 16550A
pcic0 at 0x3e0-0x3e1 on isa
PC-Card ctrlr(0) TI PCI-1131 [CardBus bridge mode] (5 mem & 2 I/O windows)
pcic0: slot 0 controller I/O address 0x3e0
npx0 flags 0x1 on motherboard
npx0: INT 16 interface
fdc0: direction bit not set

```

```

fdc0: cmd 3 failed at out byte 1 of 3
fdc0 not found at 0x3f0
wdc0 at 0x1f0-0x1f7 irq 14 on isa
wdc0: unit 0 (wd0): <SunDisk SDCFB-80>, single-sector-i/o
wd0: 76MB (156672 sectors), 612 cyls, 8 heads, 32 S/T, 512 B/S
wdc0: unit 1 (wd1): <IBM-DCXA-210000>
wd1: 8063MB (16514064 sectors), 16383 cyls, 16 heads, 63 S/T, 512 B/S
wdc1 not found at 0x170
wdc2 not found at 0x180
ep0 not found at 0x300
fxp0: Ethernet address 00:a0:a5:12:05:5a
fxp1: Ethernet address 00:a0:a5:12:05:59
fxp2: Ethernet address 02:00:00:00:00:01
swapon: adding /dev/wd1s1b as swap device
Automatic reboot in progress...
/dev/rwd0s1a: clean, 16599 free (95 frags, 2063 blocks, 0.1% fragmentation)
/dev/rwd0s1e: clean, 9233 free (9 frags, 1153 blocks, 0.1% fragmentation)
/dev/rwd0s1a: clean, 16599 free (95 frags, 2063 blocks, 0.1% fragmentation)
/dev/rwd1s1f: clean, 4301055 free (335 frags, 537590 blocks, 0.0% fragmentation)

```

Meaning The sample output shows the initial messages generated by the system kernel upon boot. This is the content of the `/var/run/dmesg.boot` file.

Log the BGP, IS-IS, and OSPF Adjacency Information

Purpose The following commands log useful information about Border Gateway Protocol (BGP), Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS), and Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocols. If you have other protocols installed, such as Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS), Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP), or Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM), you also might log summary information for them.

Action To log the protocol peer information, use the following Junos OS CLI operational mode commands:

```

user@host> show bgp summary | save filename
user@host> show isis adjacency brief | save filename
user@host> show ospf neighbor brief | save filename

```

Sample Output 1 user@host> show bgp summary | save test
Wrote 45 lines of output to 'test'

```

user@host> show bgp summary
Groups: 1 Peers: 1 Down peers: 0
Table          Tot Paths  Act Paths Suppressed  History Damp State   Pending
inet.0         4          4          0          0        0      0
Peer          AS      InPkt    OutPkt    OutQ    Flaps Last Up/Dwn
State|#Active/Received/Damped..
9.9.3.1        2      2627    2628      0        0    21:50:12 4/4/0
0/0/0

```

Sample Output 2 user@host> show isis adjacency brief | save test
Wrote 7 lines of output to 'test'

```

user@host> show isis adjacency brief
IS-IS adjacency database:
Interface System L State Hold (secs) SNPA
so-1/0/0.0 1921.6800.5067 2 Up 13
so-1/1/0.0 1921.6800.5067 2 Up 25
so-1/2/0.0 1921.6800.5067 2 Up 20
so-1/3/0.0 1921.6800.5067 2 Up 19
so-2/0/0.0 1921.6800.5066 2 Up 19
so-2/1/0.0 1921.6800.5066 2 Up 17
so-2/2/0.0 1921.6800.5066 2 Up 20
so-2/3/0.0 1921.6800.5066 2 Up 20
so-5/0/0.0 ranier 2 Up 17

```

Sample Output 3 user@host> show ospf neighbor brief | save test
Wrote 10 lines of output to 'test'

```

user@host> show ospf neighbor brief
Address      Intf      State      ID          Pri  Dead
10.168.254.225 fxp3.0    2Way      10.250.240.32 128 36
10.168.254.230 fxp3.0    Full      10.250.240.8 128 38
10.168.254.229 fxp3.0    Full      10.250.240.35 128 33
10.1.1.129      fxp2.0    Full      10.250.240.12 128 37
10.1.1.131      fxp2.0    Full      10.250.240.11 128 38
10.1.2.1        fxp1.0    Full      10.250.240.9 128 32
10.1.2.81       fxp0.0    Full      10.250.240.10 128 33

```

Meaning Sample output 1 displays summary information about BGP and its neighbors. Sample output 2 displays information about IS-IS neighbors. Sample output 3 displays information about all OSPF neighbors.

Back Up the Currently Running and Active File System

Action To back up the currently running and active file system so that you can recover to a known, stable environment in case there is a problem during the reinstall, use the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> request system snapshot
```

Sample Output

```
user@host> request system snapshot
umount: /altroot: not currently mounted
Copying / to /altroot.. (this may take a few minutes)
umount: /altconfig: not currently mounted
Copying /config to /altconfig.. (this may take a few minutes)
The following filesystems were archived: / /config
```

Meaning The root file system is backed up to **/altroot**, and **/config** is backed up to **/altconfig**. The root and **/config** file systems are on the router's internal flash drive, and the **/altroot** and **/altconfig** file systems are on the router's hard drive.



NOTE: After you issue the **request system snapshot** command, you cannot return to the previous version of the software because the running and backup copies of the software are identical.

Reinstall Junos OS

Action To reinstall Junos OS, follow these steps:

1. Insert the removable medium (boot floppy) into the router.
2. Reboot the router, either by power-cycling it or by issuing the **request system reboot** command from the CLI.
3. At the following prompt, type **y**:

```
WARNING: The installation will erase the contents of your disk. Do you wish
to continue (y/n)?
```

The router copies the software from the removable medium onto your system, occasionally displaying status messages. This can take up to 10 minutes.

4. Remove the removable medium when prompted.

The router reboots from the primary boot device on which the software is installed. When the reboot is complete, the router displays the login prompt.

Reconfigure Junos OS

Purpose After you have reinstalled the software, you must copy the router's configuration files back to the router. (You also can configure the router from scratch, as described in *Junos System Basics Configuration Guide*) However, before you can copy the configuration files, you must establish network connectivity.

To reconfigure the software, follow these steps:

1. [Configure Host Names, Domain Names, and IP Addresses on page 1362](#)
2. [Protecting Network Security by Configuring the Root Password on page 1363](#)
3. [Check Network Connectivity on page 1364](#)
4. [Copy Backup Configurations to the Router on page 1365](#)

Configure Host Names, Domain Names, and IP Addresses

Action To configure the machine name, domain name, and various addresses, follow these steps:

1. Log in as **root**. There is no password.
2. Start the CLI:

```
root# cli
root@>
```
3. Enter configuration mode:

```
cli> configure
[edit]
root@#
```
4. Configure the name of the machine. If the name includes spaces, enclose the entire name in quotation marks (" "):

```
[edit]
root@# set system host-name host-name
```
5. Configure the machine's domain name:

```
[edit]
root@# set system domain-name domain-name
```
6. Configure the IP address and prefix length for the router's management Ethernet interface:

```
[edit]
root@# set interfaces fxp0 unit 0 family inet address address / prefix-length
```
7. Configure the IP address of a default router. This system is called the backup router because it is used only while the routing protocol process is not running.

```
[edit]
root@# set system backup-router address
```
8. Configure the IP address of a Domain Name Server (DNS) server:

```
[edit]
root@# set system name-server address
```

Protecting Network Security by Configuring the Root Password

Configuring the root password on your Junos OS-enabled router helps prevent unauthorized users from making changes to your network. The root user (also referred to as superuser) has unrestricted access and full permissions within the system, so it is crucial to protect these functions by setting a strong password when setting up a new router.

After a new router is initially powered on, you log in as the user **root** with no password. Junos OS requires configuration of the root password before it accepts a commit operation. On a new device, the root password must always be a part of the configuration submitted with your initial commit.

To set the root password, you have a few options as shown in Step 1 of the following procedure.

- Enter a plain-text password that Junos OS encrypts.
- Enter a password that is already encrypted.
- Enter a secure shell (ssh) public key string.

The most secure options of these three are using an already encrypted password or an ssh public key string. Pre-encrypting your password or using a ssh public key string means the plain-text version of your password will never be transferred over the internet, protecting it from being intercepted by a man-in-the-middle attack.



.....

BEST PRACTICE: Optionally, instead of configuring the root password at the **[edit system]** hierarchy level, you can use a configuration group to strengthen security, as shown in Step 2 of this procedure. This step uses a group called **global** as an example.

.....

To set the root password:

1. Use one of these methods to configure the root password:

- To enter a plain-text password that the system encrypts for you:

```
[edit groups global system]
root@# set root-authentication plain-text-password
New Password: type password here
Retype new password: retry password here
```

If you use a plain-text password, Junos OS displays the password as an encrypted string so that users viewing the configuration cannot see it. As you enter the password in plain text, Junos OS encrypts it immediately. You do not have to configure Junos OS to encrypt the password as in some other systems. Plain-text passwords are hidden and marked as **## SECRET-DATA** in the configuration.

- To enter a password that is already encrypted:



CAUTION: Do not use the encrypted-password option unless the password is *already* encrypted, and you are entering the encrypted version of the password.

If you accidentally configure the encrypted-password option with a plain-text password or with blank quotation marks (" "), you will not be able to log in to the device as root, and you will need to complete the root password recovery process.

```
[edit groups global system]
root@# set root-authentication encrypted-password password
```

- To enter an ssh public key string:

```
[edit groups global system]
root@# set root-authentication (ssh-dsa | ssh-eccdsa | ssh-rsa key)
```

2. (Optional) Strengthen security by only allowing root access from the console port.

```
[edit groups global system]
root@# set services ssh root-login deny
```

3. If you used a configuration group in Step 2, apply the configuration group, substituting **global** with the appropriate group name.

```
[edit]
user@host# set apply-groups global
```

4. Commit the changes.

```
root@# commit
```

Check Network Connectivity

Purpose Establish that the router has network connectivity.

Action To check that the router has network connectivity, issue a **ping** command to a system on the network:

```
root@> ping address
```

If there is no response, verify that there is a route to the **address** using the **show route** command. If the address is outside your **fxp0** subnet, add a static route. Once the backup configuration is loaded and committed, the static route is no longer needed and should be deleted.

Copy Backup Configurations to the Router

Action To copy backup configurations to the router, follow these steps:

1. To copy the existing configuration and any backup configurations back onto the router, use the **file copy** command. Place the files in the **/var/tmp** directory.

```
user@host> file copy var/tmp/filename
```

2. Load and activate the desired configuration:

```
root@> configure
[edit]
root@# load merge/config/filename or load replace/config/filename
[edit]
root@# commit
```

Configure Host Names, Domain Names, and IP Addresses

Action To configure the machine name, domain name, and various addresses, follow these steps:

1. Log in as **root**. There is no password.
2. Start the CLI:

```
root# cli
root@>
```

3. Enter configuration mode:

```
cli> configure
[edit]
root@#
```

4. Configure the name of the machine. If the name includes spaces, enclose the entire name in quotation marks (" "):

```
[edit]
root@# set system host-name host-name
```

5. Configure the machine's domain name:

```
[edit]
root@# set system domain-name domain-name
```

6. Configure the IP address and prefix length for the router's management Ethernet interface:

```
[edit]
root@# set interfaces fxp0 unit 0 family inet address address / prefix-length
```

7. Configure the IP address of a default router. This system is called the backup router because it is used only while the routing protocol process is not running.

```
[edit]
root@# set system backup-router address
```

8. Configure the IP address of a Domain Name Server (DNS) server:

```
[edit]
root@# set system name-server address
```

Check Network Connectivity

Purpose Establish that the router has network connectivity.

Action To check that the router has network connectivity, issue a **ping** command to a system on the network:

```
root@> ping address
```

If there is no response, verify that there is a route to the ***address*** using the **show route** command. If the address is outside your **fxp0** subnet, add a static route. Once the backup configuration is loaded and committed, the static route is no longer needed and should be deleted.

Automatic Autobandwidth Adjustment Failed Event

LSP Event Autobw adjustment failed

Sample Output 1

```

user@R1> show configuration protocols mpls
statistics {
    file auto-bw.log;
    interval 5;
    auto-bandwidth;
}
label-switched-path R1-to-R6 {
    to 10.0.0.6;
    auto-bandwidth {
        adjust-interval 300;
        adjust-threshold 10;
        minimum-bandwidth 5m;
        maximum-bandwidth 80m;
    }
}
label-switched-path R1-to-R3 {
    to 10.0.0.3;
    auto-bandwidth {
        adjust-interval 300;
        adjust-threshold 10;
        minimum-bandwidth 155m;
        maximum-bandwidth 155m;
    }
}

```

Sample Output 2

```

user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 3 sessions

10.0.0.3
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 5, LSPname: R1-to-R3
  ActivePath: (primary)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Metric: 1
  Autobandwidth
  MinBW: 155Mbps MaxBW: 155Mbps
  AdjustTimer: 300 secs AdjustThreshold: 10%
  Max AvgBW util: 192bps, Bandwidth Adjustment in 219 second(s).
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary                               State: Up
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 10)
10.1.13.2 S
  Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

    10.1.13.2
      7 Feb 17 15:41:12 Autobw adjustment failed
      6 Feb 17 15:41:12 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.3
      5 Feb 17 15:36:23 Selected as active path
      4 Feb 17 15:36:23 Record Route: 10.1.13.2
      3 Feb 17 15:36:23 Up
      2 Feb 17 15:36:23 Originate Call
      1 Feb 17 15:36:23 CSPF: computation result accepted
    Created: Thu Feb 17 15:36:23 2005
  [...Output truncated...]

```

Meaning This LSP event indicates that a periodic (timer-based) autobandwidth adjustment for

the LSP is triggered at the end of the adjust interval. The adjustment fails, and the LSP stays up on the existing path with its current bandwidth.

Cause Adjustment failure may be due to a path CSPF computation failure with the adjust bandwidth or a signaling failure on the new path.

At the end of the time interval specified at the **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path auto-bandwidth]** hierarchy level, the current maximum average bandwidth usage is compared to the allocated bandwidth for the LSP. If the LSP needs more bandwidth, an attempt is made to set up a new path where bandwidth is equal to the current maximum average usage. If the attempt is successful, the LSP's traffic is routed through the new path and the old path is removed. If the attempt fails, the LSP continues to use its current path.

Action Take action appropriate to the situation:

- Verify the MPLS and RSVP configuration on all available paths to the LSP endpoint.
- Check available bandwidth on alternate paths using the **show rsvp interface** command. If not enough bandwidth is available on any available paths, adjust the minimum-bandwidth parameter for the LSP in order to establish or adjust the priority to allow the LSP to preempt another LSP of lesser priority. For an LSP to be preempted, its hold priority must be lower than the LSP you are trying to establish.

Displaying DiffServ-Aware Traffic-Engineered LSP Events

Purpose A DiffServ-aware traffic-engineered LSP is configured with a bandwidth reservation for a specific class type, and carries traffic for a single class type. On the packets, the class type is specified by the experimental (EXP) bits (also known as the class-of-service bits) and the per-hop behavior (PHB) associated with the EXP bits. The mapping between the EXP bits and the PHB is static, instead of being signaled in Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP).

The class type must be configured consistently across the DiffServ domain, and must be consistent from router to router in the network. You can unambiguously map a class type to a queue. On each node router, the class-of-service queue configuration for an interface translates to the available bandwidth for a particular class type on that link. For more information about forwarding classes and class of service, see the Junos Class of Service Configuration Guide. For more information about differentiated services, see RFC 3270, *MPLS Applications Feature Guide Support of Differentiated Services*.

When the configuration of a DiffServ-aware traffic-engineered LSP is incorrect, an even or error message might occur in the output of the **show mpls lsp extensive** command.

Action To display LSP events that can occur with a DiffServ-aware LSP, enter the following Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) operational mode command from the ingress router:

```
user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
```

Sample Output

Not available.

Unsupported Traffic Class Event

LSP Event Unsupported traffic class

Sample Output Not available.

Meaning This LSP error event is a Juniper Networks proprietary error indicating that a Diffserv traffic engineering LSP was signaled with one or more traffic classes with values greater than the four traffic classes currently supported by the Junos OS.

Cause Not available.

Action Not available.

Traffic Class Value Out of Allowed Range Event

LSP Event Traffic class value out of allowed range

Sample Output Not available.

Meaning This LSP error event is a Juniper Networks proprietary error indicating that a single class, IETF-style DiffServ traffic engineering LSP was signaled with a traffic class value of zero, which is invalid.

Cause Not available.

Action Not available.

The Combination of Setup Priority and Traffic Class Is Not One of the Configured TE Classes Event

LSP Event The combination of setup-priority and traffic class is not one of the configured TE-classes

Sample Output Not available.

Meaning This LSP error event is a Juniper Networks proprietary error that indicates the setup priority signaled in the Path message for the LSP does not match the supported Diffserv traffic engineering classes configured on a label-switching router (LSR) along the LSP path.

Cause This LSP error event is caused by incorrect configuration of the LSP setup priority on the ingress LSR, or the incorrect configuration of a DiffServ traffic engineering class on an LSR along the LSP path.

Action Correct the configuration depending on the supported traffic engineering classes.

RSVP Error, Subcode 7, Signal Type Does Not Match Link Encoding Event

LSP Event RSVP error, subcode 7, signal-type does not match link encoding

Sample Output Not available

Meaning This LSP error event is a Juniper Networks proprietary error reported for GMPLS LSPs when the configured signal bandwidth does not match the encoding type of the traffic engineering link selected on the first hop.

Cause An incorrect Sender Tspec is used with a particular LSP switching or encoding type.

Action Not available.

Unacceptable Label Value Event

LSP Event Unacceptable label value event

Sample Output Not available.

Meaning This LSP error event indicates that the label value signaled in either the Path or Resv message was unacceptable to a label-switched router (LSR) along the LSP path.

Cause For GMPLS LSPs, this LSP error event is generated by incorrect label mapping configured on one of the LSRs, or by deletion of a resource that was being used by an LSP.

Action Not available.

Unsupported Switching Type Event

LSP Event Unsupported switching type

Sample Output Not available.

Meaning This LSP error event indicates that the switching type requested in the generalized label request for a GMPLS LSP is unsupported on the corresponding selected traffic engineering link.

Cause Not available.

Action Not available.

Gather Component Alarm Information

Purpose When you obtain information about component alarms and error messages, you determine when a problem with a component first appeared and the details of the situation.

To gather component alarm information, follow these steps:

1. [Display the Current Router Alarms on page 1371](#)
2. [Display Error Messages in the Messages Log File on page 1372](#)
3. [Display Error Messages in the Chassis Process Log File on page 1372](#)

Display the Current Router Alarms

Purpose To determine the details of the alarms and when they first appeared in the component.

Action To display the current router component alarms, use the following CLI command:

```
user@host> show chassis alarms
```

The command output displays the number of alarms currently active, the time when the alarm began, the severity level, and an alarm description. Note the date and time of an alarm so that you can correlate it with error messages in the **messages** system log file.

For examples of sample output, see the *Junos System Basics and Services Command Reference*.

Display Error Messages in the Messages Log File

Purpose To determine the details of the error messages in the Messages Log File.

Action To display router component error messages in the **messages** system log file, use the following CLI command:

```
user@host> show log messages
```

The **messages** system log file records the time the failure or event occurred, the severity level, a code, and a message description. Error messages in the **messages** system log file are logged at least 5 minutes before and after the alarm event.

To search for specific information in the log file, use the **| match component-name** command; for example, use **show log messages | match fpc**. If there is a space in the component name, enclose the component name in quotation marks; for example, **| match "power supply"**.

To search for multiple items in the log file, use the **| match** command followed by the multiple items, separated by the **|** (pipe), and enclosed in quotation marks; for example, **| match "fpc | sfm | kernel | tnp"**.

To monitor the **messages** file in real time, use the **monitor start messages** CLI command. This command displays the new entries in the file until you stop monitoring by using the **monitor stop messages** CLI command.

For more information about system log messages, see the *Junos System Log Messages Reference*.

Display Error Messages in the Chassis Process Log File

Purpose To determine the details of the error messages in the Chassis Process Log File.

Action To display router component errors in the chassis process (**chassisd**) system log file, use the following CLI command:

```
user@host> show log chassisd
```

The chassis process (**chassisd**) log file tracks the state of each chassis component. For examples of sample output, see the *Junos System Basics and Services Command Reference*.

To search for specific information in the log file, use the **| match component-name** command; for example, **show log messages | match fpc**. If there is a space in the component name, enclose the component name in quotation marks; for example, **| match "power supply"**.

To search for multiple items in the log file, use the **| match** command followed by the multiple items, separated by the **|** (pipe), and enclosed in quotation marks; for example, **| match "fpc | sfm | kernel | tnp"**.

To monitor the **chassisd** file in real time, use the **monitor start chassisd** CLI command. This command displays the new entries in the file until you stop monitoring by using the **monitor stop chassisd** CLI command.

Case Study for a CSPF Failure

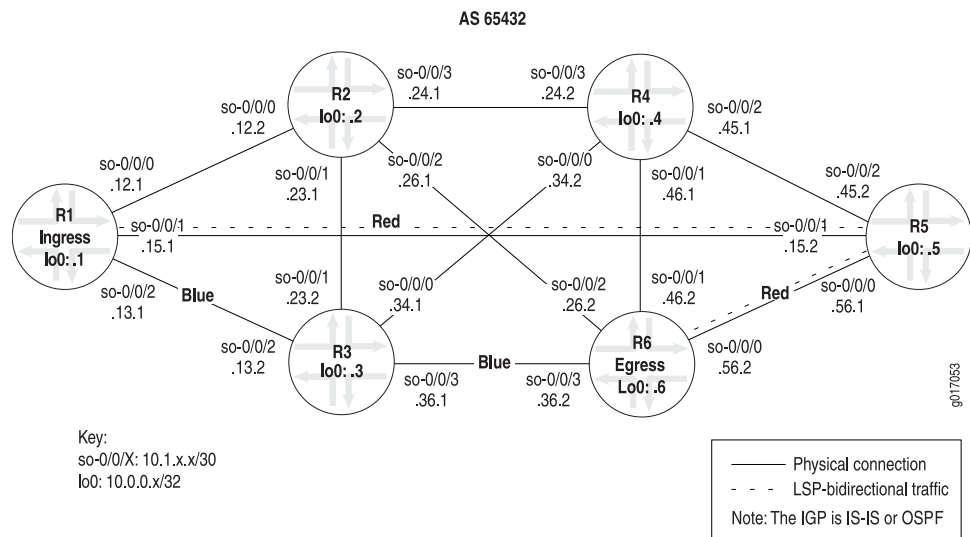
Purpose This case study presents a Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) network topology and CSPF failure scenario designed to demonstrate techniques and commands that are particularly useful when addressing CSPF problems in your network. The focus of the study is the incorrect association of user-provided constraints, specifically administrative groups (also known as link coloring).

When calculating a path, the CSPF algorithm factors in user-provided constraints. The ingress router determines the physical path for each LSP by applying a CSPF algorithm to the information in the traffic engineering database. CSPF is a shortest-path-first (SPF) algorithm that has been modified to take into account constraints when calculating the shortest path across the network. Links that do not comply with the restrictions are removed from the tree and cannot be factored into the resulting SPF calculations.

CSPF integrates topology link-state information that is learned from interior gateway protocol (IGP) traffic engineering extensions and is maintained in the traffic engineering database. The information stored in the traffic engineering database includes attributes associated with the state of network resources.

The network topology shown in [Figure 125 on page 1373](#) illustrates a network in which the LSP is constrained by administrative group coloring (also known as link coloring), and CSPF tracing is configured on the ingress router R1. In this example, the LSP is forced to transit R5 in accordance with the restrictions imposed.

Figure 125: CSPF Topology with Administrative Group Coloring



The network shown in [Figure 125 on page 1373](#) is an MPLS router-only network with SONET interfaces.

The MPLS network shown in [Figure 125 on page 1373](#) is configured with administrative group coloring as follows:

- The LSP **R1-to-R6** is established with **R1** as the ingress router and **R6** as the egress router.
- The required path to **R6** transits **R5** on the redlinks. The inclusion of red coloring is not strictly necessary. To force the LSP to transit **R5**, you could color the links on **R3** and **R2** blue and then exclude the blue links.
- Both red and blue colors are used with the **include** and **exclude** statements to ensure that the LSP always transits **R5**. For information on configuring administrative group coloring, see the *MPLS Applications Feature Guide*.

To check that the network is configured correctly and the LSP is established, follow these steps:

1. [Verify That the LSP Is Established on page 1374](#)
2. [Check the Administrative Group Configuration on page 1375](#)

Verify That the LSP Is Established

Purpose Check that the LSP shown in [Figure 125 on page 1373](#) is established and traversing the path from **R1** to **R6** through the red links.

Action To verify that the LSP is established, enter the following Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) operational mode command:

```
user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
user@host> show mpls lsp
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show mpls lsp extensive | no-more
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 1, LSPname: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (primary)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Metric: 100
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary                               State: Up
    Include: red  Exclude: blue
  Computed ERO
(S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 20)
10.1.15.2 S 10.1.56.2 S
  Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

    10.1.15.2 10.1.56.2
    6 May 11 19:31:42 Selected as active path
    5 May 11 19:31:42 Record Route: 10.1.15.2 10.1.56.2
    4 May 11 19:31:42 Up
    3 May 11 19:31:42 Originate Call
    2 May 11 19:31:42 CSPF: computation result accepted
```

```

1 May 11 19:31:12 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6[5 times]
Created: Wed May 11 19:29:17 2005
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0
[...Output truncated...]

```

Sample Output 2

```

[edit protocols mpls]
user@R5# run show mpls lsp
Ingress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 2 sessions

```

To	From	State	Rt	Style	Labelin	Labelout	LSPName
10.0.0.1	10.0.0.6	Up	1	1 FF	100352	3	R6-to-R1
10.0.0.6	10.0.0.1	Up	1	1 FF	100384	3	R1-to-R6

```

Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0

```

Meaning Sample Output 1 from ingress router **R1** shows that LSP **R1-to-R6** is successfully established as indicated by the Explicit Route Object (ERO) **10.1.15.2 S 10.1.56.2 S**, the log message **CSPF: computation result accepted**, and **State: Up**. Also, the LSP is routing packets correctly over the red links, avoiding the blue links or the links without any coloring.

Sample Output 2 from transit router **R5** shows that LSP **R1-to-R6** is transiting **R5** as expected.

Check the Administrative Group Configuration

Purpose Check that the administrative group coloring is correct and the relevant interfaces are associated with each administrative group correctly

Action To check the administrative group configuration, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode commands, or issue the **show** command at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy level, as shown in the example below:

```

user@host> show configuration protocols mpls
user@host> show mpls interface
user@host> show ted database extensive nodeID

```

Sample Output 1

```

[edit protocols mpls]
user@R1# show
traceoptions {
  file cspf;
  flag cspf;
  flag cspf-node;
  flag cspf-link;
}
admin-groups {

```

```
        blue 4;
        red 8;
    }
    label-switched-path R1-to-R6 {
        to 10.0.0.6;
        metric 100;
        admin-group {
            include red;
            exclude blue;
        }
    }
    interface so-0/0/0.0;
    interface so-0/0/1.0 {
        admin-group red;
    }
    interface so-0/0/2.0 {
        admin-group blue;
    }
    interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
    }

[edit protocols mpls]
user@R3# show
admin-groups {
    blue 4;
}
interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}
interface so-0/0/0.0;
interface so-0/0/1.0;
interface so-0/0/2.0 {
interface so-0/0/3.0 {
    admin-group blue;
}

[edit protocols mpls]
user@R5# show
admin-groups {
    red 8;
}
interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}
interface so-0/0/0.0 {
    admin-group red;
}
interface so-0/0/1.0;
interface so-0/0/2.0;

[edit protocols mpls]
user@R6# show
admin-groups {
    blue 4;
    red 8;
}
label-switched-path R6-to-R1 {
    to 10.0.0.1;
}
interface so-0/0/0.0 {
```

```

    admin-group red;
}
interface so-0/0/1.0;
interface so-0/0/2.0;
interface so-0/0/3.0 {
    admin-group blue;
}

```

Sample Output 2

```

useruser@R1> show mpls interface
show mpls interface
Interface      State      Administrative groups
so-0/0/0.0     Up         <none>
so-0/0/1.0    Up    red
so-0/0/2.0    Up    blue

user@R1> show mpls interface
Interface      State      Administrative groups
so-0/0/0.0     Up         <none>
so-0/0/1.0    Up    red
so-0/0/2.0    Up    blue

user@R3> show mpls interface
Interface      State      Administrative groups
so-0/0/0.0     Up         <none>
so-0/0/1.0     Up         <none>
so-0/0/2.0     Up         <none>
so-0/0/3.0    Up    blue

user@R5> show mpls interface
Interface      State      Administrative groups
so-0/0/0.0    Up    red
so-0/0/1.0     Up         <none>
so-0/0/2.0     Up         <none>

user@R6> show mpls interface
Interface      State      Administrative groups
so-0/0/0.0    Up    red
so-0/0/1.0     Up         <none>
so-0/0/2.0     Up         <none>
so-0/0/3.0    Up    blue

```

Sample Output 3

```

user@R1> show ted database extensive R1
TED database: 6 ISIS nodes 6 INET nodes
NodeID: R1.00(10.0.0.1)
  Type: Rtr, Age: 665 secs, LinkIn: 3, LinkOut: 3
  Protocol: IS-IS(2)
    To: R2.00(10.0.0.2), Local: 10.1.12.1, Remote: 10.1.12.2
    Color: 0 <none>
    Metric: 10
    Static BW: 155.52Mbps
    Reservable BW: 155.52Mbps
    Available BW [priority] bps:
      [0] 155.52Mbps  [1] 155.52Mbps  [2] 155.52Mbps  [3] 155.52Mbps
      [4] 155.52Mbps  [5] 155.52Mbps  [6] 155.52Mbps  [7] 155.52Mbps
    Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):

```

```

Switching type: Packet
Encoding type: Packet
Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
  [0] 155.52Mbps  [1] 155.52Mbps  [2] 155.52Mbps  [3] 155.52Mbps
  [4] 155.52Mbps  [5] 155.52Mbps  [6] 155.52Mbps  [7] 155.52Mbps
To: R5.00(10.0.0.5), Local: 10.1.15.1, Remote: 10.1.15.2
Color: 0x100 red
Metric: 10
Static BW: 155.52Mbps
Reservable BW: 155.52Mbps
Available BW [priority] bps:
  [0] 155.52Mbps  [1] 155.52Mbps  [2] 155.52Mbps  [3] 155.52Mbps
  [4] 155.52Mbps  [5] 155.52Mbps  [6] 155.52Mbps  [7] 155.52Mbps
Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
Switching type: Packet
Encoding type: Packet
Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
  [0] 155.52Mbps  [1] 155.52Mbps  [2] 155.52Mbps  [3] 155.52Mbps
  [4] 155.52Mbps  [5] 155.52Mbps  [6] 155.52Mbps  [7] 155.52Mbps
To: R3.00(10.0.0.3), Local: 10.1.13.1, Remote: 10.1.13.2
Color: 0x10 blue
Metric: 10
Static BW: 155.52Mbps
Reservable BW: 155.52Mbps
Available BW [priority] bps:
  [0] 155.52Mbps  [1] 155.52Mbps  [2] 155.52Mbps  [3] 155.52Mbps
  [4] 155.52Mbps  [5] 155.52Mbps  [6] 155.52Mbps  [7] 155.52Mbps
Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
Switching type: Packet
Encoding type: Packet
Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
  [0] 155.52Mbps  [1] 155.52Mbps  [2] 155.52Mbps  [3] 155.52Mbps
  [4] 155.52Mbps  [5] 155.52Mbps  [6] 155.52Mbps  [7] 155.52Mbps

```

Meaning Sample Output 1 shows that administrative group coloring is correctly configured on all relevant routers. Administrative groups red and blue are configured at the `[edit protocols mpls]` hierarchy level, and relevant interfaces are associated with each administrative group correctly.

R3 is configured with blue coloring and the **include** and **exclude** statements are included in the configuration of **R1** to ensure that LSP **R1-to-R6** always transits **R5**. The inclusion of red coloring is not strictly necessary. To force the LSP to transit **R5**, you could color the links on **R2** and **R3** blue and then exclude the blue links. Red coloring is included in this example to demonstrate the fact that the CSPF algorithm excludes links that do not have a color configured, when the **include** statement is configured at the `[edit protocols mpls]` hierarchy level.

In addition, ingress router **R1** has CSPF tracing configured in preparation for gathering information when the CSPF algorithm fails later in this example.

Sample Output 2 shows that the correct interfaces are associated with the red and blue administration groups on **R1**, **R3**, **R5**, and **R6**.

Sample Output 3 confirms that link coloring is correctly reported in the traffic engineering database for **R1**. Not shown is the traffic engineering database output for the remaining routers, which is similar to the **R1** output, and correct.

Examining a CSPF Failure

When a local CSPF failure indicates that no path meets the constraints configured for the LSP, you must perform CSPF-based tracing and be familiar with the contents of the traffic engineering database to resolve the problem. See [“Examine the Traffic Engineering Database” on page 1382](#) for an analysis of the traffic engineering database.



NOTE: If an LSP does not establish immediately, wait at least a minute or so before taking diagnostic or corrective action. This is because the RSVP retry timer is set to a 30-second default, resulting in a slight delay before the correct state of the LSP is available.

To examine a CSPF failure, follow these steps:

1. [Verify the CSPF Failure on page 1379](#)
2. [Examine the CSPF Log File on page 1380](#)
3. [Examine the Traffic Engineering Database on page 1382](#)
4. [Check the Administrative Group Configuration on R5 on page 1385](#)

Verify the CSPF Failure

Purpose To simulate a configuration error on the network, router **R5** has the administrative group coloring removed from interface **so-0/0/0**. The result is a CSPF failure at **R5** because there is no longer a path between **R1** and **R6** that includes the red color.

Action To confirm that the LSP is down and verify the configuration on routers **R1** and **R5**, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode commands:

```
user@host> clear mpls lsp
user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R1> clear mpls lsp
[edit protocols mpls]
user@R1# run show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 0.0.0.0, State: Dn
  , ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (none)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Metric: 100
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
```

```

Primary                               State: Dn
      Include: red    Exclude: blue
Will be enqueued for recomputation in 24 second(s).
  9 May 11 20:12:28 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6
  8 May 11 20:12:28 Clear Call
  7 May 11 20:12:28 Deselected as active
  6 May 11 19:31:42 Selected as active path
  5 May 11 19:31:42 Record Route: 10.1.15.2 10.1.56.2
  4 May 11 19:31:42 Up
  3 May 11 19:31:42 Originate Call
  2 May 11 19:31:42 CSPF: computation result accepted
  1 May 11 19:31:12 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6[5 times]
Created: Wed May 11 19:29:17 2005
Total 1 displayed, Up 0, Down 1
[...Output truncated...]

```

Sample Output 2

```

[edit protocols mpls]
user@R5# run show mpls lsp
Ingress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 1 sessions
To          From          State   Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPname
10.0.0.1    10.0.0.6    Up      1  1 FF  100352      3 R6-to-R1
Total 1 displayed, Up 1
, Down 0

```

Meaning Sample Output 1 from ingress router **R1** shows that the **clear mpls lsp** command was issued to confirm that **R1** cannot reestablish LSP **R1-to-R6**. The sample output from the **show mpls lsp extensive** command shows that LSP **R1-to-R6** is down, **State: Dn** and **ActivePath: (None)**; and that the CSPF has failed, **CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6**.

Sample Output 2 from transit router **R5** shows that LSP **R1-to-R6** is not included in the output, indicating that the LSP is not transiting **R5**.

Most network problems appear as a local CSPF failure, as shown in the sample output. The CSPF failure indicates that no path meeting the constraints for the LSP can be found in the router's traffic engineering database. To resolve these problems effectively, use CSPF tracing on the ingress router, and analyze the traffic engineering database to locate the node that should meet the constraints.

Examine the CSPF Log File

Purpose After you have confirmed that the LSP is down, obtain more information about the possible cause of the failure.



NOTE: To obtain useful information from the CSPF log file, make sure that CSPF tracing is configured on the ingress router.

Action To examine the CSPF log file, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode commands:

```
user@host> monitor start filename
user@host> show log filename
```



NOTE: To stop monitoring CSPF, issue the `monitor stop` command.

Sample Output

```
user@R1> monitor start cspf

[edit protocols mpls]
user@R1# run show log cspf-failed3
May 27 10:22:23 trace_on: Tracing to "/var/log/cspf"
started
May 27 10:22:29 CSPF adding path R1-to-R6(primary ) to CSPF queue 1
May 27 10:22:29 CSPF creating CSPF job
May 27 10:22:29
May 27 10:22:29 CSPF for path R1-to-R6(primary ), begin at R1.00 , starting
May 27 10:22:29 path include: 0x00000100
<< administration group red
May 27 10:22:29 path exclude: 0x00000010
<< administration group blue
May 27 10:22:29 bandwidth: CT0=0bps ; setup priority: 0; random
May 27 10:22:29 CSPF final destination 10.0.0.6
May 27 10:22:29 CSPF starting from R1.00 (10.0.0.1) to 10.0.0.6, hoplimit 254
May 27 10:22:29 constraint include 0x00000100
May 27 10:22:29 constraint exclude 0x00000010
May 27 10:22:29 Node R1.00 (10.0.0.1) metric 0, hops 0, avail 32000 32000 32000
32000
May 27 10:22:29 Link 10.1.12.1->10.1.12.2(R2.00/10.0.0.2) metric 10 color
0x00000000 bw 155.52Mbps
May 27 10:22:29 Reverse Link for 10.1.12.1->10.1.12.2 is
10.1.12.2->10.1.12.1
May 27 10:22:29 link fails include 0x00000100
May 27 10:22:29 Link 10.1.15.1->10.1.15.2(R5.00/10.0.0.5) metric 10 color
0x00000100 bw 155.52Mbps
May 27 10:22:29 Reverse Link for 10.1.15.1->10.1.15.2 is
10.1.15.2->10.1.15.1
May 27 10:22:29 link's interface switch capability descriptor #1
May 27 10:22:29 encoding: Packet, switching: Packet
May 27 10:22:29 link passes constraints
May 27 10:22:29 Link 10.1.13.1->10.1.13.2(R3.00/10.0.0.3) metric 10 color
0x00000010 bw 155.52Mbps
May 27 10:22:29 Reverse Link for 10.1.13.1->10.1.13.2 is
10.1.13.2->10.1.13.1
May 27 10:22:29 link fails include 0x00000100
May 27 10:22:29 Node R5.00 (10.0.0.5) metric 10, hops 1, avail 32000 32000
```

```

32000 32000
May 27 10:22:29      Link 10.1.15.2->10.1.15.1(R1.00/10.0.0.1) metric 10 color
0x00000100 bw 155.52Mbps
May 27 10:22:29      skipped: end point already visited
May 27 10:22:29      Link 10.1.45.2->10.1.45.1(R4.00/10.0.0.4) metric 10 color
0x00000000 bw 155.52Mbps
May 27 10:22:29      Reverse Link for 10.1.45.2->10.1.45.1 is
10.1.45.1->10.1.45.2
May 27 10:22:29      link fails include 0x00000100
May 27 10:22:29      Link 10.1.56.1->10.1.56.2(R6.00/10.0.0.6) metric 10 color
0x00000000 bw 155.52Mbps
May 27 10:22:29      Reverse Link for 10.1.56.1->10.1.56.2 is 10.1.56.2->10.1.56.1
May 27 10:22:29      link fails include 0x00000100
May 27 10:22:29 CSPF completed in 0s
May 27 10:22:29 CSPF couldn't find a route to 10.0.0.6
May 27 10:22:29 CSPF for R1-to-R6 done!
monitor stop

```

Meaning The sample output shows that the **monitor start cspf** command was issued to start displaying entries in the **cspf** log file in real time. The **cspf** log file is generated by the routing protocol process after the file is configured with the **traceoptions** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy level. In this example, the **cspf** log file is configured with the **cspf**, **cspf-node**, and **cspf-link** flags to provide the most granular information about the steps taken by the CSPF algorithm.

The only link that passes the color constraint is between **R1** and **R5**, **10.1.15.0/32**. The CSPF algorithm is a locally run algorithm, which makes its calculations on a given router. When the CSPF algorithm runs on **R5**, it prunes **10.1.15.2** and selects **10.1.56.1** to send the message to **R6**. The link between **R5** and **R6** **10.1.56.0/32** does not pass the color constraints, indicating a problem with **R5**. At this stage, it is useful to examine the traffic engineering database to determine which link on **R5** should be associated with the red color.

Examine the Traffic Engineering Database

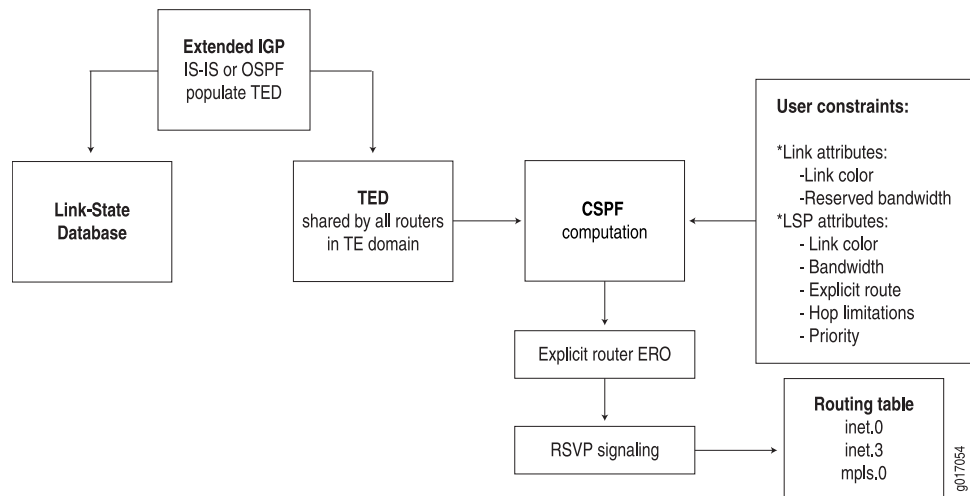
Purpose Examining the traffic engineering database is another way to locate the node that should meet the constraints but does not. Once identified, you can concentrate your troubleshooting efforts on why that node is not being represented accurately in the database.

The contents of the traffic engineering database are consistent among all routers within a given traffic engineering domain. Therefore, you can issue the **show ted database** command from any router in the same traffic engineering domain to obtain more granular information about the CSPF failure.

CSPF integrates topology link-state information that is learned from the IGP traffic engineering extensions and maintained in the traffic engineering database. The information stored in the traffic engineering database includes attributes associated with the state of the network resources (such as total link bandwidth, reserved link bandwidth, available link bandwidth, and link color). When calculating a path, the CSPF algorithm factors in user-provided information such as bandwidth requirements, maximum allowed hop

count, and administrative groups, all of which are obtained from user configuration. (See [Figure 126 on page 1383](#)).

Figure 126: User-Provided Constraints



Action To examine the traffic engineering database, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode commands:

```
user@host> show ted database extensive
user@host> show ted database extensive NodeID | match "(NodeID|To:|Color)"
```

Sample Output 1

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@R1# run show ted database extensive
TED database: 6 ISIS nodes 6 INET nodes
[...Output truncated...]
NodeID: R5.00(10.0.0.5)
  Type: Rtr , Age: 103 secs, LinkIn: 3, LinkOut: 3
  Protocol: IS-IS(2)
    To: R1.00(10.0.0.1), Local: 10.1.15.2, Remote: 10.1.15.1
      Color: 0x100 red
      Metric: 10
      Static BW: 155.52Mbps
      Reservable BW: 155.52Mbps
      Available BW [priority] bps:
        [0] 155.52Mbps [1] 155.52Mbps [2] 155.52Mbps [3] 155.52Mbps
        [4] 155.52Mbps [5] 155.52Mbps [6] 155.52Mbps [7] 155.52Mbps
      Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
        Switching type: Packet
        Encoding type: Packet
        Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
          [0] 155.52Mbps [1] 155.52Mbps [2] 155.52Mbps [3] 155.52Mbps
          [4] 155.52Mbps [5] 155.52Mbps [6] 155.52Mbps [7] 155.52Mbps
    To: R4.00(10.0.0.4) , Local: 10.1.45.2, Remote: 10.1.45.1
      Color: 0 <none>
      Metric: 10
      Static BW: 155.52Mbps
      Reservable BW: 155.52Mbps
      Available BW [priority] bps:
```

```

        [0] 155.52Mbps [1] 155.52Mbps [2] 155.52Mbps [3] 155.52Mbps
        [4] 155.52Mbps [5] 155.52Mbps [6] 155.52Mbps [7] 155.52Mbps
Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
Switching type: Packet
Encoding type: Packet
Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
        [0] 155.52Mbps [1] 155.52Mbps [2] 155.52Mbps [3] 155.52Mbps
        [4] 155.52Mbps [5] 155.52Mbps [6] 155.52Mbps [7] 155.52Mbps
To: R6.00(10.0.0.6), Local: 10.1.56.1, Remote: 10.1.56.2
Color: 0 <none>
Metric: 10
Static BW: 155.52Mbps
Reservable BW: 155.52Mbps
Available BW [priority] bps:
        [0] 155.52Mbps [1] 155.52Mbps [2] 155.52Mbps [3] 155.52Mbps
        [4] 155.52Mbps [5] 155.52Mbps [6] 155.52Mbps [7] 155.52Mbps
Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
Switching type: Packet
Encoding type: Packet
Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
        [0] 155.52Mbps [1] 155.52Mbps [2] 155.52Mbps [3] 155.52Mbps
        [4] 155.52Mbps [5] 155.52Mbps [6] 155.52Mbps [7] 155.52Mbps
[...Output truncated...]

```

Sample Output 2

```

[edit protocols]
user@R1# run show ted database extensive R5.00 | match "(NodeID|To:|Color)"
NodeID: R5.00(10.0.0.5)
  To: R1.00(10.0.0.1), Local: 10.1.15.2, Remote: 10.1.15.1
  Color: 0x100 red
  To: R4.00(10.0.0.4), Local: 10.1.45.2, Remote: 10.1.45.1
  Color: 0 <none>
  To: R6.00(10.0.0.6), Local: 10.1.56.1, Remote: 10.1.56.2
  Color: 0 <none>
  To: R1.00(10.0.0.1), Local: 10.1.15.2, Remote: 10.1.15.1
  Color: 0x100 red
  To: R4.00(10.0.0.4), Local: 10.1.45.2, Remote: 10.1.45.1
  Color: 0 <none>
  To: R6.00(10.0.0.6), Local: 10.1.56.1, Remote: 10.1.56.2
  Color: 0 <none>

```

Meaning Sample Output 1 from ingress router **R1** shows a wealth of information on each node in the network, although only a portion is included in this example. The output shows the total number of IS-IS and INET nodes in the traffic engineering domain. The portion of the traffic engineering database shown represents a node (**R5**), and the **Type** field indicates **Rtr** (router). The **Type** field could also indicate Net (network) if the node were a pseudo node. The node (**R5**) has three input and output links that are running IS-IS Level 2, **Protocol: IS-IS(2)**. The links lead to nodes **R1**, **R4**, and **R6**. The local address and remote address for each link is specified. The information on each node includes administrative groups (**Color:**), metrics, static bandwidth, reservable bandwidth, and available bandwidth priority level. The information contained in the traffic engineering database should be the same across all routers in the same traffic engineering domain. For a detailed description of the fields in the output of the **show ted database extensive** command, see the *Junos Routing Protocols and Policies Command Reference*.

Sample Output 2 shows filtered output that allows you to focus on exactly what is missing or incorrect.

Both outputs confirm that the link between R1 and R5, 10.1.15.0/32, is associated with the red color, while the link between R5 and R6, 10.1.56.0/32, is not associated with a color. In the network shown in [Figure 125 on page 1373](#), for the LSP to establish correctly, link 10.1.56.1 must be associated with the red color.

Check the Administrative Group Configuration on R5

Purpose Focus on R5 to determine which interfaces are associated with the red color, and make any necessary corrections.

Action To check the administrative group configuration on R5 and make any necessary corrections, enter the following Junos OS CLI commands:

```
user@R5> edit
[edit protocols mpls]
user@R5# show
user@R5# delete interface so-0/0/1 admin-group
user@R5# set interface so-0/0/0 admin-group red
user@R5# show
user@R5# commit
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R5> edit
Entering configuration mode

[edit protocols mpls]
user@R5# show
admin-groups {
    red 8;
}
interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
}
interface so-0/0/0.0;
interface so-0/0/1.0 { <<<incorrect interface configured with admin-group
    admin-group red;
}
interface so-0/0/2.0;
```

Sample Output 2

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@R5# delete interface so-0/0/1 admin-group

[edit protocols mpls]
user@R5# set interface so-0/0/0 admin-group red

[edit protocols mpls]
user@R5# show
admin-groups {
```

```

        red 8;
        blue 4;
    }
    interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
    }
    interface so-0/0/0.0 { <<<correct interface configured with admin-group
        admin-group red;
    }
    interface so-0/0/1.0;
    interface so-0/0/2.0;

[edit protocols mpls]
user@R5# commit
commit complete

```

Sample Output 3

```

user@R1> show mpls lsp
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
To          From          State Rt ActivePath      P      LSPName
10.0.0.6    10.0.0.1    Up    1    * R1-to-R6
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions
To          From          State Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPName
10.0.0.1    10.0.0.6    Up    0  1 FF      3      - R6-to-R1
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

Meaning Sample Output 1 from transit router **R5** shows that at the `[edit protocols mpls]` hierarchy level, interface **so-0/0/1** is incorrectly configured with the **admin-group red** statement. The **so-0/0/0** interface should be configured with the **admin-group red** statement.

Sample Output 2 shows the steps taken to correct the configuration. The administration group has been deleted from **so-0/0/1** and **so-0/0/0** is now associated with the red color.

Sample Output 3 shows that LSP **R1-to-R6** is established.

Verify the CSPF Failure

Purpose To simulate a configuration error on the network, router **R5** has the administrative group coloring removed from interface **so-0/0/0**. The result is a CSPF failure at **R5** because there is no longer a path between **R1** and **R6** that includes the red color.

Action To confirm that the LSP is down and verify the configuration on routers **R1** and **R5**, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode commands:

```

user@host> clear mpls lsp
user@host> show mpls lsp extensive

```

Sample Output 1

```

user@R1> clear mpls lsp
[edit protocols mpls]
user@R1# run show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

10.0.0.6
  From: 0.0.0.0, State: Dn
, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: R1-to-R6
  ActivePath: (none)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Metric: 100
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  Primary State: Dn
    Include: red Exclude: blue
  Will be enqueued for recomputation in 24 second(s).
  9 May 11 20:12:28 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6
  8 May 11 20:12:28 Clear Call
  7 May 11 20:12:28 Deselected as active
  6 May 11 19:31:42 Selected as active path
  5 May 11 19:31:42 Record Route: 10.1.15.2 10.1.56.2
  4 May 11 19:31:42 Up
  3 May 11 19:31:42 Originate Call
  2 May 11 19:31:42 CSPF: computation result accepted
  1 May 11 19:31:12 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6[5 times]
  Created: Wed May 11 19:29:17 2005
Total 1 displayed, Up 0, Down 1
[...Output truncated...]

```

Sample Output 2

```

[edit protocols mpls]
user@R5# run show mpls lsp
Ingress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 1 sessions

```

To	From	State	Rt	Style	Labelin	Labelout	LSPname
10.0.0.1	10.0.0.6	Up	1	1 FF	100352	3	R6-to-R1

```

Total 1 displayed, Up 1
, Down 0

```

Meaning Sample Output 1 from ingress router **R1** shows that the **clear mpls lsp** command was issued to confirm that **R1** cannot reestablish LSP **R1-to-R6**. The sample output from the **show mpls lsp extensive** command shows that LSP **R1-to-R6** is down, **State: Dn** and **ActivePath: (None)**; and that the CSPF has failed, **CSPF failed: no route toward 10.0.0.6**.

Sample Output 2 from transit router **R5** shows that LSP **R1-to-R6** is not included in the output, indicating that the LSP is not transiting **R5**.

Most network problems appear as a local CSPF failure, as shown in the sample output. The CSPF failure indicates that no path meeting the constraints for the LSP can be found in the router's traffic engineering database. To resolve these problems effectively, use CSPF tracing on the ingress router, and analyze the traffic engineering database to locate the node that should meet the constraints.

Examining the Hello Message

Purpose RSVP monitors the status of the interior gateway protocol (IGP) (Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System [ISIS] or Open Shortest Path First [OSPF]) neighbors and relies on the IGP protocols to detect when a node fails. If an IGP protocol declares a neighbor down (because Hello messages are no longer being received), RSVP also brings down that neighbor. However, the IGP protocols and RSVP still act independently when bringing a neighbor up.

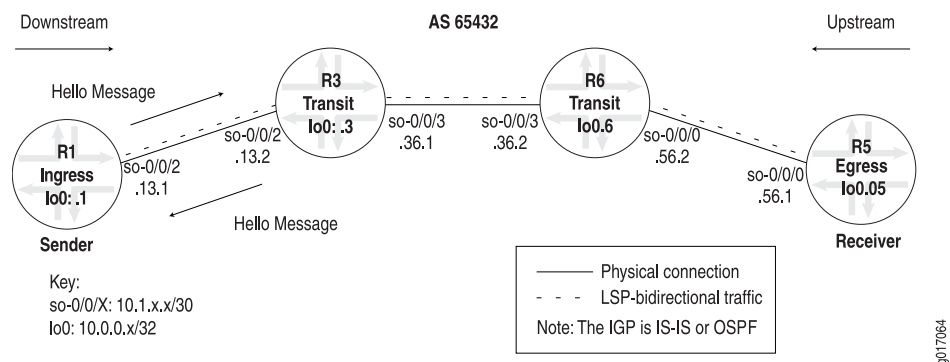
RSVP Hello messages are exchanged between neighbors. The destination address is the neighbor node. RSVP Hello messages are used to determine loss of interface more quickly than determined by the RSVP state timeout.



NOTE: RSVP Hello messages are required to establish the protocol or to maintain adjacency information. RSVP Hello messages do not establish state.

Figure 127 on page 1388 shows two RSVP Hello messages exchanged between routers R1 and R3.

Figure 127: RSVP Hello Message



To ensure that Hello messages are displayed in the output, include the **packets** flag at the `[edit protocols rsvp traceoptions]` hierarchy level.

Action To examine the Hello message, enter the following Junos OS CLI command:

```
user@R1> monitor start filename
```

Sample Output 1

```
[edit protocols rsvp]
user@R1# show
traceoptions {
  file rsvp-log;
  flag packets detail;
}
interface so-0/0/2.0;
interface fxp0.0 {
  disable;
}
```

Sample Output 2

```
user@R1> clear log rsvp-log

user@R1> monitor start rsvp-log

user@R1>
*** rsvp-log ***
[...Output truncated...]
Jun 29 15:48:59  RSVP send Hello New 10.1.13.1->10.1.13.2 Len=32 so-0/0/2.0
Jun 29 15:48:59  HelloReq Len 12
Jun 29 15:48:59  RestartCap Len 12 restart time 0, recovery time 0
Jun 29 15:48:59  RSVP recv Hello New 10.1.13.2->10.1.13.1 Len=32 so-0/0/2.0
Jun 29 15:48:59  HelloRply Len 12
Jun 29 15:48:59  RestartCap Len 12 restart time 0, recovery time 0
monitor stop
```

Meaning Sample Output 1 shows the configuration of RSVP tracing on ingress router **R1**. The **packets** flag is included at the **[edit protocols rsvp traceoptions]** hierarchy level to provide information about RSVP traffic. The **detail** option is included to show granular details about the configured flag.

Sample Output 2 shows **clear** commands, the output for the **rsvp-log** file, and that monitoring was started and then stopped. The **rsvp-log** output shows two RSVP Hello messages exchanged between **R1** and **R3**.

The first Hello message in the **rsvp-log** output is a request sent from **R1** (10.1.13.1) to **R3** (10.1.13.2). The outgoing interface is **so-0/0/2.0** on **R1**. The second Hello message was a reply sent from **R3** to **R1**, also through the outgoing interface **so-0/0/2.0** on **R3**.

The next two lines of output indicate object values for the two Hello messages, and are indented in the output. To facilitate this discussion, each line of output for each object is displayed before the corresponding explanation.

- **HelloReq Len 12**

The Hello request (**HelloReq**) object indicates that this is a Hello request. RFC 3209 defines the RSVP Hello message. An RSVP Hello message can either be a request or a reply. Every request should generate a reply.

- **RestartCap Len 12 restart time 0, recovery time 0**

The restart object (**RestartCap**) indicates the graceful restart capability of the sender node. The restart time of 0 milliseconds is the length of time that this node takes to restart its RSVP traffic engineering functionality. At the end of this time, the node can send and receive RSVP messages again. The recovery time of 0 milliseconds indicates the length of time the LSR retains MPLS forwarding information. A recovery time of 0 in this case indicates that no forwarding state was preserved across a restart. Because both values are set to 0, graceful restart was not enabled for this RSVP session.

- **HelloRply Len 12**

The **Hello** reply (**HelloRply**) object indicates that this is an RSVP Hello message sent from **R3** to **R1** out of interface **so-0/0/2.0**.

In standard RSVP, node failure detection occurs as a consequence of the RSVP soft-state timeout model. However, detection typically requires several minutes to time out the soft state. Hello packets allow the detection of the neighboring node state changes more quickly.

In Junos OS, RSVP Hello messages are optional and are backward-compatible with RSVP implementations that do not support Hello messages. For neighboring routers that do not support Hello messages or on which RSVP Hello is disabled, RSVP uses the soft-state timeout for loss detection and cannot benefit from fast IGP Hello detection.

Configuring a short time for the IS-IS or OSPF Hello timers allows these protocols to detect node failures more quickly. RSVP also benefits from early detection by the IGP protocols. It is not necessary to explicitly configure a short RSVP Hello timer. If you do configure the RSVP Hello timer, you can configure a longer value and can still expect the failure of a neighboring router to be quickly detected by IGP.

Between Hello-capable neighbors, Hello messages are sent unicast toward each other. A loss of $(2 \times \text{keep-multiplier} + 1)$ consecutive Hello messages causes the neighbor's state to go down, and all RSVP sessions to and from that neighbor are declared to be down.

By default, RSVP sends Hello messages every 9 seconds.

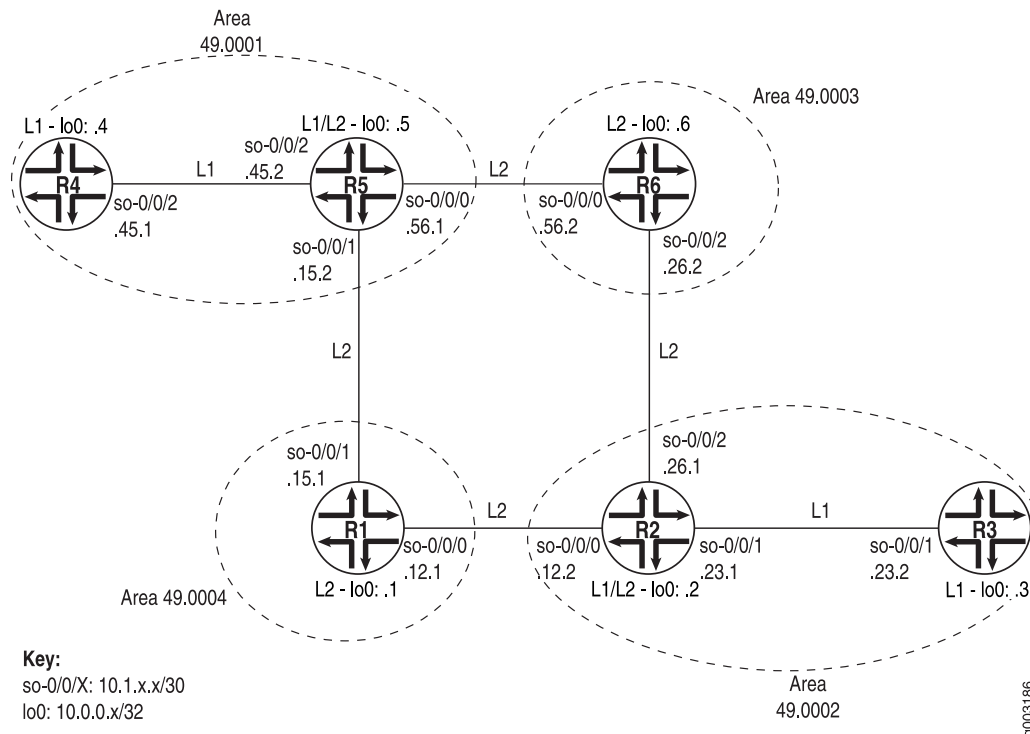
Displaying the Status of IS-IS Adjacencies

Purpose

Assuming that all the routers are correctly configured for IS-IS, you can verify which neighbors are adjacent and able to exchange IS-IS data. In addition, you can examine the set of routes installed in the forwarding table to verify that the routing protocol process (rpd) has relayed the correct information into the forwarding table.

[Figure 128 on page 1391](#) illustrates the example IS-IS topology used for the procedures in this topic.

Figure 128: IS-IS Network Topology



The network consists of Level 1 and Level 2 adjacencies. Level 1 adjacencies are within areas 49.0001 and 49.0002. Level 2 adjacencies occur between all directly connected Level 2 routers regardless of which area they are in. For example, R5 is in area 49.0001, R6 is in area 49.0003, R1 is in area 49.0004, and R2 is in area 49.0002. The network in [Figure 128 on page 1391](#) should have the following adjacencies:

- Level 2 adjacencies between all directly connected Level 2 routers (R1, R2, R5, and R6).
- Level 1 adjacencies between routers in area 49.0001 (R4 and R5) and between routers in area 49.0002 (R2 and R3).

To verify that routers are adjacent and able to exchange IS-IS data, follow these steps:

1. [Verifying Adjacent Routers on page 1391](#)
2. [Examine the Forwarding Table on page 1392](#)

Verifying Adjacent Routers

Purpose Verify that routers are adjacent and able to exchange IS-IS data.

Action To verify that routers are adjacent and able to exchange IS-IS data, enter the following CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show isis adjacency
```

The following sample output shows the adjacencies that formed for all routers shown in ["Displaying the Status of IS-IS Adjacencies" on page 1390](#).

Sample Output

```

user@R1> show isis adjacency
Interface          System    L State    Hold (secs) SNPA
so-0/0/0.0         R2        2 Up       19
so-0/0/1.0         R5        2 Up       18

user@R2> show isis adjacency
Interface          System    L State    Hold (secs) SNPA
so-0/0/0.0         R1        2 Up       19
so-0/0/1.0         R3        1 Up       26
so-0/0/2.0         R6        2 Up       21

user@R3> show isis adjacency
Interface          System    L State    Hold (secs) SNPA
so-0/0/1.0         R2        1 Up       24

user@R4> show isis adjacency
Interface          System    L State    Hold (secs) SNPA
so-0/0/2.0         R5        1 Up       23

user@R5> show isis adjacency
Interface          System    L State    Hold (secs) SNPA
so-0/0/0.0         R6        2 Up       22
so-0/0/1.0         R1        2 Up       20
so-0/0/2.0         R4        1 Up       20

user@R6> show isis adjacency
Interface          System    L State    Hold (secs) SNPA
so-0/0/0.0         R5        2 Up       21
so-0/0/2.0         R2        2 Up       20

```

Meaning The sample output shows the adjacencies that formed in the network illustrated in [“Displaying the Status of IS-IS Adjacencies” on page 1390](#). The Level 1/Level 2 routers (R2 and R5) formed Level 1 adjacencies with Level 1 routers (R3 and R4), and Level 2 adjacencies with the Level 2 routers (R1 and R6). To view the status of the adjacency, examine the State column. In this example, all adjacencies in the network are up.

If the state is not **Up** for a particular neighbor, you must first examine the IS-IS configuration for the particular interface. Make sure that the NET address is correct and that the loopback interface (lo0) is configured. Use the **show isis interface** or **show isis interface detail** command to display the IS-IS parameters for all interfaces configured with IS-IS. With these two commands, you can see which interfaces are configured for IS-IS, whether they are configured for Level 1 or Level 2, the IS-IS metric, and other IS-IS information.

Examine the Forwarding Table

Purpose You can display the set of routes installed in the forwarding table to verify that the routing protocol process (rpd) has relayed the correct information into the forwarding table. This is especially important when there are network problems, such as connectivity. In this

procedure, you verify that the routes displayed in Step 2 appear in the forwarding table for Router R5.

Action To examine the forwarding table for a router, enter the following CLI command:

```
user@host> show route forwarding-table destination destination-prefix
```

Sample Output

```
user@R5> show route forwarding-table destination 10.0.0.3
Routing table: inet
Internet:
Destination      Type RtRef Next hop          Type Index NhRef Netif
10.0.0.3/32      user  0 10.1.15.0          ucst  285   7  so-0/0/1.0
user@R5> show route forwarding-table destination 10.0.0.3
Routing table: inet
Internet:
Destination      Type RtRef Next hop          Type Index NhRef Netif
10.0.0.3/32      user  0 10.1.56.0          ucst  281   9  so-0/0/0.0
```

Meaning The sample output shows the selected next hop between Routers R5 and R3 sent from the inet routing table and installed into the forwarding table. The first instance shows the route through Router R1, and the second instance shows the route through Router R6. In both instances, the preferred route displayed in Step 2 is installed in the forwarding table.

In general, the sample output includes the destination address and destination type, the next-hop address and next-hop type, the number of references to the next hop, an index number into an internal next-hop database, and the interface used to reach the next hop.

Related Documentation

- *Verifying the IS-IS Protocol*

Check OSPF on a Stub Router

Purpose To verify the OSPF configuration on a stub router.

Action To verify the OSPF configuration on a stub router in your network, enter the following commands:

```
user@host> show configuration
user@host> show ospf interface
```

The following sample output is for an OSPF configuration on R5, a stub router:

Sample Output

```
user@R5> show configuration
[...Output truncated...]
interfaces {
    so-0/0/2 {
```

```

        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 10.1.45.2/30;
            }
        }
    }
    lo0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 10.0.0.5/32;
            }
        }
    }
}
routing-options {
    router-id 10.0.0.5;
}
protocols {
    ospf {
        area 0.0.0.2 {
            stub;
            interface so-0/0/2.0;
            interface lo0.0 {
                passive;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

user@R5> show ospf interface

Interface	State	Area	DR ID	BDR ID	Nbrs
lo0.0	DROther	0.0.0.2	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0
so-0/0/2.0	PtToPt	0.0.0.2	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	1

Meaning The sample output shows a basic OSPF configuration at the `[edit protocols ospf]` and `[edit interfaces]` hierarchy levels on **R5**, a stub router.

R5 has two interfaces included at the `[edit protocols ospf]` hierarchy level, and those interfaces have the **family inet** statement included at the `[edit interfaces]` hierarchy level. Both interfaces, **so-0/0/2.0** and the loopback interface (**lo0**), are in the stub area (**0.0.0.2**).

R5 has the router ID configured manually to avoid possible problems when the OSPF router ID (RID) changes; for example, when multiple loopback addresses are configured. The RID uniquely identifies the router within the OSPF network. It is transmitted within the LSAs used to populate the link-state database and calculate the shortest-path tree. In a link-state network, it is important that two routers do not share the same RID value, otherwise IP routing problems may occur.

A stub area does not allow AS external advertisements to flood within that area. **R5** relies on a default route (**0.0.0.0/0**) to reach destinations outside the AS. The default route can be statically configured on **R5** or advertised by an ABR (**R4**). In this network, the default LSA is advertised by **R4**.

A stub area is useful if you want to reduce the size of the topological database and therefore the amount of memory required from the routers in the stub area. However,

some restrictions apply to a stub area. You cannot create a virtual link through a stub area, and a stub area cannot contain an ASBR.

Checklist for Verifying the BGP Protocol and Peers

Purpose Table 40 on page 1395 provides links and commands for verifying whether the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) is configured correctly on a Juniper Networks router in your network, the internal Border Gateway Protocol (IBGP) and exterior Border Gateway Protocol (EBGP) sessions are properly established, the external routes are advertised and received correctly, and the BGP path selection process is working properly.

Action

Table 40: Checklist for Verifying the BGP Protocol and Peers

Tasks	Command or Action
<i>Verify the BGP Protocol</i>	
1. Verify BGP on an Internal Router on page 1397	<code>show configuration</code>
2. Verify BGP on a Border Router on page 1399	<code>show configuration</code>
“Verify BGP Peers” on page 1396	
1. <i>Check BGP Sessions</i>	<code>show bgp summary</code>
2. Verify Advertised BGP Routes on page 1403	<code>show route advertising-protocol bgp <i>neighbor-address</i></code>
3. Verify That a Particular BGP Route Is Received on Your Router on page 1403	<code>show route receive-protocol bgp <i>neighbor-address</i></code>
“Examine BGP Routes and Route Selection” on page 1405	
1. Examine the Local Preference Selection on page 1407	<code>show route <i>destination-prefix</i> < detail ></code>
2. Examine the Multiple Exit Discriminator Route Selection on page 1408	<code>show route <i>destination-prefix</i> < detail ></code>
3. Examine the EBGP over IBGP Selection on page 1404	<code>show route <i>destination-prefix</i> < detail ></code>
4. Examine the IGP Cost Selection on page 1410	<code>show route <i>destination-prefix</i> < detail ></code>
“Examine Routes in the Forwarding Table” on page 1415	<code>show route forwarding-table</code>

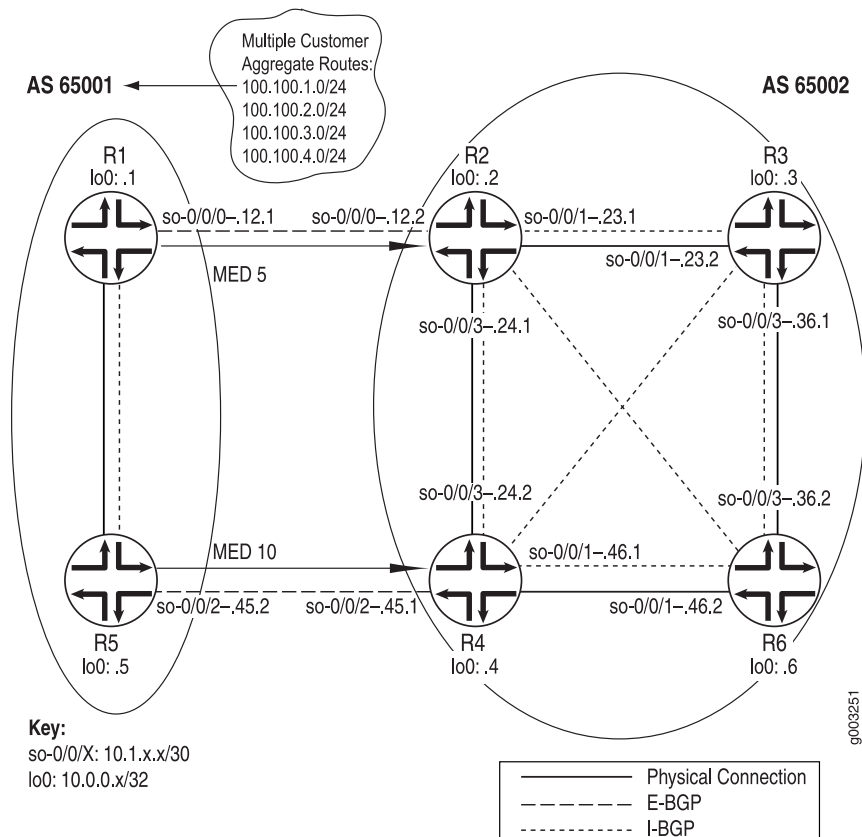
Verify BGP Peers

Purpose

Assuming that all the routers are correctly configured for BGP, you can verify if IBGP and EBGP sessions are properly established, external routes are advertised and received correctly, and the BGP path selection process is working properly.

Figure 129 on page 1396 illustrates an example BGP network topology used in this topic.

Figure 129: BGP Network Topology



The network consists of two directly connected ASes consisting of external and internal peers. The external peers are directly connected through a shared interface and are running EBGP. The internal peers are connected through their loopback (lo0) interfaces through IBGP. AS 65001 is running OSPF and AS 65002 is running IS-IS as its underlying IGP. IBGP routers do not have to be directly connected, the underlying IGP allows neighbors to reach one another.

The two routers in AS 65001 each contain one EBGP link to AS 65002 (R2 and R4) over which they announce aggregated prefixes: **100.100.1.0**, **100.100.2.0**, **100.100.3.0**, and **100.100.4.0**. Also, R1 and R5 are injecting multiple exit discriminator (MED) values of 5 and 10, respectively, for some routes.

The internal routers in both ASs are using a full mesh IBGP topology. A full mesh is required because the networks are not using confederations or route reflectors, so any routes learned through IBGP are not distributed to other internal neighbors. For example, when **R3** learns a route from **R2**, **R3** does not distribute that route to **R6** because the route is learned through IBGP, so **R6** must have a direct BGP connection to **R2** to learn the route.

In a full mesh topology, only the border router receiving external BGP information distributes that information to other routers within its AS. The receiving router does not redistribute that information to other IBGP routers in its own AS.

From the point of view of AS 65002, the following sessions should be up:

- The four routers in AS 65002 should have IBGP sessions established with each other.
- **R2** should have an EBGP session established with **R1**.
- **R4** should have an EBGP session established with **R5**.

To verify BGP peers, follow these steps:

1. [Verify BGP on an Internal Router on page 1397](#)
2. [Verify BGP on a Border Router on page 1399](#)
3. [Verify Advertised BGP Routes on page 1403](#)
4. [Verify That a Particular BGP Route Is Received on Your Router on page 1403](#)
5. [Examine the EBGP over IBGP Selection on page 1404](#)

Verify BGP on an Internal Router

Purpose To verify the BGP configuration of an internal router.

Action To verify the BGP configuration of an internal router, enter the following Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) command:

```
user@host> show configuration
```

The following sample output is for a BGP configuration on R3, as shown in *Verify the BGP Protocol*:

Sample Output

```
user@R3> show configuration
[...Output truncated...]
interfaces {
  so-0/0/1 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.1.23.2/30;
      }
      family iso;
    }
  }
  so-0/0/3 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
```

```

        address 10.1.36.1/30;
    }
    family iso;
}
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.0.0.3/32;
        }
        family iso {
            address 49.0002.1000.0000.0003.00;
        }
    }
}
}
routing-options {
    [...Output truncated...]
    router-id 10.0.0.3;
    autonomous-system 65002;
}
protocols {
    bgp {
        group internal {
            type internal;
            local-address 10.0.0.3;
            neighbor 10.0.0.2;
            neighbor 10.0.0.4;
            neighbor 10.0.0.6;
        }
    }
    isis {
        level 1 disable;
        interface all {
            level 2 metric 10;
        }
        interface lo0.0;
    }
}
}

```

```

user@R6> show configuration |
[Output truncated...]
interfaces {
    so-0/0/1 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 10.1.46.2/30;
            }
            family iso;
        }
    }
    so-0/0/3 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 10.1.36.2/30;
            }
            family iso;
        }
    }
    lo0 {
        unit 0 {

```

```

        family inet {
            address 10.0.0.6/32;
        }
        family iso {
            address 49.0003.1000.0000.0006.00;
        }
    }
}
routing-options {
    [Output truncated...]
    router-id 10.0.0.6;
    autonomous-system 65002;
}
protocols {
    bgp {
        group internal {
            type internal;
            local-address 10.0.0.6;
            neighbor 10.0.0.2;
            neighbor 10.0.0.3;
            neighbor 10.0.0.4;
        }
    }
    isis {
        level 1 disable;
        interface all {
            level 2 metric 10;
        }
        interface lo0.0;
    }
}

```

Meaning The sample output shows a basic BGP configuration on routers **R3** and **R6**. The local AS (65002) and one group (**internal**) are configured on both routers. **R3** has three internal peers—**10.0.0.2**, **10.0.0.4**, and **10.0.0.6**—included at the [**protocols bgp group group**] hierarchy level. **R6** also has three internal peers: **10.0.0.2**, **10.0.0.3**, and **10.0.0.4**. The underlying IGP protocol is Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS), and relevant interfaces are configured to run IS-IS.

Note that in this configuration the router ID is manually configured to avoid any duplicate router ID problems.

Verify BGP on a Border Router

Purpose To verify the BGP configuration of a border router.

Action To verify the BGP configuration of a border router, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show configuration
```

Sample Output

The following sample output is for a BGP configuration on two border routers from AS 65002 (R2 and R4 as shown in *Verify the BGP Protocol*):

```
user@R2> show configuration
[...Output truncated...]
interfaces {
  so-0/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.1.12.2/30;
      }
      family iso;
    }
  }
  so-0/0/1 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.1.23.1/30;
      }
      family iso;
    }
  }
  so-0/0/3 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.1.24.1/30;
      }
      family iso;
    }
  }
  lo0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.0.0.2/32;
      }
      family iso {
        address 49.0002.1000.0000.0002.00;
      }
    }
  }
}
routing-options {
[...Output truncated...]
  router-id 10.0.0.2;
  autonomous-system 65002;
}
protocols {
  bgp {
    group internal {
      type internal;
      export next-hop-self;
      neighbor 10.0.0.3;
      neighbor 10.0.0.4;
      neighbor 10.0.0.6;
    }
    group toR1 {
      type external;
    }
  }
}
```

```

import import-toR1;
peer-as 65001;
neighbor 10.1.12.1;
}
}
isis {
    level 1 disable;
    interface all {
        level 2 metric 10;
    }
    interface lo0.0;
}
}
policy-options {
    policy-statement next-hop-self {
        term change-next-hop {
            from neighbor 10.1.12.1;
            then {
                next-hop self;
            }
        }
    }
    policy-statement import-toR1 {
        term 1 {
            from {
                route-filter 100.100.1.0/24 exact;
            }
            then {
                local-preference 200;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

user@R4> show configuration
[...Output truncated...]
interfaces {
    so-0/0/1 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 10.1.46.1/30;
            }
            family iso;
        }
    }
    so-0/0/2 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 10.1.45.1/30;
            }
            family iso;
        }
    }
    so-0/0/3 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 10.1.24.2/30;
            }
            family iso;
        }
    }
    lo0 {

```

```

        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 10.0.0.4/32;
            }
            family iso {
                address 49.0001.1000.0000.0004.00;
            }
        }
    }
    routing-options {
        [...Output truncated...]
        router-id 10.0.0.4;
        autonomous-system 65002;
    }
    protocols {
        bgp {
            group internal {
                type internal;
                local-address 10.0.0.4;
                export next-hop-self;
                neighbor 10.0.0.2;
                neighbor 10.0.0.3;
                neighbor 10.0.0.6;
            }
            group toR5 {
                type external;
                peer-as 65001;
                neighbor 10.1.45.2;
            }
        }
        isis {
            level 1 disable;
            interface all {
                level 2 metric 10;
            }
            interface lo0.0;
        }
    }
    policy-options {
        policy-statement next-hop-self {
            term change-next-hop {
                from neighbor 10.1.45.2;
                then {
                    next-hop self;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

```

Meaning The sample output shows a basic BGP configuration on border routers **R2** and **R4**. Both routers have the AS (65002) included at the **[routing-options]** hierarchy level. Each router has two groups included at the **[protocols bgp group group]** hierarchy level. External peers are included in the external group, either *toR1* or *toR5*, depending on the router. Internal peers are included in the **internal** group. The underlying IGP protocol is IS-IS on both routers, and relevant interfaces are configured to run IS-IS.

Note that in the configuration on both routers, the router ID is manually configured to avoid duplicate router ID problems, and the **next-hop-self** statement is included to avoid any BGP next-hop reachability problems.

Verify Advertised BGP Routes

Purpose You can determine if a particular route that you have configured is being advertised to a neighbor.

Action To verify the routing information as it has been prepared for advertisement to the specified BGP neighbor, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show route advertising-protocol bgp neighbor-address
```

Sample Output

```
user@R2> show route advertising-protocol bgp 10.0.0.4\
inet.0: 20 destinations, 22 routes (20 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
  Prefix                Nexthop        MED      Lc1pref   AS path
* 100.100.1.0/24        Self           5         200       65001 I
* 100.100.2.0/24        Self           5         100       65001 I
* 100.100.3.0/24        Self           100       100       65001 I
* 100.100.4.0/24        Self           100       100       65001 I
```

Meaning The sample output shows the BGP routes advertised from **R2** to its neighbor, **10.0.0.4 (R4)**. Out of 22 total routes in the **inet.0** routing table, 20 are active destinations. No routes are **hidden** or in the **hold-down** state. Routes reside in the **hold-down** state prior to being declared active, and routes rejected by a routing policy can be placed into the **hidden** state. The information displayed reflects the routes that the routing table exported to the BGP routing protocol.

Verify That a Particular BGP Route Is Received on Your Router

Purpose Display the routing information as it is received through a particular BGP neighbor and advertised by the local router to the neighbor.

Action To verify that a particular BGP route is received on your router, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show route receive-protocol bgp neighbor-address
```

Sample Output

```
user@R6> show route receive-protocol bgp 10.0.0.2
inet.0: 18 destinations, 20 routes (18 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
  Prefix                Nexthop        MED      Lc1pref   AS path
*100.100.1.0/24    10.0.0.2      5 200  65001 I
*100.100.2.0/24    10.0.0.2      5 100  65001 I
  100.100.3.0/24    10.0.0.2      100      100      65001 I
  100.100.4.0/24    10.0.0.2      100      100      65001 I
```

```
iso.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

user@R6> show route receive-protocol bgp 10.0.0.4
inet.0: 18 destinations, 20 routes (18 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
  Prefix            Nexthop          MED      Lclpref   AS path
*100.100.3.0/24      10.0.0.4          100      100       65001 I
*100.100.4.0/24      10.0.0.4          100      100       65001 I
iso.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

Meaning The sample output shows four BGP routes from **R2** and two from **R4**. Of the four routes from **R2**, only two are active in the routing table, as indicated by the asterisk (*), while both routes received from **R4** are active in the routing table. All BGP routes came through AS 65001.

Examine the EBGP over IBGP Selection

Purpose To examine a route to determine if EBGP is selected over IBGP as the selection criteria for the single, active path.

Action To examine a route to determine if EBGP is selected over IBGP as the selection criteria for the single, active path, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show route destination-prefix < detail >
```

Sample Output

```
user@R4> show route 100.100.3.0 detail
inet.0: 20 destinations, 24 routes (20 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
100.100.3.0/24 (2 entries, 1 announced)
  *BGP      Preference: 170/-101
    Source: 10.1.45.2
    Next hop: 10.1.45.2 via so-0/0/2.0, selected
    State: <Active Ext>
    Local AS: 65002 Peer AS: 65001
    Age: 5d 0:31:25
    Task: BGP_65001.10.1.45.2+179
    Announcement bits (3): 0-KRT 3-BGP.0.0.0.0+179 4-Resolve inet.0

    AS path: 65001 I
    Localpref: 100
    Router ID: 10.0.0.5
  BGP      Preference: 170/-101
    Source: 10.0.0.2
    Next hop: 10.1.24.1 via so-0/0/3.0, selected
    Protocol next hop: 10.0.0.2 Indirect next hop: 8644000 277
    State: <NotBest Int Ext>
    Inactive reason: Interior > Exterior > Exterior via Interior
    Local AS: 65002 Peer AS: 65002
    Age: 2:48:18 Metric2: 10
    Task: BGP_65002.10.0.0.2+179
    AS path: 65001 I
    Localpref: 100
    Router ID: 10.0.0.2
```

Meaning The sample output shows that **R4** received two instances of the **100.100.3.0** route: one from **10.1.45.2 (R5)** and one from **10.0.0.2 (R2)**. **R4** selected the path from **R5** as its active path, as indicated by the asterisk (*). The selection is based on a preference for routes learned from an EBGp peer over routes learned from an IBGP. **R5** is an EBGp peer.

You can determine if a path is received from an EBGp or IBGP peer by examining the **Local As** and **Peer As** fields. For example, the route from **R5** shows the local AS is 65002 and the peer AS is 65001, indicating that the route is received from an EBGp peer. The route from **R2** shows that both the local and peer AS is 65002, indicating that it is received from an IBGP peer.

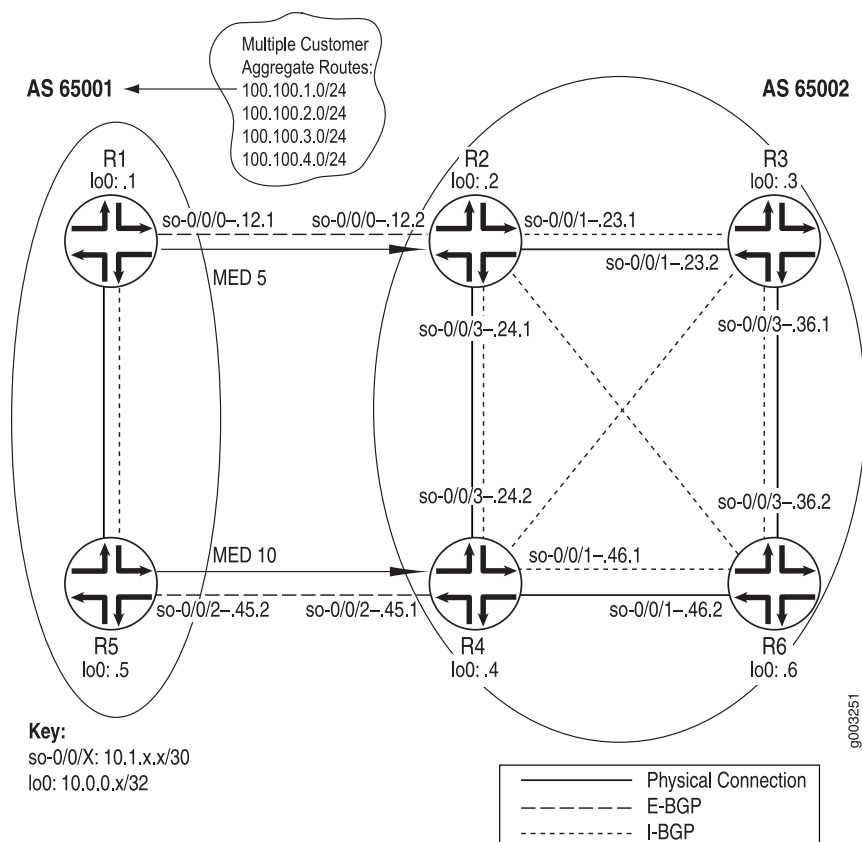
The reason that the inactive path is not selected is displayed in the **Inactive reason** field, in this case, **Interior > Exterior > Exterior via Interior**. The wording of this reason shows the order of preferences applied when the same route is received from two routers. The route received from a strictly internal source (IGP) is preferred first, the route received from an external source (EBGP) is preferred next, and any route which comes from an external source and is received internally (IBGP) is preferred last.

Examine BGP Routes and Route Selection

Purpose

You can examine the BGP path selection process to determine the single, active path when BGP receives multiple routes to the same destination prefix.

Figure 130: BGP Network Topology



The network in Figure 130 on page 1406 shows that R1 and R5 announce the same aggregate routes to R2 and R4, which results in R2 and R4 receiving two routes to the same destination prefix. The route selection process on R2 and R4 determines which of the two BGP routes received is active and advertised to the other internal routers (R3 and R6).

Before the router installs a BGP route, it must make sure that the BGP **next-hop** attribute is reachable. If the BGP next hop cannot be resolved, the route is not installed. When a BGP route is installed in the routing table, it must go through a path selection process if multiple routes exist to the same destination prefix. The BGP path selection process proceeds in the following order:

1. Route preference in the routing table is compared. For example, if an OSPF and a BGP route exist for a particular destination, the OSPF route is selected as the active route because the OSPF route has a default preference of 110, while the BGP route has a default preference of 170.
2. Routes are compared for local preference. The route with the highest local preference is preferred. For example, see [“Examine the Local Preference Selection” on page 1407](#).
3. The AS path attribute is evaluated. The shorter AS path is preferred.
4. The origin code is evaluated. The lowest origin code is preferred (I (IGP) < E (EGP) < ? (Incomplete)).

5. The MED value is evaluated. By default, if any of the routes are advertised from the same neighboring AS, the lowest MED value is preferred. The absence of a MED value is interpreted as a MED of 0. For an example, see [“Examine the Multiple Exit Discriminator Route Selection” on page 1408](#).
6. The route is evaluated as to whether it is learned through EBGp or IBGP. EBGp learned routes are preferred to IBGP learned routes. For an example, see [“Examine the EBGp over IBGP Selection” on page 1404](#).
7. If the route is learned from IBGP, the route with the lowest IGP cost is preferred. For an example, see [“Examine the IGP Cost Selection” on page 1410](#). The physical next hop to the IBGP peer is installed according to the following three rules:
 - a. After BGP examines the `inet.0` and `inet.3` routing tables, the physical next hop of the route with the lowest preference is used.
 - b. If the preference values in the `inet.0` and the `inet.3` routing tables are a tie, the physical next hop of the route in the `inet.3` routing table is used.
 - c. When a preference tie exists in the same routing table, the physical next hop of the route with more paths is installed.
8. The route reflection cluster list attribute is evaluated. The shortest length cluster list is preferred. Routes without a cluster list are considered to have a cluster list length of 0.
9. The router ID is evaluated. The route from the peer with the lowest router ID is preferred (usually the loopback address).
10. The peer address value is examined. The peer with the lowest peer IP address is preferred.

To determine the single, active path when BGP receives multiple routes to the same destination prefix, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show route destination-prefix < detail >
```

The following steps illustrate the inactive reason displayed when BGP receives multiple routes to the same destination prefix and one route is selected as the single, active path:

1. [Examine the Local Preference Selection on page 1407](#)
2. [Examine the Multiple Exit Discriminator Route Selection on page 1408](#)
3. [Examine the EBGp over IBGP Selection on page 1409](#)
4. [Examine the IGP Cost Selection on page 1410](#)

Examine the Local Preference Selection

Purpose To examine a route to determine if local preference is the selection criteria for the single, active path.

Action To examine a route to determine if local preference is the selection criteria for the single, active path, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show route destination-prefix < detail >
```

Sample Output

```
user@R4> show route 100.100.1.0 detail
inet.0: 20 destinations, 24 routes (20 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
100.100.1.0/24 (2 entries, 1 announced)
  *BGP      Preference: 170/-201
    Source: 10.0.0.2
    Next hop: 10.1.24.1 via so-0/0/3.0, selected
    Protocol next hop: 10.0.0.2 Indirect next hop: 8644000 277
    State: <Active Int Ext>
    Local AS: 65002 Peer AS: 65002
    Age: 2:22:34 Metric: 5 Metric2: 10
    Task: BGP_65002.10.0.0.2+179
    Announcement bits (3): 0-KRT 3-BGP.0.0.0.0+179 4-Resolve inet.0

    AS path: 65001|
    Localpref: 200
    Router ID: 10.0.0.2
  BGP      Preference: 170/-101
    Source: 10.1.45.2
    Next hop: 10.1.45.2 via so-0/0/2.0, selected
    State: <Ext>
    Inactive reason: Local Preference
    Local AS: 65002 Peer AS: 65001
    Age: 2w0d 1:28:31 Metric: 10
    Task: BGP_65001.10.1.45.2+179
    AS path: 65001|
    Localpref: 100
    Router ID: 10.0.0.5
```

Meaning The sample output shows that R4 received two instances of the 100.100.1.0 route: one from 10.0.0.2 (R2) and one from 10.1.45.2 (R5). R4 selected the path from R2 as its active path, as indicated by the asterisk (*). The selection is based on the local preference value contained in the **Localpref** field. The path with the *highest* local preference is preferred. In the example, the path with the higher local preference value is the path from R2, 200.

The reason that the route from R5 is not selected is in the **Inactive reason** field, in this case, **Local Preference**.

Note that the two paths are from the same neighboring network: AS 65001.

Examine the Multiple Exit Discriminator Route Selection

Purpose To examine a route to determine if the MED is the selection criteria for the single, active path.

Action To examine a route to determine if the MED is the selection criteria for the single, active path, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show route destination-prefix < detail >
```

Sample Output

```

user@R4> show route 100.100.2.0 detail
inet.0: 20 destinations, 24 routes (20 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
100.100.2.0/24 (2 entries, 1 announced)
    *BGP           Preference: 170/-101
        Source: 10.0.0.2
        Next hop: 10.1.24.1 via so-0/0/3.0, selected
        Protocol next hop: 10.0.0.2 Indirect next hop: 8644000 277
        State: <Active Int Ext>
        Local AS: 65002 Peer AS: 65002
        Age: 2:32:01      Metric: 5      Metric2: 10
        Task: BGP_65002.10.0.0.2+179
        Announcement bits (3): 0-KRT 3-BGP.0.0.0.0+179 4-Resolve inet.0

        AS path: 65001|
        Localpref: 100
        Router ID: 10.0.0.2
    BGP           Preference: 170/-101
        Source: 10.1.45.2
        Next hop: 10.1.45.2 via so-0/0/2.0, selected
        State: <NotBest Ext>
        Inactive reason: Not Best in its group
        Local AS: 65002 Peer AS: 65001
        Age: 2w0d 1:37:58      Metric: 10
        Task: BGP_65001.10.1.45.2+179
        AS path: 65001|
        Localpref: 100
        Router ID: 10.0.0.5

```

Meaning The sample output shows that R4 received two instances of the 100.100.2.0 route: one from 10.0.0.2 (R2), and one from 10.1.45.2 (R5). R4 selected the path from R2 as its active route, as indicated by the asterisk (*). The selection is based on the MED value contained in the **Metric** field. The path with the lowest MED value is preferred. In the example, the path with the lowest MED value (5) is the path from R2. Note that the two paths are from the same neighboring network: AS 65001.

The reason that the inactive path is not selected is displayed in the **Inactive reason** field, in this case, **Not Best in its group**. The wording is used because the Junos OS uses the process of deterministic MED selection, by default.

Examine the EBGP over IBGP Selection

Purpose To examine a route to determine if EBGP is selected over IBGP as the selection criteria for the single, active path.

Action To examine a route to determine if EBGP is selected over IBGP as the selection criteria for the single, active path, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show route destination-prefix < detail >
```

Sample Output

```

user@R4> show route 100.100.3.0 detail
inet.0: 20 destinations, 24 routes (20 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
100.100.3.0/24 (2 entries, 1 announced)
    *BGP      Preference: 170/-101
        Source: 10.1.45.2
        Next hop: 10.1.45.2 via so-0/0/2.0, selected
        State: <Active Ext>
        Local AS: 65002 Peer AS: 65001
        Age: 5d 0:31:25
        Task: BGP_65001.10.1.45.2+179
        Announcement bits (3): 0-KRT 3-BGP.0.0.0.0+179 4-Resolve inet.0

        AS path: 65001 I
        Localpref: 100
        Router ID: 10.0.0.5
    BGP      Preference: 170/-101
        Source: 10.0.0.2
        Next hop: 10.1.24.1 via so-0/0/3.0, selected
        Protocol next hop: 10.0.0.2 Indirect next hop: 8644000 277
        State: <NotBest Int Ext>
        Inactive reason: Interior > Exterior > Exterior via Interior
        Local AS: 65002 Peer AS: 65002
        Age: 2:48:18 Metric2: 10
        Task: BGP_65002.10.0.0.2+179
        AS path: 65001 I
        Localpref: 100
        Router ID: 10.0.0.2

```

Meaning The sample output shows that **R4** received two instances of the **100.100.3.0** route: one from **10.1.45.2 (R5)** and one from **10.0.0.2 (R2)**. **R4** selected the path from **R5** as its active path, as indicated by the asterisk (*). The selection is based on a preference for routes learned from an EBGp peer over routes learned from an IBGP. **R5** is an EBGp peer.

You can determine if a path is received from an EBGp or IBGP peer by examining the **Local As** and **Peer As** fields. For example, the route from **R5** shows the local AS is 65002 and the peer AS is 65001, indicating that the route is received from an EBGp peer. The route from **R2** shows that both the local and peer AS is 65002, indicating that it is received from an IBGP peer.

The reason that the inactive path is not selected is displayed in the **Inactive reason** field, in this case, **Interior > Exterior > Exterior via Interior**. The wording of this reason shows the order of preferences applied when the same route is received from two routers. The route received from a strictly internal source (IGP) is preferred first, the route received from an external source (EBGP) is preferred next, and any route which comes from an external source and is received internally (IBGP) is preferred last.

Examine the IGP Cost Selection

Purpose To examine a route to determine if EBGp is selected over IBGP as the selection criteria for the single, active path.

Action To examine a route to determine if EBGP is selected over IBGP as the selection criteria for the single, active path, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show route destination-prefix < detail >
```

Sample Output

```
user@R6> show route 100.100.4.0 detail
inet.0: 18 destinations, 20 routes (18 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
100.100.4.0/24 (2 entries, 1 announced)
  *BGP      Preference: 170/-101
    Source: 10.0.0.4
    Next hop: 10.1.46.1 via so-0/0/1.0, selected
    Protocol next hop: 10.0.0.4 Indirect next hop: 864c000 276
    State: <Active Int Ext>
    Local AS: 65002 Peer AS: 65002
    Age: 2:16:11      Metric2: 10
    Task: BGP_65002.10.0.0.4+4120
    Announcement bits (2): 0-KRT 4-Resolve inet.0
    AS path: 65001|
    Localpref: 100
    Router ID: 10.0.0.4
  BGP      Preference: 170/-101
    Source: 10.0.0.2
    Next hop: 10.1.46.1 via so-0/0/1.0, selected
    Next hop: 10.1.36.1 via so-0/0/3.0
    Protocol next hop: 10.0.0.2 Indirect next hop: 864c0b0 278
    State: <NotBest Int Ext>
    Inactive reason: IGP metric
    Local AS: 65002 Peer AS: 65002
    Age: 2:16:03      Metric2: 20
    Task: BGP_65002.10.0.0.2+179
    AS path: 65001|
    Localpref: 100
    Router ID: 10.0.0.2
```

Meaning The sample output shows that R6 received two instances of the 100.100.4.0 route: one from 10.0.0.4 (R4) and one from 10.0.0.2 (R2). R6 selected the path from R4 as its active route, as indicated by the asterisk (*). The selection is based on the IGP metric, displayed in the **Metric2** field. The route with the lowest IGP metric is preferred. In the example, the path with the lowest IGP metric value is the path from R4, with an IGP metric value of 10, while the path from R2 has an IGP metric of 20. Note that the two paths are from the same neighboring network: AS 65001.

The reason that the inactive path was not selected is displayed in the **Inactive reason** field, in this case, **IGP metric**.

Examine the Local Preference Selection

Purpose To examine a route to determine if local preference is the selection criteria for the single, active path.

Action To examine a route to determine if local preference is the selection criteria for the single, active path, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show route destination-prefix < detail >
```

Sample Output

```
user@R4> show route 100.100.1.0 detail
inet.0: 20 destinations, 24 routes (20 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
100.100.1.0/24 (2 entries, 1 announced)
  *BGP      Preference: 170/-201
    Source: 10.0.0.2
    Next hop: 10.1.24.1 via so-0/0/3.0, selected
    Protocol next hop: 10.0.0.2 Indirect next hop: 8644000 277
    State: <Active Int Ext>
    Local AS: 65002 Peer AS: 65002
    Age: 2:22:34 Metric: 5 Metric2: 10
    Task: BGP_65002.10.0.0.2+179
    Announcement bits (3): 0-KRT 3-BGP.0.0.0.0+179 4-Resolve inet.0

    AS path: 65001|
    Localpref: 200
    Router ID: 10.0.0.2
  BGP      Preference: 170/-101
    Source: 10.1.45.2
    Next hop: 10.1.45.2 via so-0/0/2.0, selected
    State: <Ext>
    Inactive reason: Local Preference
    Local AS: 65002 Peer AS: 65001
    Age: 2w0d 1:28:31 Metric: 10
    Task: BGP_65001.10.1.45.2+179
    AS path: 65001|
    Localpref: 100
    Router ID: 10.0.0.5
```

Meaning The sample output shows that R4 received two instances of the 100.100.1.0 route: one from 10.0.0.2 (R2) and one from 10.1.45.2 (R5). R4 selected the path from R2 as its active path, as indicated by the asterisk (*). The selection is based on the local preference value contained in the **Localpref** field. The path with the *highest* local preference is preferred. In the example, the path with the higher local preference value is the path from R2, 200.

The reason that the route from R5 is not selected is in the **Inactive reason** field, in this case, **Local Preference**.

Note that the two paths are from the same neighboring network: AS 65001.

Examine the Multiple Exit Discriminator Route Selection

Purpose To examine a route to determine if the MED is the selection criteria for the single, active path.

Action To examine a route to determine if the MED is the selection criteria for the single, active path, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show route destination-prefix < detail >
```

Sample Output

```
user@R4> show route 100.100.2.0 detail
inet.0: 20 destinations, 24 routes (20 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
100.100.2.0/24 (2 entries, 1 announced)
  *BGP      Preference: 170/-101
    Source: 10.0.0.2
    Next hop: 10.1.24.1 via so-0/0/3.0, selected
    Protocol next hop: 10.0.0.2 Indirect next hop: 8644000 277
    State: <Active Int Ext>
    Local AS: 65002 Peer AS: 65002
    Age: 2:32:01      Metric: 5      Metric2: 10
    Task: BGP_65002.10.0.0.2+179
    Announcement bits (3): 0-KRT 3-BGP.0.0.0.0+179 4-Resolve inet.0

    AS path: 65001|
    Localpref: 100
    Router ID: 10.0.0.2
  BGP      Preference: 170/-101
    Source: 10.1.45.2
    Next hop: 10.1.45.2 via so-0/0/2.0, selected
    State: <NotBest Ext>
    Inactive reason: Not Best in its group
    Local AS: 65002 Peer AS: 65001
    Age: 2w0d 1:37:58      Metric: 10
    Task: BGP_65001.10.1.45.2+179
    AS path: 65001|
    Localpref: 100
    Router ID: 10.0.0.5
```

Meaning The sample output shows that **R4** received two instances of the **100.100.2.0** route: one from **10.0.0.2 (R2)**, and one from **10.1.45.2 (R5)**. **R4** selected the path from **R2** as its active route, as indicated by the asterisk (*). The selection is based on the MED value contained in the **Metric:** field. The path with the lowest MED value is preferred. In the example, the path with the lowest MED value (5) is the path from **R2**. Note that the two paths are from the same neighboring network: AS 65001.

The reason that the inactive path is not selected is displayed in the **Inactive reason:** field, in this case, **Not Best in its group**. The wording is used because the Junos OS uses the process of deterministic MED selection, by default.

Examine the EBGp over IBGP Selection

Purpose To examine a route to determine if EBGp is selected over IBGP as the selection criteria for the single, active path.

Action To examine a route to determine if EBGp is selected over IBGP as the selection criteria for the single, active path, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show route destination-prefix < detail >
```

Sample Output

```

user@R4> show route 100.100.3.0 detail
inet.0: 20 destinations, 24 routes (20 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
100.100.3.0/24 (2 entries, 1 announced)
    *BGP      Preference: 170/-101
        Source: 10.1.45.2
        Next hop: 10.1.45.2 via so-0/0/2.0, selected
        State: <Active Ext>
        Local AS: 65002 Peer AS: 65001
        Age: 5d 0:31:25
        Task: BGP_65001.10.1.45.2+179
        Announcement bits (3): 0-KRT 3-BGP.0.0.0.0+179 4-Resolve inet.0

        AS path: 65001 I
        Localpref: 100
        Router ID: 10.0.0.5
    BGP      Preference: 170/-101
        Source: 10.0.0.2
        Next hop: 10.1.24.1 via so-0/0/3.0, selected
        Protocol next hop: 10.0.0.2 Indirect next hop: 8644000 277
        State: <NotBest Int Ext>
        Inactive reason: Interior > Exterior > Exterior via Interior
        Local AS: 65002 Peer AS: 65002
        Age: 2:48:18 Metric2: 10
        Task: BGP_65002.10.0.0.2+179
        AS path: 65001 I
        Localpref: 100
        Router ID: 10.0.0.2

```

Meaning The sample output shows that **R4** received two instances of the **100.100.3.0** route: one from **10.1.45.2 (R5)** and one from **10.0.0.2 (R2)**. **R4** selected the path from **R5** as its active path, as indicated by the asterisk (*). The selection is based on a preference for routes learned from an EBGp peer over routes learned from an IBGP. **R5** is an EBGp peer.

You can determine if a path is received from an EBGp or IBGP peer by examining the **Local As** and **Peer As** fields. For example, the route from **R5** shows the local AS is 65002 and the peer AS is 65001, indicating that the route is received from an EBGp peer. The route from **R2** shows that both the local and peer AS is 65002, indicating that it is received from an IBGP peer.

The reason that the inactive path is not selected is displayed in the **Inactive reason** field, in this case, **Interior > Exterior > Exterior via Interior**. The wording of this reason shows the order of preferences applied when the same route is received from two routers. The route received from a strictly internal source (IGP) is preferred first, the route received from an external source (EBGP) is preferred next, and any route which comes from an external source and is received internally (IBGP) is preferred last.

Examine the IGP Cost Selection

Purpose To examine a route to determine if EBGp is selected over IBGP as the selection criteria for the single, active path.

Action To examine a route to determine if EBGP is selected over IBGP as the selection criteria for the single, active path, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show route destination-prefix < detail >
```

Sample Output

```
user@R6> show route 100.100.4.0 detail
inet.0: 18 destinations, 20 routes (18 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
100.100.4.0/24 (2 entries, 1 announced)
  *BGP      Preference: 170/-101
    Source: 10.0.0.4
    Next hop: 10.1.46.1 via so-0/0/1.0, selected
    Protocol next hop: 10.0.0.4 Indirect next hop: 864c000 276
    State: <Active Int Ext>
    Local AS: 65002 Peer AS: 65002
    Age: 2:16:11      Metric2: 10
    Task: BGP_65002.10.0.0.4+4120
    Announcement bits (2): 0-KRT 4-Resolve inet.0
    AS path: 65001|
    Localpref: 100
    Router ID: 10.0.0.4
  BGP      Preference: 170/-101
    Source: 10.0.0.2
    Next hop: 10.1.46.1 via so-0/0/1.0, selected
    Next hop: 10.1.36.1 via so-0/0/3.0
    Protocol next hop: 10.0.0.2 Indirect next hop: 864c0b0 278
    State: <NotBest Int Ext>
    Inactive reason: IGP metric
    Local AS: 65002 Peer AS: 65002
    Age: 2:16:03      Metric2: 20
    Task: BGP_65002.10.0.0.2+179
    AS path: 65001|
    Localpref: 100
    Router ID: 10.0.0.2
```

Meaning The sample output shows that R6 received two instances of the 100.100.4.0 route: one from 10.0.0.4 (R4) and one from 10.0.0.2 (R2). R6 selected the path from R4 as its active route, as indicated by the asterisk (*). The selection is based on the IGP metric, displayed in the **Metric2** field. The route with the lowest IGP metric is preferred. In the example, the path with the lowest IGP metric value is the path from R4, with an IGP metric value of 10, while the path from R2 has an IGP metric of 20. Note that the two paths are from the same neighboring network: AS 65001.

The reason that the inactive path was not selected is displayed in the **Inactive reason** field, in this case, **IGP metric**.

Examine Routes in the Forwarding Table

Purpose When you run into problems, such as connectivity problems, you may need to examine routes in the forwarding table to verify that the routing protocol process has relayed the correct information into the forwarding table.

Action To display the set of routes installed in the forwarding table, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show route forwarding-table
```

Sample Output

```
user@R2> show route forwarding-table
Routing table: inet
Internet:
Destination          Type RtRef Next hop          Type Index NhRef Netif
default              perm    0
10.0.0.2/32          intf    0 10.0.0.2             locl  256    1
10.0.0.3/32          user    1 10.1.23.0             ucst  282    4 so-0/0/1.0
10.0.0.4/32          user    1 10.1.24.0             ucst  290    7 so-0/0/3.0
10.0.0.6/32          user    1 10.1.24.0             ucst  290    7 so-0/0/3.0
10.1.12.0/30         intf    1 ff.3.0.21            ucst  278    6 so-0/0/0.0
10.1.12.0/32         dest    0 10.1.12.0            recv  280    1 so-0/0/0.0
10.1.12.2/32         intf    0 10.1.12.2            locl  277    1
10.1.12.3/32         dest    0 10.1.12.3            bcst  279    1 so-0/0/0.0
10.1.23.0/30         intf    0 ff.3.0.21            ucst  282    4 so-0/0/1.0
10.1.23.0/32         dest    0 10.1.23.0            recv  284    1 so-0/0/1.0
10.1.23.1/32         intf    0 10.1.23.1            locl  281    1
10.1.23.3/32         dest    0 10.1.23.3            bcst  283    1 so-0/0/1.0
10.1.24.0/30         intf    0 ff.3.0.21            ucst  290    7 so-0/0/3.0
10.1.24.0/32         dest    0 10.1.24.0            recv  292    1 so-0/0/3.0
10.1.24.1/32         intf    0 10.1.24.1            locl  289    1
10.1.24.3/32         dest    0 10.1.24.3            bcst  291    1 so-0/0/3.0
10.1.36.0/30         user    0 10.1.23.0             ucst  282    4 so-0/0/1.0
10.1.46.0/30         user    0 10.1.24.0             ucst  290    7 so-0/0/3.0
100.100.1.0/24       user    0 10.1.12.0             ucst  278    6 so-0/0/0.0
100.100.2.0/24       user    0 10.1.12.0             ucst  278    6 so-0/0/0.0
100.100.3.0/24       user    0 10.1.12.0             ucst  278    6 so-0/0/0.0
100.100.4.0/24       user    0 10.1.12.0             ucst  278    6 so-0/0/0.0
[...Output truncated...]
```

Meaning The sample output shows the network-layer prefixes and their next hops installed in the forwarding table. The output includes the same next-hop information as in the **show route detail** command (the next-hop address and interface name). Additional information includes the destination type, the next-hop type, the number of references to this next hop, and an index into an internal next-hop database. (The internal database contains additional information used by the Packet Forwarding Engine to ensure proper encapsulation of packets sent out an interface. This database is not accessible to the user.

For detailed information about the meanings of the various flags and types fields, see the *Routing Policies, Firewall Filters, and Traffic Policers*.

Ping the Egress Router

Purpose Ping the egress router to confirm that communication over the network is operational.

Action To ping the egress router, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> ping ip-address-interface
```

Sample Output

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@R1# run ping 10.1.56.1
PING 10.1.56.1 (10.1.56.1): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 10.1.56.1: icmp_seq=0 ttl=255 time=0.837 ms
64 bytes from 10.1.56.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=0.792 ms
64 bytes from 10.1.56.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=0.856 ms
^C
--- 10.1.56.1 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 0.792/0.828/0.856/0.027 ms
```

Meaning The sample output confirms that communication between router **R1** and the IP address of the relevant interface on router **R5 (10.1.56.1)** is operational.

View the RSVP Log File on Transit Routers

Purpose Transit router messages that appear in the RSVP log file can help you analyze the problem with an RSVP session. You may need to issue the **clear rsvp session** and **clear log filename** commands to ensure that your records are current. However, if your network is large with many RSVP sessions, this may not be advisable because it may take a while for all sessions to reestablish. However, the **clear rsvp session** command has various options you can include to minimize the effect on your network. For more information about the **clear rsvp session** command, see the *Junos Routing Protocols and Policies Command Reference*.

Action To view the RSVP log file, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode commands:

```
user@host> clear rsvp session (Optional)
user@host> clear log filename (Optional)
user@host> show log filename
```

Sample Output 1

```
user@R3> clear rsvp session

user@R3> clear log rsvp-log

user@R3> show log rsvp-log
Jul 21 16:51:23 R3 clear-log[30656]: logfile cleared
Jul 21 16:51:24 RSVP rcv Path 10.0.0.1->10.0.0.5 Len=208 so=0/0/2.0
Jul 21 16:51:24 Session7 Len 16 10.0.0.5(port/tunnel ID 11956) Proto 0
Jul 21 16:51:24 Hop Len 12 10.1.13.1/0x086cd198
Jul 21 16:51:24 Time Len 8 30000 ms
Jul 21 16:51:24 SrcRoute Len 20 10.1.13.2 S 10.1.36.2 S
Jul 21 16:51:24 LabelRequest Len 8 EtherType 0x800
Jul 21 16:51:24 Properties Len 12 Primary path
Jul 21 16:51:24 SessionAttribute Len 16 Prio (7,0) flag 0x0 "R1-to-R5"
Jul 21 16:51:24 Sender7 Len 12 10.0.0.1(port/lsp ID 32)
Jul 21 16:51:24 Tspec Len 36 rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
Jul 21 16:51:24 ADspec Len 48 MTU 1500
Jul 21 16:51:24 RecRoute Len 12 10.1.13.1
Jul 21 16:51:24 RSVP send Path 10.0.0.1->10.0.0.5 Len=208 so=0/0/3.0
```

```

Jul 21 16:51:24 Session7 Len 16 10.0.0.5(port/tunnel ID 11956) Proto 0
Jul 21 16:51:24 Hop      Len 12 10.1.36.1/0x08680264
Jul 21 16:51:24 Time     Len  8 30000 ms
Jul 21 16:51:24 SrcRoute Len 12 10.1.36.2 S
Jul 21 16:51:24 LabelRequest Len  8 EtherType 0x800
Jul 21 16:51:24 Properties Len 12 Primary path
Jul 21 16:51:24 SessionAttribute Len 16 Prio (7,0) flag 0x0 "R1-to-R5"
Jul 21 16:51:24 Sender7 Len 12 10.0.0.1(port/lsp ID 32)
Jul 21 16:51:24 Tspec     Len 36 rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
Jul 21 16:51:24 ADspec    Len 48 MTU 1500
Jul 21 16:51:24 RecRoute Len 20 10.1.36.1 10.1.13.1

```

Sample Output 2

```
user@R6> clear rsvp session
```

```
user@R6> clear log rsvp-log
```

```
user@R6> show log rsvp-log
```

```

Jul 21 17:01:21 R6 clear-log[41496]: logfile cleared
Jul 21 17:01:23 RSVP rcv Path 10.0.0.1->10.0.0.5 Len=208 so-0/0/3.0
Jul 21 17:01:23 Session7 Len 16 10.0.0.5(port/tunnel ID 11956) Proto 0
Jul 21 17:01:23 Hop      Len 12 10.1.36.1/0x08680264
Jul 21 17:01:23 Time     Len  8 30000 ms
Jul 21 17:01:23 SrcRoute Len 12 10.1.36.2 S
Jul 21 17:01:23 LabelRequest Len  8 EtherType 0x800
Jul 21 17:01:23 Properties Len 12 Primary path
Jul 21 17:01:23 SessionAttribute Len 16 Prio (7,0) flag 0x0 "R1-to-R5"
Jul 21 17:01:23 Sender7 Len 12 10.0.0.1(port/lsp ID 32)
Jul 21 17:01:23 Tspec     Len 36 rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
Jul 21 17:01:23 ADspec    Len 48 MTU 1500
Jul 21 17:01:23 RecRoute Len 20 10.1.36.1 10.1.13.1
Jul 21 17:01:23 RSVP send Path 10.0.0.1->10.0.0.5 Len=204 so-0/0/0.0
Jul 21 17:01:23 Session7 Len 16 10.0.0.5(port/tunnel ID 11956) Proto 0
Jul 21 17:01:23 Hop      Len 12 10.1.56.2/0x086f9000
Jul 21 17:01:23 Time     Len  8 30000 ms
Jul 21 17:01:23 LabelRequest Len  8 EtherType 0x800
Jul 21 17:01:23 Properties Len 12 Primary path
Jul 21 17:01:23 SessionAttribute Len 16 Prio (7,0) flag 0x0 "R1-to-R5"
Jul 21 17:01:23 Sender7 Len 12 10.0.0.1(port/lsp ID 32)
Jul 21 17:01:23 Tspec     Len 36 rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
Jul 21 17:01:23 ADspec    Len 48 MTU 1500
Jul 21 17:01:23 RecRoute Len 28 10.1.56.2 10.1.36.1 10.1.13.1

```

Meaning Sample Output 1 from transit router **R3** shows that **R3** (**so-0/0/2.0**) correctly received a Path request message (**rcv Path**) from **R1**, and correctly sent the Path message (**send Path**) through interface **so-0/0/3.0** to **R6**. The route record object (**RecRoute**) indicates the list of addresses this Path message transited, in this case, **10.1.36.1** and **10.1.13.1**.

Sample Output 2 from transit router **R6** shows that **R6** (**so-0/0/3.0**) correctly received a Path request message (**rcv Path**) from **R3**, and correctly sent the Path message (**send Path**) through interface **so-0/0/0** to **R5**. The route record object (**RecRoute**) indicates the list of addresses this Path message transited, in this case, **10.1.56.2**, **10.1.36.1**, and **10.1.13.1**.

With the information above, the focus shifts to egress router **R5** as the source of the problem, with indications that **R5** ignored the RSVP message.

Check the RSVP Log File on the Egress Router

Purpose After placing an RSVP tracing configuration on router **R5** similar to that on routers **R3** and **R6**, display the RSVP log file for useful information about the problem on router **R5**.

Action To check the RSVP log file, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show log rsvp-log
```

Sample Output

```
user@R5> show log rsvp-log
Jul 21 10:53:16 R5 clear-log[40071]: logfile cleared
Jul 21 11:02:37 trace_on: Tracing to "/var/log/rsvp-log" started
Jul 21 11:03:07 RSVP error, send to DISABLED interface ? Hello New
10.1.56.1->10.1.56.2 Len=8 so-0/0/0.0
```

Meaning The sample output shows that **R5** did not receive the Path message because of a disabled interface, **so-0/0/0.0**.

Determine and Correct the Problem on the Egress Router

Problem **Description:** Check the configuration of interface **so-0/0/0.0** on egress router **R5** to determine the reason it was disabled.

Solution To determine the problem on **R5**, enter the following Junos OS CLI commands:

```
user@R5> show configuration protocols rsvp
user@R5> edit
[edit protocols rsvp]
user@R5# rename interface so-0/0/3 to interface so-0/0/0
user@R5# show
user@R5# commit
user@R5# run show rsvp session ingress detail
```

Sample Output 1

```

user@R5> show configuration protocols rsvp
traceoptions {
  file rsvp-log;
  flag error detail;
  flag path detail;
  flag pathtear detail;
}
interface so-0/0/3.0;      <<< so-0/0/3 incorrectly included
interface so-0/0/1.0;
interface so-0/0/2.0;
interface fxp0.0 {
  disable;
}

```

Sample Output 2

```

[edit protocols rsvp]
user@R5# rename interface so-0/0/3 to interface so-0/0/0

[edit protocols rsvp]
user@R5# show
traceoptions {
  file rsvp-log;
  flag packets detail;
  flag error detail;
}
interface so-0/0/0.0;
interface so-0/0/1.0;
interface so-0/0/2.0;
interface fxp0.0 {
  disable;
}

[edit protocols rsvp]
user@R5# commit
commit complete

```

Sample Output 3

```

[edit protocols mpls]
user@R5# run show rsvp session ingress detail
Ingress RSVP: 1 sessions
To          From          State  Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPname
10.0.0.1    10.0.0.5    Up     1  1 FF      -    103104 R5-to-R1
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0
Egress RSVP: 1 sessions
To          From          State  Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPname
10.0.0.5    10.0.0.1    Up     0  1 FF   3    - R1-to-R5
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Transit RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

Meaning Sample Output 1 from egress router **R5** shows three interfaces configured at the **[edit protocols rsvp]** hierarchy level, non of which is **so-0/0/0.0**. On examination of the network

topology, it is apparent that the **so-0/0/0.0** interface was configured incorrectly as **so-0/0/3.0**.

Sample Output 2 shows the correct configuration of interfaces at the **[edit protocols rsvp]** hierarchy level, and the **rename** command issued to correct the configuration error.

Sample Output 3 shows that the RSVP-signaled LSP (**R1-to-R5**) is correctly established after the changes to the RSVP configuration are committed.

Check the Routing CPU Memory Usage

Purpose Software processes on the router can consume a considerable amount of CPU and memory. The routing protocol process (rpd) can consume enormous amounts of memory to store information needed for the operation of routing and related protocols, such as Border Gateway Protocol (BGP), Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (ISIS), Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP), Label Distribution Protocol (LDP), and Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS).

To verify the traffic passing through the router and check memory utilization, follow these steps:

1. [Check Overall CPU and Memory Usage on page 1421](#)
2. [Check Routing Protocol Process \(rpd\) Memory Usage on page 1423](#)
3. [Display Tasks on page 1426](#)

Check Overall CPU and Memory Usage

Purpose You can display exhaustive system process information about software processes that are running on the router and have controlling terminals. This command is equivalent to the UNIX **top** command. However, the UNIX **top** command shows real-time memory usage, with the memory values constantly changing, while the **show system processes extensive** command provides a snapshot of memory usage in a given moment.

Action To check overall CPU and memory usage, enter the following Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) command:

```
user@host> show system processes extensive
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show system processes extensive
last pid: 5251; load averages: 0.00, 0.00, 0.00 up 4+20:22:16 10:44:41
58 processes: 1 running, 57 sleeping
Mem: 57M Active, 54M Inact, 17M Wired, 184K Cache, 35M Buf, 118M Free
Swap: 512M Total, 512M Free
  PID USERNAME PRI NICE  SIZE  RES STATE   TIME  WCPU   CPU COMMAND
  4480 root      2   0  3728K 1908K select 231:17  2.34%  2.34% chassisd
  4500 root      2   0  1896K  952K select  0:36  0.00%  0.00% fud
  4505 root      2   0  1380K  736K select  0:35  0.00%  0.00% irsd
  4481 root      2   0  1864K  872K select  0:32  0.00%  0.00% alarmd
  4488 root      2   0 8464K 4600K kqread 0:28  0.00%  0.00% rpd
```

```

4501 root      2 -15 1560K  968K select 0:21 0.00% 0.00% ppmd
4510 root      2  0 1372K  812K select 0:13 0.00% 0.00% bfdd
   5 root     18  0   0K    0K syncer 0:09 0.00% 0.00% syncer
4485 root      2  0 3056K 1776K select 0:07 0.00% 0.00% snmpd
4499 root      2  0 3688K 1676K select 0:05 0.00% 0.00% kmd
4486 root      2  0 3760K 1748K select 0:05 0.00% 0.00% mib2d
4493 root      2  0 1872K  928K select 0:03 0.00% 0.00% pfed
4507 root      2  0 1984K 1052K select 0:02 0.00% 0.00% fsad
4518 root      2  0 3780K 2400K select 0:02 0.00% 0.00% dcd
   8 root    -18  0   0K    0K psleep 0:02 0.00% 0.00% vmuncachedaemo
   4 root    -18  0   0K    0K psleep 0:02 0.00% 0.00% bufdaemon
4690 root      2  0   0K    0K peer_s 0:01 0.00% 0.00% peer proxy
4504 root      2  0 1836K  968K select 0:01 0.00% 0.00% dfwd
4477 root      2  0  992K  320K select 0:01 0.00% 0.00% watchdog
4354 root      2  0 1116K  604K select 0:01 0.00% 0.00% syslogd
4492 root     10  0 1004K  400K nanslp 0:01 0.00% 0.00% tnp.sntpd
4446 root     10  0 1108K  616K nanslp 0:01 0.00% 0.00% cron
4484 root      2  0 15716K 7468K select 0:01 0.00% 0.00% mgd
4494 root      2 15 2936K 2036K select 0:01 0.00% 0.00% sampled
5245 remote    2  0  8340K 3472K select 0:01 0.00% 0.00% cli
   2 root    -18  0   0K    0K psleep 0:00 0.00% 0.00% pagedaemon
4512 root      2  0 2840K 1400K select 0:00 0.00% 0.00% l2tpd
   1 root     10  0  852K  580K wait 0:00 0.00% 0.00% init
5244 root      2  0 1376K  784K select 0:00 0.00% 0.00% telnetd
4509 root     10  0 1060K  528K nanslp 0:00 0.00% 0.00% eccd
4508 root      2  0 2264K 1108K select 0:00 0.00% 0.00% spd
2339 root     10  0   514M 17260K mfsidl 0:00 0.00% 0.00% newfs
4497 root      2  0 2432K 1152K select 0:00 0.00% 0.00% cosd
4490 root      2 -15 2356K 1020K select 0:00 0.00% 0.00% apsd
4496 root      2  0 2428K 1108K select 0:00 0.00% 0.00% rmopd
4491 root      2  0 2436K 1104K select 0:00 0.00% 0.00% vrrpd
4487 root      2  0 15756K 7648K sbwait 0:00 0.00% 0.00% mgd
5246 root      2  0 15776K 8336K select 0:00 0.00% 0.00% mgd
   0 root    -18  0   0K    0K sched 0:00 0.00% 0.00% swapper
5251root    30  0 21732K 840K RUN 0:00 0.00% 0.00% top
4511 root      2  0 1964K  908K select 0:00 0.00% 0.00% pgmd
4502 root      2  0 1960K  956K select 0:00 0.00% 0.00% lmpd
4495 root      2  0 1884K  876K select 0:00 0.00% 0.00% ilmid
4482 root      2  0 1772K  776K select 0:00 0.00% 0.00% craftd
4503 root     10  0 1040K  492K nanslp 0:00 0.00% 0.00% smartd
   6 root     28  0   0K    0K sleep 0:00 0.00% 0.00% netdaemon
4498 root      2  0 1736K  932K select 0:00 0.00% 0.00% nasd
4506 root      2  0 1348K  672K select 0:00 0.00% 0.00% rtspd
4489 root      2  0 1160K  668K select 0:00 0.00% 0.00% inetd
4478 root      2  0 1108K  608K select 0:00 0.00% 0.00% tnetd
4483 root      2  0 1296K  540K select 0:00 0.00% 0.00% ntpd
4514 root      3  0 1080K  540K ttyin 0:00 0.00% 0.00% getty
4331 root      2  0  416K  232K select 0:00 0.00% 0.00% pccardd
   7 root      2  0   0K    0K pfeacc 0:00 0.00% 0.00% if_pfe_listen
  11 root      2  0   0K    0K picacc 0:00 0.00% 0.00% if_pic_listen
   3 root     18  0   0K    0K psleep 0:00 0.00% 0.00% vmdaemon
   9 root      2  0   0K    0K scs_ho 0:00 0.00% 0.00% scs_housekeepi
  10 root      2  0   0K    0K cb-pol 0:00 0.00% 0.00% cb_poll

```

Meaning The sample output shows the amount of virtual memory used by the Routing Engine and software processes. For example, 118 MB of physical memory is free and 512 MB of the swap file is free, indicating that the router is not short of memory. The **processes** field

shows that most of the 58 processes are in the **sleeping** state, with 1 in the **running** state. The process or command that is running is the **top** command.

The **commands** column lists the processes that are currently running. For example, the chassis process (chassisd) has a process identifier (**PID**) of 4480, with a current priority (**PRI**) of 2. A lower priority number indicates a higher priority.

The processes are listed according to level of activity, with the most active process at the top of the output. For example, the chassis (chassisd) process is consuming the largest amount of CPU resource at 2.34 percent.

The memory field (**Mem**) shows the virtual memory managed by the Routing Engine and used by processes. The value in the memory field is in KB and MB, and is broken down as follows:

- **Active**—Memory that is allocated and actually in use by programs.
- **Inact**—Memory that is either allocated but not recently used or memory that was freed by programs. Inactive memory is still mapped in the address space of one or more processes and, therefore, counts toward the resident set size of those processes.
- **Wired**—Memory that is not eligible to be swapped, and is usually used for Routing Engine memory structures or memory physically locked by a process.
- **Cache**—Memory that is not associated with any program and does not need to be swapped before being reused.
- **Buf**—The size of the memory buffer used to hold data recently called from disk.
- **Free**—Memory that is not associated with any programs. Memory freed by a process can become **Inactive**, **Cache**, or **Free**, depending on the method used by the process to free the memory.

When the system is under memory pressure, the pageout process reuses memory from the free, cache, inactive and, if necessary, active pages.

The **Swap** field shows the total swap space available and how much is unused. In the example, the output shows 512 MB of total swap space and 512 MB of free swap space.

Finally, the memory usage of each process is listed. The **SIZE** field indicates the size of the virtual address space, and the **RES** field indicates the amount of the program in physical memory, which is also known as RSS or Resident Set Size. In the sample output, the chassis (chassisd) process has 3728 KB of virtual address space and 1908 KB of physical memory.

Check Routing Protocol Process (rpd) Memory Usage

Purpose When you notice a lot of memory usage, you can obtain detailed information about the memory utilization of routing tasks to get an idea of what is going on. The routing process (rpd) is the main task that uses Routing Engine memory.

Action To check routing process memory usage, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode commands:

```
user@host> show route summary
user@host> show task memory detail
```

Sample Output

```
user@host> show route summary
Autonomous system number: 209
Router ID: 205.175.0.170
inet.0: 179783 destinations, 898393 routes (179771 active, 146 holddown, 157
hidden)
    Direct:    17 routes,    17 active
    Local:    18 routes,    18 active
    BGP: 896632 routes, 178010 active
    Static:   32 routes,    31 active
    IS-IS: 1694 routes, 1694 active
inet.2: 8766 destinations, 22700 routes (8766 active, 124 holddown, 73 hidden)
    Direct:    17 routes,    17 active
    Local:    18 routes,    18 active
    BGP: 20939 routes, 7006 active
    Static:   32 routes,    31 active
    IS-IS: 1694 routes, 1694 active
inet.3: 1614 destinations, 1719 routes (1614 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
    IS-IS: 1613 routes, 1551 active
    RSVP: 45 routes, 45 active
    LDP: 61 routes, 18 active
iso.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
    Direct:    1 routes,    1 active
mpls.0: 371 destinations, 371 routes (371 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
    MPLS: 3 routes, 3 active
    RSVP: 303 routes, 303 active
    LDP: 65 routes, 65 active
```

```
user@R1> show task memory detail
```

```
----- Overall Memory Report -----
Size TP   Allocs  Mallocs  AllocBytes  MaxAllocs  MaxBytes  FreeBytes
12      8140   186959   2341188    200824     2409888    54972
16      4061   182      67888     4586      73376     5840
16 T    -      -        -          -          393571    6297136    -
20      688588 51      13772780  713704    14274080   423956
[...Output truncated...]
8192 P   91      -        745472    195      1597440    -
12288 P   -        -        -          1      12288     -
block   5        -        137200    14      137732     6160
pool    50       -        896      100     1792      3200
alloc   -        8        383744    10      397365     9472
-----
389169664 578341705 72977920
----- Allocator Memory Report -----
Name      Size Alloc DTP   Alloc   Alloc MaxAlloc MaxAlloc
          Size      Blocks Bytes Blocks Bytes
patricia_root_struct 8 12 7741 92892 8130 97560
sockaddr_un.i802 8 12 2 24 2 24
sockaddr_un.tag 8 12 371 4452 995 11940
if_addr_entry 8 12 - - 1 12
gw_entry_list 8 12 1 12 1 12
isis_proto_list 8 12 25 300 30 360
struct krt_scb 12 16 4 64 6 96
```

```

ldp_rt_data          12    16          61      976      133      2128
config_list          12    16        2353    37648    2353    37648
TED_NodeInfo         12    16         845    13520     907    14512
isis_area_addr       12  16      544    8704    612    9792
isis_nh_list         12    16         237     3792     922    14752
isis_tsi             12    16          17     272      19     304
bgp_use_block        12    16           -         -     112    1792
isis_route_walk_cont 12    16    T         -         -         1     16
bgpg_rtinfo_entry    12    16    T         -         -    393571  6297136
task_floating_socket 16    20           1      20         1     20
[...Output truncated...]
rt_parse_memory      4092  4096    TP         -         -         1    4096
noblock_buffer_blk   4092  4096    TP          5    20480     811  3321856
bgp_buffer            4100  8192    P          91   745472     100  819200
bgp_outbuf            4104  8192    P         -         -         94  770048
ldp_buffer            4108  8192    P         -         -          7   57344
RPD_SNMP              8268 12288    P         -         -          1  12288
LDP_config            various          1      896         1     896
-----
                                349037508      543172620
----- Malloc Usage Report -----
Name                Allocs      Bytes  MaxAllocs  MaxBytes  FuncCalls
MGMT.local           1         12         1         12          1
RSVP                  -          -         1        2048    156084
BGP_Group_Tweak-RTClie 2         24         2         24          2
[...Output truncated...]
LDP                   2         24         2         24          2
KRT_Request           -          -         1         16    446888
BGP_Group_Packet-Design 2         24         2         24          38
[...Output truncated...]
MPLS                  22272  1221656    22274  1221784    228522
BGP.0.0.0.0+179      186419  2237028   192292  2307504  282141191
IS-IS I/O./var/run/ppmd 1      66536         43   103916  695536231
IS-IS                 2407   361372     5887   446076  889294754
BGP_RT_Background     3      66556         3     66556         3
SNMP_Subagent./var/run/ -         24         1     9144   3677022
KRT                    2    205616         3   207900         10
ASPaths               13901  1581544   18023  2067605  293868769
RT                     27        556         28     580        2815
Scheduler              194     2604        199     2684    41382
--Anonymous--         4294944918 4293764616 4294967294 4294967292 45560848

--System--            38565  35474324     38684  35487048  235115763
-----
                                40015436      41923181
Dynamically allocated memory: 485789696      Maximum: 541736960
Program data+BSS memory:      2101248      Maximum: 2101248
Page data overhead:           3039232      Maximum: 3039232
Page directory size:          512000      Maximum: 512000
-----
Total bytes in use: 491442176 (70% of available memory)

```

Meaning The sample output shows summary statistics about the entries in the routing table (**show route summary** command) and the memory usage breakdown (**show task memory detail** command) for the routing process (rpd). The two commands provide a comprehensive picture of the memory utilization of the routing protocol process.

The **show route summary** command shows the number of routes in the various routing tables. In the sample output, the routing tables represented are **inet.0**, **inet.2**, **inet.3**, **iso.0**, and **mpls.0**. Within each routing table, all of the active, hold-down, and hidden destinations and routes are summarized for all the protocols from which routes are learned. Routes are in the **hold-down** state prior to being declared inactive, and **hidden** routes are not used because of routing policy. Routes in the **hold-down** and **hidden** states are still using memory because they appear in the routing table.

In addition, routes are summarized in the following categories: those directly connected to the network (**Direct**), local routes (**Local**), and routes learned from configured routing protocols, such as BGP and IS-IS.

The **show task memory detail** command lists the data structures within the tasks run by the routing protocol process (rpd). Tasks are enabled depending on the router's configuration. For example, **isis_area_addr** is a data structure resulting from the IS-IS configuration. The **AllocBytes** field indicates the highest amount of memory used by the data structure. For example, the **isis_area_addr** data structure has 544 blocks of allocated memory, each block is allocated a value of 16 bytes, resulting in allocated bytes of 8704. The maximum allocated blocks and bytes are high-water marks for a data structure. For more information on displaying task-related information, see ["Display Tasks" on page 1426](#).

The **Total bytes in use** field shows the total amount of memory used by the routing protocol process (rpd).

Display Tasks

Purpose You can display information about tasks to further your investigation of a memory problem on the router.

Action To display a list of tasks that are enabled on the router, enter the following Junos OS CLI operational mode commands:

```
user@host> show task
user@host> show task memory
user@host> show task task-name
```

Sample Output

```
user@R1> show task
Pri Task Name                               Pro  Port So Flags
10 LMP Client                               17  <>
10 IF
15 INET6
15 INET
15 ISO
15 Memory
20 RPD Unix Domain Server./var/run/rpd_serv.local 21  <>
20 RPD Unix Domain Server./var/run/rpd_serv.local 20  <>
20 RPD Unix Domain Server./var/run/rpd_serv.local 19  <>
20 RPD Unix Domain Server./var/run/rpd_server_communication 16  <Accept>
20 RPD Server.0.0.0.0+666                    666 15  <Accept>
20 Aggregate
20 RT
```

```

30 ICMP 1
30 Router-Advertisement
30 ICMPv6 58 9 <>
39 OSPFv2 I/O./var/run/ppmd_control 12 <>
40 l2vpn global task
40 BGP RT Background <LowPrio>
40 BGP.::+179 179 23 <Accept LowPrio>
40 BGP.0.0.0+179 179 22 <Accept LowPrio>
40 BFD I/O./var/run/bfdd_control 11 <>
40 OSPF 89
50 BGP_65001.10.0.0.5+3531 3531 18 <LowPrio>
50 BGP_65002.10.1.12.2+1224 1224 25 <LowPrio>
50 BGP_Group_internal <LowPrio>
50 BGP_Group_toR2 <LowPrio>
50 TED
50 ASPaths
51 Resolve inet.0 <LowPrio>
60 KStat 13 <>
60 KRT Request 7 <>
60 KRT Ifstate 255 6 <>
60 KRT 255 5 <>
60 Redirect
70 MGMT.local 24 <>
70 MGMT_Listen./var/run/rpd_mgmt 14 <Accept>
70 SNMP Subagent./var/run/snmpd_stream 10 <>
80 IF Delete

```

user@R1> show task memory

Memory	Size (kB)	Percentage	When
Currently In Use:	3490	1%	now
Maximum Ever Used:	3535	1%	04/02/04 11:54:46
Available:	220623	100%	now

user@R1> show task io

Task Name	Reads	Writes	Rcvd	Sent	Dropped
LMP Client	1	1	0	0	0
IF	0	0	0	0	0
INET6	0	0	0	0	0
INET	0	0	0	0	0
ISO	0	0	0	0	0
Memory	0	0	0	0	0
RPD Unix Domain Server./var/ru	1	0	0	0	0
RPD Unix Domain Server./var/ru	1	0	0	0	0
RPD Unix Domain Server./var/ru	0	0	0	0	0
RPD Unix Domain Server./var/ru	3	0	0	0	0
RPD Server.0.0.0.0+666	0	0	0	0	0
Aggregate	0	0	0	0	0
RT	0	0	0	0	0
ICMP	0	0	0	0	0
Router-Advertisement	0	0	0	0	0
ICMPv6	0	0	0	0	0
OSPFv2 I/O./var/run/ppmd_contr	31167	1	0	0	0
l2vpn global task	0	0	0	0	0
BGP RT Background	0	0	0	0	0
BGP.::+179	0	0	0	0	0
BGP.0.0.0.0+179	8	0	0	0	0
BFD I/O./var/run/bfdd_control	30731	1	0	0	0
OSPF	0	0	0	0	0
BGP_65001.10.0.0.5+3531	20486	0	0	0	0
BGP_65002.10.1.12.2+1224	20489	6	0	0	0
BGP_Group_internal	0	0	0	0	0
BGP_Group_toR2	0	0	0	0	0

TED	0	0	0	0	0
ASPaths	0	0	0	0	0
Resolve inet.0	0	0	0	0	0
KStat	0	0	0	0	0
KRT Request	0	0	57	0	0
KRT Ifstate	18	0	16	0	0
KRT	0	0	2	0	0
Redirect	0	0	0	0	0
MGMT.local	0	0	0	0	0
MGMT_Listen./var/run/rpd_mgmt	23	0	0	0	0
SNMP_Subagent./var/run/snmpd_s	23	0	0	0	0
IF Delete	0	0	0	0	0

Meaning The sample output shows a list of routing, routing protocol, and interface tasks that are currently running on the router (**show task**), a summary of memory utilization (**show task memory**), and the memory utilization of a particular task (**show task io**). Tasks can be baseline tasks performed regardless of the router configuration, and other tasks that depend on the router configuration. For example, the **BGP_Group_internal** task is the result of the configuration of BGP on the router, while the **INET6** task is a base task associated with the routing process (rpd).

Each task in the **show task** command output has a priority and a task name. For example, the current priority is 10 for **LMP Client** and 80 for **IF Delete**. A lower number indicates a higher priority.

Some tasks have flags attached to them. For example, the **BGP.0.0.0.0+179** task has two flags, **Accept** and **LowPrio**. The **Accept** flag indicates that the task is waiting for incoming connections, and the **LowPrio** flag indicates that the task will be dispatched to read its socket after other, higher priority tasks. Two additional flags are **Connect**, which indicates that a task is waiting for a connection to complete, and **Delete**, which indicates that a task has been deleted and is being cleaned up.

The **show task io** command shows the statistics gathered for each IO operation. The counters show the following:

- **Reads**—This counter increments when a datagram arrives on a connected socket of the task and the task's read callback is called.
- **Writes**—This counter increments when a connected socket of a task becomes writable and the task's callback is called.
- **Rcvd**—This counter increments when the task calls the Routing Engine to read a datagram from a socket which may or may not be connected.
- **Sent**—This counter increments when a task attempts to read or write a datagram on an existing or nonexistent socket.
- **Drops**—This counter increments when a task attempts to read or write a datagram through the Routing Engine on a prebuilt socket, but the request fails for any reason.

Run Snmpwalk from an NMS System to a Juniper Router

Purpose Snmpwalk is an SNMP application that you can use to query a MIB for information about the functioning of a router in your network. Snmpwalk uses **GetNext** requests to retrieve the specified information. Object identifiers (OIDs) are used to query the MIB. If the OID argument is not present, Snmpwalk searches MIB-2.

Action To run Snmpwalk for a specific OID, from a management station that has access to the router, and using a tool such as Snmpwalk, enter the following command:

```
user-nms# snmpwalk [common arguments] hostname community object-id
```

Sample Output

```
user-nms % snmpwalk -Os -M /volume/~mibs -m all tp1 public .1.3.6.1.2.1.4
ipForwarding.0 = forwarding(1)
ipDefaultTTL.0 = 64
ipInReceives.0 = Counter32: 9262713
ipInHdrErrors.0 = Counter32: 0
ipInAddrErrors.0 = Counter32: 0
ipForwDatagrams.0 = Counter32: 614171
ipInUnknownProtos.0 = Counter32: 0
ipInDiscards.0 = Counter32: 0
ipInDelivers.0 = Counter32: 8648408
ipOutRequests.0 = Counter32: 1226483
ipOutDiscards.0 = Counter32: 0
ipOutNoRoutes.0 = Counter32: 0
ipReasmTimeout.0 = 60
ipReasmReqds.0 = Counter32: 0
ipReasmOKs.0 = Counter32: 0
ipReasmFails.0 = Counter32: 0
ipFragOKs.0 = Counter32: 0
ipFragFails.0 = Counter32: 0
ipFragCreates.0 = Counter32: 0
ipAdEntAddr.10.0.0.1 = IPAddress: 10.0.0.1
ipAdEntAddr.10.1.12.1 = IPAddress: 10.1.12.1
ipAdEntAddr.10.1.15.1 = IPAddress: 10.1.15.1
ipAdEntAddr.10.168.70.143 = IPAddress: 10.168.70.143
[...Output truncated...]
```

Meaning The sample output shows that the user is on a network management station (**user-nms %**) that has access to the router, **tp1**. In the command, the following options are used:

- **-Os**—Deletes all but the last symbolic part of the OID **sysUpTime.0**. For example, Timeticks: (14096763) 1 day, 15:09:27.63.
- **-M**—Compiles the MIB and gives a path or location to the MIBs.
- **-m**—Uses the files in the directory pointed to by the **-M** option.
- **all**—Uses all the files in the directory pointed to by the **-M** option.

In addition, the command includes the hostname **tp1**, the community string **public**, and the OID **.1.3.6.1.2.1.4**.

The OID in this example is from RFC 2096, *IP Forwarding Table MIB*, which displays multipath IP routes that have the same network number but different network masks.

Before you can retrieve SNMP information from a router, you must have the minimum SNMP configuration for that router. Following is the minimum SNMP configuration required:

```
[edit]
snmp {
  community public {
    authorization read-only;
  }
}
```

With this configuration, the system responds to SNMP **Get**, **GetNext**, and **GetBulk** commands that contain the community string **public**.

For more detailed information on configuring SNMP on a router, see the *Junos Network Management Configuration Guide*.

Configure Trace Operations for SNMP

Purpose Define tracing for SNMP to access more granular information about the packets sent and received through SNMP.

Action To configure SNMP tracing operations, follow these steps:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@R1# edit snmp
```

2. Configure trace operations:

```
[edit snmp]
user@R1# set traceoptions flag pdu
```

3. Commit the configuration:

```
user@R1# commit and-quit
commit complete
Exiting configuration mode
```

Sample Output

```

user@R1> show configuration snmp
view all {
    oid .1 include;
}
view system {
    oid system;
}
community public {
    view all;
    authorization read-only;
}
community private {
    view system;
    authorization read-write;
}
traceoptions {
    flag pdu;
}

```

Meaning The sample output shows a configuration for SNMP that includes traceoptions. The **pdu** flag is configured, which results in the generation of SNMP request and response packets. The output for the tracing operation is placed into various log files in the **/var/log** directory.

Protocol-specific tracing operations override any equivalent operations that you specify in the global **traceoptions** statement. If there are no equivalent operations, they supplement the global tracing options. If you do not specify any protocol-specific tracing, the routing protocol inherits all the global tracing operations.

Query a MIB With SNMPGet

Purpose Send an SNMP request to check that the SNMP configuration is correct.

Action To query a MIB with **SNMPGet**, enter the following command:

```
user@nms % snmpget hostname community oid
```

Sample Output

```

user-nms % snmpget tp1 public .1.3.6.1.2.1.1.0
system.sysDescr.0 = m7i internet router, kernel 6.0R1.5

user-nms % snmpget tp1 public sysDescr.0
system.sysDescr.0 = m7i internet router, kernel 6.0R1.5

```

Meaning The sample output shows a query from a network management station (**nms**) for the description of the system running on the router **tp1**. The OID is entered in numerical form in the command line, and a description (**sysDescr.0**) is obtained in the output. You can also use **sysDescr.0** in the command line to obtain the same output.

Check CPU Utilization

Purpose The enterprise-specific chassis MIB provides information about the router and its components. Within the chassis MIB, the **jnxMIBs** branch contains one main subbranch, **jnxBoxAnatomy**, which in turn contains a section, **jnxOperatingTable**. Within **jnxOperatingTable**, and under the **jnxOperatingEntry**, you can use the **jnxOperatingCPU** object to monitor the CPU on your router. (See [Figure 131 on page 1432](#).)

Figure 131: Chassis MIB Tree

```

+--juniperMIB(2636)¶
|  +--jnxProducts(1)¶
|  +--jnxServices(2)¶
|  +--jnxMibs(3)¶
|  |  +--jnxBoxAnatomy(1)¶
|  |  |  +--jnxContainersTable(6) ¶
|  |  |  +--jnxContentsTable(8)¶
|  |  |  +--jnxLEDTable(10)¶
|  |  |  +--jnxFilledTable(12)¶
|  |  |  +--jnxOperatingTable(13)¶
|  |  |  |  +--jnxOperatingEntry(1)¶
|  |  |  |  |  +-- jnxOperatingContentsIndex(1)¶
|  |  |  |  |  +-- jnxOperatingL1Index(2)¶
|  |  |  |  |  +-- jnxOperatingL2Index(3)¶
|  |  |  |  |  +-- jnxOperatingL3Index(4)¶
|  |  |  |  |  +-- jnxOperatingDescr(5)¶
|  |  |  |  |  +-- jnxOperatingState(6)¶
|  |  |  |  |  +-- jnxOperatingTemp(7)¶
|  |  |  |  |  +-- jnxOperatingCPU(8)¶
|  |  |  |  |  +-- jnxOperatingISR(9)¶
|  |  |  |  |  +-- jnxOperatingDRAMSize(10)¶
|  |  |  |  |  +-- jnxOperatingBuffer(11)¶
|  |  |  |  |  +-- jnxOperatingHeap(12)¶
|  |  |  |  |  +-- jnxOperatingUpTime(13)¶
|  |  |  |  |  +-- jnxOperatingLastRestart(14)¶
|  |  |  |  |  +-- jnxOperatingMemory(15)¶
|  |  |  |  |  +-- jnxOperatingStateOrdered(16)¶
|  |  |  +--jnxRedundancyTable(14)¶
|  |  +--jnxFruTable(15)¶

```

After each object description is a value in parenthesis, such as (1). This value can be used to enter an OID for the specific object. For example, to gather information on the CPU, you can type the object description (**jnxOperatingCPU**) or the OID (**.1.3.6.1.4.1.2636.3.1.13.1.8**).

Action To check CPU utilization using the Juniper Networks enterprise chassis MIB, from a management station that has access to the router, and using a tool such as **Snmpwalk**, enter the following command:

```
user-bsd# snmpwalk [common arguments] hostname community object-id
```

Sample Output

```

user-nms % snmpwalk -Os -M /volume/~ /mibs -m all tp1 public jnxOperatingCPU
jnxOperatingCPU.1.1.1.0 = Gauge32: 0
jnxOperatingCPU.1.1.2.0 = Gauge32: 0
jnxOperatingCPU.1.1.3.0 = Gauge32: 0

```

```

jnxOperatingCPU.2.1.0.0 = Gauge32: 0
jnxOperatingCPU.4.1.1.0 = Gauge32: 0
jnxOperatingCPU.4.1.2.0 = Gauge32: 0
jnxOperatingCPU.4.1.3.0 = Gauge32: 0
jnxOperatingCPU.4.1.4.0 = Gauge32: 0
jnxOperatingCPU.6.1.1.0 = Gauge32: 224
jnxOperatingCPU.6.1.2.0 = Gauge32: 224
jnxOperatingCPU.7.1.0.0 = Gauge32: 2
jnxOperatingCPU.7.2.0.0 = Gauge32: 2
jnxOperatingCPU.8.1.1.0 = Gauge32: 0
jnxOperatingCPU.8.2.3.0 = Gauge32: 0
jnxOperatingCPU.8.2.4.0 = Gauge32: 0
jnxOperatingCPU.9.1.0.0 = Gauge32: 6
jnxOperatingCPU.9.1.1.0 = Gauge32: 0

user-nms % snmpwalk -Os -M /volume/~ /mibs -m all tp1 public jnxOperatingDesc
jnxOperatingDescr.1.1.1.0 = midplane
jnxOperatingDescr.1.1.2.0 = midplane
jnxOperatingDescr.1.1.3.0 = midplane
jnxOperatingDescr.2.1.0.0 = Power Supply A
jnxOperatingDescr.4.1.1.0 = Left Tray front fan
jnxOperatingDescr.4.1.2.0 = Left Tray second fan
jnxOperatingDescr.4.1.3.0 = Left Tray third fan
jnxOperatingDescr.4.1.4.0 = Left Tray fourth fan
jnxOperatingDescr.6.1.1.0 = CFEB Internet Processor Ilv1
jnxOperatingDescr.6.1.2.0 = CFEB Internet Processor Ilv1
jnxOperatingDescr.7.1.0.0 = FPC @ 0/*/*
jnxOperatingDescr.7.2.0.0 = FPC @ 1/*/*
jnxOperatingDescr.8.1.1.0 = PIC: 4x OC-3 SONET, MM @ 0/0/*
jnxOperatingDescr.8.2.3.0 = PIC: 1x Tunnel @ 1/2/*
jnxOperatingDescr.8.2.4.0 = PIC: 1x G/E, 1000 BASE-SX @ 1/3/*
jnxOperatingDescr.9.1.0.0 = Routing Engine
jnxOperatingDescr.9.1.1.0 = Routing Engine PCMCIA Card

```

Meaning The sample output shows the percentage CPU utilization on router, **tp1**. The Routing Engine (**9.1.0.0**) has 6 percent CPU utilization, the two CFEB Internet Processors Ilv1 (**6.1.1.0** and **6.1.2.0**) have 22 percent each, and the FPCs (**7.1.0.0** and **7.2.0.0**) have 2 percent each. Components with a value of zero indicate that the information is either unavailable or inapplicable.

The output for the **jnxOperatingDesc** object provides a description of the separate instances in the **jnxOperatingCPU** object. For example, **9.1.0.0** represents the Routing Engine.

Check CPU Utilization per Process

Purpose The standard system application MIB (RFC 2287, *Definitions of System-Level Managed Objects for Applications*), describes a set of managed objects that are restricted to information that can be determined from the system itself. The object **sysAppElmtRunCPU** provides information about applications and associated elements that have run or are currently running on the host system. (See [Figure 132 on page 1434](#).)

Figure 132: System Application MIB Tree

```

+--System Application MIB
|
| +--sysApp1Obj
| +--sysApp1Installed
| +--sysApp1Run
| +--sysApp1Map
| +--sysApp1Notifications
| +--sysApp1Conformance
| | +--sysApp1MIBCompliances
| | +--sysApp1MIBGroups
| | | +--sysApp1RunGroup
| | | | +--sysApp1RunStarted
| | | | +--sysApp1RunCurrentState
| | | | +--sysApp1PastRunStarted
| | | | +--sysApp1PastRunExitState
| | | | +--sysApp1PastRunTimeEnded
| | | | +--sysApp1ElmtRunInstallID
| | | | +--sysApp1ElmtRunTimeStarted
| | | | +--sysApp1ElmtRunState
| | | | +--sysApp1ElmtRunName
| | | | +--sysApp1ElmtRunParameters
| | | | +--sysApp1ElmtRunCPU
| | | | +--sysApp1ElmtRunMemory
| | | | +--sysApp1ElmtRunNumFiles
| | | | +--sysApp1ElmtRunUser
| | |
| | | [..Output Truncated..]

```

Action To check CPU utilization per process, from a management station that has access to the router, and using a tool such as Snmpwalk, enter the following command:

```
user-bsd# snmpwalk [common arguments] hostname community object-id
```

Sample Output

```

use-nms % snmpwalk -Os -M /volume/~/.mibs -m all tp1 public sysAppElmtRunCPU
sysAppElmtRunCPU.0.0.0 = Timeticks: (278) 0:00:02.78
sysAppElmtRunCPU.0.0.2 = Timeticks: (487) 0:00:04.87
sysAppElmtRunCPU.0.0.3 = Timeticks: (0) 0:00:00.00
sysAppElmtRunCPU.0.0.4 = Timeticks: (1742) 0:00:17.42
sysAppElmtRunCPU.0.0.5 = Timeticks: (13899) 0:02:18.99
sysAppElmtRunCPU.0.0.6 = Timeticks: (79) 0:00:00.79
sysAppElmtRunCPU.0.0.7 = Timeticks: (0) 0:00:00.00
sysAppElmtRunCPU.0.0.8 = Timeticks: (0) 0:00:00.00
sysAppElmtRunCPU.0.0.9 = Timeticks: (0) 0:00:00.00
sysAppElmtRunCPU.0.0.10 = Timeticks: (2229) 0:00:22.29
sysAppElmtRunCPU.0.0.11 = Timeticks: (0) 0:00:00.00
sysAppElmtRunCPU.0.0.12 = Timeticks: (0) 0:00:00.00
sysAppElmtRunCPU.0.0.116 = Timeticks: (25) 0:00:00.25
sysAppElmtRunCPU.0.0.2023 = Timeticks: (0) 0:00:00.00
sysAppElmtRunCPU.0.0.2131 = Timeticks: (1103) 0:00:11.03
sysAppElmtRunCPU.0.0.2160 = Timeticks: (1599) 0:00:15.99
sysAppElmtRunCPU.0.0.2161 = Timeticks: (4) 0:00:00.04
sysAppElmtRunCPU.0.0.2174 = Timeticks: (1168) 0:00:11.68
sysAppElmtRunCPU.0.0.2324 = Timeticks: (1738) 0:00:17.38
sysAppElmtRunCPU.0.0.16781 = Timeticks: (0) 0:00:00.00
sysAppElmtRunCPU.0.0.18311 = Timeticks: (0) 0:00:00.00
sysAppElmtRunCPU.0.0.26827 = Timeticks: (2) 0:00:00.02
sysAppElmtRunCPU.3.1.1 = Timeticks: (483) 0:00:04.83
sysAppElmtRunCPU.3.2.2163 = Timeticks: (33548776) 3 days, 21:11:27.76

```

```

sysApp1ElmtRunCPU.3.3.2185 = Timeticks: (1314) 0:00:13.14
sysApp1ElmtRunCPU.3.4.2194 = Timeticks: (5282) 0:00:52.82
sysApp1ElmtRunCPU.3.7.2168 = Timeticks: (20380) 0:03:23.80
sysApp1ElmtRunCPU.3.9.2169 = Timeticks: (6703) 0:01:07.03
sysApp1ElmtRunCPU.3.12.2172 = Timeticks: (337) 0:00:03.37
sysApp1ElmtRunCPU.3.13.2173 = Timeticks: (36) 0:00:00.36
sysApp1ElmtRunCPU.3.14.2164 = Timeticks: (39783) 0:06:37.83
sysApp1ElmtRunCPU.3.15.2175 = Timeticks: (4206) 0:00:42.06
sysApp1ElmtRunCPU.3.16.2165 = Timeticks: (18) 0:00:00.18
sysApp1ElmtRunCPU.3.17.2176 = Timeticks: (61) 0:00:00.61
sysApp1ElmtRunCPU.3.19.2177 = Timeticks: (25) 0:00:00.25
sysApp1ElmtRunCPU.3.20.2178 = Timeticks: (200) 0:00:02.00
sysApp1ElmtRunCPU.3.21.2179 = Timeticks: (38) 0:00:00.38
sysApp1ElmtRunCPU.3.23.2188 = Timeticks: (3175) 0:00:31.75
sysApp1ElmtRunCPU.3.25.2186 = Timeticks: (44774) 0:07:27.74
sysApp1ElmtRunCPU.3.26.2180 = Timeticks: (17) 0:00:00.17
sysApp1ElmtRunCPU.3.27.2181 = Timeticks: (48950) 0:08:09.50
sysApp1ElmtRunCPU.3.30.2187 = Timeticks: (11) 0:00:00.11
sysApp1ElmtRunCPU.3.31.2184 = Timeticks: (93) 0:00:00.93
sysApp1ElmtRunCPU.3.34.2171 = Timeticks: (80) 0:00:00.80
sysApp1ElmtRunCPU.3.35.2047 = Timeticks: (1585) 0:00:15.85
sysApp1ElmtRunCPU.3.36.2189 = Timeticks: (30) 0:00:00.30
sysApp1ElmtRunCPU.3.37.2191 = Timeticks: (326) 0:00:03.26
sysApp1ElmtRunCPU.5.5.7495 = Timeticks: (24721) 0:04:07.21
sysApp1ElmtRunCPU.5.6.2167 = Timeticks: (936) 0:00:09.36
sysApp1ElmtRunCPU.5.6.26829 = Timeticks: (1) 0:00:00.01
sysApp1ElmtRunCPU.5.8.26828 = Timeticks: (25) 0:00:00.25
sysApp1ElmtRunCPU.5.28.2182 = Timeticks: (29234) 0:04:52.34
sysApp1ElmtRunCPU.5.29.2183 = Timeticks: (21) 0:00:00.21

```

```

user-nms % snmpwalk -Os -M ~/mibs -m all tp1 public sysApp1ElmtRunName

```

```

sysApp1ElmtRunName.0.0.0 = (swapper)
sysApp1ElmtRunName.0.0.2 = (pagedaemon)
sysApp1ElmtRunName.0.0.3 = (vmdaemon)
sysApp1ElmtRunName.0.0.4 = (bufdaemon)
sysApp1ElmtRunName.0.0.5 = (syncer)
sysApp1ElmtRunName.0.0.6 = (netdaemon)
sysApp1ElmtRunName.0.0.7 = (if_pfe)
sysApp1ElmtRunName.0.0.8 = (if_pfe_listen)
sysApp1ElmtRunName.0.0.9 = (cb_poll)
sysApp1ElmtRunName.0.0.10 = (vmuncachedaemon)
sysApp1ElmtRunName.0.0.11 = (scs_housekeeping)
sysApp1ElmtRunName.0.0.12 = (if_pic_listen)
sysApp1ElmtRunName.0.0.116 = mfs
sysApp1ElmtRunName.0.0.2023 = pccardd
sysApp1ElmtRunName.0.0.2131 = cron
sysApp1ElmtRunName.0.0.2160 = /sbin/watchdog
sysApp1ElmtRunName.0.0.2161 = /usr/sbin/tnetd
sysApp1ElmtRunName.0.0.2174 = /usr/sbin/tnp.sntpd
sysApp1ElmtRunName.0.0.2324 = (peer proxy)
sysApp1ElmtRunName.0.0.16781 = /usr/libexec/getty
sysApp1ElmtRunName.0.0.18311 = /usr/sbin/xntpd
sysApp1ElmtRunName.0.0.26827 = telnetd
sysApp1ElmtRunName.3.1.1 = /sbin/preinit
sysApp1ElmtRunName.3.2.2163 = /usr/sbin/chassisd
sysApp1ElmtRunName.3.3.2185 = /usr/sbin/dfwd
sysApp1ElmtRunName.3.4.2194 = /sbin/dcd
sysApp1ElmtRunName.3.7.2168 = /usr/sbin/snmpd
sysApp1ElmtRunName.3.9.2169 = /usr/sbin/mib2d
sysApp1ElmtRunName.3.12.2172 = /usr/sbin/apsd
sysApp1ElmtRunName.3.13.2173 = /usr/sbin/vrrpd

```

```
sysAppElmtRunName.3.14.2164 = /usr/sbin/alarmd
sysAppElmtRunName.3.15.2175 = /usr/sbin/pfed
sysAppElmtRunName.3.16.2165 = /usr/sbin/craftd
sysAppElmtRunName.3.17.2176 = /usr/sbin/sampled
sysAppElmtRunName.3.19.2177 = /usr/sbin/ilmid
sysAppElmtRunName.3.20.2178 = /usr/sbin/rmopd
sysAppElmtRunName.3.21.2179 = /usr/sbin/cosd
sysAppElmtRunName.3.23.2188 = /usr/sbin/fsad
sysAppElmtRunName.3.25.2186 = /usr/sbin/irsd
sysAppElmtRunName.3.26.2180 = /usr/sbin/nasd
sysAppElmtRunName.3.27.2181 = /usr/sbin/fud
sysAppElmtRunName.3.30.2187 = /usr/sbin/rtsdpd
sysAppElmtRunName.3.31.2184 = /usr/sbin/smartd
sysAppElmtRunName.3.34.2171 = /usr/sbin/inetd
sysAppElmtRunName.3.35.2047 = syslogd
sysAppElmtRunName.3.36.2189 = /usr/sbin/spd
sysAppElmtRunName.3.37.2191 = /usr/sbin/eccd
sysAppElmtRunName.5.5.7495 = /usr/sbin/rpd
sysAppElmtRunName.5.6.2167 = /usr/sbin/mgd
sysAppElmtRunName.5.6.26829 = mgd: (mgd) (user)/dev/ttyp0
sysAppElmtRunName.5.8.26828 = -cli
sysAppElmtRunName.5.28.2182 = /usr/sbin/ppmd
sysAppElmtRunName.5.29.2183 = /usr/sbin/lmpd
```

Meaning The sample output shows the number of centi-seconds of total system CPU resources consumed by a particular process. For example, the chassis process (**chassisd, 3.2.2163**) has consumed 3 days, or 33,548,776 centi-seconds of total system CPU resources.

The **sysAppElmtRunName** object retrieves the name of the OID. For example, **sysAppElmtRunCPU.3.2.2163** represents the chassis process.

Retrieve Version Information about Router Software Components

Purpose RFC 2790, *Host Resources MIB*, describes a set of managed objects that are useful for managing host systems, including routers.

Action To retrieve version information about software components on the router, from a management station that has access to the router and using a tool, such as Snmpwalk, enter the following command:

```
user-bsd# snmpwalk [common arguments] hostname community object-id
```

Sample Output

```
user-nms % snmpwalk -Os -M /volume/~ /mibs -m all tp1 public
.1.3.6.1.2.1.25.6.3hrSWInstalledIndex.2 = 2
hrSWInstalledIndex.3 = 3
hrSWInstalledIndex.4 = 4
hrSWInstalledIndex.5 = 5
hrSWInstalledIndex.6 = 6
hrSWInstalledIndex.9 = 9
hrSWInstalledName.2 = "JUNOS Base OS Software Suite [6.0R1.5]"
hrSWInstalledName.3 = "JUNOS Kernel Software Suite [6.0R1.5]"
hrSWInstalledName.4 = "JUNOS Packet Forwarding Engine Support (M7i/M10i) [6.0R1.5]"
```

```

hrSWInstalledName.5 = "JUNOS Routing Software Suite [6.0R1.5]"
hrSWInstalledName.6 = "JUNOS Online Documentation [6.0R1.5]"
hrSWInstalledName.9 = "JUNOS Support Tools Package [6.0-20031122-unocM2]"
hrSWInstalledID.2 = OID: zeroDotZero
hrSWInstalledID.3 = OID: zeroDotZero
hrSWInstalledID.4 = OID: zeroDotZero
hrSWInstalledID.5 = OID: zeroDotZero
hrSWInstalledID.6 = OID: zeroDotZero
hrSWInstalledID.9 = OID: zeroDotZero
hrSWInstalledType.2 = operatingSystem(2)
hrSWInstalledType.3 = operatingSystem(2)
hrSWInstalledType.4 = operatingSystem(2)
hrSWInstalledType.5 = operatingSystem(2)
hrSWInstalledType.6 = application(4)
hrSWInstalledType.9 = operatingSystem(2)
hrSWInstalledDate.2 = 2003-8-10,20:34:45.0,-7:0
hrSWInstalledDate.3 = 2003-8-10,20:35:21.0,-7:0
hrSWInstalledDate.4 = 2003-8-10,20:36:30.0,-7:0
hrSWInstalledDate.5 = 2003-8-10,20:36:47.0,-7:0
hrSWInstalledDate.6 = 2003-8-10,20:36:51.0,-7:0
hrSWInstalledDate.9 = 2003-11-22,4:8:47.0,-8:0a1

```

Meaning The sample output shows the version information for various software components on the router.

Checklist for Displaying Basic Chassis Information

Purpose [Table 41 on page 1437](#) provides links and commands for displaying basic chassis information, including a list of all Flexible PIC Concentrators (FPCs) and Physical Interface Cards (PICs) installed in the router chassis, the hardware version level, and the serial number.

Action

Table 41: Checklist for Displaying Basic Chassis Information

Task	Command or Action
"Display Basic Chassis Information" on page 1437	<code>show chassis hardware <detail></code>

Display Basic Chassis Information

Purpose Before you return a router component to Juniper Networks, you must contact the Juniper Networks Technical Assistance Center (JTAC) with the serial number of the failed component and failure information. JTAC will then grant a Return Materials Authorization (RMA).

Action To display a list of the serial numbers of components installed in the router chassis, use the following Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) operational mode command:

```
user@host> show chassis hardware <detail>
```

Sample Output

```
user@host> show chassis hardware
```

```
Hardware inventory:
```

Item	Version	Part number	Serial number	Description
Chassis			25708	M20
Backplane	REV 03	710-002334	BB9738	
Power Supply A	REV 06	740-001465	005234	AC
Power Supply B	REV 06	740-001465	005237	AC
Display	REV 04	710-001519	BA4681	
Routing Engine 0	REV 06	740-003239	1000224893	RE-2.0
Routing Engine 1	REV 06	740-003239	9000022146	RE-2.0
SSB slot 0	REV 02	710-001951	AZ8112	Internet Processor II
SSB slot 1	N/A	N/A	N/A	backup
FPC 0	REV 03	710-003308	BD8455	E-FPC
PIC 0	REV 08	750-002303	AZ5310	4x F/E, 100 BASE-TX
PIC 1	REV 07	750-004745	BC9368	2x CT3-NxDS0
FPC 1	REV 03	710-003308	BB9032	E-FPC
PIC 0	REV 03	750-002914	BC0131	2x OC-3 ATM, MM

```
user@host> show chassis hardware
```

```
Hardware inventory:
```

Item	Version	Part number	Serial number	Description
Chassis			00159	M40
Backplane	REV 08	710-000073	AA2125	
Power Supply B	Rev A1	740-000235	000289	DC
Maxicab	REV 08	710-000229	CA4516	
Minicab	REV 04	710-001739	CA4610	
Display	REV 07	710-000150	AA5145	
Routing Engine	REV 07	740-005022	P10865702236	RE-3.0
SCB	REV 03	710-007684	CA3900	Internet Processor II
FPC 1	REV 01	710-001292	AL7435	
PIC 0	REV 03	750-000617	AA3530	1x OC-48 SONET, SMIR
FPC 2	REV 09	710-000175	AA4740	
PIC 0	REV 03	750-000617	AA4557	1x OC-48 SONET, SMIR
FPC 3	REV 01	710-001292	AB4775	
PIC 0	REV 03	750-000612	AA1771	2x OC-3 ATM, MM
PIC 1	REV 03	750-002977	AV3457	2x OC-3 ATM, MM
FPC 5	REV 01	710-001292	AC5118	
PIC 1	REV 03	750-003628	AS8882	1x G/E, 1000 BASE-LH

```
user@host> show chassis hardware detail
```

```
Hardware inventory:
```

Item	Version	Part number	Serial number	Description
Chassis			25708	M20
Backplane	REV 03	710-002334	BB9738	
Power Supply A	REV 06	740-001465	005234	AC
Power Supply B	REV 06	740-001465	005237	AC
Display	REV 04	710-001519	BA4681	
Routing Engine 0	REV 06	740-003239	1000224893	RE-2.0
Routing Engine 0			58000007348d9a01	RE-2.0
Routing Engine 1	REV 06	740-003239	9000022146	RE-2.0
Routing Engine 1			d800000734745701	RE-2.0
SSB slot 0	REV 02	710-001951	AZ8112	Internet Processor II
SSRAM bank 0	REV 02	710-001385	242525	2 Mbytes
SSRAM bank 1	REV 02	710-001385	242741	2 Mbytes
SSRAM bank 2	REV 02	710-001385	242886	2 Mbytes
SSRAM bank 3	REV 02	710-001385	242482	2 Mbytes
SSB slot 1	N/A	N/A	N/A	backup
FPC 0	REV 03	710-003308	BD8455	E-FPC

SSRAM	REV 02	710-001385	241669	2 Mbytes
SDRAM bank 0	REV 01	710-000099	0003409	64 Mbytes
SDRAM bank 1	REV 01	710-000099	0003408	64 Mbytes
PIC 0	REV 08	750-002303	AZ5310	4x F/E, 100 BASE-TX
PIC 1	REV 07	750-004745	BC9368	2x CT3-NxDS0
FPC 1	REV 03	710-003308	BB9032	E-FPC
SSRAM	REV 01	710-001385	V00818	2 Mbytes
SDRAM bank 0	REV 01	710-000099	0003803	64 Mbytes
SDRAM bank 1	REV 01	710-000099	0003847	64 Mbytes
PIC 0	REV 03	750-002914	BC0131	2x OC-3 ATM, MM

Meaning The sample output is for an M20 and an M40 router. It shows a list of all FPCs and PICs installed in the router chassis, including the hardware version level and serial number.

The **detail** option displays detailed information about hardware, including memory, hardware version level, serial number, and additional information about memory.

If the Routing Engine is identified by a 10- and 16-digit serial number, both numbers are displayed in the output for the **detail** option, and are especially important when processing an RMA for such a Routing Engine. In addition, when you request an RMA for the M40 router, include the **maxicab** serial number.

[Table 42 on page 1439](#) provides a description of all the output fields for the **show chassis hardware** command.

Table 42: Output fields for the show chassis hardware command

Output field	Description
Item	<p>(For M-series routers) Chassis component. Information is displayed about the backplane; power supplies; Routing Engine; maxicab (the connection between the Routing Engine and the backplane, for the M40 router only); System Control Board (SCB), System and Switch Board (SSB), Switching and Forwarding Module (SFM), or Forwarding Engine Board (FEB); Miscellaneous Control Subsystem (MCS) and PFE clock generator (PCG) (for the M160 router only); and each FPC and PIC.</p> <p>(For T-series platforms) Chassis component. Information is displayed about the backplane, power supplies, midplane, Control Board (CB), Connector Interface Panel (CIP), FPC, Front Panel Module (FPM) (craft interface), Power Entry Module (PEM), PIC, SONET Clock Generator (SCG), Small Form-factor Pluggable (SFP) modules, Switch Interface Board (SIB), and Switch Processor Mezzanine Board (SPMB).</p>
Version	Revision level of the chassis component.
Part number	Part number of the chassis component.
Serial number	Serial number of the chassis component. For all RMAs, the chassis serial number must be provided to JTAC. If the RMA is for the chassis itself, you must obtain the backplane or midplane serial number as well.
Description	Brief description of the hardware item.



NOTE: When you request an RMA, you must also include output from the `show chassis environment` command, the `show version` command, and the troubleshooting output used to identify the failure.

Maintain a Single Configuration File for Both Routing Engines

Purpose For routers that support multiple Routing Engines, you can specify **re0** and **re1** as group names to ensure that the correct IP addresses are used for each Routing Engine and to maintain a single configuration file for both Routing Engines. It is important that the names of the Routing Engines correspond to a slot position because the names **re0** and **re1** are special group names that you must use for the Routing Engines to recognize which configuration statement to use. Routing Engine 0 must be in slot position 0 and must be named **re0**, and Routing Engine 1 must be in slot position 1 and must be named **re1**.

To maintain a single configuration file for both Routing Engines, follow these steps:

1. [Configure the New Group on page 1440](#)
2. [Apply the New Group on page 1441](#)

Configure the New Group

Purpose Each **re0** or **re1** group typically contains, at a minimum, the configuration for the hostname and the management interface (**fxp0**). If each Routing Engine uses a different management interface, the group must also contain the configuration for the backup router and static routes.

Action To configure the **re0** and **re1** groups, follow these steps:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit groups
```

2. Configure the group:

```
[edit groups]
user@host# set group-name
```

For example:

```
[edit groups]
user@host# set re0
```

3. To configure the management interface, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit groups]
user@host# edit groups re0
```

4. Include the following statement:

```
[edit groups re0]
user@host# set interfaces interface-name unit unit family inet address address
```

For example:

```
[edit groups re0]
user@host# set interfaces fxp0 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.1.1/24
```

5. To configure the hostname, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit groups re0]
user@host# edit groups re0 system
```

6. Include the following statement:

```
[edit groups re0 system]
user@host# set host-name hostname
```

For example:

```
[edit groups re0 system]
user@host# set host-name foo-re0
```

7. Verify the configuration:

```
[edit groups re0]
user@host# show
re0 {
  system {
    host-name foo-re0;
  }
  interfaces {
    fxp0 {
      unit 0 {
        family inet {
          address 1.1.1.1/24;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

8. Commit the configuration:

```
user@host# commit
```

9. Repeat Step 1 through Step 8 for the **re1** group.

Meaning The sample output in Step 7 shows that the **re0** group contains the minimum configuration for a group, the hostname, and the management interface (**fxp0**). If each Routing Engine uses a different management interface, the group must also contain the configuration for the backup router and static routes.

Apply the New Group

Action To apply the **re0** group to maintain a single configuration file for both Routing Engines, follow these steps:

1. In configuration mode, go to the top hierarchy level and include the following statement:

```
user@host# [edit]
user@host# set apply-groups group-name
```

For example:

```
user@host# [edit]
user@host# set apply-groups re0
```

2. Verify the configuration:

```
user@host# show
groups {
  re0 {
    system {
      host-name foo-re0;
    }
    interfaces {
      fxp0 {
        unit 0 {
          family inet {
            address 1.1.1.1/24;
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
  re1 {
    system {
      host-name foo-re1;
    }
    interfaces {
      fxp0 {
        unit 0 {
          family inet {
            address 1.1.1.2/24;
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
apply-groups [ re0 re1 ];
```

3. Commit the configuration:

```
user@host# commit
```

Meaning The sample output shows that each group, **re0** and **re1**, has its own IP address that is used for each Routing Engine to maintain a single configuration file.

Configure the New Group

Purpose Each **re0** or **re1** group typically contains, at a minimum, the configuration for the hostname and the management interface (**fxp0**). If each Routing Engine uses a different

management interface, the group must also contain the configuration for the backup router and static routes.

Action To configure the **re0** and **re1** groups, follow these steps:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit groups
```

2. Configure the group:

```
[edit groups]
user@host# set group-name
```

For example:

```
[edit groups]
user@host# set re0
```

3. To configure the management interface, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit groups]
user@host# edit groups re0
```

4. Include the following statement:

```
[edit groups re0]
user@host# set interfaces interface-name unit unit family inet address address
```

For example:

```
[edit groups re0]
user@host# set interfaces fxp0 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.1.1/24
```

5. To configure the hostname, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit groups re0]
user@host# edit groups re0 system
```

6. Include the following statement:

```
[edit groups re0 system]
user@host# set host-name hostname
```

For example:

```
[edit groups re0 system]
user@host# set host-name foo-re0
```

7. Verify the configuration:

```
[edit groups re0]
user@host# show
re0 {
  system {
    host-name foo-re0;
  }
  interfaces {
    fxp0 {
      unit 0 {
        family inet {
```

```
        address 1.1.1.1/24;
    }
}
}
```

8. Commit the configuration:

```
user@host# commit
```

9. Repeat Step 1 through Step 8 for the **re1** group.

Meaning The sample output in Step 7 shows that the **re0** group contains the minimum configuration for a group, the hostname, and the management interface (**fxp0**). If each Routing Engine uses a different management interface, the group must also contain the configuration for the backup router and static routes.

Apply the New Group

Action To apply the **re0** group to maintain a single configuration file for both Routing Engines, follow these steps:

1. In configuration mode, go to the top hierarchy level and include the following statement:

```
user@host# [edit]
user@host# set apply-groups group-name
```

For example:

```
user@host# [edit]
user@host# set apply-groups re0
```

2. Verify the configuration:

```
user@host# show
groups {
  re0 {
    system {
      host-name foo-re0;
    }
    interfaces {
      fxp0 {
        unit 0 {
          family inet {
            address 1.1.1.1/24;
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
  re1 {
    system {
```

```

    host-name foo-rel;
  }
  interfaces {
    fxp0 {
      unit 0 {
        family inet {
          address 1.1.1.2/24;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
apply-groups [ re0 re1 ];

```

3. Commit the configuration:

```
user@host# commit
```

Meaning The sample output shows that each group, **re0** and **re1**, has its own IP address that is used for each Routing Engine to maintain a single configuration file.

List Files and Directories on a Router

Problem	Description: If a system board crashes, you must check that certain files are in specific directories.
----------------	---

Solution To display files in the `/var/tmp` and `var/crash` directories, use the following CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> file list filename or directory
```

```
Sample Output  sampled.pkts
                vi.recover/
                user@host> file list /var/crash/
                bounds
                minfree
                vmcore.0
```

Meaning The sample output shows the files in the `/var/tmp/` and `/var/crash/` directories. The Juniper Networks Technical Assistance Center (JTAC) can ask you to verify the existence of similar files.

Display File Contents

Purpose To display the contents of a file on the local router.

Action To display the contents of a file on the local router, use the following CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> file show filename
```

Sample Output

```
user@host> file show /var/log/messages
Apr 13 21:00:08 romney /kernel: so-1/1/2: loopback suspected; going to standby.
Apr 13 21:00:40 romney /kernel: so-1/1/2: loopback suspected; going to standby.
Apr 13 21:02:48 romney last message repeated 4 times
Apr 13 21:07:04 romney last message repeated 8 times
Apr 13 21:07:13 romney /kernel: so-1/1/0: Clearing SONET alarm(s) RDI-P
Apr 13 21:07:29 romney /kernel: so-1/1/0: Asserting SONET alarm(s) RDI-P
Apr 13 21:07:36 romney /kernel: so-1/1/2: loopback suspected; going to standby.
Apr 13 21:08:08 romney /kernel: so-1/1/2: loopback suspected; going to standby.
...Output truncated...
```

Meaning The sample output shows the contents of the `/var/log/messages` file.

Rename a File on a Router

Action To rename a file on the local router, use the following CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> file rename source destination
```

Sample Output

```
user@host> file list /var/tmp
dcd.core
rpd.core
snmpd.core

user@host> file rename /var/tmp/dcd.core /var/tmp/dcd.core.990413
user@host> file list /var/tmp
dcd.core.990413
rpd.core
snmpd.core
```

Meaning The sample output shows that the `dcd.core` file was renamed to `dcd.core.990413`. The original name of the file is the **source** and the new name for the file is the **destination**.

Delete a File on a Router

Action To delete a file on the local router, use the following CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> file delete filename
```

Sample Output

```

user@host> file list /var/tmp
dcd.core
rpd.core
snmpd.core

user@host> file delete /var/tmp/snmpd.core
user@host> file list /var/tmp
dcd.core
rpd.core

```

Meaning The sample output shows that the **snmpd.core** file was deleted.

Check the Time on a Router

Purpose Display the current time on a router and display information about how long the router, router software, and routing protocols have been running.

Action To check time on a router, use the following Junos OS command-line interface (CLI) operational mode command:

```
user@host> show system uptime
```

Sample Output

```

user@host> show system uptime
Current time:      1998-10-13 19:45:47 UTC
System booted:    1998-10-12 20:51:41 UTC (22:54:06 ago)
Protocols started: 1998-10-13 19:33:45 UTC (00:12:02 ago)
Last configured:  1998-10-13 19:33:45 UTC (00:12:02 ago) by abc
12:45PM up 22:54, 2 users, load averages: 0.07, 0.02, 0.01

```

Meaning The sample output shows the current system time in UTC, the date and time when the router was last booted and how long it has been running, when the routing protocols were last started and how long they have been running, when a configuration was last committed, and the name of the user who issued the last **commit** command. If a different time zone is configured, the output shows that time zone. For information on configuring the time zone, see the *Junos System Basics Configuration Guide*.

The sample output shows that the current time is 12:45 PM, the router has been operational for 22:54 hours, and two users are logged in to the router. The output also shows that the load average is 0.07 seconds for the last minute, 0.02 seconds for the last 5 minutes, and 0.01 seconds for the last 15 minutes.

Check for Users in Configuration Mode

Purpose Before you change the configuration or commit a candidate configuration, it is a good idea to check for users in configuration mode.

Action To display users currently editing the configuration, follow these steps:

1. To enter configuration mode, type the following command:

```
user@host> edit
```

2. Enter the following configuration mode command:

```
[edit]
user@host# status
```

For example:

```
user@host> show system users
4:58PM PST up 5 days, 9:52, 5 users, load averages: 0.01, 0.01, 0.00
USER      TTY      FROM                LOGIN@   IDLE   WHAT
mwazna    p0       bigpunk.juniper.net 4:58PM   -    -cli (cli)

jgchan    p1       bigpunk.juniper.net 2:25PM   2:32 -csh (csh)

jgchan    p2       bigpunk.juniper.net 2:35PM   2:18 cli

taffy     p3       bigpunk.juniper.net 3:28PM    5    -cli (cli)

tmauro    p4       bigpunk.juniper.net 4:16PM   37    cli
```

Sample Output

Meaning The sample output lists the users who are currently logged in to the router. Five users are logged in to the router, with one user logged in twice, **jgchan**. Each user is logged in through a different terminal (**TTY**—**p0**, **p1**, **p2**, **p3**, and **p4**) from the system **bigpunk.juniper.net**. A hyphen in the **FROM** field indicates that the user logged in through the console.

Additional information includes the time when the user logged in (**LOGIN**), the amount of time the user is not active on the router (**IDLE**), and the processes that the user is running (**WHAT**). In this example, the users are running the command-line interface (**cli**) and the UNIX-level shell (**csh**).

Check the Commands That Users Are Entering

Purpose A common set of operations you can check is when users log in to the router and the CLI commands they issue.

To check the commands that users are entering, follow these steps:

1. [Configure the Log File for Tracking CLI Commands on page 1448](#)
2. [Display the Configured Log File on page 1449](#)

Configure the Log File for Tracking CLI Commands

Action To configure the log file for tracking CLI commands, follow these steps:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit system syslog
```

2. Configure the log file:

```
[edit system syslog]
user@host# edit file filename
```

For example:

```
[edit system syslog]
user@host# edit file cli-commands
```

3. Configure the interactive-commands facility and severity level:

```
[edit system syslog filename]
user@host# set interactive-commands info
```

4. Verify the configuration:

```
[edit system syslog]
user@host# show
file cli-commands {
    interactive-commands info;
}
```

5. Commit the configuration:

```
user@host# commit
```

Meaning The configuration example shows that the log file **cli-commands** is configured with the **interactive-commands** facility at the **info** severity level. [Table 43 on page 1449](#) lists and describes the severity levels.

Table 43: Severity Levels

Severity Level	Description
info	Log all top-level CLI commands, including the configure command, and all configuration mode commands.
notice	Log the configuration mode commands rollback and commit .
warning	Log when any software process restarts.

Display the Configured Log File

Purpose To display the log file in configuration mode, enter the following command:

Action

```
[edit system syslog]
user@host# run show log filename
```

For example:

```
[edit system syslog]
user@host# run show log cli-commands
```

Sample Output

```
[edit system syslog]
user@host# run show log cli-commands
Sep 16 11:24:25 nut mgd[3442]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: commit: signaling 'Syslog
daemon', pid 2457, signal 1, status 0
Sep 16 11:24:25 nut mgd[3442]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: commit: signaling 'SNMP
daemon', pid 2592, signal 31, status 0
Sep 16 11:28:36 nut mgd[3442]: UI_CMDLINE_READ_LINE: User 'user', command 'run
show log cli-commands '
Sep 16 11:30:39 nut mgd[3442]: UI_CMDLINE_READ_LINE: User 'user', command 'run
show log security '
Sep 16 11:31:26 nut mgd[3442]: UI_CMDLINE_READ_LINE: User 'user', command 'run
show log messages '
Sep 16 11:41:21 nut mgd[3442]: UI_CMDLINE_READ_LINE: User 'user', command 'edit
file cli-commands '
Sep 16 11:41:25 nut mgd[3442]: UI_CMDLINE_READ_LINE: User 'user', command 'show
'
Sep 16 11:44:57 nut mgd[3442]: UI_CMDLINE_READ_LINE: User 'user', command 'set
interactive-commands info '
Sep 16 14:32:15 nut mgd[3442]: UI_CMDLINE_READ_LINE: User 'user', command 'run
show log cli-commands '
```

Meaning The sample output shows the CLI commands that were entered since the log file was configured.

Configure the Log File for Tracking CLI Commands

Action To configure the log file for tracking CLI commands, follow these steps:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit system syslog
```

2. Configure the log file:

```
[edit system syslog]
user@host# edit file filename
```

For example:

```
[edit system syslog]
user@host# edit file cli-commands
```

3. Configure the interactive-commands facility and severity level:

```
[edit system syslog filename]
user@host# set interactive-commands info
```

4. Verify the configuration:

```
[edit system syslog]
user@host# show
file cli-commands {
    interactive-commands info;
}
```

- Commit the configuration:

```
user@host# commit
```

Meaning The configuration example shows that the log file **cli-commands** is configured with the **interactive-commands** facility at the **info** severity level. [Table 43 on page 1449](#) lists and describes the severity levels.

Table 44: Severity Levels

Severity Level	Description
info	Log all top-level CLI commands, including the configure command, and all configuration mode commands.
notice	Log the configuration mode commands rollback and commit .
warning	Log when any software process restarts.

Check When the Last Configuration Change Occurred

Purpose When a problem occurs on a router, it is a good idea to check when the last configuration change was made because it may have had some influence on the problem.

To check when the last configuration change occurred, follow these steps:

- [Configure Configuration Change Tracking on page 1451](#)
- [Display the Configured Log File on page 1452](#)

Configure Configuration Change Tracking

Action To configure this type of logging, follow these steps:

- In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit system syslog
```

- Configure the log file:

```
[edit system syslog]
user@host# edit file filename
```

For example:

```
[edit system syslog]
user@host# edit file mw-configuration-changes
```

- Configure the change-log facility and severity level:

```
[edit system syslog filename]
user@host# set change-log info
```

- Verify the configuration:

```
[edit system syslog]
user@host# show
file mw-configuration-changes {
  change-log info;
}
```

5. Commit the configuration:

```
user@host# commit
```

Display the Configured Log File

Purpose To display the log file in configuration mode.

Action To display the log file in configuration mode, enter the following command:

```
[edit system syslog]
user@host# run show log filename
```

For example:

```
[edit system syslog]
user@host# run show log mw-configuration-changes
```

Sample Output

```
[edit system syslog]
user@host# run show log mw-configuration-changes
Sep 17 07:03:22 nut mgd[7793]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_OTHER: User 'root' override:
/config/juniper.conf
Sep 17 07:07:21 nut mgd[2751]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_OTHER: User 'root' set: [interfaces
  lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.0.0.1/32]
Sep 17 07:07:21 nut mgd[2751]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_SET: User 'root' set: [system
domain-name] "englab.company.net" -> "englab.company.net"
Sep 17 07:07:21 nut mgd[2751]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_OTHER: User 'root' set: [system
name-server 172.17.28.101]
Sep 17 07:07:22 nut mgd[2751]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_OTHER: User 'root' set: [system
domain-search] "englab.company.net"
Sep 17 07:07:22 nut mgd[2751]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_OTHER: User 'root' set: [system
domain-search] "company.net"
Sep 17 07:07:22 nut mgd[2751]: UI_CFG_AUDIT_OTHER: User 'root' set: [system
domain-search] "jnpr.net"
```

Meaning The sample output shows the contents of the log file and that the last configuration change was on September 17 at 07:07:22.

Configure Configuration Change Tracking

Action To configure this type of logging, follow these steps:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit system syslog
```

2. Configure the log file:

```
[edit system syslog]
user@host# edit file filename
```

For example:

```
[edit system syslog]
user@host# edit file mw-configuration-changes
```

3. Configure the change-log facility and severity level:

```
[edit system syslog filename]
user@host# set change-log info
```

4. Verify the configuration:

```
[edit system syslog]
user@host# show
file mw-configuration-changes {
  change-log info;
}
```

5. Commit the configuration:

```
user@host# commit
```

Display a Log File

Purpose To look at a log or trace file.

Action To look at a log or trace file, use the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show log filename
```

Sample Output

```
user@host> show log messages
Sep 10 07:00:00 host newsyslog[7249]: logfile turned over
Sep 10 07:01:49 host rpd[6451]: bgp_listen_accept: Connection attempt from
unconfigured neighbor: 10.0.8.1+1348
Sep 10 07:04:17 host rpd[6451]: bgp_listen_accept: Connection attempt from
unconfigured neighbor: 10.0.8.1+1349
Sep 10 07:06:45 host rpd[6451]: bgp_listen_accept: Connection attempt from
unconfigured neighbor: 10.0.8.1+1350
Sep 10 07:07:53 host login: 2 LOGIN FAILURES FROM 172.24.16.21
Sep 10 07:07:53 host login: 2 LOGIN FAILURES FROM 172.24.16.21, show configuration
| no-more
Sep 10 07:08:25 host inetd[2785]: /usr/libexec/telnetd[7251]: exit status 0x100
Sep 10 07:09:13 host rpd[6451]: bgp_listen_accept: Connection attempt from
unconfigured neighbor: 10.0.8.1+1351
Sep 10 07:11:41 host rpd[6451]: bgp_listen_accept: Connection attempt from
unconfigured neighbor: 10.0.8.1+1352
Sep 10 07:14:09 host rpd[6451]: bgp_listen_accept: Connection attempt from
unconfigured neighbor: 10.0.8.1+1353
Sep 10 07:16:37 host rpd[6451]: bgp_listen_accept: Connection attempt from
unconfigured neighbor: 10.0.8.1+1354
Sep 10 07:19:05 host rpd[6451]: bgp_listen_accept: Connection attempt from
unconfigured neighbor: 10.0.8.1+1355
```

```
Sep 10 07:21:33 host rpd[6451]: bgp_listen_accept: Connection attempt from
unconfigured neighbor:
```

Meaning The sample output shows the **rpd** log messages in the **messages** file for September 10 from 7:00 to 7:21 AM.



NOTE: Local log files are saved in the `/var/log` directory.

Configure IS-IS-Specific Options

Purpose When unexpected events or problems occur, or if you want to diagnose IS-IS adjacency establishment issues, you can view more detailed information by configuring options specific to IS-IS.

To configure IS-IS options, follow these steps:

1. [Displaying Detailed IS-IS Protocol Information on page 1454](#)
2. [Displaying Sent or Received IS-IS Protocol Packets on page 1456](#)
3. [Analyzing IS-IS Link-State PDUs in Detail on page 1457](#)

Displaying Detailed IS-IS Protocol Information

Action To trace IS-IS messages in detail, follow these steps:

1. Configure the flag to display detailed IS-IS protocol messages.

```
[edit protocols isis traceoptions]
user@host# set flag hello detail
```

2. Verify the configuration.

```
user@host# show
```

For example:

```
[edit protocols isis traceoptions]
user@host# show
file isislog size 10k files 10;
flag hello detail;
```

3. Commit the configuration.

```
user@host# commit
```

4. View the contents of the file containing the detailed messages.

```
user@host# run show log filename
```

For example:

```
user@host# run show log isislog
```

```

Nov 29 23:17:50 trace_on: Tracing to "/var/log/isislog" started
Nov 29 23:17:50 Sending PTP IIH on so-1/1/1.0
Nov 29 23:17:53 Sending PTP IIH on so-1/1/0.0
Nov 29 23:17:54 Received PTP IIH, source id abc-core-01 on so-1/1/0.0
Nov 29 23:17:54   from interface index 11
Nov 29 23:17:54   max area 0, circuit type 12, packet length 4469
Nov 29 23:17:54   hold time 30, circuit id 6
Nov 29 23:17:54   neighbor state up
Nov 29 23:17:54   speaks IP
Nov 29 23:17:54   area address 99.0008 (1)
Nov 29 23:17:54   IP address 10.10.10.29
Nov 29 23:17:54   4396 bytes of total padding
Nov 29 23:17:54   updating neighbor abc-core-01
Nov 29 23:17:55 Received PTP IIH, source id abc-core-02 on so-1/1/1.0
Nov 29 23:17:55   from interface index 12
Nov 29 23:17:55   max area 0, circuit type 12, packet length 4469
Nov 29 23:17:55   hold time 30, circuit id 6
Nov 29 23:17:55   neighbor state up
Nov 29 23:17:55   speaks IP
Nov 29 23:17:55   area address 99.0000 (1)
Nov 29 23:17:55   IP address 10.10.10.33
Nov 29 23:17:55   4396 bytes of total padding
Nov 29 23:17:55   updating neighbor abc-core-02

```

Meaning Table 45 on page 1455 lists tracing flags that can be configured specific to IS-IS and presents example output for some of the flags.

Table 45: IS-IS Protocol Tracing Flags

Tracing Flags	Description	Example Output
csn	Complete sequence number PDU (CSNP)	<p>Nov 28 20:02:48 Sending L2 CSN on interface so-1/1/0.0Nov 28 20:02:48 Sending L2 CSN on interface so-1/1/1.0</p> <p>With the detail option.</p> <p>Nov 28 20:06:08 Sending L2 CSN on interface so-1/1/1.0Nov 28 20:06:08 LSP abc-core-01.00-00 lifetime 1146Nov 28 20:06:08 sequence 0x1c4f8 checksum 0xa1e9Nov 28 20:06:08 LSP abc-core-02.00-00 lifetime 411Nov 28 20:06:08 sequence 0x7435 checksum 0x5424Nov 28 20:06:08 LSP abc-brdr-01.00-00 lifetime 465Nov 28 20:06:08 sequence 0xf73 checksum 0xab10Nov 28 20:06:08 LSP abc-edge-01.00-00 lifetime 1089Nov 28 20:06:08 sequence 0x1616 checksum 0xdb29Nov 28 20:06:08 LSP abc-edge-02.00-00 lifetime 1103Nov 28 20:06:08 sequence 0x45cc checksum 0x6883</p>
hello	Hello packet	<p>Nov 28 20:13:50 Sending PTP IIH on so-1/1/1.0Nov 28 20:13:50 Received PTP IIH, source id abc-core-01 on so-1/1/0.0Nov 28 20:13:53 Received PTP IIH, source id abc-core-02 on so-1/1/1.0Nov 28 20:13:57 Sending PTP IIH on so-1/1/0.0Nov 28 20:13:58 Received PTP IIH, source id abc-core-01 on so-1/1/0.0Nov 28 20:13:59 Sending PTP IIH on so-1/1/1.0</p>
lsp	Link-state PDUs (LSPs)	<p>Nov 28 20:15:46 Received L2 LSP abc-edge-01.00-00, interface so-1/1/0.0Nov 28 20:15:46 from abc-core-01Nov 28 20:15:46 sequence 0x1617, checksum 0xd92a, lifetime 1197Nov 28 20:15:46 Updating L2 LSP abc-edge-01.00-00 in TEDNov 28 20:15:47 Received L2 LSP abc-edge-01.00-00, interface so-1/1/1.0Nov 28 20:15:47 from abc-core-02Nov 28 20:15:47 sequence 0x1617, checksum 0xd92a, lifetime 1197</p>

Table 45: IS-IS Protocol Tracing Flags (*continued*)

Tracing Flags	Description	Example Output
lsp-generation	Link-state PDU generation packets	Nov 28 20:21:24 Regenerating L1 LSP abc-edge-03.00-00, old sequence 0x682Nov 28 20:21:27 Rebuilding L1, fragment abc-edge-03.00-00Nov 28 20:21:27 Rebuilt L1 fragment abc-edge-03.00-00, size 59Nov 28 20:31:52 Regenerating L2 LSP abc-edge-03.00-00, old sequence 0x689Nov 28 20:31:54 Rebuilding L2, fragment abc-edge-03.00-00Nov 28 20:31:54 Rebuilt L2 fragment abc-edge-03.00-00, size 256Nov 28 20:34:05 Regenerating L1 LSP abc-edge-03.00-00, old sequence 0x683Nov 28 20:34:08 Rebuilding L1, fragment abc-edge-03.00-00Nov 28 20:34:08 Rebuilt L1 fragment abc-edge-03.00-00, size 59
packets	All IS-IS protocol packets	Not available.
psn	Partial sequence number PDU (PSNP) packets	Nov 28 20:40:39 Received L2 PSN, source abc-core-01, interface so-1/1/0.0Nov 28 20:40:39 Received L2 PSN, source abc-core-02, interface so-1/1/1.0Nov 28 20:41:36 Sending L2 PSN on interface so-1/1/1.0Nov 28 20:41:36 Sending L2 PSN on interface so-1/1/0.0Nov 28 20:42:35 Received L2 PSN, source abc-core-02, interface so-1/1/1.0Nov 28 20:42:35 LSP abc-edge-03.00-00 lifetime 1196Nov 28 20:42:35 sequence 0x68c checksum 0x746dNov 28 20:42:35 Received L2 PSN, source abc-core-01, interface so-1/1/0.0Nov 28 20:42:35 LSP abc-edge-03.00-00 lifetime 1196Nov 28 20:42:35 sequence 0x68c checksum 0x746dNov 28 20:42:49 Sending L2 PSN on interface so-1/1/1.0Nov 28 20:42:49 LSP abc-core-01.00-00 lifetime 1197Nov 28 20:42:49 sequence 0x1c4fb checksum 0x9becNov 28 20:42:49 Sending L2 PSN on interface so-1/1/0.0Nov 28 20:42:49 LSP abc-core-01.00-00 lifetime 1197Nov 28 20:42:49 sequence 0x1c4fb checksum 0x9bec
spf	Shortest-path-first (SPF) calculations	Nov 28 20:44:01 Scheduling SPF for L1: ReconfigNov 28 20:44:01 Scheduling multicast SPF for L1: ReconfigNov 28 20:44:01 Scheduling SPF for L2: ReconfigNov 28 20:44:01 Scheduling multicast SPF for L2: ReconfigNov 28 20:44:02 Running L1 SPFNov 28 20:44:02 L1 SPF initialization complete: 0.000099s cumulative timeNov 28 20:44:02 L1 SPF primary processing complete: 0.000303s cumulative timeNov 28 20:44:02 L1 SPF result postprocessing complete: 0.000497s cumulative timeNov 28 20:44:02 L1 SPF RIB postprocessing complete: 0.000626s cumulative timeNov 28 20:44:02 L1 SPF routing table postprocessing complete: 0.000736s cumulative time

Displaying Sent or Received IS-IS Protocol Packets

To configure the tracing for only sent or received IS-IS protocol packets, follow these steps:

1. Configure the flag to display sent, received, or both sent and received packets.

```
[edit protocols isis traceoptions]
user@host# set flag hello send
```

or

```
[edit protocols isis traceoptions]
user@host# set flag hello receive
```

or

```
[edit protocols isis traceoptions]
user@host# set flag hello
```

2. Verify the configuration.

```
user@host# show
```

For example:

```
[edit protocols isis traceoptions]
user@host# show
file isislog size 10k files 10;
flag hello send;
```

or

```
[edit protocols isis traceoptions]
user@host# show
file isislog size 10k files 10;
flag hello receive;
```

or

```
[edit protocols isis traceoptions]
user@host# show
file isislog size 10k files 10;
flag hello send receive;
```

3. Commit the configuration.

```
user@host# commit
```

4. View the contents of the file containing the detailed messages.

```
user@host# run show log filename
```

For example:

```
user@host# run show log isislog
Sep 27 18:17:01 ISIS periodic xmit to 01:80:c2:00:00:15 (IFL 2)
Sep 27 18:17:01 ISIS periodic xmit to 01:80:c2:00:00:14 (IFL 2)
Sep 27 18:17:03 ISIS periodic xmit to 01:80:c2:00:00:15 (IFL 2)
Sep 27 18:17:04 ISIS periodic xmit to 01:80:c2:00:00:14 (IFL 2)
Sep 27 18:17:06 ISIS L2 hello from 0000.0000.0008 (IFL 2) absorbed
Sep 27 18:17:06 ISIS periodic xmit to 01:80:c2:00:00:15 (IFL 2)
Sep 27 18:17:06 ISIS L1 hello from 0000.0000.0008 (IFL 2) absorbed
```

Analyzing IS-IS Link-State PDUs in Detail

To analyze IS-IS link-state PDUs in detail, follow these steps:

1. Configure IS-IS open messages.

```
[edit protocols isis traceoptions]
user@host# set flag lsp detail
```

2. Verify the configuration.

```
user@host# show
```

For example:

```
[edit protocols isis traceoptions]
user@host# show
file isislog size 5m world-readable;
```

```
flag error;
flag lsp detail;
```

3. Commit the configuration.

```
user@host# commit
```

4. View the contents of the file containing the detailed messages.

```
user@host# run show log filename
```

For example:

```
user@host# run show log isislog
Nov 28 20:17:24 Received L2 LSP abc-core-01.00-00, interface so-1/1/0.0
Nov 28 20:17:24     from abc-core-01
Nov 28 20:17:24     sequence 0x1c4f9, checksum 0x9fea, lifetime 1199
Nov 28 20:17:24     max area 0, length 426
Nov 28 20:17:24     no partition repair, no database overload
Nov 28 20:17:24     IS type 3, metric type 0
Nov 28 20:17:24     area address 99.0908 (1)
Nov 28 20:17:24     speaks CLNP
Nov 28 20:17:24     speaks IP
Nov 28 20:17:24     dyn hostname abc-core-01
Nov 28 20:17:24     IP address 10.10.134.11
Nov 28 20:17:24     IP prefix: 10.10.10.0/30 metric 1 up
Nov 28 20:17:24     IP prefix: 10.10.10.4/30 metric 5 up
Nov 28 20:17:24     IP prefix: 10.10.10.56/30 metric 5 up
Nov 28 20:17:24     IP prefix: 10.10.10.52/30 metric 1 up
Nov 28 20:17:24     IP prefix: 10.10.10.64/30 metric 5 up
Nov 28 20:17:24     IP prefix: 10.10.10.20/30 metric 5 up
Nov 28 20:17:24     IP prefix: 10.10.10.28/30 metric 5 up
Nov 28 20:17:24     IP prefix: 10.10.10.44/30 metric 5 up
Nov 28 20:17:24     IP prefix 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.252
Nov 28 20:17:24     internal, metrics: default 1
Nov 28 20:17:24     IP prefix 10.10.10.4 255.255.255.252
Nov 28 20:17:24     internal, metrics: default 5
Nov 28 20:17:24     IP prefix 10.10.10.56 255.255.255.252
Nov 28 20:17:24     internal, metrics: default 5
Nov 28 20:17:24     IP prefix 10.10.10.52 255.255.255.252
Nov 28 20:17:24     internal, metrics: default 1
Nov 28 20:17:24     IP prefix 10.10.10.64 255.255.255.252
Nov 28 20:17:24     internal, metrics: default 5
Nov 28 20:17:24     IP prefix 10.10.10.20 255.255.255.252
Nov 28 20:17:24     internal, metrics: default 5
Nov 28 20:17:24     IP prefix 10.10.10.28 255.255.255.252
Nov 28 20:17:24     internal, metrics: default 5
Nov 28 20:17:24     IP prefix 10.10.10.44 255.255.255.252
Nov 28 20:17:24     internal, metrics: default 5
Nov 28 20:17:24     IS neighbors:
Nov 28 20:17:24     IS neighbor abc-core-02.00
Nov 28 20:17:24     internal, metrics: default 1
[...Output truncated...]
Nov 28 20:17:24     internal, metrics: default 5
Nov 28 20:17:24     IS neighbor abc-brdr-01.00
Nov 28 20:17:24     internal, metrics: default 5
Nov 28 20:17:24     IS neighbor abc-core-02.00, metric: 1
Nov 28 20:17:24     IS neighbor abc-esr-02.00, metric: 5
Nov 28 20:17:24     IS neighbor abc-edge-03.00, metric: 5
Nov 28 20:17:24     IS neighbor abc-edge-01.00, metric: 5
Nov 28 20:17:24     IS neighbor abc-edge-02.00, metric: 5
Nov 28 20:17:24     IS neighbor abc-brdr-01.00, metric: 5
```

```

Nov 28 20:17:24 IP prefix: 10.10.134.11/32 metric 0 up
Nov 28 20:17:24 IP prefix: 10.11.0.0/16 metric 5 up
Nov 28 20:17:24 IP prefix: 10.211.0.0/16 metric 0 up
Nov 28 20:17:24 IP prefix 10.10.134.11 255.255.255.255
Nov 28 20:17:24 internal, metrics: default 0
Nov 28 20:17:24 IP prefix 10.11.0.0 255.255.0.0
Nov 28 20:17:24 internal, metrics: default 5
Nov 28 20:17:24 IP prefix 10.211.0.0 255.255.0.0
Nov 28 20:17:24 internal, metrics: default 0
Nov 28 20:17:24 Updating LSP
Nov 28 20:17:24 Updating L2 LSP abc-core-01.00-00 in TED
Nov 28 20:17:24 Analyzing subtlv's for abc-core-02.00
Nov 28 20:17:24 Analysis complete
Nov 28 20:17:24 Analyzing subtlv's for abc-esr-02.00
Nov 28 20:17:24 Analysis complete
Nov 28 20:17:24 Analyzing subtlv's for abc-edge-03.00
Nov 28 20:17:24 Analysis complete
Nov 28 20:17:24 Analyzing subtlv's for abc-edge-01.00
Nov 28 20:17:24 Analysis complete
Nov 28 20:17:24 Analyzing subtlv's for abc-edge-02.00
Nov 28 20:17:24 Analysis complete
Nov 28 20:17:24 Analyzing subtlv's for abc-brdr-01.00
Nov 28 20:17:24 Analysis complete
Nov 28 20:17:24 Scheduling L2 LSP abc-core-01.00-00 sequence 0x1c4f9 on
interface so-1/1/1.0

```

Displaying Detailed IS-IS Protocol Information

Action To trace IS-IS messages in detail, follow these steps:

1. Configure the flag to display detailed IS-IS protocol messages.

```

[edit protocols isis traceoptions]
user@host# set flag hello detail

```

2. Verify the configuration.

```

user@host# show

```

For example:

```

[edit protocols isis traceoptions]
user@host# show
file isislog size 10k files 10;
flag hello detail;

```

3. Commit the configuration.

```

user@host# commit

```

4. View the contents of the file containing the detailed messages.

```

user@host# run show log filename

```

For example:

```

user@host# run show log isislog

```

```

Nov 29 23:17:50 trace_on: Tracing to "/var/log/isislog" started
Nov 29 23:17:50 Sending PTP IIH on so-1/1/1.0
Nov 29 23:17:53 Sending PTP IIH on so-1/1/0.0

```

```

Nov 29 23:17:54 Received PTP IIH, source id abc-core-01 on so-1/1/0.0
Nov 29 23:17:54   from interface index 11
Nov 29 23:17:54   max area 0, circuit type 12, packet length 4469
Nov 29 23:17:54   hold time 30, circuit id 6
Nov 29 23:17:54   neighbor state up
Nov 29 23:17:54   speaks IP
Nov 29 23:17:54   area address 99.0008 (1)
Nov 29 23:17:54   IP address 10.10.10.29
Nov 29 23:17:54   4396 bytes of total padding
Nov 29 23:17:54   updating neighbor abc-core-01
Nov 29 23:17:55 Received PTP IIH, source id abc-core-02 on so-1/1/1.0
Nov 29 23:17:55   from interface index 12
Nov 29 23:17:55   max area 0, circuit type 12, packet length 4469
Nov 29 23:17:55   hold time 30, circuit id 6
Nov 29 23:17:55   neighbor state up
Nov 29 23:17:55   speaks IP
Nov 29 23:17:55   area address 99.0000 (1)
Nov 29 23:17:55   IP address 10.10.10.33
Nov 29 23:17:55   4396 bytes of total padding
Nov 29 23:17:55   updating neighbor abc-core-02

```

Meaning [Table 45 on page 1455](#) lists tracing flags that can be configured specific to IS-IS and presents example output for some of the flags.

Table 46: IS-IS Protocol Tracing Flags

Tracing Flags	Description	Example Output
csn	Complete sequence number PDU (CSNP)	<p>Nov 28 20:02:48 Sending L2 CSN on interface so-1/1/0.0Nov 28 20:02:48 Sending L2 CSN on interface so-1/1/1.0</p> <p>With the detail option.</p> <p>Nov 28 20:06:08 Sending L2 CSN on interface so-1/1/1.0Nov 28 20:06:08 LSP abc-core-01.00-00 lifetime 1146Nov 28 20:06:08 sequence 0x1c4f8 checksum 0xa1e9Nov 28 20:06:08 LSP abc-core-02.00-00 lifetime 411Nov 28 20:06:08 sequence 0x7435 checksum 0x5424Nov 28 20:06:08 LSP abc-brdr-01.00-00 lifetime 465Nov 28 20:06:08 sequence 0xf73 checksum 0xab10Nov 28 20:06:08 LSP abc-edge-01.00-00 lifetime 1089Nov 28 20:06:08 sequence 0x1616 checksum 0xdb29Nov 28 20:06:08 LSP abc-edge-02.00-00 lifetime 1103Nov 28 20:06:08 sequence 0x45cc checksum 0x6883</p>
hello	Hello packet	<p>Nov 28 20:13:50 Sending PTP IIH on so-1/1/1.0Nov 28 20:13:50 Received PTP IIH, source id abc-core-01 on so-1/1/0.0Nov 28 20:13:53 Received PTP IIH, source id abc-core-02 on so-1/1/1.0Nov 28 20:13:57 Sending PTP IIH on so-1/1/0.0Nov 28 20:13:58 Received PTP IIH, source id abc-core-01 on so-1/1/0.0Nov 28 20:13:59 Sending PTP IIH on so-1/1/1.0</p>
lsp	Link-state PDUs (LSPs)	<p>Nov 28 20:15:46 Received L2 LSP abc-edge-01.00-00, interface so-1/1/0.0Nov 28 20:15:46 from abc-core-01Nov 28 20:15:46 sequence 0x1617, checksum 0xd92a, lifetime 1197Nov 28 20:15:46 Updating L2 LSP abc-edge-01.00-00 in TEDNov 28 20:15:47 Received L2 LSP abc-edge-01.00-00, interface so-1/1/1.0Nov 28 20:15:47 from abc-core-02Nov 28 20:15:47 sequence 0x1617, checksum 0xd92a, lifetime 1197</p>

Table 46: IS-IS Protocol Tracing Flags (*continued*)

Tracing Flags	Description	Example Output
lsp-generation	Link-state PDU generation packets	Nov 28 20:21:24 Regenerating L1 LSP abc-edge-03.00-00, old sequence 0x682Nov 28 20:21:27 Rebuilding L1, fragment abc-edge-03.00-00Nov 28 20:21:27 Rebuilt L1 fragment abc-edge-03.00-00, size 59Nov 28 20:31:52 Regenerating L2 LSP abc-edge-03.00-00, old sequence 0x689Nov 28 20:31:54 Rebuilding L2, fragment abc-edge-03.00-00Nov 28 20:31:54 Rebuilt L2 fragment abc-edge-03.00-00, size 256Nov 28 20:34:05 Regenerating L1 LSP abc-edge-03.00-00, old sequence 0x683Nov 28 20:34:08 Rebuilding L1, fragment abc-edge-03.00-00Nov 28 20:34:08 Rebuilt L1 fragment abc-edge-03.00-00, size 59
packets	All IS-IS protocol packets	Not available.
psn	Partial sequence number PDU (PSNP) packets	Nov 28 20:40:39 Received L2 PSN, source abc-core-01, interface so-1/1/0.0Nov 28 20:40:39 Received L2 PSN, source abc-core-02, interface so-1/1/1.0Nov 28 20:41:36 Sending L2 PSN on interface so-1/1/1.0Nov 28 20:41:36 Sending L2 PSN on interface so-1/1/0.0Nov 28 20:42:35 Received L2 PSN, source abc-core-02, interface so-1/1/1.0Nov 28 20:42:35 LSP abc-edge-03.00-00 lifetime 1196Nov 28 20:42:35 sequence 0x68c checksum 0x746dNov 28 20:42:35 Received L2 PSN, source abc-core-01, interface so-1/1/0.0Nov 28 20:42:35 LSP abc-edge-03.00-00 lifetime 1196Nov 28 20:42:35 sequence 0x68c checksum 0x746dNov 28 20:42:49 Sending L2 PSN on interface so-1/1/1.0Nov 28 20:42:49 LSP abc-core-01.00-00 lifetime 1197Nov 28 20:42:49 sequence 0x1c4fb checksum 0x9becNov 28 20:42:49 Sending L2 PSN on interface so-1/1/0.0Nov 28 20:42:49 LSP abc-core-01.00-00 lifetime 1197Nov 28 20:42:49 sequence 0x1c4fb checksum 0x9bec
spf	Shortest-path-first (SPF) calculations	Nov 28 20:44:01 Scheduling SPF for L1: ReconfigNov 28 20:44:01 Scheduling multicast SPF for L1: ReconfigNov 28 20:44:01 Scheduling SPF for L2: ReconfigNov 28 20:44:01 Scheduling multicast SPF for L2: ReconfigNov 28 20:44:02 Running L1 SPFNov 28 20:44:02 L1 SPF initialization complete: 0.000099s cumulative timeNov 28 20:44:02 L1 SPF primary processing complete: 0.000303s cumulative timeNov 28 20:44:02 L1 SPF result postprocessing complete: 0.000497s cumulative timeNov 28 20:44:02 L1 SPF RIB postprocessing complete: 0.000626s cumulative timeNov 28 20:44:02 L1 SPF routing table postprocessing complete: 0.000736s cumulative time

Related Documentation

- *Understanding IS-IS Areas to Divide an Autonomous System into Smaller Groups*
- *Example: Configuring a Multi-Level IS-IS Topology to Control Interarea Flooding*

Analyzing IS-IS Link-State PDUs in Detail

To analyze IS-IS link-state PDUs in detail, follow these steps:

1. Configure IS-IS open messages.

```
[edit protocols isis traceoptions]
user@host# set flag lsp detail
```

2. Verify the configuration.

```
user@host# show
```

For example:

```
[edit protocols isis traceoptions]
user@host# show
file isislog size 5m world-readable;
flag error;
flag lsp detail;
```

3. Commit the configuration.

```
user@host# commit
```

4. View the contents of the file containing the detailed messages.

```
user@host# run show log filename
```

For example:

```
user@host# run show log isislog
Nov 28 20:17:24 Received L2 LSP abc-core-01.00-00, interface so-1/1/0.0
Nov 28 20:17:24   from abc-core-01
Nov 28 20:17:24   sequence 0x1c4f9, checksum 0x9fea, lifetime 1199
Nov 28 20:17:24   max area 0, length 426
Nov 28 20:17:24   no partition repair, no database overload
Nov 28 20:17:24   IS type 3, metric type 0
Nov 28 20:17:24   area address 99.0908 (1)
Nov 28 20:17:24   speaks CLNP
Nov 28 20:17:24   speaks IP
Nov 28 20:17:24   dyn hostname abc-core-01
Nov 28 20:17:24   IP address 10.10.134.11
Nov 28 20:17:24   IP prefix: 10.10.10.0/30 metric 1 up
Nov 28 20:17:24   IP prefix: 10.10.10.4/30 metric 5 up
Nov 28 20:17:24   IP prefix: 10.10.10.56/30 metric 5 up
Nov 28 20:17:24   IP prefix: 10.10.10.52/30 metric 1 up
Nov 28 20:17:24   IP prefix: 10.10.10.64/30 metric 5 up
Nov 28 20:17:24   IP prefix: 10.10.10.20/30 metric 5 up
Nov 28 20:17:24   IP prefix: 10.10.10.28/30 metric 5 up
Nov 28 20:17:24   IP prefix: 10.10.10.44/30 metric 5 up
Nov 28 20:17:24   IP prefix 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.252
Nov 28 20:17:24   internal, metrics: default 1
Nov 28 20:17:24   IP prefix 10.10.10.4 255.255.255.252
Nov 28 20:17:24   internal, metrics: default 5
Nov 28 20:17:24   IP prefix 10.10.10.56 255.255.255.252
Nov 28 20:17:24   internal, metrics: default 5
Nov 28 20:17:24   IP prefix 10.10.10.52 255.255.255.252
Nov 28 20:17:24   internal, metrics: default 1
Nov 28 20:17:24   IP prefix 10.10.10.64 255.255.255.252
Nov 28 20:17:24   internal, metrics: default 5
Nov 28 20:17:24   IP prefix 10.10.10.20 255.255.255.252
Nov 28 20:17:24   internal, metrics: default 5
Nov 28 20:17:24   IP prefix 10.10.10.28 255.255.255.252
Nov 28 20:17:24   internal, metrics: default 5
Nov 28 20:17:24   IP prefix 10.10.10.44 255.255.255.252
Nov 28 20:17:24   internal, metrics: default 5
Nov 28 20:17:24   IS neighbors:
Nov 28 20:17:24   IS neighbor abc-core-02.00
Nov 28 20:17:24   internal, metrics: default 1
[...Output truncated...]
Nov 28 20:17:24   internal, metrics: default 5
Nov 28 20:17:24   IS neighbor abc-brdr-01.00
Nov 28 20:17:24   internal, metrics: default 5
Nov 28 20:17:24   IS neighbor abc-core-02.00, metric: 1
Nov 28 20:17:24   IS neighbor abc-esr-02.00, metric: 5
Nov 28 20:17:24   IS neighbor abc-edge-03.00, metric: 5
```

```

Nov 28 20:17:24      IS neighbor abc-edge-01.00, metric: 5
Nov 28 20:17:24      IS neighbor abc-edge-02.00, metric: 5
Nov 28 20:17:24      IS neighbor abc-brdr-01.00, metric: 5
Nov 28 20:17:24      IP prefix: 10.10.134.11/32 metric 0 up
Nov 28 20:17:24      IP prefix: 10.11.0.0/16 metric 5 up
Nov 28 20:17:24      IP prefix: 10.211.0.0/16 metric 0 up
Nov 28 20:17:24      IP prefix 10.10.134.11 255.255.255.255
Nov 28 20:17:24      internal, metrics: default 0
Nov 28 20:17:24      IP prefix 10.11.0.0 255.255.0.0
Nov 28 20:17:24      internal, metrics: default 5
Nov 28 20:17:24      IP prefix 10.211.0.0 255.255.0.0
Nov 28 20:17:24      internal, metrics: default 0
Nov 28 20:17:24      Updating LSP
Nov 28 20:17:24 Updating L2 LSP abc-core-01.00-00 in TED
Nov 28 20:17:24 Analyzing subtlv's for abc-core-02.00
Nov 28 20:17:24 Analysis complete
Nov 28 20:17:24 Analyzing subtlv's for abc-esr-02.00
Nov 28 20:17:24 Analysis complete
Nov 28 20:17:24 Analyzing subtlv's for abc-edge-03.00
Nov 28 20:17:24 Analysis complete
Nov 28 20:17:24 Analyzing subtlv's for abc-edge-01.00
Nov 28 20:17:24 Analysis complete
Nov 28 20:17:24 Analyzing subtlv's for abc-edge-02.00
Nov 28 20:17:24 Analysis complete
Nov 28 20:17:24 Analyzing subtlv's for abc-brdr-01.00
Nov 28 20:17:24 Analysis complete
Nov 28 20:17:24      Scheduling L2 LSP abc-core-01.00-00 sequence 0x1c4f9 on
interface so-1/1/1.0

```

- Related Documentation**
- *Understanding IS-IS Areas to Divide an Autonomous System into Smaller Groups*
 - *Example: Configuring a Multi-Level IS-IS Topology to Control Interarea Flooding*

Configure OSPF-Specific Options

Purpose When unexpected events or problems occur, or if you want to diagnose OSPF neighbor establishment issues, you can view more detailed information by configuring options specific to OSPF.

To configure OSPF options, follow these steps:

1. [Diagnose OSPF Session Establishment Problems on page 1463](#)
2. [Analyze OSPF Link-State Advertisement Packets in Detail on page 1467](#)

Diagnose OSPF Session Establishment Problems

Action To trace OSPF messages in detail, follow these steps:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit protocols ospf traceoptions
```
2. Configure OSPF hello messages:

```
[edit protocols ospf traceoptions]
```

```
user@host# set flag hello detail
```

3. Verify the configuration:

```
user@host# show
```

For example:

```
[edit protocols ospf traceoptions]
user@host# show
file ospf size 5m world-readable;
flag hello detail;
```

4. Commit the configuration:

```
user@host# commit
```

5. View the contents of the file containing the detailed messages:

```
user@host# run show log filename
```

For example:

```
user@host# run show log ospf
```

```
Dec 2 16:14:24 Version 2, length 44, ID 10.0.0.6, area 1.0.0.0
Dec 2 16:14:24 checksum 0xf01a, authtype 0
Dec 2 16:14:24 mask 0.0.0.0, hello_ivl 10, opts 0x2, prio 128
Dec 2 16:14:24 dead_ivl 40, DR 0.0.0.0, BDR 0.0.0.0
Dec 2 16:14:24 OSPF sent Hello (1) -> 224.0.0.5 (so-1/1/2.0)
Dec 2 16:14:24 Version 2, length 44, ID 10.0.0.6, area 1.0.0.0
Dec 2 16:14:24 checksum 0xf01a, authtype 0
Dec 2 16:14:24 mask 0.0.0.0, hello_ivl 10, opts 0x2, prio 128
Dec 2 16:14:24 dead_ivl 40, DR 0.0.0.0, BDR 0.0.0.0
Dec 2 16:14:26 OSPF rcvd Hello 10.10.10.33 -> 224.0.0.5 (so-1/1/1.0)
Dec 2 16:14:26 Version 2, length 48, ID 10.10.134.12, area 0.0.0.0
Dec 2 16:14:26 checksum 0x99b8, authtype 0Dec 2 16:14:26 mask 255.255.255.252,
hello_ivl 10, opts 0x2, prio 1
Dec 2 16:14:26 dead_ivl 40, DR 0.0.0.0, BDR 0.0.0.0
Dec 2 16:14:29 OSPF rcvd Hello 10.10.10.29 -> 224.0.0.5 (so-1/1/0.0)
Dec 2 16:14:29 Version 2, length 48, ID 10.108.134.11, area 0.0.0.0
Dec 2 16:14:29 checksum 0x99b9, authtype 0Dec 2 16:14:29 mask 255.255.255.252,
hello_ivl 10, opts 0x2, prio 1
Dec 2 16:14:29 dead_ivl 40, DR 0.0.0.0, BDR 0.0.0.0
```

Meaning [Table 47 on page 1465](#) lists OSPF tracing flags and presents example output for some of the flags.

Table 47: OSPF Protocol Tracing Flags

Tracing Flags	Description	Example Output
database-description	All database description packets	Dec 2 15:44:51 RPD_OSPF_NBRDOWN: OSPF neighbor 10.10.10.29 (so-1/1/0.0) state changed from Full to Down Dec 2 15:44:51 RPD_OSPF_NBRDOWN: OSPF neighbor 10.10.10.33 (so-1/1/1.0) state changed from Full to Down Dec 2 15:44:55 RPD_OSPF_NBRUP: OSPF neighbor 10.10.10.33 (so-1/1/1.0) state changed from Init to ExStart Dec 2 15:44:55 OSPF sent DbD (2) -> 224.0.0.5 (so-1/1/1.0) Dec 2 15:44:55 Version 2, length 32, ID 10.0.0.6, area 0.0.0.0 Dec 2 15:44:55 checksum 0xf76b, authtype 0 Dec 2 15:44:55 options 0x42, i 1, m 1, ms 1, seq 0xa009eee, mtu 4470 Dec 2 15:44:55 OSPF rcvd DbD 10.10.10.33 -> 224.0.0.5 (so-1/1/1.0) Dec 2 15:44:55 Version 2, length 32, ID 10.10.134.12, area 0.0.0.0 Dec 2 15:44:55 checksum 0x312c, authtype 0 Dec 2 15:44:55 options 0x42, i 1, m 1, ms 1, seq 0x2154, mtu 4470
error	OSPF errored packets	Dec 2 15:49:34 OSPF packet ignored: no matching interface from 172.16.120.29 Dec 2 15:49:44 OSPF packet ignored: no matching interface from 172.16.120.29 Dec 2 15:49:54 OSPF packet ignored: no matching interface from 172.16.120.29 Dec 2 15:50:04 OSPF packet ignored: no matching interface from 172.16.120.29 Dec 2 15:50:14 OSPF packet ignored: no matching interface from 172.16.120.29
event	OSPF state transitions	Dec 2 15:52:35 OSPF interface ge-2/2/0.0 state changed from DR to DR Dec 2 15:52:35 OSPF interface ge-3/1/0.0 state changed from DR to DR Dec 2 15:52:35 OSPF interface ge-3/2/0.0 state changed from DR to DR Dec 2 15:52:35 OSPF interface ge-4/2/0.0 state changed from DR to DR Dec 2 15:53:21 OSPF neighbor 10.10.10.29 (so-1/1/0.0) state changed from Full to Down Dec 2 15:53:21 RPD_OSPF_NBRDOWN: OSPF neighbor 10.10.10.29 (so-1/1/0.0) state changed from Full to Down Dec 2 15:53:21 OSPF neighbor 10.10.10.33 (so-1/1/1.0) state changed from Full to Down Dec 2 15:53:21 RPD_OSPF_NBRDOWN: OSPF neighbor 10.10.10.33 (so-1/1/1.0) state changed from Full to Down Dec 2 15:53:25 OSPF neighbor 10.10.10.33 (so-1/1/1.0) state changed from Down to Init Dec 2 15:53:25 OSPF neighbor 10.10.10.33 (so-1/1/1.0) state changed from Init to ExStart Dec 2 15:53:25 RPD_OSPF_NBRUP: OSPF neighbor 10.10.10.33 (so-1/1/1.0) state changed from Init to ExStart Dec 2 15:53:25 OSPF neighbor 10.10.10.33 (so-1/1/1.0) state changed from ExStart to Exchange Dec 2 15:53:25 OSPF neighbor 10.10.10.33 (so-1/1/1.0) state changed from Exchange to Full Dec 2 15:53:25 RPD_OSPF_NBRUP: OSPF neighbor 10.10.10.33 (so-1/1/1.0) state changed from Exchange to Full

Table 47: OSPF Protocol Tracing Flags (*continued*)

Tracing Flags	Description	Example Output
flooding	Link-state flooding packets	Dec 2 15:55:21 OSPF LSA Summary 10.218.0.0 10.0.0.6 flooding on so-1/1/0.0 Dec 2 15:55:21 OSPF LSA Summary 10.218.0.0 10.0.0.6 flooding on so-1/1/1.0 Dec 2 15:55:21 OSPF LSA Summary 10.218.0.0 10.0.0.6 on no so-1/1/2.0 retransmit lists, no flood Dec 2 15:55:21 OSPF LSA Summary 10.218.0.0 10.0.0.6 on no so-1/1/3.0 retransmit lists, no flood Dec 2 15:55:21 OSPF LSA Summary 10.245.0.1 10.0.0.6 on no so-1/1/2.0 retransmit lists, no flood Dec 2 15:55:21 OSPF LSA Summary 10.245.0.1 10.0.0.6 on no so-1/1/3.0 retransmit lists, no flood
hello	Hello packets	Dec 2 15:57:25 OSPF sent Hello (1) -> 224.0.0.5 (ge-3/1/0.0) Dec 2 15:57:25 Version 2, length 44, ID 10.0.0.6, area 2.0.0.0 Dec 2 15:57:25 checksum 0xe43f, authtype 0 Dec 2 15:57:25 mask 255.255.0.0, hello_ivl 10, opts 0x2, prio 128 Dec 2 15:57:25 dead_ivl 40, DR 10.218.0.1, BDR 0.0.0.0 Dec 2 15:57:25 OSPF rcvd Hello 10.10.10.33 -> 224.0.0.5 (so-1/1/1.0) Dec 2 15:57:25 Version 2, length 48, ID 10.10.134.12, area 0.0.0.0 Dec 2 15:57:25 checksum 0x99b8, authtype 0 Dec 2 15:57:25 mask 255.255.255.252, hello_ivl 10, opts 0x2, prio 1 Dec 2 15:57:25 dead_ivl 40, DR 0.0.0.0, BDR 0.0.0.0 Dec 2 15:57:27 OSPF sent Hello (1) -> 224.0.0.5 (ge-3/2/0.0) Dec 2 15:57:27 Version 2, length 44, ID 10.0.0.6, area 2.0.0.0 Dec 2 15:57:27 checksum 0xe4a5, authtype 0 Dec 2 15:57:27 mask 255.255.0.0, hello_ivl 10, opts 0x2, prio 128 Dec 2 15:57:27 dead_ivl 40, DR 10.116.0.1, BDR 0.0.0.0 Dec 2 15:57:28 OSPF rcvd Hello 10.10.10.29 -> 224.0.0.5 (so-1/1/0.0) Dec 2 15:57:28 Version 2, length 48, ID 10.10.134.11, area 0.0.0.0 Dec 2 15:57:28 checksum 0x99b9, authtype 0 Dec 2 15:57:28 mask 255.255.255.252, hello_ivl 10, opts 0x2, prio 1 Dec 2 15:57:28 dead_ivl 40, DR 0.0.0.0, BDR 0.0.0.0
lsa-ack	Link-state acknowledgment packets	Dec 2 16:00:11 OSPF rcvd LSAck 10.10.10.29 -> 224.0.0.5 (so-1/1/0.0) Dec 2 16:00:11 Version 2, length 44, ID 10.10.134.11, area 0.0.0.0 Dec 2 16:00:11 checksum 0xcdbf, authtype 0 Dec 2 16:00:11 OSPF rcvd LSAck 10.10.10.33 -> 224.0.0.5 (so-1/1/1.0) Dec 2 16:00:11 Version 2, length 144, ID 10.10.134.12, area 0.0.0.0 Dec 2 16:00:11 checksum 0x73bc, authtype 0 Dec 2 16:00:16 OSPF rcvd LSAck 10.10.10.33 -> 224.0.0.5 (so-1/1/1.0) Dec 2 16:00:16 Version 2, length 44, ID 10.10.134.12, area 0.0.0.0 Dec 2 16:00:16 checksum 0x8180, authtype 0
lsa-request	Link-state request packets	Dec 2 16:01:38 OSPF rcvd LSReq 10.10.10.29 -> 224.0.0.5 (so-1/1/0.0) Dec 2 16:01:38 Version 2, length 108, ID 10.10.134.11, area 0.0.0.0 Dec 2 16:01:38 checksum 0xe86, authtype 0

Table 47: OSPF Protocol Tracing Flags (*continued*)

Tracing Flags	Description	Example Output
lsa-update	Link-state update packets	Dec 2 16:09:12 OSPF built router LSA, area 0.0.0.0 Dec 2 16:09:12 OSPF built router LSA, area 1.0.0.0 Dec 2 16:09:12 OSPF built router LSA, area 2.0.0.0 Dec 2 16:09:13 OSPF sent LSUpdate (4) -> 224.0.0.5 (so-1/1/0.0) Dec 2 16:09:13 Version 2, length 268, ID 10.0.0.6, area 0.0.0.0 Dec 2 16:09:13 checksum 0x8047, authtype 0 Dec 2 16:09:13 adv count 7 Dec 2 16:09:13 OSPF sent LSUpdate (4) -> 224.0.0.5 (so-1/1/1.0) Dec 2 16:09:13 Version 2, length 268, ID 10.0.0.6, area 0.0.0.0 Dec 2 16:09:13 checksum 0x8047, authtype 0 Dec 2 16:09:13 adv count 7
packets	All OSPF packets	Not available.
packet-dump	Dump the contents of selected packet types	Not available.
spf	SPF calculations	Dec 2 16:08:03 OSPF full SPF refresh scheduled Dec 2 16:08:04 OSPF SPF start, area 1.0.0.0 Dec 2 16:08:04 OSPF add LSA Router 10.0.0.6 distance 0 to SPF list Dec 2 16:08:04 SPF elapsed time 0.000525s Dec 2 16:08:04 Stub elapsed time 0.000263s Dec 2 16:08:04 OSPF SPF start, area 2.0.0.0 Dec 2 16:08:04 OSPF add LSA Router 10.0.0.6 distance 0 to SPF list Dec 2 16:08:04 SPF elapsed time 0.000253s Dec 2 16:08:04 Stub elapsed time 0.000249s Dec 2 16:08:04 OSPF SPF start, area 0.0.0.0 Dec 2 16:08:04 OSPF add LSA Router 10.0.0.6 distance 0 to SPF list Dec 2 16:08:04 OSPF add LSA Router 10.10.134.11 distance 1 to SPF list Dec 2 16:08:04 IP nexthop so-1/1/0.0 0.0.0.0 Dec 2 16:08:04 OSPF add LSA Router 10.10.134.12 distance 1 to SPF list Dec 2 16:08:04 IP nexthop so-1/1/1.0 0.0.0.0

Analyze OSPF Link-State Advertisement Packets in Detail

Action To analyze OSPF link-state advertisement packets in detail, follow these steps:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit protocols ospf traceoptions
```

2. Configure OSPF link-state packages:

```
[edit protocols ospf traceoptions]
user@host# set flag lsa-update detail
```

3. Verify the configuration:

```
user@host# show
```

For example:

```
[edit protocols ospf traceoptions]
```

```
user@host# show
file ospf size 5m world-readable;
flag hello detail;
flag lsa-update detail;
```

4. Commit the configuration:

```
user@host# commit
```

5. View the contents of the file containing the detailed messages:

```
user@host# run show log filename
```

For example:

```
user@host# run show log ospf
```

```
Dec 2 16:23:47 OSPF sent LSUpdate (4) -> 224.0.0.5 (so-1/1/0.0) ec 2 16:23:47
Version 2, length 196, ID 10.0.0.6, area 0.0.0.0
Dec 2 16:23:47 checksum 0xcc46, authtype 0
Dec 2 16:23:47 adv count 6 Dec 2 16:23:47 OSPF sent LSUpdate (4) -> 224.0.0.5
(so-1/1/1.0)
Dec 2 16:23:47 Version 2, length 196, ID 10.0.0.6, area 0.0.0.0 Dec 2 16:23:47
checksum 0xcc46, authtype 0
Dec 2 16:23:47 adv count 6
```

Diagnose OSPF Session Establishment Problems

Action To trace OSPF messages in detail, follow these steps:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit protocols ospf traceoptions
```

2. Configure OSPF hello messages:

```
[edit protocols ospf traceoptions]
user@host# set flag hello detail
```

3. Verify the configuration:

```
user@host# show
```

For example:

```
[edit protocols ospf traceoptions]
user@host# show
file ospf size 5m world-readable;
flag hello detail;
```

4. Commit the configuration:

```
user@host# commit
```

5. View the contents of the file containing the detailed messages:

```
user@host# run show log filename
```

For example:

```
user@host# run show log ospf
```

```
Dec 2 16:14:24 Version 2, length 44, ID 10.0.0.6, area 1.0.0.0
Dec 2 16:14:24 checksum 0xf01a, authtype 0
Dec 2 16:14:24 mask 0.0.0.0, hello_ivl 10, opts 0x2, prio 128
Dec 2 16:14:24 dead_ivl 40, DR 0.0.0.0, BDR 0.0.0.0
Dec 2 16:14:24 OSPF sent Hello (1) -> 224.0.0.5 (so-1/1/2.0)
Dec 2 16:14:24 Version 2, length 44, ID 10.0.0.6, area 1.0.0.0
Dec 2 16:14:24 checksum 0xf01a, authtype 0
Dec 2 16:14:24 mask 0.0.0.0, hello_ivl 10, opts 0x2, prio 128
Dec 2 16:14:24 dead_ivl 40, DR 0.0.0.0, BDR 0.0.0.0
Dec 2 16:14:26 OSPF rcvd Hello 10.10.10.33 -> 224.0.0.5 (so-1/1/1.0)
Dec 2 16:14:26 Version 2, length 48, ID 10.10.134.12, area 0.0.0.0
Dec 2 16:14:26 checksum 0x99b8, authtype 0Dec 2 16:14:26 mask 255.255.255.252,
hello_ivl 10, opts 0x2, prio 1
Dec 2 16:14:26 dead_ivl 40, DR 0.0.0.0, BDR 0.0.0.0
Dec 2 16:14:29 OSPF rcvd Hello 10.10.10.29 -> 224.0.0.5 (so-1/1/0.0)
Dec 2 16:14:29 Version 2, length 48, ID 10.108.134.11, area 0.0.0.0
Dec 2 16:14:29 checksum 0x99b9, authtype 0Dec 2 16:14:29 mask 255.255.255.252,
hello_ivl 10, opts 0x2, prio 1
Dec 2 16:14:29 dead_ivl 40, DR 0.0.0.0, BDR 0.0.0.0
```

Meaning [Table 47 on page 1465](#) lists OSPF tracing flags and presents example output for some of the flags.

Table 48: OSPF Protocol Tracing Flags

Tracing Flags	Description	Example Output
database-description	All database description packets	<pre>Dec 2 15:44:51 RPD_OSPF_NBRDOWN: OSPF neighbor 10.10.10.29 (so-1/1/0.0) state changed from Full to Down Dec 2 15:44:51 RPD_OSPF_NBRDOWN: OSPF neighbor 10.10.10.33 (so-1/1/1.0) state changed from Full to Down Dec 2 15:44:55 RPD_OSPF_NBRUP: OSPF neighbor 10.10.10.33 (so-1/1/1.0) state changed from Init to ExStart Dec 2 15:44:55 OSPF sent DbD (2) -> 224.0.0.5 (so-1/1/1.0) Dec 2 15:44:55 Version 2, length 32, ID 10.0.0.6, area 0.0.0.0 Dec 2 15:44:55 checksum 0xf76b, authtype 0 Dec 2 15:44:55 options 0x42, i 1, m 1, ms 1, seq 0xa009eee, mtu 4470 Dec 2 15:44:55 OSPF rcvd DbD 10.10.10.33 -> 224.0.0.5 (so-1/1/1.0) Dec 2 15:44:55 Version 2, length 32, ID 10.10.134.12, area 0.0.0.0 Dec 2 15:44:55 checksum 0x312c, authtype 0 Dec 2 15:44:55 options 0x42, i 1, m 1, ms 1, seq 0x2154, mtu 4470</pre>
error	OSPF errored packets	<pre>Dec 2 15:49:34 OSPF packet ignored: no matching interface from 172.16.120.29 Dec 2 15:49:44 OSPF packet ignored: no matching interface from 172.16.120.29 Dec 2 15:49:54 OSPF packet ignored: no matching interface from 172.16.120.29 Dec 2 15:50:04 OSPF packet ignored: no matching interface from 172.16.120.29 Dec 2 15:50:14 OSPF packet ignored: no matching interface from 172.16.120.29</pre>

Table 48: OSPF Protocol Tracing Flags (*continued*)

Tracing Flags	Description	Example Output
event	OSPF state transitions	Dec 2 15:52:35 OSPF interface ge-2/2/0.0 state changed from DR to DR Dec 2 15:52:35 OSPF interface ge-3/1/0.0 state changed from DR to DR Dec 2 15:52:35 OSPF interface ge-3/2/0.0 state changed from DR to DR Dec 2 15:52:35 OSPF interface ge-4/2/0.0 state changed from DR to DR Dec 2 15:53:21 OSPF neighbor 10.10.10.29 (so-1/1/0.0) state changed from Full to Down Dec 2 15:53:21 RPD_OSPF_NBRDOWN: OSPF neighbor 10.10.10.29 (so-1/1/0.0) state changed from Full to Down Dec 2 15:53:21 OSPF neighbor 10.10.10.33 (so-1/1/1.0) state changed from Full to Down Dec 2 15:53:21 RPD_OSPF_NBRDOWN: OSPF neighbor 10.10.10.33 (so-1/1/1.0) state changed from Full to Down Dec 2 15:53:25 OSPF neighbor 10.10.10.33 (so-1/1/1.0) state changed from Down to Init Dec 2 15:53:25 OSPF neighbor 10.10.10.33 (so-1/1/1.0) state changed from Init to ExStart Dec 2 15:53:25 RPD_OSPF_NBRUP: OSPF neighbor 10.10.10.33 (so-1/1/1.0) state changed from Init to ExStart Dec 2 15:53:25 OSPF neighbor 10.10.10.33 (so-1/1/1.0) state changed from ExStart to Exchange Dec 2 15:53:25 OSPF neighbor 10.10.10.33 (so-1/1/1.0) state changed from Exchange to Full Dec 2 15:53:25 RPD_OSPF_NBRUP: OSPF neighbor 10.10.10.33 (so-1/1/1.0) state changed from Exchange to Full
flooding	Link-state flooding packets	Dec 2 15:55:21 OSPF LSA Summary 10.218.0.0 10.0.0.6 flooding on so-1/1/0.0 Dec 2 15:55:21 OSPF LSA Summary 10.218.0.0 10.0.0.6 flooding on so-1/1/1.0 Dec 2 15:55:21 OSPF LSA Summary 10.218.0.0 10.0.0.6 on no so-1/1/2.0 rexit lists, no flood Dec 2 15:55:21 OSPF LSA Summary 10.218.0.0 10.0.0.6 on no so-1/1/3.0 rexit lists, no flood Dec 2 15:55:21 OSPF LSA Summary 10.245.0.1 10.0.0.6 on no so-1/1/2.0 rexit lists, no flood Dec 2 15:55:21 OSPF LSA Summary 10.245.0.1 10.0.0.6 on no so-1/1/3.0 rexit lists, no flood

Table 48: OSPF Protocol Tracing Flags (*continued*)

Tracing Flags	Description	Example Output
hello	Hello packets	Dec 2 15:57:25 OSPF sent Hello (1) -> 224.0.0.5 (ge-3/1/0.0) Dec 2 15:57:25 Version 2, length 44, ID 10.0.0.6, area 2.0.0.0 Dec 2 15:57:25 checksum 0xe43f, authtype 0 Dec 2 15:57:25 mask 255.255.0.0, hello_intvl 10, opts 0x2, prio 128 Dec 2 15:57:25 dead_intvl 40, DR 10.218.0.1, BDR 0.0.0.0 Dec 2 15:57:25 OSPF rcvd Hello 10.10.10.33 -> 224.0.0.5 (so-1/1/1.0) Dec 2 15:57:25 Version 2, length 48, ID 10.10.134.12, area 0.0.0.0 Dec 2 15:57:25 checksum 0x99b8, authtype 0 Dec 2 15:57:25 mask 255.255.255.252, hello_intvl 10, opts 0x2, prio 1 Dec 2 15:57:25 dead_intvl 40, DR 0.0.0.0, BDR 0.0.0.0 Dec 2 15:57:27 OSPF sent Hello (1) -> 224.0.0.5 (ge-3/2/0.0) Dec 2 15:57:27 Version 2, length 44, ID 10.0.0.6, area 2.0.0.0 Dec 2 15:57:27 checksum 0xe4a5, authtype 0 Dec 2 15:57:27 mask 255.255.0.0, hello_intvl 10, opts 0x2, prio 128 Dec 2 15:57:27 dead_intvl 40, DR 10.116.0.1, BDR 0.0.0.0 Dec 2 15:57:28 OSPF rcvd Hello 10.10.10.29 -> 224.0.0.5 (so-1/1/0.0) Dec 2 15:57:28 Version 2, length 48, ID 10.10.134.11, area 0.0.0.0 Dec 2 15:57:28 checksum 0x99b9, authtype 0 Dec 2 15:57:28 mask 255.255.255.252, hello_intvl 10, opts 0x2, prio 1 Dec 2 15:57:28 dead_intvl 40, DR 0.0.0.0, BDR 0.0.0.0
lsa-ack	Link-state acknowledgment packets	Dec 2 16:00:11 OSPF rcvd LSAck 10.10.10.29 -> 224.0.0.5 (so-1/1/0.0) Dec 2 16:00:11 Version 2, length 44, ID 10.10.134.11, area 0.0.0.0 Dec 2 16:00:11 checksum 0xcdbf, authtype 0 Dec 2 16:00:11 OSPF rcvd LSAck 10.10.10.33 -> 224.0.0.5 (so-1/1/1.0) Dec 2 16:00:11 Version 2, length 144, ID 10.10.134.12, area 0.0.0.0 Dec 2 16:00:11 checksum 0x73bc, authtype 0 Dec 2 16:00:16 OSPF rcvd LSAck 10.10.10.33 -> 224.0.0.5 (so-1/1/1.0) Dec 2 16:00:16 Version 2, length 44, ID 10.10.134.12, area 0.0.0.0 Dec 2 16:00:16 checksum 0x8180, authtype 0
lsa-request	Link-state request packets	Dec 2 16:01:38 OSPF rcvd LSReq 10.10.10.29 -> 224.0.0.5 (so-1/1/0.0) Dec 2 16:01:38 Version 2, length 108, ID 10.10.134.11, area 0.0.0.0 Dec 2 16:01:38 checksum 0xe86, authtype 0
lsa-update	Link-state update packets	Dec 2 16:09:12 OSPF built router LSA, area 0.0.0.0 Dec 2 16:09:12 OSPF built router LSA, area 1.0.0.0 Dec 2 16:09:12 OSPF built router LSA, area 2.0.0.0 Dec 2 16:09:13 OSPF sent LSUUpdate (4) -> 224.0.0.5 (so-1/1/0.0) Dec 2 16:09:13 Version 2, length 268, ID 10.0.0.6, area 0.0.0.0 Dec 2 16:09:13 checksum 0x8047, authtype 0 Dec 2 16:09:13 adv count 7 Dec 2 16:09:13 OSPF sent LSUUpdate (4) -> 224.0.0.5 (so-1/1/1.0) Dec 2 16:09:13 Version 2, length 268, ID 10.0.0.6, area 0.0.0.0 Dec 2 16:09:13 checksum 0x8047, authtype 0 Dec 2 16:09:13 adv count 7
packets	All OSPF packets	Not available.
packet-dump	Dump the contents of selected packet types	Not available.

Table 48: OSPF Protocol Tracing Flags (*continued*)

Tracing Flags	Description	Example Output
spf	SPF calculations	Dec 2 16:08:03 OSPF full SPF refresh scheduled Dec 2 16:08:04 OSPF SPF start, area 1.0.0.0 Dec 2 16:08:04 OSPF add LSA Router 10.0.0.6 distance 0 to SPF list Dec 2 16:08:04 SPF elapsed time 0.000525s Dec 2 16:08:04 Stub elapsed time 0.000263s Dec 2 16:08:04 OSPF SPF start, area 2.0.0.0 Dec 2 16:08:04 OSPF add LSA Router 10.0.0.6 distance 0 to SPF list Dec 2 16:08:04 SPF elapsed time 0.000253s Dec 2 16:08:04 Stub elapsed time 0.000249s Dec 2 16:08:04 OSPF SPF start, area 0.0.0.0 Dec 2 16:08:04 OSPF add LSA Router 10.0.0.6 distance 0 to SPF list Dec 2 16:08:04 OSPF add LSA Router 10.10.134.11 distance 1 to SPF list Dec 2 16:08:04 IP nexthop so-1/1/0.0 0.0.0.0 Dec 2 16:08:04 OSPF add LSA Router 10.10.134.12 distance 1 to SPF list Dec 2 16:08:04 IP nexthop so-1/1/1.0 0.0.0.0

Analyze OSPF Link-State Advertisement Packets in Detail

Action To analyze OSPF link-state advertisement packets in detail, follow these steps:

1. In configuration mode, go to the following hierarchy level:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit protocols ospf traceoptions
```

2. Configure OSPF link-state packages:

```
[edit protocols ospf traceoptions]
user@host# set flag lsa-update detail
```

3. Verify the configuration:

```
user@host# show
```

For example:

```
[edit protocols ospf traceoptions]
user@host# show
file ospf size 5m world-readable;
flag hello detail;
flag lsa-update detail;
```

4. Commit the configuration:

```
user@host# commit
```

5. View the contents of the file containing the detailed messages:

```
user@host# run show log filename
```

For example:

```
user@host# run show log ospf
```

```
Dec 2 16:23:47 OSPF sent LSUpdate (4) -> 224.0.0.5 (so-1/1/0.0) ec 2 16:23:47
Version 2, length 196, ID 10.0.0.6, area 0.0.0.0
```

```

Dec 2 16:23:47 checksum 0xcc46, authtype 0
Dec 2 16:23:47 adv count 6 Dec 2 16:23:47 OSPF sent LSUUpdate (4) -> 224.0.0.5
(so-1/1/1.0)
Dec 2 16:23:47 Version 2, length 196, ID 10.0.0.6, area 0.0.0.0 Dec 2 16:23:47
checksum 0xcc46, authtype 0
Dec 2 16:23:47 adv count 6

```

Chassis

Chassis dimensions are listed in the physical specifications table for each router. For more information about chassis dimensions, see the router platform-specific hardware guide.

Each Juniper Networks router features a rigid sheet metal chassis that houses all of the router components. The chassis are designed to install into a variety of racks, including standard 19-inch equipment racks, telco center-mount racks, and four-post racks and cabinets. See [Table 49 on page 1473](#) for the maximum number of each router type that can be installed into a rack. Each chassis includes mounting ears or support posts to facilitate rack mounting, and one or more points for connecting an electrostatic discharge (ESD) wrist strap for use when servicing the router.

Table 49: Maximum Number of Routers per Rack

Router or Routing Node	Maximum in Standard Rack
T640	2
T320	3
M160	2
M40e	2
M40	2
M20	5
M5 and M10	14

Each chassis includes a midplane (called the backplane on an M40 router). The midplane transfers data packets to and from the FPCs, distributes power to router components, and provides signal connectivity to the router components for system monitoring and control.

Physical Interface Cards

Juniper Networks M-series routers and T-series platforms use PICs to connect to a wide variety of network media. PICs receive incoming packets from the network and transmit outgoing packets to the network, performing framing and line-speed signaling for their specific media type. Before transmitting outgoing data packets, the PICs encapsulate

the packets received from the FPCs. Each PIC is equipped with an ASIC that performs control functions specific to the PIC's media type. For information about PICs, see the specific PIC guide.

Routing Engine

The Routing Engine consists of an Intel-based PCI platform running the Junos OS. The Routing Engine maintains the routing tables used by the router in which it is installed and controls the routing protocols on the router. The T640 routing node, and the T320, M160, M40e, and M20 routers support up to two Routing Engines, while the M40, M10, and M5 routers support a single Routing Engine.

Each Routing Engine consists of a CPU; SDRAM for storage of the routing and forwarding tables and other processes; a compact flash disk for primary storage of software images, configuration files, and microcode; a hard disk for secondary storage; a PC card slot (on some M40 routers, a floppy disk) for storage of software upgrades; and interfaces for out-of-band management access.

Compare Information Logged Before and After the Reinstall

Purpose Compare the operation of the system before and after the reinstall to ensure that everything is working as expected.

Action To obtain system information, use the following commands:

```
user@host> show version
user@host> show chassis hardware
user@host> show chassis environment
user@host> show system boot-messages
user@host> show configuration
user@host> show interface terse
user@host> show bgp summary
user@host> show isis adjacency brief
user@host> show ospf neighbor brief
user@host> show system storage
```

Compare the information from these commands with the information you obtained before the reinstall.

Back Up the New Software

Purpose After a week or so, when you are satisfied that the new software is running successfully, we recommend that you back up the reinstalled software.

Action To back up the reinstalled software, use the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> request system snapshot
```

The root file system is backed up to **/altroot**, and **/config** is backed up to **/altconfig**. The root and **/config** file systems are on the router's internal flash drive, and the **/altroot** and **/altconfig** file systems are on the router's hard drive.



NOTE: After you issue the **request system snapshot** command, you cannot return to the previous version of the software because the running and backup copies of the software are identical.

Monitor Hardware Components

Purpose



NOTE: If the System Control Board (SCB), System and Switch Board (SSB), or Forwarding Engine Board (FEB) is not running, information about chassis components is not available through the command-line interface (CLI).

Action To use the CLI to monitor Juniper Networks routers, follow these steps:

1. Log in to the router. The CLI operational mode prompt (**>**) appears.

If the operational mode prompt does not appear when you log in to the router, type **cli** to start the Junos OS and enter operational mode. The prompt changes to **>**, indicating that you are in operational mode.

2. Use one of the operational mode CLI commands listed in *Operational Mode CLI Commands for Router Monitoring* to monitor router hardware.

Log Software Version Information

Purpose To log the Junos OS version information.

Action To log the Junos OS version information, use the following Junos OS CLI operational mode command:

```
user@host> show version
```

Sample Output `user@host> show version`

```
Hostname: host
Model: m10
JUNOS Base OS boot [5.0R5]
JUNOS Base OS Software Suite [5.0R5]
JUNOS Kernel Software Suite [5.0R5]
JUNOS Routing Software Suite [5.0R5]
JUNOS Packet Forwarding Engine Support [5.0R5]
JUNOS Crypto Software Suite [5.0R5]
JUNOS Online Documentation [5.0R5]
KERNEL 5.0R5 #0 built by builder on 2002-03-02 05:10:28 UTC
MGD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:45:32 UTC
CLI release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:44:22 UTC
CHASSISD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:43:37 UTC
DCD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:42:47 UTC
RPD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:46:17 UTC
SNMPD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:52:26 UTC
MIB2D release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:45:37 UTC
APSD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:43:31 UTC
VRRPD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:52:34 UTC
ALARMD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:43:24 UTC
PFED release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:46:06 UTC
CRAFTD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:44:30 UTC
SAMPLED release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:52:20 UTC
ILMID release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:45:21 UTC
BPRELAYD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:42:41 UTC
RMOPD release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:46:11 UTC
jkernel-dd release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:41:07 UTC
jroute-dd release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:41:21 UTC
jdocs-dd release 5.0R5 built by builder on 2002-03-02 04:39:11 UTC
```

Meaning The sample output shows the hostname, router model, and the different Junos OS packages, processes, and documents.

Hardware Components

Each Juniper Networks router consists of a chassis and a set of components, including FPCs, PICs, Routing Engines, power supplies, cooling system, and cable management system. Many of the components are field-replaceable units. The following major components are discussed in this topic:

- [Chassis on page 1477](#)
- [Flexible PIC Concentrators on page 1477](#)
- [Physical Interface Cards on page 1477](#)
- [Routing Engine on page 1478](#)
- [Power Supplies on page 1478](#)
- [Cooling System on page 1478](#)

Chassis

Chassis dimensions are listed in the physical specifications table for each router. For more information about chassis dimensions, see the router platform-specific hardware guide.

Each Juniper Networks router features a rigid sheet metal chassis that houses all of the router components. The chassis are designed to install into a variety of racks, including standard 19-inch equipment racks, telco center-mount racks, and four-post racks and cabinets. See [Table 49 on page 1473](#) for the maximum number of each router type that can be installed into a rack. Each chassis includes mounting ears or support posts to facilitate rack mounting, and one or more points for connecting an electrostatic discharge (ESD) wrist strap for use when servicing the router.

Table 50: Maximum Number of Routers per Rack

Router or Routing Node	Maximum in Standard Rack
T640	2
T320	3
M160	2
M40e	2
M40	2
M20	5
M5 and M10	14

Each chassis includes a midplane (called the backplane on an M40 router). The midplane transfers data packets to and from the FPCs, distributes power to router components, and provides signal connectivity to the router components for system monitoring and control.

Flexible PIC Concentrators

The FPCs house the PICs used in the router and connect them to other router components. FPCs install into the front of the router in either a vertical or horizontal orientation, depending on the router. A compatible FPC can be installed into any available FPC slot, regardless of the PICs it contains. If a slot is not occupied by an FPC, a blank FPC panel must be installed to shield the empty slot and allow cooling air to circulate properly through the FPC card cage. For information about FPCs, see the specific hardware guide.

Physical Interface Cards

Juniper Networks M-series routers and T-series platforms use PICs to connect to a wide variety of network media. PICs receive incoming packets from the network and transmit outgoing packets to the network, performing framing and line-speed signaling for their

specific media type. Before transmitting outgoing data packets, the PICs encapsulate the packets received from the FPCs. Each PIC is equipped with an ASIC that performs control functions specific to the PIC's media type. For information about PICs, see the specific PIC guide.

Routing Engine

The Routing Engine consists of an Intel-based PCI platform running the Junos OS. The Routing Engine maintains the routing tables used by the router in which it is installed and controls the routing protocols on the router. The T640 routing node, and the T320, M160, M40e, and M20 routers support up to two Routing Engines, while the M40, M10, and M5 routers support a single Routing Engine.

Each Routing Engine consists of a CPU; SDRAM for storage of the routing and forwarding tables and other processes; a compact flash disk for primary storage of software images, configuration files, and microcode; a hard disk for secondary storage; a PC card slot (on some M40 routers, a floppy disk) for storage of software upgrades; and interfaces for out-of-band management access.

Power Supplies

Each Juniper Networks M-series router, T-series platform, or MX-series router has one to four load-sharing power supplies depending on the platform. If a power supply in a redundant configuration is removed or fails, the other power supplies assume the electrical load. For more information about the power supplies in each router, see the router platform-specific hardware guide.

The power supplies are connected to the router midplane, which distributes the different output voltages throughout the router and its components. Some routers can operate using either AC or DC power; other routers operate with DC power only. For information about the type of power used by each router, see the platform-specific hardware guide.

Cooling System

Each Juniper Networks M-series router and T-series platform features a cooling system designed to keep all router components within recommended operating temperature limits. If one component of the cooling system fails or is removed, the system automatically adjusts the speed of the remaining components to keep the temperature within the acceptable range. The cooling system for each router is unique and can consist of fans, impellers, and air filters. For information about the cooling system components of each router, see the "Major Hardware Components" table in the router platform-specific hardware guide.

PART 9

Configuration Statements

- [MPLS Configuration Statements on page 1481](#)
- [RSVP Configuration Statements on page 1657](#)
- [LDP Configuration Statements on page 1711](#)
- [CCC and TCC Configuration Statements on page 1779](#)
- [GMPLS Configuration Statements on page 1797](#)
- [PCEP Configuration Statements on page 1825](#)

MPLS Configuration Statements

- [abstract-hop](#) on page 1486
- [adaptive](#) on page 1487
- [adjust-interval](#) on page 1488
- [adjust-threshold](#) on page 1489
- [adjust-threshold-activate-bandwidth](#) on page 1490
- [adjust-threshold-overflow-limit](#) on page 1491
- [adjust-threshold-underflow-limit](#) on page 1492
- [admin-down](#) on page 1492
- [admin-group](#) (for Interfaces) on page 1493
- [admin-group](#) (for LSPs) on page 1494
- [admin-group-extended](#) on page 1495
- [admin-groups](#) on page 1496
- [admin-groups-extended](#) on page 1497
- [admin-groups-extended-range](#) on page 1498
- [advertise-mode](#) (MPLS) on page 1499
- [advertisement-hold-time](#) on page 1500
- [allow-fragmentation](#) on page 1500
- [always-mark-connection-protection-tlv](#) on page 1501
- [associate-backup-pe-groups](#) on page 1501
- [associate-lsp](#) on page 1502
- [auto-bandwidth](#) (MPLS Tunnel) on page 1503
- [auto-bandwidth](#) (MPLS Statistics) on page 1504
- [auto-policing](#) on page 1505
- [backup-pe-group](#) on page 1506
- [bandwidth](#) (Fast Reroute, Signaled, and Multiclass LSPs) on page 1507
- [bandwidth](#) (Static LSP) on page 1508
- [bandwidth-model](#) on page 1509
- [bandwidth-percent](#) on page 1510

- [bfd-liveness-detection \(Protocols MPLS\)](#) on page 1511
- [class-of-service \(Protocols MPLS\)](#) on page 1512
- [constituent-list](#) on page 1513
- [container-label-switched-path](#) on page 1514
- [corouted-bidirectional](#) on page 1515
- [corouted-bidirectional-passive](#) on page 1516
- [credibility](#) on page 1517
- [database](#) on page 1518
- [delay \(querier\)](#) on page 1519
- [delay \(responder\)](#) on page 1520
- [description \(Protocols MPLS\)](#) on page 1521
- [deselect-on-bandwidth-failure](#) on page 1522
- [diffserv-te](#) on page 1523
- [disable \(Protocols MPLS\)](#) on page 1524
- [dual-transport](#) on page 1525
- [dynamic-tunnels](#) on page 1526
- [egress-protection \(MPLS\)](#) on page 1527
- [encoding-type](#) on page 1528
- [entropy-label](#) on page 1529
- [ethernet-vlan \(Protocols Link Management\)](#) on page 1529
- [ether-pseudowire](#) on page 1530
- [exclude \(for Administrative Groups\)](#) on page 1531
- [exclude \(for Fast Reroute\)](#) on page 1532
- [exclude-srlg](#) on page 1533
- [expand-loose-hop](#) on page 1534
- [explicit-null \(Protocols MPLS\)](#) on page 1535
- [export \(MPLS Traffic engineering database\)](#) on page 1536
- [failure-action \(Protocols MPLS\)](#) on page 1537
- [family](#) on page 1538
- [family mpls](#) on page 1539
- [fast-reroute \(Protocols MPLS\)](#) on page 1542
- [fate-sharing](#) on page 1543
- [from \(Protocols MPLS\)](#) on page 1544
- [gpip](#) on page 1545
- [gre \(Routing Options\)](#) on page 1546
- [hop-limit](#) on page 1547
- [import \(MPLS Traffic Engineering Database\)](#) on page 1548

- [ip-tunnel-rpf-check](#) on page 1549
- [include-all](#) (for Administrative Groups) on page 1550
- [include-all](#) (for Fast Reroute) on page 1551
- [include-any](#) (for Administrative Groups) on page 1552
- [include-any](#) (for Fast Reroute) on page 1553
- [ingress](#) (LSP) on page 1554
- [install](#) (Protocols MPLS) on page 1555
- [ingress-policy](#) on page 1556
- [interface](#) (Protocols MPLS) on page 1557
- [inter-domain](#) on page 1558
- [ip-tunnel-rpf-check](#) on page 1559
- [ipv6-tunneling](#) on page 1560
- [label-switched-path](#) (Protocols MPLS) on page 1561
- [label-switched-path-template](#) (Container LSP) on page 1564
- [ldp-tunneling](#) on page 1564
- [least-fill](#) on page 1565
- [link-protection](#) (Dynamic LSPs) on page 1565
- [link-protection](#) (Static LSPs) on page 1566
- [load-balance-label-capability](#) on page 1567
- [log-updown](#) (Protocols MPLS) on page 1568
- [longest-match](#) on page 1569
- [loss](#) (querier) on page 1570
- [loss](#) (responder) on page 1571
- [loss-delay](#) (querier) on page 1572
- [lsp-attributes](#) on page 1573
- [lsping-channel-type](#) on page 1574
- [maximum-bandwidth](#) (Protocols MPLS) on page 1575
- [maximum-labels](#) on page 1576
- [minimum-bandwidth-adjust-interval](#) on page 1577
- [minimum-bandwidth-adjust-threshold-change](#) on page 1577
- [minimum-bandwidth-adjust-threshold-value](#) on page 1578
- [metric](#) (Protocols MPLS) on page 1579
- [minimum-bandwidth](#) on page 1580
- [monitor-bandwidth](#) on page 1580
- [most-fill](#) on page 1580
- [mpls](#) (Protocols) on page 1581
- [mpls-tp-mode](#) on page 1581

- [mtu-signaling on page 1582](#)
- [next-hop \(Protocols MPLS\) on page 1583](#)
- [no-bfd-triggered-local-repair on page 1584](#)
- [no-cspf on page 1585](#)
- [no-decrement-ttl on page 1586](#)
- [no-install-to-address on page 1587](#)
- [no-load-balance-label-capability on page 1588](#)
- [no-mcast-replication on page 1589](#)
- [no-propagate-ttl on page 1590](#)
- [no-transit-statistics on page 1591](#)
- [no-trap on page 1592](#)
- [node-protection \(Static LSP\) on page 1593](#)
- [normalization on page 1594](#)
- [oam \(Protocols MPLS\) on page 1596](#)
- [optimize-adaptive-teardown on page 1598](#)
- [optimize-aggressive on page 1599](#)
- [optimize-hold-dead-delay on page 1600](#)
- [optimize-switchover-delay on page 1601](#)
- [optimize-timer \(Protocols MPLS\) on page 1602](#)
- [p2mp \(Protocols MPLS\) on page 1603](#)
- [p2mp-lsp-next-hop on page 1604](#)
- [path \(Protocols MPLS\) on page 1605](#)
- [path-mtu on page 1607](#)
- [per-prefix-label on page 1608](#)
- [performance-monitoring \(Protocols MPLS\) on page 1609](#)
- [policing \(Protocols MPLS\) on page 1610](#)
- [pop on page 1611](#)
- [preference \(Protocols MPLS\) on page 1612](#)
- [primary \(Protocols MPLS\) on page 1613](#)
- [priority \(Protocols MPLS\) on page 1614](#)
- [protection-revert-time on page 1615](#)
- [push on page 1616](#)
- [random on page 1617](#)
- [record on page 1618](#)
- [retry-limit on page 1619](#)
- [retry-timer on page 1620](#)
- [revert-timer on page 1621](#)

- responder (performance-monitoring) on page 1622
- rpf-check-policy (Routing Options) on page 1623
- rsvp-error-hold-time on page 1624
- sampling (Protocols MPLS) on page 1625
- secondary (Protocols MPLS) on page 1626
- select on page 1627
- signal-bandwidth on page 1628
- smart-optimize-timer on page 1629
- soft-preemption (Protocols MPLS) on page 1630
- splitting-merging on page 1631
- srlg on page 1632
- srlg-cost on page 1633
- srlg-value on page 1633
- standby on page 1634
- static-label-switched-path on page 1635
- statistics (Protocols MPLS) on page 1637
- swap on page 1639
- switch-away-lsps on page 1640
- switching-type on page 1641
- sync-active-path-bandwidth on page 1642
- te-class-matrix on page 1643
- to on page 1644
- traceoptions (Protocols MPLS) on page 1645
- traffic-class (delay) on page 1647
- traffic-class (loss) on page 1649
- traffic-class (loss-delay) on page 1651
- traffic-engineering (Protocols MPLS) on page 1653
- traffic-engineering (Protocols BGP) on page 1654
- transit-lsp-association on page 1655
- ultimate-hop-popping on page 1656

abstract-hop

Syntax	<pre>abstract-hop <i>abstract-hop-name</i> { constituent-list <i>constituent-list-name</i> (include-any-list include-all-list exclude-all-list exclude-any-list); operators (AND OR); }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical systems <i>logical-systems-name</i> protocols mpls] [edit protocols mpls]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.1 for all platforms.
Description	<p>Define router clusters or groups, similar to the sequence of real-hop constraints (strict or loose), as a sequence of abstract hops for setting up a label-switched path (LSP).</p> <p>An abstract hop is a logical combination of the existing traffic engineering constraints, such as administrative groups, extended administrative groups, and Shared Risk Link Groups (SRLGs), along with the ordering property of real hops. As a result, when a sequence of abstract hops is used in a path constraint, ordering is achieved among the groups of routers that meet a logical combination of link or node attributes called constituent attributes. A path can use a combination of real and abstract hops as constraints.</p>
Options	<p><i>abstract-hop-name</i>—Name of the abstract hop that is a logical combination of the existing traffic engineering constraints, such as administrative groups, extended administrative groups, and SRLGs, along with the ordering property of real hops.</p> <p>constituent-list <i>constituent-list-name</i>—Name of the predefined constituent list to be included in defining the abstract hop. A constituent list enables you to define a set of constituent attributes that is identified with a user-defined name.</p> <p>include-any-list—Satisfy any one of the attributes specified in the constituent list.</p> <p>include-all-list—Satisfy all of the attributes specified in the constituent list.</p> <p>exclude-all-list—Satisfy none of the attributes specified in the constituent list.</p> <p>exclude-any-list—Fail to satisfy any one of the attributes specified in the constituent list.</p> <p>operators—Specify the operation between constituent lists when more than one constituent list is included in the abstract hop definition.</p> <p>AND—Satisfy all the constituent lists referenced in the abstract hop definition for the attached node to be a member of the abstract hop.</p> <p>OR—Satisfy at least one of the constituent lists referenced in the abstract hop definition for the attached node to be a member of the abstract hop.</p>

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Example: Configuring Abstract Hops for MPLS LSPs on page 82](#)
- [constituent-list on page 1513](#)
- [show mpls abstract-hop-membership on page 1894](#)
- [show mpls lsp abstract-computation on page 1944](#)

adaptive

Syntax adaptive;

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name*],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name*
([primary](#) | [secondary](#)) *path-name*],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name*],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name* ([primary](#) | [secondary](#)) *path-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.

Description During reroute, do not double-count bandwidth on links shared by the old and new paths. Including this statement causes RSVP to use shared explicit (SE) reservation styles and assists in smooth transition during rerouting.

Default The configured object is disabled.

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Adaptive LSPs on page 316](#)

adjust-interval

Syntax	<code>adjust-interval <i>seconds</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> auto-bandwidth], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> auto-bandwidth]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D15 for the QFX Series.
Description	Specify the bandwidth reallocation interval.
Options	<i>seconds</i> —Bandwidth reallocation interval, in seconds. Range: 300 through 315,360,000 seconds Default: 86,400 seconds
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the Automatic Bandwidth Allocation Interval on page 326

adjust-threshold

Syntax	<code>adjust-threshold <i>percent</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> auto-bandwidth], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> auto-bandwidth]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D15 for the QFX Series.
Description	Specify how sensitive the automatic bandwidth adjustment for a label-switched path (LSP) is to changes in bandwidth utilization.
Options	<i>percent</i> —Bandwidth demand for the current bandwidth adjustment interval is determined and compared to the LSP's current bandwidth allocation. If the percentage difference in bandwidth is greater than or equal to the percentage specified by this statement, the LSP's bandwidth is adjusted to the current bandwidth demand.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the Automatic Bandwidth Adjustment Threshold on page 327

adjust-threshold-activate-bandwidth

Syntax	adjust-threshold-activate-bandwidth <i>bps</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> auto-bandwidth], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> auto-bandwidth]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 14.1.
Description	Specify an absolute value to prevent automatic adjustment of signaled bandwidth and aggressive re-signaling of a label-switched path (LSP) when the actual bandwidth over the LSP is below the configured threshold, although the adjust-threshold percentage condition is satisfied.
Options	<i>bps</i> —Amount of bandwidth that is compared with the maximum of all traffic samples during an adjustment interval. If the maximum average bandwidth is less than this configured value, automatic bandwidth adjustment or re-signaling does not happen, even if the adjust-threshold percentage condition is satisfied.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the Automatic Bandwidth Adjustment Threshold on page 327

adjust-threshold-overflow-limit

Syntax	<code>adjust-threshold-overflow-limit <i>number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> auto-bandwidth], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> auto-bandwidth]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.5. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D15 for the QFX Series.
Description	Specify the number of consecutive bandwidth overflow samples before triggering a bandwidth adjustment.
Options	<i>number</i> —Number of consecutive bandwidth overflow samples. Range: 1 through 65,535 Default: This feature is disabled by default.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring a Limit on Bandwidth Overflow and Underflow Samples on page 327

adjust-threshold-underflow-limit

Syntax	adjust-threshold-underflow-limit <i>number</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> auto-bandwidth], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> auto-bandwidth]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.3. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D15 for the QFX Series.
Description	Specify the number of consecutive bandwidth underflow samples before triggering a bandwidth adjustment.
Options	number —Number of consecutive bandwidth underflow samples. Range: 1 through 65,535 Default: This feature is disabled by default.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring a Limit on Bandwidth Overflow and Underflow Samples on page 327

admin-down

Syntax	admin-down;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.2. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Set a nonpacket GMPLS LSP to the administrative down state. This statement does not affect control path setup or data forwarding for packet LSPs.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Allowing Nonpacket GMPLS LSPs to Establish Paths Through Routers Running Junos OS on page 832

admin-group (for Interfaces)

Syntax	<code>admin-group [<i>group-names</i>];</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls interface <i>interface-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit protocols mpls interface <i>interface-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Define administrative groups for an interface.
Options	<i>group-names</i> —One or more names of groups defined with the admin-groups statement at the <code>[edit protocols mpls]</code> hierarchy level.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Administrative Groups for LSPs on page 305• admin-groups on page 1496

admin-group (for LSPs)

Syntax	<pre>admin-group { exclude [group-names]; include-all [group-names]; include-any [group-names]; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	<pre>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> (primary secondary) <i>path-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> (primary secondary) <i>path-name</i>]</pre>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Define the administrative groups to include or exclude an LSP and a path's primary and secondary paths.
Options	The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer .
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Administrative Groups for LSPs on page 305

admin-group-extended

Syntax	<pre>admin-group-extended { apply-groups <i>group-value</i>; apply-groups-except <i>group-value</i>; exclude [<i>group-values</i>]; include-all [<i>group-values</i>]; include-any [<i>group-values</i>]; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	<pre>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> (primary secondary) <i>path-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> (primary secondary) <i>path-name</i>]</pre>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1.
Description	Specifies the group name and group identifier for an administrative group. The group identifier must be within the range of values specified by the admin-groups-extended-range statement. The extended administrative group values are global and must be identically configured on all the supported routers participating in the network. The domain-wide extended administrative groups database, learned from other routers through IGP flooding, is used by CSPF for path computation.
Options	<p>apply-groups—Apply the specified administrative groups for the LSP or for the primary and secondary paths.</p> <p>apply-groups-except—Exclude the specified administrative groups from the LSP or from the primary and secondary paths.</p> <p>exclude—Define the administrative groups to exclude from an LSP or from the primary and secondary paths.</p> <p>include-all—Require the LSP to traverse links that include all of the defined administrative groups.</p> <p>include-any—Define the administrative groups to include for an LSP for the primary and secondary paths.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Extended Administrative Groups for LSPs on page 307 • Configuring Administrative Groups for LSPs on page 305 • admin-groups-extended on page 1497

- [admin-groups-extended-range on page 1498](#)

admin-groups

Syntax	<pre>admin-groups { group-name group-value; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure administrative groups to implement link coloring of resource classes.
Options	<p>group-name—Name of the group. You can assign up to 32 names. The names and their corresponding values must be identical across all routers within a single domain.</p> <p>group-value—Value assigned to the group. The names and their corresponding values must be identical across all routers within a single domain.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 31</p>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Administrative Groups for LSPs on page 305• admin-group (for Interfaces) on page 1493

admin-groups-extended

Syntax	<code>admin-groups-extended <i>group-name</i> { group-value <i>group-identifier</i>; }</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-options], [edit protocols mpls interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit routing-options]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3 for ACX Series routers.
Description	Specifies the group name and group identifier for an administrative group. The group identifier must be within the range of values specified by the admin-groups-extended-range statement. The extended administrative group values are global and must be identically configured on all the supported routers participating in the network. The domain-wide extended administrative groups database, learned from other routers through IGP flooding, is used by CSPF for path computation.
Options	<i>group-name</i> —The range of configurable values is between 32 and 4,294,967,295. The range maximum must be greater than the range minimum. <i>group-value group-identifier</i> —The group identifier must be within the range of configurable values, 32 and 4,294,967,295.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Extended Administrative Groups for LSPs on page 307 • Configuring Administrative Groups for LSPs on page 305 • admin-group-extended on page 1495 • admin-groups-extended-range on page 1498

admin-groups-extended-range

Syntax	<pre>admin-groups-extended-range { maximum <i>maximum-number</i>; minimum <i>minimum-number</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-options], [edit routing-options]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3 for ACX Series routers.
Description	<p>Enables you to configure extended administrative groups, represented by a 32-bit value, expanding the number of administrative groups supported in the network beyond just 32. In MPLS traffic engineering, a link can be configured with a set of administrative groups (also known as colors or resource classes). Administrative groups are carried in IGPs (OSPFv2 and IS-IS) as a 32-bit value assigned to each link. By default, Juniper Networks routers interpret this 32-bit value as a bit mask with each bit representing a group. This normally limits each network to a total of 32 distinct administrative groups (value range 0 through 31).</p> <p>The extended administrative groups configuration accepts a set of interfaces with a corresponding set of extended administrative group names. It converts the names into a set of 32-bit values and propagates this information into the IGP. The extended administrative group values are global and must be identically configured on all the supported routers participating in the network. The domain-wide extended administrative groups database, learned from other routers through IGP flooding, is used by CSPF for path computation.</p>
Options	<p>maximum <i>maximum-number</i>—The range of configurable values is between 32 and 4,294,967,295. The range maximum must be greater than the range minimum.</p> <p>minimum <i>minimum-number</i>—The range of configurable values is between 32 and 4,294,967,295. The range maximum must be greater than the range minimum.</p>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Extended Administrative Groups for LSPs on page 307• Configuring Administrative Groups for LSPs on page 305• admin-group-extended on page 1495

advertise-mode (MPLS)

Syntax	<code>advertise-mode (stub-alias stub-proxy);</code>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls egress-protection context-identifier <i>context-id</i>],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> egress-protection context-identifier <i>context-id</i>],</p> <p>[edit protocols mpls egress-protection context-identifier <i>context-id</i>],</p> <p>[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> egress-protection context-identifier <i>context-id</i>]</p>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3.
Description	<p>Configure the method for the interior gateway protocol (IGP) to advertise egress protection availability.</p> <p>Egress protection availability is advertised in the IGP. Label protocols along with CSPF use this information to do egress protection.</p>
Options	<p>stub-alias—Context identifier has an alias.</p> <p>In the alias method, the LSP end-point address has an explicit backup egress node where the backup node can be learned or configured on the penultimate hop node (PHN) of a protected LSP. With this model, the PHN of a protected LSP sets up the bypass LSP tunnel to back up the egress node by avoiding the primary egress node. This model requires a Junos OS upgrade in core nodes, but is flexible enough to support all traffic engineering constraints.</p> <p>stub-proxy—Context-identifier has a stub proxy node.</p> <p>A stub node is one that only appears at the end of an AS path, which means it does not provide transit service. In this mode, known as the virtual or proxy mode, the LSP end-point address is represented as a node with bidirectional links, with the LSP's primary egress node and backup egress node. With this representation, the penultimate hop of the LSP primary egress point can behave like a PLR in setting up a bypass tunnel to back up the egress by avoiding the primary egress node. This model has the advantage that you do not need to upgrade Junos OS on core nodes and thereby helps operators to deploy this technology.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Egress Protection for Layer 3 VPN Edge Protection Overview</i> • <i>Example: Configuring Layer 3 VPN Egress Protection with RSVP and LDP</i>

advertisement-hold-time

Syntax	<code>advertisement-hold-time seconds;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Do not advertise when the LSP goes from up to down, for a certain period of time known as the hold time.
Options	seconds —Hold time, in seconds. Range: 0 through 65,535 seconds Default: 5 seconds
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Damping Advertisement of LSP State Changes on page 335

allow-fragmentation

Syntax	<code>allow-fragmentation;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls path-mtu], [edit protocols mpls path-mtu]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Allow IP packets to be fragmented before they are encapsulated in MPLS.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enabling Packet Fragmentation on page 563

always-mark-connection-protection-tlv

Syntax	always-mark-connection-protection-tlv;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-systems-name</i> protocols mpls interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls interface <i>interface-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.
Description	<p>(MX Series routers only) Enable you to switch an LSP away from a network node using a bypass LSP. This feature could be used in maintenance of active networks when a network device needs to be replaced without interrupting traffic passing through the network. The LSPs can be either static or dynamic.</p> <p>This statement marks all OAM traffic transiting this interface in preparation for switching the traffic to an alternate path based on the OAM functionality. To switch traffic to the bypass LSP, you then need to configure the switch-away-lsps statement.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Switching LSPs Away from a Network Node on page 557

associate-backup-pe-groups

Syntax	associate-backup-pe-groups;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.
Description	<p>Enable an LSP to monitor the status of its destination PE router. You can configure multiple backup PE router groups using the same router's address. Backup PE router groups provide ingress PE router redundancy when point-to-multipoint LSPs are configured for multicast distribution. A failure of this LSP indicates to all of the backup PE router groups that the destination PE router is down. This statement is not tied to a specific backup PE router group. It applies to all groups that are interested in the status of the LSP to the destination address.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling Point-to-Point LSPs to Monitor Egress PE Routers on page 374

associate-lsp

Syntax	<code>associate-lsp <i>lsp-name</i> { from <i>from-ip-address</i>; }</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> oam]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.
Description	Configure associated bidirectional label-switched paths (LSPs) on the two ends of an LSP for sending and receiving GAL and G-Ach OAM messages.
Options	from <i>from-ip-address</i> —(Optional) Source address for the associated LSP configuration. If omitted, this is derived from the to address of the ingress LSP configuration.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Example: Configuring the MPLS Transport Profile for OAM on page 170

auto-bandwidth (MPLS Tunnel)

Syntax	<pre> auto-bandwidth { adjust-interval <i>seconds</i>; adjust-threshold <i>percent</i>; adjust-threshold-activate-bandwidth <i>bps</i> adjust-threshold-overflow-limit <i>number</i>; adjust-threshold-underflow-limit <i>number</i>; maximum-bandwidth <i>bps</i>; minimum-bandwidth <i>bps</i>; minimum-bandwidth-adjust-interval minimum-bandwidth-adjust-threshold-change minimum-bandwidth-adjust-threshold-value monitor-bandwidth; } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>]
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D15 for QFX Series switches.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for QFX10000 Series switches.</p>
Description	Allow an MPLS tunnel to automatically adjust its bandwidth allocation based on the volume of traffic flowing through the tunnel.
Options	The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer .
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Automatic Bandwidth Allocation for LSPs on page 324 • request mpls lsp adjust-autobandwidth on page 1874

auto-bandwidth (MPLS Statistics)

Syntax	auto-bandwidth;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls statistics], [edit protocols mpls statistics]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D15 for QFX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for QFX10000 Series switches.
Description	Collect statistics related to automatic bandwidth.
Required Privilege Level	routing and trace—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control and trace-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Automatic Bandwidth Allocation for LSPs on page 324• Configuring MPLS to Gather Statistics on page 411• statistics on page 1637

auto-policing

Syntax	<pre> auto-policing { class all (drop loss-priority-high loss-priority-low); class <i>ctnumber</i> (drop loss-priority-high loss-priority-low); } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced for QFX10000 Series switches in release 15.1X53-D40.
Description	Enable the automatic policing of all the MPLS LSPs on the router or logical system.
Options	<p>class all—Apply the same policer action to all the class types (ct0, ct1, ct2, and ct3).</p> <p>class <i>ctnumber</i>—Specific class type (ct0, ct1, ct2, or ct3) to which to apply a policer action.</p> <p>Policer actions—You can specify the following policer actions:</p> <p>Default: no action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • drop—Drop all packets. • loss-priority-high—Set the packet loss priority (PLP) to high. • loss-priority-low—Set the PLP to low.
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • policing (Protocols MPLS) on page 1610 • Configuring Automatic Policers on page 417v

backup-pe-group

Syntax	<code>backup-pe-group <i>group-name</i> { backups [<i>addresses</i>]; local-address <i>address</i>; }</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> routing-options multicast], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-options multicast], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> routing-options multicast], [edit routing-options multicast]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.3 for the QFX Series.
Description	Configure a backup provider edge (PE) group for ingress PE redundancy when point-to-multipoint label-switched paths (LSPs) are used for multicast distribution.
Options	<i>group-name</i> —Name of the group for PE backups. The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer .
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Example: Configuring Ingress PE Redundancy</i>

bandwidth (Fast Reroute, Signaled, and Multiclass LSPs)

Syntax	<pre>bandwidth <i>bps</i> { ct0 <i>bps</i>; ct1 <i>bps</i>; ct2 <i>bps</i>; ct3 <i>bps</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> fast-reroute], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> (primary secondary) <i>path-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> fast-reroute], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> (primary secondary) <i>path-name</i>]</p>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.</p>
Description	<p>When configuring an LSP, specify the traffic rate associated with the LSP.</p> <p>When configuring fast reroute, allocate bandwidth for the reroute path. By default, no bandwidth is reserved for the rerouted path. The fast reroute bandwidth does not need to be identical to that allocated for the LSP itself.</p> <p>When configuring a multiclass LSP, use the ctnumber bandwidth statements to specify the bandwidth to be allocated for each class type.</p>
Options	<p>bps—Bandwidth, in bits per second. You can specify this as an integer value. You can also use the abbreviations k (for a thousand), m (for a million), or g (for a billion).</p> <p>Range: Any positive integer</p> <p>Default: 0 (no bandwidth is reserved)</p>



NOTE: On the ACX Series, *bps* is the only supported option.

ctnumber bps—Bandwidth for the specified class type, in bits per second. You can specify this as an integer value. If you do so, count your zeros carefully, or you can use the abbreviations **k** (for a thousand), **m** (for a million), or **g** (for a billion [also called a thousand million]).

Range: Any positive integer

Default: 0 (no bandwidth is reserved)

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Fast Reroute on page 291](#)
- [Configuring the Bandwidth Value for LSPs on page 323](#)
- [Configuring Traffic-Engineered LSPs on page 394](#)
- [Configuring Class-Type Bandwidth Constraints for Multiclass LSPs on page 397](#)

bandwidth (Static LSP)

Syntax bandwidth *bps*;

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls static-label-switched-path *lsp-name* bypass],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls static-label-switched-path *lsp-name* ingress],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls static-label-switched-path *lsp-name* transit *incoming-label*],
[edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path *lsp-name* bypass],
[edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path *lsp-name* ingress],
[edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path *lsp-name* transit *incoming-label*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1.

Description When configuring a static LSP, specify the traffic rate associated with the LSP.

Options *bps*—Bandwidth, in bits per second. You can specify this as an integer value. You can also use the abbreviations **k** (for a thousand), **m** (for a million), or **g** (for a billion).

Range: Any positive integer

Default: 0 (no bandwidth is reserved)

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Static LSPs on page 337](#)

bandwidth-model

Syntax	<pre>bandwidth-model { extended-mam; mam; rdm; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls diffserv-te], [edit protocols mpls diffserv-te]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Configure the bandwidth model for differentiated services. Note that you cannot configure both bandwidth models at the same time.
Options	<p>extended-mam—The extended maximum allocation model (MAM) is a bandwidth model based on MAM.</p> <p>mam—The MAM is defined in RFC 4125, <i>Maximum Allocation Bandwidth Constraints Model for Diffserv-aware MPLS Traffic Engineering</i>.</p> <p>rdm—The Russian dolls bandwidth allocation model (RDM) is defined in RFC 4127, <i>Russian Dolls Bandwidth Constraints Model for Diffserv-aware MPLS Traffic Engineering</i>. RDM makes efficient use of bandwidth by allowing the class types to share bandwidth.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the Bandwidth Model on page 384

bandwidth-percent

Syntax	<code>bandwidth-percent <i>percentage</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> fast-reroute], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> fast-reroute]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure the percentage of bandwidth to reserve for the detour path in case the primary path for a traffic engineered LSP or a multiclass LSP fails. The percentage configured indicates the percentage of the protected path's bandwidth that is reserved for the detour path.
Options	<i>percentage</i> —The percentage of the protected path's bandwidth that is reserved for the detour path.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Fast Reroute on page 291• Configuring Fast Reroute for Traffic-Engineered LSPs on page 395• Configuring Fast Reroute for Multiclass LSPs on page 398

bfd-liveness-detection (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax	<pre> bfd-liveness-detection { failure-action { make-before-break teardown-timeout <i>seconds</i>; teardown; } minimum-interval <i>milliseconds</i>; minimum-receive-interval <i>milliseconds</i>; minimum-transmit-interval <i>milliseconds</i>; multiplier <i>detection-time-multiplier</i>; } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> oam], [edit protocols mpls oam]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.6. failure-action option added in Junos OS Release 8.5. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for EX Series switches.
Description	Enable Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) for all of the MPLS LSPs or for just a specific LSP.
Options	<p>minimum-interval—Minimum transmit and receive interval. Range: 50 through 255,000 milliseconds Default: 50</p> <p>minimum-receive-interval—Minimum receive interval. Range: 50 through 255,000 milliseconds Default: 50</p> <p>minimum-transmit-interval—Minimum transmit interval. Range: 50 through 255,000 milliseconds Default: 50</p> <p>multiplier—Detection time multiplier. Range: 1 through 255 Default: 3</p> <p>The failure-action statement is explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring BFD for MPLS IPv4 LSPs on page 422 • Configuring Bidirectional Forwarding Detection for MPLS (CLI Procedure)

class-of-service (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax	<code>class-of-service</code> <code>class-of-service cos-value;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> ingress],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> (primary secondary) <i>path-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit protocols mpls],</p> <p>[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> (primary secondary) <i>path-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> ingress]</p>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D15 for the QFX Series.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D30 for the QFX Series Virtual Chassis and Virtual Chassis Fabric.</p>
Description	<p>Class-of-service (CoS) value given to all packets in the LSP.</p> <p>The CoS value might affect the scheduling or queuing algorithm of traffic traveling along an LSP.</p>
Options	<p>cos-value—CoS value. A higher value typically corresponds to a higher level of service.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 7</p> <p>Default: If you do not specify a CoS value, the IP precedence bits from the packet's IP header are used as the packet's CoS value.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Class of Service for MPLS LSPs on page 309 • Configuring the Ingress Router for Static LSPs on page 337 • Configuring the Intermediate (Transit) and Egress Routers for Static LSPs on page 340

constituent-list

Syntax	<pre>constituent-list <i>constituent-list-name</i> { (administrative-group [<i>group-names</i>] administrative-group-extended [<i>extended-administrative-group-names</i>] srlg [<i>srlg-names</i>]); }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical systems <i>logical-systems-name</i> protocols mpls] [edit protocols mpls]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.1 for all platforms.
Description	Create a list of traffic engineering attributes called constituent attributes, which are the link and node attributes whose logical combination makes up an abstract hop. The constituent attributes are listed under administrative groups, extended administrative groups, and Shared Risk Link Groups (SRLGs).
Options	<p><i>constituent-list-name</i>—Name of the constituent list that includes constituent traffic engineering attributes for use in the abstract hop definition.</p> <p><i>administrative-group [group-names]</i>—Names of administrative groups to include in the constituent list.</p> <p><i>administrative-group-extended [extended-administrative-group-names]</i>—Names of extended administrative groups to include in the constituent list.</p> <p><i>srlg [srlg-names]</i>—Names of SRLGs to include in the constituent list.</p>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example: Configuring Abstract Hops for MPLS LSPs on page 82 • abstract-hop on page 1486 • show mpls abstract-hop-membership on page 1894 • show mpls lsp abstract-computation on page 1944

container-label-switched-path

Syntax	<pre>container-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> { disable; description <i>description</i>; label-switched-path-template; splitting-merging; suffix <i>string</i>; to <i>ip-address</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols mpls]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2. Statement introduced for QFX Switches in Junos OS Release 15.1X53-D30.
Description	Configure a multi-label-switched path (LSP) tunnel between the ingress and the egress routers. The container LSP consists of several member LSPs to the same destination.
Options	<p>disable—Disable MPLS container-label-switched path.</p> <p>description <i>description</i>—Text describing the container LSP.</p> <p>suffix <i>string</i>—Suffix to generate names of member LSPs of the container LSP.</p> <p>to <i>ip-address</i>—IP address of the egress router.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>

corouted-bidirectional

Syntax	corouted-bidirectional;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Specify that the label-switched path be established as a corouted bidirectional packet LSP. You cannot configure this statement at the same time as the corouted-bidirectional-passive statement.
Default	This statement is disabled by default.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Corouted Bidirectional LSPs on page 284• corouted-bidirectional-passive on page 1516

corouted-bidirectional-passive

Syntax	corouted-bidirectional-passive;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Specify that the label-switched path be a passive LSP associated with a bidirectional LSP when it is signaled at the ingress router. This passive LSP enables the MPLS application to utilize the reverse LSP. You cannot configure this statement at the same time as the corouted-bidirectional statement.
Default	This statement is disabled by default.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Corouted Bidirectional LSPs on page 284• corouted-bidirectional on page 1515

credibility

Syntax	<pre>credibility { direct; isis-level-1; isis-level-2; ospf; static; unknown; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls traffic-engineering database export], [edit protocols mpls traffic-engineering database export]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.1R1 on QFX Series and QFX10000 switches.
Description	<p>Configure preference values for entries from BGP-TE to the traffic engineering database. A protocol with a higher credibility value is preferred over a protocol with a lower credibility value.</p> <p>The credibility order for the BGP-TE protocols is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unknown—80 • OSPF—81 • ISIS Level 1—82 • ISIS Level 2—83 • Static—84 • Direct—85
Options	<p>direct—Entries sourced from directly connected links.</p> <p>isis-level-1—Entries sourced from IS-IS Level 1.</p> <p>isis-level-2—Entries sourced from IS-IS Level 2.</p> <p>ospf—Entries sourced from OSPF.</p> <p>static—Entries sourced from static configuration.</p> <p>unknown—Entries sourced from unknown entities.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 512</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>

Related Documentation • [traffic-engineering on page 1653](#)

database

Syntax	<pre>database { export; import; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls traffic-engineering], [edit protocols mpls traffic-engineering]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.1R1 for QFX Series and QFX10000 switches.
Description	Include link and node entries from the traffic engineering database into the lsdist.0 routing information base (RIB), so it gets picked up by the BGP export policy. The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer .
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	• traffic-engineering on page 1653

delay (querier)

Syntax	<pre> delay { traffic-class tc-value { average-sample-size sample size; padding-size size; query-interval milliseconds; rtt-delay-threshold rtt threshold value; twcd-delay-threshold twcd threshold value; } } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit protocols mpls oam performance-monitoring querier], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name oam performance-monitoring querier], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name primary path-name oam performance-monitoring querier], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name secondary path-name oam performance-monitoring querier]</p>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	<p>Configure delay measurement options.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Pro-Active Loss and Delay Measurements on page 520 • On-Demand Packet Loss and Delay Measurement for UHP LSPs Overview on page 54 • performance-monitoring (Protocols MPLS) on page 1609

delay (responder)

Syntax	<pre>delay { min-query-interval <i>milliseconds</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols mpls oam performance-monitoring responder], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> oam performance-monitoring responder], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> primary path-name oam performance-monitoring responder], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> secondary path-name oam performance-monitoring responder]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	Configure delay measurement options.
Options	<p>min-query-interval <i>milliseconds</i>—(Optional) Specify the minimum query interval that the responder supports. If the minimum query interval of the responder is greater than the query interval configured at querier, the effective message query rate will be the minimum query interval configured for the responder.</p> <p>Default: 10 seconds</p> <p>Range: 1000 through 4294967295 milliseconds</p>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Pro-Active Loss and Delay Measurements on page 520• On-Demand Packet Loss and Delay Measurement for UHP LSPs Overview on page 54• performance-monitoring (Protocols MPLS) on page 1609

description (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax	<code>description text;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> bypass],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> ingress],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> transit <i>incoming-label</i>],</p> <p>[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> bypass],</p> <p>[edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> ingress],</p> <p>[edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> transit <i>incoming-label</i>]</p>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D15 for the QFX Series.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D30 for the QFX Series Virtual Chassis and Virtual Chassis Fabric.</p>
Description	Provides a textual description of the LSP. Enclose any descriptive text that includes spaces in quotation marks (" "). Any descriptive text you include is displayed in the output of the show mpls lsp detail command and has no effect on the operation of the LSP.
Options	text —Provide a textual description of the LSP. The description text can be no more than 80 characters in length.
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring a Text Description for LSPs on page 281

deselect-on-bandwidth-failure

Syntax	<code>deselect-on-bandwidth-failure { tear-lsp; }</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>path-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	Deselect an active path if it does not meet the bandwidth criteria required for path selection.
Options	tear-lsp — Bring down an active path if none of the paths are able to reserve the required bandwidth.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

diffserv-te

Syntax	<pre> diffserv-te { bandwidth-model { extended-mam; mam; rdm; } te-class-matrix { tnumber { priority <i>priority</i>; traffic-class { ctnumber <i>priority priority</i>; } } } } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Specify properties for differentiated services in traffic engineering.
Options	The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer .
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configuring Routers for DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineering on page 383


disable (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax	disable;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls interface interface-name], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name auto-bandwidth], [edit protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls interface interface-name], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D15 for the QFX Series. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D30 for the QFX Series Virtual Chassis and Virtual Chassis Fabric.
Description	Disable the functionality of the configured object.
Default	The configured object is enabled (operational) unless explicitly disabled.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• label-switched-path on page 1561• interface on page 1557

dual-transport

Syntax	<pre> dual-transport { inet-lsr-id <i>inet-lsr-id</i>; inet6-lsr-id <i>inet6-lsr-id</i>; } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols ldp]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1 for the M320 Series, MX Series, and PTX Series.
Description	Configure to allow Junos LDP to establish the TCP connection over IPv4 with IPv4 neighbors, and over IPv6 with IPv6 neighbors as a single-stack LSR. inet-lsr-id and inet6-lsr-id are the two LSR IDs that have to be configured to establish an LDP session over IPv4 and IPv6 TCP transport. These two IDs should be non-zero and must be configured with different values.
Options	<p>inet-lsr-id <i>inet-lsr-id</i>— Configure the LSR ID to establish an LDP session over IPv4 TCP transport.</p> <p>inet6-lsr-id <i>inet6-lsr-id</i>— Configure the LSR ID to establish an LDP session over IPv6 TCP transport.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDP Native IPv6 Support Overview on page 631 • Example: Configuring LDP Native IPv6 Support on page 723 • Configuring LDP Native IPv6 Support on page 722 • family (Protocols LDP) on page 1538

dynamic-tunnels

Syntax	<pre>dynamic-tunnels <i>tunnel-name</i> { destination-networks <i>prefix</i>; gre; rsvp-te <i>entry-name</i> { destination-networks <i>network-prefix</i>; label-switched-path-template (Multicast) { default-template; template-name; } } source-address <i>address</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	<pre>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> routing-options], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-options], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> routing-options], [edit routing-options]</pre>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3 for ACX Series routers.
Description	Configure a dynamic tunnel between two PE routers.
<div> NOTE: ACX Series routers do not support the <code>gre</code> statement.</div>	
Options	<p><i>tunnel-name</i>—Name of the dynamic tunnel.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Example: Configuring a Two-Tiered Virtualized Data Center for Large Enterprise Networks</i>

egress-protection (MPLS)

Syntax	<pre>egress-protection { context-identifier <i>context-id</i> { primary protector; metric <i>igp-metric-value</i>; advertise-mode (stub-alias stub-proxy); } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.4. Options primary , protector , and metric introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4R3. Option advertise-mode introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3.
Description	Enables an Edge Protection Virtual Circuit (EPVC) for the MPLS protocol.
Options	<p>context-identifier <i>context-id-ip-address</i>—(Optional) The context identifier IPv4 address.</p> <p>metric <i>igp-metric-value</i>—(Optional) The IGP metric value ranging from 2 through 16777215.</p> <p>(primary protector)—On the primary PE router, configure as type primary. On the protector PE router, configure as type protector.</p>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Example: Configuring Egress Protection for Layer 3 VPN Services</i> • <i>Example: Configuring Layer 3 VPN Egress Protection with RSVP and LDP</i>

encoding-type

Syntax	encoding-type (ethernet packet pdh sonet-sdh);
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> lsp-attributes], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> lsp-attributes]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>Specify the encoding type of payload carried by the LSP. It can be any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ethernet—Ethernet• packet—Packet• pdh—Plesiochronous digital hierarchy (PDH)• sonet-sdh—SONET/SDH
Default	packet
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the Encoding Type on page 830

entropy-label

Syntax	entropy-label { <code>ingress-policy</code> <i>ingress-policy-name</i> ; }
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols <code>ldp</code>],
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for QFX10000 Series switches.
Description	Assists the transit router in load-balancing MPLS traffic across ECMP paths or Link Aggregation groups by introducing the entropy label to the MPLS label stack. The entropy label allows routers to load balance MPLS traffic by using a hash-input without the need to perform deep packet inspection. Deep packet inspection requires more of the router's processing power and is not a capability shared by all routers.
Options	The other statements are explained separately.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the Entropy Label for LSPs on page 282

ethernet-vlan (Protocols Link Management)

Syntax	ethernet-label { vlan-id-range <i>vlan-id-range</i> ; }
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols link-management te-link <i>te-link-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2.
Description	Specify the TE-link to be used for Layer 2 VLAN label-switched path (LSP).
Options	vlan-id-range <i>vlan-id-range</i> —Pool of VALN IDs.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

ether-pseudowire

Syntax	<pre>ether-pseudowire { zero-control-word; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options enhanced-hash-key family mpls]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1 for the M Series, MX Series, and PTX Series.
Description	<p>Load-balance IP over Ethernet pseudowire. Presence of zero-control-word in the payload indicates an Ethernet frame.</p> <p>zero-control-word— Precedes Ethernet packet to indicate the start Ethernet frame in an MPLS ether-pseudowire payload.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>enhanced-hash-key</i>• <i>hash-key</i>• family mpls on page 1539• MPLS Encapsulated Payload Load-balancing Overview on page 529

exclude (for Administrative Groups)

Syntax	<code>exclude [<i>group-names</i>];</code>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> admin-group],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> (primary secondary) <i>path-name</i> admin-group],</p> <p>[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> admin-group],</p> <p>[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> (primary secondary) <i>path-name</i> admin-group]</p>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Define the administrative groups to exclude for an LSP or for a path's primary and secondary paths.
Options	<i>group-names</i> —Names of one or more groups defined with the admin-groups statement.
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Administrative Groups for LSPs on page 305

exclude (for Fast Reroute)

Syntax	(exclude [<i>group-names</i>] no-exclude);
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> fast-reroute], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> fast-reroute]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D10 for the QFX Series and for EX4600 switches.
Description	Control exclusion of administrative groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• exclude—Define the administrative groups to exclude for fast reroute.• no-exclude—Disable administrative group exclusion.
Options	<i>group-names</i> —Names of one or more groups defined with the admin-groups statement.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Fast Reroute on page 291• admin-groups on page 1496


exclude-srlg

Syntax	exclude-srlg;
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols mpls], [edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>path-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>path-name</i>], [edit protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection], [edit protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection bypass <i>destination</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection bypass <i>destination</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	<p>Exclude Shared Risk Link Group (SRLG) links for the secondary path for critical links where it is imperative to keep the secondary and primary label-switched paths completely disjoint from any common SRLG.</p> <p>When specified, the Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) algorithm excludes any link belonging to the set of SRLGs in the primary path. When not specified and if a link belongs to the set of SRLGs in the primary path, CSPF adds the SRLG cost to the metric, but still accepts the link for computing the path.</p>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example: Excluding SRLG Links Completely for the Secondary LSP on page 122

expand-loose-hop

Syntax	expand-loose-hop;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.6. Point-to-multipoint LSP support introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2.
Description	<p>Allow an LSP to traverse multiple OSPF areas within a service provider's network.</p> <p>Allows a point-to-multipoint LSP to span multiple domains in a network. Effectively, this allows you to configure one or more sub-LSPs (branches) in separate network domains. Examples of such domains include OSPF areas and autonomous systems (ASs). A sub-LSP of an inter-domain point-to-multipoint LSP can be intra-area, inter-area, or inter-AS, depending on the location of the egress node (leaf) with respect to the ingress node (source). Only OSPF areas are supported for inter-domain point-to-multipoint LSPs. IS-IS levels are not supported.</p>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enabling Interarea Traffic Engineering on page 408• Configuring Inter-Domain Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 370

explicit-null (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax	explicit-null;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D15 for the QFX Series. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D30 for the QFX Series Virtual Chassis and Virtual Chassis Fabric.
Description	Advertise label 0 to the egress router of an LSP.
Default	If you do not include the explicit-null statement in the MPLS configuration, label 3 (implicit null) is advertised.
<div>  <p>NOTE: Junos OS does not support explicit null routes with next hops to virtual tunnel (vt-) interfaces.</p> </div>	
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring RSVP to Pop the Label on the Ultimate-Hop Router on page 567

export (MPLS Traffic engineering database)

Syntax	<pre>export { credibility; policy <i>policy-name</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls traffic-engineering database], [edit protocols mpls traffic-engineering database]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2.
Description	Configure the traffic engineering database export-related parameters.
Options	<p>policy <i>policy-name</i>—Name of the export policy.</p> <p>The remaining statement is explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• traffic-engineering on page 1653

failure-action (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax	<pre>failure-action { make-before-break teardown-timeout <i>seconds</i>; teardown; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls oam bfd-liveness-detection], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> oam bfd-liveness-detection], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> oam bfd-liveness-detection], [edit protocols mpls oam bfd-liveness-detection]</p>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4.
Description	<p>Configure route and next-hop properties in the event of a Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) protocol session failure event on an RSVP label-switched path (LSP). The failure event could be an existing BFD session that has gone down or a BFD session that never came up. RSVP adds back the route or next hop when the relevant BFD session comes back up.</p>
Options	<p>make-before-break—When a BFD session fails for an RSVP LSP, an attempt is made to signal a new LSP path before tearing down the old LSP path.</p> <p>teardown—When a BFD session fails for an RSVP LSP, the associated LSP path is taken down and resigaled immediately.</p> <p>teardown-timeout <i>seconds</i>—When you configure the make-before-break option, you can specify a time in seconds for the teardown-timeout option. At the end of the time specified, the associated RSVP LSP is automatically torn down and resigaled.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring a Failure Action for the BFD Session on an RSVP LSP on page 424

family

Syntax	<pre>family { inet; inet6; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols ldp]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1 for the M320 Series, MX Series, and PTX Series.
Description	Configure the address family as inet for IPv4 or inet6 for IPv6, or both. If the address family is not configured, then the default address family is IPv4.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• LDP Native IPv6 Support Overview on page 631• Example: Configuring LDP Native IPv6 Support on page 723• Configuring LDP Native IPv6 Support on page 722• dual-transport on page 1525

family mpls

```
Syntax  family mpls {
        all-labels;
        label-1;
        label-2;
        label-3;
        no-labels;
        no-label-1-exp;
        payload {
            ether-pseudowire {
                zero-control-word;
            }
            ip {
                disable;
                layer-3-only;
                port-data {
                    source-msb;
                    source-lsb;
                    destination-msb;
                    destination-lsb;
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

Hierarchy Level [edit forwarding-options hash-key]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
no-label-1-exp option introduced in Junos OS Release 8.0.
label-3 and **no-labels** options introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1.
ether-pseudowire statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.1 (M320 and T Series routers only); support extended to M120 and MX Series routers in Junos OS Release 9.4.
all-labels and **payload ip disable** options introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48R2. (PTX Series Packet Transport Routers only).
zero-control-word option introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1 for the M Series, MX Series, and PTX Series.

Description For aggregated Ethernet and SONET/SDH interfaces only, configure load balancing based on MPLS labels and payload. Only the IPv4 protocol is supported.

Options **family mpls**—(Aggregated Ethernet interfaces, aggregated SONET/SDH interfaces, and multiple equal-cost MPLS next hops only) Incorporate MPLS label and payload information into the hash key for per-flow load balancing. Only the IPv4 protocol is supported.

- **all-labels**—(PTX Series Packet Transport Routers only) Up to eight MPLS labels are included in the hash key to identify the uniqueness of a flow in the Packet Forwarding Engine. This is the default setting.

- **label-1**—(M120, M320, MX Series, and T Series routers only) Include the first MPLS label into the hash key. This is used for a one-label packet for per-flow load balancing IPv4 VPLS traffic based on IP information and MPLS labels.
- **label-2**—(M120, M320, MX Series, and T Series routers only) Include the second MPLS label into the hash key. This is used for a two-label packet for per-flow load balancing IPv4 VPLS traffic based on IP information and MPLS labels. To use the second MPLS label in the hash key, include both the **label-1** and **label-2** statements at the **[edit forwarding-options hash-key family mpls]** hierarchy level. By default, the router provides hashing on the first and second labels. If both labels are specified, the entire first label and the first 16 bits of the second label are hashed.
- **label-3**—(M120, M320, MX Series, and T Series routers only) Include the third MPLS label into the hash key. To use the third MPLS label, include the **label-1**, **label-2**, and **label-3** statements at the **[edit forwarding-options hash-key family mpls]** hierarchy level.
- **no-labels**—Include no MPLS labels into the hash key.

- **no-label-1-exp**—(M120, M320, MX Series, and T Series routers only) The EXP bit of the first label is not used in the hash calculation to avoid reordering complications.
- **payload**—Incorporate bits from the IP payload into the hash key for per-flow load balancing Layer 2 information based on MPLS labels.
 - **disable**—(PTX Series Packet Transport Routers only) Exclude IP payload from the hash key.
 - **ether-pseudowire**—(M120, M320, MX Series, and T Series routers only) Load-balance IPv4 traffic over Layer 2 Ethernet pseudowires.
 - **zero-control-word**—(M Series, MX Series, and PTX Series) Precedes Ethernet packet to indicate the start of an Ethernet frame in an MPLS ether-pseudowire payload.
 - **ip**—Include the IP address of the IPv4 or IPv6 payload into the hash key for per-flow load balancing Layer 2 information based on MPLS labels. For the PTX Series Packet Transport Routers, this is the default setting with both Layer 3 and Layer 4 IP information included in the hash key.
 - **disable**—(PTX Series Packet Transport Routers only) Exclude IP payload from the hash key.
 - **layer-3-only**—Include only Layer 3 IP information from the IP payload data into the hash key for per-flow load balancing Layer 2 information based on MPLS labels.
 - **port-data**—(M120, M320, MX Series, and T Series routers only) Include the source and destination port field information into the hash key. By default, the most significant byte and least significant byte of the source and destination port fields are hashed. To select specific bytes to be hashed, include one or more of the **source-msb**, **source-lsb**, **destination-msb**, and **destination-lsb** options at the [edit forwarding-options hash-key family mpls payload ip port-data] hierarchy level. To prevent all four bytes from being hashed, include the **layer-3-only** statement at the [edit forwarding-options hash-key family mpls payload ip] hierarchy level.
 - **destination-lsb**—Include the least-significant byte of the destination port.
 - **destination-msb**—Include the most-significant byte of the destination port.
 - **source-lsb**—Include the least-significant byte of the source port.
 - **source-msb**—Include the most-significant byte of the source port.

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
 interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Load Balancing Based on MPLS Labels on page 297](#)
- [Configuring Load Balancing for Ethernet Pseudowires](#)

fast-reroute (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax	<pre>fast-reroute { (bandwidth <i>bps</i> bandwidth-percent <i>percentage</i>); (exclude [<i>group-names</i>] no-exclude); hop-limit <i>number</i>; (include-all [<i>group-names</i>] no-include-all); (include-any [<i>group-names</i>] no-include-any); }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D10 for the QFX Series and for EX4600 switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D30 for the QFX Series Virtual Chassis and Virtual Chassis Fabric.
Description	Establish detours for the LSP so that if a node or link in the LSP fails, the traffic on the LSP can be rerouted with minimal packet loss.
Options	The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer .
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Fast Reroute on page 291• Fast Reroute Overview on page 50• <i>MPLS Feature Support on QFX Series and EX4600 Switches</i>• <i>Interprovider and Carrier-of-Carriers VPNs</i>

fate-sharing

Syntax	<pre>fate-sharing { group <i>group-name</i> { cost <i>value</i>; from <i>address</i> <to <i>address</i>>; } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-options], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> routing-options], [edit routing-options], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> routing-options]</p>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.3 for the QFX Series. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20 for the OCX Series.</p>
Description	<p>Specify a backup path in case the primary path becomes unusable.</p> <p>You specify one or more objects with common characteristics within a group. All objects are treated as /32 host addresses. The objects can be a LAN interface, a router ID, or a point-to-point link. Sequence is insignificant.</p> <p>Changing the fate-sharing database does not affect existing established LSPs until the next CSPF reoptimization. The fate-sharing database does affect fast-reroute detour path computations.</p>
Options	<p>cost <i>value</i>—Cost assigned to the group. Range: 1 through 65,535 Default: 1</p> <p>from <i>address</i>—Address of the router or address of the LAN/NBMA interface. For example, an Ethernet network with four hosts in the same fate-sharing group would require you to list all four of the separate from addresses in the group.</p> <p>group <i>group-name</i>—Each fate-sharing group must have a name, which can have a maximum of 32 characters, including letters, numbers, periods (.), and hyphens (-). You can define up to 512 groups.</p> <p>to <i>address</i>—(Optional) Address of egress router. For point-to-point link objects, you must specify both a from and a to address.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>

- Related Documentation**
- [Configuring Alternate Backup Paths Using Fate Sharing on page 66](#)
 - *MPLS Applications Feature Guide*

from (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax	from <i>address</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D15 for the QFX Series. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D30 for the QFX Series Virtual Chassis and Virtual Chassis Fabric.
Description	Specify the source address to use for the LSP. The address you specify does not affect the outgoing interface used by the LSP.
Default	If you do not include this statement, the software automatically selects the loopback interface as the address.
Options	<i>address</i> —IP address.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	• Configuring the Ingress Router Address for LSPs on page 276

gp-id

Syntax	<code>gp-id (ethernet hdlc ipv4 pos-scrambling-crc-16 pos-no-scrambling-crc-16 pos-scrambling-crc-32 pos-no-scrambling-crc-32 ppp);</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> lsp-attributes], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> lsp-attributes]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. pos-scrambling-crc-16 , pos-no-scrambling-crc-16 , pos-scrambling-crc-32 , and pos-no-scrambling-crc-32 options added in Junos OS Release 8.0. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Specify the type of payload carried by the LSP. It can be any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ethernet—Ethernet (GPID value: 33) • hdlc—High-level Data Link Control (HDLC) (GPID value: 44) • ipv4—IP version 4 (GPID value: 0x0800) • pos-no-scrambling-crc-16—for interoperability with other vendors' equipment (GPID value: 29) • pos-no-scrambling-crc-32—for interoperability with other vendors' equipment (GPID value: 30) • pos-scrambling-crc-16—for interoperability with other vendors' equipment (GPID value: 31) • pos-scrambling-crc-32—for interoperability with other vendors' equipment (GPID value: 32) • ppp—Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) (GPID value: 50)
Default	ipv4
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the GPID on page 831

gre (Routing Options)

Syntax	gre; next-hop-based-tunnel;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-options dynamic-tunnels <i>tunnel-name</i>], [edit routing-options dynamic-tunnels <i>tunnel-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1. next-hop-based-tunnel option introduced in Junos OS Release 16.2.
Description	Enable generic routing encapsulation (GRE) type for IPv4 to automatically establish label-switched paths (LSPs) for any new provider edge (PE) router added to a full mesh of LSPs.
Options	next-hop-based-tunnel —Create a tunnel composite next hop for every dynamic GRE tunnel configured. The tunnel composite next hop includes the dynamic tunnel's encapsulation data and a VPN label (when chained composite next hop is not enabled). When this option is not configured, the default interface-based tunnel mode is enabled. By configuring this option, a device can scale up to 32,000 IP tunnels, which is otherwise restricted to the system limit on the number of interfaces supported. At a given point in time, either the next-hop-based dynamic tunnel or the default interface-based dynamic GRE tunnel can exist on a device. A switchover from one tunnel mode to another deletes the existing tunnels and creates new tunnels in the new tunnel mode. As a result, a tunnel mode switchover can impact network performance.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring MPLS-Signaled LSPs to Use GRE Tunnels on page 102

hop-limit

Syntax	<code>hop-limit <i>number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<pre>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> fast-reroute], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> (primary secondary) <i>path-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection bypass <i>bypass-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> fast-reroute], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> (primary secondary) <i>path-name</i>], [edit protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection], [edit protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection bypass <i>bypass-name</i>]</pre>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.</p>
Description	<p>Specify the maximum number of routers that an LSP can traverse. This limit can be applied to any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LSPs—The configured hop limit includes the ingress and egress routers. You can specify a hop limit for an LSP and for both primary and secondary paths. Fast reroute detour—Specify the number of additional routers a fast reroute detour can traverse relative to the protected LSP. For example, if an LSP traverses 4 routers, any detour for the LSP can be no more than 10 router hops, including the ingress and egress routers. Link protection bypass—Specify the maximum number of routers that a link protection bypass can traverse.
Options	<p><i>number</i>—Maximum number of hops.</p> <p>Range: 2 through 255 (for an LSP or for a link protection bypass); 0 through 255 (for fast reroute)</p> <p>Default: 255 (for an LSP or for a link protection bypass); 6 (for fast reroute)</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configuring Fast Reroute on page 291 Limiting the Number of Hops in LSPs on page 322

- [Configuring the Hop Limit for Bypass LSPs on page 585](#)

import (MPLS Traffic Engineering Database)

Syntax	<pre>import { bgp-ls-identifier <i>domain-identifier</i>; identifier <i>identifier</i>; policy <i>policy-name</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls traffic-engineering database], [edit protocols mpls traffic-engineering database]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2.
Description	Configure the traffic engineering database import parameters.
Options	<p>bgp-ls-identifier <i>domain-identifier</i>—BGP-TE domain identifier.</p> <p>identifier <i>identifier</i>—BGP-TE identifier.</p> <p>Range: 2 through 18446744073709551615</p> <p>policy <i>policy-name</i>—Name of the import policy.</p>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• traffic-engineering on page 1653

ip-tunnel-rpf-check

Syntax	<pre>ip-tunnel-rpf-check { mode (<i>strict</i> <i>loose</i>); fail-filter <i>filter-name</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> routing-options forwarding-table]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.1 for MX Series Routers with MICs.
Description	<p>Configure the system to enable anti-spoofing protection for next-hop-based dynamic tunnels, where reverse path forwarding checks are placed to ensure that the tunnel traffic is received from a legitimate source through designated IP tunnel, where the source is reachable on the same tunnel on which the packet was received.</p> <p>When a packet comes from a nondesignated source, the reverse path forwarding check fails in the strict mode, and passes in the loose mode. When a packet comes from a nonexistent source, the reverse path forwarding check fails.</p> <p>By default, the reverse path forwarding check is in strict mode, where the packets are not forwarded if the source of the packet is from a nondesignated tunnel.</p>
Options	<p>mode (<i>strict</i> <i>loose</i>)—(Optional) Specify the mode of the reverse path forwarding check to enable anti-spoofing protection for next-hop-based dynamic tunnels.</p> <p>In the strict mode (default), the reverse path forwarding check fails when the packet is received from a nondesignated tunnel source. The check passes only for packets from designated tunnels.</p> <p>In the loose mode, the reverse path forwarding check passes even if the packet is received from a nondesignated tunnel source.</p> <p>When the packet is from a nonexistent tunnel source, the reverse path forwarding check fails in both the strict and loose modes.</p> <p>Default: If you omit the mode statement, the default behavior is strict mode.</p> <p>fail-filter <i>filter-name</i>—(Optional) Attach a filter to the Layer 3 VPN to log packets that failed the reverse path forwarding check.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Spoofing Protection for Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnels Overview on page 260 • Example: Configuring Anti-Spoofing Protection for Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnels on page 263

include-all (for Administrative Groups)

Syntax	<code>include-all [<i>group-names</i>];</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> admin-group],</code> <code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> (primary secondary) <i>path-name</i> admin-group],</code> <code>[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> admin-group],</code> <code>[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> (primary secondary) <i>path-name</i> admin-group]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Require the LSP to traverse links that include all of the defined administrative groups.
Options	<i>group-names</i> —One or more names of groups defined with the admin-groups statement.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Administrative Groups for LSPs on page 305• admin-groups on page 1496

include-all (for Fast Reroute)

Syntax	(include-all [<i>group-names</i>] no-include-all);
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> fast-reroute], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> fast-reroute]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D10 for the QFX Series and for EX4600 switches.
Description	Control inclusion of administrative groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • include-all—Define the administrative groups that must all be included for fast reroute. • no-include-all—Disable administrative group inclusion.
Options	group-names —One or more names of groups defined with the admin-groups statement.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Fast Reroute on page 291

include-any (for Administrative Groups)

Syntax	<code>include-any [<i>group-names</i>];</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> admin-group],</code> <code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> (primary secondary) <i>path-name</i> admin-group],</code> <code>[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> admin-group],</code> <code>[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> (primary secondary) <i>path-name</i> admin-group]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Define the administrative groups to include for an LSP or for a path's primary and secondary paths.
Options	<i>group-names</i> —One or more names of groups defined with the admin-groups statement.
Required Privilege Level	<code>routing</code> —To view this statement in the configuration. <code>routing-control</code> —To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Administrative Groups for LSPs on page 305


include-any (for Fast Reroute)

Syntax	(include-any [<i>group-names</i>] no-include-any);
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> fast-reroute], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> fast-reroute]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D10 for the QFX Series and for EX4600 switches.
Description	Control inclusion of administrative groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• include-any—Define the administrative groups to include for fast reroute.• no-include-any—Disable administrative group inclusion.
Options	<i>group-names</i> —One or more names of groups defined with the admin-groups statement.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Fast Reroute on page 291

ingress (LSP)

Syntax	<pre>ingress { bandwidth <i>bps</i>; class-of-service <i>cos-value</i>; description <i>string</i>; entropy-label; install { destination-prefix <active>; } link-protection bypass-name <i>name</i>; metric <i>metric</i>; next-hop (<i>address</i> <i>interface-name</i> <i>address/interface-name</i>); node-protection bypass-name <i>name</i> next-next-label <i>label</i>; no-install-to-address; policing { filter <i>filter-name</i>; no-auto-policing; } preference <i>preference</i>; push <i>out-label</i>; to <i>address</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1. entropy-label option introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Configure an ingress LSR for a static LSP. The remaining statements are explained separately
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Static LSPs on page 337

install (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax	install { <i>destination-prefix</i> <active>; }
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> ingress], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> ingress]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D15 for the QFX Series. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D30 for the QFX Series Virtual Chassis and Virtual Chassis Fabric.
Description	Associate one or more prefixes with an LSP. When the LSP is up, all the prefixes are installed as entries into the inet.3 or inet6.3 routing table.
Options	active —(Optional) Install the route into the inet.0 or inet6.0 routing table. This allows you to issue a ping or traceroute command on this address.
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div> <p>NOTE: The install <i>destination-prefix</i> active statement is not supported on static LSPs. When the install <i>destination-prefix</i> active statement is configured for a static LSP, the MPLS routes do not get installed into the inet.0 routing table.</p> </div> </div>	
<p><i>destination-prefix</i>—IPv4 or IPv6 address to associate with the LSP.</p>	
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adding LSP-Related Routes to the inet.3 or inet6.3 Routing Table on page 293

ingress-policy

Syntax	<code>ingress-policy [<i>ingress-policy-names</i>];</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-system <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp entropy-label], [edit logical-system <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp oam], [edit protocols ldp entropy-label], [edit protocols ldp oam]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4. Statement introduced at the [edit protocols ldp entropy-label] hierarchy level in Junos OS Release 14.1. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for QFX10000 Series switches.
Description	<p>Configure an LDP ingress policy for either the entropy label or Operation, Administration, and Management (OAM).</p> <p>For OAM, configure the ingress policy to choose which forwarding equivalence classes (FECs) need to have OAM enabled. If the FEC passes through the policy or if the FEC is explicitly configured, OAM is enabled for a FEC. For FECs chosen using a policy, the BFD parameters configured under [edit protocols ldp oam bfd-liveness-detection] are applied.</p>
Options	<i>ingress-policy-names</i> —Specify the names of the ingress policies.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring OAM Ingress Policies for LDP on page 671• Configuring the Entropy Label for LSPs on page 282

interface (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax	<pre>interface (<i>interface-name</i> all) { disable; admin-group [<i>group-names</i>]; srlg <i>srlg-name</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls]
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D15 for the QFX Series.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D30 for the QFX Series Virtual Chassis and Virtual Chassis Fabric.</p>
Description	Enable MPLS on one or more interfaces.
Options	<p><i>interface-name</i>—Name of the interface on which to configure MPLS. To configure all interfaces, specify all. For details about specifying interfaces, see the <i>Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices</i>.</p> <p><i>srlg srlg-name</i>—Name of the SRLG to associate with an interface.</p> <p>The remaining options are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the Intermediate (Transit) and Egress Routers for Static LSPs on page 340 • Example: Configuring SRLG on page 113

inter-domain

Syntax	inter-domain;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>label-switched-path-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>label-switched-path-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.
Description	Allows the router to search for routes in the IGP database. You need to configure this statement on routers that might be unable to locate a path using intra-domain CSPF (by looking in the traffic engineering database (TED)). When you configure inter-area or inter-AS LSPs, the inter-domain statement is required.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring an LSP Across ASs on page 290• label-switched-path on page 1561

ip-tunnel-rpf-check

Syntax	<pre>ip-tunnel-rpf-check { mode (<i>strict</i> <i>loose</i>); fail-filter <i>filter-name</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> routing-options forwarding-table]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.1 for MX Series Routers with MICs.
Description	<p>Configure the system to enable anti-spoofing protection for next-hop-based dynamic tunnels, where reverse path forwarding checks are placed to ensure that the tunnel traffic is received from a legitimate source through designated IP tunnel, where the source is reachable on the same tunnel on which the packet was received.</p> <p>When a packet comes from a nondesignated source, the reverse path forwarding check fails in the strict mode, and passes in the loose mode. When a packet comes from a nonexistent source, the reverse path forwarding check fails.</p> <p>By default, the reverse path forwarding check is in strict mode, where the packets are not forwarded if the source of the packet is from a nondesignated tunnel.</p>
Options	<p>mode (<i>strict</i> <i>loose</i>)—(Optional) Specify the mode of the reverse path forwarding check to enable anti-spoofing protection for next-hop-based dynamic tunnels.</p> <p>In the strict mode (default), the reverse path forwarding check fails when the packet is received from a nondesignated tunnel source. The check passes only for packets from designated tunnels.</p> <p>In the loose mode, the reverse path forwarding check passes even if the packet is received from a nondesignated tunnel source.</p> <p>When the packet is from a nonexistent tunnel source, the reverse path forwarding check fails in both the strict and loose modes.</p> <p>Default: If you omit the mode statement, the default behavior is strict mode.</p> <p>fail-filter <i>filter-name</i>—(Optional) Attach a filter to the Layer 3 VPN to log packets that failed the reverse path forwarding check.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Spoofing Protection for Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnels Overview on page 260 • Example: Configuring Anti-Spoofing Protection for Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnels on page 263

ipv6-tunneling

Syntax	ipv6-tunneling;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D30 for QFX Series switches.
Description	Allow IPv6 routes to be resolved over an MPLS network by converting LDP and RSVP routes stored in the inet.3 routing table to IPv4-mapped IPv6 addresses and then copying them into the inet6.3 routing table. This routing table can be used to resolve next hops for both inet6 and inet6-vpn routes.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Example: Tunneling IPv6 Traffic over MPLS IPv4 Networks on page 103

label-switched-path (Protocols MPLS)

```
Syntax  label-switched-path lsp-name {
        disable;
        adaptive;
        admin-down;
        admin-group {
            exclude [ group-names ];
            include-all [ group-names ];
            include-any [ group-names ];
        }
        auto-bandwidth (MPLS Tunnel) {
            adjust-interval seconds;
            adjust-threshold percentage;
            maximum-bandwidth bps;
            minimum-bandwidth bps;
            monitor-bandwidth;
        }
        bandwidth bps {
            ct0 bps;
            ct1 bps;
            ct2 bps;
            ct3 bps;
        }
        class-of-service cos-value;
        description text;
        entropy-label;
        fast-reroute {
            (bandwidth bps | bandwidth-percent percentage);
            (exclude [ group-names ] | no-exclude);
            hop-limit number;
            (include-all [ group-names ] | no-include-all);
            (include-any [ group-names ] | no-include-any);
        }
        from address;
        install {
            destination-prefix/prefix-length <active>;
        }
        inter-domain;
        ldp-tunneling;
        link-protection;
        lsp-attributes {
            encoding-type (ethernet | packet | pdh | sonet-sdh);
            gpipid (ethernet | hdlc | ipv4 | pos-scrambling-crc-16 | pos-no-scrambling-crc-16 |
                pos-scrambling-crc-32 | pos-no-scrambling-crc-32 | ppp);
            signal-bandwidth type;
            switching-type (fiber | lambda | psc-1 | tdm);
        }
        metric metric;
        no-cspf;
        no-decrement-ttl;
        node-link-protection;
        optimize-timer seconds;
        p2mp lsp-name;
```

```
policing {
    filter filter-name;
    no-auto-policing;
}
preference preference;
primary path-name {
    adaptive;
    admin-group {
        exclude [ group-names ];
        include-all [ group-names ];
        include-any [ group-names ];
    }
    bandwidth bps {
        ct0 bps;
        ct1 bps;
        ct2 bps;
        ct3 bps;
    }
    class-of-service cos-value;
    hop-limit number;
    no-cspf;
    no-decrement-ttl;
    optimize-timer seconds;
    preference preference;
    priority setup-priority reservation-priority;
    (record | no-record);
    select (manual | unconditional);
    standby;
}
priority setup-priority reservation-priority;
(random | least-fill | most-fill);
(record | no-record);
retry-limit number;
retry-timer seconds;
revert-timer seconds;
secondary path-name {
    adaptive;
    admin-group {
        exclude [ group-names ];
        include-all [ group-names ];
        include-any [ group-names ];
    }
    bandwidth bps {
        ct0 bps;
        ct1 bps;
        ct2 bps;
        ct3 bps;
    }
    class-of-service cos-value;
    hop-limit number;
    no-cspf;
    no-decrement-ttl;
    optimize-timer seconds;
    preference preference;
    priority setup-priority reservation-priority;
    (record | no-record);
```

```

    select (manual | unconditional);
    standby;
}
soft-preemption;
standby;
to address;
traceoptions {
    file filename <files number> <size size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
    flag flag <flag-modifier> <disable>;
}
}

```

Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. self-ping-duration and no-self-ping options introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1.
Description	Configure an LSP to use in dynamic MPLS. When configuring an LSP, you must specify the address of the egress router in the to statement. All remaining statements are optional.
Options	<p>lsp-name—Name that identifies the LSP. The name can be up to 64 characters and can contain letters, digits, periods, and hyphens. To include other characters, enclose the name in quotation marks. The name must be unique within the ingress router.</p> <p>link-protection—Enable protection for LSP from link faults only.</p> <p>no-self-ping—Disable self-ping for the LSP.</p> <p>self-ping-duration seconds—Specify the duration (in seconds) for which to run the self-ping mechanism unless the ping succeeds sooner.</p> <p>LSP self-ping for an LSP starts at the ingress label edge router (LER), once a Resv message for that LSP has been received. The configured self-ping time indicates the duration for which the self-ping mechanism runs once the LSP instance is signaled to be UP. The self-ping mechanism runs until the self-ping probe is received back, or until the configured self-ping duration for the LSP is over. If any other event causes the LSP to be torn down, then the self-ping mechanism is terminated.</p> <p>Range: 1 through 65535 seconds</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the Ingress and Egress Router Addresses for LSPs on page 276 • Configuring Primary and Secondary LSPs on page 278

label-switched-path-template (Container LSP)

Syntax	<pre>label-switched-path-template { (default-template lsp-template-name); }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols mpls container-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2. Statement introduced for QFX Switches in Junos OS Release 15.1X53-D30.
Description	Specify the LSP template. An LSP template is used as the basis for other dynamically generated LSPs.
Options	default-template —Specify that the default LSP template be used for the dynamically generated LSPs. lsp-template-name —Specify the name of an LSP to be used as a template for the dynamically generated LSPs.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• container-label-switched-path on page 1514

ldp-tunneling

Syntax	<pre>ldp-tunneling;</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Enable the LSP to be used for LDP tunneling.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enabling LDP over RSVP-Established LSPs on page 771

least-fill

See [random](#)

link-protection (Dynamic LSPs)

Syntax	link-protection;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D10 for the QFX Series and for EX4600 switches.
Description	<p>Enable link protection on the specified LSP, which helps to ensure that traffic sent over a specific interface to a neighboring router can continue to reach the router if that interface fails. For point-to-multipoint LSPs, including this statement extends link protection to all of the paths used by the LSP.</p> <p>To fully enable link protection, you must also include the link-protection statement at the [edit protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i>] or [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i>] hierarchy level.</p>
Default	Link protection is disabled.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Link Protection for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 372 • Configuring Node Protection or Link Protection for LSPs on page 589 • link-protection (RSVP) on page 1681

link-protection (Static LSPs)

Syntax	link-protection bypass-name <i>name</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> ingress], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> transit <i>incoming-label</i>], [edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> ingress], [edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> transit <i>incoming-label</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1.
Description	Enable link protection on the specified static LSP. Link protection helps to ensure that traffic sent over a specific interface to a neighboring router can continue to reach the router if that interface fails.
Default	Link protection is disabled.
Options	bypass-name <i>name</i> —Bypass LSP name.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Static LSPs on page 337• Example: Configuring a Collection of Paths to Create an RSVP-Signaled Point-to-Multipoint LSP on page 351

load-balance-label-capability

Syntax load-balance-label-capability;

Hierarchy Level [edit forwarding-options]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1.

Description Enables the router to push and pop the load balancing label and causes LDP and RSVP to advertise the entropy label TLV to neighboring routers.



NOTE: Although you can enable and disable the load-balance-label capability at the same time using the `load-balance-label-capability` and the `no-load-balance-label-capability` statements, respectively, at the [edit forwarding-options] hierarchy level, it is recommended that only one of the statements be configured at a given point in time.

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
 interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation • [Configuring the Entropy Label for LSPs on page 282](#)
 • [no-load-balance-label-capability on page 1588](#)

log-updown (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax

```
log-updown {
  no-trap {
    mpls-lsp-traps;
    rfc3812-traps;
  }
  (syslog | no-syslog);
  trap;
  trap-path-down;
  trap-path-up;
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls],
[edit protocols mpls]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
The **mpls-lsp-traps** and **rfc-3812-traps** options added in Junos OS Release 9.0.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D15 for the QFX Series.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D30 for the QFX Series Virtual Chassis and Virtual Chassis Fabric.

Description Log a message or send an SNMP trap whenever an LSP makes a transition from up to down, or vice versa, and whenever an LSP switches from one active path to another. Only the ingress router performs these operations.



NOTE: System log messages for LSPs are generated by default. To disable the default logging of messages for LSPs, configure the **no-syslog** option under the **log-updown** statement.

Default There is no default behavior for this statement. If you do not specify the options, the configuration cannot be committed.

Options

- no-syslog**—Do not log a message to the system log file.
- no-trap**—Do not send an SNMP trap.
- syslog**—Log a message to the system log file.
- trap**—Send an SNMP trap.
- trap-path-down**—Send an SNMP trap when an LSP path goes down.
- trap-path-up**—Send an SNMP trap when an LSP path comes up.

The **no-trap** statement is explained separately.

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring System Log Messages and SNMP Traps for LSPs on page 412](#)
- *Network Management Administration Guide*
- [no-trap on page 1592](#)
- [traceoptions \(Protocols MPLS\) on page 1645](#)

longest-match

Syntax longest-match {
 policy *value* [(*expression*)] [*values*];
}

Hierarchy Level [edit protocols ldp]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1 for the M Series, MX Series, and PTX Series.

Description Enable longest match to allow LDP to learn the routes aggregated or summarized across OSPF areas or IS-IS levels in inter-domain.

Options policy *value* [(*expression*)] [*values*]— Specify policy to provide per prefix granularity.

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Longest Match Support for LDP Overview on page 631](#)
- [Example: Configuring Longest Match for LDP on page 639](#)
- [Configuring Longest Match for LDP on page 638](#)

loss (querier)

Syntax	<pre>loss { traffic-class tc-value { average-sample-size sample size; loss-threshold loss threshold value; loss-threshold-window number of samples for loss threshold; measurement-quantity bytes packets; query-interval milliseconds; } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit protocols mpls oam performance-monitoring querier], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name oam performance-monitoring querier], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name primary path-name oam performance-monitoring querier], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name secondary path-name oam performance-monitoring querier]</p>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	<p>Configure loss measurement options.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Pro-Active Loss and Delay Measurements on page 520• On-Demand Packet Loss and Delay Measurement for UHP LSPs Overview on page 54• performance-monitoring (Protocols MPLS) on page 1609

loss (responder)

Syntax	<pre>loss { min-query-interval <i>milliseconds</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit protocols mpls oam performance-monitoring responder], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> oam performance-monitoring responder], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> primary <i>path-name</i> oam performance-monitoring responder], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> secondary <i>path-name</i> oam performance-monitoring responder]</p>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	Configure loss measurement options.
Options	<p>min-query-interval <i>milliseconds</i>—(Optional) Specify the minimum query interval that the responder supports. If the minimum query interval of the responder is greater than the query interval configured at the querier, the effective message query rate is the minimum query interval configured for the responder.</p> <p>Default: 10 seconds</p> <p>Range: 1000 through 4294967295 milliseconds</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Pro-Active Loss and Delay Measurements on page 520 • On-Demand Packet Loss and Delay Measurement for UHP LSPs Overview on page 54 • performance-monitoring (Protocols MPLS) on page 1609

loss-delay (querier)

Syntax `loss-delay {
 traffic-class tc-value {
 average-sample-size sample size;
 loss-threshold loss threshold value;
 loss-threshold-window number of samples for loss threshold;
 measurement-quantity bytes|packets;
 padding-size size;
 query-interval milliseconds;
 rtt-delay-threshold rtt threshold value;
 twcd-delay-threshold twcd threshold value;
 }
 }`

Hierarchy Level `[edit protocols mpls oam performance-monitoring querier],`
 `[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name oam performance-monitoring querier],`
 `[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name primary path-name oam`
 `performance-monitoring querier],`
 `[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name secondary path-name oam`
 `performance-monitoring querier]`

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.

Description Configure combined loss-delay measurement options.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See [CLI Explorer](#).

Required Privilege routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
Level routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Pro-Active Loss and Delay Measurements on page 520](#)
- [On-Demand Packet Loss and Delay Measurement for UHP LSPs Overview on page 54](#)
- [performance-monitoring \(Protocols MPLS\) on page 1609](#)

lsp-attributes

Syntax	<pre>lsp-attributes { encoding-type (ethernet packet pdh sonet-sdh); gpid (ethernet hdlc ipv4 pos-scrambling-crc-16 pos-no-scrambling-crc-16 pos-scrambling-crc-32 pos-no-scrambling-crc-32 ppp); signal-bandwidth type; switching-type (fiber lambda psc-1 tdm); }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. pos-scrambling-crc-16 , pos-no-scrambling-crc-16 , pos-scrambling-crc-32 , and pos-no-scrambling-crc-32 options added in Junos OS Release 8.0. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Define the parameters signaled during LSP setup. These usually determine the nature of the resource (label) allocated for the LSP. The remaining statements are explained separately.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring MPLS LSPs for GMPLS on page 830

lsping-channel-type

Syntax	<pre>lsping-channle-type { ipv4; on-demand-cv; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> oam mpls-tp-mode] [edit protocols mpls oam mpls-tp-mode]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1.
Description	<p>Specify the control-channel types for MPLS-TP mode. By default, LSPING (0x0008) is used, and the GACH-TLV is used along with this channel type.</p> <p>As per RFC 7026, GACH-TLV is deprecated for ipv4 and on-demand-cv channel types.</p>
Options	<p>ipv4—Channel type 0x0021. This channel type uses the IP/UDP encapsulation and provides interoperability support with other vendor devices using IP addressing.</p> <p>on-demand-cv—Channel type 0x0025. This is a new pseudowire channel type and is used for on-demand CV without IP/UDP encapsulation, where IP addressing is not available or non-IP encapsulation is preferred.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• mpls-tp-mode on page 1581

maximum-bandwidth (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax	<code>maximum-bandwidth <i>bps</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> auto-bandwidth], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> auto-bandwidth]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D15 for the QFX Series.
Description	Specify the maximum amount of bandwidth in bits per second (bps).
Options	<i>bps</i> —Maximum amount of bandwidth.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the Maximum and Minimum Bounds of the LSP's Bandwidth on page 326

maximum-labels

Syntax	<code>maximum-labels <i>maximum-labels</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family mpls], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family mpls]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for QFX10000 switches.
Description	<p>On the logical interface, specify the maximum number of MPLS labels upon which MPLS can operate.</p> <p>You can configure this statement on the following devices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• MX Series 3D Universal Edge Router• M120 Multiservice Edge Router• M320 Multiservice Edge Router with Enhanced III FPCs• M7i Multiservice Edge Router and M10i Multiservice Edge Router with Enhanced Compact Forwarding Engine Board (CFEB-E)• T640, T1600, T4000, TX Matrix, and TX Matrix Plus routers with Enhanced Scaling FPC1, Enhanced Scaling FP2, Enhanced Scaling FPC3, and Enhanced Scaling FPC4• QFX10000 switches.
Options	<p><i>maximum-labels</i>—Maximum number of labels.</p> <p>Range: 3 through 5</p> <p>Default: 3</p>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the Maximum Number of MPLS Labels on page 402• <i>Junos OS VPNs Library for Routing Devices</i>

minimum-bandwidth-adjust-interval

Syntax	<code>minimum-bandwidth-adjust-interval <i>seconds</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> auto-bandwidth], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> auto-bandwidth]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D15 for the QFX Series.
Description	Specify the duration (in seconds) for which minimum bandwidth is frozen.
Options	<i>seconds</i> —Minimum bandwidth reallocation interval, in seconds. Range: 300 through 31,536,000 seconds.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the Maximum and Minimum Bounds of the LSP's Bandwidth on page 326

minimum-bandwidth-adjust-threshold-change

Syntax	<code>minimum-bandwidth-adjust-threshold-change <i>percentage</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> auto-bandwidth], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> auto-bandwidth]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D15 for the QFX Series.
Description	Specify the percentage change in maximum average bandwidth to freeze the minimum bandwidth.
Options	<i>percentage</i> —Percentage change in maximum average bandwidth. Range: Range: 0 through 100 percent.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the Maximum and Minimum Bounds of the LSP's Bandwidth on page 326

minimum-bandwidth-adjust-threshold-value

Syntax	minimum-bandwidth-adjust-threshold-value <i>bps</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> auto-bandwidth], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> auto-bandwidth]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D15 for the QFX Series.
Description	Specify the value in bits per second (bps) to freeze the minimum bandwidth if the maximum average bandwidth falls below this value.
Options	<i>bps</i> —Threshold value for minimum bandwidth if the maximum average bandwidth falls below the specified value.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the Maximum and Minimum Bounds of the LSP's Bandwidth on page 326

metric (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax	<code>metric <i>metric</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> ingress], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> ingress]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D15 for the QFX Series. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D30 for the QFX Series Virtual Chassis and Virtual Chassis Fabric.
Description	Compare against another LSP or against an IGP route. To disable dynamic metric tracking, assign a fixed metric value to an LSP. If no metric is assigned, the LSP metric is dynamic and automatically tracks underlying IGP metrics.
Options	metric —LSP metric value. Default: No metric assigned (dynamic) Range: 1 through 16,777,215
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Static LSP Metrics on page 295

minimum-bandwidth

Syntax	<code>minimum-bandwidth <i>bps</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> auto-bandwidth], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> auto-bandwidth]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D15 for the QFX Series.
Description	Set the minimum bandwidth in bps for an LSP with automatic bandwidth allocation enabled.
Options	<i>bps</i> —Minimum bandwidth for the LSP.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the Maximum and Minimum Bounds of the LSP's Bandwidth on page 326

monitor-bandwidth

Syntax	<code>monitor-bandwidth;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> auto-bandwidth], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> auto-bandwidth]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D15 for the QFX Series.
Description	Do not automatically adjust bandwidth allocation. However, the maximum average bandwidth utilization is monitored on the LSP, and the information is recorded in the MPLS statistics file.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Passive Bandwidth Utilization Monitoring on page 329

most-fill

See [random](#)

mpls (Protocols)

Syntax	<code>mpls { ... }</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols]</code> , <code>[edit protocols]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Enable MPLS on the router.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring MPLS on page 68


mpls-tp-mode

Syntax	<code>mpls-tp-mode;</code> <code>lsping-channel-type;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> oam]</code> , <code>[edit protocols mpls oam]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1. <code>lsping-channel-type</code> statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1.
Description	<p>Enable GAL or G-Ach OAM operation without IP encapsulation on a label-switched path (LSP).</p> <p>Include this statement at the <code>[edit protocols mpls oam]</code> hierarchy level to enable GAL or G-Ach OAM operation without IP encapsulation on all LSPs in the MPLS network. Include this statement at the <code>[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> oam]</code> hierarchy level to enable GAL and G-Ach OAM operation without IP encapsulation on a specific LSP.</p>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example: Configuring the MPLS Transport Profile for OAM on page 170

mtu-signaling

Syntax	mtu-signaling;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls path-mtu rsvp], [edit protocols mpls path-mtu rsvp]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Enable MTU signaling in RSVP.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enabling MTU Signaling in RSVP on page 563

next-hop (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax	<code>next-hop (address interface-name address/interface-name);</code>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> bypass],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> ingress],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> transit <i>incoming-label</i>],</p> <p>[edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> bypass],</p> <p>[edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> ingress],</p> <p>[edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> transit <i>incoming-label</i>]</p>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Support for IPv6 addresses in static LSP configurations added in Junos OS Release 17.2R1.</p>
Description	Location of the next hop to the destination, specified as the IPv4 or IPv6 address of the next hop, the interface name (for point-to-point interfaces only), or the address/interface-name to specify an IP address on an operational interface.
Options	address —IPv4 or IPv6 address of the next-hop router.
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 20px;">  <div> <p>NOTE: IPv6 static LSPs are not supported at the [edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> ingress] hierarchy level.</p> </div> </div>	
<p>interface-name—IP address of the outgoing interface. It must be a point-to-point interface. The name can be a simple or fully qualified domain name.</p>	
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the Ingress Router for Static LSPs on page 337

no-bfd-triggered-local-repair

Syntax	no-bfd-triggered-local-repair;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-options], [edit routing-options]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3 for ACX Series routers.
Description	<p>Disable Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) sessions to trigger fast reroute (FRR) using MPLS-FRR and loop-free alternates (LFAs). When this statement is configured, no BFD-triggered local repair is supported. However, logical interface down-based local repair is in force.</p> <p>When using this statement to disable local repair, you also must restart routing to ensure proper behavior. To restart routing, include the graceful-restart command for the interior gateway protocol (IGP) used in your configuration. For example, if your IGP is OSPF, include the graceful-restart statement at the [edit protocols ospf] hierarchy level.</p>
Default	BFD-triggered local repair is the default behavior. The loss of a neighbor results in BFD local repair for all next hops that derive themselves from the base next hop with which the BFD session is established.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BFD-Triggered Local Repair for Rapid Convergence on page 425• <i>graceful-restart (Enabling Globally)</i>

no-cspf

Syntax	no-cspf;
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> (primary secondary) <i>path-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> (primary secondary) <i>path-name</i>]</p>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.</p>
Description	<p>Disable constrained-path LSP computation.</p> <p>An explicit-path LSP is completely configured through operator action. Once configured, it is initiated only along the explicitly specified path.</p> <p>A constrained-path LSP relies on an ingress router to compute the complete path. The ingress router takes into account the following information during the computation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interior gateway protocol (IGP) topology database • Link utilization information from extensions in the IGP link-state database • Administrative group information from extensions in the IGP link-state database • LSP requirements, including bandwidth, hop count, and administrative group <p>Constrained-path LSPs can generally avoid link failures and congested links. They also permit recomputation (therefore, a new path) during topology changes or unsuccessful setup.</p>
Default	Constrained-path LSP computation enabled.
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disabling Constrained-Path LSP Computation on page 304 • Configuring Explicit-Path LSPs on page 344

no-decrement-ttl

Syntax	no-decrement-ttl;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> (primary secondary) <i>path-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> (primary secondary) <i>path-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Disable normal time-to-live (TTL) decrementing, which decrements the TTL field in the IP header by 1. This statement decrements the IP TTL by 1 before encapsulating the IP packet within an MPLS packet. When the penultimate router pops off the top label, it does not use the standard write-back procedure of writing the MPLS TTL into the IP TTL field. Therefore, the IP packet is decremented by 1. The ultimate router then decrements the packet by one more for a total cloud appearance of 2, thus hiding the network topology.
Default	Normal TTL decrementing enabled; the TTL field value is decremented by 1 as the packet passes through each label-switched router in the LSP.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Disabling Normal TTL Decrementing on page 301• no-propagate-ttl on page 1590

no-install-to-address

Syntax	no-install-to-address;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> ingress], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> ingress]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Prevent the egress router address configured using the to statement from being installed into the inet.3 and inet.0 routing tables.
Default	The egress router address for an LSP is installed into the inet.3 and inet.0 routing tables.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing the Addition of Egress Router Addresses to Routing Tables on page 277 • to on page 1644

no-load-balance-label-capability

Syntax	no-load-balance-label-capability;
Hierarchy Level	[edit forwarding-options]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1.
Description	Disables advertisement of entropy label capability in LDP and RSVP.



NOTE: Although you can enable and disable the load-balance-label capability at the same time using the `load-balance-label-capability` and the `no-load-balance-label-capability` statements, respectively, at the [edit forwarding-options] hierarchy level, it is recommended that only one of the statements be configured at a given point in time.

Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
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Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• load-balance-label-capability on page 1567• entropy-label on page 1529• Configuring the Entropy Label for LSPs on page 282
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no-mcast-replication

Syntax	no-mcast-replication;
Hierarchy Level	[edit chassis fpc <i>slot-number</i> pic <i>pic-number</i>], [edit chassis lcc <i>number</i> fpc <i>slot-number</i> pic <i>pic-number</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.3.
Description	For point-to-multipoint LSPs configured on T Series routers, protect the Packet Forwarding Engine (PFE) from bandwidth saturation. When a PFE does not need to replicate traffic, the PFE's bandwidth is less likely to become saturated. When you include the no-mcast-replication statement, the PFE is forced to be a leaf node in the binary tree. Leaf nodes, unlike branch nodes, do not replicate traffic in the process of forwarding traffic. Because leaf nodes have no children, they do not need to replicate traffic, and thus are less likely to become saturated with traffic.
Default	If you omit the no-mcast-replication statement, the PFE can become a branch node or a leaf node. When the PFE becomes a branch node, the PFE must replicate traffic.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Point-to-Multipoint LSPs Overview on page 347

no-propagate-ttl

Syntax	no-propagate-ttl;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	<p>Disable normal time-to-live (TTL) decrementing. You configure this statement once per router, and it affects all RSVP-signaled or LDP-signaled LSPs. When this router acts as an ingress router for an LSP, it pushes an MPLS header with a TTL value of 255, regardless of the IP packet TTL. When the router acts as the penultimate router, it pops the MPLS header without writing the MPLS TTL into the IP packet.</p> <p>When you add the no-propagate-ttl statement to the configuration or delete it from the configuration, the effect takes place immediately. There is no need to clear existing RSVP LSPs or LDP sessions.</p>
Default	Normal TTL decrementing enabled; the TTL field value is decremented by 1 as the packet passes through each label-switched router in the LSP.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Disabling Normal TTL Decrementing on page 301• <i>Example: Diagnosing Networking Problems Related to Layer 3 VPNs by Disabling TTL Decrementing</i> (on <i>Layer 3 VPNs Feature Guide for Routing Devices</i> or in the <i>Junos VPNs Configuration Guide</i>)• no-decrement-ttl on page 1586

no-transit-statistics

Syntax	no-transit-statistics;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls statistics], [edit protocols mpls statistics]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2 for PTX Series.
Description	(PTX Series only) Disables the collection of MPLS statistics for LSPs transiting the router.
Required Privilege Level	routing and trace—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control and trace-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring MPLS to Gather Statistics on page 411• statistics on page 1637

no-trap

Syntax	<pre>no-trap { mpls-lsp-traps; rfc-3812-traps; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls log-updown], [edit protocols mpls log-updown]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. The mpls-lsp-traps and rfc-3812-traps options added in Junos OS Release 9.0. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Prevent the transmission of SNMP traps.
Options	mpls-lsp-traps —Block the MPLS LSP traps defined in the rfc-3812-traps , but allows the rfc3812.mib traps. rfc-3812-traps —Block the traps defined in the rfc3812.mib , but allows the MPLS LSP traps defined in the jnx-mpls.mib .
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring System Log Messages and SNMP Traps for LSPs on page 412• <i>Network Management Administration Guide</i>• traceoptions (Protocols MPLS) on page 1645

node-protection (Static LSP)

Syntax	<code>node-protection bypass-name <i>name</i> next-next-label <i>label</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> ingress],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> transit <i>incoming-label</i>],</p> <p>[edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> ingress],</p> <p>[edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> transit <i>incoming-label</i>]</p>
Release Information	Statement introduced in JUNOS Release 10.1.
Description	Enable node protection on the specified static bypass LSP. Node protection ensures that traffic from an LSP traversing a neighboring router can continue to reach its destination even if the neighboring router fails.
Default	Node protection is disabled.
Options	<p><code>bypass-name <i>name</i></code>—Bypass LSP name.</p> <p><code>next-next-label <i>label</i></code>—Bypass LSP name.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Static LSPs on page 337

normalization

Syntax	<pre>normalization { failover-normalization; no-incremental-normalize; normalization-retry-duration <i>seconds</i>; normalization-retry-limits <i>number</i>; normalize-interval <i>seconds</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols mpls container-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> splitting-merging]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for QFX Series switches.
Description	Perform normalization.
Options	<p>failover-normalization—Enable the ingress router to pro-actively normalize or re-distribute traffic when a link or node failure happens on a member LSP. A member LSP can go down between two scheduled normalization events because of a link-failure or pre-emption. Default: Disabled</p> <p>no-incremental-normalize—Disables automatic switchover by the ingress router to a new instance of the container LSP until the desired demand is satisfied, although the given number of LSPs can be successfully signaled such that the new aggregate bandwidth value exceeds the old aggregate bandwidth value. Default: False (disabled)</p> <p>normalization-retry-duration <i>seconds</i>—Specifies the duration before which the ingress router performs a normalization reattempt when the previous normalization has not been successful. Normalization is done until a sufficient number of LSPs come up with an aggregate bandwidth that is more than the current aggregate or desired bandwidth. Default: 30 seconds</p> <p>normalization-retry-limits <i>number</i>—Specifies the maximum number of times the ingress router performs normalization reattempts until a sufficient number of LSPs come up successfully with new bandwidth values. Default: 1</p> <p>normalize-interval <i>seconds</i>—Specifies the duration between two normalization events. Range: 21600 seconds through 6 hours Default: 21600 seconds</p>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation • [splitting-merging on page 1631](#)

oam (Protocols MPLS)

```

Syntax  oam {
    bfd-liveness-detection{
        failure-action teardown;
        minimum-interval milliseconds;
        minimum-receive-interval milliseconds;
        minimum-transmit-interval milliseconds;
        multiplier detection-time-multiplier;
    }
    lsp-ping-interval seconds;
    mpls-tp-mode;
    performance-monitoring {
        querier {
            loss {
                traffic-class tc-value {
                    query-interval milliseconds;
                    measurement-quantity bytes|packets;
                    average-sample-size sample size;
                    loss-threshold loss threshold value;
                    loss-threshold-window number of samples for loss threshold;
                }
            }
            delay {
                traffic-class tc-value {
                    query-interval milliseconds;
                    padding-size size;
                    average-sample-size sample size;
                    rtt-delay-threshold rtt threshold value;
                    twcd-delay-threshold twcd threshold value;
                }
            }
        }
        loss-delay {
            traffic-class tc-value {
                query-interval milliseconds;
                measurement-quantity bytes|packets;
                padding-size size;
                average-sample-size sample size;
                loss-threshold loss threshold value;
                loss-threshold-window number of samples for loss threshold;
                rtt-delay-threshold rtt threshold value;
                twcd-delay-threshold twcd threshold value;
            }
        }
    }
    responder {
        loss {
            min-query-interval milliseconds;
        }
        delay {
            min-query-interval milliseconds;
        }
    }
}

```

```
}

```

Hierarchy Level [edit protocols mpls],
 [edit protocols mpls [label-switched-path](#) *lsp-name*]
 [edit protocols mpls [label-switched-path](#) *lsp-name* primary *path-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.6.
lsp-ping-interval option introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4.
 Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D15 for the QFX Series.
 Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D30 for the QFX Series Virtual Chassis and Virtual Chassis Fabric.
performance-monitoring configuration statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.

Description Enable Operation, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM) for RSVP-signaled LSPs.

Options **lsp-ping-interval** *seconds*—Specify the duration of the LSP ping interval in seconds. To issue a ping on an RSVP-signaled LSP, use the **ping mpls rsvp** command.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See [CLI Explorer](#).

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
 routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation • [Configuring BFD for MPLS IPv4 LSPs on page 422](#)

optimize-adaptive-teardown

Syntax	<pre>optimize-adaptive-teardown { p2p: }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols mpls]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1R1.
Description	Make use of a new feedback mechanism from TAG library which relies on RPD infrastructure to decide when all the routes using the old LSP instance have fully shifted to the new LSP instance after MBB switchover. When this statement is configured, the optimize-hold-dead-delay statement, which delays the teardown of the old LSP instance after MBB switchover, is ignored.
Options	p2p —This is the only option. Only point-to-point LSPs configured in the system will be affected.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Optimizing Signaled LSPs on page 318• Achieving a Make-Before-Break, Hitless Switchover for LSPs on page 313

optimize-aggressive

Syntax	optimize-aggressive;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	If enabled, the LSP reoptimization is based solely on the IGP metric. The reoptimization process ignores the available bandwidth ratio calculations, the least-fill 10 percent congestion improvement rule, and the hop-counts rule. This statement makes reoptimization more aggressive than the default.
Default	Aggressive optimization is disabled.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Optimizing Signaled LSPs on page 318

optimize-hold-dead-delay

Syntax	<code>optimized-hold-dead-delay seconds;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls],</code> <code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switch-path <i>lsp-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit protocols mpls],</code> <code>[edit protocols mpls label-switch-path <i>lsp-name</i>]</code>
Description	<p>Allows you to specify the amount of time to delay the tear down of old paths after the router has switched traffic to new optimized paths. This delay timer starts when the timer specified by the optimize-switchover-delay statement has elapsed, which is typically 30 seconds, and at the start of the next retry sequence (in other words, the delay is not an absolute countdown of the seconds configured here).</p> <p>You only need to configure this statement on routers acting as the ingress for the affected LSPs (you do not need to configure this statement on transit or egress routers). The specified delay helps to ensure that old paths are not torn down before all routes have been switched over to the new optimized paths.</p>
Options	<p>seconds—Configure the time in seconds to wait before tearing down the old paths that were in use prior to the last LSP optimization.</p> <p>Default: 60 to 90 seconds</p> <p>Range: 0 through 65,535 seconds</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Optimizing Signaled LSPs on page 318• optimize-switchover-delay on page 1601• optimize-timer on page 1602

optimize-switchover-delay

Syntax	<code>optimize-switchover-delay <i>seconds</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1R1. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Delays the switch over of LSPs to newly optimized paths. You only need to configure this statement on routers acting as the ingress for the affected LSPs (you do not need to configure this statement on transit or egress routers). The specified delay helps to ensure that the new optimized paths have been established before traffic is switched over from the old paths.
Options	<i>seconds</i> —Configure the time in seconds to wait before switching LSPs to newly optimized paths. Default: 1 second Range: 1 through 900 seconds
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimizing Signaled LSPs on page 318 • optimize-hold-dead-delay on page 1600 • optimize-timer on page 1602

optimize-timer (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax	<code>optimize-timer <i>seconds</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> (primary secondary) <i>path-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> (primary secondary) <i>path-name</i>]</p>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D15 for the QFX Series.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D30 for the QFX Series Virtual Chassis and Virtual Chassis Fabric.</p>
Description	<p>Enable periodic reoptimization of an LSP that is already set up. If topology changes occur, an existing path might become suboptimal, and a subsequent recomputation might be able to determine a better path. This feature is useful only on LSPs for which constrained-path computation is enabled; that is, for which the no-cspf statement is not configured. Also, you only need to configure this statement on routers acting as the ingress for the affected LSPs (you do not need to configure this statement on transit or egress routers).</p> <p>To avoid extensive resource consumption that might result because of frequent path recomputations, or to avoid destabilizing the network as a result of constantly changing LSPs, we recommend that you either leave the timer value sufficiently large or disable the timer value.</p>
Default	The optimize timer is disabled.
Options	<p><i>seconds</i>—Length of the optimize timer, in seconds.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 65,535 seconds</p> <p>Default: 0 seconds (the optimize timer is disabled)</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Optimizing Signaled LSPs on page 318

p2mp (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax	<code>p2mp p2mp-lsp-name;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D15 for the QFX Series. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D30 for the QFX Series Virtual Chassis and Virtual Chassis Fabric.
Description	Specify an LSP as either a point-to-multipoint LSP or as a branch LSP of a point-to-multipoint LSP by specifying the point-to-multipoint LSP path name.
Options	p2mp-lsp-name —Name of the point-to-multipoint LSP path that identifies the sequence of nodes that form the point-to-multipoint LSP. The name can contain up to 32 characters and can include letters, digits, periods, and hyphens. To include other characters or use a longer name, enclose the name in quotation marks. The name must be unique within the ingress router.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the Primary Point-to-Multipoint LSP on page 349

p2mp-lsp-next-hop

Syntax	<pre>p2mp-lsp-next-hop { metric <i>metric</i>; preference <i>preference</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> routing-options static route <i>destination-prefix</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-options static route <i>destination-prefix</i>], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> routing-options static route <i>destination-prefix</i>], [edit routing-options static route <i>destination-prefix</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3 for ACX Series routers.
Description	<p>Specify a point-to-multipoint LSP as the next hop for a static route, and configure an independent metric or preference on that next-hop LSP.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Static Unicast Routes for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 343• Example: Configuring a Collection of Paths to Create an RSVP-Signaled Point-to-Multipoint LSP on page 351• Example: Configuring an RSVP-Signaled Point-to-Multipoint LSP on Logical Systems

path (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax	<pre>path <i>path-name</i> { abstract-hop-name (abstract loose loose-link strict); (<i>address</i> <i>hostname</i>) <strict loose>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls]
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D15 for the QFX Series.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D30 for the QFX Series Virtual Chassis and Virtual Chassis Fabric.</p> <p>abstract-hop-name option introduced in Junos OS Release 17.1 for all platforms.</p>
Description	<p>Create a named path and optionally specify the sequence of explicit routers that form the path.</p> <p>You must include this statement when configuring explicit LSPs.</p>
Options	<p>abstract-hop-name—Name of the predefined abstract hop. The abstract hop can be used in combination with real IP next hops. An abstract hop is traversed by traversing the member nodes. This traversal can be done by either links that satisfy the logical combination of defined constituent attributes, or by any kind of link. This choice is controlled by the use of abstract hop qualifiers – abstract, loose, loose-link, and strict.</p> <p>abstract—Indicate that the next hop configured in the path statement is an abstract hop..</p> <p>loose-link—Indicate that the next hop in the path statement is a loose-link abstract hop. This means that the LSP cannot traverse other routers before reaching this router. In other words, the abstract hop of type loose-link is processed only if any of the viable routers is reached in constraint through a link of associated abstract hop membership.</p> <p>loose—Indicate that the next hop in the path statement is a loose abstract hop. The path can traverse any real nodes that do not have abstract hop membership, before reaching a node with abstract hop membership, which is a feasible starting point for processing the next abstract hop.</p> <p>strict—Indicate that the next hop in the path statement is a strict abstract hop. After the last processed hop in the constraint list, the path can traverse any real nodes that do not have abstract hop membership, before reaching a node with abstract hop membership, which is a feasible starting point for processing the next abstract hop.</p> <p>address—IP address of each transit router in the LSP. You must specify the address or hostname of each transit router, although you do not need to list each transit router if its type is loose. As an option, you can include the ingress and egress routers in the</p>

path. Specify the addresses in order, starting with the ingress router (optional) or the first transit router, and continuing sequentially along the path until reaching the egress router (optional) or the router immediately before the egress router.

Default: If you do not specify any routers explicitly, no routing limitations are imposed on the LSP.

hostname—See **address**.

Default: If you do not specify any routers explicitly, no routing limitations are imposed on the LSP.

loose—(Optional) Indicate that the next address in the **path** statement is a loose link. This means that the LSP can traverse through other routers before reaching this router.

Default: **strict**

path-name—Name that identifies the sequence of nodes that form an LSP. The name can contain up to 32 characters and can include letters, digits, periods, and hyphens. To include other characters or use a longer name, enclose the name in quotation marks. The name must be unique within the ingress router.

strict—(Optional) Indicate that the LSP must go to the next address specified in the **path** statement without traversing other nodes. This is the default.

Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
---------------------------------	---

Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Creating Named Paths on page 64• abstract-hop on page 1486
------------------------------	---

path-mtu

Syntax	<pre>path-mtu { allow-fragmentation; rsvp { mtu-signaling; } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Configure MTU options for MPLS paths, including packet fragmentation and MTU signaling. The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer .
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring MTU Signaling in RSVP on page 562

per-prefix-label

Syntax	<code>per-prefix-label;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols bgp family inet labeled-unicast], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols bgp group <i>group-name</i> family inet labeled-unicast], [edit protocols bgp family inet labeled-unicast], [edit protocols bgp group <i>group-name</i> family inet labeled-unicast], [edit routing-instances <i>instance-name</i> logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols bgp family inet labeled-unicast], [edit routing-instances <i>instance-name</i> logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols bgp group <i>group-name</i> family inet labeled-unicast], [edit routing-instances <i>instance-name</i> protocols bgp family inet labeled-unicast], [edit routing-instances <i>instance-name</i> protocols bgp group <i>group-name</i> family inet labeled-unicast]</p>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1x48 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3 for M Series, T Series, and MX Series routers.</p>
Description	<p>Allocate a unique label for each prefix. The per-prefix-label statement helps minimize packet loss in most deployments.</p> <p>Although allocating a label for each prefix is not generally ideal for scaling, it is assumed that a small number of labels are used for BGP labeled-unicast. When labeled BGP is used to set up transport label-switched paths (LSPs), the common case is that each prefix has a unique next hop. Thus, the use of per-prefix labels does not have an adverse scaling impact. On the contrary, the use of per-prefix labels reduces churn in the network when multipath load balancing is enabled for IPv4 labeled-unicast, and a subset of the paths are withdrawn for some reason.</p> <p>The advantage of per-prefix labeling is that the advertised upstream label is more stable during network changes. That is, if the downstream label changes, the advertised upstream label remains the same under most scenarios. This way, the upstream router is isolated from the downstream network change, and the overall network is more stable. The greater stability of the advertised upstream label helps to reduce traffic loss during many different network change scenarios.</p>
Default	By default, label allocation is per next-hop router.
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPLS Label Allocation on page 30

performance-monitoring (Protocols MPLS)

```
Syntax  performance-monitoring {
        querier {
            delay {
                traffic-class tc-value {
                    average-sample-size sample size;
                    padding-size size;
                    query-interval milliseconds;
                    rtt-delay-threshold rtt threshold value;
                    twcd-delay-threshold twcd threshold value;
                }
            }
            loss {
                traffic-class tc-value {
                    average-sample-size sample size;
                    loss-threshold loss threshold value;
                    loss-threshold-window number of samples for loss threshold;
                    measurement-quantity bytes|packets;
                    query-interval milliseconds;
                }
            }
            loss-delay {
                traffic-class tc-value {
                    average-sample-size sample size;
                    loss-threshold loss threshold value;
                    loss-threshold-window number of samples for loss threshold;
                    measurement-quantity bytes|packets;
                    padding-size size;
                    query-interval milliseconds;
                    rtt-delay-threshold rtt threshold value;
                    twcd-delay-threshold twcd threshold value;
                }
            }
        }
        responder {
            delay {
                min-query-interval milliseconds;
            }
            loss {
                min-query-interval milliseconds;
            }
        }
    }
```

Hierarchy Level [edit protocols mpls [oam](#)],
 [edit protocols mpls [label-switched-path](#) *lsp-name* [oam](#)],
 [edit protocols mpls [label-switched-path](#) *lsp-name* primary *path-name* [oam](#)],
 [edit protocols mpls [label-switched-path](#) *lsp-name* secondary *path-name* [oam](#)]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.

Description Configure performance monitoring options.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See [CLI Explorer](#).

Required Privilege routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
Level routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related •
Documentation

policing (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax policing {
 filter *filter-name*;
 no-auto-policing;
 }

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls
 static-label-switched-path *lsp-name* ingress],
 [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name*],
 [edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path *lsp-name* ingress]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
 Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.

Description Specify the policing filter for the LSP.

Options **filter *filter-name***—Specify the name of the policing filter.

 no-auto-policing—Disable automatic policing on this LSP.

Required Privilege routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
Level routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related • [Configuring Policers for LSPs on page 415](#)
Documentation • [auto-policing on page 1505](#)

pop

Syntax	pop;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> transit <i>incoming-label</i>], [edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> transit <i>incoming-label</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Remove the label from the top of the label stack. If there is another label in the stack, that label becomes the label at the top of the label stack. Otherwise, the packet is forwarded as a native protocol packet (typically, as an IP packet).
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the Intermediate (Transit) and Egress Routers for Static LSPs on page 340 • swap on page 1639

preference (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax	<code>preference <i>preference</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> (primary secondary) <i>path-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> ingress], [edit protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> (primary secondary) <i>path-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> ingress]</p>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.</p>
Description	<p>Preference for the route.</p> <p>You can optionally configure multiple LSPs between the same pair of ingress and egress routers. This is useful for balancing the load among the LSPs because all LSPs, by default, have the same preference level. To prefer one LSP over another, set different preference levels for individual LSPs. The LSP with the lowest preference value is used. The default preference for LSPs is lower (more preferred) than all learned routes except direct interface routes.</p>
Options	<p><i>preference</i>—Preference to assign to the route. A route with a lower preference value is preferred.</p> <p>Range: 1 through 255</p> <p>Default: 5 for static MPLS LSPs, 7 for RSVP MPLS LSPs, 9 for LDP MPLS LSPs</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Preference Values for LSPs on page 309 • Configuring the Ingress Router for Static LSPs on page 337 • Configuring the Intermediate (Transit) and Egress Routers for Static LSPs on page 340

primary (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax	<pre> primary <i>path-name</i> { adaptive; admin-group { exclude [<i>group-names</i>]; include-all [<i>group-names</i>]; include-any [<i>group-names</i>]; } bandwidth <i>bps</i>; class-of-service <i>cos-value</i>; hop-limit <i>number</i>; no-cspf; no-decrement-ttl; optimize-timer <i>seconds</i>; preference <i>preference</i>; priority <i>setup-priority reservation-priority</i>; (record no-record); select (manual unconditional); standby; } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	<p>Specify the primary path to use for an LSP. You can configure only one primary path.</p> <p>You can optionally specify preference, CoS, and bandwidth values for the primary path, which override any equivalent values that you configure for the LSP (at the [edit mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>] hierarchy level).</p>
Options	<p><i>path-name</i>—Name of a path that you created with the path statement.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Primary and Secondary LSPs on page 278

priority (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax	<code>priority setup-priority reservation-priority;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls],</code> <code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i></code> <code> (primary secondary) <i>path-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit protocols mpls],</code> <code>[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> (primary secondary) <i>path-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure the setup priority and reservation priority for an LSP. If insufficient link bandwidth is available during session establishment, the setup priority is compared with other setup priorities for established sessions on the link to determine whether some of them should be preempted to accommodate the new session. Sessions with lower hold priorities are preempted.
Options	<p><i>reservation-priority</i>—Reservation priority, used to keep a reservation after it has been set up. A smaller number has a higher priority. The priority must be greater than or equal to the setup priority to prevent preemption loops.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 7, where 0 is the highest and 7 is the lowest priority.</p> <p>Default: 0 (Once the session is set up, no other session can preempt it.)</p> <p><i>setup-priority</i>—Setup priority.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 7, where 0 is the highest and 7 is the lowest priority.</p> <p>Default: 7 (The session cannot preempt any existing sessions.)</p>
Required Privilege Level	<code>routing</code> —To view this statement in the configuration. <code>routing-control</code> —To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Priority and Preemption for LSPs on page 317

protection-revert-time

Syntax	<code>protection-revert-time <i>seconds</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls interface <i>interface-name</i> static], [edit protocols mpls interface <i>interface-name</i> static]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1.
Description	<p>Specify the amount of time (in seconds) that a static LSP must wait before traffic reverts from the bypass path to the original path.</p> <p>If you have configured a value of 0 seconds for the protection-revert-time statement and traffic is switched to the bypass path, the traffic remains on that path indefinitely. It is never switched back to the original path unless the bypass path is down or you intervene.</p>
Options	<p><i>seconds</i>—Time in seconds.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 65,535 seconds</p> <p>Default: 5 seconds</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Static LSPs on page 337

push

Syntax	<code>push out-label;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> bypass], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> ingress], [edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> bypass], [edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> ingress]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Add a new label to the top of the label stack. This statement is used to configure static LSPs at ingress routers and to configure bypass LSPs for static LSPs.
Options	out-label —Manually assigned outgoing label value. Range: 0 through 1,048,575.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• pop on page 1611• swap on page 1639• Configuring the Ingress Router for Static LSPs on page 337

random

Syntax	(random least-fill most-fill);
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>Configure the preferred path when several equal-cost candidate paths to a destination exist, and prefer the path with the highest available bandwidth (with the largest minimum available bandwidth ratio). The available bandwidth ratio of a link is the available bandwidth on a link divided by the maximum reservable bandwidth on the link.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • least-fill—Prefer the path with the most available bandwidth (with the largest available bandwidth ratio). • most-fill—Prefer the path with the least available bandwidth (with the minimum available bandwidth ratio). The minimum available bandwidth ratio of a path is the smallest available bandwidth ratio belonging to any of the links in the path. • random—Choose the path at random.
Default	random
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring CSPF Tie Breaking on page 296

record

Syntax	(record no-record);
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path (primary secondary) <i>path-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> (primary secondary) <i>path-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Specify whether an LSP should actively record the routes in the path. Recording routes requires that all transit routers support the RSVP Record Route object. Recording routes can be useful for diagnostics and loop detection.
Default	Record routes.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Disabling Path Route Recording by LSPs on page 309

retry-limit

Syntax	<code>retry-limit <i>number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>],
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Maximum number of times the ingress router tries to establish the primary path. This counter is reset each time a primary path is created successfully. When the limit is exceeded, no more connection attempts are made. Intervention is then required to restart the connection.
Options	<i>number</i> —Maximum number of tries to establish the primary path. Range: 0 through 10,000 Default: 0 (The ingress node never stops trying to establish the primary path.)
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the Connection Between Ingress and Egress Routers on page 294

retry-timer

Syntax	<code>retry-timer <i>seconds</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Amount of time the ingress router waits between attempts to establish the primary path.
Options	<i>seconds</i> —Amount of time between attempts to connect to the primary path. Range: 1 through 600 seconds Default: 30 seconds
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the Connection Between Ingress and Egress Routers on page 294

revert-timer

Syntax	<code>revert-timer <i>seconds</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. BFD behavior modified in Junos OS Release 9.0. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	<p>Specify the amount of time (in seconds) that an LSP must wait before traffic reverts to a primary path. If during this time the primary path experiences any connectivity problem or stability problem, the timer is restarted.</p> <p>If you have configured BFD on the LSP, the Junos OS waits until the BFD session is restored before starting the revert timer counter.</p> <p>If you have configured a value of 0 seconds for the revert-timer statement and traffic is switched to the secondary path, the traffic remains on that path indefinitely. It is never switched back to the primary path unless you intervene.</p>
Options	<p>seconds—Time in seconds.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 65,535 seconds</p> <p>Default: 60 seconds</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the Revert Timer for LSPs on page 279

responder (performance-monitoring)

Syntax	<pre>responder { delay { min-query-interval <i>milliseconds</i>; } loss { min-query-interval <i>milliseconds</i>; } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	<pre>[edit protocols mpls oam performance-monitoring], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> oam performance-monitoring], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> primary path-name oam performance-monitoring], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> secondary path-name oam performance-monitoring]</pre>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	<p>Configure responder options.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Pro-Active Loss and Delay Measurements on page 520• On-Demand Packet Loss and Delay Measurement for UHP LSPs Overview on page 54• performance-monitoring (Protocols MPLS) on page 1609

rpf-check-policy (Routing Options)

Syntax	<code>rpf-check-policy <i>policy</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-options multicast], [edit routing-options multicast]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.0. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3 for ACX Series routers.
Description	Enable you to control whether a reverse path forwarding (RPF) check is performed for a source and group entry before installing a route in the multicast forwarding cache. This makes it possible to use point-to-multipoint LSPs to distribute multicast traffic to Protocol Independent Multicast (PIM) islands situated downstream from the egress routers of the point-to-multipoint LSPs.
Options	<i>policy</i> —Name of the RPF check routing policy.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring a Multicast RPF Check Policy for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 373

rsvp-error-hold-time

Syntax	<code>rsvp-error-hold-time seconds;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	<p>Amount of time MPLS retains RSVP PathErr messages and considers them for CSPF computations. The more time you configure, the more time a source node (ingress of an RSVP LSP) can have to learn about the failures of its LSP by monitoring PathErr messages transmitted from downstream nodes.</p> <p>Information from the PathErr messages is incorporated into subsequent LSP computations, which can improve the accuracy and speed of LSP setup. Some PathErr messages are also used to update traffic engineering database bandwidth information, reducing inconsistencies between the database and the network.</p>
Options	<p>seconds—Amount of time MPLS retains RSVP PathErr messages and considers them for CSPF computations.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 240 seconds</p> <p>Default: 25 seconds</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improving Traffic Engineering Database Accuracy with RSVP PathErr Messages on page 99

sampling (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax	<pre>sampling { cut-off-threshold <i>percentile</i>; use-average-aggregate; use-percentile <i>percentile</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols mpls container-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> splitting-merging]
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for the QFX Series switches.</p>
Description	Configure traffic sampling.
Options	<p>cut-off-threshold <i>percentile</i>—Specify the percentile value to be used as a cut-off threshold in removing outlier bandwidth samples. All the aggregate bandwidth samples determined as outliers are used for computing aggregate bandwidth used at the time of normalization.</p> <p>Default: 0 percentile (the ingress considers all aggregate bandwidth samples for normalization.)</p> <p>Range: 0 through 100</p> <p>use-average-aggregate—Specify the ingress router to take average of the aggregate samples for normalization.</p> <p>This option is mutually exclusive with the use-percentile configuration option.</p> <p>use-percentile <i>percentile</i>—Specify the ingress router to compute and use the pth percentile from all the bandwidth samples, and use that for normalization.</p> <p>This option is mutually exclusive with the use-average-aggregate configuration option.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 100</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • splitting-merging on page 1631

secondary (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax	<pre> secondary <i>path-name</i> { adaptive; admin-group { exclude [<i>group-names</i>]; include-all [<i>group-names</i>]; include-any [<i>group-names</i>]; } bandwidth <i>bps</i>; class-of-service <i>cos-value</i>; hop-limit <i>number</i>; no-cspf; no-decrement-ttl; optimize-timer <i>seconds</i>; preference <i>preference</i>; priority <i>setup-priority reservation-priority</i>; (record no-record); retry-limit <i>number</i>; retry-timer <i>seconds</i>; select (manual unconditional); standby; } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	<p>Specify one or more secondary paths to use for the LSP. You can configure more than one secondary path. All secondary paths are equal, and the first one that is available is chosen.</p> <p>You can specify secondary paths even if you have not specified any primary paths.</p> <p>Optionally, you can specify preference, CoS, and bandwidth values for the secondary path, which override any equivalent values that you configure for the LSP (at the [edit mpls label-switched-path] hierarchy level).</p>
Options	<p><i>path-name</i>—Name of a path that you created with the path statement.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configuring Primary and Secondary LSPs on page 278

select

Syntax	select (manual unconditional);
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> (primary secondary) <i>path-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> (primary secondary) <i>path-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Specify the conditions under which the path is selected to carry traffic. The manual and unconditional options are mutually exclusive.
Options	<p>manual—The path is selected for carrying traffic if it is up and stable for at least the revert timer window (potentially before the revert timer has elapsed). Traffic is sent to other working paths if the current path is down or degraded (receiving errors).</p> <p>unconditional—The path is always selected for carrying traffic, even if it is currently down or degraded (receiving errors).</p>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specifying the Conditions for Path Selection on page 280

signal-bandwidth

Syntax	<code>signal-bandwidth type;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> lsp-attributes], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> lsp-attributes]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Specify the bandwidth encoding of the signal used for path computation and admission control.
Options	type —Configure the type of bandwidth encoding used on the LSP. It can be any of the following values: 10gigether , ds1 , ds3 , e1 , e3 , ethernet , fastether , gigether , stm-1 , stm-4 , stm-16 , stm-64 , stm-256 , sts-1 , vt1-5 , or vt2 .
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the Signal Bandwidth Type on page 831

smart-optimize-timer

Syntax	<code>smart-optimize-timer <i>seconds</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	<p>Enable the smart optimization timer. When you enable the smart optimization timer on a router, the Junos OS operates on the assumption that the original LSP path is preferable to any alternate or secondary path. When you enable the smart optimization timer and an LSP fails and its traffic is switched to an alternate path, the smart optimization timer starts and waits 3 minutes (this time is configurable). After 3 minutes have passed, the LSP is switched back to the original path. If the original path fails again and the LSP is switched to an alternate path again, the router waits 1 hour before attempting to switch the LSP back to its original path.</p> <p>If you want to disable the smart optimizer, you can set it to zero. The smart-optimize-timer value in seconds indicates the time before which the LSP is switched back to its primary path in case the primary path becomes available. Otherwise, the time to wait is controlled by the optimize-timer, which is usually set to a high value. Some ISPs have the optimize-timer set to once a day. Sometimes after the smart optimizer causes the LSP to be placed back on its primary path, the primary path goes down again within 60 minutes. When this happens, the smart-optimize-timer is disabled automatically, and the optimize-timer (regular path optimization) goes into effect. This is to protect against a flapping link being used.</p>
Default	The smart optimization timer is enabled by default.
Options	<p>seconds—(Optional) Specify the number of seconds to wait before switching an LSP back to its original path. If you do not specify the number of seconds, the default value is used.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 65,535 seconds</p> <p>Default: 180 seconds</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the Smart Optimize Timer for LSPs on page 321 • Optimizing Signaled LSPs on page 318 • optimize-aggressive on page 1599 • optimize-timer on page 1602

soft-preemption (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax	soft-preemption;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Attempt to establish a new path for a preempted LSP before tearing it down.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring MPLS Soft Preemption on page 303

splitting-merging

Syntax	<pre> splitting-merging { maximum-member-lsps <i>number</i>; maximum-signaling-bandwidth <i>bps</i>; merging-bandwidth <i>bps</i>; minimum-member-lsps <i>number</i>; minimum-signaling-bandwidth <i>bps</i>; normalization; sampling; splitting-bandwidth <i>bps</i>; splitting-merging-threshold <i>percent</i>; } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols mpls container-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>]
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2.</p> <p>Statement introduced for QFX Series switches in Junos OS Release 15.1X53-D30.</p>
Description	Perform splitting and merging.
Options	<p>maximum-member-lsps <i>number</i>—Number of label-switched paths (LSPs) that a container LSP can have as member LSPs at maximum.</p> <p>Default: 1</p> <p>maximum-signaling-bandwidth <i>bandwidth</i>—Amount of bandwidth in bits per second (bps) that can be signaled for an LSP at maximum after normalization. When maximum-signaling-bandwidth is not configured, the value is derived from the splitting-bandwidth.</p> <p>When auto-bandwidth adjustment is done between two normalization events, per LSP auto-bandwidth configuration and thresholds are used instead of the splitting-bandwidth.</p> <p>Default: 1 bps</p> <p>merging-bandwidth <i>bandwidth</i>—Amount of bandwidth in bits per second (bps) that is used for merging during normalization.</p> <p>Default: 1 bps</p> <p>minimum-member-lsps <i>number</i>—Number of LSPd that a container LSP can have as member LSPs at minimum.</p> <p>Default: 64</p> <p>minimum-signaling-bandwidth <i>bandwidth</i>—Amount of bandwidth in bits per second (bps) that can be signaled for an LSP at minimum after normalization. When minimum-signaling-bandwidth is not configured, the value is derived from the merging-bandwidth.</p>

When auto-bandwidth adjustment is done between two normalization events, per LSP auto-bandwidth configuration and thresholds are used instead of the **merging-bandwidth**.

Default: 1 bps

splitting-bandwidth *bandwidth*—Amount of bandwidth in bits per second (bps) that can be used for splitting during normalization.

Default: 1 bps

splitting-merging-threshold *percent*—Percentage changes in aggregate bandwidth relevant for splitting and merging.

Default: 0%

The remaining statements are explained separately. See [CLI Explorer](#).

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation • [container-label-switched-path on page 1514](#)

srlg

Syntax

```
srlg {
  srlg-name {
    srlg-cost srlg-cost;
    srlg-value srlg-value;
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit routing-options],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-options]
[edit protocols mpls interface *interface-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3 for ACX Series routers.

Description Configure Shared Risk Link Group (SRLG) parameters.

Options **srlg-cost *srlg-cost***—Specify a cost for the SRLG ranging from 1 through 65535.
srlg-value *srlg-value*—Specify a Group ID for the SRLG ranging from 1 through 4294967295.

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation • [Example: Configuring SRLG on page 113](#)

srlg-cost

Syntax	<code>srlg-cost <i>srlg-cost</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit routing-options srlg], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-options srlg]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3 for ACX Series routers.
Description	Specify a cost for the Shared Risk Link Group (SRLG) ranging from 1 through 65535 .
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example: Configuring SRLG on page 113

srlg-value

Syntax	<code>srlg-value <i>srlg-value</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit routing-options srlg], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-options srlg]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3 for ACX Series routers.
Description	Specify a Group ID for the Shared Risk Link Group (SRLG) ranging from 1 through 4294967295 .
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example: Configuring SRLG on page 113

standby

Syntax	standby;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> (primary secondary) <i>path-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> (primary secondary) <i>path-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.
Description	Enable the path to remain up at all times to provide instant switchover if connectivity problems occur.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Hot Standby of Secondary Paths for LSPs on page 334• Configuring Path Protection in an MPLS Network (CLI Procedure)

static-label-switched-path

```
Syntax  static-label-switched-path lsp-name {
        bypass bypass-name {
            bandwidth bps;
            description string;
            next-hop (address | interface-name | address/interface-name);
            push out-label;
            to address;
        }
        ingress {
            bandwidth bps;
            class-of-service cos-value;
            description string;
            install {
                destination-prefix <active>;
            }
            link-protection bypass-name name;
            metric metric;
            next-hop (address | interface-name | address/interface-name);
            node-protection bypass-name name next-next-label label;
            no-install-to-address;
            policing {
                filter filter-name;
                no-auto-policing;
            }
            preference preference;
            push out-label;
            to address;
        }
        transit incoming-label {
            bandwidth bps;
            description string;
            link-protection bypass-name name;
            next-hop (address | interface-name | address/interface-name);
            node-protection bypass-name name next-next-label label;
            pop;
            swap out-label;
        }
    }
```

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls],
[edit protocols mpls]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.

Description Configure a static LSP.

Options *lsp-name*—Name of the path.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See [CLI Explorer](#).

Required Privilege routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
Level routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related • [Configuring Static LSPs on page 337](#)
Documentation

statistics (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax	<pre>statistics { auto-bandwidth (MPLS Statistics); file <i>filename</i> <files <i>number</i>> <size <i>size</i>> <world-readable no-world-readable>; interval <i>seconds</i>; no-transit-statistics; traffic-class-statistics; transit-statistics-polling; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls]
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>no-transit-statistics option introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2 for PTX Series.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.</p> <p>traffic-class-statistics option introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2.</p>
Description	Enable MPLS statistics collection and reporting.
Options	<p>file <i>filename</i>—(Optional) Name of the file to receive the output. We recommend that you place MPLS tracing output in the file <code>mpls-stat</code> in the <code>/var/log</code> directory.</p> <p>files <i>number</i>—(Optional) Maximum number of trace files. When a trace file named <i>file</i> reaches its maximum size, it is renamed <i>file.0</i>, then <i>file.1</i>, and so on, until the maximum number of files is reached. Then, the oldest file is overwritten.</p> <p>Range: 2 or more</p> <p>Default: 2 files</p> <p>If you specify a maximum number of files, you also must specify a maximum file size with the size option.</p> <p>interval <i>seconds</i>—Interval at which to periodically collect statistics.</p> <p>Range: 1 through 65,535</p> <p>Default: 300 seconds</p> <p>no-world-readable—(Optional) Prevent users from reading the log file.</p> <p>size <i>size</i>—(Optional) Maximum size of each file, in kilobytes (KB), megabytes (MB), or gigabytes (GB). When a file named <i>file</i> reaches this size, it is renamed <i>file.0</i>. When the <i>file</i> again reaches its maximum size, <i>file.0</i> is renamed <i>file.1</i> and <i>file</i> is renamed <i>file.0</i>. This renaming scheme continues until the maximum number of files is reached. Then the oldest trace file is overwritten.</p> <p>If you specify a maximum file size, you also must specify a maximum number of files with the files option.</p> <p>world-readable—(Optional) Enable users to read the log file.</p>

Syntax: Syntax: **xk** to specify KB, **xm** to specify MB, or **xg** to specify GB

Range: 10 KB through the maximum file size supported on your system

Default: 1 MB

traffic-class-statistics—(Optional) Create counters that maintain data traffic statistics per traffic class at the ingress of all types of LSPs and egress of ultimate hop popping (UHP) point-to-point LSPs. These counters are not created by default and are required to be configured to perform traffic-class-scoped loss measurement.

transit-statistics-polling—(Optional) Enable the polling and display of MPLS statistics for LSPs transiting the router. By default, RSVP does not periodically poll for transit LSP statistics. You cannot configure this statement and the **no-transit-statistics** statement at the same time.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See [CLI Explorer](#).

Required Privilege	routing and trace—To view this statement in the configuration.
Level	routing-control and trace-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring MPLS to Gather Statistics on page 411• Configuring Automatic Bandwidth Allocation for LSPs on page 324
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swap

Syntax	<code>swap out-label;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> transit <i>incoming-label</i>], [edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> transit <i>incoming-label</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Remove the label at the top of the label stack and replace it with the specified label. Manually assigned incoming labels can have values from 1,000,000 through 1,048,575. This statement is used to configure static LSPs at transit routers.
Options	out-label —Manually assigned outgoing label value. Range: 0 through 1,048,575 Default: If you do not define the out-label option, the original label value remains unchanged.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pop on page 1611 • push on page 1616 • Configuring the Intermediate (Transit) and Egress Routers for Static LSPs on page 340

switch-away-lsps

Syntax	switch-away-lsps;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-systems-name</i> protocols mpls interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls interface <i>interface-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.
Description	<p>(MX Series routers only) Enable you to switch an LSP away from a network node using a bypass LSP. This feature could be used in maintenance of active networks when a network device needs to be replaced without interrupting traffic passing through the network. The LSPs can be either static or dynamic. Configure this statement only after you have configured and committed the always-mark-connection-protection-tlv statement.</p> <p>The always-mark-connection-protection-tlv statement marks all OAM traffic transiting this interface in preparation for switching the traffic to an alternate path based on the OAM functionality. When you configure the switch-away-lsps statement, traffic is switched to the bypass LSP.</p>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Switching LSPs Away from a Network Node on page 557

switching-type

Syntax	<code>switching-type (fiber lambda psc-1 tdm);</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> lsp-attributes], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> lsp-attributes]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Specify the switching method for the LSP. The switching method can be one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fiber—Fiber switching • lambda—Lambda switching • psc-1—Packet switching • tdm—Time-division multiplexing (TDM) switching
Default	<code>psc-1</code>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring MPLS LSPs for GMPLS on page 830

sync-active-path-bandwidth

Syntax	sync-active-path-bandwidth;
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> auto-bandwidth (MPLS Tunnel)], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> (primary secondary) <i>path-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> auto-bandwidth (MPLS Tunnel)], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> (primary secondary) <i>path-name</i>]</p>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2.
Description	<p>When you have a primary and a secondary path configuration, specify that a path needs to be signaled with the active-path bandwidth when the auto-bandwidth adjustment happens and that the secondary path synchronizes the bandwidth reservations to that of the primary path.</p> <p>When a primary path fails, bandwidth reservations are made by the secondary path on the links that it uses. If you include the sync-active-path-bandwidth statement, the secondary path releases the bandwidth it has reserved and adjusts its bandwidth after the primary path begins carrying traffic.</p> <p>For example, suppose the active path is a secondary path with a reserved bandwidth of 10 GB as a result of the automatic bandwidth adjustment. Then suppose there is a switchover from the secondary path to the primary path. After some time the primary path reserves 5 GB as a result of a new automatic adjustment. Without the sync-active-path-bandwidth statement, the secondary path does not release the 10 GB after a switchover occurs. That bandwidth is wasted. If the sync-active-path-bandwidth is included in the configuration, the secondary path adjusts its bandwidth to 5 GB along with the primary path.</p>
Default	When you have a primary and a secondary path configuration, and the primary path fails, bandwidth reservations are made by the secondary path on the links that it uses. When the primary path comes back and the traffic switches over, the secondary path does not release its bandwidth reservations.
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disabling Constrained-Path LSP Computation on page 304 • Configuring Explicit-Path LSPs on page 344

te-class-matrix

Syntax	<pre>te-class-matrix { tenumber { priority <i>priority</i>; traffic-class { ctnumber <i>priority priority</i>; } } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls diffserv-te], [edit protocols mpls diffserv-te]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Specify the traffic engineering class matrix for a multiclass LSP or a DiffServ-aware traffic engineering LSP.
Default	<p>The default traffic engineering class matrix is:</p> <pre>te-class-matrix { te0 traffic-class ct0 priority 7; te1 traffic-class ct1 priority 7; te2 traffic-class ct2 priority 7; te3 traffic-class ct3 priority 7; te4 traffic-class ct0 priority 0; te5 traffic-class ct1 priority 0; te6 traffic-class ct2 priority 0; te7 traffic-class ct3 priority 0; }</pre> <p>If you define any of the traffic engineering classes, all the default values are dropped.</p>
Options	<p>ctnumber—Specify the number of the class type. It can be one of four values: ct0, ct1, ct2, or ct3.</p> <p>priority <i>priority</i>—Specify the priority of the class type. It can be one of eight values from 0 through 7.</p> <p>tenumber—Specify the number of the traffic engineering class. It can be one of eight values: te0, te1, te2, te3, te4, te5, te6, or te7. You must configure the traffic engineering classes in order, starting with te0.</p> <p>traffic-class—Specify the traffic class for the traffic engineering class.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>

Related Documentation • [Configuring Traffic Engineering Classes on page 385](#)

to

Syntax to address;

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name*],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls static-label-switched-path *lsp-name* bypass],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls static-label-switched-path *lsp-name* ingress],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name*],
[edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path *lsp-name* bypass],
[edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path *lsp-name* ingress]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Support for IPv6 addresses in static LSP configurations are provided in Junos OS Release 17.2R1.

Description Specify the egress router of a dynamic LSP.

Options *address*—IPv4 or IPv6 address of the egress router.



NOTE: IPv6 static LSPs are not supported at the [edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path *lsp-name* ingress] hierarchy level.

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation • [Configuring the Egress Router Address for LSPs on page 276](#)

traceoptions (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax	<pre>traceoptions { file <i>filename</i> <files <i>number</i>> <size <i>size</i>> <world-readable no-world-readable>; flag <i>flag</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series. ted-export option introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2. ted-import option introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2. lsp-history option added in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	Configure MPLS tracing options at the protocol level or for a label-switched path. To specify more than one tracing operation, include multiple flag statements.
Default	The default MPLS protocol-level tracing options are inherited from the routing protocols traceoptions statement included at the [edit routing-options] hierarchy level.
Options	<p>filename—Name of the file to receive the output of the tracing operation. All files are placed in the directory /var/log. We recommend that you place MPLS tracing output in the file mpls-log.</p> <p>files number—(Optional) Maximum number of trace files. When a trace file named trace-file reaches its maximum size, it is renamed trace-file.0, then trace-file.1, and so on, until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then the oldest trace file is overwritten.</p> <p>Range: 2 through 1000</p> <p>Default: 2 files</p> <p>If you specify a maximum number of files, you must also include the size statement to specify the maximum file size.</p> <p>flag—Tracing operation to perform. To specify more than one tracing operation, include multiple flag statements.</p> <p>MPLS Tracing Flags</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> all—Trace all operations autobw-state—Automatic bandwidth events. connection—All circuit cross-connect (CCC) activity

- **connection-detail**—Detailed CCC activity
- **cspf**—CSPF computations
- **cspf-link**—Links visited during CSPF computations
- **cspf-node**—Nodes visited during CSPF computations
- **error**—MPLS error packets
- **graceful-restart**—Trace MPLS graceful restart events
- **lsp-history**—Trace LSP history events
- **lsping**—Trace lsping packets and return codes
- **nsr-synchronization**—Trace NSR synchronization events
- **nsr-synchronization-detail**—Trace NSR synchronization events in detail
- **state**—All LSP state transitions
- **static**—Trace static label-switched path
- **ted-export**—Trace leaking of entries from **lsdist.0** table into the traffic engineering database
- **ted-import**—Trace leaking traffic engineering database entries into the **lsdist.0** table
- **timer**—Timer usage

no-world-readable—(Optional) Allow only certain users to read the log file.

size size—(Optional) Maximum size of each trace file, in kilobytes (KB), megabytes (MB), or gigabytes (GB). When a trace file named **trace-file** reaches this size, it is renamed **trace-file.0**. When the **trace-file** again reaches this size, **trace-file.0** is renamed **trace-file.1** and **trace-file** is renamed **trace-file.0**. This renaming scheme continues until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then the oldest trace file is overwritten.

Syntax: *xk* to specify KB, *xm* to specify MB, or *xg* to specify GB

Range: 10 KB through the maximum file size supported on your system

Default: 1 MB

If you specify a maximum file size, you must also include the **files** statement to specify the maximum number of files.

world-readable—(Optional) Allow any user to read the log file.

Required Privilege Level	routing and trace—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control and trace-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
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Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tracing MPLS and LSP Packets and Operations on page 429
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traffic-class (delay)

Syntax	<pre> traffic-class <i>tc-value</i> { average-sample-size <i>sample size</i>; padding-size <i>size</i>; query-interval <i>milliseconds</i>; rtt-delay-threshold <i>rtt threshold value</i>; twcd-delay-threshold <i>twcd threshold value</i>; } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit protocols mpls oam performance-monitoring querier delay], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> oam performance-monitoring querier delay], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> primary path-name oam performance-monitoring querier delay], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> secondary path-name oam performance-monitoring querier delay]</p>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	<p>Configure traffic class specific options.</p> <p>Specify the traffic classes for which loss measurement has to be performed. This parameter takes one of the <i>tc-all tc-0 tc-1 tc-2 tc-3 tc-4 tc-5 tc-6 tc-7 tc-none</i> traffic-class values. For each traffic class, you can configure the respective parameters.</p> <p>To enable traffic-class parameters, configure the traffic-class-statistics configuration statement under the [edit protocol mpls statistic] hierarchy level.</p>
Options	<p>average-sample-size <i>sample size</i>—(Optional) Specify the number of samples used for calculating the average of various metrics. Default: 5 Range: 1 through 30</p> <p>padding-size <i>size</i>—(Optional) Specify the delay-measurement message length, which is used to calculate the delay experienced by messages of different sizes. Default: 0 Range: 1 through 1500</p> <p>query-interval <i>milliseconds</i>—Specify the minimum transmit interval, which signifies how often the loss measurement message is generated from the querier. Default: 10 seconds Range: 1000 through 4294967295 milliseconds</p> <p>rtt-delay-threshold <i>rtt threshold value</i>—Specify the round-trip delay threshold value. Range: 1 through 4294967295 microseconds</p> <p>twcd-delay-threshold <i>twcd threshold value</i>—Specify the two-way channel delay threshold value.</p>

Range: 1 through 4294967295 microseconds

Required Privilege	routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
Level	routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Pro-Active Loss and Delay Measurements on page 520• On-Demand Packet Loss and Delay Measurement for UHP LSPs Overview on page 54• performance-monitoring (Protocols MPLS) on page 1609
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traffic-class (loss)

Syntax	<pre>traffic-class <i>tc-value</i> { average-sample-size <i>sample size</i>; loss-threshold <i>loss threshold value</i>; loss-threshold-window <i>number of samples for loss threshold</i>; measurement-quantity <i>bytes packets</i>; query-interval <i>milliseconds</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	<pre>[edit protocols mpls oam performance-monitoring querier loss], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> oam performance-monitoring querier loss], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> primary <i>path-name</i> oam performance-monitoring querier loss], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> secondary <i>path-name</i> oam performance-monitoring querier loss]</pre>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	<p>Configure traffic class specific options.</p> <p>Specify the traffic classes for which loss measurement has to be performed. This parameter takes one of the <i>tc-all tc-0 tc-1 tc-2 tc-3 tc-4 tc-5 tc-6 tc-7 tc-none</i> traffic-class values. For each traffic class, you can configure the respective parameters.</p> <p>To enable traffic-class parameters, configure the traffic-class-statistics configuration statement under the [edit protocol mpls statistic] hierarchy level.</p>
Options	<p>average-sample-size <i>sample size</i>—(Optional) Specify the number of samples used for calculating the average of various metrics. Default: 5 Range: 1 through 30</p> <p>loss-threshold <i>loss threshold value</i>—Specify the threshold value that will be used with loss-threshold-window to calculate the loss within specified window size. Range: 1 through 4294967295</p> <p>loss-threshold-window <i>number of samples for loss threshold</i>—Specify the number of samples used for loss threshold calculation. Range: 1 through 30</p> <p>measurement-quantity <i>bytes packets</i>—(Optional) Specify whether packet or byte loss is being measured at the querier. Default: packets</p> <p>query-interval <i>milliseconds</i>—Specify the minimum transmit interval, which signifies how often the loss measurement message is generated from the querier. Default: 10 seconds</p>

Range: 1000 through 4294967295 milliseconds

Required Privilege	routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
Level	routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Pro-Active Loss and Delay Measurements on page 520• On-Demand Packet Loss and Delay Measurement for UHP LSPs Overview on page 54• performance-monitoring (Protocols MPLS) on page 1609
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traffic-class (loss-delay)

Syntax	<pre> traffic-class <i>tc-value</i> { average-sample-size <i>sample size</i>; loss-threshold <i>loss threshold value</i>; loss-threshold-window <i>number of samples for loss threshold</i>; measurement-quantity <i>bytes packets</i>; padding-size <i>size</i>; query-interval <i>milliseconds</i>; rtt-delay-threshold <i>rtt threshold value</i>; twcd-delay-threshold <i>twcd threshold value</i>; } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit protocols mpls oam performance-monitoring querier loss-delay], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name oam performance-monitoring querier loss-delay], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name primary path-name oam performance-monitoring querier loss-delay], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name secondary path-name oam performance-monitoring querier loss-delay]</p>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	<p>Configure traffic class specific options.</p> <p>Specify the traffic classes for which loss measurement has to be performed. This parameter takes one of the <i>tc-all tc-0 tc-1 tc-2 tc-3 tc-4 tc-5 tc-6 tc-7 tc-none</i> traffic-class values. For each traffic class, you can configure the respective parameters.</p> <p>To enable traffic-class parameters, configure the traffic-class-statistics configuration statement under the [edit protocol mpls statistic] hierarchy level.</p>
Options	<p>average-sample-size <i>sample size</i>—(Optional) Specify the number of samples used for calculating the average of various metrics. Default: 5 Range: 1 through 30</p> <p>loss-threshold <i>loss threshold value</i>—Specify the threshold value that will be used with loss-threshold-window to calculate loss within specified window size. Range: 1 through 4294967295</p> <p>loss-threshold-window <i>number of samples for loss threshold</i>—Specify the number of samples used for loss threshold calculation. Range: 1 through 30</p> <p>measurement-quantity <i>bytes packets</i>—(Optional) Specify whether packet or byte loss is being measured at the querier. Default: packets</p>

padding-size *size*—(Optional) Specify the delay-measurement message length, which is used to calculate the delay experienced by messages of different sizes.

Default: 0

Range: 1 through 1500

query-interval *milliseconds*—Specify the minimum transmit interval, which signifies how often the loss measurement message is generated from the querier.

Default: 10 seconds

Range: 1000 through 4294967295 milliseconds

rtt-delay-threshold *rtt threshold value*—Specify the round-trip delay threshold value.

Range: 1 through 4294967295 microseconds

twcd-delay-threshold *twcd threshold value*—Specify the two-way channel delay threshold value.

Range: 1 through 4294967295 microseconds

Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
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Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Pro-Active Loss and Delay Measurements on page 520• On-Demand Packet Loss and Delay Measurement for UHP LSPs Overview on page 54• performance-monitoring (Protocols MPLS) on page 1609
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traffic-engineering (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax	traffic-engineering (bgp bgp-igp bgp-igp-both-ribs mpls-forwarding);
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1 for EX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Select whether MPLS performs traffic engineering on BGP destinations only or on both BGP and IGP destinations. Affects only LSPs originating from this routing device, not transit or egress LSPs.
Default	bgp
Options	<p>bgp—On BGP destinations only. Ingress routes are installed in the inet.3 routing table.</p> <p>bgp-igp—On both BGP and IGP destinations. Ingress routes are installed in the inet.0 routing table. If IGP shortcuts are enabled, the shortcut routes are automatically installed in the inet.0 routing table.</p> <p>bgp-igp-both-ribs—On both BGP and IGP destinations. Ingress routes are installed in the inet.0 and inet.3 routing tables. This option is used to support VPNs.</p> <p>mpls-forwarding—On both BGP and IGP destinations. Use ingress routes for forwarding only, not for routing.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Traffic Engineering for LSPs on page 405 • Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge Switches Using IP Over MPLS (CLI Procedure)

traffic-engineering (Protocols BGP)

Syntax	<pre>traffic-engineering { unicast; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	<pre>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols bgp family], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols bgp group <i>group-name</i> family], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols bgp group <i>group-name</i> neighbor address family], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols bgp family], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols bgp group <i>group-name</i> family], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols bgp group <i>group-name</i> neighbor address family], [edit protocols bgp family], [edit protocols bgp group <i>group-name</i> family], [edit protocols bgp group <i>group-name</i> neighbor address family], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols bgp family], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols bgp group <i>group-name</i> family], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols bgp group <i>group-name</i> neighbor address family]</pre>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2.</p> <p>Statement introduced on QFX5100 switches in Junos OS Release 15.1</p> <p>Statement introduced on QFX10000 switches in Junos OS Release 17.1.</p>
Description	<p>Enable traffic engineering address family. This generates a multiprotocol address family indicator (AFI) and a subsequent address family identifier (SAFI) to be negotiated with the BGP peers.</p> <p>The BGP network layer reachability information (NLRI) information is exchanged between the peers only when the traffic engineering AFI and SAFI are shared between them. If the peers do not agree on the use of the AFI and SAFI, the connection between the peers is terminated.</p>
Options	<p>unicast—Include BGP-TE NLRI.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Example: Configuring Link State Distribution Using BGP on page 433

transit-lsp-association

Syntax	<pre>transit-lsp-association <i>transit-association-lsp-group-name</i> { from-1 <i>address-of-associated-lsp-1</i>; from-2 <i>address-of-associated-lsp-2</i>; lsp-name-1 <i>name-of-associated-lsp-1</i>; lsp-name-2 <i>name-of-associated-lsp-2</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols mpls]
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.</p>
Description	Associate two label-switched paths (LSPs) at a transit node to configure a path for sending and receiving GAL and G-Ach messages for MPLS-TP OAM.
Options	<p><i>transit-association-lsp-group-name</i>—Name of the transit association LSP group.</p> <p><i>from-1 address-of-associated-lsp-1</i>—Address of the first associated LSP.</p> <p><i>from-2 address-of-associated-lsp-2</i>—Address of the second associated LSP.</p> <p><i>lsp-name-1 name-of-associated-lsp-1</i>—Name of the first associated LSP.</p> <p><i>lsp-name-2 name-of-associated-lsp-1</i>—Name of the second associated LSP.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example: Configuring the MPLS Transport Profile for OAM on page 170

ultimate-hop-popping

Syntax	ultimate-hop-popping;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>label-switched-path-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>label-switched-path-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.
Description	<p>Enable ultimate-hop popping on LSPs. Configure this statement on the device at the LSP ingress. In ultimate-hop popping, the MPLS label is popped from the IP packet at the PE router. The IP address is checked in a second address lookup (also at the PE router), and then the packet is forwarded to its destination.</p> <p>Be aware of the following platform requirements and restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• UHP LSPs using VT interfaces—Supported on all M Series, MX Series, T Series, and TX Matrix routers.• UHP LSPs using LSI interfaces—Supported on MX 3D Series routers only.• UHP LSP requirements for the egress PE device—For M Series and T Series routers, a VT interface is needed.• UHP LSPs and Layer 3 VPNs—UHP LSPs are supported for Layer 3 VPNs configured on MX 3D Series routers only.• UHP LSPs and VPLS—UHP LSPs are supported for VPLS configured on MX 3D Series routers only. You must configure the <i>no-tunnel-services</i> statement at the [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols vpls] hierarchy level.
Default	Ultimate-hop popping is disabled by default on LSPs. Penultimate-hop popping is the default behavior. In penultimate-hop popping, the final MPLS label is popped from the IP packet at the last provider router in the network before being forwarded to the PE router. The PE router receives the packet and checks the IP address, and then the packet is forwarded to its destination.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Ultimate-Hop Popping for LSPs on page 286• explicit-null on page 1535

RSVP Configuration Statements

- [admin-group](#) on page 1659
- [aggregate \(Protocols RSVP\)](#) on page 1660
- [authentication-key \(Protocols RSVP\)](#) on page 1661
- [bandwidth \(Protocols RSVP\)](#) on page 1662
- [bypass \(Signaled LSP\)](#) on page 1663
- [bypass \(Static LSP\)](#) on page 1664
- [class-of-service \(Protocols RSVP\)](#) on page 1665
- [destination-networks](#) on page 1666
- [devices](#) on page 1667
- [disable \(Protocols RSVP\)](#) on page 1668
- [dynamic-bidirectional-transport](#) on page 1669
- [fast-reroute \(Protocols RSVP\)](#) on page 1669
- [graceful-deletion-timeout](#) on page 1670
- [graceful-restart \(Protocols RSVP\)](#) on page 1671
- [hello-acknowledgements](#) on page 1672
- [hello-interval \(Protocols RSVP\)](#) on page 1673
- [hop-limit](#) on page 1674
- [interface \(Protocols RSVP\)](#) on page 1676
- [keep-multiplier](#) on page 1678
- [label-switched-path-template \(Multicast\)](#) on page 1679
- [link-protection \(RSVP\)](#) on page 1681
- [load-balance \(Protocols RSVP\)](#) on page 1682
- [max-bypasses](#) on page 1683
- [no-local-reversion](#) on page 1684
- [node-hello](#) on page 1685
- [no-adjacency-down-notification \(Protocols IS-IS\)](#) on page 1686
- [no-cspf \(Protocols RSVP\)](#) on page 1687
- [no-enhanced-frr-profile \(Protocols RSVP\)](#) on page 1687

- [no-interface-hello](#) on page 1688
- [no-neighbor-down-notification](#) on page 1689
- [no-node-id-subobject](#) on page 1689
- [no-p2mp-sublsp](#) on page 1690
- [node-link-protection \(Protocols MPLS\)](#) on page 1691
- [optimize-timer \(Protocols RSVP\)](#) on page 1692
- [path \(Protocols RSVP\)](#) on page 1693
- [peer-interface \(Protocols RSVP\)](#) on page 1694
- [preemption](#) on page 1695
- [priority \(Protocols RSVP\)](#) on page 1696
- [refresh-time](#) on page 1697
- [reliable](#) on page 1698
- [rsvp](#) on page 1699
- [rsvp-te \(Routing Options\)](#) on page 1700
- [setup-protection](#) on page 1701
- [soft-preemption \(Protocols RSVP\)](#) on page 1701
- [static-label-switched-path](#) on page 1702
- [subscription](#) on page 1703
- [traceoptions \(Protocols RSVP\)](#) on page 1704
- [transit](#) on page 1706
- [tunnel-services \(RSVP\)](#) on page 1707
- [ultimate-hop-popping](#) on page 1708
- [update-threshold](#) on page 1709

admin-group

Syntax	<pre>admin-group { exclude [<i>group-names</i>]; include-all [<i>group-names</i>]; include-any [<i>group-names</i>]; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	<pre>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection bypass <i>bypass-name</i>], [edit protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection], [edit protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection bypass <i>bypass-name</i>]</pre>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2.
Description	<p>Enable you to configure administrative groups for bypass label-switched paths (LSPs). You can configure administrative groups either globally for all bypass LSPs traversing an interface or for just a specific bypass LSP.</p>
Options	<p>exclude <i>group-names</i>—Specify the administrative groups to exclude for a bypass LSP.</p> <p>include-all <i>group-names</i>—Specify the administrative groups whose links the bypass LSP must traverse.</p> <p>include-any <i>group-names</i>—Specify the administrative groups whose links the bypass LSP can traverse.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Administrative Groups for Bypass LSPs on page 584

aggregate (Protocols RSVP)

Syntax	(aggregate no-aggregate);
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp peer-interface <i>peer-interface-name</i>], [edit protocols rsvp peer-interface <i>peer-interface-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	<p>Control the use of RSVP aggregate messages on an interface or peer interface, as described below.</p> <p>Note that starting in Junos OS Release 15.2, this statement has been deprecated at the [edit protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i>] and [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i>] hierarchy levels for MX Series and PTX Series routers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• aggregate—Use RSVP aggregate messages.• no-aggregate—Do not use RSVP aggregate messages. <p>Aggregate messages can pack multiple RSVP messages into a single transmission, thereby reducing network overhead and enhancing efficiency. The number of supportable sessions and processing overhead are significantly improved when aggregation is enabled.</p> <p>Not all routers connected to a subnet need to support aggregation simultaneously. Each RSVP router negotiates its intention to use aggregate messages on a per-neighbor basis. Only when both routers agree are aggregate messages sent.</p> <p>To have refresh reduction and reliable delivery, you must include the aggregate and reliable statements.</p>
Default	Aggregation is disabled.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring RSVP Refresh Reduction on page 547• reliable on page 1698

authentication-key (Protocols RSVP)

Syntax	<code>authentication-key key;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp peer-interface <i>peer-interface-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit protocols rsvp],</code> <code>[edit protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit protocols rsvp peer-interface <i>peer-interface-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.</p>
Description	<p>Authentication key (password). Neighboring routers use the password to verify the authenticity of packets sent from this interface or peer interface. To authenticate node hellos or remote messages between the Point of Local Repair (PLR) to the Merge Point (MP), enable authentication-key at the <code>[edit protocols rsvp]</code> hierarchy level.</p> <p>RSVP uses HMAC-MD5 authentication, which is defined in RFC 2104, <i>HMAC: Keyed-Hashing for Message Authentication</i>.</p> <p>All routers that are connected to the same IP subnet must use the same authentication scheme and password.</p>
Options	<p>key—Authentication password. It can be 1 through 16 contiguous digits or letters. Separate decimal digits with periods. Separate hexadecimal digits with periods and precede the string with 0x. If you include spaces in the password, enclose the entire password in quotation marks (" ").</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring RSVP Authentication on page 550

bandwidth (Protocols RSVP)

Syntax	<code>bandwidth <i>bps</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i></code> <code>link-protection],</code> <code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i></code> <code>link-protection bypass <i>bypass-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection],</code> <code>[edit protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection bypass <i>bypass-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	<p>For certain logical interfaces (such as Asynchronous Transfer Mode [ATM], Permanent Virtual Circuit [PVC], or Frame Relay), you cannot determine the correct bandwidth from the hardware. This statement enables you to specify the actual available bandwidth.</p> <p>This statement also enables you to specify the bandwidth for a bypass label switched path (LSP). If you have configured multiple bypasses, this statement is mandatory and is applied to all of the bypass LSPs.</p>
Default	The hardware raw bandwidth is used.
Options	<p><i>bps</i>—Bandwidth in bits per second. You can specify this as an integer value. If you do so, count your zeros carefully, or you can use the abbreviations k (for a thousand), m (for a million), or g (for a billion [also called a thousand million]).</p> <p>Range: Any positive integer</p> <p>Default: 0 (no bandwidth is reserved)</p>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the Bandwidth for Bypass LSPs on page 584• Configuring Link Protection on Interfaces Used by LSPs on page 582• Configuring Bypass LSPs on page 583

bypass (Signaled LSP)

Syntax	<pre>bypass <i>bypass-name</i> { bandwidth <i>bps</i>; description <i>text</i>; hop-limit <i>number</i>; no-cspf; path <i>address</i> <strict loose>; priority <i>setup-priority reservation-priority</i>; to <i>address</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection],</p> <p>[edit protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection]</p>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>The description option was added in Junos OS Release 10.4.</p>
Description	<p>Enables you to configure specific bandwidth and path constraints for a bypass LSP. It is possible to individually configure multiple bypass LSPs. If you do not configure the bypass LSPs individually, they all share the same path and bandwidth constraints.</p> <p>If you specify the bandwidth, hop-limit, and path statements for the bypass LSP, these values take precedence over the values configured at the [edit protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection] hierarchy level. The other attributes (subscription, no-node-protection, and optimize-timer) are inherited from the general constraints.</p>
Options	<p><i>bypass-name</i>—(Required) Specify a name for the bypass LSP. The name can be up to 64 characters.</p> <p>description—Provides a textual description of the bypass LSP. Enclose any descriptive text that includes spaces in quotation marks (" "). Any descriptive text you include is displayed in the output of the show mpls lsp bypass detail command and has no effect on the operation of the bypass LSP. The description text can be no more than 80 characters in length.</p> <p>to <i>address</i>—(Required) Specify the address for the interface of the immediate next-hop node (for link protection) or the next-next-hop node (for node-link protection). The address specified determines whether this is a link protection bypass or a node-link protection bypass. On multiaccess networks (for example, a LAN), this address is also used to specify which next-hop node is being protected.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>

Related Documentation • [Configuring Bypass LSPs on page 583](#)

bypass (Static LSP)

Syntax	<pre>bypass <i>bypass-name</i> { bandwidth <i>bps</i>; description <i>string</i>; next-hop (<i>address</i> <i>interface-name</i> <i>address/interface-name</i>); push <i>out-label</i>; to <i>address</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 10.1. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	<p>Configure specific bandwidth and path constraints for a bypass ingress LSP. It is possible to configure multiple bypass LSPs individually. If you do not, they all share the same path and bandwidth constraints.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	• Configuring Static LSPs on page 337

class-of-service (Protocols RSVP)

Syntax	<code>class-of-service <i>cos-value</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection bypass <i>bypass-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection],</p> <p>[edit protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection bypass <i>bypass-name</i>]</p>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>Class-of-service (CoS) value given to all packets in the bypass LSP. You can specify a single CoS value for all the bypass LSPs traversing an interface. You can also configure CoS values for specific bypass LSPs traversing an interface.</p> <p>The CoS value might affect the scheduling or queuing algorithm of traffic traveling along an LSP.</p>
Options	<p><i>cos-value</i>—CoS value. A higher value typically corresponds to a higher level of service.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 7</p> <p>Default: If you do not specify a CoS value, the IP precedence bits from the packet's IP header are used as the packet's CoS value.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Class of Service for Bypass LSPs on page 585

destination-networks

Syntax	<code>destination-networks <i>prefix</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> routing-options dynamic-tunnels <i>tunnel-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-options dynamic-tunnels <i>tunnel-name</i> rsvp-te <i>entry</i>],</code> <code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-options dynamic-tunnels <i>tunnel-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> routing-options dynamic-tunnels <i>tunnel-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> routing-options dynamic-tunnels <i>tunnel-name</i> rsvp-te <i>entry</i>],</code> <code>[edit routing-options dynamic-tunnels <i>tunnel-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit routing-options dynamic-tunnels <i>tunnel-name</i> rsvp-te <i>entry</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3 for ACX Series routers.
Description	Specify the IPv4 prefix range for the destination network. Only tunnels within the specified IPv4 prefix range can be created.
Options	<i>prefix</i> —Destination prefix of the network.
Required Privilege Level	<code>routing</code> —To view this statement in the configuration. <code>routing-control</code> —To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Configuring GRE Tunnels for Layer 3 VPNs</i>• <i>Configuring Dynamic Tunnels</i>• Configuring RSVP Automatic Mesh on page 560

devices

Syntax	<code>devices <i>device-names</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp], [edit protocols rsvp]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1.
Description	Specifies one of the virtual tunnel (VT) interfaces to de-encapsulate the egress traffic for ultimate-hop popping on point-to-multipoint LSPs. If no device is specified, the selection process is performed automatically.
Default	The device selection process is performed automatically if no device is configured. Junos OS selects one of the available VT interfaces to de-encapsulate the egress traffic.
Options	<i>device-names</i> —Specify which VT interfaces are used to handle the RSVP traffic. Range: 0 to 8 devices
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling Ultimate-Hop Popping on Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 567 • Understanding Redundant Virtual Tunnel Interfaces in MBGP MVPNs

disable (Protocols RSVP)

Syntax	disable;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp graceful-restart], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp peer-interface <i>peer-interface-name</i>], [edit protocols rsvp], [edit protocols rsvp graceful-restart], [edit protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection], [edit protocols rsvp peer-interface <i>peer-interface-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Explicitly disable RSVP or RSVP graceful restart. Explicitly disable link protection on the specified interface.
Default	RSVP is enabled on interfaces and peer interfaces configured with the RSVP interface statement. RSVP graceful restart is enabled on the router. Link protection is disabled.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minimum RSVP Configuration on page 545• Configuring RSVP Graceful Restart on page 594• Configuring Link Protection on Interfaces Used by LSPs on page 582

dynamic-bidirectional-transport

Syntax	<code>dynamic-bidirectional-transport { template <i>template</i>; }</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols rsvp peer-interface <i>peer-interface-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2.
Description	Enable the dynamic setup of associated bidirectional packet LSP for transporting non-packet Generalized Multiprotocol Label Switching (GMPLS) label-switched path (LSP).
Options	template <i>template</i> —Name of the template for the dynamic bidirectional packet LSP.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

fast-reroute (Protocols RSVP)

Syntax	<code>fast-reroute optimize-timer <i>seconds</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp], [edit protocols rsvp]
Release Information	Statement added in Junos OS Release 7.5. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1 for the QFX Series.
Description	Configure the optimize timer for fast reroute. The optimize timer triggers a periodic optimization process that recomputes the fast reroute detour LSPs to use network resources more efficiently.
Options	<i>seconds</i> —Specify the number of seconds between fast reroute detour LSP optimizations. Range: 0 through 65,535 seconds Default: 0 (disabled)
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the Optimization Interval for Fast Reroute Paths on page 292

graceful-deletion-timeout

Syntax	<code>graceful-deletion-timeout <i>seconds</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp], [edit protocols rsvp]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Specify the time, in seconds, before completing graceful deletion of signaling.
Options	<i>seconds</i> —Time before completing graceful deletion of signaling. Range: 1 through 300 seconds Default: 30 seconds
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the Graceful Deletion Timeout Interval on page 833

graceful-restart (Protocols RSVP)

Syntax	<pre> graceful-restart { disable; helper-disable; maximum-helper-recovery-time <i>seconds</i>; maximum-helper-restart-time <i>seconds</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-options], [edit protocols rsvp], [edit routing-options]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure graceful restart on the router. You must configure the graceful-restart statement at the [edit routing-options] hierarchy level to enable graceful restart on the router.
Options	<p>disable—Disable graceful restart on the router or for RSVP.</p> <p>helper-disable—Disable RSVP graceful restart helper mode (this option is only available at the [edit protocols rsvp] hierarchy level).</p> <p>Default: Helper mode is enabled by default.</p> <p>maximum-helper-recovery-time <i>seconds</i>—The maximum length of time the router stores the state of neighboring routers when they undergo a graceful restart. The value applies to all neighboring routers, so it should be based on the time that the slowest RSVP neighbor requires for restart.</p> <p>Default: 180 seconds</p> <p>Range: 1 through 3600 seconds</p> <p>maximum-helper-restart-time <i>seconds</i>—The maximum length of time the router waits between when it discovers that a neighboring router has gone down and when it declares the neighbor down. This value is applied to all neighboring routers, so it should be based on the time that the slowest RSVP neighbor requires for restart.</p> <p>Default: 20 seconds</p> <p>Range: 1 through 1800 seconds</p>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring RSVP Graceful Restart on page 594

hello-acknowledgements

Syntax	hello-acknowledgements;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-systems-name</i> protocols rsvp], [edit protocols rsvp]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Enable hello messages from nonsession neighbors to be acknowledged with a hello acknowledgment message. Once hello acknowledgments are enabled, the router continues to acknowledge hello messages from any nonsession RSVP neighbors unless the interface itself goes down or the configuration is changed by an administrator.
Default	Hello acknowledgments are disabled.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Hello Acknowledgments for Nonsession RSVP Neighbors on page 556

hello-interval (Protocols RSVP)

Syntax	hello-interval <i>seconds</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp peer-interface <i>peer-interface-name</i>], [edit protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit protocols rsvp peer-interface <i>peer-interface-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Enable the sending of hello packets on the interface.
Options	<i>seconds</i> —Length of time between hello packets. A value of 0 disables the sending of hello packets on the interface. Range: 1 through 60 seconds Default: 9 seconds
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the RSVP Hello Interval on page 549

hop-limit

Syntax	<code>hop-limit <i>number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<pre>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> fast-reroute], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> (primary secondary) <i>path-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection bypass <i>bypass-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> fast-reroute], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> (primary secondary) <i>path-name</i>], [edit protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection], [edit protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection bypass <i>bypass-name</i>]</pre>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.</p>
Description	<p>Specify the maximum number of routers that an LSP can traverse. This limit can be applied to any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LSPs—The configured hop limit includes the ingress and egress routers. You can specify a hop limit for an LSP and for both primary and secondary paths. Fast reroute detour—Specify the number of additional routers a fast reroute detour can traverse relative to the protected LSP. For example, if an LSP traverses 4 routers, any detour for the LSP can be no more than 10 router hops, including the ingress and egress routers. Link protection bypass—Specify the maximum number of routers that a link protection bypass can traverse.
Options	<p><i>number</i>—Maximum number of hops.</p> <p>Range: 2 through 255 (for an LSP or for a link protection bypass); 0 through 255 (for fast reroute)</p> <p>Default: 255 (for an LSP or for a link protection bypass); 6 (for fast reroute)</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Configuring Fast Reroute on page 291 Limiting the Number of Hops in LSPs on page 322

- [Configuring the Hop Limit for Bypass LSPs on page 585](#)

interface (Protocols RSVP)

```


Syntax interface interface-name {
    disable;
    (aggregate | no-aggregate);
    authentication-key key;
    bandwidth bps;
    hello-interval seconds;
    link-protection {
        disable;
        admin-group {
            exclude [ group-names ];
            include-all [ group-names ];
            include-any [ group-names ];
        }
        bandwidth bps;
        bypass bypass-name {
            bandwidth bps {
                ct0 bps;
                ct1 bps;
                ct2 bps;
                ct3 bps;
            }
            description text;
            class-of-service cos-value;
            hop-limit number;
            no-cspf;
            path address <strict | loose>;
            priority setup-priority reservation-priority;
            to address;
        }
        class-of-service cos-value;
        hop-limit number;
        max-bypasses number;
        no-cspf;
        no-node-protection;
        optimize-timer seconds;
        path address <strict | loose>;
        priority setup-priority reservation-priority;
        subscription percentage;
    }
    (reliable | no-reliable);
    subscription percentage {
        ct0 percentage;
        ct1 percentage;
        ct2 percentage;
        ct3 percentage;
    }
    update-threshold threshold;
}

```

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp],
[edit protocols rsvp]

Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Enable RSVP on one or more router interfaces.
Default	RSVP is disabled on all interfaces.
Options	<p><i>interface-name</i>—Name of an interface. To configure all interfaces, specify all. For details about specifying interfaces, see the <i>Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices</i>.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minimum RSVP Configuration on page 545

keep-multiplier

Syntax	<code>keep-multiplier <i>number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp], [edit protocols rsvp]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	<p>Set the keep multiplier value.</p> <p>Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, for MX Series routers and PTX Series routers, the default RSVP message refresh time, to which this multiplier is applied, has increased from 30 seconds to 20 minutes. The higher message refresh time provides support for RSVP Refresh Reduction Extensions, and improved scaling for MPLS traffic-engineered LSPs, as defined in RFC 2961. The changes are backward compatible so if any nodes in the two-hop neighborhood do not support the higher refresh time, the updated node will automatically fall back to the previous default refresh time to prevent error or tear down messages.</p>
Options	<p><i>number</i>—Multiplier value.</p> <p>Range: 1 through 255</p> <p>Default: 3</p>
	<div> NOTE: For MX Series routers and PTX Series routers (running Junos OS release 16.1 or later), this multiplier is applied to a default refresh time of 20 minutes. In earlier Junos OS releases, and for other platforms, the default refresh time remains 30 seconds.</div>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Timers for RSVP Refresh Messages on page 561

label-switched-path-template (Multicast)

Syntax	<pre>label-switched-path-template { (default-template <i>lsp-template-name</i>); }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	<pre>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> provider-tunnel rsvp-te], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> provider-tunnel ingress-replication label-switched-path], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> provider-tunnel selective group <i>address</i> source <i>source-address</i> rsvp-te], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-options dynamic-tunnels <i>tunnel-name</i> rsvp-te <i>entry-name</i>], [edit protocols mvpn inter-region-segmented template <i>template-name</i> region <i>region-name</i> ingress-replication label-switched-path], [edit protocols mvpn inter-region-segmented template <i>template-name</i> region <i>region-name</i> rsvpe-te], [edit protocols mvpn inter-region-template template <i>template-name</i> all-regions ingress-replication label-switched-path], [edit protocols mvpn inter-region-template template <i>template-name</i> all-regions rsvp-te], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> provider-tunnel ingress-replication label-switched-path], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> provider-tunnel rsvp-te], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> provider-tunnel selective group <i>address</i> source <i>source-address</i> rsvp-te], [edit routing-options dynamic-tunnels <i>tunnel-name</i> rsvp-te <i>entry-name</i>]</pre>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.
Description	Specify the LSP template. An LSP template is used as the basis for other dynamically generated LSPs. This feature can be used for a number of applications, including point-to-multipoint LSPs, flooding VPLS traffic, configuring ingress replication for IP multicast using MBGP MVPNs, and to enable RSVP automatic mesh. There is no default setting for the label-switched-path-template statement, so you must configure either the default-template using the default-template option, or you must specify the name of your preconfigured LSP template.
Options	<p>default-template—Specify that the default LSP template be used for the dynamically generated LSPs.</p> <p><i>lsp-template-name</i>—Specify the name of an LSP to be used as a template for the dynamically generated LSPs.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Example: Configuring Ingress Replication for IP Multicast Using MBGP MVPNs</i>

- *Configuring Point-to-Multipoint LSPs for an MBGP MVPN*
- *Flooding Unknown Traffic Using Point-to-Multipoint LSPs in VPLS*
- [Configuring RSVP Automatic Mesh on page 560](#)

link-protection (RSVP)

Syntax	<pre> link-protection { disable; admin-group { exclude [group-names]; include-all [group-names]; include-any [group-names]; } bandwidth bps; bypass bypass-name { bandwidth bps { ct0 bps; ct1 bps; ct2 bps; ct3 bps; } description text; class-of-service cos-value; hop-limit number; no-cspf; path address <strict loose>; priority setup-priority reservation-priority; to address; } class-of-service cos-value; hop-limit number; max-bypasses number; no-cspf; no-node-protection; optimize-timer seconds; path address <strict loose>; priority setup-priority reservation-priority; subscription percentage; } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D10 for the QFX Series and for EX4600 switches.
Description	Enable link protection on the specified interface. Using link protection, you can configure a network to reroute traffic quickly around broken links. To fully enable link protection, you also need to configure the link-protection statement at the [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>] hierarchy level. You can configure single or multiple bypasses for protected interface.
Default	Link protection is disabled.

Options **no-node-protection**—Disable node-link protection on the RSVP interface. Link protection remains active. When this option is configured, the router can only initiate a next-hop bypass, not a next-next-hop bypass.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See [CLI Explorer](#).

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
 routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation • [Configuring Link Protection on Interfaces Used by LSPs on page 582](#)
 • [link-protection \(Dynamic LSPs\) on page 1565](#)

load-balance (Protocols RSVP)

Syntax load-balance {
 bandwidth;
 }

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp],
 [edit protocols rsvp]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
 Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.

Description Load-balance traffic between RSVP LSPs.

Options **bandwidth**—Load-balance traffic between RSVP LSPs based on the bandwidth configured for each LSP.

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
 routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation • [Configuring Load Balancing Across RSVP LSPs on page 559](#)

max-bypasses

Syntax	<code>max-bypasses <i>number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Range modified in Junos OS Release 9.3.
Description	Specify the maximum number of dynamic bypass LSPs permitted for protecting this interface. When this option is configured, multiple bypasses for link protection are enabled. Call admission control (CAC) is also enabled. The limit on bypasses configured applies only to dynamically generated bypass LSPs. By default, this option is disabled and only one dynamic bypass LSP is enabled for each interface. If you configure max-bypasses , you must also configure the bandwidth statement.
Options	<p>number—Configure the maximum number of bypass LSPs. If you configure a value of 0, no dynamic bypass LSPs are allowed to be established for the interface. Only static bypass LSPs can be configured.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 99</p> <p>Default: 1</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the Maximum Number of Bypass LSPs on page 586

no-local-reversion

Syntax	local-reversion; no-local-reversion;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp], [edit protocols rsvp]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.4.
Description	Disable RSVP local revertive mode as specified in RFC 4090, <i>Fast Reroute Extensions to RSVP-TE for LSP Tunnels</i> .



NOTE: For Junos OS Release 16.1 running on MX Series or PTX Series routers, **no-local-reversion** is enabled by default, that is, local reversion is not running, and the statement has been deprecated. To enable local reversion, use the **local-reversion** statement.



RSVP local revertive mode is supported on all Juniper Networks routers running Junos OS. It is the default behavior. If you include this statement, the Juniper Networks router uses global revertive mode instead. You might need to disable RSVP local revertive mode on Juniper Networks routers if your network includes equipment that does not support this mode.

The following information can also be found in RFC 4090. Refer to the RFC for additional information. When an LSP fails, the connection can be repaired locally using a traffic protection mechanism such as fast reroute. To restore the LSP to a full working path, RFC 4090 specifies the following strategies:

- Local revertive mode—Upon detecting that the path is restored, the point of local repair (PLR) resignals each of the LSPs that were formerly routed over the restored path. Every LSP successfully resignaled along the restored path is switched back.
- Global revertive mode—The ingress router of each tunnel is responsible for reoptimizing the LSPs that used the failed path. There are several potential reoptimization triggers: RSVP error messages, inspection of OSPF LSAs or IS-IS LSPs, and timers. This re-optimization process can proceed as soon as the failure is detected. It is not tied to the restoration of the failed path.

Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
---------------------------------	---

node-hello

Syntax	(node-hello no-node-hello);
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp], [edit protocols rsvp]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Enable node-ID based RSVP hellos globally on all of the RSVP interfaces on the router to allow Juniper Networks routers to interoperate with the equipment of other vendors. By default, the Junos OS uses interface-based RSVP hellos; node-ID based RSVP hellos are disabled. If you have not enabled RSVP node IDs on the router, Junos OS does not accept any node-ID hello packets.
	<p> NOTE: For Junos OS Release 16.1 running on MX Series or PTX Series routers, when using enhanced FRR, node-ID based hellos are enabled by default. Disabling the enhanced fast reroute (FRR) profile by using the no-enhanced-frr-profile command also disables the node-hello command. To re-enable node hellos after the enhanced FRR profile has been disabled, use the node-hello command.</p>
	<p> NOTE: If link-protection is enabled, remote node hellos that are initiated by the Point of Local Repair (PLR) to Node Protecting Merge Point (NP-MP) are enabled automatically. Similarly, if no-enhanced-frr-profile is enabled (that is, enhanced FRR is off), remote node hellos are automatically disabled. There is no command to explicitly enable or disable remote-node hellos.</p>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring RSVP Node-ID Hellos on page 552

no-adjacency-down-notification (Protocols IS-IS)

Syntax	no-adjacency-down-notification;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols isis interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit protocols isis interface <i>interface-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.0.
Description	<p>Disable adjacency down notification for IS-IS to allow for migration from IS-IS to OSPF without disruption of the RSVP neighbors and associated RSVP-signaled label-switched paths (LSPs).</p> <p>Whenever IS-IS is deactivated, the IS-IS adjacencies are brought down. IS-IS signals to RSVP to bring down any RSVP neighbors associated with the IS-IS adjacencies, and this further causes the associated LSPs signaled by RSVP to go down as well.</p> <p>A similar process occurs whenever OSPF is deactivated. The OSPF neighbors are brought down. OSPF signals to RSVP to bring down any of the RSVP neighbors associated with the OSPF neighbors, and this further causes the associated LSPs signaled by RSVP to go down as well.</p> <p>If you need to migrate from IS-IS to OSPF or from OSPF to IS-IS, the internal gateway protocol (IGP) notification to RSVP for an adjacency or neighbor down event needs to be ignored. Using the no-adjacency-down-notification or no-neighbor-down-notification statements, you can disable IS-IS adjacency down notification or OSPF neighbor down notification, respectively, until the migration is complete. The network administrator is responsible for configuring the statements before the migration, and then removing them from the configuration afterward, so that IGP notification can function normally.</p>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• no-neighbor-down-notification on page 1689

no-cspf (Protocols RSVP)

Syntax	no-cspf;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection bypass <i>bypass-name</i>], [edit protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection], [edit protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection bypass <i>bypass-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.5.
Description	Disable CSPF computation on all bypass LSPs or on a specific bypass LSP. You need to disable CSPF for link protection to function properly on interarea paths.
Default	CSPF is enabled.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disabling CSPF for Bypass LSPs on page 586

no-enhanced-frr-profile (Protocols RSVP)

Syntax	no-enhanced-frr-profile;
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols rsvp]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.2.
Description	Starting in Junos OS Release 15.2R1, for MX Series and PTX Series routers, FRR as specified in RFC 2961, was enabled by default. Enable no-enhanced-frr-profile to turn off the enhanced FRR profile. When disabled, RSVP-TE will run without FRR facility protection enhancements.
Default	Enhanced FRR is enabled.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

no-interface-hello

Syntax	no-interface-hello;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp], [edit protocols rsvp]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Explicitly disable RSVP interface hellos globally on the router.



NOTE: For Junos OS Release 16.1 running on MX Series or PTX Series routers, the behavior of this statement has changed. On these platforms, rather than disabling RSVP interface hellos globally, the **no-interface-hello** command triggers a switch back to the previous profile for all label-switched paths (LSPs.)

This type of configuration might be necessary in networks where the Juniper Networks router has numerous RSVP connections with equipment from other vendors. However, if you disable RSVP interface hellos globally, you can also configure a hello interval on an RSVP interface using the **hello-interval** statement. This configuration disables RSVP interface hellos globally but enables RSVP interface hellos on the specified interface. This configuration might be necessary in a heterogeneous network where some devices support RSVP node-ID hellos and other devices support RSVP interface hellos.

Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring RSVP Node-ID Hellos on page 552• hello-interval (Protocols RSVP) on page 1673

no-neighbor-down-notification

Syntax	no-neighbor-down-notification;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ospf area <i>area-id</i> interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit protocols ospf area <i>area-id</i> interface <i>interface-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.0.
Description	Disable neighbor down notification for OSPF to allow for migration from OSPF to IS-IS without disruption of the RSVP neighbors and associated RSVP-signaled LSPs.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

no-node-id-subobject

Syntax	no-node-id-subobject;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp], [edit protocols rsvp]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Disable the record route object (RRO) node-ID subobject for compatibility with earlier versions of Junos OS.



NOTE: For Junos OS Release 16.1 running on MX Series or PTX Series routers, the behavior of this statement has changed. On these platforms, rather than disabling the record route object (RRO) node ID sub-object, the **no-node-id-subobject** command triggers a switch back to the previous profile for all label-switched paths (LSPs).

To interoperate with other vendors' equipment, Junos OS supports the RRO node-ID subobject for use in inter-AS link and node protection configurations.

Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Inter-AS Node and Link Protection on page 590

no-p2mp-sublsp

Syntax	no-p2mp-sublsp;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp], [edit protocols rsvp]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Reject Resv messages that include the S2L_SUB_LSP object. By default, Resv messages that include the S2L_SUB_LSP object are accepted. However, in a network which includes Juniper Networks devices running both Junos OS Release 9.2 and later and Junos OS Release 9.1 and earlier, it is necessary to configure the no-p2mp-sublsp statement on devices running Junos OS Release 9.2 and later to ensure that point-to-multipoint LSPs function properly.
Default	Resv messages that include the S2L_SUB_LSP object are accepted.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Preserving Point-to-Multipoint LSP Functioning with Different Junos OS Releases on page 375

node-link-protection (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax	node-link-protection;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D10 for the QFX Series and for EX4600 switches.
Description	Enable node and link protection on the specified LSP. To fully enable node and link protection, you also need to include the link-protection statement at the [edit protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i>] hierarchy level.
Default	Node and link protection is disabled.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Node Protection or Link Protection for LSPs on page 589 • <i>MPLS Feature Support on QFX Series and EX4600 Switches</i> • <i>Interprovider and Carrier-of-Carriers VPNs</i>

optimize-timer (Protocols RSVP)

Syntax	<code>optimize-timer <i>seconds</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection], [edit protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure an optimize timer for a bypass LSP. The optimize timer initiates a periodic optimization process that reshuffles data LSPs among bypass LSPs to achieve the most efficient use of network resources. The optimization process attempts to either minimize the number of bypasses currently in use, minimize the total amount of bandwidth reserved for all bypasses, or both.
Options	<i>seconds</i> —Specify the number of seconds between optimizations. Range: 0 through 65,535 seconds Default: 0 (disabled)
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the Optimization Interval for Bypass LSPs on page 587

path (Protocols RSVP)

Syntax	<code>path address <strict loose>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection bypass <i>bypass-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection],</p> <p>[edit protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection bypass <i>bypass-name</i>]</p>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure an explicit path (a sequence of strict or loose routes) to control where and how a bypass LSP is established. If multiple bypasses are configured, they all will use the same explicit path.
Default	No path is configured. CSPF automatically calculates the path the bypass LSP takes.
Options	<p>address—IP address of each transit router in the LSP. You must specify the address or hostname of each transit router, although you do not need to list each transit router if its type is loose. As an option, you can include the ingress and egress routers in the path. Specify the addresses in order, starting with the ingress router (optional) or the first transit router, and continuing sequentially along the path until reaching the egress router (optional) or the router immediately before the egress router.</p> <p>Default: If you do not specify any routers explicitly, no routing limitations are imposed on the bypass LSP.</p> <p>loose—(Optional) The next address in the path statement is loose. The LSP can traverse other routers before reaching this router.</p> <p>Default: strict</p> <p>strict—(Optional) The LSP must go to the next address specified in the path statement without traversing other nodes. This is the default.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring an Explicit Path for Bypass LSPs on page 588

peer-interface (Protocols RSVP)

Syntax	<pre>peer-interface <i>peer-interface-name</i> { disable; (aggregate no-aggregate); authentication-key <i>key</i>; dynamic-bidirectional-transport template <i>template</i>; hello-interval <i>seconds</i>; (reliable no-reliable); }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols rsvp]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. dynamic-bidirectional-transport template <i>template</i> option introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2.
Description	Configure the name of the LMP peer device. The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer .
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring RSVP and OSPF for LMP Peer Interfaces on page 827

preemption

Syntax	<pre>preemption { (aggressive disabled normal); soft-preemption { cleanup-timer <i>seconds</i>; } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp], [edit protocols rsvp]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Control RSVP session preemption.
Default	normal
Options	<p>aggressive—Preempt RSVP sessions whenever bandwidth is insufficient to handle all sessions. A session is preempted whenever bandwidth is lowered or a new higher-priority session is established.</p> <p>disabled—Do not preempt RSVP sessions.</p> <p>normal—Preempt RSVP sessions to accommodate new higher-priority sessions when bandwidth is insufficient to handle all sessions.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preempting RSVP Sessions on page 562


priority (Protocols RSVP)

Syntax	<code>priority setup-priority reservation-priority;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection],</code> <code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection bypass <i>bypass-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection],</code> <code>[edit protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i> link-protection bypass <i>bypass-name</i>],</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure the setup priority and reservation priority for a bypass LSP. If insufficient link bandwidth is available during session establishment, the setup priority is compared with other setup priorities for established sessions on the link to determine whether some of them should be preempted to accommodate the new session. The session with the lower-hold priority is preempted.
Options	<p>reservation-priority—Reservation priority, used to keep a reservation after it has been set up. A smaller number has a higher priority. The priority must be greater than or equal to the setup priority to prevent preemption loops.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 7, where 0 is the highest and 7 is the lowest priority.</p> <p>Default: 0 (Once the session is set up, no other session can preempt it.)</p> <p>setup-priority—Setup priority.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 7, where 0 is the highest and 7 is the lowest priority.</p> <p>Default: 7 (The session cannot preempt any existing sessions.)</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Priority and Preemption for Bypass LSPs on page 589• Configuring Priority and Preemption for LSPs on page 317

refresh-time

Syntax	<code>refresh-time seconds;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp], [edit protocols rsvp]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Set the refresh time.
Options	seconds —Refresh time. Range: 1 through 65,535 Default: 30 seconds
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Timers for RSVP Refresh Messages on page 561

reliable

Syntax	(reliable no-reliable);
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp peer-interface <i>peer-interface-name</i>], [edit protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit protocols rsvp peer-interface <i>peer-interface-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Enable reliable message delivery on the interface. To have both refresh reduction and reliable delivery, enable both the aggregate and reliable statements.
	<div>NOTE: For Junos OS Release 16.1 running on MX Series or PTX Series routers, setting no-reliable on an interface automatically disables the fast reroute (FRR) scalability enhancements, including refresh reduction, for all label-switched paths (LSPs) traversing the interface.</div>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring RSVP Refresh Reduction on page 547• aggregate on page 1660• no-enhanced-frr-profile on page 1687

rsvp

Syntax	rsvp;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols], [edit protocols]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.
Description	<p>Enable Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) signaling.</p> <p>You must include the rsvp statement in the configuration to enable RSVP on the router.</p> <p>The primary purpose of RSVP in Junos OS for EX Series switches is to support dynamic signaling within label switched paths (LSPs).</p>
Default	RSVP is disabled.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum RSVP Configuration on page 545 • <i>Example: Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Switches</i> • <i>Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge EX8200 and EX4500 Switches Using Circuit Cross-Connect (CLI Procedure)</i> • <i>Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Provider Switches (CLI Procedure)</i>

rsvp-te (Routing Options)

Syntax	<pre>rsvp-te entry-name { destination-networks network-prefix; label-switched-path-template (Multicast) { default-template; template-name; } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-options dynamic-tunnels <i>tunnel-name</i>], [edit routing-options dynamic-tunnels <i>tunnel-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3 for ACX Series routers.
Description	Enable RSVP to automatically establish LSPs for any new PE router added to a full mesh of LSPs. To enable this feature, you must configure the rsvp-te statement on all of the PE routers in the full mesh.
Options	entry-name —Specify the entry for the RSVP tunnel. The other options are explained separately.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring RSVP Automatic Mesh on page 560• Flooding Unknown Traffic Using Point-to-Multipoint LSPs in VPLS

setup-protection

Syntax	setup-protection;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp], [edit protocols rsvp]
Description	The facility-backup fast reroute mechanism can provide setup protection for LSPs which are in the process of being signaled. Both point-to-point LSPs and point-to-multipoint LSPs are supported. You should configure the setup-protection statement on each of the routers along the LSP path on which you want to enable LSP setup protection. You should also configure IGP traffic engineering on all of the routers on the LSP path.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring RSVP Setup Protection on page 558

soft-preemption (Protocols RSVP)

Syntax	soft-preemption { cleanup-timer <i>seconds</i> ; }
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp preemption], [edit protocols rsvp preemption]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Enable soft preemption to attempt to establish a new path for a preempted LSP before tearing it down.
Options	cleanup-timer —A value of 0 disables soft preemption. Range: 0 through 180 seconds Default: 30 seconds
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring MPLS Soft Preemption on page 303

static-label-switched-path

```
Syntax  static-label-switched-path lsp-name {
        bypass bypass-name {
            bandwidth bps;
            description string;
            next-hop (address | interface-name | address/interface-name);
            push out-label;
            to address;
        }
        ingress {
            bandwidth bps;
            class-of-service cos-value;
            description string;
            install {
                destination-prefix <active>;
            }
            link-protection bypass-name name;
            metric metric;
            next-hop (address | interface-name | address/interface-name);
            node-protection bypass-name name next-next-label label;
            no-install-to-address;
            policing {
                filter filter-name;
                no-auto-policing;
            }
            preference preference;
            push out-label;
            to address;
        }
        transit incoming-label {
            bandwidth bps;
            description string;
            link-protection bypass-name name;
            next-hop (address | interface-name | address/interface-name);
            node-protection bypass-name name next-next-label label;
            pop;
            swap out-label;
        }
    }
```

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls],
[edit protocols mpls]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.

Description Configure a static LSP.

Options *lsp-name*—Name of the path.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See [CLI Explorer](#).

Required Privilege routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
Level routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Static LSPs on page 337](#)

subscription

Syntax

```
subscription percentage {
  ct0 percentage;
  ct1 percentage;
  ct2 percentage;
  ct3 percentage;
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp interface *interface-name*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp interface *interface-name* link-protection],
 [edit protocols rsvp interface *interface-name*],
 [edit protocols rsvp interface *interface-name* link-protection]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
 Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.

Description Configure the amount of bandwidth subscribed to a class type (when you have enabled Differentiated Services) or bypass LSP (when you have enabled link protection).
subscription is the percentage of the link bandwidth that can be used for the RSVP reservation process.

Options ***ctnumber percentage***—Percentage of the class-type bandwidth allowed for reservations. If you specify a value greater than 100, you are oversubscribing the class type. You can specify bandwidth subscriptions for class types 0 through 3. This option is not available for bypass LSPs.

Range: 0 through 65,000

Default: 100 percent

percentage—Percentage of the class-type or bypass LSP bandwidth allowed for reservations. If you specify a value greater than 100, you are oversubscribing the class type or bypass LSP.

Range: 0 through 65,000

Default: 100 percent

Required Privilege routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
Level routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring the Bandwidth Subscription Percentage for LSPs on page 391](#)
- [Configuring the Amount of Bandwidth Subscribed for Bypass LSPs on page 588](#)

traceoptions (Protocols RSVP)

Syntax	<pre>traceoptions { enhanced-frr ; file <i>filename</i> <files <i>number</i>> <size <i>size</i>> <world-readable no-world-readable>; flag <i>flag</i> <flag-modifier> <disable>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp], [edit protocols rsvp]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Enable RSVP-level trace options.
Default	The default RSVP-level trace options are those inherited from the routing protocols traceoptions statement included at the [edit routing-options] hierarchy level.
Options	<p>disable—(Optional) Disable the tracing operation. You can use this option to disable a single operation when you have defined a broad group of tracing operations, such as all.</p> <p>enhanced-frr —(Optional) Enable this option to trace internal events and state changes related to the FRR facility protection enhancements associated with the increased RSVP scaling introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1.</p> <p>filename—Name of the file to receive the output of the tracing operation. Enclose the name within quotation marks. All files are placed in the directory /var/log. We recommend that you place RSVP tracing output in the file rsvp-log.</p> <p>files number—(Optional) Maximum number of trace files. When a trace file named trace-file reaches its maximum size, it is renamed trace-file.0, then trace-file.1, and so on, until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then the oldest trace file is overwritten.</p> <p>Range: 2 through 1000</p> <p>Default: 2 files</p> <p>If you specify a maximum number of files, you must also include the size statement to specify the maximum file size.</p> <p>flag—Tracing operation to perform. To specify more than one tracing operation, include multiple flag statements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• all—All tracing operations• error—All detected error conditions• event—RSVP-related events

- **io-event [detail] [disable]** —Enable tracing of events that occur within the RSVP I/O task; can only be configured for the master routing instance. The trace output is generally independent of routing instance.
- **io-packets [detail] [disable] [receive] [send]** —Enable tracing of messages as they are received from the network or as they are sent out. This flag can be configured independently for each routing instance. Both bundled and individual messages are identified. Use *detail* to show all objects contained in the message. Use *send* and *receive* to limit tracing to outgoing or incoming packets.
- **lmp**—RSVP-LMP interactions
- **packets**—All RSVP packets
- **path**—All path messages
- **pathtear**—PathTear messages
- **resv**—Resv messages
- **resvtear**—ResvTear messages
- **route**—Routing information
- **state**—Session state transitions, including when RSVP-signaled LSPs come up and go down.

flag-modifier—(Optional) Modifier for the tracing flag. You can specify one or more of these modifiers:

- **detail**—Provide detailed trace information
- **receive**—Packets being received
- **send**—Packets being transmitted

no-world-readable—(Optional) Enable only certain users to read the log file.

size size—(Optional) Maximum size of each trace file, in kilobytes (KB), megabytes (MB), or gigabytes (GB). When a trace file named **trace-file** reaches this size, it is renamed **trace-file.0**. When the **trace-file** again reaches this size, **trace-file.0** is renamed **trace-file.1** and **trace-file** is renamed **trace-file.0**. This renaming scheme continues until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then the oldest trace file is overwritten.

Syntax: *xk* to specify KB, *xm* to specify MB, or *xg* to specify GB

Range: 10 KB through the maximum file size supported on your system

Default: 1 MB

If you specify a maximum file size, you must also include the **files** statement to specify the maximum number of files.

world-readable—(Optional) Enable any user to read the log file.

Required Privilege Level	routing and trace—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control and trace-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
---------------------------------	---

- Related Documentation**
- [Tracing RSVP Protocol Traffic on page 569](#)

transit

Syntax	<pre>transit <i>incoming-label</i> { bandwidth <i>bps</i>; description <i>string</i>; link-protection bypass-name <i>name</i>; next-hop (<i>address</i> <i>interface-name</i> <i>address/interface-name</i>); node-protection bypass-name <i>name</i> next-next-label <i>label</i>; pop; stitch { bandwidth <i>bps</i>; description <i>string</i>; link-protection bypass-name <i>name</i>; next-hop (<i>address</i> <i>interface-name</i> <i>address/interface-name</i>); node-protection bypass-name <i>name</i> next-next-label <i>label</i>; } swap <i>out-label</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	<pre>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>]</pre>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.</p> <p>Statement updated to include switch option in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D25</p>
Description	<p>Configure a transit static LSP.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Options	<p><i>incoming-label</i>—Incoming label value.</p> <p>Range: 1000000 through 1048575</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Static LSPs on page 337

tunnel-services (RSVP)

Syntax	tunnel-services { devices <i>device-names</i> ; }
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp], [edit protocols rsvp]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Enable ultimate-hop popping on point-to-multipoint LSPs. The Junos OS selects one of the available virtual tunnel (VT) interfaces to de-encapsulate the egress traffic. By default, the selection process is performed automatically.
Default	Ultimate-hop popping is disabled.
Options	devices <i>device-names</i> —Specify which VT interfaces are used to handle the RSVP traffic. Range: 0 to 8 devices
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling Ultimate-Hop Popping on Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 567

ultimate-hop-popping

Syntax	ultimate-hop-popping;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>label-switched-path-name</i>], [edit protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>label-switched-path-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.
Description	<p>Enable ultimate-hop popping on LSPs. Configure this statement on the device at the LSP ingress. In ultimate-hop popping, the MPLS label is popped from the IP packet at the PE router. The IP address is checked in a second address lookup (also at the PE router), and then the packet is forwarded to its destination.</p> <p>Be aware of the following platform requirements and restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• UHP LSPs using VT interfaces—Supported on all M Series, MX Series, T Series, and TX Matrix routers.• UHP LSPs using LSI interfaces—Supported on MX 3D Series routers only.• UHP LSP requirements for the egress PE device—For M Series and T Series routers, a VT interface is needed.• UHP LSPs and Layer 3 VPNs—UHP LSPs are supported for Layer 3 VPNs configured on MX 3D Series routers only.• UHP LSPs and VPLS—UHP LSPs are supported for VPLS configured on MX 3D Series routers only. You must configure the <i>no-tunnel-services</i> statement at the [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols vpls] hierarchy level.
Default	Ultimate-hop popping is disabled by default on LSPs. Penultimate-hop popping is the default behavior. In penultimate-hop popping, the final MPLS label is popped from the IP packet at the last provider router in the network before being forwarded to the PE router. The PE router receives the packet and checks the IP address, and then the packet is forwarded to its destination.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Ultimate-Hop Popping for LSPs on page 286• explicit-null on page 1535

update-threshold

Syntax	<code>update-threshold <i>threshold</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit protocols rsvp interface <i>interface-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Adjust the threshold at which a change in bandwidth triggers an interior gateway protocol (IGP) update.
Options	<i>threshold</i> —Specify the percentage change in bandwidth to trigger an IGP update. Range: 1 through 20 percent Default: 10 percent
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the RSVP Update Threshold on an Interface on page 550

LDP Configuration Statements

- [allow-subnet-mismatch](#) on page 1713
- [authentication-algorithm](#) on page 1714
- [authentication-key](#) (Protocols LDP) on page 1716
- [authentication-key-chain](#) (Protocols LDP) on page 1717
- [auto-targeted-session](#) on page 1718
- [bfd-liveness-detection](#) (Protocols LDP) on page 1719
- [deaggregate](#) on page 1720
- [disable](#) (Protocols LDP) on page 1721
- [dod-request-policy](#) on page 1722
- [downstream-on-demand](#) on page 1722
- [ecmp](#) on page 1723
- [egress-policy](#) on page 1724
- [explicit-null](#) (Protocols LDP) on page 1725
- [export](#) (Protocols LDP) on page 1726
- [failure-action](#) (Protocols LDP) on page 1727
- [fec](#) on page 1728
- [graceful-restart](#) (Protocols LDP) on page 1729
- [hello-interval](#) (Protocols LDP) on page 1730
- [helper-disable](#) (LDP) on page 1731
- [holddown-interval](#) on page 1732
- [hold-time](#) (Protocols LDP) on page 1733
- [ignore-lsp-metrics](#) on page 1734
- [igp-synchronization](#) on page 1735
- [import](#) (Protocols LDP) on page 1736
- [ingress-policy](#) on page 1737
- [interface](#) (Protocols LDP) on page 1738
- [keepalive-interval](#) on page 1739
- [keepalive-timeout](#) on page 1740

- [l2-smart-policy](#) on page 1741
- [label-withdrawal-delay](#) on page 1742
- [ldp](#) on page 1743
- [ldp-synchronization](#) on page 1746
- [log-updown \(Protocols LDP\)](#) on page 1747
- [make-before-break \(LDP\)](#) on page 1748
- [maximum-neighbor-recovery-time](#) on page 1749
- [mldp-inband-signalling \(Protocols Multipoint LDP\)](#) on page 1750
- [mofrr-asm-starg \(Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a PIM Domain\)](#) on page 1751
- [mofrr-disjoint-upstream-only \(Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a PIM Domain\)](#) on page 1752
- [mofrr-no-backup-join \(Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a PIM Domain\)](#) on page 1753
- [mofrr-primary-path-selection-by-routing \(Multicast-Only Fast Reroute\)](#) on page 1754
- [no-forwarding](#) on page 1755
- [oam \(Protocols LDP\)](#) on page 1756
- [p2mp \(Protocols LDP\)](#) on page 1757
- [p2mp-ldp-next-hop](#) on page 1758
- [periodic-traceroute](#) on page 1759
- [policing \(Protocols LDP\)](#) on page 1761
- [policy \(Multicast-Only Fast Reroute\)](#) on page 1762
- [policy \(Protocols Multipoint LDP\)](#) on page 1764
- [preference \(Protocols LDP\)](#) on page 1765
- [reconnect-time](#) on page 1766
- [recovery-time](#) on page 1767
- [session-protection](#) on page 1768
- [stream-protection \(Multicast-Only Fast Reroute\)](#) on page 1769
- [strict-targeted-hellos](#) on page 1770
- [targeted-hello](#) on page 1771
- [traceoptions \(Protocols LDP\)](#) on page 1772
- [track-igp-metric](#) on page 1774
- [traffic-statistics \(Protocols LDP\)](#) on page 1775
- [transport-address](#) on page 1777
- [version \(BFD\)](#) on page 1778

allow-subnet-mismatch

Syntax	allow-subnet-mismatch;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit protocols ldp interface <i>interface-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.3. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Ignore the LDP subnet check. For Junos OS Release 8.4 and later releases, an LDP source address subnet check was added for the neighbor establishment procedure. The source address in the LDP link hello packet is matched against the interface address.
Default	The source address in the LDP link hello packet is matched against the interface address.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ignoring the LDP Subnet Check on page 776

authentication-algorithm

Syntax authentication-algorithm *algorithm*;

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols bgp],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols bgp group *group-name*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols bgp group *group-name* neighbor *address*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols ldp session *session-address*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols bgp],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols bgp group *group-name*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols bgp group *group-name* neighbor *address*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols ldp session *session-address*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-options bmp],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-options bmp station *station-name*],
 [edit protocols bgp],
 [edit protocols bgp group *group-name*],
 [edit protocols bgp group *group-name* neighbor *address*],
 [edit protocols ldp session *session-address*],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols bgp],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols bgp group *group-name*],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols bgp group *group-name* neighbor *address*],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols ldp session *session-address*],
 [edit routing-options bmp],
 [edit routing-options bmp station *station-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.6.
 Statement introduced for BGP in Junos OS Release 8.0.
 Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.
 Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
 Statement introduced for BMP in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D15 for the QFX Series.
 Statement introduced for BMP in Junos OS Release 13.3.
 Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20 for the OCX Series.

Description Configure an authentication algorithm type.



NOTE: Keep the following points in mind when you configure the authentication algorithm in an IPsec proposal:

- When both ends of an IPsec VPN tunnel contain the same IKE proposal but different IPsec proposals, an error occurs and the tunnel is not established in this scenario. For example, if one end of the tunnel contains router 1 configured with the authentication algorithm as hmac-sha-256-128 and the other end of the tunnel contains router 2 configured with the authentication algorithm as hmac-md5-96, the VPN tunnel is not established.

- When both ends of an IPsec VPN tunnel contain the same IKE proposal but different IPsec proposals, and when one end of the tunnel contains two IPsec proposals to check whether a less secure algorithm is selected or not, an error occurs and the tunnel is not established. For example, if you configure two authentication algorithms for an IPsec proposal as `hmac-sha-256-128` and `hmac-md5-96` on one end of the tunnel, router 1, and if you configure the algorithm for an IPsec proposal as `hmac-md5-96` on the other end of the tunnel, router 2, the tunnel is not established and the number of proposals mismatch.
 - When you configure two IPsec proposals at both ends of a tunnel, such as the `authentication-algorithm hmac-sha-256-128` and `authentication-algorithm hmac-md5-96` statements at the `[edit services ipsec-vpn ipsec proposal proposal-name]` hierarchy level on one of the tunnel, router 1 (with the algorithms in two successive statements to specify the order), and the `authentication-algorithm hmac-md5-96` and `authentication-algorithm hmac-sha-256-128` statements at the `[edit services ipsec-vpn ipsec proposal proposal-name]` hierarchy level on one of the tunnel, router 2 (with the algorithms in two successive statements to specify the order, which is the reverse order of router 1), the tunnel is established in this combination as expected because the number of proposals is the same on both ends and they contain the same set of algorithms. However, the authentication algorithm selected is `hmac-md5-96` and not the stronger algorithm of `hmac-sha-256-128`. This method of selection of the algorithm occurs because the first matching proposal is selected. Also, for a default proposal, regardless of whether the router supports the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) encryption algorithm, the `3des-cbc` algorithm is chosen and not the `aes-cfb` algorithm, which is because of the first algorithm in the default proposal being selected. In the sample scenario described here, on router 2, if you reverse the order of the algorithm configuration in the proposal so that it is the same order as the one specified on router 1, `hmac-sha-256-128` is selected as the authentication method.
 - You must be aware of the order of proposals in an IPsec policy at the time of configuration if you want the matching of proposals to happen in a certain order of preference, such as the strongest algorithm to be considered first when a match is made when both policies from the two peers have a proposal.
-

- Options** *algorithm*—Specify one of the following types of authentication algorithms:
- **aes-128-cmac-96**—Cipher-based message authentication code (AES128, 96 bits).
 - **hmac-sha-1-96**—Hash-based message authentication code (SHA1, 96 bits).
 - **md5**—Message digest 5.
- Default:** hmac-sha-1-96



NOTE: The default is not displayed in the output of the `show bgp bmp` command unless a key or key-chain is also configured.

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Example: Configuring Router Authentication for BGP*
- *Configuring BGP Monitoring Protocol Version 3*

authentication-key (Protocols LDP)

Syntax authentication-key *md5-authentication-key*;

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols ldp session address],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols ldp session address],
[edit protocols ldp session address],
[edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols ldp session address]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.


Description Configure the MD5 authentication signature. The maximum length of the authentication signature is 69 characters.

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring the TCP MD5 Signature for LDP Sessions on page 772](#)

authentication-key-chain (Protocols LDP)

Syntax	<code>authentication-key-chain <i>key-chain</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>name</i> protocols ldp session <i>address</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>name</i> routing-instances <i>instance-name</i> protocols ldp session <i>address</i>], [edit protocols ldp session <i>address</i>], [edit routing-instances <i>instance-name</i> protocols ldp session <i>address</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.0. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Apply and enable an authentication keychain to the routing device. Note that the referenced key chain must be defined. When configuring the authentication key update mechanism for LDP, you cannot commit the 0.0.0.0/allow statement with authentication keys or key chains. The CLI issues a warning and fails to commit such configurations.
<div>  NOTE: You must also configure an authentication algorithm using the authentication-algorithm statement. </div>	
Options	<i>key-chain</i> —Authentication keychain name. It can be up to 126 characters. Characters can include any ASCII strings. If you include spaces, enclose all characters in quotation marks (" ").
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the Authentication Key Update Mechanism for BGP and LDP Routing Protocols • Configuring Miscellaneous LDP Properties on page 769 • authentication-algorithm on page 1714

auto-targeted-session

Syntax	auto-targeted-session { maximum-sessions <i>seconds</i> ; teardown-delay <i>seconds</i> ; }
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp], [edit protocols ldp]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2.
Description	Configure session parameters for LDP sessions established with the remote LFA node that are automatically targeted using the loopback addresses. Configure parameters of automatically targeted sessions for remote LFA only.
Options	<p>maximum-sessions <i>seconds</i> —Specify the maximum number of auto-targeted LDP sessions allowed. Include this statement to optimize the use of router memory. Default: 100 Range: 1 through 1000</p> <p>teardown-delay <i>seconds</i> —Specify the minimum time period for which the auto-targeted session must be alive before tearing down the auto-targeted LDP sessions to the remote LFA node. Include this statement to prevent rapid route-resolution in case of temporary change in IGP topology. Default: 90 seconds Range: 1 through 300 seconds</p>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>no-eligible-remote-backup</i>• <i>remote-backup-calculation</i>

bfd-liveness-detection (Protocols LDP)

Syntax	<pre> bfd-liveness-detection { detection-time threshold <i>milliseconds</i>; ecmp; failure-action { remove-nexthop; remove-route; } holddown-interval <i>seconds</i>; minimum-interval <i>milliseconds</i>; minimum-receive-interval <i>milliseconds</i>; minimum-transmit-interval <i>milliseconds</i>; multiplier <i>detection-time-multiplier</i>; no-adaptation; transmit-interval { minimum-interval <i>milliseconds</i>; threshold <i>milliseconds</i>; } version (0 1 automatic); } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp oam], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp oam fec address], [edit protocols ldp oam], [edit protocols ldp oam fec address]</p>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.6.</p> <p>Support for the bfd-liveness-detection statement at the [edit protocols ldp oam fec address] hierarchy level and the ecmp option added in Junos OS Release 9.0.</p> <p>Support for the failure-action statement with the remove-nexthop and remove-route options and the holddown-interval statement added in Junos OS Release 9.4.</p>
Description	<p>Enable Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) for all MPLS LSPs or for just a specific LSP.</p>
Options	<p>minimum-interval—Minimum transmit and receive interval. Range: 50 through 255,000 milliseconds Default: 50</p> <p>minimum-receive-interval—Minimum receive interval. Range: 50 through 255,000 milliseconds Default: 50</p> <p>minimum-transmit-interval—Minimum transmit interval. Range: 50 through 255,000 milliseconds Default: 50</p> <p>multiplier—Detection time multiplier.</p>

Range: 50 through 255

Default: 3

The other options are explained separately.

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring BFD for LDP LSPs on page 666](#)

deaggregate

Syntax deaggregate | no-deaggregate;

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols ldp],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols ldp],
[edit protocols ldp],
[edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols ldp]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.

Description Control forwarding equivalence class (FEC) deaggregation on the router. The use of the **deaggregate** statement in LDP is a standard practice that we recommend for LDP deployments.

Default Deaggregation is disabled on the router.

Options **deaggregate**—Deaggregate FECs.
no-deaggregate—Aggregate FECs.

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring FEC Deaggregation on page 664](#)

disable (Protocols LDP)

Syntax	disable;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp graceful-restart], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> routing-options graceful-restart], [edit protocols ldp graceful-restart], [edit protocols ldp interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> routing-options graceful-restart]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Explicitly disable LDP on an interface, or explicitly disable LDP graceful restart.
Default	LDP is enabled on interfaces configured with the LDP interface statement. LDP graceful restart is automatically enabled when graceful restart is enabled under the [edit routing-options] hierarchy level.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling and Disabling LDP on page 634 • Configuring LDP Graceful Restart on page 656

dod-request-policy

Syntax	<code>dod-request-policy <i>dod-request-policy-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp],</code> <code>[edit protocols ldp]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Specify the name of the LDP downstream on demand request policy. LDP sends label request messages only for those FECs matching in the downstream on demand request policy.
Options	<i>dod-request-policy-name</i> —Specify the name of the downstream on demand request policy.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Example: Configuring LDP Downstream on Demand on page 717

downstream-on-demand

Syntax	<code>downstream-on-demand;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit logical systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp session <i>session-address</i>],</code> <code>[edit protocols ldp session <i>session-address</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Enable LDP downstream on demand on the LDP session. LDP is widely deployed in downstream unsolicited advertisement mode. As service providers integrate the access and aggregation networks into a single MPLS domain, LDP downstream on demand is needed to distribute the bindings between access and aggregation networks to minimize the workload for the access node (AN) control plane and to avoid the storage of tens of thousands of label bindings from upstream aggregation nodes.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Example: Configuring LDP Downstream on Demand on page 717

ecmp

Syntax	<code>ecmp;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp oam bfd-liveness-detection], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp oam fec <i>address</i> bfd-liveness-detection], [edit protocols ldp oam bfd-liveness-detection], [edit protocols ldp oam fec <i>address</i> bfd-liveness-detection]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1X53-D30 for QFX Series switches.
Description	Allows LDP to establish BFD sessions for all ECMP paths configured for the specified FEC. If you configure the ecmp statement, you must also configure the periodic-traceroute statement for the specified FEC. If you do not do so, the commit operation fails. You can configure the periodic-traceroute statement at the global hierarchy level ([edit protocols ldp oam]) while only configuring the ecmp statement for a specific FEC ([edit protocols ldp oam fec <i>address</i> bfd-liveness-detection]).
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring ECMP-Aware BFD for LDP LSPs on page 669

egress-policy

Syntax	<code>egress-policy [<i>policy-names</i>];</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp],</code> <code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp],</code> <code>[edit protocols ldp],</code> <code>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Control the prefixes advertised into LDP.
Default	Only the loopback address is advertised.
Options	<i>policy-names</i> —Name of one or more routing policies.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the Prefixes Advertised into LDP from the Routing Table on page 663

explicit-null (Protocols LDP)

Syntax	explicit-null;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp], [edit protocols ldp], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Advertise label 0 to the egress router of a label-switched path (LSP).
Default	If you do not include the explicit-null statement in the MPLS configuration, label 3 (implicit null) is advertised.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring MPLS and LDP to Pop the Label on the Ultimate-Hop Router on page 771

export (Protocols LDP)

Syntax	<code>export [<i>policy-names</i>];</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp], [edit protocols ldp], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Apply policy filters to outbound LDP label bindings. Filters are applied to all label bindings from all neighbors.
Options	<i>policy-names</i> —Name of one or more routing policies.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Filtering Outbound LDP Label Bindings on page 661

failure-action (Protocols LDP)

Syntax	<pre>failure-action { remove-nexthop; remove-route; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp oam bfd-livenesss-detection], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp oam fec <i>address</i> bfd-livenesss-detection], [edit protocols ldp oam bfd-livenesss-detection], [edit protocols ldp oam fec <i>address</i> bfd-livenesss-detection]</p>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4.
Description	Configure route and next-hop properties in the event of a BFD session failure event on an LDP LSP. The failure event could be an existing BFD session that has gone down or could be a BFD session that never came up. LDP adds back the route or next hop when the relevant BFD session comes back up.
Options	<p>remove-nexthop—Remove a route corresponding to a next hop of the LSP's route at the ingress node when a BFD session failure event is detected.</p> <p>remove-route—Remove the route corresponding to an LSP from the appropriate routing tables when a BFD session failure event is detected. If the LSP is configured with ECMP and a BFD session corresponding to any path goes down, the route is removed.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring a Failure Action for the BFD Session on an LDP LSP on page 670

fec

```

Syntax  fec fec-address {
        bfd-liveness-detection {
            detection-time threshold milliseconds;
            ecmp;
            failure-action {
                remove-nexthop;
                remove-route;
            }
            holddown-interval milliseconds;
            ingress-policy ingress-policy-name;
            minimum-interval milliseconds;
            minimum-receive-interval milliseconds;
            minimum-transmit-interval milliseconds;
            multiplier detection-time-multiplier;
            no-adaptation;
            transmit-interval {
                minimum-interval milliseconds;
                threshold milliseconds;
            }
            version (0 | 1 | automatic);
        }
        no-bfd-liveness-detection;
        periodic-traceroute {
            disable;
            exp exp-value;
            fanout fanout-value;
            frequency minutes;
            paths number-of-paths;
            retries retry-attempts;
            source address;
            ttl ttl-value;
            wait seconds;
        }
    }

```

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-systems-name* protocols ldp oam],
[edit protocols ldp oam]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for EX Series switches.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.

Description Allows you to configure BFD for a specific LDP forwarding equivalence class (FEC).

Options *fec-address*—Specify the FEC address.

The other statements are explained separately.

Required Privilege routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
Level routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation • [Configuring BFD for LDP LSPs on page 666](#)

graceful-restart (Protocols LDP)

Syntax graceful-restart {
 disable;
 helper-disable;
 maximum-neighbor-recovery-time *value*;
 reconnect-time *seconds*;
 recovery-time *value*;
 }

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols ldp],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols ldp],
 [edit protocols ldp],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols ldp]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
 Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.

Description Configure LDP graceful restart on the LDP master protocol instance or for a specific routing instance.



NOTE: When you alter the graceful restart configuration at either the [edit routing-options graceful-restart] or [edit protocols ldp graceful-restart] hierarchy levels, any running LDP session is automatically restarted to apply the graceful restart configuration. This behavior mirrors the behavior of BGP when you alter its graceful restart configuration.

Required Privilege routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
Level routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation • [Configuring LDP Graceful Restart on page 656](#)

hello-interval (Protocols LDP)

Syntax	<code>hello-interval <i>seconds</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp interface <i>interface-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp targeted-hello],</code> <code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols</code> <code> ldp interface <i>interface-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols</code> <code> ldp targeted-hello],</code> <code>[edit protocols ldp interface <i>interface-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit protocols ldp targeted-hello],</code> <code>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp interface <i>interface-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp targeted-hello]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Support for LDP targeted hellos added in Junos OS Release 9.5. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Control the LDP timer that regulates how often hello messages are sent. You can control the rate both link hello messages and targeted hello messages are sent depending on the hierarchy level at which you configure the hello-interval statement.
Options	<i>seconds</i> —Length of time between transmission of hello packets. Range: 1 through 65,535 seconds Default: 5 seconds for link hello messages, 15 seconds for targeted hello messages
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the LDP Timer for Hello Messages on page 635

helper-disable (LDP)

Syntax	helper-disable;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp graceful-restart], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp graceful-restart], [edit protocols ldp graceful-restart], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp graceful-restart]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Disable helper mode for LDP graceful restart. When helper mode is disabled, a router cannot help a neighboring router that is attempting to restart LDP.
Default	Helper mode is enabled by default on all routing protocols (including LDP) that support graceful restart.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring LDP Graceful Restart on page 656

holddown-interval

Syntax	<code>holddown-interval <i>holddown-interval</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp oam bfd-livenesss-detection],</code> <code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp oam fec <i>address</i></code> <code> bfd-livenesss-detection],</code> <code>[edit protocols ldp oam bfd-livenesss-detection],</code> <code>[edit protocols ldp oam fec <i>address</i> bfd-livenesss-detection]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4.
Description	Specify how long the BFD session should be up before adding the route or next hop. Specifying a time of 0 seconds causes the route or next hop to be added as soon as the BFD session comes back up.
Options	<i>holddown-interval</i> —Number of seconds the BFD session should remain up before adding the route or next hop. Default: 0 seconds Range: 0 through 65,535 seconds
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the Holddown Interval for the BFD Session on page 671

hold-time (Protocols LDP)

Syntax	<code>hold-time seconds;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp interface <i>interface-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp targeted-hello],</code> <code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols</code> <code> ldp interface <i>interface-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols</code> <code> ldp targeted-hello],</code> <code>[edit protocols ldp interface <i>interface-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit protocols ldp targeted-hello],</code> <code>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp interface <i>interface-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp targeted-hello]</code>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Support for LDP targeted hellos added in Junos OS Release 9.5.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.</p>
Description	Specify how long an LDP node should wait for a hello message before declaring a neighbor to be down. This value is sent as part of a hello message so that each LDP node tells its neighbors how long to wait. You can specify times for both link hello messages and targeted hello messages depending on the hierarchy level at which you configure the hold-time statement.
Options	<p>seconds—Hold-time value.</p> <p>Range: 1 through 65,535 seconds</p> <p>Default: 15 seconds for link hello messages, 45 seconds for targeted hello messages</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the Delay Before LDP Neighbors Are Considered Down on page 635

ignore-lsp-metrics

Syntax	ignore-lsp-metrics;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ospf traffic-engineering shortcuts], [edit protocols ospf traffic-engineering shortcuts]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.5. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	<p>Cause OSPF to ignore the RSVP LSP metric.</p> <p>Some other vendors use an OSPF metric of 1 for the loopback address. Juniper Networks routers use an OSPF metric of 0 for the loopback address. This can cause interoperability problems when you configure LDP tunneling over RSVP LSPs in heterogeneous networks.</p>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enabling LDP over RSVP-Established LSPs in Heterogeneous Networks on page 771

igp-synchronization

Syntax	<code>igp-synchronization holddown-interval <i>seconds</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp], [edit protocols ldp], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Configure the time the LDP waits before informing the IGP that the LDP neighbor and session for an interface are operational. For large networks with numerous FECs, you might need to configure a longer value to allow enough time for the LDP label databases to be exchanged.
Options	holddown-interval <i>seconds</i> —Time the LDP waits before informing the IGP that the LDP neighbor and session for an interface are operational. Default: 10 seconds Range: 10 through 60 seconds
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring LDP Synchronization with the IGP on the Router on page 775

import (Protocols LDP)

Syntax	<code>import [<i>policy-names</i>];</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp],</code> <code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols</code> <code>ldp],</code> <code>[edit protocols ldp],</code> <code>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Apply policy filters to received LDP label bindings. Filters are applied to all label bindings from all neighbors.
Options	<i>policy-names</i> —Name of one or more routing policies.
Required Privilege Level	<code>routing</code> —To view this statement in the configuration. <code>routing-control</code> —To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Filtering Inbound LDP Label Bindings on page 659

ingress-policy

Syntax	<code>ingress-policy [<i>ingress-policy-names</i>];</code>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit logical-system <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp entropy-label], [edit logical-system <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp oam], [edit protocols ldp entropy-label], [edit protocols ldp oam]</p>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced at the [edit protocols ldp entropy-label] hierarchy level in Junos OS Release 14.1.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for QFX10000 Series switches.</p>
Description	<p>Configure an LDP ingress policy for either the entropy label or Operation, Administration, and Management (OAM).</p> <p>For OAM, configure the ingress policy to choose which forwarding equivalence classes (FECs) need to have OAM enabled. If the FEC passes through the policy or if the FEC is explicitly configured, OAM is enabled for a FEC. For FECs chosen using a policy, the BFD parameters configured under [edit protocols ldp oam bfd-liveness-detection] are applied.</p>
Options	<i>ingress-policy-names</i> —Specify the names of the ingress policies.
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring OAM Ingress Policies for LDP on page 671 • Configuring the Entropy Label for LSPs on page 282

interface (Protocols LDP)

Syntax	<pre>interface <i>interface-name</i> { disable; hello-interval <i>seconds</i>; hold-time <i>seconds</i>; transport-address (interface loopback); }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	<pre>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp], [edit protocols ldp], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp]</pre>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Enable LDP on one or more router interfaces.
Default	LDP is disabled on all interfaces.
Options	<p><i>interface-name</i>—Name of an interface. To configure all interfaces, specify all.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enabling and Disabling LDP on page 634

keepalive-interval

Syntax	<code>keepalive-interval <i>seconds</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp], [edit protocols ldp], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Set the keepalive interval value.
Options	<i>seconds</i> —Keepalive value. Range: 1 through 65,535 Default: 10 seconds
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the Interval for LDP Keepalive Messages on page 637

keepalive-timeout

Syntax	<code>keepalive-timeout <i>seconds</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp], [edit protocols ldp], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Set the keepalive timeout value. The keepalive timeout defines the amount of time that the neighbor LDP node waits before determining that the session has failed.
Options	<i>seconds</i> —Keepalive timeout value. Range: 1 through 65,535 Default: 30 seconds
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the LDP Keepalive Timeout on page 638

l2-smart-policy

Syntax	l2-smart-policy;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp], [edit protocols ldp], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Prevent LDP from exporting IPv4 FECs over sessions with Layer 2 neighbors only. IPv4 FECs received over such sessions are filtered out.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring LDP IPv4 FEC Filtering on page 666

label-withdrawal-delay

Syntax	label-withdrawal-delay <i>seconds</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp], [edit protocols ldp], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.1. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Delay the withdrawal of labels to reduce router workload during IGP convergence.
Options	<i>seconds</i> —Configure the number of seconds to wait before withdrawing labels for the LDP LSPs. Default: 60 seconds Range: 0 through 300 seconds
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the Label Withdrawal Timer on page 775

ldp

```

Syntax  ldp {
        (deaggregate | no-deaggregate);
        dual-transport {
            inet-lsr-id inet-lsr-id;
            inet6-lsr-id inet6-lsr-id;
        }
        egress-policy [ policy-names ];
        explicit-null;
        export [ policy-names ];
        family (Protocols LDP) {
            inet;
            inet6;
        }
        graceful-restart {
            disable;
            helper-disable;
            maximum-neighbor-recovery-time seconds;
            reconnect-time seconds;
            recovery-time seconds;
        }
        import [ policy-names ];
        interface (interface-name | all) {
            disable;
            hello-interval seconds;
            hold-time seconds;
            transport-address (interface | router-id);
        }
        keepalive-interval seconds;
        keepalive-timeout seconds;
        log-updown {
            trap disable;
        }
        no-forwarding;
        oam {
            bfd-liveness-detection {
                detection-time threshold milliseconds;
                ecmp;
                failure-action {
                    remove-nexthop;
                    remove-route;
                }
                holddown-interval milliseconds;
                minimum-interval milliseconds;
                minimum-receive-interval milliseconds;
                minimum-transmit-interval milliseconds;
                multiplier detection-time-multiplier;
                no-adaptation;
                transmit-interval {
                    minimum-interval milliseconds;
                    threshold milliseconds;
                }
            }
        }
    }

```

```

fec fec-address {
  bfd-liveness-detection {
    detection-time threshold milliseconds;
    ecmp;
    failure-action {
      remove-nexthop;
      remove-route;
    }
    holddown-interval milliseconds;
    ingress-policy ingress-policy-name;
    minimum-interval milliseconds;
    minimum-receive-interval milliseconds;
    minimum-transmit-interval milliseconds;
    multiplier detection-time-multiplier;
    no-adaptation;
    transmit-interval {
      minimum-interval milliseconds;
      threshold milliseconds;
    }
    version (0 | 1 | automatic);
  }
  no-bfd-liveness-detection;
  periodic-traceroute {
    disable;
    exp exp-value;
    fanout fanout-value;
    frequency minutes;
    paths number-of-paths;
    retries retry-attempts;
    source address;
    ttl ttl-value;
    wait seconds;
  }
}
ingress-policy ingress-policy-name;
periodic-traceroute {
  disable;
  exp exp-value;
  fanout fanout-value;
  frequency minutes;
  paths number-of-paths;
  retries retry-attempts;
  source address;
  ttl ttl-value;
  wait seconds;
}
}
p2mp;
policing {
  fec fec-address {
    ingress-traffic filter-name;
    transit-traffic filter-name;
  }
}
preference preference;
session-group

```

```

strict-targeted-hellos;
traceoptions {
    file filename <files number> <size size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
    flag flag <flag-modifier> <disable>;
}
track-igp-metric;
traffic-statistics {
    file filename <files number> <size size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
    interval interval;
    no-penultimate-hop;
}
transport-address (address | interface | router-id);
transport-preference [ipv4 | ipv6];
}

```

Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols],</p> <p>[edit protocols],</p> <p>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols]</p>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.</p> <p>dual-transport statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1 for the M320 Series, MX Series, and PTX Series.</p> <p>family statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1 for the M320 Series, MX Series, and PTX Series.</p> <p>transport-preference option introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1 for the M320 Series, MX Series, and PTX Series.</p>
Description	<p>Enable LDP routing on the router or switch.</p> <p>You must include the ldp statement in the configuration to enable LDP on the router or switch.</p>
Default	LDP is disabled on the router.
Options	<p>transport-preference ipv4 ipv6— Select the preferred transport for TCP connection when both IPv4 and IPv6 are enabled. If transport-preference ipv4 is configured, LDP will attempt to establish the TCP connection using IPv4. If transport-preference ipv6 is configured, LDP will attempt to establish the TCP connection using IPv6.</p> <p>Default: ipv6</p> <p>The other statements are explained separately.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>

- Related Documentation**
- [Minimum LDP Configuration on page 634](#)
 - [Enabling and Disabling LDP on page 634](#)

ldp-synchronization

Syntax	<pre>ldp-synchronization { disable; hold-time seconds; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ospf interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ospf interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit protocols ospf interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ospf interface <i>interface-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.5. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Enable synchronization by advertising the maximum cost metric until LDP is operational on the link.
Options	The other statements are explained separately.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	• Configuring LDP Synchronization with the IGP on LDP Links on page 774

log-updown (Protocols LDP)

Syntax	log-updown { trap disable; }
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp], [edit protocols ldp], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Disable LDP traps on the router, logical system, or routing instance.
Options	trap disable —Disable LDP traps. Default: LDP traps are enabled on the router.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disabling SNMP Traps for LDP on page 774

make-before-break (LDP)

Syntax	<pre>make-before-break { timeout <i>seconds</i>; switchover-delay <i>seconds</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols ldp]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3.
Description	Configures make before break (MBB) for multicast LDP (MLDP) link protection to ensure minimum packet loss when attempting to signal a new label-switched path (LSP) before tearing down the old LSP path.
Options	<p>timeout <i>seconds</i>—Specify a value to change a make -before-break timeout for point-to-multipoint LSPs. Even if an MBB acknowledgment is not received for a point-to-multipoint LSP before the specified timeout period expires, the label-switching router (LSR) performs an MBB switchover from the old LSR to the new upstream LSR.</p> <p>Range: 1 through 300 seconds</p> <p>Default: 30 seconds</p> <p>switchover-delay <i>seconds</i>—Specify a value to change switchover delay for a point-to-multipoint LSP from the old LSR to the new upstream LSR. If an MBB acknowledgment is received on a point of local repair (PLR) router, the PLR waits for the specified seconds to switch its upstream LSR from the old LSR to the new LSR.</p> <p>Range: 1 through 300 seconds</p> <p>Default: 30 seconds</p>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Example: Configuring LDP Link Protection on page 673

maximum-neighbor-recovery-time

Syntax	<code>maximum-neighbor-recovery-time seconds;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp graceful-restart], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp graceful-restart], [edit protocols ldp graceful-restart], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp graceful-restart]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement changed from maximum-recovery-time to maximum-neighbor-recovery-time in Junos OS Release 9.1. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Specify the maximum amount of time to wait before giving up an attempt to gracefully restart.
Options	seconds —Configure the maximum recovery time, in seconds. Range: 120 through 1800 seconds Default: 140 seconds
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Recovery Time and Maximum Recovery Time on page 658 • Configuring Graceful Restart Options for LDP • <i>no-strict-lsa-checking</i> • <i>recovery-time</i>

mldp-inband-signalling (Protocols Multipoint LDP)

Syntax	mldp-inband-signalling { policy <i>policy-name</i> ; }
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols pim], [edit protocols pim],
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2.
Description	<p>Multipoint LDP (M-LDP) in-band signaling enables you to carry multicast traffic across an existing IP/MPLS backbone, while avoiding the use of PIM in the provider core.</p> <p>On the label-edge router (LER), enable PIM to use M-LDP in-band signaling for the upstream neighbors when the LER does not detect a PIM upstream neighbor. On the egress nodes, configure the MPLS LSP root in the PIM configuration, using the policy statement.</p> <p>The remaining statement is explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Example: Configuring Multipoint LDP In-Band Signaling for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 738

mofrr-asm-starg (Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a PIM Domain)

Syntax	<code>mofrr-asm-starg;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> routing-options multicast stream-protection], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-options multicast stream-protection], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> routing-options multicast stream-protection], [edit routing-options multicast stream-protection]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1.
Description	Enable mofrr-asm-starg to include any-source multicast (ASM) for (*;G) joins in the Multicast-only fast reroute (MoFRR).



NOTE: **mofrr-asm-starg** applies to IP-PIM only. When enabled for group G, *;G will undergo MoFRR as long as there is no S#,G for Group G. In other words, *;G MoFRR will cease and any old states will be torn down when S#,G is created. Note too, that **mofrr-asm-starg** is not supported for mLDP (since mLDP itself does not support *;G).

In a PIM domain with MoFRR enabled, the default for **stream-protection** is S,G routes only.

Context: Multicast-only fast reroute (MoFRR) can be used to reduce traffic loss in a multicast distribution tree in the event of link down. To employ MoFRR, a downstream router is configured with an alternative path back towards the source, over which it receives a backup live stream of the same multicast traffic. That router propagates the same (S,G) join toward both upstream neighbors in order to create duplicate multicast trees. If a failure is detected on the primary tree, the router switches to the backup tree to prevent packet loss.

Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding Multicast-Only Fast Reroute on page 690 • Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a PIM Domain • Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a Multipoint LDP Domain on page 700

mofrr-disjoint-upstream-only (Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a PIM Domain)

Syntax	<code>mofrr-disjoint-upstream-only;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> routing-options multicast stream-protection],</code> <code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-options multicast stream-protection],</code> <code>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> routing-options multicast stream-protection],</code> <code>[edit routing-options multicast stream-protection]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1.
Description	<p>When you configure multicast-only fast reroute (MoFRR) in a PIM domain, allow only a disjoint RPF (an RPF on a separate plane) to be selected as the backup RPF path.</p> <p>In a multipoint LDP MoFRR domain, the same label is shared between parallel links to the same upstream neighbor. This is not the case in a PIM domain, where each link forms a neighbor. The mofrr-disjoint-upstream-only statement does not allow a backup RPF path to be selected if the path goes to the same upstream neighbor as that of the primary RPF path. This ensures that MoFRR is triggered only on a topology that has multiple RPF upstream neighbors.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<code>routing</code> —To view this statement in the configuration. <code>routing-control</code> —To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding Multicast-Only Fast Reroute on page 690• Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a PIM Domain• Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a Multipoint LDP Domain on page 700

mofrr-no-backup-join (Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a PIM Domain)

Syntax	mofrr-no-backup-join;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> routing-options multicast stream-protection], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-options multicast stream-protection], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> routing-options multicast stream-protection], [edit routing-options multicast stream-protection]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1.
Description	When you configure multicast-only fast reroute (MoFRR) in a PIM domain, prevent sending join messages on the backup path, but retain all other MoFRR functionality.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding Multicast-Only Fast Reroute on page 690 • Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a PIM Domain • Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a Multipoint LDP Domain on page 700

mofrr-primary-path-selection-by-routing (Multicast-Only Fast Reroute)

Syntax	mofrr-primary-path-selection-by-routing;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> routing-options multicast stream-protection], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-options multicast stream-protection], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> routing-options multicast stream-protection], [edit routing-options multicast stream-protection]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1.
Description	<p>MoFRR is supported on both equal-cost multipath (ECMP) paths and non-ECMP paths. Unicast loop-free alternate (LFA) routes need to be enabled to support MoFRR on non-ECMP paths. LFA routes are enabled with the link-protection statement in the interior gateway protocol (IGP) configuration. When you enable link protection on an OSPF or IS-IS interface, Junos OS creates a backup LFA path to the primary next hop for all destination routes that traverse the protected interface.</p> <p>For Junos OS releases before 15.1R7, for both ECMP and Non-ECMP scenarios, the default MoFRR behavior was <i>sticky</i>, that is, if the Active link went down, the Active Path selection would give preference to Backup Path for the transition. The Active Path would not follow the unicast selected gateway</p> <p>Starting in Junos OS Release 15.1R7 however, the default behavior for non-EMCP scenarios is to be <i>nonsticky</i>, that is, the selection of Active Path strictly follows unicast selected gateway. MoFRR no longer chooses a unicast LFA path to become the MoFRR Active path; only a unicast LFA path can be selected to become MoFRR Backup.</p>
Default	By default, the backup path gets promoted to be the primary path when MoFRR is configured in a PIM domain.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding Multicast-Only Fast Reroute on page 690• Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a PIM Domain• Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a Multipoint LDP Domain on page 700

no-forwarding

Syntax	no-forwarding;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp], [edit protocols ldp], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Do not add ingress routes to the inet.0 routing table even if traffic-engineering bgp-igp (configured at the [edit protocols mpls] hierarchy level) is enabled.
Default	The no-forwarding statement is disabled. Ingress routes are added to the inet.0 routing table instead of the inet.3 routing table when traffic-engineering bgp-igp is enabled.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing Addition of Ingress Routes to the inet.0 Routing Table on page 770 • Configuring Virtual-Router Routing Instances in VPNs

oam (Protocols LDP)

```
Syntax  oam {  
        bfd-liveness-detection {  
            detection-time threshold milliseconds;  
            ecmp;  
            failure-action {  
                remove-nexthop;  
                remove-route;  
            }  
            holddown-interval milliseconds;  
            ingress-policy ingress-policy-name;  
            minimum-interval milliseconds;  
            minimum-receive-interval milliseconds;  
            minimum-transmit-interval milliseconds;  
            multiplier detection-time-multiplier;  
            no-adaptation;  
            transmit-interval {  
                minimum-interval milliseconds;  
                threshold milliseconds;  
            }  
            version (0 | 1 | automatic);  
        }  
        fec fec-address;  
        ingress-policy ingress-policy-name;  
        lsp-ping-interval seconds;  
        periodic-traceroute {  
            disable;  
            exp exp-value;  
            fanout fanout-value;  
            frequency minutes;  
            paths number-of-paths;  
            retries retry-attempts;  
            source address;  
            ttl ttl-value;  
            wait seconds;  
        }  
    }
```

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols *ldp*]
[edit protocols *ldp*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.6.
lsp-ping-interval option introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4.

Description Configure Operation, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM) and Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) protocol for LDP.

Options ***fec fec-address***—Specify the forwarding equivalence class (FEC) address. You must either specify a FEC address or configure an OAM ingress policy to ensure that the BFD session comes up.

lsp-ping-interval *seconds*—Specify the duration of the LSP ping interval in seconds. To issue a ping on an LDP-signaled LSP, use the **ping mpls ldp** command.

Default: 60 seconds

Range: 30 through 3,600 seconds

The remaining statements are explained separately. See [CLI Explorer](#).

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring BFD for LDP LSPs on page 666](#)

p2mp (Protocols LDP)

Syntax p2mp{
 root-address *root-address*{
 lsp-id *id*;
 }

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols ldp],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols ldp],
[edit protocols ldp],
[edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols ldp]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2.

Description Enable point-to-multipoint MPLS LSPs in an LDP-signaled LSP.

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Example: Configuring Point-to-Multipoint LDPLSPs as the Data Plane for Intra-AS MBGP MVPNs](#)
- [Point-to-Multipoint LSPs Overview on page 347](#)

p2mp-ldp-next-hop

Syntax	<pre>p2mp-ldp-next-hop { root-address <i>root-address</i>{ lsp-id <i>id</i>; } }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> routing-options static route <i>destination-prefix</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-options static route <i>destination-prefix</i>], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> routing-options static route <i>destination-prefix</i>]. [edit routing-options static route <i>destination-prefix</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3.
Description	Specify a point-to-multipoint LDP label-switched path (LSP) as the next hop for a static route, and configure a root and provide an lsp-id on that LDP-signalled label-switched path.
Options	root-address <i>root address</i> — Specify the root address of the point-to-multipoint LSP. lsp-id <i>id</i> — Specify the generic LSP identifier. The range is 1 through 65535.
Required Privilege Level	routing —To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control —To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	

periodic-traceroute

Syntax	<pre> periodic-traceroute { disable; exp <i>exp-value</i>; fanout <i>fanout-value</i>; frequency <i>minutes</i>; paths <i>number-of-paths</i>; retries <i>retry-attempts</i>; source <i>address</i>; ttl <i>ttl-value</i>; wait <i>seconds</i>; } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp oam], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp oam fec <i>fec-address</i>], [edit protocols ldp oam], [edit protocols ldp oam fec <i>fec-address</i>]</p>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4. Support added at the [edit protocols ldp oam] and [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp oam] hierarchy levels in Junos OS Release 9.0. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for EX Series switches.</p>
Description	Enable tracing of forwarding equivalence classes (FECs) for LDP LSPs.
Options	<p>disable—(Optional) Disable tracing for a specific FEC. This option is available at the [edit protocols ldp oam fec <i>fec-address</i> periodic-traceroute] and [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp oam fec <i>fec-address</i> periodic-traceroute] hierarchy levels only.</p> <p>exp <i>exp-value</i>—(Optional) Specify the class of service to use when sending probes. Default: 7 Range: 0 through 7</p> <p>fanout <i>fanout-value</i>—(Optional) Specify the maximum number of next hops to search per node. Default: 16 Range: 1 through 16</p> <p>frequency <i>minutes</i>—(Optional) Specify the interval between traceroute attempts. Default: 60 minutes Range: 15 through 120 minutes</p> <p>paths <i>number-of-paths</i>—(Optional) Specify the maximum number of paths to search. Default: 3 Range: 1 through 255</p>

retries *retry-attempts*—(Optional) Specify the number of attempts to send a probe to a specific node before giving up.

Default: 3

Range: 1 through 9

source address—(Optional) Specify the IPv4 source address to use when sending probes.

ttl value—(Optional) Specify the maximum time-to-live value. Nodes that are beyond this value are not traced.

Default: 64

Range: 1 through 255

wait seconds—(Optional) Specify the wait interval before resending a probe packet.

Default: 10 seconds

Range: 5 though 15 seconds

Required Privilege	routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
Level	routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring LDP LSP Traceroute on page 776
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policing (Protocols LDP)

Syntax	<pre> policing { fec <i>fec-address</i> { ingress-traffic <i>filter-name</i>; transit-traffic <i>filter-name</i>; } } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp],</p> <p>[edit protocols ldp],</p> <p>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp]</p>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.</p>
Description	Enable policing of forwarding equivalence classes (FECs) for LDP.
Options	<p>fec <i>fec-address</i>—Specify the address for the FEC.</p> <p>ingress-traffic <i>filter-name</i>—Specify the name of the filter for policing ingress FEC traffic.</p> <p>transit-traffic <i>filter-name</i>—Specify the name of the filter for policing transit FEC traffic.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Policers for LDP FECs on page 665

policy (Multicast-Only Fast Reroute)

Syntax `policy policy-name;`

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* routing-options multicast stream-protection],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-options multicast stream-protection],
[edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* routing-options multicast stream-protection],
[edit routing-options multicast stream-protection]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1.

Description When you configure multicast-only fast reroute (MoFRR), apply a routing policy that filters for a restricted set of multicast streams to be affected by your MoFRR configuration. You can apply filters that are based on source or group addresses.

For example:

```
routing-options {
  multicast {
    stream-protection {
      policy mofrr-select;
    }
  }
}
policy-statement mofrr-select {
  term A {
    from {
      source-address-filter 225.1.1.1/32 exact;;
    }
    then {
      accept;
    }
  }
  term B {
    from {
      source-address-filter 226.0.0.0/8 orlonger;
    }
    then {
      accept;
    }
  }
  term C {
    from {
      source-address-filter 227.1.1.0/24 orlonger;
      source-address-filter 227.4.1.0/24 orlonger;
      source-address-filter 227.16.1.0/24 orlonger;
    }
    then {
      accept;
    }
  }
  term D {
```

```

    from {
        source-address-filter 227.1.1.1/32 exact
    }
    then {
        reject; #MoFRR disabled
    }
}
term E {
    from {
        route-filter 227.1.1.0/24 orlonger;
    }
    then accept;
}
...
}

```

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
 routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Understanding Multicast-Only Fast Reroute on page 690](#)
- [Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a PIM Domain](#)
- [Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a Multipoint LDP Domain on page 700](#)

policy (Protocols Multipoint LDP)

Syntax	<code>policy <i>policy-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols pim mldp-inband-signalling], [edit protocols pim mldp-inband-signalling]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2.
Description	<p>Multipoint LDP (M-LDP) in-band signaling enables you to carry multicast traffic across an existing IP/MPLS backbone, while avoiding the use of PIM in the provider core.</p> <p>On the egress nodes of the point-to-multipoint LSP, specify an M-LDP join translation filter policy where PIM messages are translated into M-LDP FEC bindings. The policy statement is needed when internal BGP (IBGP) is not available in the core site or to override IBGP-based LSP root detection.</p> <p>The filter policy is configured at the [edit policy-options] hierarchy level. The policy generally specifies one or more source-address filters and the point-to-multipoint LDP root IP address using the p2mp-lsp-root policy action.</p>
Options	<i>policy-name</i> —Name of a policy configured at the [edit policy-options] hierarchy level.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Example: Configuring Multipoint LDP In-Band Signaling for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 738

preference (Protocols LDP)

Syntax	<code>preference <i>preference</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp], [edit protocols ldp interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp], [edit protocols ldp], [edit protocols ldp interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp interface <i>interface-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Set the route preference level for LDP routes.
Options	<i>preference</i> —Preferred value. Range: 0 through 255 Default: 9
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring LDP Route Preferences on page 655

reconnect-time

Syntax	<code>reconnect-time seconds;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp graceful-restart], [edit protocols ldp graceful-restart], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp graceful-restart]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.1. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Specify the length of time required to reestablish a Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) session after graceful restart.
Options	seconds —Time required for reconnection. Range: 30 through 300 Default: 60 seconds
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring LDP Graceful Restart on page 656 on <i>MPLS Applications Feature Guide</i>• <i>Configuring Graceful Restart Options for LDP</i>

recovery-time

Syntax	<code>recovery-time seconds;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp graceful-restart], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp graceful-restart], [edit protocols ldp graceful-restart], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp graceful-restart]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Specify the amount of time a router waits for LDP to restart gracefully.
Options	seconds —Configure the recovery time, in seconds. Range: 120 through 1800 seconds Default: 140 seconds
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring Recovery Time and Maximum Recovery Time on page 658

session-protection

Syntax	<code>session-protection { timeout <i>seconds</i>; }</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp], [edit protocols ldp], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp]
Description	Configure when an LDP session is torn down and resignaled after the router stops receiving hello messages from a neighboring router. You might want to modify this behavior to prevent an LDP session from being unnecessarily terminated and reestablished. The LDP session remains up for the duration specified as long as the routers maintain IP network connectivity.
Options	timeout <i>seconds</i> —Time in seconds before the LDP session is torn down and resignaled. Range: 1 through 65,535 seconds
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring LDP Session Protection on page 774

stream-protection (Multicast-Only Fast Reroute)

Syntax	<pre>stream-protection { mofrr-asm-starg; mofrr-disjoint-upstream-only; mofrr-no-backup-join; mofrr-primary-path-selection-by-routing; policy <i>policy-name</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> routing-options multicast],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-options multicast],</p> <p>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> routing-options multicast],</p> <p>[edit routing-options multicast]</p>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1.
Description	Enable multicast-only fast reroute (MoFRR) on a routing device. MoFRR minimizes packet loss in a network when there is a link failure.
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding Multicast-Only Fast Reroute on page 690 • Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a PIM Domain • Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a Multipoint LDP Domain on page 700

strict-targeted-hellos

Syntax	strict-targeted-hellos;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp], [edit protocols ldp], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Prevent LDP sessions from being established with remote neighbors that have not been specifically configured. LDP peers will not respond to targeted hellos coming from a source that is not one of the configured remote neighbors.
Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enabling Strict Targeted Hello Messages for LDP on page 637

targeted-hello

Syntax	targeted-hello { hello-interval <i>seconds</i> ; hold-time <i>seconds</i> ; }
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp], [edit protocols ldp], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Specify the LDP timer and LDP hold time for targeted hellos.
Options	The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer .
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the LDP Timer for Hello Messages on page 635 • Configuring the Delay Before LDP Neighbors Are Considered Down on page 635

traceoptions (Protocols LDP)

Syntax	<pre>traceoptions { file <i>filename</i> <files <i>number</i>> <size <i>size</i>> <world-readable no-world-readable>; flag <i>flag</i> <flag-modifier> <disable>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp], [edit protocols ldp], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. match-on address option for the filter flag modifier added in Junos OS Release 10.4. nsr-synchronization and p2mp-nsr-synchronization operations for flag statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Specify LDP protocol-level trace options.
Default	The default LDP protocol-level trace options are inherited from the routing protocols traceoptions statement included at the [edit routing-options] hierarchy level.
Options	<p>disable—(Optional) Disable the tracing operation. You can use this option to disable a single operation when you have defined a broad group of tracing operations, such as all.</p> <p>file <i>filename</i>—Name of the file to receive the output of the tracing operation. Enclose the name within quotation marks. All files are placed in the directory ldp-log. We recommend that you place LDP tracing output in the file ldp-log.</p> <p>files <i>number</i>—(Optional) Maximum number of trace files. When a trace file named trace-file reaches its maximum size, it is renamed trace-file.0, then trace-file.1, and so on, until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then the oldest trace file is overwritten.</p> <p>Range: 2 through 1000</p> <p>Default: 2 files</p> <p>If you specify a maximum number of files, you must also include the size statement to specify the maximum file size.</p> <p>flag <i>flag</i>—Tracing operation to perform. To specify more than one tracing operation, include multiple flag statements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• address—Operation of address and address withdrawal messages• binding—Label-binding operations

- **error**—Error conditions
- **event**—Protocol events
- **initialization**—Operation of initialization messages
- **label**—Operation of label request, label map, label withdrawal, and label release messages
- **notification**—Operation of notification messages
- **nsr-synchronization**—Nonstop active routing synchronization events
- **p2mp-nsr-synchronization**—Point-to-multipoint nonstop active routing synchronization events
- **packets**—Equivalent to setting **address**, **initialization**, **label**, **notification**, and **periodic** flags (see also the **filter** flag modifier)
- **path**—Label-switched path operations
- **periodic**—Operation of hello and keepalive messages
- **route**—Operation of route messages
- **state**—Protocol state transitions

flag-modifier—(Optional) Modifier for the tracing flag. You can specify one or more of these modifiers:

- **detail**—Provide detailed trace information.
- **disable**—Disable this trace flag.
- **filter**—Filter to apply to this flag. The **filter** flag modifier can be applied only to the **route**, **path**, and **binding** flags. This flag modifier has the following options:
 - **match-on**—Match on argument specified. The **match-on** option has the following suboptions:
 - **address**—Filter based on the source and destination addresses of packets. Available for the **packets** flag option only.
 - **fec**—Filter based on the FEC associated with the traced object.
 - **policy *policy-name***—Specify the filter policy.
 - **receive**—Packets being received.
 - **send**—Packets being transmitted.

no-world-readable—(Optional) Prevent all users from reading the log file.

size size—(Optional) Maximum size of each trace file, in kilobytes (KB), megabytes (MB), or gigabytes (GB). When a trace file named **trace-file** reaches this size, it is renamed **trace-file.0**. When the **trace-file** again reaches this size, **trace-file.0** is renamed **trace-file.1** and **trace-file** is renamed **trace-file.0**. This renaming scheme continues until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then the oldest trace file is overwritten.

Syntax: **xk** to specify KB, **xm** to specify MB, or **xg** to specify GB

Range: 10 KB through the maximum file size supported on your system

Default: 1 MB

If you specify a maximum file size, you must also include the **files** statement to specify the maximum number of files.

world-readable—(Optional) Enable any user to read the log file.

Required Privilege Level	routing and trace—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control and trace-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
---------------------------------	---

Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tracing LDP Protocol Traffic on page 780• <i>Network Management Administration Guide</i>
------------------------------	---

track-igp-metric

Syntax	track-igp-metric;
---------------	-------------------

Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp], [edit protocols ldp], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp]
------------------------	---

Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
----------------------------	---

Description	Cause the IGP route metric to be used for the LDP routes instead of the default LDP route metric (the default LDP route metric is 1).
--------------------	---

Required Privilege Level	interface—To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
---------------------------------	---

Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring LDP to Use the IGP Route Metric on page 770
------------------------------	---

traffic-statistics (Protocols LDP)

Syntax	<pre>traffic-statistics { file <i>filename</i> <files <i>number</i>> <size <i>size</i>> <world-readable no-world-readable>; interval <i>seconds</i>; no-penultimate-hop; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp],</p> <p>[edit protocols ldp],</p> <p>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp]</p>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.</p>
Description	LDP traffic statistics display the amount of traffic passed through a router for a particular FEC.
Options	<p>file <i>filename</i>—Name of the file to receive the output of the LDP statistics operation. Enclose the name within quotation marks. All files are placed in the directory /var/log.</p> <p>files <i>number</i>—(Optional) Maximum number of LDP statistics files. When a statistics file named ldp-stat reaches its maximum size, it is renamed ldp-stat.0, then ldp-stat.1, and so on, until the maximum number of LDP statistics files is reached. Then the oldest file is overwritten.</p> <p>Range: 2 through 1000</p> <p>Default: 2 files</p> <p>If you specify a maximum number of files, you also must include the size statement to specify the maximum file size.</p> <p>interval <i>seconds</i>—(Optional) Specify the interval at which the statistics are polled and written to the file.</p> <p>Default: 300 seconds (5 minutes)</p> <p>no-penultimate-hop—(Optional) Do not collect traffic statistics on the penultimate hop router.</p> <p>no-world-readable—(Optional) Prevent all users from reading the log file.</p> <p>size <i>size</i>—(Optional) Maximum size of each statistics file, in kilobytes (KB), megabytes (MB), or gigabytes (GB). When a statistics file named ldp-stat reaches this size, it is renamed ldp-stat.0. When ldp-stat again reaches this size, ldp-stat.0 is renamed ldp-stat.1 and ldp-stat is renamed ldp-stat.0. This renaming scheme continues until the maximum number of statistics files is reached. Then the oldest statistics file is overwritten.</p> <p>Syntax: xk to specify KB, xm to specify MB, or xg to specify GB</p>

Range: 10 KB through the maximum file size supported on your system

Default: 1 MB

If you specify a maximum file size, you also must also include the **files** statement to specify the maximum number of files.

world-readable—(Optional) Enable log file access for all users.

Required Privilege	routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
Level	routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Collecting LDP Statistics on page 777
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transport-address

Syntax	<code>transport-address (interface router-id);</code>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp], [edit protocols ldp], [edit protocols ldp interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ldp interface <i>interface-name</i>]</p>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.</p>
Description	<p>Enables you to configure the IP address used to specify the TCP session for the LDP session. Routers must first establish a TCP session between one another before they can establish an LDP session. The TCP session enables the routers to exchange the label advertisements needed for the LDP session. To establish the TCP session, each router must learn the other router's transport address. The transport address is an IP address used to identify the TCP session over which the LDP session will run.</p>
Default	<code>router-id</code>
Options	<p>interface—The first IP address on the interface is used as the transport address for any LDP sessions to neighbors that can be reached over that interface. You cannot specify the interface option when there are multiple parallel links to the same LDP neighbor, because the LDP specification requires that the same transport address be advertised on all interfaces to the same neighbor. If LDP detects multiple parallel links to the same neighbor, it disables interfaces to that neighbor one by one until the condition is cleared, either by disconnecting the neighbor on an interface or by specifying the router-id option.</p> <p>router-id—The router identifier is used as the transport address. Unless otherwise configured, the router identifier is the loopback address.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>interface—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specifying the Transport Address Used by LDP on page 663

version (BFD)

Syntax	version (0 1 automatic);
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp oam bfd-liveness-detection],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ldp oam fec address bfd-liveness-detection],</p> <p>[edit system services dhcp-local-server liveness-detection method bfd],</p> <p>[edit system services dhcp-local-server dhcpv6 liveness-detection method bfd],</p> <p>[edit forwarding-options dhcp-relay liveness-detection method bfd],</p> <p>[edit forwarding-options dhcp-relay dhcpv6 liveness-detection method bfd],</p> <p>[edit system services dhcp-local-server group <i>group-name</i> liveness-detection method bfd],</p> <p>[edit system services dhcp-local-server dhcpv6 group <i>group-name</i> liveness-detection method bfd],</p> <p>[edit forwarding-options dhcp-relay group <i>group-name</i> liveness-detection method bfd],</p> <p>[edit forwarding-options dhcp-relay dhcpv6 group <i>group-name</i> liveness-detection method bfd],</p> <p>[edit protocols ldp oam bfd-liveness-detection],</p> <p>[edit protocols ldp oam fec address bfd-liveness-detection]</p>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.</p>
Description	Configure the BFD protocol version to detect.
Options	<p>0—Use BFD protocol version 0.</p> <p>1—Use BFD protocol version 1.</p> <p>automatic—Autodetect the BFD protocol version.</p> <p>Default: automatic</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Example: Configuring Group Liveness Detection for DHCP Local Server Clients</i> • <i>Example: Configuring Global Liveness Detection for DHCP Relay Agent Clients</i> • Configuring BFD for LDP LSPs on page 666

CHAPTER 28

CCC and TCC Configuration Statements

- [connections \(Circuits\) on page 1780](#)
- [encapsulation \(Logical Interface\) on page 1781](#)
- [encapsulation \(Physical Interface\) on page 1785](#)
- [interface-switch on page 1791](#)
- [lsp-switch on page 1792](#)
- [output-interface \(CCC\) on page 1792](#)
- [p2mp-receive-switch on page 1793](#)
- [p2mp-transmit-switch on page 1794](#)
- [remote-interface-switch on page 1795](#)

connections (Circuits)

Syntax

```
connections {
  interface-switch connection-name {
    interface interface-name.unit-number;
  }
  lsp-switch connection-name {
    transmit-lsp label-switched-path;
    receive-lsp label-switched-path;
  }
  p2mp-receive-switch {
    output-interface [ interface-name.unit-number ];
    receive-p2mp-lsp receiving-point-to-multipoint-lsp;
  }
  p2mp-transmit-switch {
    input-interface interface-name.unit-number;
    transmit-p2mp-lsp transmitting-point-to-multipoint-lsp;
  }
  remote-interface-switch connection-name {
    interface interface-name.unit-number;
    receive-lsp label-switched-path;
    transmit-lsp label-switched-path;
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols],
[edit protocols]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Define the connection between two circuits in a CCC connection.

Options The remaining statements are explained separately. See [CLI Explorer](#).



NOTE: The edit logical-systems hierarchy is not available on QFabric systems.

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Configuring Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects Using CCC on page 789](#)
- [Configuring MPLS LSP Tunnel Cross-Connects Using CCC on page 797](#)
- [Configuring TCC on page 801](#)
- [Configuring CCC Switching for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 807](#)

encapsulation (Logical Interface)

Syntax	<code>encapsulation (atm-ccc-cell-relay atm-ccc-vc-mux atm-cisco-nlpid atm-mlppp-llc atm-nlpid atm-ppp-llc atm-ppp-vc-mux atm-snap atm-tcc-snap atm-tcc-vc-mux atm-vc-mux ether-over-atm-llc ether-vpls-over-atm-llc ether-vpls-over-fr ether-vpls-over-ppp ethernet ethernet-ccc ethernet-vpls ethernet-vpls-fr frame-relay-ccc frame-relay-ether-type frame-relay-ether-type-tcc frame-relay-ppp frame-relay-tcc gre-fragmentation multilink-frame-relay-end-to-end multilink-ppp ppp-over-ether ppp-over-ether-over-atm-llc vlan-bridge vlan-ccc vlan-vci-ccc vlan-tcc vlan-vpls vxlan);</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>],</code> <code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>],</code> <code>[edit interfaces rlsq <i>number</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i>]</code> <code>[edit protocols evpn]</code>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers (ethernet, vlan-ccc, and vlan-tcc options only).</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for the ACX Series Universal Access Routers. Only the atm-ccc-cell-relay and atm-ccc-vc-mux options are supported on ACX Series routers.</p>
Description	Configure a logical link-layer encapsulation type. Not all encapsulation types are supported on the switches. See the switch CLI.
Options	<p>atm-ccc-cell-relay—Use ATM cell-relay encapsulation.</p> <p>atm-ccc-vc-mux—Use ATM virtual circuit (VC) multiplex encapsulation on CCC circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the ccc family only.</p> <p>atm-cisco-nlpid—Use Cisco ATM network layer protocol identifier (NLPID) encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the inet family only.</p> <p>atm-mlppp-llc—For ATM2 IQ interfaces only, use Multilink Point-to-Point (MLPPP) over AAL5 LLC. For this encapsulation type, your router must be equipped with a Link Services or Voice Services PIC. MLPPP over ATM encapsulation is not supported on ATM2 IQ OC48 interfaces.</p> <p>atm-nlpid—Use ATM NLPID encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the inet family only.</p> <p>atm-ppp-llc—(ATM2 IQ interfaces and MX Series routers with MPC/MIC interfaces using the ATM MIC with SFP only) Use PPP over AAL5 LLC encapsulation.</p> <p>atm-ppp-vc-mux—(ATM2 IQ interfaces and MX Series routers with MPC/MIC interfaces using the ATM MIC with SFP only) Use PPP over ATM AAL5 multiplex encapsulation.</p>

atm-snap—(All interfaces including MX Series routers with MPC/MIC interfaces using the ATM MIC with SFP) Use ATM subnetwork attachment point (SNAP) encapsulation.

atm-tcc-snap—Use ATM SNAP encapsulation on translational cross-connect (TCC) circuits.

atm-tcc-vc-mux—Use ATM VC multiplex encapsulation on TCC circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **tcc** family only.

atm-vc-mux—(All interfaces including MX Series routers with MPC/MIC interfaces using the ATM MIC with SFP) Use ATM VC multiplex encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **inet** family only.

ether-over-atm-llc—(All IP interfaces including MX Series routers with MPC/MIC interfaces using the ATM MIC with SFP) For interfaces that carry IP traffic, use Ethernet over ATM LLC encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you cannot configure multipoint interfaces.

ether-vpls-over-atm-llc—For ATM2 IQ interfaces only, use the Ethernet virtual private LAN service (VPLS) over ATM LLC encapsulation to bridge Ethernet interfaces and ATM interfaces over a VPLS routing instance (as described in RFC 2684, *Multiprotocol Encapsulation over ATM Adaptation Layer 5*). Packets from the ATM interfaces are converted to standard ENET2/802.3 encapsulated Ethernet frames with the frame check sequence (FCS) field removed.

ether-vpls-over-fr—For E1, T1, E3, T3, and SONET interfaces only, use the Ethernet virtual private LAN service (VPLS) over Frame Relay encapsulation to support Bridged Ethernet over Frame Relay encapsulated TDM interfaces for VPLS applications, per RFC 2427, *Multiprotocol Interconnect over Frame Relay*.



NOTE: The SONET/SDH OC3/STM1 (Multi-Rate) MIC with SFP, the Channelized SONET/SDH OC3/STM1 (Multi-Rate) MIC with SFP, and the DS3/E3 MIC do not support Ethernet over Frame Relay encapsulation.

ether-vpls-over-ppp—For E1, T1, E3, T3, and SONET interfaces only, use the Ethernet virtual private LAN service (VPLS) over Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) encapsulation to support Bridged Ethernet over PPP-encapsulated TDM interfaces for VPLS applications.

ethernet—Use Ethernet II encapsulation (as described in RFC 894, *A Standard for the Transmission of IP Datagrams over Ethernet Networks*).

ethernet-ccc—Use Ethernet CCC encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces.

ethernet-vpls—Use Ethernet VPLS encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces that have VPLS enabled and that must accept packets carrying standard Tag Protocol ID (TPID) values.



NOTE: The built-in Gigabit Ethernet PIC on an M7i router does not support extended VLAN VPLS encapsulation.

ethernet-vpls-fr—Use in a VPLS setup when a CE device is connected to a PE router over a time-division multiplexing (TDM) link. This encapsulation type enables the PE router to terminate the outer layer 2 Frame Relay connection, use the 802.1p bits inside the inner Ethernet header to classify the packets, look at the MAC address from the Ethernet header, and use the MAC address to forward the packet into a given VPLS instance.

frame-relay-ccc—Use Frame Relay encapsulation on CCC circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **ccc** family only.

frame-relay-ether-type—Use Frame Relay ether type encapsulation for compatibility with Cisco Frame Relay. The physical interface must be configured with flexible-frame-relay encapsulation.

frame-relay-ether-type-tcc—Use Frame Relay ether type TCC for Cisco-compatible Frame Relay on TCC circuits to connect different media. The physical interface must be configured with flexible-frame-relay encapsulation.

frame-relay-ppp—Use PPP over Frame Relay circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **ppp** family only.

frame-relay-tcc—Use Frame Relay encapsulation on TCC circuits for connecting different media. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **tcc** family only.

gre-fragmentation—For adaptive services interfaces only, use GRE fragmentation encapsulation to enable fragmentation of IPv4 packets in GRE tunnels. This encapsulation clears the do not fragment (DF) bit in the packet header. If the packet's size exceeds the tunnel's maximum transmission unit (MTU) value, the packet is fragmented before encapsulation.

multilink-frame-relay-end-to-end—Use MLFR FRF.15 encapsulation. This encapsulation is used only on multilink, link services, and voice services interfaces and their constituent T1 or E1 interfaces, and is supported on LSQ and redundant LSQ interfaces.

multilink-ppp—Use MLPPP encapsulation. This encapsulation is used only on multilink, link services, and voice services interfaces and their constituent T1 or E1 interfaces.

ppp-over-ether—Use PPP over Ethernet encapsulation to configure an underlying Ethernet interface for a dynamic PPPoE logical interface on M120 and M320 routers with Intelligent Queuing 2 (IQ2) PICs, and on MX Series routers with MPCs.

ppp-over-ether-over-atm-llc—(MX Series routers with MPCs using the ATM MIC with SFP only) For underlying ATM interfaces, use PPP over Ethernet over ATM LLC encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you cannot configure the interface address. Instead, configure the interface address on the PPP interface.

vlan-bridge—Use Ethernet VLAN bridge encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces that have IEEE 802.1Q tagging, flexible-ethernet-services, and bridging enabled and that must accept packets carrying TPID 0x8100 or a user-defined TPID.

vlan-ccc—Use Ethernet virtual LAN (VLAN) encapsulation on CCC circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **ccc** family only.

vlan-vci-ccc—Use ATM-to-Ethernet interworking encapsulation on CCC circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **ccc** family only.

vlan-tcc—Use Ethernet VLAN encapsulation on TCC circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **tcc** family only.

vlan-vpls—Use Ethernet VLAN encapsulation on VPLS circuits.

vxlan—Use VXLAN data plane encapsulation for EVPN.

Required Privilege Level	interface —To view this statement in the configuration. interface-control —To add this statement to the configuration.
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Related Documentation

- [Configuring Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects Using CCC on page 789](#)
- [Configuring the Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching TCCs on page 801](#)
- [Configuring Interface Encapsulation on Logical Interfaces](#)
- [Configuring the CCC Encapsulation for LSP Tunnel Cross-Connects on page 798](#)
- [Circuit and Translational Cross-Connects Overview](#)
- [Identifying the Access Concentrator](#)
- [Configuring ATM Interface Encapsulation](#)
- [Configuring VLAN and Extended VLAN Encapsulation](#)
- [Configuring ATM-to-Ethernet Interworking](#)
- [Configuring Interface Encapsulation on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers](#)
- [Configuring CCC Encapsulation for Layer 2 VPNs](#)
- [Configuring TCC Encapsulation for Layer 2 VPNs and Layer 2 Circuits](#)
- [Configuring ATM for Subscriber Access](#)
- [Understanding CoS on ATM IMA Pseudowire Interfaces Overview](#)
- [Configuring Policing on an ATM IMA Pseudowire](#)

encapsulation (Physical Interface)

Syntax	encapsulation (atm-ccc-cell-relay atm-pvc cisco-hdlc cisco-hdlc-ccc cisco-hdlc-tcc ethernet-bridge ethernet-ccc ethernet-over-atm ethernet-tcc ethernet-vpls ethernet-vpls-fr ether-vpls-over-atm-llc ethernet-vpls-ppp extended-frame-relay-ccc extended-frame-relay-ether-type-tcc extended-frame-relay-tcc extended-vlan-bridge extended-vlan-ccc extended-vlan-tcc extended-vlan-vpls flexible-ethernet-services flexible-frame-relay frame-relay frame-relay-ccc frame-relay-ether-type frame-relay-ether-type-tcc frame-relay-port-ccc frame-relay-tcc generic-services multilink-frame-relay-uni-nni ppp ppp-ccc ppp-tcc vlan-ccc vlan-vci-ccc vlan-vpls);
Hierarchy Level	[edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i>], [edit interfaces rlsq <i>number:number</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for EX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers (flexible-ethernet-services , ethernet-ccc , and ethernet-tcc options only).
Description	Specify the physical link-layer encapsulation type. Not all encapsulation types are supported on the switches. See the switch CLI.
Default	ppp —Use serial PPP encapsulation.

Options



NOTE: Frame Relay, ATM, PPP, SONET, and SATSOP options are not supported on the EX Series switches.

atm-ccc-cell-relay—Use ATM cell-relay encapsulation.

atm-pvc—Defined in RFC 2684, *Multiprotocol Encapsulation over ATM Adaptation Layer 5*. When you configure physical ATM interfaces with ATM PVC encapsulation, an RFC 2684-compliant ATM Adaptation Layer 5 (AAL5) tunnel is set up to route the ATM cells over a Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) path that is typically established between two MPLS-capable routers using the Label Distribution Protocol (LDP).

cisco-hdlc—Use Cisco-compatible High-Level Data Link Control (HDLC) framing. E1, E3, SONET/SDH, T1, and T3 interfaces can use Cisco HDLC encapsulation. Two related versions are supported:

- CCC version (**cisco-hdlc-ccc**)—The logical interface does not require an encapsulation statement. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **ccc** family only.
- TCC version (**cisco-hdlc-tcc**)—Similar to CCC and has the same configuration restrictions, but used for circuits with different media on either side of the connection.

cisco-hdlc-ccc—Use Cisco-compatible HDLC framing on CCC circuits.

cisco-hdlc-tcc—Use Cisco-compatible HDLC framing on TCC circuits for connecting different media.

ethernet-bridge—Use Ethernet bridge encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces that have bridging enabled and that must accept all packets.

ethernet-ccc—Use Ethernet CCC encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces that must accept packets carrying standard Tag Protocol ID (TPID) values. For 8-port, 12-port, and 48-port Fast Ethernet PICs, CCC is not supported.

ethernet-over-atm—For interfaces that carry IPv4 traffic, use Ethernet over ATM encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you cannot configure multipoint interfaces. As defined in RFC 2684, *Multiprotocol Encapsulation over ATM Adaptation Layer 5*, this encapsulation type allows ATM interfaces to connect to devices that support only bridge protocol data units (BPDUs). Junos OS does not completely support bridging, but accepts BPDUs as a default gateway. If you use the router as an edge device, then the router acts as a default gateway. It accepts Ethernet LLC/SNAP frames with IP or ARP in the payload, and drops the rest. For packets destined to the Ethernet LAN, a route lookup is done using the destination IP address. If the route lookup yields a full address match, the packet is encapsulated with an LLC/SNAP and MAC header, and the packet is forwarded to the ATM interface.

ethernet-tcc—For interfaces that carry IPv4 traffic, use Ethernet TCC encapsulation on interfaces that must accept packets carrying standard TPID values. For 8-port, 12-port, and 48-port Fast Ethernet PICs, TCC is not supported.

ethernet-vpls—Use Ethernet VPLS encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces that have VPLS enabled and that must accept packets carrying standard TPID values. On M Series routers, except the M320 router, the 4-port Fast Ethernet TX PIC and the 1-port, 2-port, and 4-port, 4-slot Gigabit Ethernet PICs can use the Ethernet VPLS encapsulation type.

ethernet-vpls-fr—Use in a VPLS setup when a CE device is connected to a PE device over a time division multiplexing (TDM) link. This encapsulation type enables the PE device to terminate the outer Layer 2 Frame Relay connection, use the 802.1p bits inside the inner Ethernet header to classify the packets, look at the MAC address from the Ethernet header, and use the MAC address to forward the packet into a given VPLS instance.

ethernet-vpls-ppp—Use in a VPLS setup when a CE device is connected to a PE device over a time division multiplexing (TDM) link. This encapsulation type enables the PE device to terminate the outer Layer 2 PPP connection, use the 802.1p bits inside the inner Ethernet header to classify the packets, look at the MAC address from the Ethernet header, and use it to forward the packet into a given VPLS instance.

ether-vpls-over-atm-llc—For ATM intelligent queuing (IQ) interfaces only, use the Ethernet virtual private LAN service (VPLS) over ATM LLC encapsulation to bridge Ethernet interfaces and ATM interfaces over a VPLS routing instance (as described in RFC 2684, *Multiprotocol Encapsulation over ATM Adaptation Layer 5*). Packets from the ATM interfaces are converted to standard ENET2/802.3 encapsulated Ethernet frames with the frame check sequence (FCS) field removed.

extended-frame-relay-ccc—Use Frame Relay encapsulation on CCC circuits. This encapsulation type allows you to dedicate DLCIs 1 through 1022 to CCC. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **ccc** family only.

extended-frame-relay-ether-type-tcc—Use extended Frame Relay ether type TCC for Cisco-compatible Frame Relay for DLCIs 1 through 1022. This encapsulation type is used for circuits with different media on either side of the connection.

extended-frame-relay-tcc—Use Frame Relay encapsulation on TCC circuits to connect different media. This encapsulation type allows you to dedicate DLCIs 1 through 1022 to TCC.

extended-vlan-bridge—Use extended VLAN bridge encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces that have IEEE 802.1Q VLAN tagging and bridging enabled and that must accept packets carrying TPID 0x8100 or a user-defined TPID.

extended-vlan-ccc—Use extended VLAN encapsulation on CCC circuits with Gigabit Ethernet and 4-port Fast Ethernet interfaces that must accept packets carrying 802.1Q values. Extended VLAN CCC encapsulation supports TPIDs 0x8100, 0x9100, and 0x9901. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **ccc** family only. For 8-port, 12-port, and 48-port Fast Ethernet PICs, extended VLAN CCC is not supported. For 4-port Gigabit Ethernet PICs, extended VLAN CCC is not supported.

extended-vlan-tcc—For interfaces that carry IPv4 traffic, use extended VLAN encapsulation on TCC circuits with Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on which you want to use 802.1Q tagging. For 4-port Gigabit Ethernet PICs, extended VLAN TCC is not supported.

extended-vlan-vpls—Use extended VLAN VPLS encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces that have VLAN 802.1Q tagging and VPLS enabled and that must accept packets carrying TPIDs 0x8100, 0x9100, and 0x9901. On M Series routers, except the M320 router, the 4-port Fast Ethernet TX PIC and the 1-port, 2-port, and 4-port, 4-slot Gigabit Ethernet PICs can use the Ethernet VPLS encapsulation type.



NOTE: The built-in Gigabit Ethernet PIC on an M7i router does not support extended VLAN VPLS encapsulation.

flexible-ethernet-services—For Gigabit Ethernet IQ interfaces and Gigabit Ethernet PICs with small form-factor pluggable transceivers (SFPs) (except the 10-port Gigabit Ethernet PIC and the built-in Gigabit Ethernet port on the M7i router), use flexible Ethernet services encapsulation when you want to configure multiple per-unit Ethernet encapsulations. Aggregated Ethernet bundles can use this encapsulation type. This encapsulation type allows you to configure any combination of route, TCC, CCC, Layer 2 virtual private networks (VPNs), and VPLS encapsulations on a single physical port. If you configure flexible Ethernet services encapsulation on the physical interface, VLAN IDs from 1 through 511 are no longer reserved for normal VLANs.

flexible-frame-relay—For IQ interfaces only, use flexible Frame Relay encapsulation when you want to configure multiple per-unit Frame Relay encapsulations. This encapsulation type allows you to configure any combination of TCC, CCC, and standard Frame Relay encapsulations on a single physical port. Also, each logical interface can have any DLCI value from 1 through 1022.

frame-relay—Use Frame Relay encapsulation is defined in RFC 1490, *Multiprotocol Interconnect over Frame Relay*. E1, E3, link services, SONET/SDH, T1, T3, and voice services interfaces can use Frame Relay encapsulation.

frame-relay-ccc—Use Frame Relay encapsulation on CCC circuits. This encapsulation is same as standard Frame Relay for DLCIs 0 through 511. DLCIs 512 through 1022 are dedicated to CCC. The logical interface must also have **frame-relay-ccc** encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **ccc** family only.

frame-relay-ether-type—Use Frame Relay ether type encapsulation for compatibility with the Cisco Frame Relay. IETF frame relay encapsulation identifies the payload format using NLPID and SNAP formats. Cisco-compatible Frame Relay encapsulation uses the Ethernet type to identify the type of payload.



NOTE: When the encapsulation type is set to Cisco-compatible Frame Relay encapsulation, ensure that the LMI type is set to ANSI or Q933-A.

frame-relay-ether-type-tcc—Use Frame Relay ether type TCC for Cisco-compatible Frame Relay on TCC circuits to connect different media. This encapsulation is Cisco-compatible Frame Relay for DLCIs 0 through 511. DLCIs 512 through 1022 are dedicated to TCC.

frame-relay-port-ccc—Use Frame Relay port CCC encapsulation to transparently carry all the DLCIs between two customer edge (CE) routers without explicitly configuring each DLCI on the two provider edge (PE) routers with Frame Relay transport. The connection between the two CE routers can be either user-to-network interface (UNI) or network-to-network interface (NNI); this is completely transparent to the PE routers. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **ccc** family only.

frame-relay-tcc—This encapsulation is similar to Frame Relay CCC and has the same configuration restrictions, but used for circuits with different media on either side of the connection.

generic-services—Use generic services encapsulation for services with a hierarchical scheduler.

multilink-frame-relay-uni-nni—Use MLFR UNI NNI encapsulation. This encapsulation is used on link services, voice services interfaces functioning as FRF.16 bundles, and their constituent T1 or E1 interfaces, and is supported on LSQ and redundant LSQ interfaces.

ppp—Use serial PPP encapsulation. This encapsulation is defined in RFC 1661, *The Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) for the Transmission of Multiprotocol Datagrams over Point-to-Point Links*. PPP is the default encapsulation type for physical interfaces. E1, E3, SONET/SDH, T1, and T3 interfaces can use PPP encapsulation.

ppp-ccc—Use serial PPP encapsulation on CCC circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **ccc** family only.

ppp-tcc—Use serial PPP encapsulation on TCC circuits for connecting different media. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **tcc** family only.

vlan-ccc—Use Ethernet VLAN encapsulation on CCC circuits. VLAN CCC encapsulation supports TPID 0x8100 only. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **ccc** family only.

vlan-vci-ccc—Use ATM-to-Ethernet interworking encapsulation on CCC circuits. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **ccc** family only. All logical interfaces configured on the Ethernet interface must also have the encapsulation type set to **vlan-vci-ccc**.

vlan-vpls—Use VLAN VPLS encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces with VLAN tagging and VPLS enabled. Interfaces with VLAN VPLS encapsulation accept packets carrying standard TPID values only. On M Series routers, except the M320 router, the 4-port Fast Ethernet TX PIC and the 1-port, 2-port, and 4-port, 4-slot Gigabit Ethernet PICs can use the Ethernet VPLS encapsulation type.



NOTE:

- Label-switched interfaces (LSIs) do not support VLAN VPLS encapsulation. Therefore, you can only use VLAN VPLS encapsulation on a PE-router-to-CE-router interface and not a core-facing interface.
- Starting with Junos OS release 13.3, a commit error occurs when you configure **vlan-vpls** encapsulation on a physical interface and configure family **inet** on one of the logical units. Previously, it was possible to commit this invalid configuration.

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

- Related Documentation**
- *Configuring Interface Encapsulation on Physical Interfaces*
 - *Configuring CCC Encapsulation for Layer 2 VPNs*
 - [Configuring Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects Using CCC on page 789](#)
 - *Configuring TCC Encapsulation for Layer 2 VPNs and Layer 2 Circuits*
 - *Configuring ATM Interface Encapsulation*
 - *Configuring ATM-to-Ethernet Interworking*
 - *Configuring VLAN and Extended VLAN Encapsulation*
 - *Configuring VLAN and Extended VLAN Encapsulation*
 - *Configuring Encapsulation for Layer 2 Wholesale VLAN Interfaces*
 - *Configuring Interfaces for Layer 2 Circuits*
 - *Configuring Interface Encapsulation on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers*
 - [Configuring MPLS LSP Tunnel Cross-Connects Using CCC on page 797](#)
 - [Configuring TCC on page 801](#)
 - *Configuring VPLS Interface Encapsulation*
 - *Configuring Interfaces for VPLS Routing*
 - *Defining the Encapsulation for Switching Cross-Connects*

interface-switch

Syntax	<pre>interface-switch <i>connection-name</i> { interface <i>interface-name.unit-number</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols connections], [edit protocols connections]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	<p>Configure Layer 2 switching cross-connects. The cross-connect is bidirectional, so packets received on the first interface are transmitted out the second interface, and those received on the second interface are transmitted out the first.</p> <p>For Layer 2 switching cross-connects to work, you must also configure MPLS.</p>
Options	<p><i>connection-name</i>—Connection name (up to 128 characters in Junos 12.3 and later).</p> <p><i>interface interface-name.unit-number</i>—Interface name. Include the logical portion of the name, which corresponds to the logical unit number.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the CCC Connection for Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects on page 794 • <i>Defining the Connection for Switching Cross-Connects</i> • <i>MPLS Applications Feature Guide</i>

lsp-switch

Syntax	<code>lsp-switch <i>connection-name</i> { transmit-lsp <i>label-switched-path</i>; receive-lsp <i>label-switched-path</i>; }</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols connections], [edit protocols connections]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure Layer 2 switching cross-connects.
Options	<i>connection-name</i> —Connection name. <i>receive-lsp label-switched-path</i> —Name of the LSP from the connection's source. <i>transmit-lsp label-switched-path</i> —Name of the LSP to the connection's destination.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the Connection for Layer 2 Switching TCCs on page 805

output-interface (CCC)

Syntax	<code>output-interface [<i>interface-name 1 interface-name n</i>];</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols connections p2mp-transmit-switch <i>p2mp-transmit-switch-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3.
Description	Specify one or more output interfaces to switch traffic on an incoming CCC interface to one or more outgoing CCC interfaces.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring CCC Switching for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 807

p2mp-receive-switch

Syntax	<code>p2mp-receive-switch <i>point-to-multipoint-switch-name</i> { output-interface [<i>interface-name.unit-number</i>]; receive-p2mp-lsp <i>receiving-point-to-multipoint-lsp</i>; }</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols connections], [edit protocols connections]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure the CCC switch for a point-to-multipoint LSP on the egress PE router.
Options	<p><i>point-to-multipoint-switch-name</i>—Point-to-multipoint CCC receive switch name.</p> <p><i>output-interface interface-name.unit-number</i>—Name of the egress interfaces for the point-to-multipoint LSP traffic. You can configure multiple output interfaces.</p> <p><i>receive-p2mp-lsp receiving-point-to-multipoint-lsp</i>—Name of the point-to-multipoint LSP that is switched to the output interface.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring the Point-to-Multipoint LSP Switch on Egress PE Routers on page 809

p2mp-transmit-switch

Syntax	<code>p2mp-transmit-switch <i>point-to-multipoint-transmit-switch-name</i> { input-interface <i>interface-name.unit-number</i>; transmit-p2mp-lsp <i>transmitting-point-to-multipoint-lsp</i>; }</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols connections], [edit protocols connections]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure the CCC switch for the point-to-multipoint LSP on the ingress PE router.
Options	<p><i>point-to-multipoint-transmit-switch-name</i>—Point-to-multipoint CCC transmit switch name.</p> <p><i>input-interface interface-name.unit-number</i>—Specify the name of the interface carrying incoming traffic to be switched to the point-to-multipoint LSP.</p> <p><i>transmit-p2mp-lsp transmitting-point-to-multipoint-lsp</i>—Specify the name of the point-to-multipoint LSP carrying traffic to the CCC switch on the egress PE router.</p>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the Point-to-Multipoint LSP Switch on Ingress PE Routers on page 808

remote-interface-switch

Syntax	<pre>remote-interface-switch <i>connection-name</i> { interface <i>interface-name.unit-number</i>; transmit-lsp <i>label-switched-path</i>; receive-lsp <i>label-switched-path</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols connections], [edit protocols connections]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure MPLS LSP tunnel cross-connects.
Options	<p><i>connection-name</i>—Connection name.</p> <p><i>interface interface-name.unit-number</i>—Interface name. Include the logical portion of the name, which corresponds to the logical unit number.</p> <p><i>receive-lsp label-switched-path</i>—Name of the LSP from the connection's source.</p> <p><i>transmit-lsp label-switched-path</i>—Name of the LSP to the connection's destination.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring MPLS LSP Tunnel Cross-Connects Using CCC on page 797

CHAPTER 29

GMPLS Configuration Statements

- [address \(Peer\) on page 1798](#)
- [control-channel \(Protocols Link Management Peer\) on page 1798](#)
- [dead-interval on page 1799](#)
- [disable \(GMPLS\) on page 1800](#)
- [disable \(OSPF\) on page 1801](#)
- [hello-dead-interval on page 1803](#)
- [hello-interval \(LMP\) on page 1804](#)
- [hello-interval \(Protocols OSPF\) on page 1805](#)
- [interface \(Protocols Link Management\) on page 1806](#)
- [label-switched-path \(Protocols Link Management\) on page 1806](#)
- [link-management on page 1807](#)
- [lmp-control-channel on page 1808](#)
- [lmp-protocol on page 1809](#)
- [local-address \(Protocols Link Management\) on page 1810](#)
- [passive \(Protocols Link Management\) on page 1810](#)
- [peer \(Protocols LMP\) on page 1811](#)
- [peer-interface \(Protocols OSPF\) on page 1812](#)
- [remote-address \(for LMP Control Channel\) on page 1813](#)
- [remote-address \(for LMP Traffic Engineering\) on page 1814](#)
- [remote-id on page 1815](#)
- [retransmission-interval on page 1816](#)
- [retransmit-interval \(OSPF\) on page 1817](#)
- [retry-limit \(Protocols Link Management\) on page 1818](#)
- [te-link on page 1819](#)
- [traceoptions \(Protocols Link Management\) on page 1820](#)
- [transit-delay \(OSPF\) on page 1822](#)
- [upstream-label on page 1823](#)

address (Peer)

Syntax	<code>address <i>ip-address</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols link-management peer <i>peer-name</i>], [edit protocols link-management peer <i>peer-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify the ID of the peer.
Default	The loopback address is advertised.
Options	<i>ip-address</i> —IP address of the peer.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the ID for LMP Peers on page 823

control-channel (Protocols Link Management Peer)

Syntax	<code>control-channel <i>control-channel-interface</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols link-management peer <i>peer-name</i>], [edit protocols link-management peer <i>peer-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify the control channel interface for the peer.
Options	<i>control-channel-interface</i> —Name of the control channel interface.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring LMP Peers on page 822

dead-interval

Syntax	<code>dead-interval seconds;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ospf area <i>area-id</i> peer-interface <i>interface-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols (ospf ospf3) area <i>area-id</i> interface <i>interface-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols (ospf ospf3) area <i>area-id</i> virtual-link],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ospf3 realm (ipv4-unicast ipv4-multicast ipv6-multicast) area <i>area-id</i> interface <i>interface-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols (ospf ospf3) area <i>area-id</i> interface <i>interface-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols (ospf ospf3) area <i>area-id</i> virtual-link],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ospf3 realm (ipv4-unicast ipv4-multicast ipv6-multicast) area <i>area-id</i> interface <i>interface-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit protocols ospf area <i>area-id</i> peer-interface <i>interface-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit protocols (ospf ospf3) area <i>area-id</i> interface <i>interface-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit protocols (ospf ospf3) area <i>area-id</i> virtual-link],</p> <p>[edit protocols ospf3 realm (ipv4-unicast ipv4-multicast ipv6-multicast) area <i>area-id</i> interface <i>interface-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols (ospf ospf3) area <i>area-id</i> interface <i>interface-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols (ospf ospf3) area <i>area-id</i> virtual-link],</p> <p>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ospf3 realm (ipv4-unicast ipv4-multicast ipv6-multicast) area <i>area-id</i> interface <i>interface-name</i>]</p>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Support for the realm statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2.</p> <p>Support for the realm statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2 for EX Series switches.</p>
Description	Specify how long OSPF waits before declaring that a neighboring routing device is unavailable. This is an interval during which the routing device receives no hello packets from the neighbor.
Options	<p>seconds—Interval to wait.</p> <p>Range: 1 through 65,535 seconds</p> <p>Default: Four times the hello interval—40 seconds (broadcast and point-to-point networks); 120 seconds (nonbroadcast multiple access (NBMA) networks)</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>

- Related Documentation**
- [Example: Configuring OSPF Timers](#)
 - [Configuring RSVP and OSPF for LMP Peer Interfaces on page 827](#)
 - [hello-interval on page 1805](#)

disable (GMPLS)

Syntax	disable;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols link-management te-link <i>te-link-name</i>], [edit protocols link-management te-link <i>te-link-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Disable a traffic engineering link.
Default	The configured object is enabled (operational) unless explicitly disabled.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Disabling the Traffic Engineering Link for LMP Peers on page 827

disable (OSPF)

Syntax disable;

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols (ospf | ospf3)],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols (ospf | ospf3) area *area-id* interface
 interface-name],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols ospf area *area-id*
 peer-interface *interface-name*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols (ospf | ospf3) virtual-link],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols ospf3 realm (ipv4-unicast |
 ipv4-multicast | ipv6-multicast)],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols ospf3 realm (ipv4-unicast |
 ipv4-multicast | ipv6-multicast) area *area-id* interface *interface-name*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols
 (ospf | ospf3)],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols
 (ospf | ospf3) area *area-id* interface *interface-name*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols
 (ospf | ospf3) virtual-link],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instances* protocols
 ospf3 realm (ipv4-unicast | ipv4-multicast | ipv6-multicast)],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols
 ospf3 realm (ipv4-unicast | ipv4-multicast | ipv6-multicast) area *area-id* interface
 interface-name],
 [edit protocols (ospf | ospf3)],
 [edit protocols (ospf | ospf3) area *area-id* interface *interface-name*],
 [edit protocols (ospf | ospf3) virtual-link],
 [edit protocols ospf area *area-id* *peer-interface* *interface-name*],
 [edit protocols ospf area *area-id* virtual-link neighbor-id *router-id* transit-area *area-id*],
 [edit protocols ospf3 realm (ipv4-unicast | ipv4-multicast | ipv6-multicast)],
 [edit protocols ospf3 realm (ipv4-unicast | ipv4-multicast | ipv6-multicast) area *area-id*
 interface *interface-name*],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols (ospf | ospf3)],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols (ospf | ospf3) area *area-id* interface
 interface-name],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols (ospf | ospf3) virtual-link],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols ospf3 realm (ipv4-unicast |
 ipv4-multicast | ipv6-multicast)],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols ospf3 realm (ipv4-unicast |
 ipv4-multicast | ipv6-multicast) area *area-id* interface *interface-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
 Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.
 Support for the **realm** statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2.
 Support for the **realm** statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2 for EX Series
 switches.
 Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.3 for the QFX Series.
 Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20 for the OCX Series.

Description Disable OSPF, an OSPF interface, or an OSPF virtual link.

By default, control packets sent to the remote end of a virtual link must be forwarded using the default topology. In addition, the transit area path consists only of links that are in the default topology. You can disable a virtual link for a configured topology, but not for a default topology. Include the **disable** statement at the **[edit protocols ospf area *area-id* virtual-link neighbor-id router-id transit-area *area-id* topology *name*]** hierarchy level.



NOTE: If you disable the virtual link by including the **disable** statement at the **[edit protocols ospf area *area-id* virtual-link neighbor-id router-id transit-area *area-id*]** hierarchy level, you disable the virtual link for all topologies, including the default topology. You cannot disable the virtual link only in the default topology.

Default	The configured object is enabled (operational) unless explicitly disabled.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding OSPF Configurations• Configuring RSVP and OSPF for LMP Peer Interfaces on page 827

hello-dead-interval

Syntax	hello-dead-interval <i>milliseconds</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols link-management peer <i>peer-name</i> lmp-protocol], [edit protocols link-management peer <i>peer-name</i> lmp-protocol]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.0.
Description	Specify how long the Link Management Protocol (LMP) waits before declaring the control channel to be dead. This is an interval during which the router receives no LMP hello packets from the neighbor on a control that is active or up.
Options	milliseconds —Interval to wait before declaring the control channel to be dead. Range: 500 through 300,000 Default: 500 milliseconds (three times the hello interval)
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Hello Message Intervals for LMP Control Channels on page 825• hello-interval (LMP) on page 1804

hello-interval (LMP)

Syntax	hello-interval <i>milliseconds</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols link-management peer <i>peer-name</i> lmp-protocol], [edit protocols link-management peer <i>peer-name</i> lmp-protocol]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1.
Description	Specify how often the router sends Link Management Protocol (LMP) hello packets.
Options	<i>milliseconds</i> —Length of time between hello packets. Range: 150 through 300,000 Default: 150 milliseconds
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Hello Message Intervals for LMP Control Channels on page 825• hello-dead-interval on page 1803

hello-interval (Protocols OSPF)

Syntax	<code>hello-interval seconds;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ospf area <i>area-id</i> peer-interface <i>interface-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols (ospf ospf3) area <i>area-id</i> interface <i>interface-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols (ospf ospf3) area <i>area-id</i> virtual-link],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ospf3 realm (ipv4-unicast ipv4-multicast ipv6-multicast) area <i>area-id</i> interface <i>interface-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols (ospf ospf3) area <i>area-id</i> interface <i>interface-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols (ospf ospf3) area <i>area-id</i> virtual-link],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ospf3 realm (ipv4-unicast ipv4-multicast ipv6-multicast) area <i>area-id</i> interface <i>interface-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit protocols ospf area <i>area-id</i> peer-interface <i>interface-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit protocols (ospf ospf3) area <i>area-id</i> interface <i>interface-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit protocols (ospf ospf3) area <i>area-id</i> virtual-link],</p> <p>[edit protocols ospf3 realm (ipv4-unicast ipv4-multicast ipv6-multicast) area <i>area-id</i> interface <i>interface-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols (ospf ospf3) area <i>area-id</i> interface <i>interface-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols (ospf ospf3) area <i>area-id</i> virtual-link],</p> <p>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ospf3 realm (ipv4-unicast ipv4-multicast ipv6-multicast) area <i>area-id</i> interface <i>interface-name</i>]</p>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Support for the realm statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2.</p> <p>Support for the realm statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2 for EX Series switches.</p>
Description	Specify how often the routing device sends hello packets out the interface. The hello interval must be the same for all routing devices on a shared logical IP network.
Options	<p>seconds—Time between hello packets, in seconds.</p> <p>Range: 1 through 255 seconds</p> <p>Default: 10 seconds (broadcast and point-to-point networks); 30 seconds (nonbroadcast multiple access [NBMA] networks)</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Example: Configuring OSPF Timers</i>

- [Configuring RSVP and OSPF for LMP Peer Interfaces on page 827](#)
- [dead-interval on page 1799](#)

interface (Protocols Link Management)

Syntax	<code>interface <i>interface-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols link-management te-link <i>te-link-name</i>], [edit protocols link-management te-link <i>te-link-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify the egress router interface.
Options	<i>interface-name</i> —Name of the interface to the egress router.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• LMP Configuration Overview on page 819

label-switched-path (Protocols Link Management)

Syntax	<code>label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols link-management te-link <i>te-link-name</i>], [edit protocols link-management te-link <i>te-link-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify the label-switched path (LSP) to be used by the forwarding adjacency.
Options	<i>lsp-name</i> —Name of the LSP.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring Forwarding Adjacencies on page 867

link-management

Syntax	<pre> link-management { peer <i>peer-name</i> { address <i>ip-address</i>; control-channel <i>control-channel-interface</i>; lmp-control-channel <i>control-channel-interface</i> { remote-address <i>ip-address</i>; } lmp-protocol { hello-dead-interval <i>milliseconds</i>; hello-interval <i>milliseconds</i>; passive; retransmission-interval <i>milliseconds</i>; retry-limit <i>number</i>; } te-link <i>te-link-name</i>; } te-link <i>te-link-name</i> { disable; interface <i>interface-name</i> { disable; local-address <i>ip-address</i>; remote-address <i>ip-address</i>; remote-id <i>id-number</i>; } local-address <i>ip-address</i>; remote-address <i>ip-address</i>; remote-id <i>id-number</i>; } traceoptions { file <i>filename</i> <files <i>number</i>> <size <i>size</i>> <world-readable no-world-readable>; flag <i>flag</i> <flag-modifier> <disable>; } } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols], [edit protocols]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Enable Link Management Protocol (LMP) on the router.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LMP Configuration Overview on page 819

lmp-control-channel

Syntax	<code>lmp-control-channel <i>control-channel-interface</i> { <i>remote-address</i> <i>ip-address</i>; }</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols link-management peer <i>peer-name</i>], [edit protocols link-management peer <i>peer-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1.
Description	Specify the Link Management Protocol (LMP) control channel interface for the peer.
Options	<i>control-channel-interface</i> —Name of the control channel interface. The remaining statement is described separately in this chapter.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the LMP Control Channel Interface for the Peer on page 823

lmp-protocol

Syntax	<pre>lmp-protocol { hello-dead-interval <i>milliseconds</i>; hello-interval <i>milliseconds</i>; passive; retransmission-interval <i>milliseconds</i>; retry-limit <i>number</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols link-management peer <i>peer-name</i>], [edit protocols link-management peer <i>peer-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1.
Description	Configure attributes of Link Management Protocol (LMP) to establish and maintain the LMP control channel for the peer.
Options	The statements are described separately in this chapter.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring LMP Peers on page 822

local-address (Protocols Link Management)

Syntax	<code>local-address <i>ip-address</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols link-management te-link <i>te-link-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols link-management te-link <i>te-link-name</i></code> <code> interface <i>interface-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit protocols link-management te-link <i>te-link-name</i>],</code> <code>[edit protocols link-management te-link <i>te-link-name</i> interface <i>interface-name</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify the local IP address associated with the traffic engineering link. If you configure the local IP address, you must also configure the remote-address statement.
Options	local-address —Local IP address of the traffic engineering link.
Required Privilege Level	<code>routing</code> —To view this statement in the configuration. <code>routing-control</code> —To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the Local IP Address for Traffic Engineering Links on page 821• Configuring the Local IP Address for Forwarding Adjacencies on page 867• remote-address (for LMP Traffic Engineering) on page 1814

passive (Protocols Link Management)

Syntax	<code>passive;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols link-management peer <i>peer-name</i></code> <code> lmp-protocol],</code> <code>[edit protocols link-management peer <i>peer-name</i> lmp-protocol]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1.
Description	Specify that the router not configure the Link Management Protocol (LMP) control channels but wait for the remote peer to configure the LMP control channels.
Required Privilege Level	<code>routing</code> —To view this statement in the configuration. <code>routing-control</code> —To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Preventing the Local Peer from Initiating LMP Negotiation on page 826

peer (Protocols LMP)

Syntax	<pre> peer <i>peer-name</i> { address <i>ip-address</i>; control-channel <i>control-channel-interface</i>; lmp-control-channel <i>control-channel-interface</i>; lmp-protocol { hello-dead-interval <i>milliseconds</i>; hello-interval <i>milliseconds</i>; passive; retransmission-interval <i>milliseconds</i>; retry-limit <i>number</i>; } te-link <i>te-link-name</i>; } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols link-management], [edit protocols link-management]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. lmp-protocol statement and substatements added in Junos OS Release 8.1.
Description	Configure a network peer.
Options	<p><i>peer-name</i>—Name of the network peer.</p> <p>The remaining statements are described separately in this chapter.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring LMP Peers on page 822

peer-interface (Protocols OSPF)

Syntax	<pre>peer-interface <i>interface-name</i> { disable; dead-interval <i>seconds</i>; hello-interval <i>seconds</i>; retransmit-interval <i>seconds</i>; transit-delay <i>seconds</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ospf area <i>area-id</i>], [edit protocols ospf area <i>area-id</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Configure a peer interface.
Options	<p><i>interface-name</i>—Name of the peer interface. To configure all interfaces, you can specify <i>all</i>.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.</p>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Example: Configuring OSPFv2 Peer interfaces• Configuring RSVP and OSPF for LMP Peer Interfaces on page 827• Advertising Forwarding Adjacencies Using OSPF on page 869

remote-address (for LMP Control Channel)

Syntax	<code>remote-address <i>ip-address</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols link-management peer <i>peer-name</i> <code>lmp-control-channel <i>control-channel-interface</i></code>], [edit protocols link-management peer <i>peer-name</i> <code>lmp-control-channel <i>control-channel-interface</i></code>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1.
Description	Specify the remote IP address for the Link Management Protocol (LMP) control channel interface.
Options	<i>ip-address</i> —Remote IP address mapped to the LMP control channel interface.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the Remote IP Address for LMP Control Channels on page 824

remote-address (for LMP Traffic Engineering)

Syntax	<code>remote-address <i>ip-address</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols link-management te-link <i>te-link-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols link-management te-link <i>te-link-name</i> interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit protocols link-management te-link <i>te-link-name</i>], [edit protocols link-management te-link <i>te-link-name</i> interface <i>interface-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify the remote IP address for the traffic engineering link. If you configure the remote IP address, you must also configure the local-address statement.
Options	<i>ip-address</i> —Remote IP address mapped to the traffic engineering link.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the Remote IP Address for Traffic Engineering Links on page 821• Configuring the Remote IP Address for Forwarding Adjacencies on page 868• local-address (Protocols Link Management) on page 1810

remote-id

Syntax	<code>remote-id <i>id-number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols link-management te-link <i>te-link-name</i>], [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols link-management te-link <i>te-link-name</i> interface <i>interface-name</i>], [edit protocols link-management te-link <i>te-link-name</i>], [edit protocols link-management te-link <i>te-link-name</i> interface <i>interface-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Specify the ID assigned to a traffic engineering link or an interface (resource) on the peer node.
Options	<i>id-number</i> —ID number for the remote device.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring the Remote ID for Traffic Engineering Links on page 822

retransmission-interval

Syntax	retransmission-interval <i>milliseconds</i> ;
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols link-management peer <i>peer-name</i> lmp-protocol], [edit protocols link-management peer <i>peer-name</i> lmp-protocol]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1.
Description	Specify how often Link Management Protocol (LMP) sends Config and LinkSummary messages on the LMP control channel.
Options	<i>milliseconds</i> —Length of time between Config messages. Range: 500 through 300,000 Default: 500 milliseconds
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• retry-limit (Protocols Link Management) on page 1818• Controlling Message Exchange for LMP Control Channels on page 826

retransmit-interval (OSPF)

Syntax `retransmit-interval seconds;`

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols ospf area *area-id* **peer-interface** *interface-name*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols (ospf | ospf3) area *area-id* interface *interface-name*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols (ospf | ospf3) area *area-id* virtual-link],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols ospf3 realm (ipv4-unicast | ipv4-multicast | ipv6-multicast) area *area-id* interface *interface-name*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols (ospf | ospf3) area *area-id* interface *interface-name*],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols (ospf | ospf3) area *area-id* virtual-link],
 [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols ospf3 realm (ipv4-unicast | ipv4-multicast | ipv6-multicast) area *area-id* interface *interface-name*],
 [edit protocols ospf area *area-id* **peer-interface** *interface-name*],
 [edit protocols (ospf | ospf3) area *area-id* interface *interface-name*],
 [edit protocols (ospf | ospf3) area *area-id* virtual-link],
 [edit protocols ospf3 realm (ipv4-unicast | ipv4-multicast | ipv6-multicast) area *area-id* interface *interface-name*],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols (ospf | ospf3) area *area-id* interface *interface-name*],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols (ospf | ospf3) area *area-id* virtual-link],
 [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols ospf3 realm (ipv4-unicast | ipv4-multicast | ipv6-multicast) area *area-id* interface *interface-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
 Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.
 Support for the **realm** statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2.
 Support for the **realm** statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2 for EX Series switches.

Description Specify how long the routing device waits to receive a link-state acknowledgment packet before retransmitting link-state advertisements (LSAs) to an interface's neighbors.

Options **seconds**—Interval to wait.
Range: 1 through 65,535 seconds
Default: 5 seconds



NOTE: You must configure LSA retransmit intervals to be equal to or greater than 3 seconds to avoid triggering a retransmit trap, because Junos OS delays LSA acknowledgments by up to 2 seconds.

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [Example: Configuring OSPF Timers](#)
- [Configuring RSVP and OSPF for LMP Peer Interfaces on page 827](#)

retry-limit (Protocols Link Management)

Syntax `retry-limit number;`

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols link-management peer *peer-name* lmp-protocol],
[edit protocols link-management peer *peer-name* lmp-protocol]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1.

Description Specify how many times the Link Management Protocol (LMP) sends Config and LinkSummary messages on the LMP control channel without receiving an appropriate acknowledgment before it logs a message and restarts the LMP control channel configuration process.

Options *number*—Maximum number of times messages are sent without receiving an acknowledgment.
Range: 3 through 1000
Default: 3

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- [retransmission-interval on page 1816](#)
- [Controlling Message Exchange for LMP Control Channels on page 826](#)

te-link

Syntax	<pre>te-link <i>te-link-name</i> { disable; ethernet-vlan; interface <i>interface-name</i> { disable; local-address <i>ip-address</i>; remote-address <i>ip-address</i>; remote-id <i>id-number</i>; } local-address <i>ip-address</i>; remote-address <i>ip-address</i>; remote-id <i>id-number</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols link-management], [edit protocols link-management peer <i>peer-name</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. ethernet-vlan option introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2.
Description	Represent a collection of physical ports or time slots. Assign a traffic engineering link to the specified network peer.
Options	<p><i>te-link-name</i>—Name of the collection of physical ports or the name of the time slots.</p> <p>disable—Disable the traffic engineering link or an interface to a traffic engineering link.</p> <p>The remaining statements are explained separately..</p>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuring LMP Traffic Engineering Links on page 820

traceoptions (Protocols Link Management)

Syntax	<pre>traceoptions { file <i>filename</i> <files <i>number</i>> <size <i>size</i>> <world-readable no-world-readable>; flag <i>flag</i> <flag-modifier> <disable>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols link-management], [edit protocols link-management]
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Support for hello-packets , packets , and state flags added in Junos OS Release 8.1.
Description	Trace options for the LMP protocol.
Options	<p>disable—(Optional) Disable the tracing operation. You can use this option to disable a single operation when you have defined a broad group of tracing operations, such as all.</p> <p>filename—Name of the file to receive the output of the tracing operation. Enclose the name within quotation marks. All files are placed in the directory /var/log.</p> <p>files number—(Optional) Maximum number of trace files. When a trace file named trace-file reaches its maximum size, it is renamed trace-file.0, then trace-file.1, and so on, until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then the oldest trace file is overwritten.</p> <p>Range: 2 through 1000</p> <p>Default: 2 files</p> <p>If you specify a maximum number of files, you must also include the size statement to specify the maximum file size.</p> <p>flag—Tracing operation to perform. To specify more than one tracing operation, include multiple flag statements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• all—Trace all available operations• hello-packets—Trace hello packets on any LMP control channel• init—Output from the initialization messages• packets—Trace all packets other than hello packets on any LMP control channel• parse—Operation of the parser• process—Operation of the general configuration• route-socket—Operation of route socket events• routing—Operation of the routing protocols• server—Server processing operations

- **show**—**show** command servicing operations
- **state**—Trace state transitions of the LMP control channels and traffic engineering links

flag-modifier—(Optional) Modifier for the tracing flag. You can specify one or more of these modifiers:

- **detail**—Provide detailed trace information
- **receive**—Packets being received
- **send**—Packets being transmitted

no-world-readable—(Optional) Prevent all users from reading the log file.

size size—(Optional) Maximum size of each trace file, in kilobytes (KB), megabytes (MB), or gigabytes (GB). When a trace file named **trace-file** reaches this size, it is renamed **trace-file.0**. When the **trace-file** again reaches this size, **trace-file.0** is renamed **trace-file.1** and **trace-file** is renamed **trace-file.0**. This renaming scheme continues until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then the oldest trace file is overwritten.

Syntax: **xk** to specify KB, **xm** to specify MB, or **xg** to specify GB

Range: 10 KB through the maximum file size supported on your system

Default: 1 MB

If you specify a maximum file size, you must also include the **files** statement to specify the maximum number of files.

world-readable—(Optional) Enable log file access for all users.

Required Privilege Level	routing and trace—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control and trace-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tracing LMP Traffic on page 829 • <i>Network Management Administration Guide</i>

transit-delay (OSPF)

Syntax	<code>transit-delay <i>seconds</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ospf area <i>area-id</i> peer-interface <i>interface-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols (ospf ospf3) area <i>area-id</i> interface <i>interface-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols (ospf ospf3) area <i>area-id</i> virtual-link],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols ospf3 realm (ipv4-unicast ipv4-multicast ipv6-multicast) area <i>area-id</i> interface <i>interface-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ospf area <i>area-id</i> interface <i>interface-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ospf area <i>area-id</i> virtual-link],</p> <p>[edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ospf3 realm (ipv4-unicast ipv4-multicast ipv6-multicast) area <i>area-id</i> interface <i>interface-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit protocols ospf area <i>area-id</i> peer-interface <i>interface-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit protocols (ospf ospf3) area <i>area-id</i> interface <i>interface-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit protocols (ospf ospf3) area <i>area-id</i> virtual-link],</p> <p>[edit protocols ospf3 realm (ipv4-unicast ipv4-multicast ipv6-multicast)] area <i>area-id</i> interface <i>interface-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ospf area <i>area-id</i> interface <i>interface-name</i>],</p> <p>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ospf area <i>area-id</i> virtual-link],</p> <p>[edit routing-instances <i>routing-instance-name</i> protocols ospf3 realm (ipv4-unicast ipv4-multicast ipv6-multicast) area <i>area-id</i> interface <i>interface-name</i>]</p>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>Support for the realm statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2.</p> <p>Support for the realm statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2 for EX Series switches.</p>
Description	<p>Set the estimated time required to transmit a link-state update on the interface. When calculating this time, make sure to account for transmission and propagation delays.</p> <p>You should never have to modify the transit delay time.</p>
Options	<p>seconds—Estimated time, in seconds.</p> <p>Range: 1 through 65,535 seconds</p> <p>Default: 1 second</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Example: Configuring OSPF Timers</i>

- [Configuring RSVP and OSPF for LMP Peer Interfaces on page 827](#)

upstream-label

Syntax	<pre>upstream-label { vlan-id <i>vlan-id</i>; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> lsp-attributes]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2.
Description	Specify the upstream label for the bidirectional label-switched path (LSP).
Options	vlan-id <i>vlan-id</i> —VLAN ID to be used for the Generalized MPLS (GMPLS) VLAN LSP at the ingress provider edge (PE) to customer edge (CE) link.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Configuring MPLS LSPs for GMPLS on page 830

CHAPTER 30

PCEP Configuration Statements

- [pcep on page 1826](#)
- [delegation-cleanup-timeout on page 1827](#)
- [delegation-priority on page 1828](#)
- [destination-ipv4-address on page 1829](#)
- [destination-port on page 1829](#)
- [label-switched-path-template on page 1830](#)
- [lsp-cleanup-timer on page 1831](#)
- [lsp-external-controller on page 1832](#)
- [max-unknown-messages on page 1833](#)
- [max-unknown-requests on page 1834](#)
- [message-rate-limit on page 1835](#)
- [pce on page 1836](#)
- [pce-group \(PCE\) on page 1838](#)
- [pce-group \(Protocols PCEP\) on page 1839](#)
- [pce-type on page 1840](#)
- [querier \(performance-monitoring\) on page 1841](#)
- [traceoptions \(PCE\) on page 1843](#)
- [traceoptions \(Protocols PCEP\) on page 1845](#)
- [update-rate-limit on page 1846](#)

pcep

```
Syntax  pcep {
        message-rate-limit messages-per-minute;
        pce pce-id {
            delegation-cleanup-timeout seconds;
            delegation-priority priority-number;
            destination-ipv4-address ipv4-address;
            destination-port port-number;
            max-unknown-messages messages-per-minute;
            pce-group pce-group-name;
            pce-type {
                active stateful;
            }
            traceoptions {
                file filename <files number> <size size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
                flag (all | pcep);
                no-remote-trace;
            }
        }
        pce-group pce-group-id {
            delegation-cleanup-timeout seconds;
            max-unknown-messages messages-per-minute;
            pce-type {
                active stateful;
            }
            traceoptions {
                file filename <files number> <size size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
                flag (all | pcep);
                no-remote-trace;
            }
        }
        traceoptions {
            file filename <files number> <size size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
            flag flag;
            no-remote-trace;
        }
        update-rate-limit updates-per-minute;
    }
```

Hierarchy Level [edit protocols]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.3R for QFX10000 switches.
Support for ACX Series added in Junos OS Release 17.1R1.

Description Configure the Path Computation Client (PCC) parameters.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See [CLI Explorer](#).

Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support of the Path Computation Element Protocol for RSVP-TE Overview on page 874 • Example: Configuring the Path Computation Element Protocol for MPLS RSVP-TE on page 891 • Example: Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol for MPLS RSVP-TE with Support of PCE-Initiated LSPs on page 905 • Example: Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol for MPLS RSVP-TE with Support for PCE-Controlled Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 918

delegation-cleanup-timeout

Syntax	<code>delegation-cleanup-timeout <i>seconds</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit protocols pcep pce <i>pce-id</i>]</code>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3.</p> <p>Support for PTX Series added in Junos OS Release 14.2.</p> <p>Support for QFX10000 switches added in Junos OS Release 16.1R3.</p> <p>Support for ACX Series added in Junos OS Release 17.1R1.</p>
Description	Specify the amount of time (in seconds) that a Path Computation Client (PCC) must wait before returning control of all LSPs to the routing protocol process after a PCEP session with the main active stateful Path Computation Element (PCE) is disconnected.
Options	<p><i>seconds</i>—Time (in seconds) that a PCC must wait before returning control of all LSPs to the routing protocol process after a PCEP session with the main active stateful PCE is disconnected.</p> <p>Range: 0 through 600 seconds</p> <p>Default: 30 seconds</p>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pce on page 1836

delegation-priority

Syntax	<code>delegation-priority <i>priority-number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols pcep pce <i>pce-id</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3. Support for PTX Series added in Junos OS Release 14.2. Support for QFX10000 switches added in Junos OS Release 16.1R3. Support for ACX Series added in Junos OS Release 17.1R1.
Description	Specify the priority number of the active stateful Path Computation Element (PCE). This value is used by the Path Computation Client (PCC) to elect a PCE to delegate LSPs. No two PCEs can have the same delegation-priority value. The PCC elects the PCE with a lower priority as the main active stateful PCE to delegate LSPs.
Options	<i>priority-number</i> —Priority number of the active stateful PCE. Range: 1 through 65535 Default: 0 (no priority is set)
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• pce on page 1836

destination-ipv4-address

Syntax	<code>destination-ipv4-address <i>ipv4-address</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit protocols pcep pce <i>pce-id</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3. Support for PTX Series added in Junos OS Release 14.2. Support for QFX10000 switches added in Junos OS Release 16.1R3. Support for ACX Series added in Junos OS Release 17.1R1.
Description	Specify the IPv4 address of the Path Computation Element (PCE) to which the Path Computation Client (PCC) should connect.
Options	<i>ipv4-address</i> —IPv4 address of the PCE.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pce on page 1836

destination-port

Syntax	<code>destination-port <i>port-number</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit protocols pcep pce <i>pce-id</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3. Support for PTX Series added in Junos OS Release 14.2. Support for QFX10000 switches added in Junos OS Release 16.1R3.
Description	Specify the TCP port number of the Path Computation Element (PCE) to which the Path Computation Client (PCC) should connect.
Options	<i>port-number</i> —Destination TCP port number. Range: 1 through 65535 Default: 4189
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pce on page 1836

label-switched-path-template

Syntax	<pre>label-switched-path-template { (default-template <i>lsp-template-name</i>); }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols mpls lsp-external-controller <i>lsp-external-controller</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3.
Description	Specify the LSP template with parameters for setting up the PCE-initiated LSPs when the PCE initiating the LSP does not provide the PCE-initiated parameters. When label-switched-path-template is not configured, the default LSP parameters are used.
Options	<p>default-template—Specify that the default LSP template be used for the dynamically generated PCE-initiated LSPs.</p> <p><i>lsp-template-name</i>—Specify the name of the LSP template to be used for setting up PCE-initiated LSPs.</p>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• pcep on page 1826

lsp-cleanup-timer

Syntax	<code>lsp-cleanup-timer <i>seconds</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit protocols pcep pce <i>pce-id</i>]</code> <code>[edit protocols pcep pce-group <i>group-id</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3.
Description	Specify the amount of time (in seconds) that the Path Computation Client (PCC) must wait before deleting any non-delegated Path Computation Element (PCE)-initiated LSPs from the failed PCE after a PCEP session terminates.
Options	<i>seconds</i> —Time (in seconds) that the PCC must wait before deleting any non-delegated PCE-initiated LSPs from the failed PCE after a PCEP session terminates. Range: 0 through 4294967294 seconds Default: 0 (Non-delegated PCE-initiated LSPs are deleted immediately)
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• pcep on page 1826

`lsp-external-controller`

Syntax	<code>lsp-external-controller <i>controller-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols mpls], [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i>] [edit protocols spring-traffic-engineering]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1R3 for QFX10000 switches. Support for ACX Series added in Junos OS Release 17.1. Support at the [edit protocols spring-traffic-engineering] hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2.
Description	Enable external path computing capability for the device.
Options	<i>controller-name</i> —Name of the external path computing entity. By default, <i>pccd</i> is the only allowed LSP external controller. Values: <i>pccd</i>
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• pcep on page 1826• Support of the Path Computation Element Protocol for RSVP-TE Overview on page 874• Support of SPRING-TE for the Path Computation Element Protocol Overview on page 935• Example: Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol for SPRING-TE LSPs on page 939

max-unknown-messages

Syntax	<code>max-unknown-messages <i>messages-per-minute</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols pcep pce <i>pce-id</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3. Support for PTX Series added in Junos OS Release 14.2. Support for QFX10000 switches added in Junos OS Release 16.1R3. Support for ACX Series added in Junos OS Release 17.1R1.
Description	Specify the number of unknown messages per minute that the Path Computation Client (PCC) can receive at maximum after which the PCEP session is closed.
Options	<p><i>messages-per-minute</i>—Number of unknown messages per minute that the PCC can receive at maximum after which the PCEP session is closed. Recommended value is 5. If the number of unknown messages received by the PCC is greater than or equal to the maximum number, the PCEP session is closed.</p> <p>Range: 1 through 16384</p> <p>Default: 0 (disabled or no limit)</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pce on page 1836

max-unknown-requests

Syntax	<code>max-unknown-requests <i>requests-per-minute</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	<code>[edit protocols pcep pce <i>pce-id</i>]</code> <code>[edit protocols pcep pce-group <i>group-id</i>]</code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3.
Description	Specifies the number of unknown requests per minute that the Path Computation Client (PCC) can receive at maximum after which the PCEP session is terminated.
Options	<i>requests-per-minute</i> —Number of unknown requests per minute that the PCC can receive at maximum after which the PCEP session is terminated. Range: 0 through 16384 (0 disables this statement) Default: 5
Required Privilege Level	routing —To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control —To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• pce on page 1836

message-rate-limit

Syntax	<code>message-rate-limit <i>messages-per-minute</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols pcep]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3. Support for PTX Series added in Junos OS Release 14.2. Support for QFX10000 added in Junos OS Release 16.1R3. Support for ACX Series added in Junos OS Release 17.1R1.
Description	Specify the number of messages per minute that the Path Computation Client (PCC) can receive at maximum.
Options	<p><i>messages-per-minute</i>—Number of messages per minute that the PCC can receive at maximum.</p> <p>Range: 1 through 16384</p> <p>Default: 0 (disabled or no limit)</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pcep on page 1826

pce

Syntax	<pre> pce pce-id { authentication-key key; authentication-key-chain key-chain; delegation-cleanup-timeout seconds; delegation-priority priority-number; destination-ipv4-address ipv4-address; destination-port port-number; local-address ip-address; lsp-cleanup-timer seconds; lsp-provisioning; lsp-retry-delegation; lsp-retry-delegation-timer seconds; max-sid-depth max-sid-depth; max-unknown-messages messages-per-minute; max-unknown-requests requests-per-minute; p2mp-lsp-report-capability; pce-group pce-group-name; pce-type ; request-timer seconds; request-priority priority; spring-capability; traceoptions ; </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols pcep]
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3.</p> <p>Support for PTX Series added in Junos OS Release 14.2.</p> <p>Support for QFX10000 switches added in Junos OS Release 16.1R3.</p> <p>Support for ACX Series added in Junos OS Release 17.1R1.</p> <p>lsp-cleanup-timer statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3.</p> <p>lsp-provisioning statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3.</p> <p>max-unknown-requests statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3.</p> <p>request-timer statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3.</p> <p>request-priority statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3.</p> <p>authentication-key <i>key</i>, authentication-key-chain <i>key-chain</i>, and p2mp-lsp-report-capability statements introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1.</p> <p>max-sid-depth and spring-capability statements introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2.</p>
Description	Configure per-Path Computation Element (PCE) parameters.
Options	<p>pce-id—IP address of the PCE.</p> <p>authentication-key <i>key</i>—(Optional) Authentication password. It can be up to 126 characters. Characters can include any ASCII strings. If you include spaces, enclose all characters in quotation marks (" ").</p> <p>It is recommended to define and bind an authentication key for securing a PCEP session, as opposed to binding an authentication keychain.</p>

authentication-key-chain *key-chain*—(Optional) Authentication keychain password. It can be up to 126 characters. Characters can include any ASCII strings. If you include spaces, enclose all characters in quotation marks (" ").

local-address *ip-address*—(Optional) IP address of the local end of the PCEP session, the PCC.

lsp-retry-delegation—(Optional) Enable retry LSP delegation process.

lsp-retry-delegation-timer—(Optional) Specify the amount of time (in seconds) that the Path Computation Client (PCC) must wait before retrying delegation of Path Computation Element (PCE)-initiated LSPs in case of delegation failure or re-delegation.

Default: 3600 seconds

Range: 0 through 4294967294 seconds

max-sid-depth—(Optional) Specify the maximum value for service identifier (SID) depth.

Default: 5

Range: 1 through 5

p2mp-lsp-report-capability—(Optional) Capability to report point-to-multipoint RSVP-TE LSPs to a PCE. By default, this capability is not supported on a PCC, and should be explicitly configured to enable reporting of point-to-multipoint LSPs to a PCE.

spring-capability—(Optional) Enable SPRING-based provisioning for the PCE.

Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
	routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pcep on page 1826 • Example: Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol for SPRING-TE LSPs on page 939 • Support of the Path Computation Element Protocol for RSVP-TE Overview on page 874
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pce-group (PCE)

Syntax	<code>pce-group <i>pce-group-name</i>;</code>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols pcep pce <i>pce-id</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3. Support for PTX Series added in Junos OS Release 14.2. Support for QFX10000 switches added in Junos OS Release 16.1R3. Support for ACX Series added in Junos OS Release 17.1R1.
Description	Specify the Path Computation Element (PCE) group to which the configured PCE belongs.
Options	<i>pce-group-name</i> —Name of the PCE group.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• pce on page 1836

pce-group (Protocols PCEP)

Syntax `pce-group pce-group-id {
 delegation-cleanup-timeout seconds;
 max-unknown-messages messages-per-minute;
 pce-type {
 active stateful;
 }
 traceoptions {
 file filename <files number> <size size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
 flag (all | pcep);
 no-remote-trace;
 }
 }`

Hierarchy Level [edit protocols pcep]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3.
 Support for PTX Series added in Junos OS Release 14.2.
 Support for QFX10000 switches added in Junos OS Release 16.1R3.
 Support for ACX Series added in Junos OS Release 17.1R1.

Description Configure the Path Computation Element (PCE) group parameters. A maximum of 10 PCE groups can be configured at any given point in time.
 The remaining statements are explained separately.



NOTE: A PCE group can include PCEs that are either only stateful or only active stateful. A combination of stateful PCEs and active stateful PCEs in one PCE group is not supported.

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
 routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation • [pcep on page 1826](#)

pce-type

Syntax	<pre>pce-type { active stateful; }</pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols pcep pce <i>pce-id</i>]
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3. Support for PTX Series added in Junos OS Release 14.2. Support for QFX10000 switches added in Junos OS Release 16.1R3. Support for ACX Series added in Junos OS Release 17.1R1.
Description	<p>Configure the path computation element (PCE) type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• active—Uses LSP state information learned from PCCs to optimize path computations, and actively updates LSP parameters in those PCCs that delegated control over their LSPs to the PCE.• stateful—Uses LSP state information learned from PCCs to optimize path computations, but does not actively update the LSP state. A PCC maintains synchronization with the PCE.
Required Privilege Level	routing—To view this statement in the configuration. routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• pce on page 1836

querier (performance-monitoring)

```
Syntax  querier {
        delay {
            traffic-class tc-value {
                average-sample-size sample size;
                padding-size size;
                query-interval milliseconds;
                rtt-delay-threshold rtt threshold value;
                twcd-delay-threshold twcd threshold value;
            }
        }
        loss {
            traffic-class tc-value {
                average-sample-size sample size;
                loss-threshold loss threshold value;
                loss-threshold-window number of samples for loss threshold;
                measurement-quantity bytes|packets;
                query-interval milliseconds;
            }
        }
        loss-delay {
            traffic-class tc-value {
                average-sample-size sample size;
                loss-threshold loss threshold value;
                loss-threshold-window number of samples for loss threshold;
                measurement-quantity bytes|packets;
                padding-size size;
                query-interval milliseconds;
                rtt-delay-threshold rtt threshold value;
                twcd-delay-threshold twcd threshold value;
            }
        }
    }
```

Hierarchy Level [edit protocols mpls [oam performance-monitoring](#)],
 [edit protocols mpls [label-switched-path](#) *lsp-name* [oam performance-monitoring](#)],
 [edit protocols mpls [label-switched-path](#) *lsp-name* *primary path-name* [oam performance-monitoring](#)],
 [edit protocols mpls [label-switched-path](#) *lsp-name* *secondary path-name* [oam performance-monitoring](#)]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
 Command introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1R3 for QFX10000 switches.

Description Configure querier options.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See [CLI Explorer](#).

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
 routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related •
Documentation

traceoptions (PCE)

Syntax	<pre> traceoptions { file <i>filename</i> <files <i>number</i>> <size <i>size</i>> <world-readable no-world-readable>; flag (all pcep); no-remote-trace; } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols pcep pce <i>pce-id</i>]
Description	Configure the Path Computation Element Protocol (PCEP) tracing options.
Options	<p><i>filename</i>—Name of the file to receive the output of the tracing operation. All files are placed in the directory <code>/var/log</code>.</p> <p><i>files number</i>—(Optional) Maximum number of trace files. When a trace file named <code>trace-file</code> reaches its maximum size, it is renamed <code>trace-file.0</code>, then <code>trace-file.1</code>, and so on, until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then the oldest trace file is overwritten.</p> <p>Range: 2 through 1000 files</p> <p>Default: 2 files. If you specify a maximum number of files, you must also include the <i>size</i> statement to specify the maximum file size.</p> <p><i>flag</i>—Area of path computation client process (<code>pccd</code>) to enable debugging output.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> all—Trace all areas of PCD code. pcep—Trace Path Computation Element Protocol (PCEP) operations. <p><i>no-remote-trace</i>—(Optional) Disable remote tracing options.</p> <p><i>no-world-readable</i>—(Optional) Allow only certain users to read the log file.</p> <p><i>size size</i>—(Optional) Maximum size of each trace file, in kilobytes (KB), megabytes (MB), or gigabytes (GB). When a trace file named <code>trace-file</code> reaches this size, it is renamed <code>trace-file.0</code>. When the trace-file again reaches this size, <code>trace-file.0</code> is renamed <code>trace-file.1</code> and <code>trace-file</code> is renamed <code>trace-file.0</code>. This renaming scheme continues until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then the oldest trace file is overwritten.</p> <p>Syntax: <i>xk</i> to specify KB, <i>xm</i> to specify MB, or <i>xg</i> to specify GB.</p> <p>Range: 10 KB through the maximum file size supported on your system.</p> <p>Default: 1 MB. If you specify a maximum file size, you must also include the <i>files</i> statement to specify the maximum number of files.</p> <p><i>world-readable</i>—(Optional) Allow any user to read the log file.</p>
Required Privilege Level	<p>routing and trace—To view this statement in the configuration.</p> <p>routing-control and trace-control—To add this statement to the configuration.</p>

Related • [pce on page 1836](#)
Documentation

traceoptions (Protocols PCEP)

Syntax	<pre> traceoptions { file <i>filename</i> <files <i>number</i>> <size <i>size</i>> <world-readable no-world-readable>; flag <i>flag</i>; no-remote-trace; } </pre>
Hierarchy Level	[edit protocols pcep]
Description	Configure the Path Computation Element Protocol (PCEP) tracing options.
Options	<p><i>filename</i>—Name of the file to receive the output of the tracing operation. All files are placed in the directory <code>/var/log</code>.</p> <p><i>files number</i>—(Optional) Maximum number of trace files. When a trace file named <code>trace-file</code> reaches its maximum size, it is renamed <code>trace-file.0</code>, then <code>trace-file.1</code>, and so on, until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then the oldest trace file is overwritten.</p> <p>Range: 2 through 1000 files</p> <p>Default: 2 files. If you specify a maximum number of files, you must also include the <i>size</i> statement to specify the maximum file size.</p> <p><i>flag</i>—Area of path computation client process (pccd) to enable debugging output.</p> <p>PCEP Tracing Flags</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>all</i>—Trace all areas of PCCD code • <i>pccd-config</i>—All configuration parsing operations • <i>pccd-core</i>—PCCD core operations • <i>pccd-functions</i>—PCCD function entries and outs • <i>pccd-main</i>—PCCD main module • <i>pccd-rpd</i>—PCCD communication with RPD • <i>pccd-ui</i>—PCCD user interface handling <p><i>no-remote-trace</i>—(Optional) Disable remote tracing options.</p> <p><i>no-world-readable</i>—(Optional) Allow only certain users to read the log file.</p> <p><i>size size</i>—(Optional) Maximum size of each trace file, in kilobytes (KB), megabytes (MB), or gigabytes (GB). When a trace file named <code>trace-file</code> reaches this size, it is renamed <code>trace-file.0</code>. When the trace-file again reaches this size, <code>trace-file.0</code> is renamed <code>trace-file.1</code> and <code>trace-file</code> is renamed <code>trace-file.0</code>. This renaming scheme continues until the maximum number of trace files is reached. Then the oldest trace file is overwritten.</p> <p>Syntax: <i>xk</i> to specify KB, <i>xm</i> to specify MB, or <i>xg</i> to specify GB.</p>

Range: 10 KB through the maximum file size supported on your system.

Default: 1 MB. If you specify a maximum file size, you must also include the **files** statement to specify the maximum number of files.

world-readable—(Optional) Allow any user to read the log file.

Required Privilege Level routing and trace—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control and trace-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation • [pcep on page 1826](#)

update-rate-limit

Syntax update-rate-limit *updates-per-minute*;

Hierarchy Level [edit protocols pcep]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3.
Support for PTX Series added in Junos OS Release 14.2.
Support for QFX10000 switches added in Junos OS Release 16.1R3.
Support for ACX Series added in Junos OS Release 17.1R1.

Description Specify the number of updates per minute that the Path Computation Client (PCC) can receive at maximum. Updates above this limit are ignored by the PCC.

Options *updates-per-minute*—Number of updates per minute that the PCC can receive at maximum.
Range: 1 through 16384
Default: 0 (disabled or no limit)

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation • [pcep on page 1826](#)

PART 10

Operational Commands

- [MPLS Operational Commands on page 1849](#)
- [RSVP Operational Commands on page 1983](#)
- [LDP Operational Commands on page 2029](#)
- [CCC and TCC Operational Commands on page 2087](#)
- [PCEP Operational Commands on page 2109](#)

CHAPTER 31

MPLS Operational Commands

- `clear mpls lsp`
- `clear mpls container-lsp`
- `clear performance-monitoring mpls lsp`
- `monitor mpls delay rsvp`
- `monitor mpls loss rsvp`
- `monitor mpls loss-delay rsvp`
- `ping mpls bgp`
- `ping mpls lsp-end-point`
- `request mpls container-lsp`
- `request mpls lsp adjust-autobandwidth`
- `show connections`
- `show link-management`
- `show link-management peer`
- `show link-management routing`
- `show link-management statistics`
- `show link-management te-link`
- `show mpls abstract-hop-membership`
- `show mpls admin-groups`
- `show mpls association`
- `show mpls call-admission-control`
- `show mpls container-lsp`
- `show mpls context-identifier`
- `show mpls correlation label`
- `show mpls correlation nexthop-id`
- `show mpls cspf`
- `show mpls diffserv-te`
- `show mpls egress-protection`
- `show mpls interface`

- [show mpls label usage](#)
- [show mpls lsp](#)
- [show mpls lsp abstract-computation](#)
- [show mpls lsp autobandwidth](#)
- [show mpls path](#)
- [show mpls srlg](#)
- [show mpls static-lsp](#)
- [show performance-monitoring mpls lsp](#)
- [show ted database](#)
- [show ted link](#)
- [show ted protocol](#)
- [traceroute mpls bgp](#)
- [transit \(Chained Composite Next Hops\) on page 1981](#)

clear mpls lsp

List of Syntax [Syntax on page 1851](#)
 [Syntax \(EX and QFX Series Switches\) on page 1851](#)

Syntax clear mpls lsp
 <all>
 <autobandwidth>
 <logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)>
 <name *name*>
 <optimize | optimize-aggressive>
 <path *regular-expression*>
 <statistics>

Syntax (EX and QFX Series Switches) clear mpls lsp
 <all>
 <autobandwidth>
 <name *name*>
 <optimize | optimize-aggressive>
 <path *regular-expression*>
 <statistics>

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
 Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.
 Command introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D15 for the QFX Series.

Description Release the routes and states associated with MPLS label-switched paths (LSPs), and start new LSPs.



CAUTION: This command disconnects existing Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) sessions on the ingress routing device. If there is a time lag between the old path being torn down and the new path being set up, this command might impact traffic traveling along the LSPs.

Options **all**—Reset and restart all LSPs that originated from this routing device; that is, all LSPs for which this routing device is the ingress routing device. Depending on the number of LSPs involved, it might take a while to restart all the LSPs.

autobandwidth—(Optional) Clear LSP autobandwidth counters.

logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

name *name*—(Optional) Reset and restart the specified LSP or group of LSPs. You can include wildcard characters in the interface name, as described in the *Junos Network Interfaces Configuration Guide*.

optimize | optimize-aggressive—(Optional) Run nonpreemptive optimization or aggressive optimization computation now.

path *regular-expression*—(Optional) Clear the specific LSP path matching the specified regular expression.

statistics—(Optional) Clear LSP statistics. You cannot clear the MPLS LSP statistics using a regular expression (**name** and **path** options) on transit routers.

Required Privilege Level

clear

Related Documentation

- [show mpls lsp on page 1926](#)
- [show rsvp session on page 2005](#)

List of Sample Output [clear mpls lsp all on page 1852](#)

Output Fields When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.

Sample Output

[clear mpls lsp all](#)

```
user@host> clear mpls lsp all
```

clear mpls container-lsp

Syntax	<pre>clear mpls container-lsp <autobandwidth> <history> <logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)> <member> <name <i>name</i>> <optimize optimize-aggressive> <statistics></pre>
Release Information	<p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2.</p> <p>Statement introduced for QFX Switches in Junos OS Release 15.1X53-D30.</p>
Description	Release the routes and states associated with MPLS container label-switched paths (LSPs), and start new LSPs.
Options	<p>none—Reset and restart all LSPs that originated from this routing device; that is, all LSPs for which this routing device is the ingress routing device. Depending on the number of LSPs involved, it might take a while to restart all the LSPs.</p> <p>autobandwidth—(Optional) Clear LSP autobandwidth counters.</p> <p>logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.</p> <p>name <i>name</i>—(Optional) Reset and restart the specified LSP or group of LSPs. You can include wildcard characters in the interface name, as described in the <i>Junos Network Interfaces Configuration Guide</i>.</p> <p>optimize optimize-aggressive—(Optional) Run nonpreemptive optimization or aggressive optimization computation now.</p> <p>statistics—(Optional) Clear LSP statistics. You cannot clear the MPLS LSP statistics using a regular expression (name and path options) on transit routers.</p>
Required Privilege Level	clear
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show mpls container-lsp on page 1903 • request mpls container-lsp on page 1873
List of Sample Output	<p>clear mpls container-lsp on page 1854</p> <p>clear mpls container-lsp name on page 1854</p> <p>clear mpls container-lsp statistics on page 1854</p>
Output Fields	When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.

Sample Output

clear mpls container-lsp

```
user@host> clear mpls container-lsp
```

clear mpls container-lsp name

```
user@host> clear mpls container-lsp name name
```

clear mpls container-lsp statistics

```
user@host> clear mpls container-lsp statistics
```

clear performance-monitoring mpls lsp

Syntax	clear performance-monitoring mpls lsp <name <i>lsp-name</i> >
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	Restart the performance monitoring statistics.
Options	none —Reset and restart all performance monitoring for all LSPs. name <i>lsp-name</i> —(Optional) Reset and restart performance monitoring for the specified LSP.
Required Privilege Level	clear
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• performance-monitoring (Protocols MPLS) on page 1609• show performance-monitoring mpls lsp on page 1957
List of Sample Output	clear performance-monitoring mpls lsp on page 1855
Output Fields	When you enter this command, performance monitoring is restarted.

Sample Output

clear performance-monitoring mpls lsp

```
user@host> clear performance-monitoring mpls lsp
```

monitor mpls delay rsvp

Syntax `monitor mpls delay rsvp lsp-name`
 `<detail>`
 `<count count>`
 `<interval seconds>`
 `<padding-size padding-size>`
 `<traffic-class traffic-class>`

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2.

Description Perform an on-demand delay measurement and display the measured values for associated bidirectional MPLS ultimate hop popping (UHP) point-to-point label-switched paths (LSPs).

Options *lsp-name*—Name of the associated bidirectional MPLS UHP LSP for which the delay measurement is performed.

detail—(Optional) Display detailed output of the LSP delay measurement.

count *count*—(Optional) Specify the number of delay measurements to be carried out for the MPLS UHP LSP. For LSP delay measurement, the number of queries sent is the specified count number plus one additional query, because the LSP delay is measured using successive messages.

Default: 10

Range: 1 through 1000000

interval *seconds*—(Optional) Specify in seconds the interval between two successive query messages.

Range: 1 through 255 seconds

padding-size *padding-size*—(Optional) Specify the length of padding TLV to be included in the query message.

Range: 0 through 1500

traffic-class *traffic-class*—(Optional) Specify the traffic class for the LSP delay measurement. When the traffic-class value is not specified, the default traffic-class code-point of 111 is used.

Range: 0 though 7

Required Privilege Level view

Related Documentation

- [monitor mpls loss rsvp on page 1860](#)
- [monitor mpls loss-delay rsvp on page 1865](#)
- [Example: Configuring On-Demand Loss and Delay Measurement on page 510](#)

List of Sample Output [monitor mpls lsp delay rsvp count on page 1858](#)
[monitor mpls lsp delay rsvp count detail on page 1858](#)

Output Fields [Table 51 on page 1857](#) describes the output fields for the **monitor mpls delay rsvp** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 51: monitor mpls delay rsvp Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Current two-way channel delay	Sum of packet delays, excluding the processing time of the remote provider edge (PE) router.	All Levels
Current round-trip-time	Total time taken for completing round-trip of packet.	All Levels
Best two-way channel delay	Best available two-way channel delay count.	All Levels
Worst two-way channel delay	Worst available two-way channel delay count.	All Levels
Average two-way channel delay	Average of the available two-way channel delay counts.	All Levels
Best round-trip-time	Best available round-trip-time count.	All Levels
Worst round-trip-time	Worst available round-trip-time count.	All Levels
Average round-trip-time	Average of the available round-trip-time counts.	All Levels
Average forward delay variation	Average of the variation in forward delay.	All Levels
Average reverse delay variation	Average of the variation in reverse delay.	All Levels
DM queries sent	Number of queries sent for delay measurement.	All Levels
DM responses received	Number of responses received for delay measurement queries.	All Levels
DM queries timedout	Number of timed out queries sent for delay measurement.	All Levels
DM responses dropped due to errors	Number of loss measurement responses dropped due to errors.	All Levels
Response code	Status of the messages used for delay measurement. Response code can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Success—Successful response code. Failed—Failed response code. 	detail
Querier transmit timestamp	Timestamp on the query message when the message is sent out the ingress PE router (querier). This is done in the hardware before packet is sent out of an interface.	detail

Table 51: monitor mpls delay rsvp Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Responder receive timestamp	Timestamp on the response message when the message is received by the egress PE router (responder). This is done in the hardware before packet is received by an interface.	detail
Responder transmit timestamp	Timestamp on the query message when the message is sent out the egress PE router (responder). This is done in the hardware before packet is sent out of an interface.	detail
Querier receive timestamp	Timestamp on the response message when the message is received by the ingress PE router (querier). This is done in the hardware before packet is received by an interface.	detail

Sample Output

monitor mpls lsp delay rsvp count

```

user@host> monitor mpls lsp delay rsvp LSP-A count 2

(1)
Current two-way channel delay      : 44 usecs
Current round-trip-time           : 3243 usecs
(2)
Current two-way channel delay      : 45 usecs
Current round-trip-time           : 1752 usecs

Best two-way channel delay         : 44 usecs
Worst two-way channel delay        : 45 usecs
Average two-way channel delay      : 45 usecs
Best round-trip-time              : 1752 usecs
Worst round-trip-time             : 3243 usecs
Average round-trip-time           : 2498 usecs
Average forward delay variation    : 1 usecs
Average reverse delay variation    : 1 usecs

DM queries sent                   : 2
DM responses received              : 2
DM queries timedout                : 0
DM responses dropped due to errors : 0

```

monitor mpls lsp delay rsvp count detail

```

user@host> monitor mpls lsp delay rsvp LSP-A count 2 detail

(1)
Response code                      : Success
Querier transmit timestamp         : 1404129122 secs, 479955401 nsecs
Responder receive timestamp        : 1404129122 secs, 468519022 nsecs
Responder transmit timestamp       : 1404129122 secs, 470255123 nsecs
Querier receive timestamp          : 1404129122 secs, 481736403 nsecs
Current two-way channel delay      : 44 usecs
Current round-trip-time           : 1781 usecs
(2)
Response code                      : Success
Querier transmit timestamp         : 1404129123 secs, 480926210 nsecs
Responder receive timestamp        : 1404129123 secs, 469488696 nsecs
Responder transmit timestamp       : 1404129123 secs, 471130706 nsecs
Querier receive timestamp          : 1404129123 secs, 482613911 nsecs

```

```

Current two-way channel delay      : 45 usecs
Current round-trip-time           : 1687 usecs

Best two-way channel delay        : 44 usecs
Worst two-way channel delay       : 45 usecs
Average two-way channel delay     : 45 usecs
Best round-trip-time             : 1687 usecs
Worst round-trip-time            : 1781 usecs
Average round-trip-time          : 1734 usecs
Average forward delay variation   : 1 usecs
Average reverse delay variation   : 1 usecs

DM queries sent                  : 2
DM responses received            : 2
DM queries timedout              : 0
DM responses dropped due to errors : 0
user@host> monitor mpls loss-delay-measurement lsp LSP1_A_to_B count 2
(1)
Current forward loss             : 0 packets
Current forward loss ratio       : 0.000000
Current forward throughput       : 0.957 kpps
Current reverse loss             : 0 packets
Current reverse loss ratio       : 0.000000
Current reverse throughput       : 0.962 kpps
Current two-way channel delay     : 48 usecs
Current round-trip-time          : 3476 usecs
(2)
Current forward loss             : 0 packets
Current forward loss ratio       : 0.000000
Current forward throughput       : 0.599 kpps
Current reverse loss             : 0 packets
Current reverse loss ratio       : 0.000000
Current reverse throughput       : 0.599 kpps
Current two-way channel delay     : 50 usecs
Current round-trip-time          : 1856 usecs

Cumulative forward transmit count : 1557
Cumulative forward loss           : 0 packets
Average forward loss ratio        : 0.000000
Average forward throughput        : 0.778 kpps
Cumulative reverse transmit count : 1562
Cumulative reverse loss           : 0 packets
Average reverse loss ratio        : 0.000000
Average reverse throughput        : 0.780 kpps

Best two-way channel delay        : 48 usecs
Worst two-way channel delay       : 50 usecs
Average two-way channel delay     : 49 usecs
Best round-trip-time             : 1856 usecs
Worst round-trip-time            : 3476 usecs
Average round-trip-time          : 2445 usecs
Average forward delay variation   : 1 usecs
Average reverse delay variation   : 1 usecs

LDM queries sent                 : 3
LDM responses received           : 3
LDM queries timedout             : 0
LDM responses dropped due to errors : 0

```

monitor mpls loss rsvp

Syntax `monitor mpls loss rsvp lsp-name`
 `<detail>`
 `<bytes>`
 `<count count>`
 `<interval seconds>`
 `<traffic-class traffic-class>`

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2.

Description Perform an on-demand loss measurement and display the measured values for associated bidirectional MPLS ultimate hop popping (UHP) point-to-point label-switched paths (LSPs).

Options *lsp-name*—Name of the associated bidirectional MPLS UHP LSP for which the loss measurement is performed.

detail—(Optional) Display detailed output of the LSP loss measurement.

bytes—(Optional) Specify the measurement quantity for the LSP loss measurement as bytes. By default, LSP loss is measured in packets.



NOTE: The byte count of a packet sent or received over a channel counts only the payload, including the total length of that packet and excluding the headers, labels, and framing of the channel itself.

count *count*—(Optional) Specify the number of loss measurements to be carried out for the MPLS UHP LSP. For LSP loss measurement, the number of queries sent is the specified count number plus one additional query, because the LSP loss is measured using successive messages.

Default: 10

Range: 1 through 1000000

interval *seconds*—(Optional) Specify in seconds the interval between two successive query messages.

Range: 1 through 255 seconds

traffic-class *traffic-class*—(Optional) Specify the traffic class and enable traffic-class-statistics for the LSP loss measurement.

Range: 0 though 7

Required Privilege Level view

- Related Documentation**
- [monitor mpls delay rsvp on page 1856](#)
 - [monitor mpls loss-delay rsvp on page 1865](#)
 - [Example: Configuring On-Demand Loss and Delay Measurement on page 510](#)

List of Sample Output [monitor mpls lsp loss rsvp count on page 1862](#)
[monitor mpls lsp loss rsvp detail on page 1863](#)

Output Fields [Table 51 on page 1857](#) describes the output fields for the **monitor mpls loss rsvp** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 52: monitor mpls loss rsvp Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Current forward loss	Difference between the current forward transmit count and the current forward receive count.	All Levels
Current forward loss ratio	Total packet loss (current forward loss divided by current forward transmit count).	All Levels
Current forward throughput	Current forward transmit count divided by 1000.	All Levels
Current reverse loss	Difference between the current reverse transmit count and the current reverse receive count.	All Levels
Current reverse loss ratio	Total packet loss (current reverse loss divided by current reverse transmit count).	All Levels
Current reverse throughput	Current reverse transmit count divided by 1000.	All Levels
Cumulative forward transmit count	Cumulative forward transmit counter value at the time the loss measurement message was originated.	All Levels
Cumulative forward loss	Cumulative forward loss counter value at the time the loss measurement message was originated.	All Levels
Average forward loss ratio	Average packet loss (current forward loss divided by current forward transmit count).	All Levels
Average forward throughput	Average forward transmit count divided by 1000.	All Levels
Cumulative reverse transmit count	Cumulative reverse transmit counter value at the time the loss measurement message was originated.	All Levels
Cumulative reverse loss	Difference between the cumulative reverse transmit count and the cumulative reverse receive count.	All Levels
Average reverse loss ratio	Average packet loss (average reverse loss divided by average reverse transmit count).	All Levels
Average reverse throughput	Average reverse transmit count divided by 1000.	All Levels

Table 52: monitor mpls loss rsvp Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
LM queries sent	Number of queries sent for loss measurement.	All Levels
LM responses received	Number of responses received for loss measurement queries.	All Levels
LM queries timedout	Number of timed out queries sent for loss measurement.	All Levels
LM responses dropped due to errors	Number of loss measurement responses dropped due to errors.	All Levels
Response code	Status of the messages used for loss measurement. Response code can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Success—Successful response code. • Failed—Failed response code. 	detail
Origin timestamp	Time and date the loss measurement message is originated without any specific format (NTP and PTP).	detail
Forward transmit count	Forward transmit counter value at the time the loss measurement message was originated.	detail
Forward receive count	Forward receive counter value at the time the loss measurement message was originated.	detail
Reverse transmit count	Reverse transmit counter value at the time the loss measurement message was originated.	detail
Reverse receive count	Reverse receive counter value at the time the loss measurement message was originated.	detail
Current forward transmit count	Difference between the current forward transit count and the previous forward transit count.	detail
Current forward receive count	Difference between the current forward receive count and the previous forward receive count.	detail
Current reverse transmit count	Difference between the current reverse transit count and the previous reverse transit count.	detail
Current reverse receive count	Difference between the current reverse receive count and the previous reverse receive count.	detail

Sample Output

monitor mpls lsp loss rsvp count

```
user@host> monitor mpls lsp loss rsvp count 2
```

```
(1)
Current forward loss           : 0 packets
Current forward loss ratio     : 0.000000
```

```

Current forward throughput      : 1.006 kpps
Current reverse loss           : 0 packets
Current reverse loss ratio     : 0.000000
Current reverse throughput     : 1.007 kpps
(2)
Current forward loss           : 0 packets
Current forward loss ratio     : 0.000000
Current forward throughput     : 0.559 kpps
Current reverse loss           : 0 packets
Current reverse loss ratio     : 0.000000
Current reverse throughput     : 0.562 kpps

Cumulative forward transmit count : 1559
Cumulative forward loss           : 0 packets
Average forward loss ratio       : 0.000000
Average forward throughput       : 0.782 kpps
Cumulative reverse transmit count : 1563
Cumulative reverse loss          : 0 packets
Average reverse loss ratio       : 0.000000
Average reverse throughput       : 0.784 kpps

LM queries sent                 : 3
LM responses received           : 3
LM queries timedout             : 0
LM responses dropped due to errors : 0

```

monitor mpls lsp loss rsvp detail

```

user@host> monitor mpls lsp loss rsvp detail
(0)
Response code                   : Success
Origin timestamp                : 1404129082 secs, 905571890 nsecs
Forward transmit count          : 83040
Forward receive count           : 83040
Reverse transmit count          : 83100
Reverse receive count           : 83100
(1)
Response code                   : Success
Origin timestamp                : 1404129083 secs, 905048410 nsecs
Forward transmit count          : 83841
Forward receive count           : 83841
Reverse transmit count          : 83904
Reverse receive count           : 83904
Current forward transmit count  : 801
Current forward receive count   : 801
Current forward loss            : 0 packets
Current forward loss ratio     : 0.000000
Current forward throughput     : 0.801 kpps
Current reverse transmit count  : 804
Current reverse receive count   : 804
Current reverse loss            : 0 packets
Current reverse loss ratio     : 0.000000
Current reverse throughput     : 0.804 kpps
(2)
Response code                   : Success
Origin timestamp                : 1404129084 secs, 904828715 nsecs
Forward transmit count          : 84423
Forward receive count           : 84423
Reverse transmit count          : 84487
Reverse receive count           : 84487
Current forward transmit count  : 582

```

Current forward receive count	: 582
Current forward loss	: 0 packets
Current forward loss ratio	: 0.000000
Current forward throughput	: 0.582 kpps
Current reverse transmit count	: 583
Current reverse receive count	: 583
Current reverse loss	: 0 packets
Current reverse loss ratio	: 0.000000
Current reverse throughput	: 0.583 kpps
Cumulative forward transmit count	: 1383
Cumulative forward loss	: 0 packets
Average forward loss ratio	: 0.000000
Average forward throughput	: 0.692 kpps
Cumulative reverse transmit count	: 1387
Cumulative reverse loss	: 0 packets
Average reverse loss ratio	: 0.000000
Average reverse throughput	: 0.694 kpps
LM queries sent	: 3
LM responses received	: 3
LM queries timedout	: 0
LM responses dropped due to errors	: 0

monitor mpls loss-delay rsvp

Syntax `monitor mpls loss-delay rsvp lsp-name`
 `<detail>`
 `<bytes>`
 `<count count>`
 `<interval seconds>`
 `<padding-size padding-size>`
 `<traffic-class traffic-class>`

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2.

Description Perform a simultaneous on-demand loss and delay measurement using combined loss and delay messages, and display the measured values for associated bidirectional MPLS ultimate hop popping (UHP) point-to-point label-switched paths (LSPs).

Options *lsp-name*—Name of the associated bidirectional MPLS UHP LSP for which the delay measurement is performed.

detail—(Optional) Display detailed output of the LSP delay measurement.

bytes—(Optional) Specify the measurement quantity for the LSP loss measurement as bytes. By default, LSP loss is measured in packets.



NOTE: The byte count of a packet sent or received over a channel counts only the payload, including the total length of that packet and excluding the headers, labels, and framing of the channel itself.

count *count*—(Optional) Specify the number of delay measurements to be carried out for the MPLS UHP LSP. For LSP delay measurement, the number of queries sent is the specified count number plus one additional query, because the LSP delay is measured using successive messages.

Default: 10

Range: 1 through 1000000

interval *seconds*—(Optional) Specify in seconds the interval between two successive query messages.

Range: 1 through 255 seconds

padding-size *padding-size*—(Optional) Specify the length of padding TLV to be included in the query message.

Range: 0 through 1500

traffic-class *traffic-class*—(Optional) Specify the traffic class for the LSP delay measurement. When the traffic-class value is not specified, the default traffic-class code-point of 111 is used.

Range: 0 though 7

Required Privilege Level view

Related Documentation

- [monitor mpls loss rsvp on page 1860](#)
- [monitor mpls delay rsvp on page 1856](#)
- [Example: Configuring On-Demand Loss and Delay Measurement on page 510](#)

List of Sample Output [monitor mpls loss-delay rsvp count on page 1866](#)
[monitor mpls loss-delay rsvp count detail on page 1867](#)

Output Fields For output field descriptions, see the [monitor mpls loss rsvp](#) and [monitor mpls delay rsvp](#) commands.

Sample Output

[monitor mpls loss-delay rsvp count](#)

```
user@host> monitor mpls loss-delay rsvp LSP-A count 2

(1)
Current forward loss           : 0 packets
Current forward loss ratio     : 0.000000
Current forward throughput     : 0.957 kpps
Current reverse loss           : 0 packets
Current reverse loss ratio     : 0.000000
Current reverse throughput     : 0.962 kpps
Current two-way channel delay  : 48 usecs
Current round-trip-time       : 3476 usecs

(2)
Current forward loss           : 0 packets
Current forward loss ratio     : 0.000000
Current forward throughput     : 0.599 kpps
Current reverse loss           : 0 packets
Current reverse loss ratio     : 0.000000
Current reverse throughput     : 0.599 kpps
Current two-way channel delay  : 50 usecs
Current round-trip-time       : 1856 usecs

Cumulative forward transmit count : 1557
Cumulative forward loss           : 0 packets
Average forward loss ratio       : 0.000000
Average forward throughput       : 0.778 kpps
Cumulative reverse transmit count : 1562
Cumulative reverse loss         : 0 packets
Average reverse loss ratio       : 0.000000
Average reverse throughput       : 0.780 kpps

Best two-way channel delay       : 48 usecs
```

```

Worst two-way channel delay      : 50 usecs
Average two-way channel delay    : 49 usecs
Best round-trip-time            : 1856 usecs
Worst round-trip-time           : 3476 usecs
Average round-trip-time         : 2445 usecs
Average forward delay variation  : 1 usecs
Average reverse delay variation  : 1 usecs

LDM queries sent                 : 3
LDM responses received           : 3
LDM queries timedout             : 0
LDM responses dropped due to errors : 0

```

monitor mpls loss-delay rsvp count detail

```
user@host> monitor mpls loss-delay rsvp LSP-A count 2 detail
```

```

(0)
Response code                     : Success
Forward transmit count            : 142049
Forward receive count            : 142049
Reverse transmit count           : 142167
Reverse receive count            : 142167
Querier transmit timestamp       : 1404129161 secs, 554422723 nsecs
Responder receive timestamp      : 1404129161 secs, 542877570 nsecs
Responder transmit timestamp     : 1404129161 secs, 546004545 nsecs
Querier receive timestamp       : 1404129161 secs, 557599327 nsecs

(1)
Response code                     : Success
Forward transmit count            : 143049
Forward receive count            : 143049
Reverse transmit count           : 143168
Reverse receive count            : 143168
Current forward transmit count    : 1000
Current forward receive count     : 1000
Current forward loss              : 0 packets
Current forward loss ratio        : 0.000000
Current forward throughput        : 1.000 kpps
Current reverse transmit count    : 1001
Current reverse receive count     : 1001
Current reverse loss              : 0 packets
Current reverse loss ratio        : 0.000000
Current reverse throughput        : 1.001 kpps
Querier transmit timestamp       : 1404129162 secs, 554465742 nsecs
Responder receive timestamp      : 1404129162 secs, 542919166 nsecs
Responder transmit timestamp     : 1404129162 secs, 545812736 nsecs
Querier receive timestamp       : 1404129162 secs, 557409175 nsecs
Current two-way channel delay     : 49 usecs
Current round-trip-time          : 2943 usecs

(2)
Response code                     : Success
Forward transmit count            : 143677
Forward receive count            : 143677
Reverse transmit count           : 143799
Reverse receive count            : 143799
Current forward transmit count    : 628
Current forward receive count     : 628
Current forward loss              : 0 packets
Current forward loss ratio        : 0.000000
Current forward throughput        : 0.627 kpps
Current reverse transmit count    : 631

```

Current reverse receive count	: 631
Current reverse loss	: 0 packets
Current reverse loss ratio	: 0.000000
Current reverse throughput	: 0.630 kpps
Querier transmit timestamp	: 1404129163 secs, 556698575 nsecs
Responder receive timestamp	: 1404129163 secs, 545150128 nsecs
Responder transmit timestamp	: 1404129163 secs, 546918408 nsecs
Querier receive timestamp	: 1404129163 secs, 558515047 nsecs
Current two-way channel delay	: 48 usecs
Current round-trip-time	: 1816 usecs
Cumulative forward transmit count	: 1628
Cumulative forward loss	: 0 packets
Average forward loss ratio	: 0.000000
Average forward throughput	: 0.813 kpps
Cumulative reverse transmit count	: 1632
Cumulative reverse loss	: 0 packets
Average reverse loss ratio	: 0.000000
Average reverse throughput	: 0.815 kpps
Best two-way channel delay	: 48 usecs
Worst two-way channel delay	: 49 usecs
Average two-way channel delay	: 49 usecs
Best round-trip-time	: 1816 usecs
Worst round-trip-time	: 3176 usecs
Average round-trip-time	: 2645 usecs
Average forward delay variation	: 1 usecs
Average reverse delay variation	: 0 usecs
LDM queries sent	: 3
LDM responses received	: 3
LDM queries timedout	: 0
LDM responses dropped due to errors	: 0

ping mpls bgp

Syntax `ping mpls bgp fec`
 `<bottom-label-ttl>`
 `<count count>`
 `<destination address>`
 `<detail>`
 `<exp forwarding-class>`
 `<instance routing-instance-name>`
 `<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>`
 `<size bytes>`
 `<source source-address>`
 `<sweep>`

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1.

Description Check the operability of MPLS BGP-signaled label-switched path (LSP) connections. Press Ctrl+c to interrupt a **ping mpls bgp** command.



NOTE: The **ping mpls bgp *fec*** command only supports single paths.

- Options** **bottom-label-ttl**—(Optional) Time-to-live (TTL) value for the bottom label in the label stack. The range of values is 1 through 255. The default value is **255**.
- count *count***—(Optional) Number of ping requests to send. If **count** is not specified, five ping requests are sent. The range of values is 1 through 1,000,000. The default value is 5.
- destination *address***—(Optional) Specify an address other than the default (127.0.0.1/32) for the ping echo requests. The address can be anything within the 127/8 subnet.
- detail**—(Optional) Display detailed information about the echo requests sent and received.
- exp *forwarding-class***—(Optional) Value of the forwarding class for the MPLS ping packets.
- fec***—Ping a BGP-signaled LSP using the forwarding equivalence class (FEC) prefix and length.
- instance *routing-instance-name***—(Optional) Allows you to ping a combination of the routing instance and forwarding equivalence class (FEC) associated with an LSP.
- logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)**—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on the specified logical system.
- size *bytes***—(Optional) Size of the LSP ping request packet (88 through 65468 bytes). Packets are 4-byte aligned. For example, If you enter a size of 89, 90, 91, or 92, the router or switch uses a size value of 92 bytes. If you enter a packet size that is smaller

than the minimum size, an error message is displayed reminding you of the 88-byte minimum.

source *source-address*—(Optional) IP address of the outgoing interface. This address is sent in the IP source address field of the ping request. If this option is not specified, the default address is usually the loopback interface (**lo.0**).

sweep—(Optional) Automatically determine the size of the maximum transmission unit (MTU).

Additional Information If the LSP changes, the label and interface information displayed when you issued the **ping** command continues to be used. You must configure MPLS at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy level on the remote router or switch to ping an LSP terminating there. You must configure MPLS even if you intend to ping only BGP forwarding equivalence classes (FECs).

In asymmetric MTU scenarios, the echo response might be dropped. For example, if the MTU from System A to System B is 1000 bytes, the MTU from System B to System A is 500 bytes, and the ping request packet size is 1000 bytes, the echo response is dropped because the PAD TLV is included in the echo response, making it too large.

Required Privilege Level network

List of Sample Output [ping mpls bgp fec count on page 1870](#)

Output Fields When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request. An exclamation point (!) indicates that an echo reply was received. A period (.) indicates that an echo reply was not received within the timeout period. An x indicates that an echo reply was received with an error code. Packets with error codes are not counted in the received packets count. They are accounted for separately. To display the error codes, use the **detail** option (for example, **ping mpls bgp 10.255.245.222 detail**).

Sample Output

[ping mpls bgp fec count](#)

```
user@host> ping mpls bgp 10.255.245.222 count 10
!!!xxx...x--- 1sping statistics ---10 packets transmitted, 3 packets received,
70% packet loss 4 packets received with error status, not counted as received.
```

ping mpls lsp-end-point

Syntax ping mpls lsp-end-point *prefix-name*
 <count *count*>
 <destination *address*>
 <detail>
 <exp *forwarding-class*>
 <instance *routing-instance-name*>
 <logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)>
 <size *bytes*>
 <source *source-address*>
 <sweep>

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
 Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.
 The **size** and **sweep** options were introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6.
 The **instance** option was introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0.
 Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.

Description Check the operability of MPLS label-switched path (LSP) endpoint connections. Type Ctrl+c to interrupt a **ping mpls** command.

Options **count** *count*—(Optional) Number of ping requests to send. If **count** is not specified, five ping requests are sent. The range of values is 1 through **1,000,000**. The default value is **5**.

destination *address*—(Optional) Specify an address other than the default (**127.0.0.1/32**) for the ping echo requests. The address can be anything within the **127/8** subnet.

detail—(Optional) Display detailed information about the echo requests sent and received.

exp *forwarding-class*—(Optional) Value of the forwarding class for the MPLS ping packets.

instance *routing-instance-name*—(Optional) Ping a combination of the routing instance and forwarding equivalence class (FEC) associated with an LSP connection.

logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on the specified logical system.

prefix-name—LDP forwarding equivalence class (FEC) prefix or RSVP LSP endpoint address.

size *bytes*—(Optional) Size of the LSP ping request packet. If the endpoint is LDP-based, the minimum size of the packet is **88** bytes. If the endpoint is RSVP-based, the minimum size of the packet is **100** bytes. The maximum size in either case is **65468** bytes.

source *source-address*—(Optional) IP address of the outgoing interface. This address is sent in the IP source address field of the ping request. If this option is not specified, the default address is usually the loopback interface (**lo.0**).

sweep—(Optional) Automatically determine the size of the maximum transmission unit (MTU).

Additional Information If the LSP changes, the label and interface information displayed when you issued the **ping** command continues to be used. You must configure MPLS at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy level on the remote router or switch to ping an LSP terminating there. You must configure MPLS even if you intend to ping only LDP forwarding equivalence classes (FECs).

In asymmetric MTU scenarios, the echo response might be dropped. For example, if the MTU from System A to System B is 1000 bytes, the MTU from System B to System A is 500 bytes, and the ping request packet size is 1000 bytes, the echo response is dropped because the PAD TLV is included in the echo response, making it too large.

Required Privilege Level network

List of Sample Output [ping mpls lsp-end-point detail on page 1872](#)

Output Fields When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request. An exclamation point (!) indicates that an echo reply was received. A period (.) indicates that an echo reply was not received within the timeout period. An x indicates that an echo reply was received with an error code. Packets with an error code are not counted in the received packets count. They are accounted for separately.

Sample Output

[ping mpls lsp-end-point detail](#)

```
user@host> ping mpls lsp-end-point 10.255.245.119 detail
Route to end point address is via LDP FEC
Request for seq 1, to interface 67, label 100032
Reply for seq 1, return code: Egress-ok
Request for seq 2, to interface 67, label 100032
Reply for seq 2, return code: Egress-ok
Request for seq 3, to interface 67, label 100032
Reply for seq 3, return code: Egress-ok
Request for seq 4, to interface 67, label 100032
Reply for seq 4, return code: Egress-ok
Request for seq 5, to interface 67, label 100032
Reply for seq 5, return code: Egress-ok
--- lsping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0% packet loss
```

request mpls container-lsp

Syntax	request mpls container-lsp <logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)> <name <i>lsp-name</i> > <adjust-autobandwidth> <normalization>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2. Statement introduced for QFX Switches in Junos OS Release 15.1X53-D30.
Description	Manually trigger a bandwidth allocation adjustment for the container label-switched path (LSP).
Options	<p>none—Manually trigger a bandwidth allocation adjustment for all active member LSP paths.</p> <p>logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.</p> <p>name <i>lsp-name</i>—(Optional) Manually trigger a bandwidth allocation adjustment on the specified member LSP only.</p> <p>adjust-autobandwidth—(Optional) Request LSP autobandwidth adjustment.</p> <p>normalization—(Optional) Request container LSP normalization.</p>
Required Privilege Level	clear, maintenance
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show mpls container-lsp on page 1903 • clear mpls container-lsp on page 1853
List of Sample Output	request mpls container-lsp on page 1873 request mpls container-lsp on page 1873
Output Fields	When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.

Sample Output

request mpls container-lsp

```
user@host> request mpls container-lsp lsp-name normalize
```

request mpls container-lsp

```
user@host> request mpls container-lsp normalize bandwidth bps
```

request mpls lsp adjust-autobandwidth

List of Syntax	Syntax on page 1874 Syntax (EX and QFX Series Switches) on page 1874
Syntax	<code>request mpls lsp adjust-autobandwidth</code> <code><logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)></code> <code><name <i>lsp-name</i>></code>
Syntax (EX and QFX Series Switches)	<code>request mpls lsp adjust-autobandwidth</code> <code><name <i>lsp-name</i>></code>
Release Information	Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D15 for the QFX Series. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for QFX10000 Series switches.
Description	<p>Manually trigger a bandwidth allocation adjustment for active label-switched paths (LSPs).</p> <p>Without running this command, the bandwidth adjustment is recomputed at a configurable interval. The default interval is 5 minutes. If you do not want to wait for the periodic adjustment (for example, during a software demonstration), this command is useful.</p> <p>During bandwidth allocation adjustment, the LSP stays up to enable the bandwidth to be changed without dropping any traffic. This functionality is often referred to as <i>make-before-break</i>.</p>
Options	<p>none—Manually trigger a bandwidth allocation adjustment for all active LSP paths.</p> <p>logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.</p> <p>name <i>lsp-name</i>—(Optional) Manually trigger a bandwidth allocation adjustment on the specified LSP only.</p>
Additional Information	<p>For this command to work properly, the following conditions must exist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Automatic bandwidth allocation must be enabled on the LSP. The parameters for adjustment interval and maximum average bandwidth are not reset after you issue the request mpls lsp adjust-autobandwidth command.• The difference between the adjusted bandwidth and the current LSP path bandwidth must be greater than the threshold limit.
Required Privilege Level	clear, maintenance

- Related Documentation**
- [auto-bandwidth \(MPLS Tunnel\) on page 1503](#)
 - [Configuring Automatic Bandwidth Allocation for LSPs on page 324](#)

List of Sample Output [request mpls lsp adjust-auto-bandwidth on page 1875](#)

Output Fields When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.

Sample Output

[request mpls lsp adjust-auto-bandwidth](#)

```
user@host> request mpls lsp adjust-auto-bandwidth
```

show connections

List of Syntax [Syntax on page 1876](#)
 [Syntax \(EX Series Switches\) on page 1876](#)

Syntax show connections
 <brief | extensive>
 <all | interface-switch | lsp-switch | p2mp-receive-switch | p2mp-transmit-switch |
 remote-interface-switch>
 <down | up | up-down>
 <history>
 <labels>
 <logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)>
 <*name*>
 <status>

Syntax (EX Series Switches) show connections
 <brief | extensive>
 <all | interface-switch | lsp-switch | p2mp-receive-switch | p2mp-transmit-switch |
 remote-interface-switch>
 <down | up | up-down>
 <history>
 <labels>
 <*name*>
 <status>

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
 Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.

Description Display information about the configured circuit cross-connect (CCC) connections.

Options **none**—Display the standard level of output for all configured CCC connections.

all—(Optional) Display all connections.

brief | extensive—(Optional) Display the specified level of output. Use history to display information about connection history. Use labels to display labels used for transmit and receive LSPs. Use status to display information about the connection and interface status.

interface-switch—(Optional) Display interface switch connections only.

lsp-switch—(Optional) Display LSP switch connections only.

p2mp-receive-switch—(Optional) Display point-to-multipoint LSP to local interfaces switch connections only.

p2mp-transmit-switch—(Optional) Display local interface to point-to-multipoint LSP switch connections only.

remote-interface-switch—(Optional) Display remote interface switch connections only.

down | up | up-down—(Optional) Display nonoperational, operational, or both kinds of connections.

history—(Optional) Display information about connection history.

labels—(Optional) Display labels used for transmit and receive.

logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

name—(Optional) Display information about the specified connection only.

status—(Optional) Display information about the connection and interface status.

Required Privilege Level view

Output Fields [Table 53 on page 1877](#) describes the output fields for the **show connections** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 53: show connections Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
CCC and TCC connections [Link Monitoring On Off]	Whether link monitoring is enabled: On or Off .
Legend for Status (St)	Connection or circuit status. See the output's legend for an explanation of the status field values.
Legend for connection types	Type of connection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if-sw—Layer 2 switching cross-connect. • rmt-if—Remote interface switch. While graceful restart is in progress, rmt-if will display a state (St) of Restart. • lsp-sw—LSP stitching cross-connect. While graceful restart is in progress, lsp-sw will display a state (St) of Restart.
Legend for circuit types	Type of circuits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • intf—Interface circuit. • tlsp—Transmit LSP circuit. • rlsp—Receive LSP circuit.
Connection/Circuit	Name of the configured CCC connection.
Type	Type of connection.
St	State of the connection.
Time last up	Time that the connection or circuit last transitioned to the Up (operational) state.

Table 53: show connections Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
# Up trans	Number of times that the connection or circuit has transitioned to the Up (operational) state.

Sample Output

show connections

```

user@switch> show connections
CCC and TCC connections [Link Monitoring On]
Legend for status (St)                Legend for connection types
UN -- uninitialized                   if-sw: interface switching
NP -- not present                     rmt-if: remote interface switching
WE -- wrong encapsulation             lsp-sw: LSP switching
DS -- disabled
Dn -- down
-> -- only outbound conn is up        Legend for circuit types
<- -- only inbound conn is up        intf -- interface
Up -- operational                     tlsp -- transmit LSP
RmtDn -- remote CCC down              rlsp -- receive LSP
Restart -- restarting

CCC Graceful restart : Restarting

Connection/Circuit      Type   St    Time last up    # Up trans
IFSW-ed                 if-sw  Up     Aug  5 15:39:15      1
  so-1/0/2.0             intf  Up
  t1-0/1/2.0             intf  Up
SW-db                   rmt-if Restart      0
  so-1/0/3.0             intf  Up
  pro4-ca                 tlsp  Dn
  pro4-ac                 rlsp  NP

```

show link-management

Syntax	show link-management
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.
Description	Display Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) peer and traffic engineering link information.
Options	This command has no options.
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show link-management peer on page 1883 • show link-management routing on page 1885 • show link-management statistics on page 1889 • show link-management te-link on page 1891
List of Sample Output	show link-management on page 1882
Output Fields	Table 54 on page 1879 describes the output fields for the show link-management command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 54: show link-management Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Peer Name	Name of the peer.
System identifier	Internal identifier for the peer. The range of values is 0 through 64,000.
State	State of the peer: Up or Down .
Control address	Address to which a control channel is established.
CC local ID	Identifier assigned to the control channel by the local peer. The range of values is 1 through 4,294,967,296.
CC remote ID	Identifier assigned to the control channel by the remote peer. The range of values is 1 through 4,294,967,296.
State	State of the control channel: Up or Down .
TxSeqNum	Sequence number of the hello message being sent to the peer. The range of values is 1 through 4,294,967,295.

Table 54: show link-management Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
RcvSeqNum	Sequence number of the last hello message received from the peer. The range of values is 0 through 4,294,967,295.
Flags	Code that provides information about the control channel. Currently supports only code value R , which indicates that the control channel is restarting after a failure in the control plane, as when the Link Management Protocol (LMP) process starts or restarts.
TE links	Traffic-engineered links that are managed by their peer.
TE link name	Name of the traffic-engineered link.
State	State of the traffic-engineered link: Up , Down , or Init .
Local identifier	Identifier of the local side of the link.
Remote identifier	Identifier of the remote side of the link.
Local address	Address of the local side of the link.
Remote address	Address of the remote side of the link.
Encoding	Physical layer media type determined by the interfaces contained in the traffic-engineered link. Typical values include SDH/SONET , Ethernet , Packet , and PDH .
Switching	Type of switching that can be performed on the traffic-engineered link. Supported values are PSC-1 and Packet .
Minimum bandwidth	Smallest single allocation of bandwidth possible on the traffic-engineered link. This number is equal to the smallest bandwidth interface that is a member of the traffic-engineered link (in bps).
Maximum bandwidth	Largest single allocation of bandwidth possible on the traffic-engineered link. This number is equal to the largest bandwidth interface that is a member of the link (in bps).
Total bandwidth	Sum of the bandwidth, in bits per second (bps) and megabits per second (Mbps), of all interfaces that are members of the link.
Available bandwidth	Sum of the bandwidths of all interfaces that are members of the link and that are not yet allocated (in bps).
Name	Name of the interface.
State	State of the interface: Up or Down .
Local ID	Identifier of the local side of the interface.
Remote ID	Identifier of the remote side of the interface.
Bandwidth	Bandwidth, in bps or Mbps, of the member interface.

Table 54: show link-management Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Used	Whether the resource is allocated to an LSP: Yes or No .
LSP-name	LSP name.

Sample Output

show link-management

```
user@host> show link-management
Peer name: PEER-A, System identifier: 11973
State: Up, Control address: 10.255.245.4
  CC local ID CC remote ID State      TxSeqNum  RcvSeqNum  Flags
    24547      24547 Up          1027      1026
TE links:
  pro4-ba

TE link name: pro4-ba, State: Init
Local identifier: 2662, Remote identifier: 0, Encoding: SDH/SONET, Switching:
PSC-1,
Minimum bandwidth: 155.52Mbps, Maximum bandwidth: 155.52Mbps, Total bandwidth:
155.52Mbps,
Available bandwidth: 155.52Mbps
  Name      State Local ID  Remote ID    Bandwidth Used  LSP-name
  so-1/0/2   Up      21271      0            155.52Mbps      No
```

show link-management peer

Syntax	show link-management peer <name <i>peer-name</i> >
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.
Description	Display Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) peer link information.
Options	none —Display all peer link information. name <i>peer-name</i> —(Optional) Display information for the specified peer only.
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show link-management on page 1879 • show link-management routing on page 1885 • show link-management statistics on page 1889 • show link-management te-link on page 1891
List of Sample Output	show link-management peer on page 1884
Output Fields	Table 55 on page 1883 describes the output fields for the show link-management peer command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 55: show link-management peer Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Peer Name	Name of the peer.
System identifier	Internal identifier for the peer. The range of values is 0 through 64,000.
State	State of the peer: Up or Down.
Control address	Address to which a control channel is established.
Hello interval	How often the routing device sends Link Management Protocol (LMP) hello packets.
Hello dead interval	How long LMP waits before declaring the control channel to be dead. This is an interval during which the routing device receives no LMP hello packets from the neighbor on a control that is active or up.
CC local ID	Identifier assigned to the control channel by the local peer. The range of values is 1 through 4,294,967,296.

Table 55: show link-management peer Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
CC remote ID	Identifier assigned to the control channel by the remote peer. The range of values is 1 through 4,294,967,296.
State	State of the control channel: Up or Down .
TxSeqNum	Sequence number of the hello message being sent to the peer. The range of values is 1 through 4,294,967,295.
RcvSeqNum	Sequence number of the last hello message received from the peer. The range of values is 0 through 4,294,967,295.
Flags	Code that provides information about the control channel. Currently supports only code value R , which indicates that the control channel is restarting after a failure in the control plane, as when the Link Management Protocol (LMP) process starts or restarts.
TE links	Traffic-engineered links that are managed by their peer.

Sample Output

show link-management peer

```

user@host> show link-management peer
Peer name: sonet, System identifier: 41448
State: Up, Control address: 70.70.70.70
Hello interval: 10000, Hello dead interval: 30000
  CC local ID CC remote ID State      TxSeqNum  RcvSeqNum  Flags
      3265           0 ConfSnd         1         0 R
TE links:
to-sonet

```

show link-management routing

Syntax	show link-management routing <peer <name <i>name</i> > te-link <name <i>name</i> >> <resource <name <i>name</i> >>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.
Description	Display Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) peer or traffic engineering link information from the routing process.
Options	<p>none—Display all peer and traffic-engineered link information.</p> <p>peer <name <i>name</i>>—(Optional) Display information for all peers or for the specified peer only.</p> <p>resource <name <i>name</i>>—(Optional) Display information for all resources or for the specified resource only.</p> <p>te-link <name <i>name</i>>—(Optional) Display information for all traffic-engineered forwarding paths or for the specified path only.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show link-management on page 1879 • show link-management peer on page 1883 • show link-management statistics on page 1889 • show link-management te-link on page 1891
List of Sample Output	show link-management routing on page 1888
Output Fields	Table 56 on page 1885 describes the output fields for the show link-management routing command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 56: show link-management routing Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Peer Name	Name of the peer.
System identifier	Internal identifier for the peer. The range of values is 0 through 64,000.
State	State of the peer: Up or Down.

Table 56: show link-management routing Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Control address	Address to which a control channel is established.
Control channel	Interface over which control packets are sent.
State	State of the control channel.
TE link name	Traffic-engineered link name.
State	State of the traffic-engineered link: Up or Down .
Local identifier	Identifier of the local side of the link.
Remote identifier	Identifier of the remote side of the link.
Local address	Address of the local side of the link.
Remote address	Address of the remote side of the link.
Encoding	Physical layer media type determined by the interfaces contained in the traffic-engineered link. Typical values include SDH/SONET , Ethernet , and Packet .
Minimum bandwidth	Smallest single allocation of bandwidth, in bits per second (bps) or megabits per second (Mbps), possible on the traffic-engineered link. This number is equal to the smallest bandwidth interface that is a member of the traffic-engineered link.
Maximum bandwidth	Largest single allocation of bandwidth, in bps or Mbps, possible on the traffic-engineered link. This number is equal to the largest bandwidth interface that is a member of the link (in bps).
Total bandwidth	Sum of the bandwidth, in bps or Mbps, of all interfaces that are members of the link.
Available bandwidth	Sum of the bandwidth, in bps or Mbps, of all interfaces that are members of the link and that are not yet allocated.
Resource	Forwarding adjacency LSP information.
Type	Type of resource. The type is always a forwarding adjacency LSP.
State	State of the LSP: Up or Down .
System Identifier	Internal identifier for the peer. The range of values is 0 through 64,000 .
Total bandwidth	Bandwidth resource, in bps or Mbps, on the TE-link learned from the routing process.

Table 56: show link-management routing Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Traffic parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Encoding—Physical layer media type determined by the interfaces contained in the traffic-engineered link. Typical values include SDH/SONET, Ethernet, and Packet.• Switching—Type of switching that can be performed on the traffic-engineered link: PSC-1 and Packet.• Granularity—Layer 2 data for switching Layer 2 LSPs for this resource. Not supported. This value is always unknown.

Sample Output

show link-management routing

```
user@host> show link-management routing
Peer name: __rpd:fe-0/1/0.0, System identifier: 2147483649
State: Up, Control address: (null)
Control-channel          State
fe-0/1/0.0               Active

Peer name: __rpd:fe-0/1/2.0, System identifier: 2147483650
State: Up, Control address: (null)
Control-channel          State
fe-0/1/2.0               Active

Peer name: __rpd:so-0/2/0.0, System identifier: 2147483651
State: Down, Control address: (null)
Control-channel          State
so-0/2/0.0               State

Peer name: __rpd:so-0/2/1.0, System identifier: 2147483652
State: Down, Control address: (null)
Control-channel          State
so-0/2/1.0               State

...

TE link name: __rpd:fe-0/1/0.0, State: Up
Local identifier: 2147483649, Remote identifier: 0,
Local address: 192.168.37.66, Remote address: 192.168.37.66,
Encoding: Ethernet, Minimum bandwidth: 0bps, Maximum bandwidth: 100Mbps,
Total bandwidth: 100Mbps, Available bandwidth: 100Mbps

TE link name: __rpd:fe-0/1/2.0, State: Up
Local identifier: 2147483650, Remote identifier: 0,
Local address: 192.168.37.73, Remote address: 192.168.37.73,
Encoding: Ethernet, Minimum bandwidth: 0bps, Maximum bandwidth: 100Mbps,
Total bandwidth: 100Mbps, Available bandwidth: 100Mbps

TE link name: __rpd:so-0/2/0.0, State: Down
Local identifier: 2147483651, Remote identifier: 0,
Local address: 192.168.37.82, Remote address: 192.168.37.95,
Encoding: Ethernet, Minimum bandwidth: 0bps, Maximum bandwidth: 155.52Mbps,
Total bandwidth: 155.52Mbps, Available bandwidth: 155.52Mbps

...

Resource: falsp-bd, Type: LSP, State: Dn System identifier: 2147483652,
Total bandwidth: 0bps, Traffic parameters: Encoding: Packet, Switching: Packet,
Granularity: Unknown

Resource: falsp-be, Type: LSP, State: Up System identifier: 2147483654,
Total bandwidth: bw[1]=10Mbps, Traffic parameters: Encoding: Packet,
Switching: Packet, Granularity: Unknown
```

show link-management statistics

Syntax	show link-management statistics <peer <name <i>name</i> >>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 8.0. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.
Description	Display statistical information for Link Management Protocol (LMP) packets.
Options	none —Display information for all peers. peer <name <i>name</i>> —(Optional) Display information for all peers or for the specified peer only.
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show link-management on page 1879 • show link-management peer on page 1883 • show link-management routing on page 1885 • show link-management te-link on page 1891
List of Sample Output	show link-management statistics on page 1890
Output Fields	Table 57 on page 1889 describes the output fields for the show link-management statistics command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 57: show link-management statistics Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Received packets	Number of received packets by message type. If the count for a message type is zero, that message type is not displayed. If the count for all message types is zero, this field is not displayed.
Received bad packets	Number of received bad packets by message type. If the count for a message type is zero, that message type is not displayed. If the count for all message types is zero, this field is not displayed.
Small packets	Number of packets that are too small.
Wrong protocol version	Number of packets specifying the wrong LMP version.
Messages for unknown peer	Number of packets destined for an unknown peer.
Messages for bad state	Number of packets indicating a state that does not match the recipient.

Table 57: show link-management statistics Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Stale acknowledgments	Number of configAck and LinkSummaryAck packets received that have a stale message ID.
Stale negative acknowledgments	Number of configNack and LinkSummaryNack packets received that have a stale message ID.
Sent packets	Number of sent packets by message type. If the count for a message type is zero, that message type is not displayed. If the count for all message types is zero, this field is not displayed.
Retransmitted packets	Number of retransmitted packets by message type. If the count for a message type is zero, that message type is not displayed. If the count for all message types is zero, this field is not displayed.
Dropped packets	Number of packets sent, by message type, that have been dropped by the receiver after the LMP retransmission interval has been exceeded. If the count for a message type is zero, that message type is not displayed. If the count for all message types is zero, this field is not displayed.

Sample Output

show link-management statistics

```

user@host> show link-management statistics peer pro4-a
Statistics for peer pro4-a
  Received packets
    Config: 1
    Hello: 2572
  Small packets: 0
  Wrong protocol version: 0
  Messages for unknown peer: 0
  Messages for bad state: 0
  Stale acknowledgments: 0
  Stale negative acknowledgments: 0
  Sent packets
    Config: 2
    ConfigAck: 1
    Hello: 2572
  Retransmitted packets
    Config: 1

```

show link-management te-link

Syntax	show link-management te-link <brief detail> <name <i>name</i> >
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.
Description	Display the resources used to set up Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) traffic-engineered forwarding paths.
Options	none —Display information for all traffic-engineered links. brief detail —(Optional) Display the specified level of output. name <i>name</i> —(Optional) Display information for the specified traffic-engineered link only.
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show link-management on page 1879 • show link-management peer on page 1883 • show link-management routing on page 1885 • show link-management statistics on page 1889
List of Sample Output	show link-management te-link on page 1892
Output Fields	Table 58 on page 1891 describes the output fields for the show link-management te-link command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 58: show link-management te-link Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
TE link name	Traffic-engineered link name.
State	State of the traffic-engineered link: Up or Down .
Local identifier	Identifier of the local side of the link.
Remote identifier	Identifier of the remote side of the link.
Local address	Address of the local side of the link.
Remote address	Address of the remote side of the link.

Table 58: show link-management te-link Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Encoding	Physical layer media type determined by the interfaces contained in the traffic-engineered link. Typical values include SDH/SONET , Ethernet , Packet , and PDH .
Switching	Type of switching that can be performed on the traffic-engineered link. Supported values are PSC-1 and Packet .
Minimum bandwidth	Smallest single allocation of bandwidth, in bits per second (bps) or megabits per second (Mbps), possible on the traffic-engineered link. This number is equal to the smallest bandwidth interface that is a member of the traffic-engineered link.
Maximum bandwidth	Largest single allocation of bandwidth, in bps or Mbps, possible on the traffic-engineered link. This number is equal to the largest bandwidth interface that is a member of the link.
Total bandwidth	Sum of the bandwidth, in bps or Mbps, of all interfaces that are members of the link (in bps).
Available Bandwidth	Sum of the bandwidth, in bps or Mbps, of all interfaces that are members of the link and that are not yet allocated.
Name	Name of the interface.
State	State of the interface: Up or Down .
Local ID	Identifier of the local side of the interface.
Remote ID	Identifier of the remote side of the interface.
Bandwidth	Bandwidth, in bps or Mbps, of the member interface.
Used	Whether the resource is allocated to an LSP: Yes or No .
LSP-name	LSP name.

Sample Output

show link-management te-link

```

user@host> show link-management te-link
TE link name: FA-bd, State: Up
  Local identifier: 4144, Remote identifier: 0, Local address: 2.2.2.1,
  Remote address: 2.2.2.2, Encoding: Ethernet, Switching: Packet,
  Minimum bandwidth: 0bps, Maximum bandwidth: 0bps, Total bandwidth: 0bps,
  Available bandwidth: 0bps
    Name      State Local ID Remote ID      Bandwidth Used  LSP-name
    falsp-bd  Dn      43077      0           0bps No

TE link name: FA-be, State: Up
  Local identifier: 4145, Remote identifier: 0, Local address: 1.1.1.1,
  Remote address: 1.1.1.2, Encoding: Ethernet, Switching: Packet,
  Minimum bandwidth: 0bps, Maximum bandwidth: 10Mbps, Total bandwidth: 10Mbps,
  Available bandwidth: 8Mbps

```

Name	State	Local ID	Remote ID	Bandwidth	Used	LSP-name
fa1sp-be	Up	43076	0	10Mbps	Yes	e2e1sp-bf

show mpls abstract-hop-membership

Syntax	show mpls abstract-hop-membership < <i>abstract-hop-name</i> > <instance <i>instance-name</i> > <logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 17.1 for all platforms.
Description	Display MPLS abstract hop membership tables for each abstract hop configured on the device.
Options	<p>none—(Optional) Display the MPLS abstract hop membership table for all the configured abstract hops on the router.</p> <p><i>abstract-hop-name</i>—(Optional) Display the MPLS abstract hop membership table for the specified abstract hop.</p> <p>instance <i>instance-name</i>—(Optional) Display the MPLS abstract hop membership table for the specified instance. If <i>instance-name</i> is omitted, information is displayed for the master instance.</p> <p>logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)—(Optional) Display the MPLS abstract hop membership table for all logical systems or on a particular logical system.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example: Configuring Abstract Hops for MPLS LSPs on page 82 • abstract-hop on page 1486 • constituent-list on page 1513 • show mpls lsp abstract-computation on page 1944
List of Sample Output	show mpls abstract-hop-membership on page 1895
Output Fields	Table 59 on page 1894 describes the output fields for the show mpls abstract-hop-membership command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 59: show mpls abstract-hop-membership Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Abstract hop	Name of the abstract hop.
Credibility	Credibility value associated with the interior gateway protocol in use.

Table 59: show mpls abstract-hop-membership Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Address	IP address of the abstract hop member nodes.

Sample Output

show mpls abstract-hop-membership

```
user@host> show mpls abstract-hop-membership
Abstract hop: ah1
  Credibility: 0
Address: 127.0.0.6
Address: 127.0.0.1
Address: 127.0.0.2
Address: 127.0.0.3

Abstract hop: ah2
  Credibility: 0
Address: 127.0.0.6
Address: 127.0.0.3
Address: 127.0.0.4

Abstract hop: ah3
  Credibility: 0
Address: 127.0.0.6
Address: 127.0.0.3
Address: 127.0.0.5
```

show mpls admin-groups

List of Syntax [Syntax on page 1896](#)
 [Syntax \(EX Series Switches\) on page 1896](#)

Syntax show mpls admin-groups
 <instance *instance-name*>
 <logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)>

Syntax (EX Series Switches) show mpls admin-groups

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
 Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.
 instance *instance-name* option added in Junos OS Release 15.1.

Description Display information about configured Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) administrative groups.

Options **none**—Display information about the configured MPLS administrative groups.

instance *instance-name*—(Optional) Display MPLS administrative group information for the specified instance. If ***instance-name*** is omitted, MPLS administrative group information for the master instance is displayed.

logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output [show mpls admin-group on page 1897](#)

Output Fields [Table 60 on page 1896](#) describes the output fields for the **show mpls admin-groups** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 60: show mpls admin-groups Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Group	Name of the administrative group.
Bit index	Value assigned to the administrative group.

Sample Output

show mpls admin-groups

```
user@host> show mpls admin-groups
Group      Bit index
black      3
blue       2
gold       1
green      0
```

show mpls association

Syntax	<code>show mpls association (iif <i>incoming-interface</i> oif <i>outgoing-interface</i>) <logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)></code>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1 for the M Series, MX Series, and T Series.
Description	Display the Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) label-switched paths (LSPs) based on the association with an incoming or outgoing LSP interface. The command output displays the list of RSVP-TE LSPs carrying traffic in and out of the same interface.
Options	<p>iif <i>incoming-interface-name</i>—Display list of RSVP-TE LSPs that share the specified incoming interface to bring in traffic. This option works on transit label-switching routers (LSRs) and egress label edge routers (LERs).</p> <p>oif <i>outgoing-interface-name</i>—Display list of RSVP-TE LSPs that share the specified outgoing interface to carry out traffic. This option works on ingress LERs and transit LSRs.</p> <p>logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> show mpls correlation nexthop-id on page 1914
List of Sample Output	show mpls association iif on page 1899 show mpls association oif on page 1899
Output Fields	<p>Table 61 on page 1898 describes the output fields for the show mpls association command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.</p>

Table 61: show mpls association Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
To	Destination IP address of the corresponding LSP.
From	Source IP address of the corresponding LSP.
State	State of the corresponding LSP handled by this RSVP session: Up , Dn (down), or Restart .
LSPname	Name of the LSP.

Sample Output

show mpls association iif

```
user@host> show mpls association iif ge-0/0/0.0
To           From           State    LSPname
128.102.174.121 128.102.180.21 Up       LSP-ABC
128.102.174.121 128.102.180.21 Up       LSP-ABC1
128.102.174.121 128.102.180.21 Up       LSP-ABC2
128.102.174.121 128.102.180.21 Up       LSP-ABC3
Total 4 displayed, Up 4, Down 0
```

show mpls association oif

```
user@host> show mpls association oif ge-0/0/0.0
To           From           State    LSPname
128.102.174.121 128.102.180.21 Up       LSP-ABC
128.102.174.121 128.102.180.21 Up       LSP-ABC1
128.102.174.121 128.102.180.21 Up       LSP-ABC2
128.102.174.121 128.102.180.21 Up       LSP-ABC3
```

show mpls call-admission-control

List of Syntax	Syntax on page 1900 Syntax (EX Series Switches) on page 1900
Syntax	<pre>show mpls call-admission-control <instance <i>instance-name</i>> <logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)> <lsp-name></pre>
Syntax (EX Series Switches)	<pre>show mpls call-admission-control <lsp-name></pre>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches. instance <i>instance-name</i> option added in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Description	Display Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) label-switched path (LSP) call admission control (CAC) information.
Options	<p>none—Display CAC information for all LSPs.</p> <p>instance <i>instance-name</i>—(Optional) Display MPLS LSP CAC information for the specified instance. If <i>instance-name</i> is omitted, MPLS LSP CAC information for the master instance is displayed.</p> <p>logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.</p> <p><i>lsp-name</i>—(Optional) Display CAC information for the specified LSP only.</p>
Additional Information	The available bandwidth on an LSP path at a particular class type is the total path bandwidth at that class type minus the total bandwidth reserved by any Layer 2 connection at that class type.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show mpls call-admission-control on page 1901
Output Fields	Table 62 on page 1901 describes the output fields for the show mpls call-admission-control command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 62: show mpls call-admission-control Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Available bandwidth	Current available bandwidth on each LSP path. Depending on whether the LSP is an E-LSP or a regular LSP, either per-class bandwidth or a single bandwidth value (corresponding to best-effort bandwidth at ct0) is displayed. The available bandwidth on an LSP path at a particular class type is the total path bandwidth at that class type minus the total bandwidth reserved by some Layer 2 connections at that class type.
Layer2 connections	Different Layer 2 connections that had some bandwidth requirement and were admitted into an LSP path.
LSP name	LSP pathname.
Neighbor address	Neighbor address from which CAC and bandwidth booking are configured for Layer 2 circuits.
Circuit	Interface name and circuit information.
Primary	LSP's primary standby path.
Standby	LSP's secondary standby path.
VC bandwidth	Bandwidth constraints associated with a Layer 2 circuit route.

Sample Output

show mpls call-admission-control

```

user@host# show mpls call-admission-control

LSP name: pro1-be
*Primary
  Available bandwidth: 0bps

LSP name: pro1-be-1
*Primary
  Available bandwidth: 60kbps

LSP name: pro1-be-gold
*Primary
  Available bandwidth: <ct0 50kbps> <ct1 20kbps> <ct2 30kbps> <ct3 0bps>
  Layer2 connections:
  Neighbor address: 10.255.245.215, Circuit: so-0/3/0.0(vc 5)
  VC bandwidth: <ct0 50kbps> <ct1 40kbps> <ct2 40kbps>

LSP name: pro1-be-gold-2
*Primary
  Available bandwidth: <ct0 0bps> <ct1 40kbps> <ct2 40kbps> <ct3 0bps>

LSP name: pro1-be-silver
*Primary  prim1
  Available bandwidth: <ct0 10kbps> <ct1 20kbps> <ct2 0bps> <ct3 40kbps>
  Layer2 connections:
  Neighbor address: 10.255.245.215, Circuit: so-0/3/0.1(vc 3)
  VC bandwidth: <ct0 20kbps> <ct1 20kbps>

```

```
Standby   sec1
Available bandwidth: <ct0 10kbps> <ct1 10kbps> <ct2 20kbps> <ct3 0bps>
  Layer2 connections:
    Neighbor address: 10.255.245.215, Circuit: so-0/3/0.1(vc 3)
    VC bandwidth: <ct0 20kbps> <ct1 20kbps>
```

show mpls container-lsp

Syntax show mpls container-lsp
 <brief | detail | extensive | terse>
 <count-active-routes>
 <defaults>
 <descriptions>
 <down | up>
 <egress>
 <ingress>
 <logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)>
 <name *name*>
 <statistics>
 <transit>
 <unidirectional>

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2.
 Statement introduced for QFX Switches in Junos OS Release 15.1X53-D30.

Description Display information about configured and active Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) container label-switched paths (LSPs).

Options **none**—Display standard information about all configured and active member LSPs of the container LSP.

brief | detail | extensive | terse—(Optional) Display the specified level of output. The extensive option displays the same information as the detail option, but covers the most recent 50 events.

count-active-routes—(Optional) Show active routes for the container LSP.

defaults—(Optional) Display the default settings of the container LSP.

descriptions—(Optional) Display the container LSP descriptions. To view this information, you must configure the description statement at the **[edit protocol mpls container-lsp]** hierarchy level. Only the LSPs with a description are displayed. This command is only valid for the ingress routing device, because the description is not propagated in RSVP messages.

down | up—(Optional) Display only LSPs that are inactive or active, respectively.

egress | ingress—(Optional) Display the member LSPs ending at this routing device or originating from this routing device, respectively.

logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

name *name*—(Optional) Display information about the specified LSP or group of LSPs.

statistics—(Optional) Display accounting information about LSPs. Statistics are not available for LSPs on the egress routing device, because the penultimate routing

device in the LSP sets the label to 0. Also, as the packet arrives at the egress routing device, the hardware removes its MPLS header and the packet reverts to being an IPv4 packet. Therefore, it is counted as an IPv4 packet, not an MPLS packet.

transit—(Optional) Display LSPs transiting this routing device.

unidirectional—(Optional) Display unidirectional LSP information.

Required Privilege Level

view

Related Documentation

- [request mpls container-lsp on page 1873](#)
- [clear mpls container-lsp on page 1853](#)

List of Sample Output

[show mpls container-lsp on page 1908](#)
[show mpls container-lsp extensive on page 1908](#)

Output Fields

[Table 63 on page 1904](#) describes the output fields for the **show mpls container-lsp** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 63: show mpls container-lsp Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Ingress LSP	Information about the member LSPs on the ingress routing device. Each LSP has one line of output.	All levels
Container LSP name	Name of the container LSP.	All levels
Member LSP count	Number of member LSPs in the container LSP.	All levels
To	Destination (egress routing device) of the session.	brief
From	Source (ingress routing device) of the session.	brief detail
State	State of the LSP handled by this RSVP session: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up • Dn (down) • Restart 	brief detail
Rt	Number of active routes (prefixes) installed in the routing table. For ingress RSVP sessions, the routing table is the primary IPv4 table (inet.0). For transit and egress RSVP sessions, the routing table is the primary MPLS table (mpls.0).	brief
P	Path. An asterisk (*) underneath this column indicates that the LSP is a primary path.	brief
ActivePath	(Ingress LSP) Name of the active path: Primary or Secondary.	detail extensive

Table 63: show mpls container-lsp Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
LSPname	Name of the member LSP.	brief detail
Egress LSP	Information about the LSPs on the egress routing device. MPLS learns this information by querying RSVP, which holds all the transit and egress session information. Each session has one line of output.	All levels
Transit LSP	Number of LSPs on the transit routing devices and the state of these paths. MPLS learns this information by querying RSVP, which holds all the transit and egress session information.	All levels
Min LSPs	Minimum number of member LSPs. Default: 1	extensive
Max LSPs	Number of member LSPs that the container LSP can have at maximum. Default: 64 (due to ECMP limit)	extensive
Aggregate bandwidth	Sum of the bandwidths of all member LSPs.	extensive
NormalizeTimer	Duration between two normalization events. When not configured, 21600 seconds (6 hours) is set as the default value.	extensive
NormalizeThreshold	Change in aggregate LSP utilization to trigger splitting or merging expressed in percentage.	extensive
Max Signaling BW	Maximum bandwidth used to signal LSPs after a normalization event. Default value is 0 bps. When not configured, the value is inherited from the splitting bandwidth configuration. NOTE: Between two normalization events, when auto-bandwidth adjustment happens, the per-LSP auto-bandwidth configuration and thresholds are used, instead of the maximum signaling bandwidth threshold.	extensive
Min Signaling BW	Minimum bandwidth used to signal LSPs after a normalization event. Default value is 0 bps. When not configured, the value is inherited from the merging bandwidth configuration. NOTE: Between two normalization events, when auto-bandwidth adjustment happens, the per-LSP auto-bandwidth configuration and thresholds are used, instead of the minimum signaling bandwidth threshold.	extensive
Splitting BW	Bandwidth used for LSP splitting and merging. Default value is 0 bps. When not configured, the value is inherited from the auto-bandwidth maximum bandwidth configuration.	extensive

Table 63: show mpls container-lsp Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Merging BW	Bandwidth used for LSP splitting and merging. Default value is 0 bps. When not configured, the value is inherited from the auto-bandwidth minimum bandwidth configuration.	extensive
LSPTYPE		extensive
LoadBalance		extensive
MinBW	Minimum LSP bandwidth in bps related to auto-bandwidth.	extensive
AdjustTimer	Total amount of time in seconds allowed before LSP bandwidth adjustment take place. Range: 300 through 315360000 seconds	extensive
Max AvgBW util	Current value of the actual maximum average bandwidth utilization in bps.	extensive
Overflow limit	Threshold overflow limit.	extensive
Underflow limit	Threshold underflow limit.	extensive
Encoding type		extensive
Switching type		extensive
GPID		extensive
Priorities	Setup priority and hold priority values. For setup priority, 0 and 7 is the highest and lowest priority, respectively. When not explicitly configured, 7 and 0 are set as the default values for the setup priority and hold priority, respectively.	extensive
Bandwidth		extensive
SmartOptimizeTimer	Time in seconds allowed before path reoptimization.	extensive
Computed ERO	Computed explicit route. A series of hops, each with an address followed by a hop indicator. The value of the hop indicator can be strict (S) or loose (L).	extensive

Table 63: show mpls container-lsp Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Received RRO	<p>Received record route.</p> <p>RRO is a series of hops, each with an address followed by a flag. In most cases, the received RRO is the same as the computed ERO. If the received RRO is different from the computed ERO, there is a topology change in the network, and the route is taking a detour.</p> <p>The following flags identify the protection capability and status of the downstream node:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0x01—Local protection available. The link downstream from this node is protected by a local repair mechanism. This flag can be set only if the local protection flag was set in the SESSION_ATTRIBUTE object of the corresponding path message. • 0x02—Local protection in use. A local repair mechanism is in use to maintain this tunnel (usually because of an outage of the link it was routed over previously). • 0x03—Combination of 0x01 and 0x02. • 0x04—Bandwidth protection. The downstream routing device has a backup path providing the same bandwidth guarantee as the protected LSP for the protected section. • 0x08—Node protection. The downstream routing device has a backup path providing protection against link and node failure on the corresponding path section. If the downstream routing device can set up only a link-protection backup path, the local protection available bit is set but the node protection bit is cleared. • 0x09—Detour is established. Combination of 0x01 and 0x08. • 0x10—Preemption pending. The preempting node sets this flag if a pending preemption is in progress for the traffic engine LSP. This flag indicates to the ingress legacy edge router (LER) of this LSP that it should be rerouted. • 0x20—Node ID. Indicates that the address specified in the RRO's IPv4 or IPv6 sub-object is a node ID address, which refers to the router address or router ID. Nodes must use the same address consistently. • 0xb—Detour is in use. Combination of 0x01, 0x02, and 0x08. 	extensive
Make-before-break		extensive
Record Route		extensive
Automatic Autobw adjustment succeeded		extensive
CSPF		extensive
Created	Date and time the LSP was created.	extensive

Sample Output

show mpls container-lsp

```

user@host> show mpls container-lsp
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
Container LSP name
test
Member LSP count
2
To From State Rt P ActivePath LSPname
10.255.107.76 10.255.107.78 Up 0 * test-1
10.255.107.76 10.255.107.78 Up 0 * test-2
Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0

naling Egress LSP: 1 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

show mpls container-lsp extensive

```

user@host> show mpls container-lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions
Container LSP name: test, Member count: 2
Normalization
Min LSPs: 2, Max LSPs: 64, Aggregate bandwidth: 0bps
NormalizeTimer: 1800 secs, NormalizeThreshold: 0%
Max Signaling BW: 2kbps, Min Signaling BW: 2kbps, Splitting BW: 5Mbps, Merging
BW: 2kbps
Normalization in 989 second(s)
10.255.107.76
From: 10.255.107.78, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: test-1
ActivePath: (primary)
LSPTYPE: Dynamic Configured, Penultimate hop popping
LoadBalance: Random
Autobandwidth
MinBW: 1000bps
AdjustTimer: 300 secs
Max AvgBW util: 0bps, Bandwidth Adjustment in 89 second(s).
Overflow limit: 0, Overflow sample count: 0
Underflow limit: 0, Underflow sample count: 0, Underflow Max AvgBW: 0bps
Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
*Primary State: Up, No-decrement-ttl
Priorities: 7 0
Bandwidth: 1000bps
SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 2)
1.3.0.2 S 1.7.0.1 S
Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt
20=Node-ID):
1.3.0.2 1.7.0.1
11 Jul 13 20:08:26.613 Make-before-break: Switched to new instance
10 Jul 13 20:08:04.360 Record Route: 1.3.0.2 1.7.0.1
9 Jul 13 20:08:04.360 Up
8 Jul 13 20:08:04.360 Automatic Autobw adjustment succeeded: BW changes from
2000 bps to 1000 bps
7 Jul 13 20:08:04.314 Originate make-before-break call
6 Jul 13 20:08:04.314 CSPF: computation result accepted 1.3.0.2 1.7.0.1
5 Jul 13 20:05:02.423 Selected as active path
4 Jul 13 20:05:02.422 Record Route: 1.3.0.2 1.7.0.1

```

```

    3 Jul 13 20:05:02.421 Up
    2 Jul 13 20:05:02.376 Originate Call
    1 Jul 13 20:05:02.376 CSPF: computation result accepted 1.3.0.2 1.7.0.1
    Created: Sat Jul 13 20:03:03 2013
10.255.107.76
From: 10.255.107.78, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: test-2
  ActivePath: (primary)
  LSPtype: Dynamic Configured, Penultimate hop popping
  LoadBalance: Random
  Autobandwidth
  MinBW: 1000bps
  AdjustTimer: 300 secs
  Max AvgBW util: 0bps, Bandwidth Adjustment in 89 second(s).
  Overflow limit: 0, Overflow sample count: 0
  Underflow limit: 0, Underflow sample count: 0, Underflow Max AvgBW: 0bps
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
*Primary                               State: Up, No-decrement-ttl
  Priorities: 7 0
  Bandwidth: 1000bps
  SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
  Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 2)
1.2.0.2 S 1.4.0.2 S
  Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt
20=Node-ID):
    1.2.0.2 1.4.0.2
    11 Jul 13 20:08:05.363 Make-before-break: Switched to new instance
    10 Jul 13 20:08:04.450 Record Route: 1.2.0.2 1.4.0.2
    9 Jul 13 20:08:04.449 Up
    8 Jul 13 20:08:04.449 Automatic Autobw adjustment succeeded: BW changes from
2000 bps to 1000 bps
    7 Jul 13 20:08:04.327 Originate make-before-break call
    6 Jul 13 20:08:04.327 CSPF: computation result accepted 1.2.0.2 1.4.0.2
    5 Jul 13 20:05:00.849 Selected as active path
    4 Jul 13 20:05:00.841 Record Route: 1.3.0.2 1.7.0.1
    3 Jul 13 20:05:00.831 Up
    2 Jul 13 20:05:00.513 Originate Call
    1 Jul 13 20:05:00.502 CSPF: computation result accepted 1.3.0.2 1.7.0.1
    Created: Sat Jul 13 20:03:03 2013
Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

show mpls context-identifier

Syntax	<pre>show mpls context-identifier <brief detail> <logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)> <primary>; <protector>;</pre>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4R3.
Description	Display information about configured egress protection context identifiers.
Options	<p>none—Display standard information about egress protection.</p> <p>brief detail—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.</p> <p>logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.</p> <p>primary—(Optional) Perform this operation on the primary node.</p> <p>protector—(Optional) Perform this operation on the protector node.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Example: Configuring Layer 3 VPN Egress Protection with RSVP and LDP</i> • <i>Example: Configuring MPLS Egress Protection for Layer 3 VPN Services</i>
List of Sample Output	show mpls context-identifier detail (Protector) on page 1911 show mpls context-identifier detail (Primary) on page 1911
Output Fields	Table 64 on page 1910 describes the output fields for the show mpls egress-protection detail command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 64: show mpls lsp Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
ID	Context identifier.	All levels
Type	Indicates node type: protector or primary	All levels
Metric	MPLS cost value of the context identifier route. This route appears in inet.0 on the protector and primary nodes. On the protector node, the metric is a larger number.	All levels
Mode	Indicates advertise-mode : proxy or alias	detail

Table 64: show mpls lsp Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Context table	Name of the MPLS routing table created for egress protection.	All levels
Context LSPs	Names of the LSPs that have egress protection configured. Loopback interface addresses of the devices from which the LSPs are originated.	detail
Total	Total number of primary and protector nodes.	All levels
Primary	Number of primary nodes.	All levels
Protector	Number of protector nodes.	All levels

Sample Output

show mpls context-identifier detail (Protector)

```

user@host> show mpls context-identifier detail
ID: 166.1.3.1
  Type: protector, Metric: 16777215, Mode: alias
  Context table: __166.1.3.1__.mpls.0, Label out: 299968

```

Sample Output

show mpls context-identifier detail (Primary)

```

user@host> show mpls context-identifier detail

ID: 166.1.3.1
  Type: primary, Metric: 1, Mode: alias

Total 1, Primary 1, Protector 0

```

show mpls correlation label

Syntax	<pre>show mpls correlation label <i>label-value</i> <brief detail extensive terse> <descriptions> <logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)></pre>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 15.2 for the M Series, MX Series, and T Series.
Description	Display the correlation information for the Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) label-switched path (LSP) with the owner of the label.
Options	<p><i>label-value</i>—Display information about the specified label.</p> <p>brief detail extensive terse—(Optional) Display the specified level of output. The extensive option displays the same information as the detail option, but covers the most recent 50 events.</p> <p>descriptions—(Optional) Display the LSP descriptions. To view this information, you must configure the description statement at the [edit protocol mpls lsp] hierarchy level. Only the LSPs with a description are displayed. This command is only valid for the ingress routing device, because the description is not propagated in RSVP messages.</p> <p>logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> show mpls correlation nexthop-id on page 1914 show mpls association on page 1898
List of Sample Output	show mpls correlation label on page 1913 show mpls correlation label label-value logical-system on page 1913
Output Fields	Table 65 on page 1912 describes the output fields for the show mpls correlation label command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 65: show mpls correlation label Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output

Table 65: show mpls correlation label Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output

Sample Output

show mpls correlation label

```
user@host> show mpls correlation label label-value  
Paste router command output here
```

show mpls correlation label *label-value* logical-system

```
user@host> show mpls correlation label label-value logical-system all  
Paste  
router command output here
```

show mpls correlation nexthop-id

Syntax	<code>show mpls correlation nexthop-id <i>nexthop-id</i></code> <code><descriptions></code> <code><logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)></code>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1 for the M Series, MX Series, and T Series.
Description	Display the correlation information for the Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) label-switched path (LSP) with the owner of the next-hop ID.
Options	<p><i>nexthop-id</i>—Display information about the specified next-hop ID.</p> <p>descriptions—(Optional) Display the LSP descriptions. To view this information, you must configure the description statement at the [edit protocol mpls lsp] hierarchy level. Only the LSPs with a description are displayed. This command is only valid for the ingress routing device, because the description is not propagated in RSVP messages.</p> <p>logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show mpls association on page 1898
List of Sample Output	show mpls correlation nexthop-id on page 1914
Output Fields	Table 66 on page 1914 describes the output fields for the show mpls correlation nexthop-id command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 66: show mpls correlation nexthop-id Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
LSP name	Name of the LSP associated with the specified next-hop ID.

Sample Output

show mpls correlation nexthop-id

```
user@host> show mpls correlation nexthop-id nexthop-id
LSP name: LSP-ABC
```

show mpls cspf

List of Syntax	Syntax on page 1915 Syntax (EX Series Switches) on page 1915
Syntax	<pre>show mpls cspf <instance <i>instance-name</i>> <logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)></pre>
Syntax (EX Series Switches)	show mpls cspf
Release Information	<p>Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>instance <i>instance-name</i> option added in Junos OS Release 15.1.</p>
Description	Display Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) statistics.
Options	<p>none—Display MPLS CSFP statistics.</p> <p>instance <i>instance-name</i>—(Optional) Display MPLS CSPF information for the specified instance. If <i>instance-name</i> is omitted, MPLS CSPF information for the master instance is displayed.</p> <p>logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show mpls cspf on page 1916
Output Fields	Table 67 on page 1915 describes the output fields for the show mpls cspf command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 67: show mpls cspf Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Queue length	Number of LSPs queued for automatic path computation.
current	Current queue length.
maximum	Maximum queue length (high-water mark).
dequeued	Number of aborted computation attempts.
Paths	Counters for label-switched path computations.

Table 67: show mpls cspf Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
total	Sum of the next four fields.
successful	Number of path computations that were successfully completed.
no route	Number of path computations that failed because the destination is unreachable.
Sys Error	Number of path computations that failed because of lack of memory.
CSPFs	Total number of CSPF computations. A single path might require multiple CSPF computations.
Time	Time, in seconds, required to perform the label-switched path computation.
Total	Total amount of time consumed by the CSPF path computation algorithm.
CSPFs	Total number of CSPF computations.
Avg per CSPF	Average amount of time required for each CSPF computation.
% of rpd	Percentage of routing process CPU used in the CSPF computation.

Sample Output

show mpls cspf

```

user@host> show mpls cspf
CSPF statistics
Queue length  current      maximum      dequeued
              0            0            0
Paths         total      successful    no route    sys error    CSPFs
              0            0            0            0            0
Time (secs)   total      CSPFs      avg per CSPF  % of rpd
              0.000000    0.000000    0.000000    0.0000

```

show mpls diffserv-te

List of Syntax	Syntax on page 1917 Syntax (EX Series Switches) on page 1917
Syntax	<pre>show mpls diffserve-te <instance <i>instance-name</i>> <logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)></pre>
Syntax (EX Series Switches)	show mpls diffserve-te
Release Information	<p>Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>instance <i>instance-name</i> option added in Junos OS Release 15.1.</p>
Description	Display Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) label-switched path (LSP) Differentiated Services (DiffServ) class and preemption priority information.
Options	<p>none—Display DiffServ classes and priorities used by MPLS LSPs.</p> <p>instance <i>instance-name</i>—(Optional) Display DiffServ classes and priorities used by MPLS LSPs for the specified instance. If <i>instance-name</i> is omitted, DiffServ information for the master instance is displayed.</p> <p>logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show mpls diffserv-te on page 1918
Output Fields	<p>Table 68 on page 1917 describes the output fields for the show mpls diffserv-te command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.</p>

Table 68: show mpls diffserv-te Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Bandwidth model	Bandwidth constraint model supported. The maximum allocation model (MAM) for EXP-inferred LSPs (E-LSPs) is currently supported.
TE class	DiffServ traffic engineering class.

Table 68: show mpls diffserv-te Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Traffic class	MPLS class type that corresponds to the DiffServ traffic engineering class: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ct0—Best effort• ct1—Assured forwarding• ct2—Expedited forwarding• ct3—Network control
Priority	MPLS preemption priority for this class type, a value from 0 through 7. Interior gateway protocols (IGPs) distribute information about the available bandwidth for each traffic engineering class.

Sample Output

show mpls diffserv-te

```
user@host> show mpls diffserv-te
Bandwidth model: Maximum Allocation Model with support for E-LSPs.
TE class   Traffic class   Priority
te0        ct0             3
te1        ct1             2
```

show mpls egress-protection

Syntax show mpls egress-protection
 <brief | detail>
 <logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)>

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4R3.

Description Display information about egress protection.



NOTE: Use this command on the device configured as the protector PE router to display information about egress protection. If you use this command on the device configured as the primary PE router, no output is displayed.

Options **none**—Display standard information about egress protection.

brief | detail—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.

logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

Required Privilege Level view

Related Documentation

- *Example: Configuring MPLS Egress Protection for Layer 3 VPN Services*
- *Example: Configuring Layer 3 VPN Egress Protection with RSVP and LDP*

List of Sample Output [show mpls egress-protection detail \(Centralized Protector\) on page 1920](#)
[show mpls egress-protection detail \(Collocated Protector\) on page 1920](#)

Output Fields [Table 64 on page 1910](#) describes the output fields for the **show mpls egress-protection detail** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 69: show mpls lsp Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Instance	Indicates egress instance name
Type	Indicates type of the VRF. It can be either local-vrf or remote-vrf
RIB	Indicates the edge-protection created routing table
Context-Id	Indicates the context-ID associated with the RIB.

Table 69: show mpls lsp Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Interface/EnhancedLookup	Show VT interfaces associated with the backup RIB. Shows Enhanced-lookup for MX Series 3D Universal Edge Routers with the Enhanced IP Network Services mode configured using the network-services enhanced-ip statement at the [edit chassis] hierarchy level.

Sample Output

show mpls egress-protection detail (Centralized Protector)

```

user@host> show mpls egress-protection detail

Instance           Type           Protection-Type
rsite1              remote-vrf     Protector
  RIB __99.99.1.4-rsite1__.inet.0, Context-Id 99.99.1.4, Enhanced-lookup
  Route Target 1:1
rsite24             remote-vrf     Protector
  RIB __99.99.1.4-rsite24__.inet.0, Context-Id 99.99.1.4, Enhanced-lookup
  Route Target 100:1023

```

Sample Output

show mpls egress-protection detail (Collocated Protector)

```

user@host> show mpls egress-protection detail

Instance           Type           Protection-Type
site2              local-vrf      Protector
  RIB __66.6.6.6-site2__.inet.0, Context-Id 66.6.6.6, Interface vt-1/3/0.87031809

  Route Target 100:251
site12             local-vrf      Protector
  RIB __66.6.6.6-site12__.inet.0, Context-Id 66.6.6.6, Interface vt-1/3/0.87031808

  Route Target 100:250
  Route Target 100:251

site2              local-vrf      Protector
  RIB __66.6.6.6-site2__.inet.0, Context-Id 66.6.6.6, Interface vt-1/3/0.87031809

  Route Target 100:251

```

show mpls interface

List of Syntax	Syntax on page 1921 Syntax (EX Series Switches) on page 1921
Syntax	<pre>show mpls interface <instance <i>instance-name</i>> <logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)></pre>
Syntax (EX Series Switches)	show mpls interface
Release Information	<p>Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>instance <i>instance-name</i> option added in Junos OS Release 15.1.</p>
Description	Display information about Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS)-enabled interfaces.
Options	<p>none—Display information about MPLS-enabled interfaces.</p> <p>instance <i>instance-name</i>—(Optional) Display information about MPLS-enabled interfaces for the specified routing instance. If <i>instance-name</i> is omitted, information about MPLS-enabled interfaces is displayed for the master instance.</p> <p>logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.</p>
Additional Information	MPLS is enabled on an interface when the interface is configured with both the set protocol mpls interface <i>interface-name</i> and set interface <i>interface-name</i> unit 0 family mpls statements.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show mpls interface on page 1922
Output Fields	<p>Table 70 on page 1921 describes the output fields for the show mpls interface command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.</p>

Table 70: show mpls interface Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Interface	Name of the interface.
State	State of the interface: Up or Dn (down).
Administrative groups	Administratively assigned colors of the link.

Table 70: show mpls interface Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Maximum labels	Maximum number of MPLS labels upon which MPLS can operate on a logical interface. This is configured using the maximum-labels statement at the [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family mpls] or the [edit interfaces <i>interface-name</i> unit <i>logical-unit-number</i> family mpls] hierarchy levels.
Static protection revert time	Time (in seconds) that a static LSP must wait before traffic reverts from the bypass path to the original path. This is configured using the protection-revert-time statement at the [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls interface <i>interface-name</i> static] or the [edit protocols mpls interface <i>interface-name</i> static] hierarchy levels.
Always mark connection protection tlv	Enabled or Disabled: Enabled indicates that the always-mark-connection-protection-tlv statement is configured at the [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls interface <i>interface-name</i> static] or the [edit protocols mpls interface <i>interface-name</i> static] hierarchy levels. When this statement is configured, it marks all OAM traffic transiting this interface in preparation for switching the traffic to an alternate path based on the OAM functionality. To switch traffic to the bypass LSP, the switch-away-lsps statement must be configured.
Switch away lsps	Enabled or Disabled: Enabled indicates that the switch-away-lsps statement is configured at the [edit logical-systems <i>logical-system-name</i> protocols mpls interface <i>interface-name</i> static] or the [edit protocols mpls interface <i>interface-name</i> static] hierarchy levels. This enables you to switch an LSP away from a network node using a bypass LSP. This feature can be used in maintenance of active networks when a network device needs to be replaced without interrupting traffic passing through the network. The LSPs can be either static or dynamic.

Sample Output

show mpls interface

```

user@host> show mpls interface

Interface: ge-0/2/1.57
State: Up
Administrative group: <none>
Maximum labels: 5
Static protection revert time: 5 seconds
Always mark connection protection tlv: Disabled
Switch away lsps : Disabled

```

show mpls label usage

Syntax	<pre>show mpls label usage <label <i>label value</i>> <label-range <i>range-start range-end</i>> <logical-system (<i>all</i> <i>logical-system-name</i>)></pre>
Release Information	<p>Command introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.</p> <p>Support for the label statement added in Junos OS Release 17.2.</p> <p>Support for the label-range statement added in Junos OS Release 17.2.</p>
Description	<p>Show the available label space resource in RPD and also the applications that use the label space in RPD. There are four different label spaces currently used in MPLS—namely LSI, dynamic, block, and static. Each label space has a fixed number and cannot grow beyond the fixed value. Using this command, the administrator can monitor the available labels in each label space and the applications that are using the labels. Based on the availability of labels, the administrator can decide to stop any service and free some labels or use other service where the labels are available.</p> <p>Starting in Junos OS Release 17.2, you can configure the enhanced-ip command, which is supported on platforms using Modular Port Concentrators (MPCs) equipped with Junos Trio chipsets. You can also separate the MPLS labels used for different label spaces which provides more flexibility and scalability.</p> <p>When you set each member router's network services to enhanced-ip, only MPC or Modular Interface Cards (MICs) modules and Multiservices Dense Port Concentrator (MS-DPC) modules are powered on in the chassis. Non-service DPCs do not work with enhanced IP network services.</p>
Options	<p>none— Display the available labels in each label space and the applications using the labels.</p> <p>label <i>label value</i>—(Optional) Display the information about which <i>label value</i> is used by which protocol, if any.</p> <p>label-range <i>range-start range-end</i> —(Optional) Display the complete information about the label-range specified. With the enhanced-ip command enabled on the supported device, effective ranges and configured ranges along with details of different label spaces such as LSI, dynamic, block, and static types are displayed.</p> <p>logical-system (<i>all</i> <i>logical-system-name</i>)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.</p>
Additional Information	<p>Once the label space crosses the threshold, a new syslog message is added.</p> <p><label-space-name> label space usage crossed threshold limit of 90%.</p> <p>For instance, LSI label space usage crossed threshold limit of 90%.</p>

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output [show mpls label usage on page 1924](#)

Output Fields [Table 71 on page 1924](#) describes the output fields for the **show mpls label usage** command. Output fields are listed in the order in which they appear.

Table 71: show mpls label usage Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Label Space	Indicates the different types of labels currently used in MPLS.
Total	Indicates the total label space available.
Available	Indicates the number of freely available labels and also the percentage of the label space available.
Applications	Indicates the applications that use the MPLS label spaces.
Effective Ranges	Indicates actual ranges in use, which can be different from configured ranges, if conflicting with label already allocated.
Configured Ranges	Indicates the currently configured range assigned to different label spaces on the device.

Sample Output

show mpls label usage

```
user@host> show mpls label usage
Label space Total Available Applications
LSI 999984 999971 (100.00%) BGP/LDP VPLS with no-tunnel-services, BGP
L3VPN with vrf-table-label
Block 999984 999971 (100.00%) BGP/LDP VPLS with tunnel-services, BGP L2VPN
Dynamic 999984 999971 (100.00%) RSVP, LDP, PW, L3VPN, RSVP-P2MP, LDP-P2MP,
MVPN, EVPN, BGP
Static 48576 48576 (100.00%) Static LSP, Static PW
```

With **enhanced-ip** enabled on the supported device, you get the following additional output.

```
user@host> show mpls label usage
Label space Total Available Applications
LSI 101 99 (98.02% ) BGP/LDP VPLS with no-tunnel-services, BGP
L3VPN with vrf-table-label
Block 101 101 (100.00%) BGP/LDP VPLS with tunnel-services, BGP L2VPN
Dynamic 101 98 (97.03% ) RSVP, LDP, PW, L3VPN, RSVP-P2MP, LDP-P2MP,
MVPN, EVPN, BGP
Static 48576 48576 (100.00%) Static LSP, Static PW
Effective Ranges
Range name Shared with Start End
LSI 300 400
Block 500 600
```

```
Dynamic      100      200
Static      1000000 1048575
Configured Ranges
Range name  Shared with Start  End
LSI         300      400
Block       500      600
Dynamic     100      200
Static      1000000 1048575

user@host> show mpls label usage label 101
Label 101 is used by protocol BGP

user@host> show mpls label usage label 102
Label 102 is used by protocol LDP

user@host> show mpls label usage label 103
Label 103 is not allocated to any protocol
```

show mpls lsp

List of Syntax [Syntax on page 1926](#)
 [Syntax \(EX Series Switches\) on page 1926](#)

Syntax show mpls lsp
 <brief | detail | extensive | terse>
 <autobandwidth>
 <bidirectional | unidirectional>
 <bypass>
 <count-active-routes>
 <defaults>
 <descriptions>
 <down | up>
 <externally-controlled>
 <externally-provisioned>
 <logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)>
 <lsp-type>
 <name *name*>
 <p2mp>
 <statistics>
 <transit>

Syntax (EX Series Switches) show mpls lsp
 <brief | detail | extensive | terse>
 <bidirectional | unidirectional>
 <bypass>
 <descriptions>
 <down | up>
 <externally-controlled>
 <externally-provisioned>
 <lsp-type>
 <name *name*>
 <p2mp>
 <statistics>
 <transit>

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
 defaults option added in Junos OS Release 8.5.
 Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.
 autobandwidth option added in Junos OS Release 11.4.
 externally-controlled option added in Junos OS Release 12.3.
 externally-provisioned option added in Junos OS Release 13.3.
 Command introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D15 for QFX Series.
 instance *instance-name* option added in Junos OS Release 15.1.

Description Display information about configured and active dynamic Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) label-switched paths (LSPs).

Options **none**—Display standard information about all configured and active dynamic MPLS LSPs.

brief | detail | extensive | terse—(Optional) Display the specified level of output. The extensive option displays the same information as the detail option, but covers the most recent 50 events.

autobandwidth—(Optional) Display automatic bandwidth information. This option is explained separately (see [show mpls lsp autobandwidth](#)).

bidirectional | unidirectional—(Optional) Display bidirectional or unidirectional LSP information, respectively.

bypass—(Optional) Display LSPs used for protecting other LSPs.

count-active-routes—(Optional) Display active routes for LSPs.

defaults—(Optional) Display the MPLS LSP default settings.

descriptions—(Optional) Display the MPLS label-switched path (LSP) descriptions. To view this information, you must configure the description statement at the **[edit protocol mpls lsp]** hierarchy level. Only LSPs with a description are displayed. This command is only valid for the ingress routing device, because the description is not propagated in RSVP messages.

down | up—(Optional) Display only LSPs that are inactive or active, respectively.

externally-controlled—(Optional) Display the LSPs that are under the control of an external Path Computation Element (PCE).

externally-provisioned—(Optional) Display the LSPs that are generated dynamically and provisioned by an external Path Computation Element (PCE).

instance *instance-name*—(Optional) Display MPLS LSP information for the specified instance. If *instance-name* is omitted, MPLS LSP information is displayed for the master instance.

logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

lsp-type—(Optional) Display information about a particular LSP type:

- **bypass**—Sessions for bypass LSPs.
- **egress**—Sessions that terminate on this routing device.
- **ingress**—Sessions that originate from this routing device.
- **transit**—Sessions that pass through this routing device.

name *name*—(Optional) Display information about the specified LSP or group of LSPs.

p2mp—(Optional) Display information about point-to-multipoint LSPs.

statistics—(Optional) (Ingress and transit routers only) Display accounting information about LSPs. Statistics are not available for LSPs on the egress routing device, because the penultimate routing device in the LSP sets the label to 0. Also, as the packet arrives at the egress routing device, the hardware removes its MPLS header and the

packet reverts to being an IPv4 packet. Therefore, it is counted as an IPv4 packet, not an MPLS packet.



NOTE: If a bypass LSP is configured for the primary static LSP, display cumulative statistics of packets traversing through the protected LSP and bypass LSP when traffic is re-optimized when the protected LSP link is restored. (Bypass LSPs are not supported on QFX Series switches.)

When used with the **bypass** option (**show mpls lsp bypass statistics**), display statistics for the traffic that flows only through the bypass LSP.

transit—(Optional) Display LSPs transiting this routing device.

Required Privilege Level

view

Related Documentation

- [clear mpls lsp on page 1851](#)
- [show mpls lsp autobandwidth on page 1946](#)

List of Sample Output

[show mpls lsp defaults on page 1935](#)
[show mpls lsp descriptions on page 1935](#)
[show mpls lsp detail on page 1935](#)
[show mpls lsp detail \(When Egress Protection Is in Standby Mode\) on page 1936](#)
[show mpls lsp detail \(When Egress Protection Is in Effect During a Local Repair\) on page 1937](#)
[show mpls lsp extensive on page 1937](#)
[show mpls lsp ingress extensive on page 1939](#)
[show mpls lsp extensive \(automatic bandwidth adjustment enabled\) on page 1940](#)
[show mpls lsp bypass extensive on page 1941](#)
[show mpls lsp p2mp on page 1941](#)
[show mpls lsp p2mp detail on page 1942](#)
[show mpls lsp detail count-active-routes on page 1942](#)
[show mpls lsp statistics extensive on page 1943](#)

Output Fields

[Table 72 on page 1928](#) describes the output fields for the **show mpls lsp** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 72: show mpls lsp Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Ingress LSP	Information about LSPs on the ingress routing device. Each session has one line of output.	All levels
Egress LSP	Information about the LSPs on the egress routing device. MPLS learns this information by querying RSVP, which holds all the transit and egress session information. Each session has one line of output.	All levels

Table 72: show mpls lsp Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Transit LSP	Number of LSPs on the transit routing devices and the state of these paths. MPLS learns this information by querying RSVP, which holds all the transit and egress session information.	All levels
P2MP name	Name of the point-to-multipoint LSP. Dynamically generated P2MP LSPs used for VPLS flooding use dynamically generated P2MP LSP names. The name uses the format <i>identifier:vpls:router-id:routing-instance-name</i> . The <i>identifier</i> is automatically generated by Junos OS.	All levels
P2MP branch count	Number of destination LSPs the point-to-multipoint LSP is transmitting to.	All levels
P	An asterisk (*) under this heading indicates that the LSP is a primary path.	All levels
address	(detail and extensive) Destination (egress routing device) of the LSP.	detail extensive
To	Destination (egress routing device) of the session.	brief
From	Source (ingress routing device) of the session.	brief detail
State	State of the LSP handled by this RSVP session: Up , Dn (down), or Restart .	brief detail
Active Route	Number of active routes (prefixes) installed in the forwarding table. For ingress LSPs, the forwarding table is the primary IPv4 table (inet.0). For transit and egress RSVP sessions, the forwarding table is the primary MPLS table (mpls.0).	detail extensive
Rt	Number of active routes (prefixes) installed in the routing table. For ingress RSVP sessions, the routing table is the primary IPv4 table (inet.0). For transit and egress RSVP sessions, the routing table is the primary MPLS table (mpls.0).	brief
P	Path. An asterisk (*) underneath this column indicates that the LSP is a primary path.	brief
ActivePath	(Ingress LSP) Name of the active path: Primary or Secondary .	detail extensive
LSPname	Name of the LSP.	brief detail
Statistics	Displays the number of packets and the number of bytes transmitted over the LSP. These counters are reset to zero whenever the LSP path is optimized (for example, during an automatic bandwidth allocation).	extensive
Aggregate statistics	Displays the number of packets and the number of bytes transmitted over the LSP. These counters continue to iterate even if the LSP path is optimized. You can reset these counters to zero using the clear mpls lsp statistics command.	extensive
Packets	Displays the number of packets transmitted over the LSP.	brief extensive
Bytes	Displays the number of bytes transmitted over the LSP.	brief extensive

Table 72: show mpls lsp Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
DiffServInfo	Type of LSP: multiclass LSP (multiclass diffServ-TE LSP) or Differentiated-Services-aware traffic engineering LSP (diffServ-TE LSP).	detail
LSPtype	Type of LSP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Static configured—Static • Dynamic configured—Dynamic • Externally controlled—External path computing entity Also indicates if the LSP is a Penultimate hop popping LSP or an Ultimate hop popping LSP.	detail extensive
Bypass	(Bypass LSP) Destination address (egress routing device) for the bypass LSP.	All levels
LSPpath	Indicates whether the RSVP session is for the primary or secondary LSP path. LSPpath can be either primary or secondary and can be displayed on the ingress, egress, and transit routing devices.	detail
Bidir	(GMPLS) The LSP allows data to travel in both directions between GMPLS devices.	All levels
Bidirectional	(GMPLS) The LSP allows data to travel both ways between GMPLS devices.	All levels
FastReroute desired	Fast reroute has been requested by the ingress routing device.	detail
Link protection desired	detail	
Node/Link protection desired	Link protection has been requested by the ingress routing device.	detail
LoadBalance	(Ingress LSP) CSPF load-balancing rule that was configured to select the LSP's path among equal-cost paths: Most-fill , Least-fill , or Random .	detail extensive
Signal type	Signal type for GMPLS LSPs. The signal type determines the peak data rate for the LSP: DS0 , DS3 , STS-1 , STM-1 , or STM-4 .	All levels
Encoding type	LSP encoding type: Packet , Ethernet , PDH , SDH/SONET , Lambda , or Fiber .	All levels
Switching type	Type of switching on the links needed for the LSP: Fiber , Lambda , Packet , TDM , or PSC-1 .	All levels
GPID	Generalized Payload Identifier (identifier of the payload carried by an LSP): HDLC , Ethernet , IPv4 , PPP , or Unknown .	All levels
Protection	Configured protection capability desired for the LSP: Extra , Enhanced , none , One plus one , One to one , or Shared .	All levels
Upstream label in	(Bidirectional LSPs) Incoming label for reverse direction traffic for this LSP.	All levels

Table 72: show mpls lsp Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Upstream label out	(Bidirectional LSPs) Outgoing label for reverse direction traffic for this LSP.	All levels
Suggested label received	(Bidirectional LSPs) Label the upstream node suggests to use in the Resv message that is sent.	All levels
Suggested label sent	(Bidirectional LSPs) Label the downstream node suggests to use in the Resv message that is returned.	All levels
Autobandwidth	(Ingress LSP) The LSP is performing autobandwidth allocation.	detail extensive
MinBW	(Ingress LSP) Configured minimum value of the LSP, in bps.	detail extensive
MaxBW	(Ingress LSP) Configured maximum value of the LSP, in bps.	detail extensive
Dynamic MinBW	(Ingress LSP) Displays the current dynamically specified minimum bandwidth allocation for the LSP, in bps.	detail extensive
Dynamic MinBW	(Ingress LSP) Displays the current dynamically specified minimum bandwidth allocation for the LSP, in bps.	detail extensive
AdjustTimer	(Ingress LSP) Configured value for the adjust-timer statement, indicating the total amount of time allowed before bandwidth adjustment will take place, in seconds.	detail extensive
Adjustment Threshold	(Ingress LSP) Configured value for the adjust-threshold statement. Specifies how sensitive the automatic bandwidth adjustment for an LSP is to changes in bandwidth utilization.	detail extensive
Time for Next Adjustment	(Ingress LSP) Time in seconds until the next automatic bandwidth adjustment sample is taken.	detail extensive
Time of Last Adjustment	(Ingress LSP) Date and time since the last automatic bandwidth adjustment was completed.	detail extensive
MaxAvgBW util	(Ingress LSP) Current value of the actual maximum average bandwidth utilization, in bps.	detail extensive
Overflow limit	(Ingress LSP) Configured value of the threshold overflow limit.	detail extensive
Overflow sample count	(Ingress LSP) Current value for the overflow sample count.	detail extensive
Bandwidth Adjustment in <i>nnn</i> second(s)	(Ingress LSP) Current value of the bandwidth adjustment timer, indicating the amount of time remaining until the bandwidth adjustment will take place, in seconds.	detail extensive
Underflow limit	(Ingress LSP) Configured value of the threshold underflow limit.	detail extensive

Table 72: show mpls lsp Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Underflow sample count	(Ingress LSP) Current value for the underflow sample count.	detail extensive
Underflow Max AvgBW	(Ingress LSP) The highest sample bandwidth among the underflow samples recorded currently. This is the signaling bandwidth if an adjustment occurs because of an underflow.	detail extensive
Active path indicator	(Ingress LSP) A value of * indicates that the path is active. The absence of * indicates that the path is not active. In the following example, "long" is the active path. *Primary long Standby short	detail extensive
Primary	(Ingress LSP) Name of the primary path.	detail extensive
Secondary	(Ingress LSP) Name of the secondary path.	detail extensive
Standby	(Ingress LSP) Name of the path in standby mode.	detail extensive
State	(Ingress LSP) State of the path: Up or Dn (down).	detail extensive
COS	(Ingress LSP) Class-of-service value.	detail extensive
Bandwidth per class	(Ingress LSP) Active bandwidth for the LSP path for each MPLS class type, in bps.	detail extensive
Priorities	(Ingress LSP) Configured value of the setup priority and the hold priority respectively (the setup priority is displayed first), where 0 is the highest priority and 7 is the lowest priority. If you have not explicitly configured these values, the default values are displayed (7 for the setup priority and 0 for the hold priority).	detail extensive
OptimizeTimer	(Ingress LSP) Configured value of the optimize timer, indicating the total amount of time allowed before path reoptimization, in seconds.	detail extensive
SmartOptimizeTimer	(Ingress LSP) Configured value of the smart optimize timer, indicating the total amount of time allowed before path reoptimization, in seconds.	detail extensive
Reoptimization in xxx seconds	(Ingress LSP) Current value of the optimize timer, indicating the amount of time remaining until the path will be reoptimized, in seconds.	detail extensive
Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops)	(Ingress LSP) Computed explicit route. A series of hops, each with an address followed by a hop indicator. The value of the hop indicator can be strict (S) or loose (L).	detail extensive
CSPF metric	(Ingress LSP) Constrained Shortest Path First metric for this path.	detail extensive

Table 72: show mpls lsp Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Received RRO	<p>(Ingress LSP) Received record route. A series of hops, each with an address followed by a flag. (In most cases, the received record route is the same as the computed explicit route. If Received RRO is different from Computed ERO, there is a topology change in the network, and the route is taking a detour.) The following flags identify the protection capability and status of the downstream node:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0x01—Local protection available. The link downstream from this node is protected by a local repair mechanism. This flag can be set only if the Local protection flag was set in the SESSION_ATTRIBUTE object of the corresponding Path message. • 0x02—Local protection in use. A local repair mechanism is in use to maintain this tunnel (usually because of an outage of the link it was routed over previously). • 0x03—Combination of 0x01 and 0x02. • 0x04—Bandwidth protection. The downstream routing device has a backup path providing the same bandwidth guarantee as the protected LSP for the protected section. • 0x08—Node protection. The downstream routing device has a backup path providing protection against link and node failure on the corresponding path section. If the downstream routing device can set up only a link-protection backup path, the Local protection available bit is set but the Node protection bit is cleared. • 0x09—Detour is established. Combination of 0x01 and 0x08. • 0x10—Preemption pending. The preempting node sets this flag if a pending preemption is in progress for the traffic engine LSP. This flag indicates to the ingress legacy edge router (LER) of this LSP that it should be rerouted. • 0x20—Node ID. Indicates that the address specified in the RRO's IPv4 or IPv6 sub-object is a node ID address, which refers to the router address or router ID. Nodes must use the same address consistently. • 0xb—Detour is in use. Combination of 0x01, 0x02, and 0x08. 	detail extensive
Index number	(Ingress LSP) Log entry number of each LSP path event. The numbers are in chronological descending order, with a maximum of 50 index numbers displayed.	extensive
Date	(Ingress LSP) Date of the LSP event.	extensive
Time	(Ingress LSP) Time of the LSP event.	extensive
Event	(Ingress LSP) Description of the LSP event.	extensive
Created	(Ingress LSP) Date and time the LSP was created.	extensive
Resv style	(Bypass) RSVP reservation style. This field consists of two parts. The first is the number of active reservations. The second is the reservation style, which can be FF (fixed filter), SE (shared explicit), or WF (wildcard filter).	brief detail extensive
Labelin	Incoming label for this LSP.	brief detail
Labelout	Outgoing label for this LSP.	brief detail

Table 72: show mpls lsp Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
LSPname	Name of the LSP.	brief detail
Time left	Number of seconds remaining in the lifetime of the reservation.	detail
Since	Date and time when the RSVP session was initiated.	detail
Tspec	Sender's traffic specification, which describes the sender's traffic parameters.	detail
Port number	Protocol ID and sender or receiver port used in this RSVP session.	detail
PATH rcvfrom	Address of the previous-hop (upstream) routing device or client, interface the neighbor used to reach this router, and number of packets received from the upstream neighbor.	detail
PATH sentto	Address of the next-hop (downstream) routing device or client, interface used to reach this neighbor, and number of packets sent to the downstream routing device.	detail
RESV rcvfrom	Address of the previous-hop (upstream) routing device or client, interface the neighbor used to reach this routing device, and number of packets received from the upstream neighbor. The output in this field, which is consistent with that in the PATH rcvfrom field, indicates that the RSVP negotiation is complete.	detail
Record route	Recorded route for the session, taken from the record route object.	detail
Soft preempt	Number of soft preemptions that occurred on a path and when the last soft preemption occurred. Only successful soft preemptions are counted (those that actually resulted in a new path being used).	detail
Soft preemption pending	Path is in the process of being soft preempted. This display is removed once the ingress router has calculated a new path.	detail
MPLS-TE LSP Defaults	Default settings for MPLS traffic engineered LSPs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LSP Holding Priority—Determines the degree to which an LSP holds on to its session reservation after the LSP has been set up successfully. • LSP Setup Priority—Determines whether a new LSP that preempts an existing LSP can be established. • Hop Limit—Specifies the maximum number of routers the LSP can traverse (including the ingress and egress). • Bandwidth—Specifies the bandwidth in bits per second for the LSP. • LSP Retry Timer—Length of time in seconds that the ingress router waits between attempts to establish the primary path. 	defaults

The XML tag name of the **bandwidth** tag under the **auto-bandwidth** tag has been updated to **maximum-average-bandwidth**. You can see the new tag when you issue the **show mpls lsp extensive** command with the **| display xml** pipe option. If you have any scripts that use the **bandwidth** tag, ensure that they are updated to **maximum-average-bandwidth**.

Sample Output

show mpls lsp defaults

```
user@host> show mpls lsp defaults
MPLS-TE LSP Defaults
  LSP Holding Priority    0
  LSP Setup Priority      7
  Hop Limit               255
  Bandwidth               0
  LSP Retry Timer        30 seconds
```

show mpls lsp descriptions

```
user@host> show mpls lsp descriptions
Ingress LSP: 3 sessions
To          LSP name          Description
10.0.0.195  to-sanjose                 to-sanjose-desc
10.0.0.195  to-sanjose-other-desc      other-desc
Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0
```

show mpls lsp detail

```
user@host> show mpls lsp detail
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

192.168.0.4
  From: 192.168.0.5, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: E-D
  ActivePath: (primary)
  LSPtype: Static Configured, Penultimate hop popping
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary                               State: Up
    Priorities: 7 0
    SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 30)
    10.0.0.18 S 10.0.0.22 S
    Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt
    20=Node-ID):
      10.0.0.18 10.0.0.22
  Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

192.168.0.5
  From: 192.168.0.4, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: E-D, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
  Time left: 157, Since: Wed Jul 18 17:55:12 2012
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 46128 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.0.0.18 (lt-1/2/0.17) 3 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: localclient
  RESV rcvfrom: localclient
  Record route: 10.0.0.22 10.0.0.18 <self>
  Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0
```

```
Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

show mpls lsp detail (When Egress Protection Is in Standby Mode)

```
user@host> show mpls lsp detail
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

192.168.0.4
  From: 192.168.0.5, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: E-D
  ActivePath: (primary)
  LSPtype: Static Configured, Ultimate hop popping
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary State: Up
    Priorities: 7 0
    SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 30)
10.0.0.18 S 10.0.0.22 S
  Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt
20=Node-ID):
    10.0.0.18 10.0.0.22
11 Sep 20 15:54:35.032 Make-before-break: Switched to new instance
10 Sep 20 15:54:34.029 Record Route: 10.0.0.18 10.0.0.22
9 Sep 20 15:54:34.029 Up
8 Sep 20 15:54:20.271 Originate make-before-break call
7 Sep 20 15:54:20.271 CSPF: computation result accepted 10.0.0.18 10.0.0.22

6 Sep 20 15:52:10.247 Selected as active path
5 Sep 20 15:52:10.246 Record Route: 10.0.0.18 10.0.0.22
4 Sep 20 15:52:10.243 Up
3 Sep 20 15:52:09.745 Originate Call
2 Sep 20 15:52:09.745 CSPF: computation result accepted 10.0.0.18 10.0.0.22

1 Sep 20 15:51:39.903 CSPF failed: no route toward 192.168.0.4
Created: Thu Sep 20 15:51:08 2012
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

192.168.0.5
  From: 192.168.0.4, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: E-D, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
  Time left: 148, Since: Thu Sep 20 15:52:10 2012
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 49601 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 10.0.0.18 (lt-1/2/0.17) 27 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: localclient
  RESV rcvfrom: localclient
  Record route: 10.0.0.22 10.0.0.18 <self>
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

show mpls lsp detail (When Egress Protection Is in Effect During a Local Repair)

```

user@host> show mpls lsp detail
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

192.168.0.4
  From: 192.168.0.5, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: E-D
  ActivePath: (primary)
  LSPtype: Static Configured, Penultimate hop popping
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary                               State: Up
    Priorities: 7 0
    SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 30)
10.0.0.18 S 10.0.0.22 S
  Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt
20=Node-ID):
    10.0.0.18 10.0.0.22
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 1 sessions

192.168.0.5
  From: 192.168.0.4, LSPstate: Down, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: E-D, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 3, Label out: -
  Time left: 157, Since: Wed Jul 18 17:55:12 2012
  Tspecc: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 46128 protocol 0
Egress protection PLR as protector: In Use
PATH rcvfrom: 10.0.0.18 (lt-1/2/0.17) 3 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: localclient
  RESV rcvfrom: localclient
  Record route: 10.0.0.22 10.0.0.18 <self>
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

show mpls lsp extensive

```

user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 4 sessions

1.1.1.1
  From: 3.3.3.3, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: m120b-to-mx960
  ActivePath: DEFAULT (primary)
  FastReroute desired
  LSPtype: Static Configured, Penultimate hop popping
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary   DEFAULT                               State: Up
    Priorities: 7 0
    SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 310)
10.0.35.5 S 10.0.15.1 S

```

Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt
20=Node-ID):
10.0.34.4(flag=1) 10.0.14.1
50 Sep 13 16:08:19.712 Record Route: 10.0.35.5(flag=1) 10.0.15.1
49 Sep 13 16:08:16.720 Record Route: 10.0.34.4(flag=1) 10.0.14.1
48 Sep 13 16:08:16.699 Fast-reroute Detour Up
47 Sep 13 16:08:13.702 Record Route: 10.0.34.4 10.0.14.1
46 Sep 13 16:08:13.702 Up
45 Sep 13 16:08:13.672 Originate make-before-break call
44 Sep 13 16:08:13.672 CSPF: computation result accepted 10.0.34.4 10.0.14.1

43 Sep 13 16:08:13.672 Selected as active path
42 Sep 13 16:08:13.672 Make-before-break: Switched to new instance
41 Sep 13 16:08:01.685 Pending path switchover, skip CSPF run[3 times]
40 Sep 13 16:06:33.910 Deselected as active
39 Sep 13 16:06:33.910 Pending path switchover, skip CSPF run

38 Sep 13 16:06:19.521 Record Route: 10.0.35.5 10.0.15.1
37 Sep 13 16:06:19.518 ResvTear received
36 Sep 13 16:06:19.518 Fast-reroute Detour Down
35 Sep 13 16:06:16.676 Record Route: 10.0.35.5(flag=1) 10.0.15.1
34 Sep 13 16:06:13.670 Record Route: 10.0.35.5 10.0.15.1
33 Sep 13 16:06:13.670 Up
32 Sep 13 16:06:13.569 Pending path switchover, skip CSPF run

31 Sep 13 16:06:13.569 CSPF: link down/deleted:
10.0.34.3(3.3.3.3:79)(m120-b-re1.00/3.3.3.3)->0.0.0.0(0.0.0.0:0)(m120-b-re1.04/0.0.0.0)

30 Sep 13 16:06:13.552 Pending path switchover, skip CSPF run

29 Sep 13 16:06:13.552 CSPF: link down/deleted:
0.0.0.0(0.0.0.0:0)(m120-b-re1.04/0.0.0.0)->0.0.0.0(4.4.4.4:0)(m10i-a-re0.00/4.4.4.4)

28 Sep 13 16:06:13.549 Originate make-before-break call
27 Sep 13 16:06:13.549 CSPF: computation result accepted 10.0.35.5 10.0.15.1

26 Sep 13 16:06:13.548 Tunnel local repaired
25 Sep 13 16:06:13.546 Record Route: 10.0.23.2 10.0.12.1
24 Sep 13 16:06:13.546 10.0.34.3: Tunnel local repaired
23 Sep 13 16:06:13.546 10.0.34.3: Down
22 Sep 13 16:03:46.842 Fast-reroute Detour Up
21 Sep 13 16:03:42.730 Record Route: 10.0.34.4(flag=1) 10.0.14.1
20 Sep 13 16:03:39.836 Selected as active path
19 Sep 13 16:03:39.834 Record Route: 10.0.34.4 10.0.14.1
18 Sep 13 16:03:39.834 Up
17 Sep 13 16:03:39.698 Originate Call
16 Sep 13 16:03:39.698 CSPF: computation result accepted 10.0.34.4 10.0.14.1

15 Sep 13 16:03:39.697 Clear Call
14 Sep 13 16:03:39.696 Deselected as active
13 Sep 13 16:03:37.837 Record Route: 10.0.34.4 10.0.14.1
12 Sep 13 16:03:32.829 Fast-reroute Detour Down
11 Sep 13 16:02:15.493 Record Route: 10.0.34.4(flag=1) 10.0.14.1
10 Sep 13 16:02:15.486 Fast-reroute Detour Up
9 Sep 13 16:02:12.468 Record Route: 10.0.34.4 10.0.14.1
8 Sep 13 16:02:07.460 Fast-reroute Detour Down
7 Sep 13 15:57:46.741 Fast-reroute Detour Up
6 Sep 13 15:57:40.768 Record Route: 10.0.34.4(flag=1) 10.0.14.1
5 Sep 13 15:57:37.761 Selected as active path
4 Sep 13 15:57:37.760 Record Route: 10.0.34.4 10.0.14.1
3 Sep 13 15:57:37.760 Up

```

2 Sep 13 15:57:37.733 Originate Call
1 Sep 13 15:57:37.733 CSPF: computation result accepted 10.0.34.4 10.0.14.1

Created: Fri Sep 13 15:57:38 2013
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 4 sessions, 6 detours
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 6 sessions, 1 detours

1.1.1.1
  From: 3.3.3.3, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: m120b-to-mx960, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 302288
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: 300416, Label out: 302288
  Time left: 147, Since: Fri Sep 13 16:08:16 2013
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 4 receiver 13955 protocol 0
  Detour branch from 10.0.34.4, to skip 1.1.1.1, Up
    Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
    Adspec: received MTU 1500
    Path MTU: received 0
    PATH rcvfrom: 10.0.34.4 (ge-4/3/7.0) 7 pkts
    Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
    PATH sentto: 10.0.35.5 (ge-3/1/0.0) 7 pkts
    RESV rcvfrom: 10.0.35.5 (ge-3/1/0.0) 7 pkts
    Explct route: 10.0.35.5 10.0.15.1
    Record route: 10.0.34.3 10.0.34.4 <self>10.0.35.5 10.0.15.1
  Label in: 300416, Label out: 302288
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

```

show mpls lsp ingress extensive

```

user@host> show mpls lsp ingress extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

50.0.0.1
  From: 10.0.0.1, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: test
  ActivePath: (primary)
  LSPtype: Static Configured
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary State: Up
    Priorities: 7 0
    OptimizeTimer: 300
    SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
    Reoptimization in 240 second(s).
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 3)
  1.1.1.2 S 4.4.4.1 S 5.5.5.2 S
    Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt
    20=Node-ID):
      1.1.1.2 4.4.4.1 5.5.5.2
    17 Aug 3 13:17:33.601 CSPF: computation result ignored, new path less avail
    bw[3 times]
    16 Aug 3 13:02:51.283 CSPF: computation result ignored, new path no benefit[2
    times]
    15 Aug 3 12:54:36.678 Selected as active path
    14 Aug 3 12:54:36.676 Record Route: 1.1.1.2 4.4.4.1 5.5.5.2
    13 Aug 3 12:54:36.676 Up

```

```

12 Aug 3 12:54:33.924 Deselected as active
11 Aug 3 12:54:33.924 Originate Call
10 Aug 3 12:54:33.923 Clear Call
9 Aug 3 12:54:33.923 CSPF: computation result accepted 1.1.1.2 4.4.4.1
5.5.5.2
8 Aug 3 12:54:33.922 2.2.2.2: No Route toward dest
7 Aug 3 12:54:28.177 CSPF: computation result ignored, new path no benefit[4
times]
6 Aug 3 12:35:03.830 Selected as active path
5 Aug 3 12:35:03.828 Record Route: 2.2.2.2 3.3.3.2
4 Aug 3 12:35:03.827 Up
3 Aug 3 12:35:03.814 Originate Call
2 Aug 3 12:35:03.814 CSPF: computation result accepted 2.2.2.2 3.3.3.2
1 Aug 3 12:34:34.921 CSPF failed: no route toward 50.0.0.1
Created: Tue Aug 3 12:34:35 2010
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

```

show mpls lsp extensive (automatic bandwidth adjustment enabled)

```

user@host> show mpls lsp extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

192.168.0.4
  From: 192.168.0.5, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: E-D
  ActivePath: (primary)
  Node/Link protection desired
  LSPtype: Static Configured, Penultimate hop popping
  LoadBalance: Random
  Autobandwidth
  MinBW: 300bps, MaxBW: 1000bps, Dynamic MinBW: 1000bps
  Adjustment Timer: 300 secs AdjustThreshold: 25%
  Max AvgBW util: 963.739bps, Bandwidth Adjustment in 0 second(s).
  Min BW Adjust Interval: 1000, MinBW Adjust Threshold (in %): 50
  Overflow limit: 0, Overflow sample count: 0
  Underflow limit: 0, Underflow sample count: 9, Underflow Max AvgBW: 614.421bps

  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary State: Up
    Priorities: 7 0
    Bandwidth: 1000bps
    SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 30)
10.0.0.18 S 10.0.0.22 S
  Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt
20=Node-ID):
    192.168.0.6(flag=0x20) 10.0.0.18(Label=299792) 192.168.0.4(flag=0x20)
10.0.0.22(Label=3)
  12 Apr 30 10:25:17.024 Make-before-break: Switched to new instance
  11 Apr 30 10:25:16.023 Record Route: 192.168.0.6(flag=0x20)
10.0.0.18(Label=299792) 192.168.0.4(flag=0x20) 10.0.0.22(Label=3)
  10 Apr 30 10:25:16.023 Up
  9 Apr 30 10:25:16.023 Automatic Autobw adjustment succeeded: BW changes from
300 bps to 1000 bps
  8 Apr 30 10:25:15.946 Originate make-before-break call
  7 Apr 30 10:25:15.946 CSPF: computation result accepted 10.0.0.18 10.0.0.22

  6 Apr 30 10:16:42.891 Selected as active path
  5 Apr 30 10:16:42.891 Record Route: 192.168.0.6(flag=0x20)
10.0.0.18(Label=299776) 192.168.0.4(flag=0x20) 10.0.0.22(Label=3)
  4 Apr 30 10:16:42.890 Up
  3 Apr 30 10:16:42.828 Originate Call

```

```

2 Apr 30 10:16:42.828 CSPF: computation result accepted 10.0.0.18 10.0.0.22

1 Apr 30 10:16:14.064 CSPF: could not determine self[2 times]
Created: Tue Apr 30 10:15:16 2013
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

show mpls lsp bypass extensive

```

user@host # show mpls lsp bypass extensive

Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

2.2.2.2
From: 1.1.1.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
LSPname: Bypass->1.1.2.2
LSPtype: Static Configured
Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 300032
Resv style: 1 SE, Label in: -, Label out: 300032
Time left: -, Since: Tue Dec 3 15:19:49 2013
Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
Port number: sender 1 receiver 55750 protocol 0
Type: Bypass LSP
  Number of data route tunnel through: 1
  Number of RSVP session tunnel through: 0
PATH rcvfrom: localclient
Adspec: sent MTU 1500
Path MTU: received 1500
PATH sentto: 1.1.5.2 (lt-1/2/0.15) 1221 pkts
RESV rcvfrom: 1.1.5.2 (lt-1/2/0.15) 1221 pkts, Entropy label: No
Explct route: 1.1.5.2 1.2.5.1
Record route: <self> 1.1.5.2 1.2.5.1
+ 4 Dec 3 15:19:49 Record Route: 1.1.5.2 1.2.5.1
+ 3 Dec 3 15:19:49 Up
+ 2 Dec 3 15:19:49 CSPF: computation result accepted
+ 1 Dec 3 15:19:47 Originate Call
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0
Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
Transit LSP: 0 sessions

```

show mpls lsp p2mp

```

user@host> show mpls lsp p2mp

Ingress LSP: 2 sessions
P2MP name: p2mp-lsp1, P2MP branch count: 1
To          From          State Rt P ActivePath    LSPname
10.255.245.51 10.255.245.50 Up    0 * path1      p2mp-branch-1
P2MP name: p2mp-lsp2, P2MP branch count: 1
To          From          State Rt P ActivePath    LSPname
10.255.245.51 10.255.245.50 Up    0 * path1      p2mp-st-br1
Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0

Egress LSP: 0 sessions

```

Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions

Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

show mpls lsp p2mp detail

```
user@host> show mpls lsp p2mp detail
```

Ingress LSP: 2 sessions

P2MP name: p2mp-lsp1, P2MP branch count: 1

10.255.245.51

From: 10.255.245.50, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: p2mp-branch-1

ActivePath: path1 (primary)

P2MP name: p2mp-lsp1

LoadBalance: Random

Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4

*Primary path1 State: Up

Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 25)

192.168.208.17 S

Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

192.168.208.17

P2MP name: p2mp-lsp2, P2MP branch count: 1

10.255.245.51

From: 10.255.245.50, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: p2mp-st-br1

ActivePath: path1 (primary)

P2MP name: p2mp-lsp2

LoadBalance: Random

Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4

*Primary path1 State: Up

Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 25)

192.168.208.17 S

Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt):

192.168.208.17

Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0

show mpls lsp detail count-active-routes

```
user@host> show mpls lsp detail count-active-routes
```

Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

213.119.192.2

From: 156.154.162.128, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 1, LSPname: to-lahore

ActivePath: (primary)

LSPtype: Static Configured

LoadBalance: Random

Autobandwidth

MinBW: 5Mbps MaxBW: 250Mbps

AdjustTimer: 300 secs

Max AvgBW util: 0bps, Bandwidth Adjustment in 102 second(s).

Overflow limit: 0, Overflow sample count: 0

Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4

*Primary State: Up

Priorities: 7 0

Bandwidth: 5Mbps

SmartOptimizeTimer: 180

Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 4)

```

10.252.0.177 S
  Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt
20=Node-ID):
    10.252.0.177
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

show mpls lsp statistics extensive

```

user@host> show mpls lsp statistics extensive
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

192.168.0.4
  From: 192.168.0.5, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: E-D
  Statistics: Packets 302, Bytes 28992
  Aggregate statistics: Packets 302, Bytes 28992
  ActivePath: (primary)
  LSPtype: Static Configured, Penultimate hop popping
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  *Primary                               State: Up
    Priorities: 7 0
    SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 30)
10.0.0.18 S 10.0.0.22 S
  Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt
20=Node-ID):
    10.0.0.18 10.0.0.22
  6 Oct  3 11:18:28.281 Selected as active path
  5 Oct  3 11:18:28.281 Record Route:  10.0.0.18 10.0.0.22
  4 Oct  3 11:18:28.280 Up
  3 Oct  3 11:18:27.995 Originate Call
  2 Oct  3 11:18:27.995 CSPF: computation result accepted  10.0.0.18 10.0.0.22

  1 Oct  3 11:17:59.118 CSPF failed: no route toward 192.168.0.4[2 times]
  Created: Wed Oct  3 11:17:01 2012
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

```

show mpls lsp abstract-computation

Syntax	<pre>show mpls lsp abstract-computation <brief detail extensive>; <logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)>; <name <i>lsp-name</i>>;</pre>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 17.1 for all platforms.
Description	Display the ingress to egress abstract hop computation used by the constrained shortest path in the preprocessing for LSPs. The command output displays the various computation passes involved per LSP, and the qualifying exit devices for each pass. It also displays the affinity per pass, and the current start device chosen for the pass.
Options	<p>brief detail extensive—(Optional) Display the desired level of output.</p> <p>logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)—(Optional) Display the abstract computation for abstract hop constraints on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.</p> <p><i>lsp-name</i>—(Optional) Name of the LSP for which the abstract hop computation is displayed.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example: Configuring Abstract Hops for MPLS LSPs on page 82 • abstract-hop on page 1486 • constituent-list on page 1513 • show mpls abstract-hop-membership on page 1894
List of Sample Output	show mpls lsp abstract-computation on page 1945
Output Fields	Table 73 on page 1944 describes the output fields for the show mpls lsp abstract-computation command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 73: show mpls lsp abstract-computation Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Path computation using abstract hops for LSP	Name of the LSP for which the abstract hop computation is performed.
Path type	The type of the path can be primary or secondary.
Path name	Name of the path.
Credibility	Credibility value associated with the interior gateway protocol in use.

Table 73: show mpls lsp abstract-computation Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Total no of CSPF passes	Number of constrained shortest path passes for the abstract hop.
CSPF pass no	Constrained shortest path pass number for the abstract hop computation.
Start address of the pass	IP address where the pass starts.
Affinity	Name of the abstract hop.
Destination	Destination IP address for a node in the pass.
State	State of the backtracking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valid Disqualified

Sample Output

show mpls lsp abstract-computation

```

user@R0> show mpls lsp abstract-computation
Path computation using abstract hops for LSP: R0-R31
Path type: Primary, Path name: prim
Credibility: 0, Total no of CSPF passes: 2
CSPF pass no: 0
Start address of the pass: 127.0.0.6
Destination: 127.0.0.1, State: VALID
Destination: 127.0.0.2, State: VALID
Destination: 127.0.0.3, State: VALID
Affinity: ah1
CSPF pass no: 1
Start address of the pass: 127.0.0.1
Destination: 127.0.0.3, State: VALID
Path type: Secondary, Path name: nonstdby
Path type: Standby, Path name: stdby
Credibility: 0, Total no of CSPF passes: 2
CSPF pass no: 0
Start address of the pass: 127.0.0.6
Destination: 127.0.0.3, State: VALID
Destination: 127.0.0.4, State: VALID
Affinity: ah2
CSPF pass no: 1
Start address of the pass: 127.0.0.4
Destination: 127.0.0.3, State: VALID

```

show mpls lsp autobandwidth

Syntax `show mpls lsp autobandwidth`
`<brief | detail | extensive>`
`<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>`

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D15 for the QFX Series.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1X54-D60 for the ACX5000 Series.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for QFX10000 Series switches.

Description Display automatic bandwidth information for the LSP(s).

Options **brief | detail | extensive** —(Optional) Display the specified level of output. The extensive option displays the same information as the detail option, but covers the most recent 50 events.

logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

Required Privilege Level view

Related Documentation

- [show mpls lsp on page 1926](#)
- [Achieving a Make-Before-Break, Hitless Switchover for LSPs on page 313](#)

List of Sample Output [show mpls lsp autobandwidth on page 1948](#)

Output Fields [Table 74 on page 1946](#) describes the output fields for the `show mpls lsp autobandwidth` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 74: show mpls lsp autobandwidth Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
To	Destination (egress routing device) of the session.	All Levels
From	Source (ingress routing device) of the session.	All Levels
LSPname	Name of the LSP.	All Levels
Min BW	(Ingress LSP) Configured minimum value of the LSP, in bps.	detail extensive
Max BW	(Ingress LSP) Configured maximum value of the LSP, in bps.	detail extensive

Table 74: show mpls lsp autobandwidth Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Max AvgBW util	(Ingress LSP) Current value of the actual maximum average bandwidth utilization, in bps. NOTE: In calculating this value, the sample collected during make before break (MBB) is ignored to prevent inaccurate results. The first sample after a bandwidth adjustment, or after a change in the LSP ID (regardless of path change), is also ignored.	detail extensive
Overflow limit	(Ingress LSP) Configured value of the threshold overflow limit.	detail extensive
Overflow sample count	(Ingress LSP) Current value for the overflow sample count.	detail extensive
Underflow limit	(Ingress LSP) Configured value of the threshold underflow limit.	detail extensive
Underflow sample count	(Ingress LSP) Current value for the underflow sample count.	detail extensive
Adjustment Timer	(Ingress LSP) Configured value for the adjust-timer statement, indicating the total amount of time allowed before bandwidth adjustment will take place, in seconds.	detail extensive
Adjustment Threshold	(Ingress LSP) Configured value for the adjust-threshold statement. Specifies how sensitive the automatic bandwidth adjustment for an LSP is to changes in bandwidth utilization.	detail extensive
Time for Next Adjustment	(Ingress LSP) Time in seconds until the next automatic bandwidth adjustment sample is taken.	detail extensive
Time of Last Adjustment	(Ingress LSP) Date and time since the last automatic bandwidth adjustment was completed.	detail extensive
Last BW	Previous active bandwidth of the LSP.	detail extensive
Last Requested BW	Bandwidth requested in the previous automatic bandwidth adjustment.	detail extensive
Last Signaled BW	Bandwidth signaled in the previous automatic bandwidth adjustment.	detail extensive
Highest Watermark BW	Maximum bandwidth used by the LSP.	detail extensive
Total AutoBw Adjustments	Total number of attempts to adjust automatic bandwidth including failed and successful adjustments.	detail extensive
Successful Adjustments	Number of successful automatic bandwidth adjustments.	detail extensive
Failed Adjustments	Number of failed automatic bandwidth adjustments.	detail extensive

Sample Output

show mpls lsp autobandwidth

```
user@host> show mpls lsp autobandwidth extensive
To: 10.255.106.133,
From: 10.255.106.135, LSPname: r0-r1
Min BW: 100kbps, Max BW: 0bps, Max AvgBW util: 2.33249Mbps
Overflow limit: 0, Overflow sample count: 0
Underflow limit: 0, Underflow sample count: 0
Adjustment Timer: 300 sec, Adjustment Threshold: 0
Time for Next Adjustment: 23 sec, Time of Last Adjustment: Fri Jun  3 21:05:37
2011
Last BW: 100kbps, Last Requested BW: 2.2169Mbps, Last Signaled BW: 2.2169Mbps,
Highest Watermark BW: 2.33249Mbps
Total AutoBw Adjustments: 1, Successful Adjustments: 1, Failed Adjustments: 0
```

show mpls path

List of Syntax [Syntax on page 1949](#)
[Syntax \(EX Series Switches\) on page 1949](#)

Syntax show mpls path
 <instance *instance-name*>
 <logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)>
 <path-name>

Syntax (EX Series Switches) show mpls path
 <path-name>

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
 Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.
instance *instance-name* option added in Junos OS Release 15.1.

Description Display dynamic Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) label-switched paths (LSPs).

Options **none**—Display standard information about all MPLS LSPs.

instance *instance-name*—(Optional) Display the dynamic MPLS LSP for the specified instance. If ***instance-name*** is omitted, dynamic MPLS LSP for the master instance is displayed.

logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

path-name—(Optional) Display information about the specified LSP only.

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output [show mpls path on page 1950](#)

Output Fields [Table 75 on page 1949](#) describes the output fields for the **show mpls path** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 75: show mpls path Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Path name	Information about ingress LSPs. Each path has one line of output.
Address	Addresses of the routing devices that form the LSP.
Strict/loose address	Whether the address is configured as a strict or loose address.

Sample Output

show mpls path

```
user@host> show mpls path
Path name      Address          Strict/loose address
p1             123.456.55.6    Strict
               123.456.1.6     Loose
p2             191.456.1.4     Strict
```

show mpls srlg

Syntax `show mpls srlg`
`<logical-systems (all | logical-system-name)>`

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 11.4.

Description Display Shared Risk Link Group (SRLG) cost and value configuration information.



NOTE: If an SRLG is associated with a link that is used by an ingress LSP in the router, then on deleting the SRLG configuration from that router, the SRLG gets removed from the SRLG table only on the next reoptimization of the LSP. Until then, the output of the run `show mpls srlg` command displays `Unknown-XXX` instead of the SRLG name and a non zero `srlg-cost` for that SRLG.

Options `logical-system (all | logical-system-name)`—(Optional) View SRLG configuration information for all logical systems or a particular logical system.

Required Privilege Level view

Related Documentation

- [Example: Configuring SRLG on page 113](#)

Output Fields [Table 76 on page 1951](#) lists the output fields for the `show mpls srlg` command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 76: show mpls srlg Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
SRLG	Name of the SRLG.
Value	A group ID for the SRLG ranging from 1 through 4294967295.
Cost	A cost for the Shared Risk Link Group (SRLG) ranging from 1 through 65535.

Sample Output

```
user@host> show mpls srlg
```

```
SRLG      Value      Cost
srlg-a    101        10
```


show mpls static-lsp

Syntax show mpls static-lsp
 <brief | detail | extensive | terse>
 <bypass>
 <descriptions>
 <down | up>
 <ingress>
 <instance *instance-name*>
 <logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)>
 <lsp-type>
 <name *name*>
 <statistics>
 <transit>

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1.
 Command updated in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D25 to accommodate the stitching feature of MPLS.
 Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D15 for the QFX Series.
 Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D30 for QFX Virtual Chassis and Virtual Chassis Fabric.

Description Display information about configured and active static Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) label-switched paths (LSPs).

Options **none**—Display standard information about all configured and active static MPLS LSPs.

brief | detail | extensive | terse—(Optional) Display the specified level of output. The **extensive** option displays the same information as the **detail** option, but covers the most recent 50 events.

bypass—(Optional) Display LSPs used for protecting other static LSPs.

descriptions—(Optional) Display the MPLS static LSP descriptions. To view this information, you must configure the description statement at the **[edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path *path-name* bypass]**, **[edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path *path-name* ingress]**, or **[edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path *path-name* transit *incoming-label*]** hierarchy levels. Only static LSPs with a description are displayed.

down | up—(Optional) Display only static LSPs that are inactive or active, respectively.

instance *instance-name*—(Optional) Display information about all configured and active static MPLS LSPs for the specified routing instance. If ***instance-name*** is omitted, information about all configured and active static MPLS LSPs for the master instance is displayed.

logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

lsp-type—(Optional) Display information about a particular LSP type:

- **bypass**—Sessions for bypass LSPs.
- **ingress**—Sessions that originate from this routing device.
- **transit**—Sessions that pass through this routing device.

name name—(Optional) Display information about the specified static LSP or group of LSPs.

statistics—(Optional) Display accounting information about static LSPs.

transit—(Optional) Display static LSPs transiting this routing device.

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output [show mpls static-lsp extensive on page 1955](#)
[show mpls static-lsp statistics ingress on page 1955](#)
[show mpls static-lsp \(when MPLS stitching is used\) on page 1955](#)

Output Fields [Table 63 on page 1904](#) describes the output fields for the **show mpls static-lsp** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 77: show mpls static-lsp Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Ingress LSPs	Information about the static LSPs on the ingress routing device. Each session has one line of output.	All levels
Transit LSPs	Number of static LSPs on the transit routing devices and the state of these paths. MPLS learns this information by querying RSVP, which holds all the transit and egress session information.	All levels
Bypass LSPs	Information about the bypass LSPs configured on the routing device. Each session has one line of output.	All levels
LSPname	Name of the static LSP.	All levels
To	Destination (egress routing device) of the session.	All levels
State	State of the static LSP handled by this RSVP session: Up , Dn (down), or Restart .	All levels
Packets	Number of packet transiting the static LSP (statistics option only).	All levels
Bytes	Number of bytes transiting the static LSP (statistics option only).	All levels
Nexthop	IP address for the next-hop router for the static LSP.	detail, extensive
Bypass	(Bypass LSP) Destination address (egress routing device) for the bypass LSP.	All levels

Table 77: show mpls static-lsp Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Link protection desired	Link protection has been requested by the ingress routing device.	detail, extensive
LabelOperation	Label operation to perform: Push, Pop, Swap .	detail, extensive
Outgoing-label	Outgoing label to use for the MPLS packet in either push or swap label operations.	detail, extensive
Created	(Ingress LSP) Date and time the static LSP was created.	extensive
Bandwidth	Bandwidth configured for the static LSP.	detail, extensive
Resv style	(Bypass) RSVP reservation style. This field consists of two parts: the number of active reservations and the reservation style, which can be FF (fixed filter), SE (shared explicit), or WF (wildcard filter).	All levels

Sample Output

show mpls static-lsp extensive

```

user@host> show mpls static-lsp extensive
Ingress LSPs:
LSPname: alpha-to-beta, To: 192.168.14.1
State: Dn
Nexthop: 192.168.10.1
LabelOperation: Push, Outgoing-label: 1000001
Created: Thu Jan 14 16:44:43 2010
Bandwidth: 0 bps
Total 1, displayed 1, Up 0, Down 1

Transit LSPs:
Total 0, displayed 0, Up 0, Down 0

Bypass LSPs:
Total 0, displayed 0, Up 0, Down 0

```

show mpls static-lsp statistics ingress

```

user@host> show mpls static-lsp statistics ingress
Ingress LSPs:
LSPname                To           State    Packets    Bytes
alpha-to-beta          192.168.14.1 Dn        NA         NA
Total 1, displayed 1, Up 0, Down 1

```

show mpls static-lsp (when MPLS stitching is used)

The show mpls static-lsp command was extended in Junos release 14.1X53-D25 to accommodate the stitching feature of MPLS. This example shows the LSP state as 'InProgress' because the LSP is waiting for protocol next-hop resolution. For more information, see

```
user@host> show mpls static-lsp
```

```
Ingress LSPs:
```

```
Total 0, displayed 0, Up 0, Down 0
```

```
Transit LSPs: LSPname
```

```
to-165
```

Incoming-label	State
1000000	InProgress

show performance-monitoring mpls lsp

Syntax `show performance-monitoring mpls lsp`
`<brief | detail | extensive>`
`<name lsp name>`

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.

Description Display the following performance monitoring data:

- Packet loss measurement
- Packet throughput measurement
- Two-way channel delay
- Round-trip delay
- Inter-packet delay variation (IPDV)

Options **none**—Display standard information performance monitoring data.

brief | detail | extensive—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.



NOTE: The extensive option displays the same information as the detail option.

name *lsp name*—(Optional) Display information about the specified LSP.

Required Privilege Level View

Related Documentation

- [clear performance-monitoring mpls lsp on page 1855](#)
- [performance-monitoring \(Protocols MPLS\) on page 1609](#)

List of Sample Output [show performance-monitoring mpls lsp on page 1959](#)
[show performance-monitoring mpls lsp detail on page 1960](#)

Output Fields [Table 78 on page 1958](#) describes the output fields for the **show performance-monitoring mpls lsp** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 78: show performance-monitoring mpls lsp Output Fields

Field Name	Display Data		Field Description	Level of Output
Session	Total		Total number of performance monitoring sessions created.	All Levels
	Up		Number of performance monitoring sessions that are up and running.	All Levels
	Down		Number of performance monitoring sessions that are down.	All Levels
LSP name			Name of the LSP.	All Levels
Loss measurement Data	Traffic-class		Traffic class for which loss measurement is performed.	All Levels
	Queries sent		Total number of queries sent for loss measurement.	All Levels
	Responses received		Total number of responses received for loss measurement queries.	All Levels
	Responses dropped due to errors		Total number of loss measurement responses dropped due to errors.	All Levels
	Queries timeout		Number of timed out queries sent for loss measurement.	All Levels
	Forward loss measurement	Average packet loss	Average packet loss (total loss of packets divided by the total number of samples used since the session is up).	All Levels
		Average packet throughput	Total number of packets sent divided by the time considered for measurement.	All Levels
	Reverse loss measurement	Average packet loss	Average packet loss (total loss of packets divided by the total number of samples used since the session is up).	All Levels
		Average packet throughput	Total number of packets sent divided by the time considered for measurement.	All Levels

Table 78: show performance-monitoring mpls lsp Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Display Data	Field Description	Level of Output
Delay measurement Data	Traffic-class	Traffic class for which delay measurement is performed.	All Levels
	Queries sent	Total number of queries sent for delay measurement.	All Levels
	Responses received	Total number of responses received for delay measurement queries.	All Levels
	Responses dropped due to errors	Total number of delay measurement responses dropped due to errors.	All Levels
	Queries timeout	Number of timed out queries sent for delay measurement.	All Levels
	Best 2-way channel delay	Best available two-way channel delay.	All Levels
	Worst 2-way channel delay	Worst available two-way channel delay.	All Levels
	Best round trip time	Best available round-trip time.	All Levels
	Worst round trip time	Worst available round-trip time.	All Levels
	Avg absolute fw delay variation	Average of the variation in forward delay.	All Levels
	Avg absolute rv delay variation	Average of the variation in reverse delay.	All Levels
	Two-way channel delay	Sum of packet delays, excluding the processing time of the remote provider edge (PE) router.	detail, extensive
	Two-way round trip delay	Total time taken for completing round-trip of packet.	detail, extensive

Sample Output

show performance-monitoring mpls lsp

```

user@host> show performance-monitoring mpls lsp
Session Total: 3 Up: 3 Down: 0
LSP name:to_bad, PM State:Up
Loss measurement Data:
  Duration: 00:04:43
  Traffic-class: None
  Queries sent: 282
  Responses received: 282

```

```

Responses dropped due to errors: 0
Queries timeout: 0
Forward loss measurement:
  Average packet loss: 0
  Average packet throughput: 554338
Reverse loss measurement:
  Average packet loss: 0
  Average packet throughput: 1352077
LSP name:to_bad, PM State:Up
Delay measurement Data:
  Duration: 00:04:43
  Traffic-class: 0
  Queries sent: 282
  Responses received: 282
  Responses dropped due to errors: 0
  Queries timeout: 0
  Best 2-way channel delay: 72 usecs
  Worst 2-way channel delay: 365 usecs
  Best round trip time: 843 usecs
  Worst round trip time: 105523 usecs
  Avg absolute fw delay variation: 1619 usecs
  Avg absolute rv delay variation: 1619 usecs
LSP name:to_bad, PM State:Up
Loss measurement Data:
  Duration: 00:04:43
  Traffic-class: None
  Queries sent: 282
  Responses received: 282
  Responses dropped due to errors: 0
  Queries timeout: 0
  Forward loss measurement:
    Average packet loss: 0
    Average packet throughput: 553927
  Reverse loss measurement:
    Average packet loss: 0
    Average packet throughput: 1351531
Delay measurement Data:
  Best 2-way channel delay: 76 usecs
  Worst 2-way channel delay: 368 usecs
  Best round trip time: 1082 usecs
  Worst round trip time: 126146 usecs
  Avg absolute fw delay variation: 1618 usecs
  Avg absolute rv delay variation: 1619 usecs

```

show performance-monitoring mpls lsp detail

```

user@host> show performance-monitoring mpls lsp detail
Session Total: 3 Up: 3 Down: 0
LSP name:to_bad, PM State:Up
Loss measurement Data:
  Duration: 00:04:53
  Traffic-class: None
  Queries sent: 292
  Responses received: 292
  Responses dropped due to errors: 0
  Queries timeout: 0
  Forward loss measurement:
    Average packet loss: 0
    Average packet throughput: 554486
  Packet loss samples:
    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000

```

```

    Packet throughput samples:
    00554002 00557550 00557717 00558822 00557107
Reverse loss measurement:
    Average packet loss: 0
    Average packet throughput: 1352406
    Packet loss samples:
    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
    Packet throughput samples:
    01351088 01365948 01353926 01362976 01358788
LSP name:to_bad, PM State:Up
Delay measurement Data:
    Duration: 00:04:53
    Traffic-class: 0
    Queries sent: 292
    Responses received: 292
    Responses dropped due to errors: 0
    Queries timeout: 0
    Best 2-way channel delay: 72 usecs
    Worst 2-way channel delay: 365 usecs
    Best round trip time: 843 usecs
    Worst round trip time: 105523 usecs
    Avg absolute fw delay variation: 1683 usecs
    Avg absolute rv delay variation: 1684 usecs
    Two-way channel delay:
    73 usecs 73 usecs 73 usecs 73 usecs 72 usecs
    Two-way round trip delay:
    922 usecs 2234 usecs 884 usecs 1121 usecs 1169 usecs
LSP name:to_bad, PM State:Up
Loss measurement Data:
    Duration: 00:04:53
    Traffic-class: None
    Queries sent: 292
    Responses received: 292
    Responses dropped due to errors: 0
    Queries timeout: 0
    Forward loss measurement:
    Average packet loss: 0
    Average packet throughput: 554089
    Packet loss samples:
    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
    Packet throughput samples:
    00554007 00557548 00557713 00558547 00557385
Reverse loss measurement:
    Average packet loss: 0
    Average packet throughput: 1351914
    Packet loss samples:
    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
    Packet throughput samples:
    01358923 01352980 01362436 01223841 01496977
Delay measurement Data:
    Best 2-way channel delay: 76 usecs
    Worst 2-way channel delay: 368 usecs
    Best round trip time: 1082 usecs
    Worst round trip time: 126146 usecs
    Avg absolute fw delay variation: 1682 usecs
    Avg absolute rv delay variation: 1683 usecs
    Two-way channel delay:
    76 usecs 76 usecs 76 usecs 77 usecs 77 usecs
    Two-way round trip delay:
    107496 usecs 102369 usecs 104048 usecs 1433 usecs 103306 usecs

```


show ted database

List of Syntax	Syntax on page 1963 Syntax (EX Series Switches) on page 1963
Syntax	<pre>show ted database <brief detail extensive> <instance <i>instance-name</i>> <logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)> <<i>system-name</i>></pre>
Syntax (EX Series Switches)	<pre>show ted database <brief detail extensive> <<i>system-name</i>></pre>
Release Information	<p>Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>instance <i>instance-name</i> option added in Junos OS Release 15.1.</p>
Description	Display the entries in the Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) traffic engineering database.
Options	<p>none—Display standard information about all entries in the traffic engineering database.</p> <p>brief detail extensive—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.</p> <p>instance <i>instance-name</i>—(Optional) Display routing instance information for the specified instance. If <i>instance-name</i> is omitted, information is displayed for the master instance.</p> <p>logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.</p> <p><i>system-name</i>—(Optional) Display traffic engineering database information for a particular system.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show ted database brief on page 1966 show ted database detail on page 1967 show ted database extensive on page 1968
Output Fields	<p>Table 79 on page 1964 describes the output fields for the show ted database command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.</p>

Table 79: show ted database Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
TED database	Number of nodes and pseudonodes participating in IS-IS and OSPF domain routing.	All levels
ID	Hostname and address of the node that the link is coming from. An address of .00 indicates that the node is the routing device itself. An address in the range 0.01 through 0.FF indicates that the node is a pseudonode. If the node contains a router ID, it is displayed in parentheses.	brief
NodeID	Hostname and address of the node that the link is coming from. An address of .00 indicates that the node is the routing device itself. An address in the range 0.01 through 0.FF indicates that the node is a pseudonode.	extensive
Type	Type of node. It can be either Rtr (router) or Net (pseudonode).	All levels
Age(s)	How long since the node was last refreshed, in seconds.	All levels
LnkIn	Number of nodes pointing toward this node.	All levels
LnkOut	Number of nodes to which this node points.	All levels
Protocol	Protocol that reported the node information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IS-IS(1)—IS-IS Level 1. IS-IS(2)—IS-IS Level 2. OSPF (area-number)—OSPF from the specified area. 	All levels
To	Address on the far end of a link.	detail extensive
Local	Address of the local interface being used to reach the remote node.	detail extensive
Remote	Address of the interface on the remote node.	detail extensive
Local interface index	The interface indexes enable Junos OS to support unnumbered extensions for IS-IS, as described in RFC 4205.	detail extensive
Remote interface index	The interface indexes enable Junos OS to support unnumbered extensions for IS-IS, as described in RFC 4205.	detail extensive
Metric	Configured traffic engineering metric.	extensive
IGP metric	Configured interior gateway protocol metric.	extensive
Static BW	Total interface bandwidth in bps.	extensive
Reservable bandwidth	Subscription factor for the interface, which is the percentage of the link bandwidth that can be used for the RSVP reservation process. You configure this by including the subscription statement when configuring RSVP.	extensive

Table 79: show ted database Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Available BW [priority]	(Must include diffserv-te statement when configuring LSPs) Amount of bandwidth actually reserved by RSVP for each priority level. The bandwidth shown is for the entire interface, not for each individual LSP.	extensive
Diffserv-TE BW Model	Bandwidth constraint model used by the LSPs.	extensive
Available BW [TE-class]	(Must include the diffserv-te statement when configuring LSPs) Amount of bandwidth actually reserved by RSVP for each traffic engineering class.	extensive
Static BW [CT-class]	Total interface bandwidth used by an MPLS traffic class, in bps.	extensive

Table 79: show ted database Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Interface Switching Capability Descriptor (<i>n</i>)	<p>Information about the interface switching capability descriptor, which is a subtype length value (TLV) of the link TLV. <i>n</i> is the index number.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Switching type—Type of switching to be performed on a particular link: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSC-1—Packet switch-capable 1 • PSC-2—Packet switch-capable 2 • PSC-3—Packet switch-capable 3 • PSC-4—Packet switch-capable 4 • L2SC—Layer-2-switch-capable • TDM—Time-division-multiplexing-capable • LSC—Lambda switch-capable • FSC—Fiber switch-capable • Encoding type—Encoding of the LSP being requested: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Packet • Ethernet • ANSI/ETSI PDH • Reserved • SDH /SONET • Digital Wrapper • Lambda (photonic) • Fiber • FiberSDH/SONET • Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps—Maximum LSP bandwidth information. Amount of bandwidth actually reserved for each priority level. The bandwidth shown is for the entire interface. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [<i>n</i>]—Priority level. The range is from 0 (high) through 7 (low). • <i>n</i> Mbps—Amount of the maximum bandwidth. • Minimum LSP BW—Minimum LSP bandwidth in Mbps. Amount of bandwidth actually reserved for each priority level. The bandwidth shown is for the entire interface. Minimum LSP BW is displayed only when switching type is PSC-1 or TDM. • Interface MTU—Displayed only when switching type is TDM. • Interface supports standard SONET/SDH—Displayed only when switching type is TDM. 	extensive

Sample Output

show ted database brief

```

user@host> show ted database brief
TED database: 12 ISIS nodes 0 INET nodes
ID                               Type Age(s) LnkIn LnkOut Protocol
Router-A.00                      ---    3178    2      0
Router-B.00                      ---    3152    2      0
Router-B.02                      Net      802    0      2 IS-IS(2)
To: Router-A.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0

```

```

To: Router-B.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
ID                               Type Age(s) LnkIn LnkOut Protocol
Router-C.00                      ---    3126    2      0
Router-C.02                      Net     38     0      2 IS-IS(2)
To: Router-B.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
To: Router-C.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
ID                               Type Age(s) LnkIn LnkOut Protocol
Router-D.00                      ---    3144    2      0
Router-D.02                      Net     723     0      2 IS-IS(2)
To: Router-F.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
To: Router-D.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
ID                               Type Age(s) LnkIn LnkOut Protocol
Router-D.03                      Net     607     0      2 IS-IS(2)
To: Router-D.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
To: Router-C.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
ID                               Type Age(s) LnkIn LnkOut Protocol
Router-E.00                      ---    3178    2      0
Router-E.02                      Net     131     0      2 IS-IS(2)
To: Router-A.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
To: Router-E.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
ID                               Type Age(s) LnkIn LnkOut Protocol
Router-F.00                      ---    3153    2      0
Router-F.02                      Net     769     0      2 IS-IS(2)
To: Router-E.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
To: Router-F.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0

```

show ted database detail

```

TED database: 12 ISIS nodes 0 INET nodes
ID                               Type Age(s) LnkIn LnkOut Protocol
Router-A.00                      ---    2913    2      0
Router-B.00                      ---    2887    2      0
Router-B.02                      Net     537     0      2 IS-IS(2)
To: Router-A.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
To: Router-B.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
ID                               Type Age(s) LnkIn LnkOut Protocol
Router-C.00                      ---    2861    2      0
Router-C.02                      Net     597     0      2 IS-IS(2)
To: Router-B.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
To: Router-C.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
ID                               Type Age(s) LnkIn LnkOut Protocol
Router-D.00                      ---    2879    2      0
Router-D.02                      Net     458     0      2 IS-IS(2)
To: Router-F.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
To: Router-D.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0

```

```

Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
ID                               Type Age(s) LnkIn LnkOut Protocol
Router-D.03                       Net   342    0     2 IS-IS(2)
  To: Router-D.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
    Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
  To: Router-C.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
    Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
ID                               Type Age(s) LnkIn LnkOut Protocol
Router-E.00                       ---   2913   2     0
Router-E.02                       Net   640    0     2 IS-IS(2)
  To: Router-A.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
    Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
  To: Router-E.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
    Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
ID                               Type Age(s) LnkIn LnkOut Protocol
Router-F.00                       ---   2888   2     0
Router-F.02                       Net   504    0     2 IS-IS(2)
  To: Router-E.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
    Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
  To: Router-F.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
    Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0

```

show ted database extensive

```

user@host> show ted database extensive
TED database: 12 ISIS nodes 0 INET nodes
NodeID: Router-A.00
  Type: ---, Age: 3067 secs, LinkIn: 2, LinkOut: 0
NodeID: Router-B.00
  Type: ---, Age: 3041 secs, LinkIn: 2, LinkOut: 0
NodeID: Router-B.02
  Type: Net, Age: 691 secs, LinkIn: 0, LinkOut: 2
  Protocol: IS-IS(2)
    To: Router-A.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
      Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
      Metric: 0
      IGP metric: 10
      Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
        Switching type: Packet
        Encoding type: Packet
        Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
          [0] 0bps [1] 0bps [2] 0bps [3] 0bps
          [4] 0bps [5] 0bps [6] 0bps [7] 0bps
    To: Router-B.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
      Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
      Metric: 0
      IGP metric: 20
      Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
        Switching type: Packet
        Encoding type: Packet
        Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
          [0] 0bps [1] 0bps [2] 0bps [3] 0bps
          [4] 0bps [5] 0bps [6] 0bps [7] 0bps
NodeID: Router-C.00
  Type: ---, Age: 3015 secs, LinkIn: 2, LinkOut: 0
NodeID: Router-C.02
  Type: Net, Age: 751 secs, LinkIn: 0, LinkOut: 2
  Protocol: IS-IS(2)
    To: Router-B.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
      Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
      Metric: 0

```

```

IGP metric: 10
Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
  Switching type: Packet
  Encoding type: Packet
  Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
    [0] 0bps    [1] 0bps    [2] 0bps    [3] 0bps
    [4] 0bps    [5] 0bps    [6] 0bps    [7] 0bps
To: Router-C.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
Metric: 0
IGP metric: 10      Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
  Switching type: Packet
  Encoding type: Packet
  Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
    [0] 0bps    [1] 0bps    [2] 0bps    [3] 0bps
    [4] 0bps    [5] 0bps    [6] 0bps    [7] 0bps
NodeID: Router-D.00
Type: ---, Age: 3034 secs, LinkIn: 2, LinkOut: 0
NodeID: Router-D.02
Type: Net, Age: 613 secs, LinkIn: 0, LinkOut: 2
Protocol: IS-IS(2)
To: Router-F.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
Metric: 0
IGP metric: 10
Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
  Switching type: Packet
  Encoding type: Packet
  Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
    [0] 0bps    [1] 0bps    [2] 0bps    [3] 0bps
    [4] 0bps    [5] 0bps    [6] 0bps    [7] 0bps
To: Router-D.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
Metric: 0
IGP metric: 10
Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
  Switching type: Packet
  Encoding type: Packet
  Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
    [0] 0bps    [1] 0bps    [2] 0bps    [3] 0bps
    [4] 0bps    [5] 0bps    [6] 0bps    [7] 0bps
NodeID: Router-D.03
Type: Net, Age: 497 secs, LinkIn: 0, LinkOut: 2
Protocol: IS-IS(2)
To: Router-D.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
Metric: 0
IGP metric: 10
Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
  Switching type: Packet
  Encoding type: Packet
  Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
    [0] 0bps    [1] 0bps    [2] 0bps    [3] 0bps
    [4] 0bps    [5] 0bps    [6] 0bps    [7] 0bps
To: Router-C.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
Metric: 0
IGP metric: 10
Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
  Switching type: Packet
  Encoding type: Packet

```

```

Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
    [0] 0bps    [1] 0bps    [2] 0bps    [3] 0bps
    [4] 0bps    [5] 0bps    [6] 0bps    [7] 0bps
NodeID: Router-E.00
Type: ---, Age: 3068 secs, LinkIn: 2, LinkOut: 0
NodeID: Router-E.02
Type: Net, Age: 21 secs, LinkIn: 0, LinkOut: 2
Protocol: IS-IS(2)
To: Router-A.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
Metric: 0
Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
    Switching type: Packet
    Encoding type: Packet
    Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
        [0] 0bps    [1] 0bps    [2] 0bps    [3] 0bps
        [4] 0bps    [5] 0bps    [6] 0bps    [7] 0bps
To: Router-E.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
Metric: 0
IGP metric: 10
Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
    Switching type: Packet
    Encoding type: Packet
    Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
        [0] 0bps    [1] 0bps    [2] 0bps    [3] 0bps
        [4] 0bps    [5] 0bps    [6] 0bps    [7] 0bps
NodeID: Router-F.00
Type: ---, Age: 3043 secs, LinkIn: 2, LinkOut: 0
NodeID: Router-F.02
Type: Net, Age: 659 secs, LinkIn: 0, LinkOut: 2
Protocol: IS-IS(2)
To: Router-E.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
Metric: 0
IGP metric: 10
Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
    Switching type: Packet
    Encoding type: Packet
    Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
        [0] 0bps    [1] 0bps    [2] 0bps    [3] 0bps
        [4] 0bps    [5] 0bps    [6] 0bps    [7] 0bps
To: Router-F.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
Metric: 0
IGP metric: 10    Interface Switching Capability Descriptor(1):
    Switching type: Packet
    Encoding type: Packet
    Maximum LSP BW [priority] bps:
        [0] 0bps    [1] 0bps    [2] 0bps    [3] 0bps
        [4] 0bps    [5] 0bps    [6] 0bps    [7] 0bps

```

show ted link

List of Syntax [Syntax on page 1971](#)
[Syntax \(EX Series Switches\) on page 1971](#)

Syntax `show ted link`
 `<brief | detail>`
 `<instance instance-name>`
 `<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>`

Syntax (EX Series Switches) `show ted link`
 `<brief | detail>`

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
 Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.
 instance *instance-name* option added in Junos OS Release 15.1.

Description Display Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) traffic engineering database link information.

Options **none**—Display standard information about traffic engineering database link information.
 brief | detail—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.
 instance *instance-name*—(Optional) Display routing instance information for the specified instance. If ***instance-name*** is omitted, information is displayed for the master instance.
 logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output [show ted link brief on page 1972](#)
 [show ted link detail on page 1973](#)

Output Fields [Table 80 on page 1971](#) describes the output fields for the **show ted link** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 80: show ted link Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
ID	Hostname and address of the node that the link is coming from. An address of .00 indicates that the node is the routing device itself. An address in the range 0.01 through 0.FF indicates that the node is a pseudonode.	brief

Table 80: show ted link Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
-->ID	Hostname and address of the node that the link is going to. An address of .00 indicates that the node is the routing device itself. An address in the range 0.01 through 0.FF indicates that the node is a pseudonode.	brief
hostname	Hostname and address of the node that the link is coming from. An address of .00 indicates that the node is the routing device itself. An address in the range 0.01 through 0.FF indicates that the node is a pseudonode.	detail
hostname	Hostname and address of the node that the link is going to. An address of .00 indicates that the node is the routing device itself. An address in the range 0.01 through 0.FF indicates that the node is a pseudonode.	detail
Local Path	Number of paths CSPF on the local routing device has placed on the link.	All levels
Metric	Configured traffic engineering metric.	extensive
IGP metric	Configured interior gateway protocol metric.	detail
Local BW	Amount of bandwidth the local routing device has placed on the link.	All levels
Local	Address of the local interface being used to reach the remote node.	detail extensive
Remote	Address of the interface on the remote node.	detail extensive
Local interface index	The interface indexes enable Junos OS to support unnumbered extensions for IS-IS, as described in RFC 4205.	detail
Remote interface index	The interface indexes enable Junos OS to support unnumbered extensions for IS-IS, as described in RFC 4205.	detail

Sample Output

show ted link brief

```

user@host> show ted link brief
ID                               -->ID                               LocalPath LocalBW
Router-B.02                     Router-A.00                         0 0bps
Router-B.02                     Router-B.00                         0 0bps
Router-C.02                     Router-B.00                         0 0bps
Router-C.02                     Router-C.00                         0 0bps
Router-D.02                     Router-F.00                         0 0bps
Router-D.02                     Router-D.00                         0 0bps
Router-D.03                     Router-D.00                         0 0bps
Router-D.03                     Router-C.00                         0 0bps
Router-E.02                     Router-A.00                         0 0bps
Router-E.02                     Router-E.00                         0 0bps
Router-F.02                     Router-E.00                         0 0bps
Router-F.02                     Router-F.00                         0 0bps

```

show ted link detail

```

user@host> show ted link detail
Router-B.02->Router-A.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
  Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
  LocalPath: 0, Metric: 0, IGP metric: 10 AvailBW: Obps
  localBW [0] Obps [1] Obps [2] Obps [3] Obps
  localBW [4] Obps [5] Obps [6] Obps [7] Obps
Router-B.02->Router-B.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
  Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
  LocalPath: 0, Metric: 0, IGP metric: 20 AvailBW: Obps
  localBW [0] Obps [1] Obps [2] Obps [3] Obps
  localBW [4] Obps [5] Obps [6] Obps [7] Obps
Router-C.02->Router-B.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
  Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
  LocalPath: 0, Metric: 0, IGP metric: 40 AvailBW: Obps
  localBW [0] Obps [1] Obps [2] Obps [3] Obps
  localBW [4] Obps [5] Obps [6] Obps [7] Obps
Router-C.02->Router-C.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
  Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
  LocalPath: 0, Metric: 0, IGP metric: 10 AvailBW: Obps
  localBW [0] Obps [1] Obps [2] Obps [3] Obps
  localBW [4] Obps [5] Obps [6] Obps [7] Obps
Router-D.02->Router-F.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
  Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
  LocalPath: 0, Metric: 0, IGP metric: 10 AvailBW: Obps
  localBW [0] Obps [1] Obps [2] Obps [3] Obps
  localBW [4] Obps [5] Obps [6] Obps [7] Obps
Router-D.02->Router-D.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
  Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
  LocalPath: 0, Metric: 0, IGP metric: 60 AvailBW: Obps
  localBW [0] Obps [1] Obps [2] Obps [3] Obps
  localBW [4] Obps [5] Obps [6] Obps [7] Obps
Router-D.03->Router-D.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
  Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
  LocalPath: 0, Metric: 0, IGP metric: 10 AvailBW: Obps
  localBW [0] Obps [1] Obps [2] Obps [3] Obps
  localBW [4] Obps [5] Obps [6] Obps [7] Obps
Router-D.03->Router-C.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
  Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
  LocalPath: 0, Metric: 0, IGP metric: 10 AvailBW: Obps
  localBW [0] Obps [1] Obps [2] Obps [3] Obps
  localBW [4] Obps [5] Obps [6] Obps [7] Obps
Router-E.02->Router-A.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
  Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
  LocalPath: 0, Metric: 0, IGP metric: 60 AvailBW: Obps
  localBW [0] Obps [1] Obps [2] Obps [3] Obps
  localBW [4] Obps [5] Obps [6] Obps [7] Obps
Router-E.02->Router-E.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
  Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
  LocalPath: 0, Metric: 0, IGP metric: 20 AvailBW: Obps
  localBW [0] Obps [1] Obps [2] Obps [3] Obps
  localBW [4] Obps [5] Obps [6] Obps [7] Obps
Router-F.02->Router-E.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
  Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
  LocalPath: 0, Metric: 0, IGP metric: 10 AvailBW: Obps
  localBW [0] Obps [1] Obps [2] Obps [3] Obps
  localBW [4] Obps [5] Obps [6] Obps [7] Obps
Router-F.02->Router-F.00, Local: 0.0.0.0, Remote: 0.0.0.0
  Local interface index: 0, Remote interface index: 0
  LocalPath: 0, Metric: 0, IGP metric: 40 AvailBW: Obps

```

```

localBW [0] 0bps [1] 0bps [2] 0bps [3] 0bps
localBW [4] 0bps [5] 0bps [6] 0bps [7] 0bps

```

show ted protocol

List of Syntax [Syntax on page 1975](#)
 [Syntax \(EX Series Switches\) on page 1975](#)

Syntax show ted protocol
 <brief | detail>
 <instance *instance-name*>
 <logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)>

Syntax (EX Series Switches) show ted protocol
 <brief | detail>

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
 Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.
 instance *instance-name* option added in Junos OS Release 15.1.

Description Display information about the protocols from which the Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) traffic engineering database learned about its nodes.

Options **none**—Display standard information about the protocols from which the traffic engineering database learned about its nodes.

brief | detail—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.

instance *instance-name*—(Optional) Display routing instance information for the specified instance. If ***instance-name*** is omitted, information is displayed for the master instance.

logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output [show ted protocol on page 1976](#)

Output Fields [Table 81 on page 1975](#) describes the output fields for the **show ted protocol** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 81: show ted protocol Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Protocol name	Protocol that reported the node information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IS-IS(1)—IS-IS Level 1. IS-IS(2)—IS-IS Level 2. OSPF (<i>area-number</i>)—OSPF from the specified area.

Table 81: show ted protocol Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Credibility	If the protocols provide conflicting information about a node, the protocol with the highest credibility value is the one that the traffic engineering database uses.
Self node	Address the protocol uses as the local address.

Sample Output

show ted protocol

```
user@host> show ted protocol
Protocol name      Credibility Self node
IS-IS(2)           2 (highest) corriedale.00(123.456.1.11)
IS-IS(1)           1           corriedale.00(123.456.1.11)
```

traceroute mpls bgp

Syntax `traceroute mpls bgp fec`
`<destination destination-address>`
`<detail>`
`<exp exp>`
`<fanout fanout-number>`
`<logical-system logical system-name>`
`<no-resolve>`
`<paths paths-number>`
`<pipe-mode>`
`<retries retries-number>`
`<routing-instance routing-instance-name>`
`<source source-address>`
`<ttl value>`
`<wait seconds>`

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2.

Description Trace route to a remote host for an MPLS label-switched path (LSP) signaled by the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP). Use **traceroute mpls bgp** as a debugging tool to locate MPLS BGP forwarding issues in a network. (Currently supported for IPv4 packets only.)



NOTE: The **traceroute mpls bgp fec** command only supports single paths.

Options **fec**—Specify the IP address and optional prefix of the forwarding equivalence class (FEC). Suppose you are at PE1, you would want to use the IP address of PE2 to trace the BGP path to that router.

destination destination-address—(Optional) Specify the destination address to use when sending probes.

detail—(Optional) Display detailed output.

exp exp—(Optional) Specify the class of service to use when sending probes.

Range: 0 through 7

Default: 7

fanout fanout-number—(Optional) Specify the maximum number of next hops to search per node.

Range: 1 through 16

Default: 16

logical-system logical-system-name—(Optional) Specify the name of the logical system for the traceroute attempt.

no-resolve—(Optional) Specify not to resolve the hostname that corresponds to the IP address.

paths *paths-number*—(Optional) Specify the number of paths to search.

Range: 1 through 255

Default: 16

pipe-mode—(Optional) Specify to trace only the outermost FEC.

retries *retries-number*—(Optional) Specify the number of times to resend probe values.

Range: 1 through 9

Default: 3

routing-instance *routing-instance-name*—(Optional) Specify the name of the routing instance for the trace route attempt.

source *source-address*—(Optional) Specify the source address of the outgoing traceroute packets.

ttl *value*—(Optional) Specify the maximum time-to-live value to include in the traceroute request, in seconds.

Range: 1 through 125

Default: 64

wait *seconds*—(Optional) Specify the number of seconds to wait before resending a probe.

Range: 5 through 15

Default: 10

Required Privilege Level network

Related Documentation

- [ping mpls bgp on page 1869](#)

List of Sample Output

- [traceroute mpls bgp on page 1979](#)
- [traceroute mpls bgp detail on page 1980](#)

Output Fields [Table 82 on page 1978](#) describes the output fields for the **traceroute mpls bgp fec** command and the **traceroute mpls bgp fec detail** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 82: traceroute mpls bgp Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Probe options	Probe options specified in the traceroute mpls bgp fec command.	All levels

Table 82: traceroute mpls bgp Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
ttl	Time to live value of the labeled packet.	None
Label	Outgoing label used for forwarding the packet along the label-switched paths.	None
Protocol	Signaling protocol used. For this command, it is BGP.	None
Address	Address of the next hop.	None
Previous Hop	Address of the previous hop. Previous hop address of the first hop is null .	None
Probe status	Forwarding status from the first hop to the last-hop label-switching router (egress point in the label-switched paths).	None
Hop	Address of the hops in the label-switched path from the first hop to the last hop. Depth indicates the level of the hop.	detail
Parent	Address of the previous hop. Parent value for the first hop is null .	detail
Return Code	Return code for reporting the result of processing the echo request by the receiver.	detail
Response time	Time for the echo request to reach the receiver.	detail
Multipath type	Labels or addresses used by the specified multipath type. If multipaths are not used, the value is none .	detail
Label Stack	Label stack used to forward the packet.	detail

Sample Output

traceroute mpls bgp

```

user@host> traceroute mpls bgp fec
  Probe options: retries 3, exp 7
ttl Label Protocol Address Previous Hop Probe Status Fec-Stack-Sent Fec-Change
1  299824 LDP 81.1.2.2 (null) Success LDP, BGP PUSH-RSVP
2  299825 RSVP 81.2.3.3 81.1.2.2 Success RSVP, LDP, BGP (null)
3  299826 RSVP 81.3.4.4 81.2.3.3 Egress RSVP, LDP, BGP POP-RSVP
3  299826 LDP 81.3.4.4 81.2.3.3 Success LDP, BGP (null)
4  299827 LDP 81.4.5.5 81.3.4.4 Egress LDP, BGP POP-LDP
4  299827 BGP 81.4.5.5 81.3.4.4 Egress BGP (null)

```

traceroute mpls bgp detail

```
user@host> traceroute mpls bgp fec detail
Probe options: retries 3, exp 7
Hop 2.2.1.81.rev.sfr.net (81.1.2.2) Depth 1
  Probe status: Success
  Parent: (null)
  Return code: Label switched at stack-depth 1
  Sender timestamp: 2013-03-22 05:55:19 PDT 822.99 msec
  Receiver timestamp: 2013-03-22 05:55:19 PDT 856.05 msec
  Response time: 33.06 msec
  MTU: Unknown
  Multipath type: IP bitmask
    Address Range 1: 127.0.0.64 ~ 127.0.0.127
  Label Stack:
    Label 1 Value 299824 Protocol LDP
    Label 2 Value 299276 Protocol BGP
  Fec-Stack-Sent: LDP, BGP
  Fec-Change:
    Operation: PUSH   Protocol RSVP
```

transit (Chained Composite Next Hops)

Syntax transit {
 (all | no-all);
 (l2vpn | no-l2vpn);
 (l3vpn | no-l3vpn);
 (labeled-bgp | no-labeled-bgp);
 (ldp | no-ldp);
 (ldp-p2mp | no-ldp-p2mp);
 lsp-statistics-from-route;
 (rsvp | no-rsvp);
 (rsvp-p2mp | no-rsvp-p2mp);
 (static | no-static);
 }

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-options forwarding-table
 chained-composite-next-hop],
 [edit routing-options forwarding-table chained-composite-next-hop]



NOTE: The [edit logical-systems] hierarchy level is not supported on the QFX10000 switches.

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.
 Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1 for QFX10000 Series switches.

Description Allows you to configure the chained composite next hops transit configuration options for devices handling transit traffic in the network. This statement and the associated functionality is available on PTX Packet Transport Routers and QFX10000 switches.

Default All of the **transit** statement options are enabled on PTX transport routers and QFX10000 switches. However, you can disable any of the statements with a **no** option.

Options **all | no-all**—Enable or disable chained composite next-hops for all of the possible packet transit protocols and applications. The **all | no-all** statements do not apply to the **lsp-statistics-from-route** statement.

l2vpn | no-l2vpn—Enable or disable chained composite next-hops for Layer 2 VPNs.

l3vpn | no-l3vpn—Enable or disable chained composite next-hops for Layer 3 VPNs.

labeled-bgp | no-labeled-bgp—Enable or disable chained composite next-hops for labeled BGP.

ldp | no-ldp—Enable or disable chained composite next-hops for LDP.

ldp-p2mp | no-ldp-p2mp—Enable or disable chained composite next-hops for LDP-signaled P2MP LSPs.



NOTE: On an MX series router with redundant Routing Engines and enhanced-ip mode configuration, enabling the `rsvp-p2mp` and `ldp-p2mp` statements under the `[edit routing-options forwarding-table chained-composite-next-hop transit]` hierarchy level causes ping from the current master logical system to fail at the time of a Routing Engine switchover.

lsp-statistics-from-route—Enable LSP statistics collection from the route.

rsvp | no-rsvp—Enable or disable chained composite next-hops for RSVP.

rsvp-p2mp | no-rsvp-p2mp—Enable or disable chained composite next-hops for RSVP-signaled P2MP LSPs.



NOTE: On an MX series router with redundant Routing Engines and enhanced-ip mode configuration, enabling the `rsvp-p2mp` and `ldp-p2mp` statements under the `[edit routing-options forwarding-table chained-composite-next-hop transit]` hierarchy level causes ping from the current master logical system to fail at the time of a Routing Engine switchover.

static | no-static—Chained composite next hops are enabled for transit static LSPs by default. You can also disable this functionality for transit static LSPs.

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Accepting Route Updates with Unique Inner VPN Labels in Layer 3 VPNs*
- *chained-composite-next-hop*

CHAPTER 32

RSVP Operational Commands

- `clear rsvp session`
- `clear rsvp statistics`
- `monitor label-switched-path`
- `ping mpls rsvp`
- `show rsvp interface`
- `show rsvp neighbor`
- `show rsvp session`
- `show rsvp statistics`
- `show rsvp version`
- `traceroute mpls rsvp`

clear rsvp session

List of Syntax [Syntax on page 1984](#)
 [Syntax \(EX and QFX Series Switches\) on page 1984](#)

Syntax clear rsvp session
 <all>
 <connection-destination *address*>
 <connection-source *address*>
 <gracefully>
 <logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)>
 <lsp-id *identifier*>
 <name *name*>
 <optimize-fast-reroute>
 <tunnel-id *identifier*>

Syntax (EX and QFX Series Switches) clear rsvp session
 <connection-destination *address*>
 <connection-source *address*>
 <gracefully>
 <lsp-id *identifier*>
 <name *name*>
 <optimize-fast-reroute>
 <tunnel-id *identifier*>

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
 Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.
 Command introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D15 for the QFX Series.

Description Reset and restart Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) sessions.

Options **all**—Clear all RSVP sessions for which this routing device is the ingress, transit, or egress routing device.

connection-source *address*—(Optional) Source address for GMPLS and MPLS LSPs from the RSVP sender template.

connection-destination *address*—(Optional) Destination address for GMPLS and MPLS LSPs from the RSVP sender template.

gracefully—(Optional) Gracefully reset an RSVP session for a nonpacket LSP in two passes. In the first pass, the Admin-Status object is signaled along the path to the other endpoint of the RSVP session. In the second pass, the path used by the RSVP session is torn down. This option can only be used on the ingress or egress routing device of the RSVP session and is only valid for nonpacket LSPs.

logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

lsp-id *identifier*—(Optional) LSP identifier (source port) for the RSVP sender template.

name *name*—(Optional) Reset and restart the specified RSVP session.

optimize-fast-reroute—(Optional) Begin fast reroute optimization.

tunnel-id *identifier*—(Optional) Tunnel identifier (destination port) for the RSVP session.

**Required Privilege
Level**

clear

**Related
Documentation**

- [clear mpls lsp on page 1851](#)
- [show rsvp session on page 2005](#)

List of Sample Output [clear rsvp session all on page 1985](#)

Output Fields When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.

Sample Output

[clear rsvp session all](#)

```
user@host> clear rsvp session all
```

clear rsvp statistics

List of Syntax	Syntax on page 1986 Syntax (EX Series Switches) on page 1986
Syntax	clear rsvp statistics <logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)>
Syntax (EX Series Switches)	clear rsvp statistics
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.
Description	Clear Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) packet and error statistics.
Options	none —Clear RSVP packet and error statistics. logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>) —(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.
Required Privilege Level	clear
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• show rsvp statistics on page 2016
List of Sample Output	clear rsvp statistics on page 1986
Output Fields	When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.

Sample Output

clear rsvp statistics

```
user@host> clear rsvp statistics
```

monitor label-switched-path

Syntax	monitor label-switched-path <i>lsp-name</i> <logical-system (<i>logical-system-name</i>)>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Logical system support introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D15 for the QFX Series.
Description	Display the real-time status of the specified RSVP label-switched path (LSP). You can also use this command to monitor LSPs configured within logical systems.
Options	logical-system (<i>logical-system-name</i>) —(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system. <i>lsp-name</i> —Name of the LSP.
Additional Information	You can track the amount of traffic traversing an RSVP LSP and observe its essential parameters, such as uptime, ingress and egress addresses, labels, routes, and ports. Values are typically sampled every second. The display also allows you to scroll to other currently running LSPs. You cannot use this command to display information about static LSPs or LDP-signaled LSPs.

The output of this command shows how much each field has changed since you started the command or since you cleared the counters by using the c key. To control the output of the **monitor label-switched-path** command while it is running, use the keys listed in [Table 83 on page 1987](#). The keys are not case-sensitive.

Table 83: Output Control Keys for the monitor label-switched-path Command

Key	Action
c	Clears the screen and refreshes the display for this LSP.
f	Freezes the display, preventing new information from being displayed.
l	Monitors a different LSP. After you type l, you can type the new LSP name.
n	Displays information about the next LSP (whose name is alphabetically higher than the current LSP name) configured on the router.
p	Goes to the previous LSP (whose name is alphabetically lower than the current LSP name) configured on the router.
q or Esc	Quits the command and returns to the command prompt.
t	Thaws, or restarts, the data display for this LSP.

Required Privilege Level trace

List of Sample Output [monitor label-switched-path on page 1989](#)

Output Fields [Table 84 on page 1988](#) describes the output fields for the **monitor label-switched-path** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 84: monitor label-switched-path Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
(1)	Displays the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hostname—Name of the router. • Seconds—Time elapsed since this display was started. • Time—Current local time.
(2)	Delay —Length of the time delay, in milliseconds, required to obtain the information in the monitor display. The first number shows the current sampling delay. The second number shows the shortest delay recorded to date. The third number shows the worst delay recorded to date. This delay can vary substantially depending on the system load.
(3)	Displays the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To—Destination address of the LSP. • From—Originating address of the LSP. • State—Current state of the LSP: Up or Down.
(4)	Displays the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LSPName—Name of the LSP. • Type—Type of LSP: Ingress, Egress, or Transit.
(5)	Displays the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Label in—Incoming label of the LSP. • Label out—Outgoing label of the LSP.
(6)	Port number —Port number for the sending router, the port number for the receiving router, and the protocol ID. For MPLS traffic engineering applications, the protocol ID is always 0 .
(7/8)	Record route —All intermediate and egress router addresses for this LSP.
(9/10/11)	Displays traffic statistics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output packets—Number of packets that have traversed this LSP, and the change (delta) in the number since the last sample, typically 1 second ago. • Output bytes—Number of bytes that have traversed this LSP, and the change (delta) in the number since the last sample, typically 1 second ago.
(12)	Displays any errors the router encountered while attempting to retrieve information on the LSP.
(13)	Lists the keyboard commands you can use to navigate to other LSPs. For a description of the keyboard commands, see Table 83 on page 1987 .

Sample Output

monitor label-switched-path

```
user@host> monitor label-switched-path
(1) host                               Seconds: 112           Time: 15:32:22
(2)                                     Delay: 0/0/0
(3) To 10.10.10.16, From 10.10.10.17, state: Up
(4) LSPname: k, type: Ingress
(5) Label in: -, Label out: 126000
(6) Port number: sender 1, receiver 45583, protocol 0
(7) Record Route: <self> 192.168.224.196
(8)   192.168.224.202 192.168.224.179
(9) Traffic statistics:                  Current delta
(10)  Output packets:                    0                [0]
(11)  Output bytes:                     0                [0]
(12)
(13)Next='n', Prev='p', Quit='q' or ESC, Freeze='f', Thaw='t', Clear='c',
    LSP='l'
```

ping mpls rsvp

Syntax ping mpls rsvp
 <lsp-name>
 <count count>
 <destination address>
 <detail>
 <dynamic-bypass>
 <egress egress-address>
 <exp forwarding-class>
 <interface interface-name>
 <logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
 <manual-bypass>
 <multipoint>
 <size bytes>
 <source source-address>
 <standby standby-path-name>
 <sweep>

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
 The **egress** and **multipoint** options were introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2.
 The **size** and **sweep** options were introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6.
 The **dynamic-bypass** and **manual-bypass** options were introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.
 Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.

Description Check the operability of MPLS RSVP-signaled label-switched path (LSP) connections.
 Type Ctrl+c to interrupt a **ping mpls** command.

Options **count count**—(Optional) Number of ping requests to send. If **count** is not specified, five ping requests are sent. The range of values is 1 through **1,000,000**. The default value is **5**.

destination address—(Optional) Specify an address other than the default (**127.0.0.1/32**) for the ping echo requests. The address can be anything within the **127/8** subnet.

detail—(Optional) Display detailed information about the echo requests sent and received.



NOTE: When using the **detail** option, the reported time is based on the system time configured on the local and remote routers. Differences in these system times can result in inaccurate one way ping trip times being reported.

In practice, it is difficult to synchronize the system times of independent Juniper Networks routers with sufficient accuracy to provide a meaningful time value for the **detail** option (even when synchronized using NTP).

dynamic-bypass—(Optional) Ping dynamically generated bypass LSPs, used for protecting other LSPs.

egress egress-address—(Optional) Only the specified egress router or switch responds to the ping request.

exp forwarding-class—(Optional) Value of the forwarding class for the MPLS ping packets.

interface—(Optional) Specify the name of the interface protected by the manual bypass LSP. This option is only available when you have also used the **manual-bypass** option.

logical-system (all | logical-system-name)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on the specified logical system.

lsp-name—Ping an RSVP-signaled LSP using an LSP name.

manual-bypass—(Optional) Ping manually configured bypass LSPs, used for protecting other LSPs. For this option, you must also specify the interface protected by the manual bypass LSP using the **interface** option.

multipoint—(Optional) Send ping requests to each of the egress routers or switches participating in a point-to-multipoint LSP. You can also include the **egress** option to ping a specific egress router or switch participating in a point-to-multipoint LSP.

size bytes—(Optional) Size of the LSP ping request packet (100 through 65468 bytes). Packets are 4-byte aligned. For example, if you enter a size of 101, 102, 103, or 104, the router or switch uses a size value of 104 bytes. If you enter a packet size that is smaller than the minimum size, an error message is displayed reminding you of the 100-byte minimum.

source source-address—(Optional) IP address of the outgoing interface. This address is sent in the IP source address field of the ping request. If this option is not specified, the default address is usually the loopback interface.

standby standby-path-name—(Optional) Name of the standby path.

sweep—(Optional) Automatically determine the size of the maximum transmission unit (MTU).

Additional Information If the LSP changes, the label and interface information displayed when you issued the **ping** command continues to be used. You must configure MPLS at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy level on the remote router or switch to ping an LSP terminating there. You must configure MPLS even if you intend to ping only LDP forwarding equivalence classes (FECs).

In asymmetric MTU scenarios, the echo response might be dropped. For example, if the MTU from System A to System B is 1000 bytes, the MTU from System B to System A is 500 bytes, and the ping request packet size is 1000 bytes, the echo response is dropped because the PAD TLV is included in the echo response, making it too large.

Required Privilege Level	network
List of Sample Output	ping mpls rsvp (Echo Reply Received) on page 1992 ping mpls rsvp (Echo Reply with Error Code) on page 1992 ping mpls rsvp detail on page 1992 ping mpls rsvp multipoint egress detail count on page 1992 ping mpls rsvp multipoint detail count on page 1993 ping mpls rsvp destination detail count size on page 1993 ping mpls rsvp destination detail sweep size on page 1993
Output Fields	When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request. An exclamation point (!) indicates that an echo reply was received. A period (.) indicates that an echo reply was not received within the timeout period. An x indicates that an echo reply was received with an error code. Packets with an error code are not counted in the received packets count. They are accounted for separately.

Sample Output

ping mpls rsvp (Echo Reply Received)

```
user@host> ping mpls rsvp test1
!!!!!--- lsping statistics ---5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0% packet
loss
```

ping mpls rsvp (Echo Reply with Error Code)

```
user@host> ping mpls rsvp test2
!!xxx--- lsping statistics ---5 packets transmitted, 2 packets received, 60%
packet loss3 packets received with error status, not counted as received.
```

ping mpls rsvp detail

```
user@host> ping mpls rsvp to-green detail
Request for seq 1, to interface 67, labels <100095, 0, 0>
Reply for seq 1, return code: Egress-ok
Request for seq 2, to interface 67, labels <100095, 0, 0>
Reply for seq 2, return code: Egress-ok
```

ping mpls rsvp multipoint egress detail count

```
user@host>ping mpls rsvp sample-lsp multipoint egress 192.168.1.3 detail count 1
Request for seq 1, to interface 70, label 299952
Request for seq 1, to interface 70, no label stack.
Request for seq 1, to interface 67, no label stack.

Reply for seq 1, egress 192.168.1.3, return code: Egress-ok, time: 0.242 ms
Local transmit time: 1205310695s 215737us
Remote receive time: 1205310695s 215979us

--- lsping, egress 192.168.1.3 statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 packets received, 0% packet loss
```

ping mpls rsvp multipoint detail count

```

user@host>ping mpls rsvp sample-lsp multipoint detail count 1
Request for seq 1, to interface 70, label 299952
Request for seq 1, to interface 70, no label stack.
Request for seq 1, to interface 67, no label stack.

Reply for seq 1, return code: Unknown TLV, time: 9.877 m Local transmit time:
1205310615s 347317us
  Remote receive time: 1205310615s 357194us
Reply for seq 1, egress 192.168.1.3, return code: Egress-ok, time: 0.351 ms
  Local transmit time: 1205310615s 347262us
  Remote receive time: 1205310615s 347613us
Reply for seq 1, egress 192.168.1.13, return code: Egress-ok, time: 0.301 ms
  Local transmit time: 1205310615s 347167us
  Remote receive time: 1205310615s 347468us
Timeout for seq 1, egress 192.168.1.1
Timeout for seq 1, egress 192.168.1.4
Timeout for seq 1, egress 192.168.1.14

--- lsping, egress 192.168.1.1 statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 0 packets received, 100% packet loss

--- lsping, egress 192.168.1.3 statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 packets received, 0% packet loss

--- lsping, egress 192.168.1.4 statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 0 packets received, 100% packet loss

--- lsping, egress 192.168.1.13 statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 packets received, 0% packet loss

--- lsping, egress 192.168.1.14 statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 0 packets received, 100% packet loss

```

ping mpls rsvp destination detail count size

```

user@host>ping mpls rsvp chaser-access destination 192.168.0.1 detail count 1 size 4468

Request for seq 1, to interface 88, label 299984, packet size 4468
Reply for seq 1, return code: Egress-ok, time: 44.804 ms
  Local transmit time: 2009-03-30 22:05:02 CEST 408.629 ms
  Remote receive time: 2009-03-30 22:05:02 CEST 453.433 ms

--- lsping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 packets received, 0% packet loss

```

ping mpls rsvp destination detail sweep size

```

user@router> ping mpls rsvp chaser-access destination 192.168.0.1 detail sweep size 4500
Request for seq 1, to interface 86, no label stack., packet size 100
Reply for seq 1, return code: Egress-ok, time: -39.264 ms
  Local transmit time: 2009-04-24 14:05:40 CEST 541.423 ms
  Remote receive time: 2009-04-24 14:05:40 CEST 502.159 ms
Request for seq 2, to interface 86, no label stack., packet size 2300
Reply for seq 2, return code: Egress-ok, time: -38.179 ms
  Local transmit time: 2009-04-24 14:05:41 CEST 544.240 ms
  Remote receive time: 2009-04-24 14:05:41 CEST 506.061 ms
Request for seq 3, to interface 86, no label stack., packet size 4500
Timeout for seq 3

```

```
Request for seq 4, to interface 86, no label stack., packet size 3400
Reply for seq 4, return code: Egress-ok, time: -37.545 ms
    Local transmit time: 2009-04-24 14:05:45 CEST 549.953 ms
    Remote receive time: 2009-04-24 14:05:45 CEST 512.408 ms
Request for seq 5, to interface 86, no label stack., packet size 3952
Reply for seq 5, return code: Egress-ok, time: -37.176 ms
    Local transmit time: 2009-04-24 14:05:46 CEST 555.881 ms
    Remote receive time: 2009-04-24 14:05:46 CEST 518.705 ms
Request for seq 6, to interface 86, no label stack., packet size 4228
Reply for seq 6, return code: Egress-ok, time: -36.962 ms
    Local transmit time: 2009-04-24 14:05:47 CEST 561.809 ms
    Remote receive time: 2009-04-24 14:05:47 CEST 524.847 ms
Request for seq 7, to interface 86, no label stack., packet size 4368
Reply for seq 7, return code: Egress-ok, time: -36.922 ms
    Local transmit time: 2009-04-24 14:05:48 CEST 568.738 ms
    Remote receive time: 2009-04-24 14:05:48 CEST 531.816 ms
Request for seq 8, to interface 86, no label stack., packet size 4440
Reply for seq 8, return code: Egress-ok, time: -36.855 ms
    Local transmit time: 2009-04-24 14:05:49 CEST 575.669 ms
    Remote receive time: 2009-04-24 14:05:49 CEST 538.814 ms
Request for seq 9, to interface 86, no label stack., packet size 4476
Timeout for seq 9
Request for seq 10, to interface 86, no label stack., packet size 4460
Reply for seq 10, return code: Egress-ok, time: -36.906 ms
    Local transmit time: 2009-04-24 14:05:53 CEST 584.382 ms
    Remote receive time: 2009-04-24 14:05:53 CEST 547.476 ms
Request for seq 11, to interface 86, no label stack., packet size 4480
Timeout for seq 11
Request for seq 12, to interface 86, no label stack., packet size 4472
Timeout for seq 12
Request for seq 13, to interface 86, no label stack., packet size 4468
Reply for seq 13, return code: Egress-ok, time: -36.943 ms
    Local transmit time: 2009-04-24 14:06:00 CEST 594.884 ms
    Remote receive time: 2009-04-24 14:06:00 CEST 557.941 ms
Request for seq 14, to interface 86, no label stack., packet size 4476
Timeout for seq 14
Request for seq 15, to interface 86, no label stack., packet size 4472
Timeout for seq 15

--- lsp ping sweep result---
Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) is 4468 bytes
```

show rsvp interface

List of Syntax	Syntax on page 1995 Syntax (EX Series Switches) on page 1995
Syntax	<pre>show rsvp interface <brief detail extensive> <instance <i>instance-name</i>> <link-management> <logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)></pre>
Syntax (EX Series Switches)	<pre>show rsvp interface <brief detail extensive> <link-management></pre>
Release Information	<p>Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>instance option added in Junos OS Release 15.1 for the MX Series.</p>
Description	Display the status of Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)-enabled interfaces and packet statistics.
Options	<p>none—Display standard information about the status of RSVP-enabled interfaces and packet statistics.</p> <p>brief detail extensive link-management—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.</p> <p>instance <i>instance-name</i>—(Optional) Display RSVP status information for the specified instance. If instance-name is omitted, RSVP status information is displayed for the master instance.</p> <p>link-management—(Optional) Use the link-management option to display the control peers and corresponding TE-link information created by the Link Management Protocol (LMP).</p> <p>logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show rsvp interface brief on page 1998 show rsvp interface detail on page 1998 show rsvp interface extensive on page 1999 show rsvp interface link-management on page 1999

Output Fields Table 85 on page 1996 lists the output fields for the **show rsvp interface** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 85: show rsvp interface Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
RSVP interface	Number of interfaces on which RSVP is active. Each interface has one line of output.	All levels
Interface	Name of the interface.	All levels
Index	Index of the interface.	detail
State	State of the interface. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disabled—No traffic engineering information is displayed. • Down—Interface is not operational. • Enabled—Displays traffic engineering information. • Up—Interface is operational. 	All levels
NoAuthentication	Interface does not support RSVP authentication.	detail
NoAggregate	Interface does not support refresh reduction.	detail
NoReliable	Interface does not support refresh reduction message ID extension.	detail
NoLinkProtection	Interface does not support link protection.	detail
HelloInterval	Frequency at which RSVP hellos are sent on this interface (in seconds).	detail
Address	IP address of the local interface.	detail
Active control channel	Next-hop link address to transmit messages.	None specified
TElink	Traffic-engineered links that are managed by the peer they are associated with.	None specified
Active resv	Number of reservations that are actively reserving bandwidth on the interface.	All levels
PreemptionCnt	Number of times an RSVP session was preempted on this interface.	detail
Update threshold	Percentage change in reserved bandwidth to trigger an IGP update.	detail
Subscription	User-configured subscription factor.	All levels
bc number	Bandwidth allocated for the specified bandwidth constraint.	extensive
ct number	Bandwidth allocated for the specified class type.	extensive
Static BW	Total interface bandwidth, in bps.	All levels

Table 85: show rsvp interface Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Available BW	Amount of bandwidth that RSVP is allowed to reserve, in bps. It is equal to (static bandwidth * subscription factor).	all levels
Reserved BW	Currently reserved bandwidth, in bps.	All levels
SoftPreemptionCnt	Number of times a soft preemption occurred on this interface. This number is not included in the PreemptionCnt value.	detail
Overbooked BW	Currently overbooked bandwidth, in bps, by class type (ct0 through ct3).	detail
Highwater mark	Highest bandwidth that has ever been reserved on this interface, in bps.	brief
PacketType	Type of RSVP packet.	detail
Total Sent	Total number of packets sent.	detail
Total Received	Total number of packets received since RSVP was enabled.	detail
Last 5 seconds Sent	Number of packets sent in the last 5 seconds.	detail
Last 5 seconds Received	Number of packets received in the last 5 seconds.	detail
Path	Statistics about Path messages, which are sent from the RSVP sender along the data paths and store path state information in each node along the path.	detail
PathErr	Statistics about PathErr messages, which are advisory messages that are sent upstream to the sender.	detail
PathTear	Statistics about PathTear messages, which remove path states and dependent reservation states in any routers along a path.	detail
Resv	Statistics about Resv messages, which are sent from the RSVP receiver along the data paths and store reservation state information in each node along the path.	detail
ResvErr	Statistics about ResvErr messages, which are advisory messages that are sent when an attempt to establish a reservation fails.	detail
ResvTear	Statistics about ResvTear messages, which remove reservation states along a path.	detail
Hello	Number of RSVP hello packets that have been sent to and received from the neighbor.	detail
Ack	Acknowledge message for refresh reductions.	detail
Srefresh	Summary refresh messages.	detail

Table 85: show rsvp interface Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
EndtoEnd RSVP	Statistics for the number of end-to-end RSVP messages sent.	detail
Queue	CoS transmit queue number and its associated forwarding class designation.	extensive
TxRate	Configured bandwidth in Mbps and configured bandwidth as a percentage of the specified queue.	extensive
Priority	Weight of the queue relative to other configured queues, in percentage.	extensive
queue-priority-value	Low, High, None, or Exact. None indicates no rate limiting. Exact indicates the queue transmits at the configured rate only.	extensive

Sample Output

show rsvp interface brief

```

user@host> show rsvp interface brief
RSVP interface: 1 active

```

Interface	State	Active resv	Subscr- ption	Static BW	Available BW	Reserved BW	Highwater mark
de0.0	Up	1	23%	10Mbps	989.992kbps	1.31Mbps	1.31Mbps

show rsvp interface detail

Starting in Junos OS Release 15.2, this command also shows conditional PathTear statistics and Node Hellos.

```

user@host> show rsvp interface detail
so-0/1/1.0 Index 6, State: Ena/Up
  NoAuthentication, NoAggregate, NoReliable, NoLinkProtection
  HelloInterval 3(second)
  Address 192.168.207.29, 10.255.245.194
  ActiveResv 0, PreemptionCnt 0, Update threshold 10%
  Subscription 100%, StaticBW 155.52Mbps, AvailableBW 155.52Mbps
  ReservedBW [0] 155Mbps[1] 0bps[2] 0bps[3] 0bps[4] 0bps[5] 0bps[6] 0bps[7] 0bps
  SoftPreemptionCnt1
  OverbookedBW [0] 0bps[1] 0bps[2] 0bps[3] 0bps[4] 155Mbps[5] 0bps[6] 0bps[7] 0bps

```

PacketType	Total		Last 5 seconds	
	Sent	Received	Sent	Received
Path	16	0	1	0
PathErr	0	0	0	0
PathTear	1	0	0	0
Resv	0	11	0	1
ResvErr	0	0	0	0
ResvTear	0	0	0	0
Hello	66	67	1	1
Ack	0	0	0	0
Srefresh	0	0	0	0
EndtoEnd RSVP	0	0	0	0
Node Hello	100	100	0	0
PathTear(Cond1.)	0	3	0	0

show rsvp interface extensive

```

user@host> show rsvp interface extensive
so-1/0/0.0 Index 72, State Ena/Up
  NoAuthentication, NoAggregate, NoReliable, NoLinkProtection
  HelloInterval 9(second)
  Address 192.168.213.22, 10.255.240.175
  ActiveResv 1, PreemptionCnt 0, Update threshold 10%
  Subscription 100%,
  bc0 = (ct0+ct1+ct2+ct3), StaticBW 622.08Mbps
  bc1 = (ct1+ct2+ct3), StaticBW 466.56Mbps
  bc2 = (ct2+ct3), StaticBW 311.04Mbps
  bc3 = ct3, StaticBW 155.52Mbps
  ct0: StaticBW 155.52Mbps, AvailableBW 522.08Mbps
  ReservedBW [0] Obps[1] Obps[2] Obps[3] Obps[4] Obps[5] Obps[6] Obps[7] Obps
  ct1: StaticBW 155.52Mbps, AvailableBW 366.56Mbps
  ReservedBW [0] 100Mbps[1] Obps[2] Obps[3] Obps[4] Obps[5] Obps[6] Obps[7] Obps

  ct2: StaticBW 155.52Mbps, AvailableBW 311.04Mbps
  ReservedBW [0] Obps[1] Obps[2] Obps[3] Obps[4] Obps[5] Obps[6] Obps[7] Obps
  ct3: StaticBW 155.52Mbps, AvailableBW 155.52Mbps
  ReservedBW [0] Obps[1] Obps[2] Obps[3] Obps[4] Obps[5] Obps[6] Obps[7] Obps
  Queue      TxRate      Priority Exact
  0           155.52Mbps    25%      Low
  1           155.52Mbps    25%      Low
  2           155.52Mbps    25%      Low
  3           155.52Mbps    25%      Low

```

show rsvp interface link-management

```

user@host> show rsvp interface link-management
RSVP interface: 2 active
PEER-C State: Up
Active Control Channel: so-0/1/0.0

  TElink: TElnk1, Link ID: 37811
  ActiveResv 0, PreemptionCnt 0
  StaticBW 155.52Mbps, ReservedBW: 0bps, AvailableBW: 155.52Mbps

  TElink: TElnk2, Link ID: 37808
  ActiveResv 1, PreemptionCnt 0
  StaticBW 155.52Mbps, ReservedBW: 0bps, AvailableBW: 155.52Mbps

PEER-B State: Up
Active Control Channel: so-1/0/0.0

  TElink: TElnkAB1, Link ID: 1598
  ActiveResv 0, PreemptionCnt 0
  StaticBW 622.08Mbps, ReservedBW: 0bps, AvailableBW: 622.08Mbps

  TElink: TElnkAB2, Link ID: 1597
  ActiveResv 0, PreemptionCnt 0
  StaticBW 622.08Mbps, ReservedBW: 0bps, AvailableBW: 622.08Mbps

```

show rsvp neighbor

List of Syntax [Syntax on page 2000](#)
[Syntax \(EX Series Switches\) on page 2000](#)

Syntax show rsvp neighbor
 <brief | detail | extensive>
 <instance *instance-name*>
 <logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)>

Syntax (EX Series Switches) show rsvp neighbor
 <brief | detail>

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
 Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.
instance option added in Junos OS Release 15.1 for the MX Series.

Description Display Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) neighbors that were discovered dynamically during the exchange of RSVP packets.

Options **none**—Display standard information about RSVP neighbors.

brief | detail—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.

instance *instance-name*—(Optional) Display the RSVP neighbor information for the specified instance. If **instance-name** is omitted, RSVP neighbor information is displayed for the master instance.

logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output [show rsvp neighbor on page 2004](#)
[show rsvp neighbor detail on page 2004](#)

Output Fields [Table 86 on page 2000](#) lists the output fields for the **show rsvp neighbor** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 86: show rsvp neighbor Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
RSVP neighbor	Number of neighbors that the routing device has learned of. Each neighbor has one line of output.	All levels

Table 86: show rsvp neighbor Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
via	Name of the interface where the neighbor has been detected. In the case of generalized MPLS (GMPLS) LSPs, the name of the peer where the neighbor has been detected.	detail
Address	Address of a learned neighbor.	All levels
Idle	Length of time the neighbor has been idle, in seconds. NOTE: Until Junos OS Release 15.1, in the output of the show rsvp neighbor command, the value under the Idle field immediately reflects the changed idle time when a link in the neighboring router is brought down. Starting with Junos OS Release 15.2, a router does not declare a neighbor as idle when a hello adjacency exists and has not timed out. When an interface is brought down, RSVP brings down the neighbor because of the notification it receives from IGP. The reason for considering the IGP-down notification is to support BFD-triggered fast reroute (FRR) and RSVP-TE is not directly a client for BFD notifications. When RSVP brings down the neighbor, the input/output process is not impacted. As a result, the idle time in the output of the show command is not immediately updated.	All levels
Up/Dn	Number of neighbor up or down transitions detected by RSVP hello packets. If the up count is 1 greater than the down count, the neighbor is currently up. Otherwise, the neighbor is down. Neighbors that do not support RSVP hello packets, such as routers running Junos OS Release 3.2 or earlier, are not reported as up or down.	All levels
Up cnt and Down cnt	Number of neighbor up or down transitions detected by RSVP hello packets. If the up count is 1 greater than the down count, the neighbor is currently up. Otherwise, the neighbor is down. Neighbors that do not support RSVP hello packets, such as routers running Junos OS Release 3.2 or earlier, are not reported as up or down.	detail
status	State of the RSVP neighbor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up—Routing device can detect RSVP Hello messages from the neighbor. • Down—Routing device has received one of the following indications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication failure from the neighbor. • Communication from IGP that the neighbor is unavailable. • Change in the sequence numbers in the RSVP Hello messages sent by the neighbor. • Restarting—RSVP neighbor is unavailable and might be restarting. The neighbor remains in this state until it has restarted or is declared dead. This state is possible only when graceful restart is enabled. • Restarted—RSVP neighbor has restarted and is undergoing state recovery (graceful restart) procedures. • Dead—Routing device has lost all communication with the RSVP neighbor. Any RSVP sessions with that neighbor are torn down. 	detail
LastChange	Time elapsed since the neighbor state changed either from up to down or from down to up. The format is <i>hh:mm:ss</i> .	All levels

Table 86: show rsvp neighbor Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Last changed time	Time elapsed since the neighbor state changed either from up to down or from down to up.	detail
HelloInt	Frequency at which RSVP hellos are sent on this interface (in seconds).	All levels
HelloTx/Rx	Number of hello packets sent to and received from the neighbor.	All levels
Hello	Number of RSVP hello packets that have been sent to and received from the neighbor.	detail
Message received	Number of Path and Resv messages that this routing device has received from the neighbor.	detail
Remote Instance	Identification provided by the remote routing device during Hello message exchange.	detail
Local Instance	Identification sent to the remote routing device during Hello message exchange.	detail
Refresh reduction	<p>Measure of processing overhead requests of refresh messages. Refresh reduction extensions improve routing device performance by reducing the process overhead, thus increasing the number of LSPs a routing device can support. Refresh reduction can have the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • operational—All four RSVP refresh reduction extensions—message ack, bundling, summary refresh, and staged refresh timer—are functional between the two neighboring routing devices. For a detailed explanation of these extensions, see RFC 2961. • incomplete—Some RSVP refresh reduction extensions are functional between the two neighboring routing devices. • no operational—Either the refresh reduction feature has been turned off, or the remote routing device cannot support the refresh reduction extensions. 	detail
Remote end	<p>Neighboring routing device's status with regard to refresh reduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enabled—Remote routing device has requested refresh reduction during RSVP message exchanges. • disabled—Remote routing device does not require refresh reduction. 	detail
Ack-extension	<p>An RSVP refresh reduction extension:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enabled—Both local and remote routing devices support the ack-extension (RFC 2961). • disabled—Remote routing device does not support the ack-extension. 	detail
Link protection	<p>Status of the MPLS fast reroute mechanism that protects traffic from link failure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enabled—Link protection feature has been turned on, protecting the neighbor with a bypass LSP. • disabled—No link protection feature has been enabled for this neighbor. 	detail
LSP name	Name of the bypass LSP.	detail

Table 86: show rsvp neighbor Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Bypass LSP	Status of the bypass LSP. It can have the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does not exist—Bypass LSP is not available. • connecting—Routing device is in the process of establishing a bypass LSP, and the LSP is not available for link protection at the moment. • operational—Bypass LSP is up and running. • down—Bypass LSP has gone down, with the most probable cause a node or a link failure on the bypass path. 	detail
Backup routes	Number of user LSPs (or routes) that are being protected by a bypass LSP (before link failure).	detail
Backup LSPs	Number of LSPs that have been temporarily established to maintain traffic by refreshing the downstream LSPs during link failure (not a one-to-one correspondence).	detail
Bypass explicit route	Explicit route object's (ERO) path that is taken by the bypass LSP.	detail
Restart time	Length of time a neighbor waits to receive a Hello from the restarting node before declaring the node dead and deleting the states (in milliseconds).	detail
Recovery time	Length of time during which the restarting node attempts to recover its lost states with help from its neighbors (in milliseconds). Recovery time is advertised by the restarting node to its neighbors, and applies to nodal faults. The restarting node considers its graceful restart complete after this time has elapsed.	detail

Sample Output

show rsvp neighbor

```
user@host> show rsvp neighbor
RSVP neighbor: 2 learned
Address          Idle Up/Dn LastChange HelloInt HelloTx/Rx
192.168.207.203   0 3/2    13:01      3   366/349
192.168.207.207   0 1/0    22:49      3   448/448
```

show rsvp neighbor detail

Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, this command also shows whether enhanced FRR procurers are enabled on the neighbor. Neighbors with Point of Local Repair (PLR) or Node Protecting Merge Point (NP-MP) also show the Hellos sent /received count.

```
user@host> show rsvp neighbor detail
RSVP neighbor: 2 learned
Address: 192.168.207.203 via: ecstasy1 status: Up
  Last changed time: 28:47, Idle: 0 sec, Up cnt: 3, Down cnt: 2
  Message received: 632
  Hello: sent 673, received 656, interval 3 sec
  Remote instance: 0x6432838a, Local instance: 0x74b72e36
  Refresh reduction: operational
    Remote end: enabled, Ack-extension: enabled
  Enhanced FRR local protection: enabled
Link protection: enabled
  LSP name: Bypass_to_192.168.207.203
    Bypass LSP: operational, Backup routes: 1, Backup LSPs: 0
    Bypass explicit route: 192.168.207.207 192.168.207.224
  Restart time: 60000 msec, Recovery time: 0 msec
```

show rsvp session

List of Syntax [Syntax on page 2005](#)
 [Syntax \(EX and QFX Series Switches\) on page 2005](#)

Syntax show rsvp session
 <brief | detail | extensive | terse>
 <bidirectional | unidirectional>
 <bypass>
 <down | up>
 <externally-provisioned>
 <instance *instance-name*>
 <interface *interface-name*>
 <logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)>
 <lsp-type>
 <name *session-name*>
 <p2mp>
 <session-type>
 <statistics>
 <te-link *te-link*>

Syntax (EX and QFX Series Switches) show rsvp session
 <brief | detail | extensive | terse>
 <bidirectional | unidirectional>
 <bypass>
 <down | up>
 <externally-provisioned>
 <interface *interface-name*>
 <lsp-type>
 <name *session-name*>
 <p2mp>
 <session-type>
 <statistics>
 <te-link *te-link*>

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
 Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.
 externally-provisioned option added in Junos OS Release 13.3.
 Command introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D15 for QFX Series.
 instance option added in Junos OS Release 15.1 for the MX Series.

Description Display information about Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) sessions.

Options **none**—Display standard information about all RSVP sessions.

brief | detail | extensive | terse—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.

bidirectional | unidirectional—(Optional) Display information about bidirectional or unidirectional RSVP sessions only, respectively.

bypass—(Optional) Display RSVP sessions for bypass LSPs.

down | up—(Optional) Display only LSPs that are inactive or active, respectively.

externally-provisioned—(Optional) Display the LSPs that are generated dynamically and provisioned by an external Path Computation Element (PCE).

instance *instance-name*—(Optional) Display RSVP sessions for the specified instance. If **instance-name** is omitted, RSVP session information is displayed for the master instance.

interface *interface-name*—(Optional) Display RSVP sessions for the specified interface only.

logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

lsp-type—(Optional) Display information about RSVP sessions with regard to LSPs:

- **bypass**—Sessions used for bypass LSPs.
- **lsp**—Sessions used to set up LSPs.
- **nolsp**—Sessions not used to set up LSPs.

name *session-name*—(Optional) Display information about the named session.

p2mp—(Optional) Display point-to-multipoint information.

session-type—(Optional) Display information about a particular session type:

- **egress**—Sessions that terminate on this routing device.
- **ingress**—Sessions that originate from this routing device.
- **transit**—Sessions that transit through this routing device.

statistics—(Optional) Display packet statistics.

te-link *te-link*—(Optional) Display sessions with reservations on the specified TE link.

**Required Privilege
Level**

view

**Related
Documentation**

- [clear rsvp session on page 1984](#)

List of Sample Output

[show rsvp session on page 2010](#)
[show rsvp session statistics on page 2011](#)
[show rsvp session detail on page 2011](#)
[show rsvp session detail \(When Egress Protection Is in Standby Mode\) on page 2011](#)
[show rsvp session detail \(When Egress Protection Is in Effect During a Local Repair\) on page 2011](#)
[show rsvp session detail \(Path MTU Output Field\) on page 2012](#)
[show rsvp session detail \(GMPLS\) on page 2012](#)

[show rsvp session extensive on page 2013](#)
[show rsvp session extensive transit on page 2013](#)
[show rsvp session p2mp \(Ingress Router\) on page 2014](#)
[show rsvp session p2mp \(Transit Router\) on page 2014](#)

Output Fields Table 87 on page 2007 describes the output fields for the **show rsvp session** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 87: show rsvp session Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Ingress RSVP	Information about ingress RSVP sessions.	detail
Ingress RSVP	Information about ingress RSVP sessions. Each session has one line of output.	All levels
Egress RSVP	Information about egress RSVP sessions.	All levels
Transit RSVP	Information about the transit RSVP sessions.	All levels
P2MP name	(Appears only when the p2mp option is specified). Name of the point-to-multipoint LSP path.	All levels
P2MP branch count	(Appears only when the p2mp option is specified). Number of LSPs receiving packets from the point-to-multipoint LSP.	All levels
To	Destination (egress routing device) of the session.	All levels
From	Source (ingress routing device) of the session.	All levels
State	State of the path: Up , Down , or AdminDn . AdminDn indicates that the LSP is being taken down gracefully.	All levels
Address	Destination (egress routing device) of the LSP.	detail
From	Source (ingress routing device) of the session.	detail
LSPstate	State of the LSP that is being handled by this RSVP session. It can be either Up , Dn (down), or AdminDn . AdminDn indicates that the LSP is being taken down gracefully.	brief detail
Rt	Number of active routes (prefixes) that have been installed in the routing table. For ingress RSVP sessions, the routing table is the primary IPv4 table (inet.0). For transit and egress RSVP sessions, the routing table is the primary MPLS table (mpls.0).	brief
Active Route	Number of active routes (prefixes) that have been installed in the forwarding table. For ingress RSVP sessions, the forwarding table is the primary IPv4 table (inet.0). For transit and egress RSVP sessions, the forwarding table is the primary MPLS table (mpls.0).	detail
LSPname	Name of the LSP.	brief detail

Table 87: show rsvp session Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
LSPpath	Indicates whether the RSVP session is for the primary or secondary LSP path. LSPpath can be either primary or secondary and can be displayed on the ingress, egress, and transit routing devices. LSPpath can also indicate when a graceful LSP deletion has been triggered.	detail
Bypass	(Egress routing device) Destination address for the bypass LSP.	detail
Bidir	(When LSP is bidirectional) LSP will allow data to travel in both directions between GMPLS devices.	detail
Bidirectional	(When LSP is bidirectional) LSP will allow data to travel both ways between GMPLS devices.	detail
Upstream label in	(When LSP is bidirectional) Incoming label for reverse direction traffic for this LSP.	detail
Upstream label out	(When LSP is bidirectional) Outgoing label for reverse direction traffic for this LSP.	detail
Recovery label received	(When LSP is bidirectional) Label the upstream node suggests for use in the Resv message that is sent.	detail
Recovery label sent	(When LSP is bidirectional) Label the downstream node suggests for use in its Resv messages that is returned.	detail
Suggested label received	(When LSP is bidirectional) Label the upstream node suggests for use in the Resv message that is sent.	detail
Suggested label sent	(When LSP is bidirectional) Label the downstream node suggests for use in its Resv message that is returned.	detail
Resv style or Style	RSVP reservation style. This field consists of two parts. The first is the number of active reservations. The second is the reservation style, which can be FF (fixed filter), SE (shared explicit), or WF (wildcard filter).	brief detail
Label in	Incoming label for this LSP.	brief detail
Label out	Outgoing label for this LSP.	brief detail
Time left	Number of seconds remaining in the lifetime of the reservation.	brief detail
Since	Date and time when the RSVP session was initiated.	detail
Tspec	Sender's traffic specification, which describes the sender's traffic parameters.	detail
DiffServ info	Indicates whether the LSP is a multiclass LSP (multiclass diffServ-TE LSP) or a Differentiated-Services-aware traffic engineering LSP (diffServ-TE LSP).	detail
bandwidth	Bandwidth for each class type (ct0 , ct1 , ct2 , or ct3).	detail

Table 87: show rsvp session Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Port number	Protocol ID and sender/receiver port used in this RSVP session.	detail
Attrib flags	Non-PHP indicates that ultimate hop popping has been requested by the LSP using this RSVP session	extensive
FastReroute desired	Fast reroute has been requested by the ingress routing device.	detail
Soft preemption desired	Soft preemption has been requested by the ingress routing device.	detail
FastReroute desired	(Data [not a bypass or backup] LSP when the protection scheme has been requested) Fast reroute (one-to-one backup) has been requested by the ingress routing device.	detail extensive
Link protection desired	(Data [not a bypass or backup] LSP when the protection scheme has been requested) Link protection (many-to-one backup) has been requested by the ingress routing device.	detail extensive
Node/Link protection desired	(Data [not a bypass or backup] LSP when the protection scheme has been requested) Node and link protection (many-to-one backup) has been requested by the ingress routing device.	detail extensive
Type	LSP type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link protected LSP—LSP has been protected by link protection at the outgoing interface. The name of the bypass used is also listed here (extensive). • Node/Link protected LSP—LSP has been protected by node and link protection at the outgoing interface. The name of the bypass used is also listed here (extensive). • Protection down—LSP is not currently protected. • Bypass LSP—LSP that is used to protect one or more user LSPs in case of link failure. • Backup LSP at Point-of-Local-Repair (PLR)—LSP that has been temporarily established to protect a user LSP at the ingress of a failed link. • Backup LSP at Merge Point (MP)—LSP that has been temporarily established to protect a user LSP at the egress of a failed link. 	detail extensive
New bypass	New bypass (the bypass name is also displayed) has been activated to protect the LSP.	extensive
Link protection up, using <i>bypass-name</i>	Link protection (the bypass name is also displayed) has been activated for the LSP.	extensive
Creating backup LSP, link down	A link down event occurred, and traffic is being switched over to the bypass LSP.	extensive
Deleting backup LSP, protected LSP restored	Link has come back up and the LSP has been restored. Because the backup LSP is no longer needed, it is deleted.	extensive

Table 87: show rsvp session Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Path mtu	Displays the value of the path MTU received from the network (through signaling) and the value used for forwarding. This value is only displayed on ingress routing devices with the allow-fragmentation statement configured at the [edit protocols mpls path-mtu] hierarchy level. If there is a detour LSP, the path MTU for the detour is also displayed.	detail
Egress protection PLR as protector	RSVP state on the Protector or the point-of-local-repair (PLR) routing device: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active— Egress protection is available at the Protector or the PLR routing device. • In Use— Local repair has been completed. 	detail
PATH rcvfrom	Address of the previous-hop (upstream) routing device or client, interface the neighbor used to reach this routing device, and number of packets received from the upstream neighbor.	detail
Adspec	MTU signaled from the ingress routing device to the egress routing device by means of the adspec object.	detail
PATH sentto	Address of the next-hop (downstream) routing device or client, interface used to reach this neighbor (or peer-name in the GMPLS LSP case), and number of packets sent to the downstream routing device.	detail
Explct route	Explicit route for the session. Normally this value will be the same as that of record route. Differences indicate that path rerouting has occurred, typically during fast reroute.	detail
Record route	Recorded route for the session, taken from the record route object. Normally this value will be the same as that of explct route. Differences indicate that path rerouting has occurred, typically during fast reroute.	detail

Sample Output

show rsvp session

```

user@host> show rsvp session
Ingress RSVP: 1 sessions
To          From          State  Rt  Style  Labelin  Labelout  LSPName
10.255.245.214 10.255.245.212 AdminDn 0 1 FF      -      22293 LSP Bidir
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress RSVP: 2 sessions
To          From          State  Rt  Style  Labelin  Labelout  LSPName
10.255.245.194 10.255.245.195 Up      0 1 FF      39811    -  Gpro3-ba Bidir
10.255.245.194 10.255.245.195 Up      0 1 FF      3        -  pro3-ba
Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0

Transit RSVP: 1 sessions
To          From          State  Rt  Style  Labelin  Labelout  LSPName
10.255.245.198 10.255.245.197 Up      0 1 SE      100000    3  pro3-de
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

```

show rsvp session statistics

```

user@host> show rsvp session statistics
Ingress RSVP: 2 sessions
To          From          State  Packets    Bytes    LSPName
10.255.245.24 10.255.245.22  Up      0           0      pro3-bd
10.255.245.24 10.255.245.22  Up    44868    2333136  pro3-bd-2
Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0
Egress RSVP: 2 sessions
To          From          State  Packets    Bytes    LSPName
10.255.245.22 10.255.245.24  Up      0           0      pro3-db
10.255.245.22 10.255.245.24  Up      0           0      pro3-db-2
Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0
Transit RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

show rsvp session detail

```

user@host> show rsvp session detail
Ingress RSVP: 1 sessions
1.1.1.1
  From: 2.2.2.2, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPName: to-a, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: -, Label out: 3
  Time left: -, Since: Fri Mar 26 18:42:42 2004
  Tspec: rate 300kbps size 300kbps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  DiffServ info: diffServ-TE LSP, bandwidth: <ct1 300kbps>
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 15876 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: localclient
  Adspec: sent MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: 192.168.37.16 (t1-0/2/1.0) 1 pkt

```

show rsvp session detail (When Egress Protection Is in Standby Mode)

```

user@host> show rsvp session detail
Ingress RSVP: 1 sessions
1.1.1.1
  From: 2.2.2.2, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPName: to-a, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: -, Label out: 3
  Time left: -, Since: Fri Mar 26 18:42:42 2004
  Tspec: rate 300kbps size 300kbps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  DiffServ info: diffServ-TE LSP, bandwidth: <ct1 300kbps>
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 15876 protocol 0
  Egress protection PLR as protector: Active
  PATH rcvfrom: localclient
  Adspec: sent MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: 192.168.37.16 (t1-0/2/1.0) 1 pkt

```

show rsvp session detail (When Egress Protection Is in Effect During a Local Repair)

```

user@host> show rsvp session detail
Ingress RSVP: 1 sessions
1.1.1.1
  From: 2.2.2.2, LSPstate: Down, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPName: to-a, LSPpath: Primary

```

```

Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 3
Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: -, Label out: 3
Time left:    -, Since: Fri Mar 26 18:42:42 2004
Tspec: rate 300kbps size 300kbps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
DiffServ info: diffServ-TE LSP, bandwidth: <ct1 300kbps>
Port number: sender 1 receiver 15876 protocol 0
Egress protection PLR as protector: In Use
PATH rcvfrom: localclient
Adspec: sent MTU 1500
PATH sentto: 192.168.37.16 (t1-0/2/1.0) 1 pkt

```

show rsvp session detail (Path MTU Output Field)

```

user@host> show rsvp session detail
Ingress RSVP: 1 sessions
10.255.245.3
  From: 10.255.245.5, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 3
  LSPname: to-c, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 100432
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: -, Label out: 100432
  Time left:    -, Since: Mon Aug 16 17:54:40 2006
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 9192
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 57843 protocol 0
  FastReroute desired
  PATH rcvfrom: localclient
  Adspec: sent MTU 4470
  Path mtu: received 4470, using 4458 for forwarding
  PATH sentto: 192.168.37.89 (so-0/2/3.0) 11 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 192.168.37.89 (so-0/2/3.0) 10 pkts
  Explct route: 192.168.37.89
  Record route: <self> 192.168.37.89 192.168.37.87
    Detour is Up
    Detour Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 9192
    Detour adspec: sent MTU 1512
    Path mtu: received 1512, using 1500 for forwarding

```

show rsvp session detail (GMPLS)

```

user@host> show rsvp session detail
Ingress RSVP: 1 sessions
192.168.4.1
  From: 192.168.1.1, LSPstate: Dn, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: gmpls-r1-to-r3, LSPpath: Primary
  Bidirectional, Upstream label in: 21253, Upstream label out: -
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: 21253
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: -
  Resv style: 0 -, Label in: -, Label out: -
  Time left:    -, Since: Mon Aug 16 17:54:40 2006
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak 155.52Mbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 2 receiver 46115 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: localclient
  Adspec: sent MTU 1500
  PATH MTU: received 0
  PATH sentto: 10.35.1.5 (so-0/2/3.0) 11 pkts
  Explct route: 100.100.100.100 93.93.93.93
  Record route: <self> 100.100.100.100 93.93.93.93
  Total 1 displayed, Up 0, Down 1
  Egress RSVP: 0 sessions

```

```
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
Transit RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

show rsvp session extensive

Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, this command includes additional details for both the incoming and outgoing Path and Resv messages. The information includes the internal message handle and revision number, as well as the message ID included by the neighbor in the signaling message.

```
user@host> show rsvp session extensive
Ingress RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Egress RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit RSVP: 1 sessions

16.0.0.5
  From: 16.0.0.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: lto5, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 299856
  Resv style: 1 SE, Label in: 299776, Label out: 299856
  Time left: 123, Since: Sat Nov 29 10:39:15 2014
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 1 receiver 52631 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: 16.1.2.1 (ge-0/0/0.0) 2 pkts
  incoming message handle: P-1/2, ID: 0xc82fd7/322
  Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: 16.2.4.4 (ge-0/0/1.0) 1 pkts
  outgoing message state: refreshing, ID: 0xcacec0/22
  RESV rcvfrom: 16.2.4.4 (ge-0/0/1.0) 1 pkts, Entropy label: Yes
  incoming message handle: R-2/1, ID: 0xc82f3e/217
  RESV
  outgoing message state: refreshing, ID: 0xcacec0/17
  Explct route: 16.2.4.4 16.99.0.5
  Record route: 16.1.2.1 <self> 16.2.4.4 16.99.0.5
  Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0
```

show rsvp session extensive transit

Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, this command also shows node-related details, including whether enhanced local protection is enabled for the LSP and whether the node is a merge point. If the latter is true, both the IP address of the Point of Local Repair (PLR) and the status (LP-MP, NP-MP, or Non-MP) are shown.

```
user@host> show rsvp session extensive transit
From: 81.1.1.1, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
LSPname: A-D-1, LSPpath: Primary
Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 299776
Resv style: 1 SE, Label in: 299776, Label out: 299776
Time left: 117, Since: Tue May 6 08:39:44 2014
Tspec: rate 700Mbps size 700Mbps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
Port number: sender 1 receiver 24131 protocol 0
Node/Link protection desired
```

```

Type: Node/Link protected LSP, using Bypass->81.2.3.3->81.3.4.4
  2 May  6 08:39:47 Node protection up, using Bypass->81.2.3.3->81.3.4.4
  1 May  6 08:39:44 New bypass Bypass->81.2.3.3->81.3.4.4
Enhanced Local Protection: Enabled, LP-MP for 81.2.2.2, NP-MP for 81.1.1.1
PATH rcvfrom: 81.1.2.1 (1t-0/2/0.201) 5371 pkts
Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
PATH sentto: 81.2.3.3 (1t-0/2/0.203) 5374 pkts
RESV rcvfrom: 81.2.3.3 (1t-0/2/0.203) 5372 pkts, Entropy label: No
Record route: 81.1.2.1 <self> 81.3.3.3 (node-id) 81.2.3.3 81.4.4.4 (node-id)
81.3.4.4
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

```

If enhanced FRR is not enabled (either because it is disabled on the router itself or one of the neighbors along the LSP path does not support it), either of the following lines might be displayed:

Enhanced Local Protection: Disabled, Reason: User Config

Enhanced Local Protection: Disabled, Reason: Backward Compatibility

If enhanced FRR is not enabled and the router is not an MP, the following line is displayed:

Enhanced Local Protection: Enabled, Non-MP

show rsvp session p2mp (Ingress Router)

```

user@host> show rsvp session p2mp
Ingress RSVP: 3 sessions
P2MP name: test, P2MP branch count: 1
To          From          State   Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPname
10.255.10.95 10.255.10.2 Up      0  1 SE  -        3 to-pe1
P2MP name: test2, P2MP branch count: 2
To          From          State   Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPname
10.255.10.23 10.255.10.2 Up      0  1 SE  -        299776 to-pe3
10.255.10.16 10.255.10.2 Up      0  1 SE  -        299776 to-pe4
Total 3 displayed, Up 3, Down 0

Egress RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

Transit RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0

```

show rsvp session p2mp (Transit Router)

```

user@host> show rsvp session p2mp
Ingress RSVP: 1 sessions
P2MP name: test, P2MP branch count: 1
To          From          State   Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPname
10.255.10.23 10.255.10.95 Up      0  1 SE  -        299792 to-pe2
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress RSVP: 1 sessions
P2MP name: test, P2MP branch count: 1
To          From          State   Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPname
10.255.10.95 10.255.10.2 Up      0  1 SE  3        -        to-pe1
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

```

```
Transit RSVP: 2 sessions
P2MP name: test2, P2MP branch count: 2
To          From          State   Rt  Style Labelin Labelout LSPname
10.255.10.23 10.255.10.2   Up      0   1 SE  299776  299808 to-pe3
10.255.10.16 10.255.10.2   Up      0   1 SE  299776  299856 to-pe4
Total 2 displayed, Up 2, Down 0
```

show rsvp statistics

List of Syntax	Syntax on page 2016 Syntax (EX Series Switches) on page 2016
Syntax	<pre>show rsvp statistics <instance <i>instance-name</i>> <logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)></pre>
Syntax (EX Series Switches)	show rsvp statistics
Release Information	<p>Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>instance option added in Junos OS Release 15.1 for the MX Series.</p>
Description	Display Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) packet and error statistics.
Options	<p>none—Display RSVP packet and error statistics.</p> <p>instance <i>instance-name</i>—(Optional) Display RSVP packet and error statistics for the specified instance. If instance-name is omitted, RSVP statistics are displayed for the master instance.</p> <p>logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clear rsvp statistics on page 1986
List of Sample Output	show rsvp statistics on page 2019
Output Fields	<p>Table 88 on page 2016 describes the output fields for the show rsvp statistics command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.</p>

Table 88: show rsvp statistics Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Packet Type	Statistics about different RSVP messages.
Total Sent	Total number of packets sent since RSVP was enabled.
Total Received	Total number of packets received since RSVP was enabled.
Last 5 seconds Sent	Total number of packets sent in the last 5 seconds.

Table 88: show rsvp statistics Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Last 5 seconds Received	Number of packets received in the last 5 seconds.
Path	Statistics about Path messages, which are sent from the RSVP sender along the data paths and which store path state information in each node along the path.
PathErr	Statistics about PathErr messages, which are advisory messages that are sent upstream to the sender.
PathTear	Statistics about PathTear messages, which remove path states and dependent reservation states in any routing devices along a path.
Resv FF	Statistics about fixed-filter reservation style messages, which consist of distinct reservations among explicit senders.
Resv WF	Statistics about wildcard-filter reservation style messages, which consist of shared reservations among wildcard senders.
Res SE	Statistics about shared-explicit reservation style messages, which consist of shared reservations among explicit senders.
ResvErr	Statistics about ResvErr messages, which are advisory messages that are sent when an attempt to establish a reservation fails.
ResvTear	Statistics about ResvTear messages, which remove reservation states along a path.
ResvConf	Statistics about ResvConfirm messages, which are responses to confirm a reservation request.
Ack	Acknowledge message for refresh reductions.
SRefresh	Summary refresh messages.
Hello	Number of RSVP hello packets that have been sent to and received from the neighbor.
EndtoEnd RSVP	Statistics for the number of End-to-end RSVP messages.
Errors	Statistics about errored RSVP packets.
Rcv pkt bad length	The packet was not processed because its length is inappropriate.
Rcv pkt unknown type	The packet is not one of the well-known RSVP types, as defined in RFC 2205, <i>Resource ReSerVation Protocol (RSVP)</i> .
Rcv pkt bad version	The packet is not an RSVP version 1 packet.
Rcv pkt auth fail	The packet failed authentication checks.
Rcv pkt bad checksum	The RSVP checksum check failed.

Table 88: show rsvp statistics Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Rcv pkt bad format	General packet processing failed because the packet was badly formed.
Memory allocation fail	An internal resource failure occurred.
No path information	A reservation was received, but no sender is active.
Resv style conflict	The same session contains inconsistent reservation styles.
Port conflict	There were inconsistent port numbers for the same session.
Resv no interface	An interface for the receive reservation packets cannot be located.
PathErr to client	Number of PathErr packets delivered to the local client.
ResvErr to client	Number of ResvErr packets delivered to the local client.
Path timeout	Number of times the sender timed out because the path was removed.
Resv timeout	Number of times the receiver timed out because the reservation was removed.
Message out-of-order	Records the number of RSVP incoming messages that are considered out of order. This is detected from the message ID object's sequence number.
Unknown ack msg	A neighboring routing device replies with an ACK object that contains an unknown message ID. This can indicate a message ID handshake problem. For example, a router receives an ACK for message IDs 1, 2, and 3. However, it only has state for message IDs 1 and 3. The router increments the unknown ack counter by 1.
Recv nack	If a neighboring router receives an unknown message ID in an RSVP refresh message, the router sends a Resv nack message back to the sender. This can happen if that neighbor has been rebooted. For this case, the router sends a regular RSVP refresh message to recover the state and start the message-ID handshake process again.
Recv duplicated msg-id	Number of times the same message ID is used by two different RSVP messages. This duplication is usually caused when a neighboring routing device restarts.
No TE-link to rcv Hop	Counter of packets discarded because a TE link was not found.
Rcv pkt disabled interface	Number of RSVP packets received on an interface that is not enabled for RSVP.
Transmit buffer full	Number of times the buffer for assembling an outgoing RSVP message was not large enough.
Transmit failure	Number of times the RSVP task failed to send out a packet.
Receive failure	Number of times the RSVP task failed to read an incoming packet.

Table 88: show rsvp statistics Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
P2MP RESV discarded by appl	Number of Resv messages discarded because the MPLS label is not valid for the P2MP LSP application.
Rate limit	Number of RSVP packets dropped due to rate limiting.
Err msg loop detected	Number of RSVP error messages that have looped back to their originator. This is detected by checking the error node address in the ERROR_SPEC object.

Sample Output

show rsvp statistics

Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, this command also shows conditional PathTear statistics and the number of times an LSP state has been retained because of Link Protecting Merge Point (LP-MP) or Node Protecting Merge Point (NP-MP) determination.

```

user@host> show rsvp statistics
  PacketType          Total          Last 5 seconds
                Sent      Received      Sent      Received
Path              355          408           0           0
PathErr            2           13           0           0
PathTear          101          139           0           0
Resv FF             0           0           0           0
Resv WF             0           0           0           0
Resv SE           419          225           0           0
ResvErr            0           0           0           0
ResvTear           0           13           0           0
ResvConf           0           0           0           0
Bundle            455          378           0           0
Ack                682         1414           0           0
SRefresh          395198       236030          5           2
Hello             578809       578221          4           4
EndtoEnd RSVP      0           0           0           0
Node Hello         50           50           0           0
PathTear(Cond1.)   0           3           0           0

Errors              Total          Last 5 seconds
Rcv pkt bad length      0           0
Rcv pkt unknown type    0           0
Rcv pkt bad version     0           0
Rcv pkt auth fail       0           0
Rcv pkt bad checksum    0           0
Rcv pkt bad format      0           0
Memory allocation fail  0           0
No path information     10          0
Resv style conflict      0           0
Port conflict           0           0
Resv no interface       0           0
PathErr to client       38          0
ResvErr to client       0           0
Path timeout            8           0
Resv timeout            57          0
Message out-of-order    0           0

```

Unknown ack msg	2978	0
Recv nack	86	0
Recv duplicated msg-id	5	0
No TE-link to recv Hop	0	0
Rcv pkt disabled interface	0	0
Transmit buffer full	0	0
Transmit failure	0	0
Receive failure	0	0
P2MP RESV discarded by appl	0	0
Rate limit	306	0
Err msg loop detected	0	0
MP Path LP-avail rcved	0	0
MP Path NP-avail rcved	0	0
PLR bk RSB life ext	0	0
MP bk PSB life ext	0	0
LP-MP state retained on failure	0	0
NP-MP state retained on failure	0	0
Fast refresh skipped	0	0
MP bk Srefresh Nack rcved	0	0
RSB life extended for nh FRR	0	0

show rsvp version

List of Syntax	Syntax on page 2021 Syntax (EX Series Switches) on page 2021
Syntax	show rsvp version <logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)>
Syntax (EX Series Switches)	show rsvp version
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.
Description	Display information about the Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) protocol settings, such as the version of the RSVP software, the refresh timer and keep multiplier, and local RSVP graceful restart capabilities on a routing device.
Options	none —Display RSVP protocol settings. logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>) —(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show rsvp version on page 2023
Output Fields	Table 89 on page 2021 describes the output fields for the show rsvp version command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 89: show rsvp version Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Resource ReSerVation Protocol, version	RSVP software version.
RSVP protocol	Status of RSVP: Enabled or Disabled .
R(refresh timer)	Configured time interval used to generate periodic RSVP messages.
K(keep multiplier)	Number of RSVP messages that can be lost before an RSVP state is declared stale.
Preemption	Currently configured preemption capability: Aggressive , Disabled , or Normal . The default is Normal .
Soft-preemption cleanup	Time, in seconds, that an LSP is kept after it has been soft preempted. This is a global property of the RSVP protocol.

Table 89: show rsvp version Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Graceful deleting timeout	Currently configured value for the graceful-deletion-timeout statement. The router that initiates the graceful deletion procedure for an RSVP session waits for the graceful deletion timeout interval to ensure that all routers along the path (especially the ingress and egress routers) have prepared for the LSP to be taken down.
NSR Mode	Status of the nonstop active routing feature for RSVP on the restarting device: Disabled , Enabled/Master , or Enabled/Standby .
NSR State	State of the nonstop active routing feature for RSVP on the restarting device. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Idle • TE-link sync complete • Neighbor sync complete • Path state sync complete • Resv state sync complete • Bypass sync complete • Init sync complete
Setup protection	Status of point-to-point and point-to-multipoint LSP setup protection configuration on the device: Enabled or Disabled .
Route Session-Id count	Total count of session IDs associated with the combination of all the RSVP ingress routes.
Graceful restart	Status of the graceful restart feature for RSVP on the restarting routing device: Enabled or Disabled .
Restart helper mode	Status of the helper mode feature: Enabled or Disabled . When this feature is enabled, the restarting routing device can help the neighbor with its RSVP restart procedures.
Maximum helper restart time	Number of milliseconds (ms) configured for the maximum helper restart time. The maximum helper restart time is the length of time the routing device waits before declaring that an RSVP neighbor attempting to restart gracefully is down.
Maximum helper recovery time	Number of milliseconds configured for the maximum helper recovery time. The maximum helper recovery time is the amount of time the routing device maintains the state of an RSVP neighbor attempting to restart gracefully.
Restart time	Number of milliseconds that a neighbor waits to receive a Hello message from the restarting node before declaring the node dead and deleting the states.
Recovery time	Number of milliseconds during which the restarting node attempts to recover its lost states with help from its neighbors. Recovery time is advertised by the restarting node to its neighbors, and applies to nodal faults. The restarting node considers its graceful restart complete after this time has elapsed.
P2p transit LSP nexthop mode	Point-to-point transit LSP next-hop mode on PTX Series devices. The possible values are Chained or Unchained .
P2mp transit LSP nexthop mode	Point-to-multipoint transit LSP next-hop mode on PTX Series devices. The possible values are Chained or Unchained .

Sample Output

show rsvp version

Starting with Junos OS Release 16.1, this command also shows whether enhanced FRR procurers are enabled on the router.

```
user@host> show rsvp version
Resource ReSerVation Protocol, version 1. rfc2205
  RSVP protocol:           Enabled
  R(refresh timer):        30 seconds
  K(keep multiplier):       3
  Preemption:              Normal
  Soft-preemption cleanup:  30 seconds
  Graceful deletion timeout: 30 seconds
  NSR mode:                 Enabled/Master
  NSR state:                Init sync complete
  Setup protection:         Disabled
  Route Session-Id count:   1
  Graceful restart:         Disabled
  Restart helper mode:      Enabled
  Maximum helper restart time: 20000 msec
  Maximum helper recovery time: 180000 msec
  Restart time:             0 msec
  P2p transit LSP nexthop mode: Unchained
  P2mp transit LSP nexthop mode: Unchained
  Enhanced FRR local protection: Enabled
```

traceroute mpls rsvp

Syntax	<code>traceroute mpls <rsvp> <i>lsp-name</i></code> <code><detail></code> <code><egress></code> <code><exp></code> <code><logical-system></code> <code><multipoint></code> <code><no-resolve></code> <code><retries></code> <code><source <i>source-address</i>></code> <code><ttl></code>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2. egress , multipoint , and ttl options added in Junos OS Release 11.2.
Description	Trace route to a remote host for an MPLS LSP signaled by RSVP. Use traceroute mpls rsvp as a debugging tool to locate MPLS label-switched path (LSP) forwarding issues in a network. (Currently supported for IPv4 packets only.)
Options	<p><i>lsp-name</i>—Specify the name of the LSP to be traced.</p> <p>detail—(Optional) Display detailed output.</p> <p>egress—(Optional) Request that a specific point-to-multipoint egress node reply to the trace route. The trace route would follow the associated sub-LSP to the egress node.</p> <p>exp—(Optional) Specify the class of service to use when sending probes. The range of values is 0 through 7. The default value is 7.</p> <p>logical-system—(Optional) Specify the name of the logical system for the traceroute attempt.</p> <p>multipoint—(Optional) Perform a trace route on a point-to-multipoint LSP.</p> <p>no-resolve—(Optional) Specify not to resolve the hostname that corresponds to the IP address.</p> <p>retries—(Optional) Specify the number of times to resend probe. The range of values is 1 through 9. The default value is 3.</p> <p>source <i>source-address</i>—(Optional) Specify the source address of the outgoing traceroute packets.</p> <p>ttl—(Optional) Specify the number of hops to follow before forcing the trace route to quit.</p>
Required Privilege Level	network

List of Sample Output [traceroute mpls rsvp on page 2026](#)
[traceroute mpls rsvp detail on page 2026](#)
[traceroute mpls rsvp multipoint \(branch node for sub-LSPs\) on page 2027](#)
[traceroute mpls rsvp multipoint \(single-hop sub-LSPs\) on page 2027](#)

Output Fields [Table 90 on page 2025](#) describes the output fields for the **traceroute mpls rsvp *lsp-name*** and **traceroute mpls rsvp *lsp-name* detail** commands. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 90: traceroute mpls rsvp Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Probe options	Probe options specified in the traceroute mpls rsvp <i>lsp-name</i> command.	all levels
ttl	Time-to-live value of the labeled packet.	none specified
Label	MPLS label used to forward the packets along the LSP.	none specified
Protocol	Signaling protocol used. For this command, it is RSVP-TE.	none specified
Address	Address of the next hop.	none specified
Previous Hop	Address of the previous hop. Previous hop address of the first hop is null.	none specified
Probe status	Forwarding status from the first hop to the last-hop label-switching router (egress point in the label-switched paths). Displays Success if the trace to a hop is successful or Egress if the trace has reached the last router on the path.	none specified
Hop	Address of the hops in the label-switched path from the first hop to the last hop. Depth indicates the level of the hop.	detail
Parent	Address of the previous hop. Parent value for the first hop is null.	detail
Return Code	Return code for reporting the result of processing the echo request by the receiver.	detail
Sender timestamp	Displays the timestamp when the MPLS echo request is sent to the next hop.	detail
Receiver timestamp	Timestamp when the echo request from the previous hop is received and acknowledged with an echo response by the next hop.	detail
Response time	Time for the echo request to reach the receiver.	detail

Table 90: traceroute mpls rsvp Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
MTU	Size of the largest packet that includes the label stack forwarded to the next hop.	detail
Multipath type	Labels or addresses used by the specified multipath type. If multipaths are not used, the value is none.	detail
Label stack	Label stack used to forward the packet.	detail
Path	Displays the sub-lsp path number for this traceroute, the interface used, and the destination address.	all levels

Sample Output

traceroute mpls rsvp

```
user@host> traceroute mpls rsvp lsp-chicago-atlanta
```

```
Probe options: retries 3, exp 7
```

ttl	Label	Protocol	Address	Previous Hop	Probe Status
1	299792	RSVP-TE	192.168.1.2	(null)	Success
2	299803	RSVP-TE	192.168.2.3	192.168.1.2	Success
3	3	RSVP-TE	192.168.3.4	192.168.2.3	Egress

```
Path 1 via ge-0/0/0.1 destination 127.0.0.64
```

traceroute mpls rsvp detail

```
user@host> traceroute mpls rsvp lsp-chicago-atlanta detail
```

```
Probe options: retries 3, exp 7
```

```
Hop 192.168.1.2 Depth 1
```

```
Probe status: Success
```

```
Parent: (null)
```

```
Return code: Label-switched at stack-depth 1
```

```
Sender timestamp: 2008-04-17 09:35:27 EDT 400.88 msec
```

```
Receiver timestamp: 2008-04-17 09:35:27 EDT 427.87 msec
```

```
Response time: 26.99 msec
```

```
MTU: Unknown
```

```
Multipath type: IP bitmask
```

```
Address Range 1: 127.0.0.64 ~ 127.0.0.127
```

```
Label Stack:
```

```
Label 1 Value 299792 Protocol RSVP-TE
```

```
Hop 192.168.2.3 Depth 2
```

```
Probe status: Success
```

```
Parent: 192.168.1.2
```

```
Return code: Upstream interface index unknown label-switched at stack-depth
```

```
1
```

```
Sender timestamp: 2008-04-17 09:35:27 EDT 522.13 msec
```

```
Receiver timestamp: 2008-04-17 09:35:27 EDT 548.69 msec
```

```
Response time: 26.55 msec
```

```
MTU: 1518
```

```

Multipath type: IP bitmask
Address Range 1: 127.0.0.64 ~ 127.0.0.127
Label Stack:
Label 1 Value 299803 Protocol RSVP-TE

```

traceroute mpls rsvp multipoint (branch node for sub-LSPs)

The following traceroute output is for a point-to-multipoint LSP where the penultimate node is a branch node for the sub-LSPs.

```

user@host> traceroute mpls rsvp multipoint p2mplsp
Probe options: retries 3, exp 7

```

ttl	Label	Protocol	Address	Previous Hop	Probe Status
1	300000	RSVP-TE	81.1.2.2	(null)	Success
2	299968	RSVP-TE	81.2.3.3	81.1.2.2	Success
3	299952	RSVP-TE	81.3.4.4	81.2.3.3	Success
4	299920	RSVP-TE	81.4.6.6	81.3.4.4	Egress

Path 1 via lt-1/2/0.102 destination 127.0.0.64

ttl	Label	Protocol	Address	Previous Hop	Probe Status
4	299920	RSVP-TE	81.4.5.5	81.3.4.4	Egress

Path 2 via lt-1/2/0.102 destination 127.0.0.64

traceroute mpls rsvp multipoint (single-hop sub-LSPs)

The following traceroute output is for a point-to-multipoint LSP with multiple single-hop sub-LSPs.

```

user@host> traceroute mpls rsvp multipoint p2mplsp
Probe options: retries 3, exp 7

```

ttl	Label	Protocol	Address	Previous Hop	Probe Status
1	0	RSVP-TE	81.1.2.2	(null)	Egress

Path 1 via lt-1/2/0.102 destination 127.0.0.64

ttl	Label	Protocol	Address	Previous Hop	Probe Status
1	0	RSVP-TE	81.1.8.8	(null)	Egress

Path 2 via lt-1/2/0.108 destination 127.0.0.64

ttl	Label	Protocol	Address	Previous Hop	Probe Status
1	0	RSVP-TE	81.1.9.9	(null)	Egress

Path 3 via lt-1/2/0.109 destination 127.0.0.64

CHAPTER 33

LDP Operational Commands

- `clear ldp neighbor`
- `clear ldp session`
- `clear ldp statistics`
- `ping mpls ldp`
- `show ldp database`
- `show ldp fec-filters`
- `show ldp interface`
- `show ldp neighbor`
- `show ldp overview`
- `show ldp p2mp tunnel`
- `show ldp path`
- `show ldp route`
- `show ldp session`
- `show ldp statistics`
- `show ldp traffic-statistics`
- `show security keychain`
- `traceroute mpls ldp`

clear ldp neighbor

Syntax	<code>clear ldp neighbor</code> <code><instance <i>instance-name</i>></code> <code><logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)></code> <code><neighbor></code>
Description	Tear down Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) neighbor connections.
Options	<p>none—Tear down connections with all LDP neighbors for all routing instances.</p> <p>instance <i>instance name</i>—(Optional) Clear the LDP session for the specified routing instance only.</p> <p>logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.</p> <p>neighbor—(Optional) Clear an LDP session for the specified neighbor (IP address) only.</p>
Required Privilege Level	clear
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• show ldp neighbor on page 2048
List of Sample Output	clear ldp neighbor on page 2030
Output Fields	When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.

Sample Output

clear ldp neighbor

```
user@host> clear ldp neighbor
```

clear ldp session

Syntax	clear ldp session <all> <destination> <instance <i>instance-name</i> > <logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Clear Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) sessions.
Options	<p>all—Clear LDP sessions for all destinations for all routing instances.</p> <p>destination—(Optional) Clear an LDP session for the specified destination (IP address).</p> <p>instance <i>instance-name</i>—(Optional) Clear the LDP session for the specified routing instance only.</p> <p>logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.</p>
Required Privilege Level	clear
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show ldp session on page 2065
List of Sample Output	clear ldp session on page 2031
Output Fields	When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.

Sample Output

clear ldp session

```
user@host> clear ldp session all
```

clear ldp statistics

Syntax	<code>clear ldp statistics</code> <code><instance <i>instance-name</i>></code> <code><logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)></code>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Set all Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) statistics to zero.
Options	none —Set all LDP statistics to zero for all routing instances. instance <i>instance-name</i> —(Optional) Clear the LDP session for the specified routing instance only. logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>) —(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.
Required Privilege Level	clear
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• show ldp statistics on page 2072• show ldp traffic-statistics on page 2076
List of Sample Output	clear ldp statistics on page 2032
Output Fields	When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request.

Sample Output

clear ldp statistics

```
user@host> clear ldp statistics
```

ping mpls ldp

Syntax	<pre>ping mpls ldp <i>fec</i> <count <i>count</i>> <destination <i>address</i>> <detail> <exp <i>forwarding-class</i>> <instance <i>routing-instance-name</i>> <logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)> <p2mp root-addr <i>ip-address</i> lsp-id <i>identifier</i>> <size <i>bytes</i>> <source <i>source-address</i>> <sweep></pre>
Release Information	<p>Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.</p> <p>size and sweep options introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6.</p> <p>instance option introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0.</p> <p>p2mp, root-address, and lsp-id options introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.</p>
Description	<p>Check the operability of MPLS LDP-signaled label-switched path (LSP) connections. Type Ctrl+c to interrupt a ping mpls command.</p>
Options	<p>count <i>count</i>—(Optional) Number of ping requests to send. If count is not specified, five ping requests are sent. The range of values is 1 through 1,000,000. The default value is 5.</p> <p>destination <i>address</i>—(Optional) Specify an address other than the default (127.0.0.1/32) for the ping echo requests. The address can be anything within the 127/8 subnet.</p> <p>detail—(Optional) Display detailed information about the echo requests sent and received.</p> <p>exp <i>forwarding-class</i>—(Optional) Value of the forwarding class for the MPLS ping packets.</p> <p>fec—Ping an LDP-signaled LSP using the forwarding equivalence class (FEC) prefix and length.</p> <p>instance <i>routing-instance-name</i>—(Optional) Allows you to ping a combination of the routing instance and forwarding equivalence class (FEC) associated with an LSP.</p> <p>logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on the specified logical system.</p> <p>p2mp root-addr <i>ip-address</i> lsp-id <i>identifier</i>—(Optional) Ping the end points of a point-to-multipoint LSP. Enter the IP address of the point-to-multipoint LSP root and the ID number of the point-to-multipoint LSP.</p> <p>size <i>bytes</i>—(Optional) Size of the LSP ping request packet (88 through 65468 bytes). Packets are 4-byte aligned. For example, If you enter a size of 89, 90, 91, or 92, the</p>

router or switch uses a size value of 92 bytes. If you enter a packet size that is smaller than the minimum size, an error message is displayed reminding you of the 88-byte minimum.

source *source-address*—(Optional) IP address of the outgoing interface. This address is sent in the IP source address field of the ping request. If this option is not specified, the default address is usually the loopback interface (**lo.0**).

sweep—(Optional) Automatically determine the size of the maximum transmission unit (MTU).

Additional Information If the LSP changes, the label and interface information displayed when you issued the **ping** command continues to be used. You must configure MPLS at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy level on the remote router or switch to ping an LSP terminating there. You must configure MPLS even if you intend to ping only LDP forwarding equivalence classes (FECs).

You can configure the ping interval for the **ping mpls ldp** command by specifying a new time in seconds using the **lsp-ping-interval** statement at the **[edit protocols ldp oam]** hierarchy level. For more information, see the *MPLS Applications Feature Guide*.

In asymmetric MTU scenarios, the echo response may be dropped. For example, if the MTU from System A to System B is 1000 bytes, the MTU from System B to System A is 500 bytes, and the ping request packet size is 1000 bytes, the echo response is dropped because the PAD TLV is included in the echo response, making it too large.

Required Privilege Level network

List of Sample Output [ping mpls ldp fec count on page 2034](#)
[ping mpls ldp p2mp root-addr lsp-id on page 2034](#)

Output Fields When you enter this command, you are provided feedback on the status of your request. An exclamation point (!) indicates that an echo reply was received. A period (.) indicates that an echo reply was not received within the timeout period. An x indicates that an echo reply was received with an error code. Packets with error codes are not counted in the received packets count. They are accounted for separately.

Sample Output

ping mpls ldp fec count

```
user@host> ping mpls ldp 10.255.245.222 count 10
!!!xxx...x--- lsping statistics ---10 packets transmitted, 3 packets received,
70% packet loss 4 packets received with error status, not counted as received.
```

ping mpls ldp p2mp root-addr lsp-id

```
user@host> ping mpls ldp p2mp root-addr 10.1.1.1/32 lsp-id 1 count 1
Request for seq 1, to interface 71, no label stack.
Request for seq 1, to interface 70, label 299786
```

```
Reply for seq 1, egress 10.1.1.3, return code: Egress-ok, time: 18.936 ms
  Local transmit time: 2009-01-12 03:50:03 PST 407.281 ms
  Remote receive time: 2009-01-12 03:50:03 PST 426.217 ms
Reply for seq 1, egress 10.1.1.4, return code: Egress-ok, time: 18.936 ms
  Local transmit time: 2009-01-12 03:50:03 PST 407.281 ms
  Remote receive time: 2009-01-12 03:50:03 PST 426.217 ms
Reply for seq 1, egress 10.1.1.5, return code: Egress-ok, time: 18.936 ms
  Local transmit time: 2009-01-12 03:50:03 PST 407.281 ms
  Remote receive time: 2009-01-12 03:50:03 PST 426.217 ms
```

show ldp database

Syntax	<code>show ldp database</code> <code><brief detail extensive></code> <code><inet l2circuit></code> <code><instance <i>instance-name</i>></code> <code><logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)></code> <code><p2mp></code> <code><session <i>session</i>></code> <code><summary></code>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. summary option introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2.
Description	Display entries in the LDP database.
Options	<p>none—Display standard information about all entries in the LDP database for all routing instances.</p> <p>brief detail extensive—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.</p> <p>inet l2circuit—(Optional) Display only IPv4 or Layer 2 circuit bindings.</p> <p>instance <i>instance-name</i>—(Optional) Display routing instance information for the specified instance only.</p> <p>logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.</p> <p>p2mp—(Optional) Display point-to-multipoint binding information.</p> <p>session <i>session</i>—(Optional) Display database for the specified session only. <i>session</i> is the destination address of the LDP session.</p> <p>summary—(Optional)—Display summary output. This option displays the number of labels received and advertised for each LDP session.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show ldp database (master) on page 2039 show ldp database (standby) on page 2040 show ldp database l2circuit detail on page 2040 show ldp database l2circuit extensive on page 2041 show ldp database p2mp (master) on page 2041 show ldp database p2mp (standby) on page 2042 show ldp database p2mp (master) on page 2042 show ldp database p2mp (standby) on page 2042 show ldp database session on page 2043

[show ldp database \(Ingress Node with Multipoint LDP Inband Signaling for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs\) on page 2043](#)

[show ldp database \(Egress Node with Multipoint LDP Inband Signaling for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs\) on page 2044](#)

[show ldp database summary on page 2044](#)

Output Fields [Table 91 on page 2037](#) describes the output fields for the **show ldp database** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 91: show ldp database Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Input label database	Label received from the other router.	All levels
Output label database	Label advertised to the other router.	All levels
<i>session-identifier</i>	Session identifier, which includes the local and remote label space identifiers.	All levels
Labels received	Number of labels received from the other router.	All levels
Labels advertised	Number of labels advertised to the other router.	All levels.
Label	Label binding to a route prefix.	All levels

Table 91: show ldp database Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Prefix	<p>Route prefix.</p> <p>It can be one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP prefix. • Point-to-multipoint root address, multicast source address, and multicast group address when multipoint LDP (M-LDP) inband signaling is configured. • Layer 2 encapsulation type. <p>Layer 2 encapsulation types are displayed in the format L2CKT control word status encapsulation-type vc-number, for example, L2CKT CtrlWord FRAME RELAY VC 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • control-word-status—Displays whether the use of the control word has been negotiated for this virtual circuit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NoCtrlWord • CtrlWord • encapsulation-type—Encapsulation type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FRAME RELAY • ATM AAL5 • ATM CELL • VLAN • ETHERNET • CISCO_HDLC • PPP • VC number—Virtual circuit number. It can have any numeric value. • (Stale)—When you display the LDP database for the neighbor of a restarting router, the bindings learned from the restarting neighbor are displayed as (Stale). Stale bindings are deleted if they are not refreshed within the recovery time. 	All levels
MTU	MTU of the Layer 2 circuit. MTU is displayed for all encapsulation types except ATM cell encapsulations.	detail
VCCV Control Channel types	<p>Virtual Circuit Connection Verification (VCCV) control channel types.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPLS router alert label • MPLS PW label with TTL=1 	extensive
VCCV Control Verification types	The only valid VCCV control verification type is LSP ping .	extensive
TDM payload size	Size of the Time Division Multiplex (TDM) payload.	All levels
TDM bitrate	Bit rate for the TDM traffic.	All levels
Requested VLAN ID	(VLANs) VLAN identifier of the Layer 2 circuit.	detail
Cell bundle size	(ATM cell encapsulations) Maximum number of cells that the Layer 2 circuit can receive in a packet.	detail

Table 91: show ldp database Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
State	State of the label binding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active—Label binding has been installed and distributed appropriately. A label binding is almost always in this state. • New—New label that has not yet been distributed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MapRcv—Waiting to receive a label mapping message. • MapSend—Waiting to send a label mapping message. • RelRcv—Waiting to receive a label release message. • RelRsnd—Waiting to receive a label release message before resending label mapping message. • RelSend—Waiting to send a label release message. • ReqSend—Waiting to send a label request message. • W/dSend—Waiting to send a label withdrawal message. 	detail
Age	Time elapsed since the binding was created.	detail

Sample Output

show ldp database (master)

```

user@host> show ldp database extensive
Input label database, 10.255.107.232:0--10.255.107.236:0
  Label Prefix
  299840 10.255.107.232/32
           State: Active
           Age: 9:35
           Entropy Label Capability: No
           3 10.255.107.236/32
             State: Active
             Age: 9:35
             Entropy Label Capability: No
             299776 L2CKT CtrlWord VLAN VC 100
                   MTU: 1500 Requested VLAN ID: 600 Flow Label T Bit: 1 Flow Label R
                   Bit: 1
                   State: Active
                   Age: 9:35
                   Entropy Label Capability: No
                   VCCV Control Channel types:
                     PWE3 control word
                     MPLS router alert label
                     MPLS PW label with TTL=1
                   VCCV Control Verification types:
                     LSP ping
                     BFD with PW-ACH-encapsulation for Fault Detection
                     BFD with IP/UDP-encapsulation for Fault Detection

Output label database, 10.255.107.232:0--10.255.107.236:0
  Label Prefix
  3 10.255.107.232/32
   State: Active
   Age: 9:35
   Entropy Label Capability: No

```

```
299776      10.255.107.236/32
            State: Active
            Age: 9:35
            Entropy Label Capability: No
```

show ldp database (standby)

```
user@host> show ldp database extensive
```

```
Input label database, 10.255.107.236:0--10.255.107.234:0
```

```
Label Prefix
299808  10.255.107.230/32
        State: Active
        Age: 1d 2:46:36
        Standby binding state:
          Map messages: 1
          Release messages: 0

Label Prefix
301136  10.255.107.232/32
        State: Active
        Age: 1d 2:46:36
        Standby binding state:
          Map messages: 1
          Release messages: 0

Label Prefix
3       10.255.107.234/32
        State: Active
        Age: 1d 2:46:36
        Standby binding state:
          Map messages: 1
          Release messages: 0

Label Prefix
302480  10.255.107.236/32
        State: Active
        Age: 1d 2:46:36
        Standby binding state:
          Map messages: 1
          Release messages: 0
```

```
Output label database, 10.255.107.236:0--10.255.107.234:0
```

```
Label Prefix
299904  10.255.107.230/32
        State: Active
        Age: 1d 2:46:36

299936  10.255.107.232/32
        State: Active
        Age: 1d 2:46:36

299872  10.255.107.234/32
        State: Active
        Age: 1d 2:46:36

3       10.255.107.236/32
        State: Active
        Age: 1d 2:46:36

299952  P2MP root-addr 10.255.107.230, lsp-id 16777217
        State: Active
        Age: 1d 2:46:36
```

show ldp database l2circuit detail

```
user@host> show ldp database l2circuit detail
```

```

Input label database, 10.255.245.44:0--10.255.245.45:0
  Label Prefix
  100176 L2CKT CtrlWord ATM CELL (VC Mode) VC 100
        Cell bundle size: 80
        State: Active
        Age: 9:48
  100256 L2CKT CtrlWord FRAME RELAY VC 101
        MTU: 4470
        State: Active
        Age: 9:48

Output label database, 10.255.245.44:0--10.255.245.45:0
  Label Prefix
  100048 L2CKT CtrlWord ATM CELL (VC Mode) VC 100
        Cell bundle size: 80
        State: Active
        Age: 9:48
  100112 L2CKT CtrlWord FRAME RELAY VC 101
        MTU: 4470
        State: Active
        Age: 9:48

```

show ldp database l2circuit extensive

```

user@host> show ldp database l2circuit extensive
Input label database, 10.255.245.198:0--10.255.245.194:0
  Label Prefix
  299872 L2CKT CtrlWord PPP VC 100
        MTU: 4470
        VCCV Control Channel types:
          MPLS router alert label
          MPLS PW label with TTL=1
        VCCV Control Verification types:
          LSP ping
  Label Prefix
        State: Active
        Age: 19:23:08

```

show ldp database p2mp (master)

```

user@host> show ldp database p2mp extensive

Input label database, 10.255.107.232:0--10.255.107.236:0
  Label Prefix
  569649 P2MP root-addr 10.255.107.232, lsp-id 16777217
        State: Active
        Age: 2d 6:41:46

Output label database, 10.255.107.232:0--10.255.107.236:0

Input label database, 10.255.107.232:0--10.255.107.238:0

Output label database, 10.255.107.232:0--10.255.107.238:0
  Label Prefix
  299888 P2MP root-addr 10.255.107.230, lsp-id 16777217
        State: Active
        Age: 2d 6:41:35

```

show ldp database p2mp (standby)

```
user@host> show ldp database p2mp extensive

Input label database, 10.255.107.236:0--10.255.107.232:0
  Label Prefix
  299968 P2MP root-addr 10.255.107.230, lsp-id 16777217
        State: Active
        Age: 4d 22:21:57
        Standby binding state:
          Map messages: 1
          Release messages: 0

Output label database, 10.255.107.236:0--10.255.107.232:0
  Label Prefix
  3      P2MP root-addr 10.255.107.232, lsp-id 1
        State: Active
        Age: 4d 22:21:57
```

show ldp database p2mp (master)

```
user@host> show ldp database p2mp extensive

Input label database, 10.255.107.232:0--10.255.107.236:0
  Label Prefix
  569649 P2MP root-addr 10.255.107.232, lsp-id 16777217
        State: Active
        Age: 2d 6:41:46

Output label database, 10.255.107.232:0--10.255.107.236:0

Input label database, 10.255.107.232:0--10.255.107.238:0

Output label database, 10.255.107.232:0--10.255.107.238:0
  Label Prefix
  299888 P2MP root-addr 10.255.107.230, lsp-id 16777217
        State: Active
        Age: 2d 6:41:35
```

show ldp database p2mp (standby)

```
user@host> show ldp database p2mp extensive

Input label database, 10.255.107.236:0--10.255.107.232:0
  Label Prefix
  299968 P2MP root-addr 10.255.107.230, lsp-id 16777217
        State: Active
        Age: 4d 22:21:57
        Standby binding state:
          Map messages: 1
          Release messages: 0

Output label database, 10.255.107.236:0--10.255.107.232:0
  Label Prefix
  3      P2MP root-addr 10.255.107.232, lsp-id 1
        State: Active
        Age: 4d 22:21:57
```

show ldp database session

```

user@host> show ldp database session 10.1.1.195
Input label database, 10.0.0.194:0--10.1.1.195:0
  Label Prefix
100002 10.255.245.197/32
100003 10.255.245.196/32
100004 10.0.0.194/32
      3 10.1.1.195/32
100000 L2CKT NoCtrlWord FRAME RELAY VC 1
100001 L2CKT CtrlWord FRAME RELAY VC 2
Output label database, 10.0.0.194:0--10.1.1.195:0
  Label Prefix
100003 10.255.245.197/32
100004 10.1.1.195/32
100002 10.255.245.196/32
      3 10.0.0.194/32
100000 L2CKT CtrlWord FRAME RELAY VC 2
100001 L2CKT NoCtrlWord FRAME RELAY VC 1

```

show ldp database (Ingress Node with Multipoint LDP Inband Signaling for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs)

```

user@host> show ldp database
Input label database, 1.1.1.2:0--1.1.1.3:0
  Label Prefix
299808 1.1.1.2/32
      3 1.1.1.3/32
299792 1.1.1.6/32
299776 10.255.2.227/32
299840 P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.2, grp: 232.2.2.2, src: 1.2.7.7
299824 P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.2, grp: 232.1.1.2, src: 192.168.219.11

Output label database, 1.1.1.2:0--1.1.1.3:0
  Label Prefix
      3 1.1.1.2/32
299776 1.1.1.3/32
299808 1.1.1.6/32
299792 10.255.2.227/32

Input label database, 1.1.1.2:0--1.1.1.6:0
  Label Prefix
299856 1.1.1.2/32
299792 1.1.1.3/32
      3 1.1.1.6/32
299776 10.255.2.227/32
299888 P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.2, grp: 232.2.2.2, src: 1.2.7.7
299808 P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.2, grp: 232.1.1.1, src: 192.168.219.11
299824 P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.2, grp: 232.1.1.2, src: 192.168.219.11
299840 P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.2, grp: 232.1.1.3, src: 192.168.219.11
299872 P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.2, grp: ff3e::1:2, src: abcd::1:2:7:7

Output label database, 1.1.1.2:0--1.1.1.6:0
  Label Prefix
      3 1.1.1.2/32
299776 1.1.1.3/32
299808 1.1.1.6/32
299792 10.255.2.227/32

```

show ldp database (Egress Node with Multipoint LDP Inband Signaling for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs)

```
user@host> show ldp database
Input label database, 10.255.2.227:0--1.1.1.3:0
  Label    Prefix
  299808   1.1.1.2/32
  3         1.1.1.3/32
  299792   1.1.1.6/32
  299776   10.255.2.227/32

Output label database, 10.255.2.227:0--1.1.1.3:0
  Label    Prefix
  299856   1.1.1.2/32
  299776   1.1.1.3/32
  299792   1.1.1.6/32
  3         10.255.2.227/32

Input label database, 10.255.2.227:0--1.1.1.6:0
  Label    Prefix
  299856   1.1.1.2/32
  299792   1.1.1.3/32
  3         1.1.1.6/32
  299776   10.255.2.227/32

Output label database, 10.255.2.227:0--1.1.1.6:0
  Label    Prefix
  299856   1.1.1.2/32
  299776   1.1.1.3/32
  299792   1.1.1.6/32
  3         10.255.2.227/32
  299888   P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.2, grp: 232.2.2.2, src: 1.2.7.7
  299808   P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.2, grp: 232.1.1.1, src: 192.168.219.11
  299824   P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.2, grp: 232.1.1.2, src: 192.168.219.11
  299840   P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.2, grp: 232.1.1.3, src: 192.168.219.11
  299872   P2MP root-addr 1.1.1.2, grp: ff3e::1:2, src: abcd::1:2:7:7
```

show ldp database summary

```
user@host> show ldp database summary
Session ID          Labels received  Labels advertised
10.255.0.1:0--10.255.0.2:0      4              4
10.255.0.1:0--10.255.0.3:0      4              4
```

show ldp fec-filters

Syntax	<code>show ldp fec-filters</code> <code><fec></code> <code><instance <i>instance-name</i>></code> <code><logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)></code>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Display information about configured Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) forwarding equivalence class (FEC) filters.
Options	fec —(Optional) Display FEC filter information for the specified FEC. instance <i>instance-name</i> —(Optional) Display FEC filter information for the specified instance. logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>) —(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show ldp fec-filters on page 2045
Output Fields	Table 92 on page 2045 lists the output fields for the show ldp fec-filters command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 92: show ldp fec-filters Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Ingress	Names of the FEC filters on the ingress routers.
Transit	Names of the FEC filters on the transit routers.

Sample Output

show ldp fec-filters

```
user@host> show ldp fec-filters 10/8
10.22.1.2/32
  Ingress: f1-10.22.1.2/32 (index: 3)
  Transit: (null) (index: 0)
```

show ldp interface

Syntax	show ldp interface <brief detail extensive> <interface-name> <instance instance-name> <logical-system (all logical-system-name)>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Display the status of Label Distribution Protocol (LDP)-enabled interfaces.
Options	<p>none—Display standard status information about all LDP-enabled interface for all routing instances.</p> <p>interface-name—(Optional) Display information for the specified interface.</p> <p>brief detail extensive—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.</p> <p>instance instance-name—(Optional) Display information for the specified routing instance.</p> <p>logical-system (all logical-system-name)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show ldp interface extensive on page 2047
Output Fields	Table 93 on page 2046 describes the output fields for the show ldp interface command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 93: show ldp interface Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Interface	Interface name.	All levels
Label space ID	Label space identifier that the router is advertising on the interface.	All levels
Nbr count	Number of neighbors on the interface.	All levels
Next hello	How long until the next hello packet is sent on this interface, in seconds.	All levels
Hello interval	One-third of the negotiated hold time (in seconds). If the user-configured value for the hello interval is smaller than the computed value, the user-configured value is used.	detail extensive

Table 93: show ldp interface Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Hold time	Configured hold time, in seconds.	detail extensive
Transport address	Address to which the neighbor wants the local route to establish the LDP session.	extensive
Local hello interval	Locally configured hello interval.	extensive

Sample Output

show ldp interface extensive

```

user@host> show ldp interface extensive
Interface          Label space ID      Nbr count  Next hello
fe-0/0/3.0         10.255.245.6:0      2          0
  Hello interval: 1, Hold time: 15, Transport address: 10.255.245.6
  Local hello interval: 2, Index: 69

```

show ldp neighbor

Syntax	show ldp neighbor <brief detail extensive> <auto-targeted> <instance <i>instance-name</i> > <logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)> <neighbor-address>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. neighbor-address option added in Junos OS Release 8.5. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series. auto-targeted option added in Junos OS Release 14.2.
Description	Display Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) neighbor information.
Options	<p>none—Display standard information about LDP neighbors for all routing instances.</p> <p>brief detail extensive—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.</p> <p>auto-targeted—(Optional) Display information about LDP neighbors that are automatically targeted using the loopback addresses.</p> <p>instance <i>instance-name</i>—(Optional) Display information for the specified routing instance.</p> <p>logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.</p> <p>neighbor-address—(Optional) Display information about the specified LDP neighbor.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> clear ldp neighbor on page 2030
List of Sample Output	show ldp neighbor extensive on page 2049 show ldp neighbor auto-targeted extensive on page 2049
Output Fields	Table 94 on page 2048 describes the output fields for the show ldp neighbor command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 94: show ldp neighbor Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Address	IP address of the neighbor.	All levels
Interface	Interface over which the neighbor was discovered.	All levels

Table 94: show ldp neighbor Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Label space ID	Label space identifier advertised by the neighbor.	All levels
Hold time	Remaining hold time before the neighbor expires, in seconds.	All levels
Transport address	Address to which the neighbor wants the local route to establish the LDP session.	detail
Configuration sequence	Counter that increments whenever the neighbor changes its configuration.	detail
Up for	Length of time the LDP neighbor has been in operation.	detail extensive
Reference count	Reference count for the LDP neighbor.	extensive
Hold time	Displays the neighbor's hold time. The hold time is the proposed hold times for the local and peer routers.	extensive
Proposed local/peer	Hold time value proposed by the local router and the peer router.	extensive

Sample Output

show ldp neighbor extensive

```

user@host> show ldp neighbor extensive
Address          Interface      Label space ID  Hold Time
192.168.37.23    so-1/0/0.0    10.255.245.5:0  44
Transport address: 10.255.245.5, Configuration sequence: 6
Up for 00:03:37
Reference count: 1
Hold time: 45, Proposed local/peer: 15/45

```

show ldp neighbor auto-targeted extensive

```

user@host> show ldp neighbor auto-targeted extensive
Address          Interface      Label space ID  Hold time
10.255.107.236   lo0.0         10.255.107.236:0  41
Transport address: 10.255.107.236, Configuration sequence: 14
Up for 00:10:53
Reference count: 2
Hold time: 45, Proposed local/peer: 45/45
Hello interval: 15
Hello flags: targeted
Neighbor types: Auto-targeted

```

show ldp overview

Syntax	<pre>show ldp overview <instance <i>instance-name</i>> <logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)></pre>
Syntax (EX Series Switch and QFX Series)	<pre>show ldp overview <instance <i>instance-name</i>></pre>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2.
Description	Display LDP overview information.
Options	<p>none— Display standard overview information about LDP for all routing instances.</p> <p>instance <i>instance-name</i>— (Optional) Display LDP overview information for the specified routing instance.</p> <p>logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)— (Optional) Display LDP information from systems or a particular logical system on the devices.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show ldp overview on page 2053
Output Fields	Table 95 on page 2050 lists the output fields for the show ldp overview command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 95: show ldp overview Output Fields

Field Name	Field description	Level of Output
Instance	LDP routing instance.	All Levels
Router ID	Router ID of the routing device.	All Levels
Message ID	Unique identifier of message.	All Levels
Configuration sequence	Value of configuration sequence.	All Levels
Deaggregate	Status of control forwarding equivalence class (FEC) deaggregation on the router. By default it is disabled on the router.	All Levels
Explicit null	<p>Advertise label 0 to the egress routing device of an LSP. Explicit null: enabled or disabled.</p> <p>NOTE: If you do not include the explicit-null statement in the configuration, label 3 (implicit null) is advertised.</p>	All Levels

Table 95: show ldp overview Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field description	Level of Output
IPv6 tunneling	Internet Protocol version 6 tunneling: enabled or disabled .	All Levels
Strict targeted hellos	Prevent LDP sessions from being established with remote neighbors that have not been specifically configured. Strict targeted hellos: enabled or disabled . <i>NOTE:</i> LDP peers will not respond to targeted hellos coming from a source that is not one of the configured remote neighbors.	All Levels
Loopback if added	Loopback interface is added: yes or no .	All Levels
Route preference	Default preference value (also known as an administrative distance) assigned to each route that the routing table receives. LDP preference is: 9	All Levels
Unicast transit LSP chaining	Unicast transit LSP chaining: enabled or disabled .	All Levels
P2MP transit LSP chaining	P2MP transit LSP chaining: enabled or disabled .	All Levels
Transit LSP statistics based on route statistics	Transit LSP statistics based on route statistics: enabled or disabled .	All Levels
Longest match	Longest match for label mapping: enabled or disabled .	All Levels
Capabilities enabled	Enabled capabilities: none	All Levels
Timers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keepalive interval: Keepalive interval value. Keepalive timeout: Time interval for which the neighbor LDP node waits before determining session failure. Link hello interval: Specify how often the router sends Link Management Protocol (LMP) hello packets. Link hello hold time: Time interval for which an LDP node waits for a hello message before declaring a neighbor is down. Targeted hello interval: Specify how often LDP sends targeted hello messages. Targeted hello hold time: Time interval for which a sending LSR maintains a record of targeted hello messages from the receiving LSR without receipt of another targeted hello message from that LSR. Label withdraw delay: Time interval for withdrawing labels to reduce router workload during IGP convergence. 	All Levels

Table 95: show ldp overview Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field description	Level of Output
Graceful restart	Graceful restart attributes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restart— Graceful restart capability: enabled or disabled. • Helper— Standard graceful restart helper capability: enabled or disabled. • Restart in process— Graceful restart in process. • Reconnect time— Period of time that a restarting LSR (label switched router) designates to LDP neighbors to wait until the former reestablishes the session after restarting. • Max neighbor reconnect time— Maximum reconnect time. • Recovery time— Period of time that an LSR preserves its state across the restart. • Max neighbor recovery time— Maximum recovery time designated to LDP neighbors by a restarting LSR. 	All Levels
Traffic Engineering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bgp igp— BGP and IGP destinations: enabled or disabled. When enabled, IGP uses MPLS paths for forwarding traffic. • Both ribs— BGP and IGP destinations with routes in both RIBs: enabled or disabled. • Mpls forwarding— MPLS routes used for forwarding: enabled or disabled. 	All Levels
IGP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tracking igp metric— Cause the IGP route metric to be used for the LDP routes instead of the default LDP route metric (the default LDP route metric is 1). • Sync session up delay— Time interval to synchronize LDP session. 	All Levels
Session protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session protection— Remote neighbor added to LDP configuration which enables protection for all sessions in the corresponding LDP instance: enabled or disabled. • Session protection timeout— Period of time until which the remote neighbor is connected to LSR in the absence of link neighbors. 	All Levels
Interface addresses advertising	Advertises interface address.	All Levels
Label allocation	Label accounting information. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current number of LDP labels allocated— Number of labels currently in use. • Total number of LDP labels allocated— Cumulative number of labels being allocated. • Total number of LDP labels freed— Cumulative number of labels being freed. • Total number of LDP label allocation failures— Cumulative number of failures for allocating a label. • Current number of labels allocated by all protocols— Number of labels currently being used by routing protocols. 	All Levels

Sample Output

show ldp overview

```
user@host> show ldp overview
Instance: master
  Router ID: 192.168.2.1
  Message id: 0
  Configuration sequence: 1
  Deaggregate: disabled
  Explicit null: disabled
  IPv6 tunneling: disabled
  Strict targeted hellos: disabled
  Loopback if added: yes
  Route preference: 9
  Unicast transit LSP chaining: disabled
  P2MP transit LSP chaining: disabled
  Transit LSP statistics based on route statistics: disabled
  Longest Match: enabled
  Capabilities enabled: none
  Timers:
    Keepalive interval: 10, Keepalive timeout: 30
    Link hello interval: 5, Link hello hold time: 15
    Targeted hello interval: 15, Targeted hello hold time: 45
    Label withdraw delay: 60
  Graceful restart:
    Restart: enabled, Helper: enabled, Restart in process: false
    Reconnect time: 60000, Max neighbor reconnect time: 120000
    Recovery time: 160000, Max neighbor recovery time: 240000
  Traffic Engineering:
    Bgp igp: disabled
    Both ribs: disabled
    Mpls forwarding: disabled
  IGP:
    Tracking igp metric: disabled
    Sync session up delay: 10
  Session protection:
    Session protection: disabled
    Session protecton timeout: 0
  Interface addresses advertising:
    192.168.2.1
  Label allocation:
    Current number of LDP labels allocated: 3
    Total number of LDP labels allocated: 3
    Total number of LDP labels freed: 0
    Total number of LDP label allocation failure: 0
    Current number of labels allocated by all protocols: 3
```

show ldp p2mp tunnel

Syntax `show ldp p2mp tunnel`
 `<brief | detail | extensive>`
 `<instance instance-name>`
 `<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>`

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3.

Description Display LDP point-to-multipoint tunnel table information.

Options **brief | detail | extensive**—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.

instance *instance-name*—(Optional) Display routing instance information for the specified instance only.

logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)—(Optional) Display LDP point-to-multipoint tunnel table information of all logical systems or a particular logical system.

Required Privilege Level View

Sample Output

`show ldp p2mp tunnel`

```
user@host> show ldp p2mp tunnel extensive
```

```
Instance   Tunnel type      Tunnel name
0          Name            10.254.1.1:1:ldp-p2mp:mvpn:vpn-1
P2MP root-addr 10.255.107.232, lsp-id 16777217
Self id 805306372
Reference count 2
```

show ldp path

Syntax `show ldp path`
`<brief | detail | extensive>`
`<destination>`
`<instance instance-name>`
`<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>`

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.

Description Display Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) label-switched paths (LSPs).

Options **none**—Display standard information about all LDP LSPs for all routing instances.

brief | detail | extensive—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.

destination—(Optional) Restrict the output to entries that match the specified destination prefix.

instance instance-name—(Optional) Display information for the specified routing instance only.

logical-system (all | logical-system-name)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output [show ldp path extensive on page 2056](#)

Output Fields [Table 96 on page 2055](#) describes the output fields for the **show ldp path** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 96: show ldp path Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Output Session (label)	Session ID and labels that this system has sent using LDP. These correspond to MPLS packets received.
Input Session (label)	Session ID and labels that this system has received using LDP. These correspond to MPLS packets transmitted.
route	MPLS route.
Attached route	Route corresponding to the LSP.
Ingress route	The router acts as the ingress for the LSP.

Table 96: show ldp path Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Reference count	Reference count for the LDP neighbor.
Transit route	Names of the forwarding equivalence class (FEC) filters on the transit routers.
Global label	MPLS label that is used globally.

Sample Output

show ldp path extensive

```
user@host> show ldp path extensive
Output Session (label)      Input Session (label)
10.255.14.220:0(3)         ( )
  Attached route: 10.255.14.221/32
  Reference count: 3, Global label: 3
10.255.14.220:0(100000)     10.255.14.220:0(3)
  Attached route: 10.255.14.220/32, Ingress route
  Reference count: 2, Transit route, Global label: 100000
10.255.14.220:0(100001)     10.255.14.220:0(100001)
  Attached route: 10.255.14.214/32, Ingress route
  Reference count: 2, Transit route, Global label: 100001
```

show ldp route

Syntax	<pre>show ldp route <brief detail extensive> <destination> <fec-and-route> <fec-only> <instance <i>instance-name</i>> <logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)></pre>
Release Information	<p>Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.</p> <p>Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.</p>
Description	<p>Display the entries in the Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) internal topology table. The internal topology table contains routes from inet.0 and inet.3 and is used when binding a label to a forwarding equivalence class (FEC).</p>
Options	<p>none—Display standard information about all entries in the LDP internal topology table for all routing instances.</p> <p>brief detail extensive—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.</p> <p>destination—(Optional) Restrict the output to entries that are longer than the specified destination prefix and prefix length.</p> <p>fec-and-route—Display the show routes and the FECs.</p> <p>fec-only—Display only LDP FECs.</p> <p>instance <i>instance-name</i>—(Optional) Display entries for the specified routing instance only.</p> <p>logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	<p>show ldp route detail on page 2059</p> <p>show ldp route extensive on page 2059</p> <p>show ldp route fec-and-route on page 2060</p> <p>show ldp route fec-and-route on page 2061</p> <p>show ldp route fec-only on page 2063</p> <p>show ldp route fec-only detail on page 2064</p>
Output Fields	<p>Table 97 on page 2058 describes the output fields for the show ldp route command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.</p>

Table 97: show ldp route Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Destination	Destination prefix.
Next-hop intf/lsp/table	Interface that is the next hop to the destination prefix.
Next-hop address	IP address of the next hop.
Session ID	LDP session ID.
Route flags	Information about the route. For example, the Ingress TTL propagate flag indicates that the time-to-live (TTL) value is being propagated with the route.
Bound to outgoing label	The route has been bound to LSPs with the label being distributed for that LSP.
Topology entry	The topology that the route is bound to.
Ingress route status	Status of the ingress route. For example, it could be Active or Inactive .
Last modified	The length of time since the ingress route status last changed.
Last event(s)	The last event that occurred.

Sample Output

show ldp route detail

```

user@host> show ldp route 10.255.8.5 detail
Destination      Next-hop intf/lsp      Next-hop address
10.255.8.5/32     f1
  Session ID 10.255.170.84:0--10.255.170.92:0
                    fe-0/0/0.0      192.168.100.2
  Session ID 10.255.170.84:0--10.255.8.5:0
                    so-0/2/1.0
  Session ID 10.255.170.84:0--10.255.8.5:0
                    so-0/2/2.0
  Session ID 10.255.170.84:0--10.255.8.3:0
  Bound to outgoing label 299776, Topology entry: 0x8c38a80
  BFD dest addr   BFD state LSP-ping Next-hop addr Next-hop intf/lsp
127.0.0.64       up        up        192.168.100.2 fe-0/0/0.0
127.0.1.64       up        up        so-0/2/1.0
127.0.2.64       up        up        so-0/2/2.0
127.0.3.64       up        up        f1
.....

```

show ldp route extensive

```

user@host> show ldp route extensive

Destination      Next-hop intf/lsp/table Next-hop address
10.0.0.0/30      ge-1/2/0.18            10.0.0.17
  Session ID 192.168.0.6:0--192.168.0.5:0
  Route flags: None
Destination      Next-hop intf/lsp/table Next-hop address
10.0.0.4/30      ge-1/2/0.18            10.0.0.17
  Session ID 192.168.0.6:0--192.168.0.5:0
  Route flags: None
Destination      Next-hop intf/lsp/table Next-hop address
10.0.0.8/30      ge-1/2/1.21            10.0.0.22
  Session ID 192.168.0.6:0--192.168.0.4:0
  Route flags: None
Destination      Next-hop intf/lsp/table Next-hop address
10.0.0.12/30     ge-1/2/1.21            10.0.0.22
  Session ID 192.168.0.6:0--192.168.0.4:0
  Route flags: None
Destination      Next-hop intf/lsp/table Next-hop address
10.0.0.16/30     ge-1/2/0.18            10.0.0.17
  Route flags: None
Destination      Next-hop intf/lsp/table Next-hop address
10.0.0.18/32     ge-1/2/0.18            10.0.0.17
  Route flags: None
Destination      Next-hop intf/lsp/table Next-hop address
10.0.0.20/30     ge-1/2/1.21            10.0.0.22
  Route flags: None
Destination      Next-hop intf/lsp/table Next-hop address
10.0.0.21/32     ge-1/2/1.21            10.0.0.22
  Route flags: None
Destination      Next-hop intf/lsp/table Next-hop address
192.168.0.1/32   ge-1/2/0.18            10.0.0.17
  Session ID 192.168.0.6:0--192.168.0.5:0
  Route flags: None
Destination      Next-hop intf/lsp/table Next-hop address
192.168.0.2/32   ge-1/2/1.21            10.0.0.22
  Route flags: None

```

```

Session ID 192.168.0.6:0--192.168.0.4:0
ge-1/2/0.18                                10.0.0.17
Session ID 192.168.0.6:0--192.168.0.5:0
Route flags: None
Destination      Next-hop intf/lsp/table      Next-hop address
192.168.0.3/32   ge-1/2/1.21                    10.0.0.22
Session ID 192.168.0.6:0--192.168.0.4:0
Route flags: None
Destination      Next-hop intf/lsp/table      Next-hop address
192.168.0.4/32   ge-1/2/1.21                    10.0.0.22
Session ID 192.168.0.6:0--192.168.0.4:0
Bound to outgoing label 299808, Topology entry: 0x92a483c
Ingress route status: Active, Last modified: 00:01:19 ago
Route flags: Ingress TTL propagate, Transit TTL propagate
Destination      Next-hop intf/lsp/table      Next-hop address
192.168.0.5/32   ge-1/2/0.18                    10.0.0.17
Session ID 192.168.0.6:0--192.168.0.5:0
Bound to outgoing label 299792, Topology entry: 0x92a47f8
Ingress route status: Active, Last modified: 00:01:19 ago
Route flags: Ingress TTL propagate, Transit TTL propagate
Destination      Next-hop intf/lsp/table      Next-hop address
192.168.0.6/32   lo0.6                           10.0.0.6
Bound to outgoing label 3, Topology entry: 0x92a4a5c
Ingress route status: Inactive
Route type: Egress route
Route flags: None
Destination      Next-hop intf/lsp/table      Next-hop address
10.10.20.1/32    fe-1/0/0.0                    192.168.199.37
LSP LDP->10.255.107.230

```

show ldp route fec-and-route

```

user@host> show ldp route fec-and-route
Destination      Next-hop intf/lsp/table      Next-hop address
10.4.0.0/16      fxp0.0                       10.92.31.254
10.5.0.0/16      fxp0.0                       10.92.31.254
10.6.128.0/17    fxp0.0                       10.92.31.254
10.9.0.0/16      fxp0.0                       10.92.31.254
10.10.0.0/16     fxp0.0                       10.92.31.254
10.13.4.0/23     fxp0.0                       10.92.31.254
10.13.10.0/23    fxp0.0                       10.92.31.254
10.82.0.0/15     fxp0.0                       10.92.31.254
10.84.0.0/16     fxp0.0                       10.92.31.254
10.85.12.0/22    fxp0.0                       10.92.31.254
10.92.0.0/16     fxp0.0                       10.92.31.254
10.92.16.0/20    fxp0.0                       10.92.31.254
10.92.20.175/32  fxp0.0                       10.92.31.254
10.94.0.0/16     fxp0.0                       10.92.31.254
10.99.0.0/16     fxp0.0                       10.92.31.254
10.102.0.0/16    fxp0.0                       10.92.31.254
10.150.0.0/16    fxp0.0                       10.92.31.254
10.155.0.0/16    fxp0.0                       10.92.31.254
10.157.64.0/19   fxp0.0                       10.92.31.254
10.160.0.0/16    fxp0.0                       10.92.31.254
10.204.0.0/16    fxp0.0                       10.92.31.254
10.205.0.0/16    fxp0.0                       10.92.31.254
10.206.0.0/16    fxp0.0                       10.92.31.254
10.207.0.0/16    fxp0.0                       10.92.31.254
10.209.0.0/16    fxp0.0                       10.92.31.254
10.212.0.0/16    fxp0.0                       10.92.31.254
10.213.0.0/16    fxp0.0                       10.92.31.254

```

10.214.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.215.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.216.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.218.13.0/24	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.218.14.0/24	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.218.16.0/20	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.218.32.0/20	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.227.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.255.111.0/24	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
10.255.111.1/32	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
10.255.111.2/32	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
10.255.111.3/32	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
10.255.111.4/32	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
10.255.111.4/32	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
10.255.112.1/32	lo0.0	
10.255.112.1/32	lo0.0	
10.255.112.2/32	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
10.255.112.2/32	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
11.11.11.0/24	ge-0/0/2.0	
11.11.11.1/32		
12.12.12.0/24	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
15.15.15.0/24	ge-0/0/1.0	
15.15.15.1/32		
22.22.22.0/24	ge-0/0/0.0	
22.22.22.1/32		
23.23.23.0/24	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
24.24.24.0/24	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
25.25.25.0/24	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
128.92.17.45/32	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
128.92.20.175/32	lo0.0	
128.92.21.186/32	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
128.92.25.135/32	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
128.92.27.91/32	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
128.92.28.70/32	ge-0/0/2.0	11.11.11.2
172.16.0.0/12	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
192.168.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
192.168.102.0/23	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
207.17.136.0/24	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
207.17.136.192/32	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
207.17.137.0/24	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
224.0.0.5/32		

show ldp route fec-and-route

```
user@host> show ldp route fec-and-route
```

Destination	Next-hop intf/lsp/table	Next-hop address
10.4.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.5.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.6.128.0/17	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.9.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.10.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.13.4.0/23	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.13.10.0/23	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.82.0.0/15	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.84.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.85.12.0/22	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.92.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.92.16.0/20	fxp0.0	
10.92.20.175/32		
10.94.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254
10.99.0.0/16	fxp0.0	10.92.31.254

```

10.102.0.0/16      fxp0.0      10.92.31.254
10.150.0.0/16      fxp0.0      10.92.31.254
10.155.0.0/16      fxp0.0      10.92.31.254
10.157.64.0/19     fxp0.0      10.92.31.254
10.160.0.0/16      fxp0.0      10.92.31.254
10.204.0.0/16      fxp0.0      10.92.31.254
10.205.0.0/16      fxp0.0      10.92.31.254
10.206.0.0/16      fxp0.0      10.92.31.254
10.207.0.0/16      fxp0.0      10.92.31.254
10.209.0.0/16      fxp0.0      10.92.31.254
10.212.0.0/16      fxp0.0      10.92.31.254
10.213.0.0/16      fxp0.0      10.92.31.254
10.214.0.0/16      fxp0.0      10.92.31.254
10.215.0.0/16      fxp0.0      10.92.31.254
10.216.0.0/16      fxp0.0      10.92.31.254
10.218.13.0/24     fxp0.0      10.92.31.254
10.218.14.0/24     fxp0.0      10.92.31.254
10.218.16.0/20     fxp0.0      10.92.31.254
10.218.32.0/20     fxp0.0      10.92.31.254
10.227.0.0/16      fxp0.0      10.92.31.254
10.255.111.0/24    ge-0/0/2.0  11.11.11.2
  Session ID 10.255.112.1:0--10.255.112.2:0
10.255.111.1/32    ge-0/0/2.0  11.11.11.2
  Session ID 10.255.112.1:0--10.255.112.2:0
  Bound to outgoing label 300192, Topology entry: 0xb5de1b0
  Ingress route status: Active, Last modified: 09:57:49 ago
  Last event(s): Rebind
  Route flags: Transit TTL propagate, Allow longest match
Destination      Next-hop intf/lsp/table      Next-hop address
10.255.111.2/32   ge-0/0/2.0                  11.11.11.2
  Session ID 10.255.112.1:0--10.255.112.2:0
  Bound to outgoing label 300208, Topology entry: 0xb5de1f8
  Ingress route status: Active, Last modified: 09:57:49 ago
  Last event(s): Rebind
  Route flags: Transit TTL propagate, Allow longest match
Destination      Next-hop intf/lsp/table      Next-hop address
10.255.111.3/32   ge-0/0/2.0                  11.11.11.2
  Session ID 10.255.112.1:0--10.255.112.2:0
  Bound to outgoing label 300224, Topology entry: 0xb5de240
  Ingress route status: Active, Last modified: 09:57:49 ago
  Last event(s): Rebind
  Route flags: Transit TTL propagate, Allow longest match
Destination      Next-hop intf/lsp/table      Next-hop address
10.255.111.4/32   ge-0/0/2.0                  11.11.11.2
  Session ID 10.255.112.1:0--10.255.112.2:0
  Bound to outgoing label 300112, Topology entry: 0xb5de708
  Ingress route status: Active, Last modified: 10:10:56 ago
  Last event(s): Evaluate Update ingress route Update transit route
  Route flags: Ingress TTL propagate, Transit TTL propagate, Allow longest match
Destination      Next-hop intf/lsp/table      Next-hop address
10.255.111.4/32   ge-0/0/2.0                  11.11.11.2
  Session ID 10.255.112.1:0--10.255.112.2:0
  Bound to outgoing label 300112, Topology entry: 0xb5de708
  Ingress route status: Active, Last modified: 10:10:56 ago
  Last event(s): Evaluate Update ingress route Update transit route
  Route flags: Ingress TTL propagate, Transit TTL propagate, Allow longest match
Destination      Next-hop intf/lsp/table      Next-hop address
10.255.112.1/32   lo0.0                       11.11.11.2
  Bound to outgoing label 3, Topology entry: 0xb5de120
  Ingress route status: Inactive
  Last event(s): Evaluate Update history

```

```

Route type: Egress route
Route flags: Allow longest match
Destination      Next-hop intf/lsp/table      Next-hop address
10.255.112.1/32  lo0.0
Bound to outgoing label 3, Topology entry: 0xb5de120
Ingress route status: Inactive
Last event(s): Evaluate Update history
Route type: Egress route
Route flags: Allow longest match
Destination      Next-hop intf/lsp/table      Next-hop address
10.255.112.2/32  ge-0/0/2.0                  11.11.11.2
Session ID 10.255.112.1:0--10.255.112.2:0
Bound to outgoing label 300064, Topology entry: 0xb5de630
Ingress route status: Active, Last modified: 10:11:04 ago
Last event(s): Update ingress route
Route flags: Ingress TTL propagate, Transit TTL propagate, Allow longest match
Destination      Next-hop intf/lsp/table      Next-hop address
10.255.112.2/32  ge-0/0/2.0                  11.11.11.2
Session ID 10.255.112.1:0--10.255.112.2:0
Bound to outgoing label 300064, Topology entry: 0xb5de630
Ingress route status: Active, Last modified: 10:11:04 ago
Last event(s): Update ingress route
Route flags: Ingress TTL propagate, Transit TTL propagate, Allow longest match
Destination      Next-hop intf/lsp/table      Next-hop address
11.11.11.0/24    ge-0/0/2.0
11.11.11.1/32
12.12.12.0/24    ge-0/0/2.0                  11.11.11.2
Session ID 10.255.112.1:0--10.255.112.2:0
15.15.15.0/24    ge-0/0/1.0
15.15.15.1/32
22.22.22.0/24    ge-0/0/0.0
22.22.22.1/32
23.23.23.0/24    ge-0/0/2.0                  11.11.11.2
Session ID 10.255.112.1:0--10.255.112.2:0
24.24.24.0/24    ge-0/0/2.0                  11.11.11.2
Session ID 10.255.112.1:0--10.255.112.2:0
25.25.25.0/24    ge-0/0/2.0                  11.11.11.2
Session ID 10.255.112.1:0--10.255.112.2:0
128.92.17.45/32  ge-0/0/2.0                  11.11.11.2
Session ID 10.255.112.1:0--10.255.112.2:0
128.92.20.175/32 lo0.0
128.92.21.186/32 ge-0/0/2.0                  11.11.11.2
Session ID 10.255.112.1:0--10.255.112.2:0
128.92.25.135/32 ge-0/0/2.0                  11.11.11.2
Session ID 10.255.112.1:0--10.255.112.2:0
128.92.27.91/32  ge-0/0/2.0                  11.11.11.2
Session ID 10.255.112.1:0--10.255.112.2:0
128.92.28.70/32  ge-0/0/2.0                  11.11.11.2
Session ID 10.255.112.1:0--10.255.112.2:0
172.16.0.0/12    fxp0.0                      10.92.31.254
192.168.0.0/16    fxp0.0                      10.92.31.254
192.168.102.0/23  fxp0.0                      10.92.31.254
207.17.136.0/24  fxp0.0                      10.92.31.254
207.17.136.192/32 fxp0.0                      10.92.31.254
207.17.137.0/24  fxp0.0                      10.92.31.254
224.0.0.5/32

```

show ldp route fec-only

```
user@host> show ldp route fec-only
```

```

user@host_re0> show ldp route fec-only
Destination      Next-hop intf/lsp/table      Next-hop address
10.255.111.1/32  ge-0/0/2.0                  11.11.11.2
10.255.111.2/32  ge-0/0/2.0                  11.11.11.2
10.255.111.3/32  ge-0/0/2.0                  11.11.11.2
10.255.111.4/32  ge-0/0/2.0                  11.11.11.2
10.255.112.1/32  lo0.0                        11.11.11.2
10.255.112.2/32  ge-0/0/2.0                  11.11.11.2

```

show ldp route fec-only detail

```

user@host> show ldp route fec-only detail
Destination      Next-hop intf/lsp/table      Next-hop address
10.255.111.1/32  ge-0/0/2.0                  11.11.11.2
  Session ID 10.255.112.1:0--10.255.112.2:0
  Bound to outgoing label 300192, Topology entry: 0xb5de1b0
  Ingress route status: Active, Last modified: 09:55:10 ago
  Last event(s): Rebind
  Route flags: Transit TTL propagate, Allow longest match
Destination      Next-hop intf/lsp/table      Next-hop address
10.255.111.2/32  ge-0/0/2.0                  11.11.11.2
  Session ID 10.255.112.1:0--10.255.112.2:0
  Bound to outgoing label 300208, Topology entry: 0xb5de1f8
  Ingress route status: Active, Last modified: 09:55:10 ago
  Last event(s): Rebind
  Route flags: Transit TTL propagate, Allow longest match
Destination      Next-hop intf/lsp/table      Next-hop address
10.255.111.3/32  ge-0/0/2.0                  11.11.11.2
  Session ID 10.255.112.1:0--10.255.112.2:0
  Bound to outgoing label 300224, Topology entry: 0xb5de240
  Ingress route status: Active, Last modified: 09:55:10 ago
  Last event(s): Rebind
  Route flags: Transit TTL propagate, Allow longest match
Destination      Next-hop intf/lsp/table      Next-hop address
10.255.111.4/32  ge-0/0/2.0                  11.11.11.2
  Session ID 10.255.112.1:0--10.255.112.2:0
  Bound to outgoing label 300112, Topology entry: 0xb5de708
  Ingress route status: Active, Last modified: 10:08:17 ago
  Last event(s): Evaluate Update ingress route Update transit route
  Route flags: Ingress TTL propagate, Transit TTL propagate, Allow longest match
Destination      Next-hop intf/lsp/table      Next-hop address
10.255.112.1/32  lo0.0                        11.11.11.2
  Bound to outgoing label 3, Topology entry: 0xb5de120
  Ingress route status: Inactive
  Last event(s): Evaluate Update history
  Route type: Egress route
  Route flags: Allow longest match
Destination      Next-hop intf/lsp/table      Next-hop address
10.255.112.2/32  ge-0/0/2.0                  11.11.11.2
  Session ID 10.255.112.1:0--10.255.112.2:0
  Bound to outgoing label 300064, Topology entry: 0xb5de630
  Ingress route status: Active, Last modified: 10:08:25 ago
  Last event(s): Update ingress route
  Route flags: Ingress TTL propagate, Transit TTL propagate, Allow longest match

```

show ldp session

Syntax	show ldp session <brief detail extensive> <auto-targeted> <destination> <instance <i>instance-name</i> > <logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series. auto-targeted option added in Junos OS Release 14.2.
Description	Display information about Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) sessions.
Options	<p>none—Display standard information about all LDP sessions for all routing instances.</p> <p>brief detail extensive—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.</p> <p>auto-targeted—(Optional) Display information about LDP sessions that are automatically targeted using loopback addresses.</p> <p>destination—(Optional) Restrict LDP session display to the specified address.</p> <p>instance <i>instance-name</i>—(Optional) Display routing instance information for the specified instance. If <i>instance-name</i> is omitted, information is displayed for the master instance.</p> <p>logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> clear ldp session on page 2031
List of Sample Output	show ldp session brief on page 2069 show ldp session detail on page 2069 show ldp session extensive on page 2070 show ldp session auto-targeted detail on page 2070
Output Fields	Table 98 on page 2065 describes the output fields for the show ldp session command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 98: show ldp session Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Address	Transport address of the session.	any

Table 98: show ldp session Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
State	State of the session: Nonexistent , Connecting , Initialized , OpenRec , OpenSent , Operational , or Closing . The states correspond to the state diagram specified in Internet Draft LDP Specification draft-ietf-mpls-rfc3036bis-01.txt.	any
Connection	TCP connection state: Closed , Opening , or Open .	any
Hold time	Time remaining until the session will be closed, in seconds.	any
Session ID	LDP identifiers of the peers of this session.	detail extensive
Next keepalive	Time until next keepalive is sent, in seconds.	detail extensive
Active	Whether the local router is playing the active role in the session and during session establishment.	detail extensive
Passive	Whether the local router is playing the passive role in the session and during session establishment.	detail extensive
Maximum PDU	Maximum protocol data unit (PDU) size (packet size) for the session.	detail extensive
Hold time	Time remaining until the session will be closed, in seconds. This value corresponds to the one configured using the keepalive-timeout statement configured at the [edit protocols ldp] hierarchy level.	detail extensive
Neighbor count	Number of neighbors that are contributing to the session.	detail extensive
Neighbor types	Category of LDP session: discovered or auto-targeted .	any
Keepalive interval	Keepalive interval, in seconds.	detail extensive
Connect retry interval	TCP connection retry interval, in seconds.	detail extensive
Local address	Local transport address.	detail extensive
Remote address	Remote transport address.	detail extensive
Up for	Time that this session has been up.	detail extensive
Last down	Time since the session last went down.	detail extensive

Table 98: show ldp session Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Reason	Reason the session went down: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aborted graceful restart • Authentication key was changed • Bad type length value (TLV) • Bad protocol data unit (PDU) packets • Command-line interface (CLI) command • Connect time expired • Connection error • Connection reset • Error during initialization • Hold time expired • No adjacency or all adjacencies down • Notification received • Received notification from peer • Unexpected End of File (EOF) • Unknown reason 	detail extensive
Number of session flaps	Number of times the session changes from up to down.	detail extensive
Restarting	LDP is in the process of gracefully restarting.	detail extensive
Capabilities advertised	LDP capabilities advertised to a peer.	detail extensive
Capabilities received	LDP capabilities received from a peer.	detail extensive
Protection	Information about the status of MPLS LDP session protection.	detail extensive
restart complete in <i>nnn</i> msec	Amount of time (in milliseconds) remaining until graceful restart is declared complete.	detail extensive
Authentication type	Shows the longest match MD5 authentication	detail extensive

Table 98: show ldp session Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Local	<p>Information about graceful restart for the local end of an LDP session. Graceful restart and helper mode are independent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restart—Status of the graceful restart feature at the local end of the LDP session: enabled or disabled. • Helper mode—Status of the helper mode feature at the local end of the LDP session: enabled or disabled. When this feature is enabled, the local end of the LDP session can help the restarting router with its LDP restart procedures. • Reconnect time—Amount of time to wait from when a restart is initiated until the router can exchange LDP messages with its neighbors. The default is 60000 msec and is not configurable. (Reconnect timeout refers to "FT Reconnect timeout" in draft-ietf-mpls-ldp-restart-06, <i>Internet Draft Graceful Restart Mechanism for LDP</i>.) 	detail extensive
Remote	<p>Information about graceful restart at the remote end of an LDP session. Graceful restart and helper mode are independent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restart—Status of the graceful restart feature at the remote end of the LDP session: enabled or disabled. • Helper mode—Status of the helper mode feature at the remote end of the LDP session: enabled or disabled. When this feature is enabled, the remote end of the LDP session can help the restarting router with its LDP restart procedures. • Reconnect time—Amount of time in milliseconds from when a restart is initiated until the remote router can exchange LDP messages with its neighbors. 	detail extensive
Local maximum recovery time	Amount of time during which the restarting node attempts to recover its lost states with help from its neighbors (in milliseconds).	detail extensive
Next-hop addresses received	Next-hop addresses received on the session.	detail extensive
Queue depth	Number of messages that are queued for sending to the peers in the group.	extensive

Table 98: show ldp session Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Message type	<p>Type of message being sent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initialization—Session initialization negotiation messages sent by an LSR to an LDP peer when the transport connection is established. • Keepalive—Keepalive timer messages sent by an LSR to an LDP peer to keep the session active when there is no information or PDU exchanged between them. • Notification—Notification messages (such as state of the LDP session) or error information (such as bad PDU length) sent by an LSR to an LDP peer. • Address—Message sent by an LSR to an LDP peer to advertise interface addresses. • Address withdraw—Message sent by an LSR to an LDP peer to withdraw a previously advertised interface address. • Label mapping—Message sent by an LSR to an LDP peer to advertise label mapping for a forwarding equivalence class (FEC). • Label request—Message sent by an LSR to an LDP peer to request a label mapping for an FEC. • Label withdraw—Message sent by an LSR to an LDP peer to withdraw a previously advertised FEC-label mapping. • Label release—Message sent by an LSR to an LDP peer to notify the peer that a specific FEC-label mapping has been released. • Label abort—Message sent by an LSR to an LDP peer to abort a label request message. • Total—Messages sent and received during the lifetime of the session. • Last 5 seconds—Messages sent and received during the current session. 	extensive

Sample Output

show ldp session brief

```
user@host> show ldp session brief
      Address      State      Connection      Hold time
10.255.72.160      Operational Open           21
10.255.72.164      Operational Open           20
10.255.72.172      Operational Open           21
```

show ldp session detail

```
user@host> show ldp session detail
Address: 192.168.0.3, State: Operational, Connection: Open, Hold time: 27
Session ID: 192.168.0.2:0--192.168.0.3:0
Next keepalive in 7 seconds
Passive, Maximum PDU: 4096, Hold time: 30, Neighbor count: 1
Neighbor types: discovered
Keepalive interval: 10, Connect retry interval: 1
Local address: 192.168.0.2, Remote address: 192.168.0.3
Up for 00:00:02
Capabilities advertised: none
Capabilities received: none
Protection: disabled
Local - Restart: enabled, Helper mode: enabled, Reconnect time: 60000
```

```

Remote - Restart: enabled, Helper mode: enabled, Reconnect time: 60000
Local maximum neighbor reconnect time: 120000 msec
Local maximum neighbor recovery time: 240000 msec
Local Label Advertisement mode: Downstream unsolicited
Remote Label Advertisement mode: Downstream unsolicited
Negotiated Label Advertisement mode: Downstream unsolicited
Nonstop routing state: Not in sync
Next-hop addresses received:
  10.0.0.5
  10.0.0.33

```

show ldp session extensive

```

user@host> show ldp session extensive
Address: 192.168.0.3, State: Operational, Connection: Open, Hold time: 22
Session ID: 192.168.0.2:0--192.168.0.3:0
Next keepalive in 2 seconds
Passive, Maximum PDU: 4096, Hold time: 30, Neighbor count: 1
Neighbor types: discovered
Keepalive interval: 10, Connect retry interval: 1
Local address: 192.168.0.2, Remote address: 192.168.0.3
Up for 00:05:37
Capabilities advertised: none
Capabilities received: none
Protection: disabled
Local - Restart: enabled, Helper mode: enabled, Reconnect time: 60000
Remote - Restart: enabled, Helper mode: enabled, Reconnect time: 60000
Local maximum neighbor reconnect time: 120000 msec
Local maximum neighbor recovery time: 240000 msec
Local Label Advertisement mode: Downstream unsolicited
Remote Label Advertisement mode: Downstream unsolicited
Negotiated Label Advertisement mode: Downstream unsolicited
Nonstop routing state: Not in sync
Next-hop addresses received:
  10.0.0.5
  10.0.0.33
Queue depth: 0

```

Message type	Total		Last 5 seconds	
	Sent	Received	Sent	Received
Initialization	1	1	0	0
Keepalive	33	33	1	1
Notification	0	0	0	0
Address	1	1	0	0
Address withdraw	0	0	0	0
Label mapping	7	5	0	0
Label request	0	0	0	0
Label withdraw	3	1	0	0
Label release	1	3	0	0
Label abort	0	0	0	0

show ldp session auto-targeted detail

```

user@host> show ldp session auto-generated detail
Address: 192.168.1.5, State: Operational, Connection: Open, Hold time: 25
Session ID: 192.168.1.1:0--192.168.1.5:0
Next keepalive in 5 seconds
Passive, Maximum PDU: 4096, Hold time: 30, Neighbor count: 1
Neighbor types: discovered, Auto-targeted
                        ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
Keepalive interval: 10, Connect retry interval: 1

```

```
Local address: 192.168.1.1, Remote address: 192.168.1.5
Up for 00:00:34
Capabilities advertised: none
Capabilities received: none
Protection: disabled
Local - Restart: disabled, Helper mode: enabled
Remote - Restart: disabled, Helper mode: enabled
Local maximum neighbor reconnect time: 120000 msec
Local maximum neighbor recovery time: 240000 msec
Local Label Advertisement mode: Downstream unsolicited
Remote Label Advertisement mode: Downstream unsolicited
Negotiated Label Advertisement mode: Downstream unsolicited
Nonstop routing state: Not in sync
Next-hop addresses received:
  192.168.1.2
  192.168.1.3
```

show ldp statistics

Syntax	show ldp statistics <instance <i>instance-name</i> > <logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Display Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) statistics.
Options	<p>none—Display LDP statistics for all routing instances.</p> <p>instance <i>instance-name</i>—(Optional) Display information for the specified routing instance only.</p> <p>logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clear ldp statistics on page 2032
List of Sample Output	show ldp statistics on page 2075
Output Fields	Table 99 on page 2072 lists the output fields for the show ldp statistics command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 99: show ldp statistics Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Total Sent, Received	Total number of each message type sent and received.
Last 5 seconds Sent, Received	Number of each message type sent and received in the last 5 seconds.

Table 99: show ldp statistics Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Message type	<p>LDP message types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hello—Messages that enable LDP nodes to discover one another and to detect the failure of a neighbor or of the link to the neighbor. • Initialization—Messages that indicate an LDP session has started. • Keepalive—Messages that ensure that the keepalive timeout is not exceeded. • Notification—Advisory information and signal error information. • Address—Messages with address information. • Address withdrawal—Messages regarding address withdrawal. • Label mapping—Messages with label mapping information. • Label request—Request for a label mapping from a neighboring router. • Label withdrawal—Withdrawal message sent by the downstream LSR to recall a label that it previously mapped. If an LSR that has received a label mapping subsequently determines that it no longer needs that label, it can send a label release message that frees the label for use. • Label release—Message sent by the downstream LSR to recall a label that it previously mapped. If an LSR that has received a label mapping subsequently determines that it no longer needs that label, it can send a label release message that frees the label for use. • Label abort—Messages about label interruptions. • All UDP—All hello messages sent by LSRs to the well-known UDP port, 646. • All TCP—All LDP session messages.

Table 99: show ldp statistics Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
Event type	<p>LDP events and errors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sessions opened—Number of LDP sessions that have been opened. • Sessions closed—Number of LDP sessions that have been closed. • Topology changes—Number of changes to the known LDP topology. • No interface—Number of missing interface address messages. When a new LDP session is initialized and before sending label lapping or label request messages, the LSR advertises its interface addresses with one or more address messages. • No session—Number of missing session messages. Session messages are used to establish, maintain, and terminate sessions between LDP peers. • No adjacency—The exchange of hello adjacency messages results in the creation of an adjacency. The LDP identifier, together with the sender's LDP identifier in the PDU header, enables the receiver to match the initialization message with one of its hello adjacencies. If there is no matching hello adjacency, the LSR sends a session the initialization message is rejected. • Unknown version—The LDP protocol version is not supported by the receiver, or it is supported but is not the version negotiated for the session during session establishment. • Malformed PDU—An LDP PDU received on a TCP connection for an LDP session is malformed if the LDP identifier in the PDU header is unknown to the receiver, or if it is known but is not the LDP identifier associated by the receiver with the LDP peer for this LDP session. An LDP PDU is considered to be malformed if the LDP protocol version is not supported by the receiver, or it is supported but is not the version negotiated for the session during session establishment. An LDP PDU is considered malformed if the PDU length field is too small (less than 14) or too large (greater than maximum PDU length). • Malformed message—Malformed LDP messages that are part of the LDP discovery mechanism are handled by silently discarding them. An LDP message is malformed if the message type is unknown. If the message type is less than 0x8000 (high order bit = 0), it is an error signaled by the unknown message type status code. An LDP message is considered to be malformed if the message length is too large, meaning that the message extends beyond the end of the containing LDP PDU. The LDP message is considered to be malformed if the message length is too small, meaning that it is smaller than the smallest possible value component. The LDP message is considered to be malformed if the message is missing one or more mandatory parameters. • Unknown message type—If the message type is less than 0x8000 (high order bit = 0) or greater than or equal to 0x8000 (high order bit = 1) it is considered to be an unknown message. • Inappropriate message—The message is not of the type that the receiver expects to receive. • Malformed TLV—The TLV Length is too large or the receiver cannot decode the TLV value. This can indicate an issue in either the sending or receiving LSR. • Bad TLV value—The TLV Length is too large. • Missing TLV—The TLV is missing one or more mandatory parameters. • PDU too large—The PDF is greater than the maximum PDU length. Section "Initialization Message" in RFC 5036 describes how the maximum PDU length for a session is determined.
Total	Total number of each event or error.
Last 5 seconds	Number of each event or error in the last 5 seconds.

Sample Output

show ldp statistics

```

user@host> show ldp statistics
Message type                Total
                             Sent      Received
Hello                       265        263
Initialization              2          2
Keepalive                   112       111
Notification                 0          0
Address                      2          2
Address withdraw             0          0
Label mapping                7          6
Label request                0          0
Label withdraw               2          0
Label release                0          2
Label abort                  0          0
All UDP                      265       263
All TCP                      123       121


                             Last 5 seconds
                             Sent      Received
Hello                       2          2
Initialization              0          0
Keepalive                   1          0
Notification                 0          0
Address                      0          0
Address withdraw             0          0
Label mapping                0          0
Label request                0          0
Label withdraw               0          0
Label release                0          0
Label abort                  0          0
All UDP                      2          2
All TCP                      1          0

Event type                  Total      Last 5 seconds
Sessions opened              2          0
Sessions closed              0          0
Topology changes            11          0

No interface                 0          0
No session                   0          0
No adjacency                 0          0
Unknown version              0          0
Malformed PDU                0          0
Malformed message            0          0
Unknown message type         0          0
Inappropriate message        0          0
Malformed TLV                0          0
Bad TLV value                0          0
Missing TLV                  0          0
PDU too large                0          0

```

show ldp traffic-statistics

Syntax	<code>show ldp traffic-statistics</code> <code><instance <i>instance-name</i>></code> <code><logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)></code> <code><p2mp></code>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4. p2mp option added in Junos OS Release 11.2. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2X51-D15 for the QFX Series.
Description	Display Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) traffic statistics.
	<div> NOTE: If nonstop active routing features is configured, <code>show ldp traffic-statistics</code> command is not supported on backup Routing Engines.</div>
Options	<p>none—Display LDP traffic statistics for all routing instances.</p> <p>instance <i>instance-name</i>—(Optional) Display LDP traffic statistics for the specified routing instance only.</p> <p>logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.</p> <p>p2mp—(Optional) Display only the data traffic statistics for a point-to-multipoint LSP.</p>
Additional Information	To collect output from this command on a periodic basis, configure the traffic-statistics statement for the LDP protocol. For more information, see the <i>Junos MPLS Applications Configuration Guide</i> .
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• clear ldp statistics on page 2032• Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a Multipoint LDP Domain on page 700• Example: Configuring Multipoint LDP In-Band Signaling for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 748
List of Sample Output	show ldp traffic-statistics on page 2077 show ldp traffic-statistics p2mp on page 2078 show ldp traffic-statistics p2mp (Multipoint LDP Inband Signaling for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs) on page 2078

[show ldp traffic-statistics p2mp \(Multipoint LDP with Multicast-Only Fast Reroute\) on page 2079](#)

Output Fields [Table 100 on page 2077](#) lists the output fields for the **show ldp traffic-statistics** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 100: show ldp traffic-statistics Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Message type	LDP message types.
FEC	Forwarding equivalence class (FEC) for which LDP traffic statistics are collected. For P2MP LSPs, FEC appears as a combination of root address and the LSP ID (root_addr:lsp_id). For M-LDP P2MP LSPs, FEC appears as a combination of root address multicast source address, and multicast group address (root_addr:lsp_id/grp,src).
Type	Type of traffic originating from a router, either Ingress (originating from this router) or Transit (forwarded through this router).
Packets	Number of packets passed by the FEC since its LSP came up.
Bytes	Number of bytes of data passed by the FEC since its LSP came up.
Shared	Whether a label is shared by prefixes: Yes or No . A Yes value indicates that several prefixes are bound to the same label (for example, when several prefixes are advertised with an egress policy). The LDP traffic statistics for this case apply to all the prefixes and should be treated as such.
Nexthop	The next hop address for P2MP LSPs. (This is the downstream LDP Session ID.)
Label	For multipoint LDP with multicast-only fast reroute (MoFRR), the multipoint LDP node selects two separate upstream peers and sends two separate labels, one to each upstream peer. The same algorithm described in RFC 6388 is used to select the primary upstream path. The backup upstream path selection again uses the same algorithm but excludes the primary upstream LSR as a candidate. Two streams of MPLS traffic are sent to the egress node from the two different upstream peers. The MPLS traffic from only one of the upstream neighbors is selected as the primary path to accept the traffic, and the other becomes the backup path. The traffic on the backup path is dropped. When the primary upstream path fails, the traffic from the backup path is then accepted. The multipoint LDP node selects the two upstream paths based on the interior gateway protocol (IGP) root node next hop. Multiple MPLS labels are used to control MoFRR stream selection. Each label represents a separate route, but each references the same interface list check. Only the primary label is forwarded while all others are dropped. Multiple interfaces can receive packets using the same label.
Backup route	For multipoint LDP with MoFRR, the route that is used if the primary route becomes unavailable.

Sample Output

[show ldp traffic-statistics](#)

```
user@host> show ldp traffic-statistics
```

FEC	Type	Packets	Bytes	Shared
10.35.3.0/30	Transit	0	0	Yes
	Ingress	0	0	No
10.35.10.1/32	Transit	0	0	Yes
	Ingress	0	0	No
10.255.245.214/32	Transit	0	0	No
	Ingress	11	752	No
192.168.37.36/30	Transit	0	0	Yes
	Ingress	0	0	No

FEC(root_addr:lsp_id)	Nexthop	Packets	Bytes	Shared
10.255.72.160:16777217	192.168.8.81	152056	14597376	No
	192.168.8.1	152056	14597376	No
	192.168.8.65	152056	14597376	No

NET FEC Statistics:

FEC	Type	Packets	Bytes	Shared
10.255.107.230/32	Transit	30858	2022345	No
	Ingress	20	5120	No

show ldp traffic-statistics p2mp

user@host> show ldp traffic-statistics p2mp

FEC(root_addr:lsp_id)	Nexthop	Packets	Bytes	Shared
10.255.72.160:16777217	192.168.8.81	152056	14597376	No
	192.168.8.1	152056	14597376	No
	192.168.8.65	152056	14597376	No

show ldp traffic-statistics p2mp (Multipoint LDP Inband Signaling for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs)

user@host> show ldp traffic-statistics p2mp

P2MP FEC Statistics:

FEC(root_addr:lsp_id/grp,src)	Nexthop	Packets	Bytes
Shared			
11.99.0.73:239.10.0.1,11.98.0.10	11.99.0.117	243408	121217184
	No		
	11.99.0.13	236286	117670428
	No		
11.99.0.73:239.10.0.2,11.98.0.10	11.99.0.117	248800	123902400
	No		
	11.99.0.13	240759	119897982
	No		
11.99.0.73:239.10.0.1,11.98.0.20	11.99.0.117	250286	124642428
	No		
	11.99.0.13	243741	121383018
	No		

```

No
11.99.0.73:239.10.0.2,11.98.0.20 11.99.0.117      252970      125979060
No
                                11.99.0.13        245218      122118564
No

```

show ldp traffic-statistics p2mp (Multipoint LDP with Multicast-Only Fast Reroute)

```
user@host> show ldp traffic-statistics p2mp
```

P2MP FEC Statistics:

FEC(root_addr:lsp_id/grp,src)	Nexthop	Packets	Bytes
Shared			
1.1.1.1:232.1.1.1,192.168.219.11, Label: 301568	1.3.8.2	0	0
No	1.3.4.2	0	0
No			
1.1.1.1:232.1.1.1,192.168.219.11, Label: 301584, Backup route	1.3.4.2	0	0
No	1.3.8.2	0	0
No			
1.1.1.1:232.1.1.2,192.168.219.11, Label: 301600	1.3.8.2	0	0
No	1.3.4.2	0	0
No			
1.1.1.1:232.1.1.2,192.168.219.11, Label: 301616, Backup route	1.3.4.2	0	0
No	1.3.8.2	0	0
No			

show security keychain

Syntax	show security keychain <brief detail>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Description	Display information about authentication keychains configured for the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP), the Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) routing protocols, the Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) protocol, and the Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) protocol.
Options	none —Display information about authentication keychains. brief detail —(Optional) Display the specified level of output.
Required Privilege Level	view
List of Sample Output	show security keychain brief on page 2082 show security keychain detail on page 2082
Output Fields	Table 101 on page 2080 describes the output fields for the show security keychain command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 101: show security keychain Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
keychain	The name of the keychain in operation.	All levels
Active-ID Send	Number of routing protocols packets sent with the active key.	All levels
Active-ID Receive	Number of routing protocols packets received with the active key.	All levels
Next-ID Send	Number of routing protocols packets sent with the next key.	All levels
Next-ID Receive	Number of routing protocols packets received with the next key.	All levels
Transition	Amount of time until the current key will be replaced with the next key in the keychain.	All levels
Tolerance	Configured clock-skew tolerance, in seconds, for accepting keys for a key chain.	All levels
Id	Identification number configured for the current key.	detail
Algorithm	Authentication algorithm configured for the current key.	detail

Table 101: show security keychain Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
State	<p>State of the current key.</p> <p>The value can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • receive • send • send-receive <p>For the active key, the State can be send-receive, send, or receive. For keys that have a future start time, the State is inactive. Compare the State field to the Mode field.</p>	detail
Option	<p>For IS-IS only, the option determines how Junos OS encodes the message authentication code in routing protocol packets.</p> <p>The values can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • basic—Based on RFC 5304. • isis-enhanced—Based on RFC 5310. <p>The default value is basic. When you configure the isis-enhanced option, Junos OS sends RFC 5310-encoded routing protocol packets and accepts both RFC 5304-encoded and RFC 5310-encoded routing protocol packets that are received from other devices.</p> <p>When you configure basic (or do not include the options statement in the key configuration) Junos OS sends and receives RFC 5304-encoded routing protocols packets, and drops 5310-encoded routing protocol packets that are received from other devices.</p> <p>Because this setting is for IS-IS only, the TCP and the BFD protocol ignore the encoding option configured in the key.</p>	detail
Start-time	Time that the current key became active.	detail
Mode	<p>Mode of each key (Informational only.)</p> <p>The value can be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • receive • send • send-receive <p>The mode of the key is based on the configuration. Suppose you configure two keys, one with a start-time of today and the other with a start-time of next week. For both keys, the Mode can be send-receive, send, or receive, regardless of the configured start-time. Compare the Mode field to the State field.</p>	detail

Sample Output

show security keychain brief

```
user@host> show security keychain brief
keychain      Active-ID      Next-ID      Transition  Tolerance
              Send  Receive      Send  Receive
hakr          3     3           1     1        1d 23:58    3600
```

show security keychain detail

```
user@host> show security keychain detail
keychain      Active-ID      Next-ID      Transition  Tolerance
              Send  Receive      Send  Receive
hakr          3     3           1     1        1d 23:58    3600
  Id 3, Algorithm hmac-md5, State send-receive, Option basic
  Start-time Wed Aug 11 16:28:00 2010, Mode send-receive
  Id 1, Algorithm hmac-md5, State inactive, Option basic
  Start-time Fri Aug 20 11:30:57 2010, Mode send-receive
```

traceroute mpls ldp

Syntax `traceroute mpls <ldp> fec`
`<destination ip-address>`
`<detail>`
`<exp exp>`
`<fanout fanout-number>`
`<logical-system logical-system-name>`
`<no-resolve>`
`<paths maximum-paths>`
`<pipe-mode>`
`<retries retries-number>`
`<routing-instance routing-instance-name>`
`<source ip-address>`
`<ttl value>`
`<update>`
`<wait seconds>`

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.

Description Trace route to a remote host for an MPLS label-switched path signaled by the LDP. Use **traceroute mpls ldp** as a debugging tool to locate MPLS label-switched path forwarding issues in a network. (Currently supported for IPv4 packets only.)

Options *fec*—Specify the IP address and optional prefix of the forwarding equivalence class (FEC).

destination ip-address—(Optional) Specify the destination address to use when sending probes.
Values: The destination IP address must be within the 127.0.0.0/8 IP address space for Operation, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM) packets.

detail—(Optional) Display detailed output.

exp exp—(Optional) Specify the class-of-service to use when sending probes.
Range: 0 through 7
Default: 7

fanout fanout-number—(Optional) Specify the maximum number of nexthops to search per node.
Range: 1 through 16
Default: 16

logical-system—(Optional) Specify the name of the logical system for the traceroute attempt.

no-resolve—(Optional) Specify not to resolve the hostname that corresponds to the IP address.

paths *maximum-paths*—(Optional) Specify the maximum number of paths to search.

Range: 1 through 255

Default: 16

pipe-mode—(Optional) Specify to trace only nodes that understand LDP FEC.

In an interoperation with other vendor devices or devices running Junos OS Release that do not support tracing of hierarchical LSPs as described in RFC 6424, continuous non-complaint probe status is displayed in the **traceroute mpls ldp** command output. To avoid this LDP loop creation, use the **pipe-mode** option with the **traceroute mpls ldp fec** command.



NOTE: Even after using the **traceroute mpls ldp fec pipe-mode** command, one or more intermediate transit nodes that do not understand LDP FEC can return non-complaint probe status in the command output.

retries *retries-number*—(Optional) Specify the number of times to resend probe values.

Range: 1 through 9

Default: 3

routing-instance *routing-instance-name*—(Optional) Specify the name of the routing instance for the traceroute attempt.

source *source-address*—(Optional) Specify the source address of the outgoing traceroute packets.

ttl *value*—(Optional) Specify the maximum time-to-live value to include in the traceroute request, in seconds.

Range: 1 through 125

Default: 64

update—(Optional) Update database contents with traceroute results.

wait *seconds*—(Optional) Specify the number of seconds to wait before resending a probe.

Range: 5 through 15

Default: 10

Required Privilege Level

network

List of Sample Output

[traceroute mpls ldp on page 2085](#)
[traceroute mpls ldp detail on page 2086](#)

Output Fields

[Table 82 on page 1978](#) describes the output fields for the **traceroute mpls ldp fec** command and the **traceroute mpls ldp fec detail** commands. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 102: traceroute mpls ldp Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Probe options	Probe options specified in the traceroute mpls ldp fec command.	all levels
ttl	Time to live value of the labeled packet.	none specified
Label	Outgoing label used for forwarding the packet along the label-switched paths.	none specified
Protocol	Signaling protocol used. For this command, it is LDP.	none specified
Address	Address of the next hop.	none specified
Previous Hop	Address of the previous hop. Previous hop address of the first hop is null .	none specified
Probe status	Forwarding status from the first hop to the last-hop label-switching router (egress point in the label-switched paths).	none specified
Hop	Address of the hops in the label-switched path from the first hop to the last hop. Depth indicates the level of the hop.	detail
Parent	Address of the previous hop. Parent value for the first hop is null .	detail
Return Code	Return code for reporting the result of processing the echo request by the receiver.	detail
Response time	Time for the echo request to reach the receiver.	detail
Multipath type	Labels or addresses used by the specified multipath type. If multipaths are not used, the value is none .	detail
Label Stack	Label stack used to forward the packet.	detail

Sample Output

traceroute mpls ldp

```
user@router> traceroute mpls ldp 4.4.4.4
```

```
Probe options: ttl 64, retries 3, wait 10, paths 16, exp 7, fanout 16
ttl  Label  Protocol  Address          Previous Hop      Probe Status
 1   100016  LDP       24.24.24.1       (null)           Success
 2   100000  LDP       20.20.20.2       24.24.24.1       Success
 3           3  LDP       22.22.22.4       20.20.20.2       Egress
```

```
Path 1 via fe-0/3/3.101 destination 127.0.0.64
```

traceroute mpls ldp detail

```
user@router> traceroute mpls ldp 4.4.4.4 detail

Probe Options: ttl 64, retries 3, wait 10, paths 3, exp 7
Hop 24.24.24.1 Depth 1
  Parent (null)
  Return code: Label switched at stack-depth 1
  Response time 165.93 msec
  Multipath type: IP bitmask
    Address Range 1: 127.0.0.0 ~ 127.0.3.255
  Label Stack:
    Label 1 Value 100032 Protocol LDP

Hop 20.20.20.2 Depth 2
  Parent 24.24.24.1
  Return code: Upstream interface index unknown label-switched at stack-depth
1
  Response time 19.05 msec
  Multipath type: IP bitmask
    Address Range 1: 127.0.0.0 ~ 127.0.3.255
  Label Stack:
    Label 1 Value 100000 Protocol LDP

Hop 22.22.22.4 Depth 3
  Parent 20.20.20.2
  Return code: Egress-ok at stack-depth 1
  Response time 0.79 msec
  Multipath type: None
  Label Stack:
    Label 1 Value 3 Protocol LDP
```

CHAPTER 34

CCC and TCC Operational Commands

- `show connections`
- `show route ccc`
- `show route forwarding-table`

show connections

List of Syntax [Syntax on page 2088](#)
 [Syntax \(EX Series Switches\) on page 2088](#)

Syntax show connections
 <brief | extensive>
 <all | interface-switch | lsp-switch | p2mp-receive-switch | p2mp-transmit-switch |
 remote-interface-switch>
 <down | up | up-down>
 <history>
 <labels>
 <logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)>
 <*name*>
 <status>

Syntax (EX Series Switches) show connections
 <brief | extensive>
 <all | interface-switch | lsp-switch | p2mp-receive-switch | p2mp-transmit-switch |
 remote-interface-switch>
 <down | up | up-down>
 <history>
 <labels>
 <*name*>
 <status>

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
 Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.

Description Display information about the configured circuit cross-connect (CCC) connections.

Options **none**—Display the standard level of output for all configured CCC connections.

all—(Optional) Display all connections.

brief | extensive—(Optional) Display the specified level of output. Use history to display information about connection history. Use labels to display labels used for transmit and receive LSPs. Use status to display information about the connection and interface status.

interface-switch—(Optional) Display interface switch connections only.

lsp-switch—(Optional) Display LSP switch connections only.

p2mp-receive-switch—(Optional) Display point-to-multipoint LSP to local interfaces switch connections only.

p2mp-transmit-switch—(Optional) Display local interface to point-to-multipoint LSP switch connections only.

remote-interface-switch—(Optional) Display remote interface switch connections only.

down | up | up-down—(Optional) Display nonoperational, operational, or both kinds of connections.

history—(Optional) Display information about connection history.

labels—(Optional) Display labels used for transmit and receive.

logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

name—(Optional) Display information about the specified connection only.

status—(Optional) Display information about the connection and interface status.

Required Privilege Level view

Output Fields [Table 53 on page 1877](#) describes the output fields for the **show connections** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 103: show connections Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
CCC and TCC connections [Link Monitoring On Off]	Whether link monitoring is enabled: On or Off .
Legend for Status (St)	Connection or circuit status. See the output's legend for an explanation of the status field values.
Legend for connection types	Type of connection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if-sw—Layer 2 switching cross-connect. • rmt-if—Remote interface switch. While graceful restart is in progress, rmt-if will display a state (St) of Restart. • lsp-sw—LSP stitching cross-connect. While graceful restart is in progress, lsp-sw will display a state (St) of Restart.
Legend for circuit types	Type of circuits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • intf—Interface circuit. • tlsp—Transmit LSP circuit. • rlsp—Receive LSP circuit.
Connection/Circuit	Name of the configured CCC connection.
Type	Type of connection.
St	State of the connection.
Time last up	Time that the connection or circuit last transitioned to the Up (operational) state.

Table 103: show connections Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description
# Up trans	Number of times that the connection or circuit has transitioned to the Up (operational) state.

Sample Output

show connections

```

user@switch> show connections
CCC and TCC connections [Link Monitoring On]
Legend for status (St)           Legend for connection types
UN -- uninitialized             if-sw: interface switching
NP -- not present               rmt-if: remote interface switching
WE -- wrong encapsulation       lsp-sw: LSP switching
DS -- disabled
Dn -- down
-> -- only outbound conn is up   Legend for circuit types
<- -- only inbound conn is up   intf -- interface
Up -- operational               tlsp -- transmit LSP
RmtDn -- remote CCC down        rlsp -- receive LSP
Restart -- restarting

CCC Graceful restart : Restarting

Connection/Circuit      Type  St    Time last up    # Up trans
IFSW-ed                 if-sw Up      Aug  5 15:39:15      1
  so-1/0/2.0             intf Up
  t1-0/1/2.0             intf Up
SW-db                    rmt-if Restart      0
  so-1/0/3.0             intf Up
  pro4-ca                 tlsp Dn
  pro4-ac                 rlsp NP

```

show route ccc

Syntax	show route ccc ccc <brief detail extensive terse> <logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)>
Release Information	Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Description	Display circuit cross-connect (CCC) entries in the Multiprotocol Link Switching (MPLS) routing table.
Options	<p>ccc—Name of an entry with a circuit cross-connect interface.</p> <p>brief detail extensive terse—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.</p> <p>logical-system (all <i>logical-system-name</i>)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.</p>
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show connections on page 1876
List of Sample Output	show route ccc extensive on page 2091
Output Fields	For information about output fields, see the output field tables for the <i>show route</i> command, the <i>show route detail</i> command, the <i>show route extensive</i> command, or the <i>show route terse</i> command.

Sample Output

show route ccc extensive

```

user@host> show route ccc fe-0/1/0.600 extensive
mpls.0: 19 destinations, 19 routes (19 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
fe-0/1/2.600 (1 entry, 1 announced)
TSI:
KRT in-kernel fe-0/1/2.600.0      /16 -> {0.0.0.0}
      *CCC      Preference: 7
                Next-hop reference count: 2
                Next hop: via so-0/0/3.0 weight 0x1, selected
                Label operation: Push 101424
                State: <Active Int>
                Local AS: 100
                Age: 28:13 Metric: 3
                Task: MPLS
                Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
                AS path: I

```

show route forwarding-table

List of Syntax [Syntax on page 2092](#)
 [Syntax \(MX Series Routers\) on page 2092](#)
 [Syntax \(TX Matrix and TX Matrix Plus Routers\) on page 2092](#)

Syntax show route forwarding-table
 <detail | extensive | summary>
 <all>
 <ccc *interface-name*>
 <destination *destination-prefix*>
 <family *family* | matching *matching*>
 <interface-name *interface-name*>
 <label *name*>
 <matching *matching*>
 <multicast>
 <table (default | *logical-system-name/routing-instance-name* | *routing-instance-name*)>
 <vlan (all | *vlan-name*)>
 <vpn *vpn*>

Syntax (MX Series Routers) show route forwarding-table
 <detail | extensive | summary>
 <all>
 <bridge-domain (all | *domain-name*)>
 <ccc *interface-name*>
 <destination *destination-prefix*>
 <family *family* | matching *matching*>
 <interface-name *interface-name*>
 <label *name*>
 <learning-vlan-id *learning-vlan-id*>
 <matching *matching*>
 <multicast>
 <table (default | *logical-system-name/routing-instance-name* | *routing-instance-name*)>
 <vlan (all | *vlan-name*)>
 <vpn *vpn*>

Syntax (TX Matrix and TX Matrix Plus Routers) show route forwarding-table
 <detail | extensive | summary>
 <all>
 <ccc *interface-name*>
 <destination *destination-prefix*>
 <family *family* | matching *matching*>
 <interface-name *interface-name*>
 <matching *matching*>
 <label *name*>
 <lcc *number*>
 <multicast>
 <table *routing-instance-name*>
 <vpn *vpn*>

Release Information Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
 Option **bridge-domain** introduced in Junos OS Release 7.5

Option **learning-vlan-id** introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4

Options **all** and **vlan** introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6.

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.3 for the QFX Series.

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20 for the OCX Series.

Description Display the Routing Engine's forwarding table, including the network-layer prefixes and their next hops. This command is used to help verify that the routing protocol process has relayed the correction information to the forwarding table. The Routing Engine constructs and maintains one or more routing tables. From the routing tables, the Routing Engine derives a table of active routes, called the forwarding table.



NOTE: The Routing Engine copies the forwarding table to the Packet Forwarding Engine, the part of the router that is responsible for forwarding packets. To display the entries in the Packet Forwarding Engine's forwarding table, use the **show pfe route** command.

Options **none**—Display the routes in the forwarding tables. By default, the **show route forwarding-table** command does not display information about private, or internal, forwarding tables.

detail | extensive | summary—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.

all—(Optional) Display routing table entries for all forwarding tables, including private, or internal, tables.

bridge-domain (all | bridge-domain-name)—(MX Series routers only) (Optional) Display route entries for all bridge domains or the specified bridge domain.

ccc interface-name—(Optional) Display route entries for the specified circuit cross-connect interface.

destination destination-prefix—(Optional) Destination prefix.

family family—(Optional) Display routing table entries for the specified family: **bridge** (**ccc | destination | detail | extensive | interface-name | label | learning-vlan-id | matching | multicast | summary | table | vlan | vpn**), **ethernet-switching**, **evpn**, **fibre-channel**, **fmembers**, **inet**, **inet6**, **iso**, **mcsnoop-inet**, **mcsnoop-inet6**, **mpls**, **satellite-inet**, **satellite-inet6**, **satellite-vpls**, **tnp**, **unix**, **vpls**, or **vlan-classification**.

interface-name interface-name—(Optional) Display routing table entries for the specified interface.

label name—(Optional) Display route entries for the specified label.

lcc number—(TX Matrix and TX matrix Plus routers only) (Optional) On a routing matrix composed of a TX Matrix router and T640 routers, display information for the specified T640 router (or line-card chassis) connected to the TX Matrix router. On a routing matrix composed of the TX Matrix Plus router and T1600 or T4000 routers,

display information for the specified router (line-card chassis) connected to the TX Matrix Plus router.

Replace *number* with the following values depending on the LCC configuration:

- 0 through 3, when T640 routers are connected to a TX Matrix router in a routing matrix.
- 0 through 3, when T1600 routers are connected to a TX Matrix Plus router in a routing matrix.
- 0 through 7, when T1600 routers are connected to a TX Matrix Plus router with 3D SIBs in a routing matrix.
- 0, 2, 4, or 6, when T4000 routers are connected to a TX Matrix Plus router with 3D SIBs in a routing matrix.

learning-vlan-id *learning-vlan-id*—(MX Series routers only) (Optional) Display learned information for all VLANs or for the specified VLAN.

matching *matching*—(Optional) Display routing table entries matching the specified prefix or prefix length.

multicast—(Optional) Display routing table entries for multicast routes.

table —(Optional) Display route entries for all the routing tables in the main routing instance or for the specified routing instance. If your device supports logical systems, you can also display route entries for the specified logical system and routing instance. To view the routing instances on your device, use the **show route instance** command.

vlan (all | *vlan-name*)—(Optional) Display information for all VLANs or for the specified VLAN.

vpn *vpn*—(Optional) Display routing table entries for a specified VPN.

**Required Privilege
Level**

view

List of Sample Output

[show route forwarding-table on page 2099](#)
[show route forwarding-table detail on page 2100](#)
[show route forwarding-table destination extensive \(Weights and Balances\) on page 2100](#)
[show route forwarding-table extensive on page 2101](#)
[show route forwarding-table extensive \(RPF\) on page 2102](#)
[show route forwarding-table family mpls on page 2103](#)
[show route forwarding-table family mpls ccc ge-0/0/1.1004 on page 2103](#)
[show route forwarding-table family vpls on page 2103](#)
[show route forwarding-table vpls \(Broadcast, unknown unicast, and multicast \(BUM\) hashing is enabled\) on page 2104](#)
[show route forwarding-table vpls \(Broadcast, unknown unicast, and multicast \(BUM\) hashing is enabled with MAC Statistics\) on page 2104](#)
[show route forwarding-table family vpls extensive on page 2104](#)
[show route forwarding-table table default on page 2106](#)

[show route forwarding-table table](#)
[logical-system-name/routing-instance-name on page 2106](#)
[show route forwarding-table vpn on page 2107](#)

Output Fields [Table 104 on page 2095](#) lists the output fields for the **show route forwarding-table** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear. Field names might be abbreviated (as shown in parentheses) when no level of output is specified, or when the **detail** keyword is used instead of the **extensive** keyword.

Table 104: show route forwarding-table Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Logical system	Name of the logical system. This field is displayed if you specify the table <i>logical-system-name/routing-instance-name</i> option on a device that is configured for and supports logical systems.	All levels
Routing table	Name of the routing table (for example, inet, inet6, mpls).	All levels

Table 104: show route forwarding-table Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Enabled protocols	<p>The features and protocols that have been enabled for a given routing table. This field can contain the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BUM hashing—BUM hashing is enabled. • MAC Stats—Mac Statistics is enabled. • Bridging—Routing instance is a normal layer 2 bridge. • No VLAN—No VLANs are associated with the bridge domain. • All VLANs—The vlan-id all statement has been enabled for this bridge domain. • Single VLAN—Single VLAN ID is associated with the bridge domain. • MAC action drop—New MACs will be dropped when the MAC address limit is reached. • Dual VLAN—Dual VLAN tags are associated with the bridge domain • No local switching—No local switching is enabled for this routing instance.. • Learning disabled—Layer 2 learning is disabled for this routing instance. • MAC limit reached—The maximum number of MAC addresses that was configured for this routing instance has been reached. • VPLS—The VPLS protocol is enabled. • No IRB I2-copy—The no-irb-layer-2-copy feature is enabled for this routing instance. • ACKed by all peers—All peers have acknowledged this routing instance. • BUM Pruning—BUM pruning is enabled on the VPLS instance. • Def BD VXLAN—VXLAN is enabled for the default bridge domain. • EVPN—EVPN protocol is enabled for this routing instance. • Def BD OVSDb—Open vSwitch Database (OVSDb) is enabled on the default bridge domain. • Def BD Ingress replication—VXLAN ingress node replication is enabled on the default bridge domain. • L2 backhaul—Layer 2 backhaul is enabled. • FRR optimize—Fast reroute optimization • MAC pinning—MAC pinning is enabled for this bridge domain. • MAC Aging Timer—The MAC table aging time is set per routing instance. • EVPN VXLAN—This routing instance supports EVPN with VXLAN encapsulation. • PBBN—This routing instance is configured as a provider backbone bridged network. • PBN—This routing instance is configured as a provider bridge network. • ETREE—The ETREE protocol is enabled on this EVPN routing instance. • ARP/NDP suppression—EVPN ARP NDP suppression is enabled in this routing instance. • Def BD EVPN VXLAN—EVPN VXLAN is enabled for the default bridge domain. • MPLS control word—Control word is enabled for this MPLS routing instance. 	All levels
Address family	Address family (for example, IP, IPv6, ISO, MPLS, and VPLS).	All levels
Destination	Destination of the route.	detail extensive

Table 104: show route forwarding-table Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Route Type (Type)	<p>How the route was placed into the forwarding table. When the detail keyword is used, the route type might be abbreviated (as shown in parentheses):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cloned (clon)—(TCP or multicast only) Cloned route. • destination (dest)—Remote addresses directly reachable through an interface. • destination down (iddn)—Destination route for which the interface is unreachable. • interface cloned (ifcl)—Cloned route for which the interface is unreachable. • route down (ifdn)—Interface route for which the interface is unreachable. • ignore (ignr)—Ignore this route. • interface (intf)—Installed as a result of configuring an interface. • permanent (perm)—Routes installed by the kernel when the routing table is initialized. • user—Routes installed by the routing protocol process or as a result of the configuration. 	All levels
Route Reference (RtRef)	Number of routes to reference.	detail extensive
Flags	<p>Route type flags:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • none—No flags are enabled. • accounting—Route has accounting enabled. • cached—Cache route. • incoming-iface interface-number—Check against incoming interface. • prefix load balance—Load balancing is enabled for this prefix. • rt nh decoupled—Route has been decoupled from the next hop to the destination. • sent to PFE—Route has been sent to the Packet Forwarding Engine. • static—Static route. 	extensive
Next hop	IP address of the next hop to the destination.	detail extensive

Table 104: show route forwarding-table Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Next hop Type (Type)	<p>Next-hop type. When the detail keyword is used, the next-hop type might be abbreviated (as indicated in parentheses):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • broadcast (bcst)—Broadcast. • deny—Deny. • discard (dscd) —Discard. • hold—Next hop is waiting to be resolved into a unicast or multicast type. • indexed (idxd)—Indexed next hop. • indirect (indr)—Indirect next hop. • local (locl)—Local address on an interface. • routed multicast (mcrt)—Regular multicast next hop. • multicast (mcst)—Wire multicast next hop (limited to the LAN). • multicast discard (mdsc)—Multicast discard. • multicast group (mgrp)—Multicast group member. • receive (rcv)—Receive. • reject (rjct)—Discard. An ICMP unreachable message was sent. • resolve (rslv)—Resolving the next hop. • unicast (ucst)—Unicast. • unilist (ulst)—List of unicast next hops. A packet sent to this next hop goes to any next hop in the list. 	detail extensive
Index	Software index of the next hop that is used to route the traffic for a given prefix.	detail extensive none
Route interface-index	Logical interface index from which the route is learned. For example, for interface routes, this is the logical interface index of the route itself. For static routes, this field is zero. For routes learned through routing protocols, this is the logical interface index from which the route is learned.	extensive
Reference (NhRef)	Number of routes that refer to this next hop.	detail extensive none
Next-hop interface (Netif)	Interface used to reach the next hop.	detail extensive none
Weight	Value used to distinguish primary, secondary, and fast reroute backup routes. Weight information is available when MPLS label-switched path (LSP) link protection, node-link protection, or fast reroute is enabled, or when the standby state is enabled for secondary paths. A lower weight value is preferred. Among routes with the same weight value, load balancing is possible (see the Balance field description).	extensive
Balance	Balance coefficient indicating how traffic of unequal cost is distributed among next hops when a router is performing unequal-cost load balancing. This information is available when you enable BGP multipath load balancing.	extensive
RPF interface	List of interfaces from which the prefix can be accepted. Reverse path forwarding (RPF) information is displayed only when rpf-check is configured on the interface.	extensive

Sample Output

show route forwarding-table

```

user@host> show route forwarding-table
Routing table: default.inet
Internet:
Destination      Type RtRef Next hop          Type Index NhRef Netif
default          perm  0
0.0.0.0/32       perm  0
172.16.1.0/24    ifdn  0
172.16.1.0/32    iddn  0 172.16.1.0      rcv  606 1 ge-2/0/1.0
172.16.1.1/32    user  0
172.16.1.1/32    intf  0 172.16.1.1      locl 607 2
172.16.1.1/32    iddn  0 172.16.1.1      locl 607 2
172.16.1.255/32 iddn  0 ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff bcst 605 1 ge-2/0/1.0
10.0.0.0/24      intf  0
10.0.0.0/32      dest  0 10.0.0.0         rcv  614 1 ge-2/0/0.0
10.0.0.1/32      intf  0 10.0.0.1         locl 615 2
10.0.0.1/32      dest  0 10.0.0.1         locl 615 2
10.0.0.255/32    dest  0 10.0.0.255       bcst 613 1 ge-2/0/0.0
10.1.1.0/24      ifdn  0
10.1.1.0/32      iddn  0 10.1.1.0         rcv  610 1 ge-2/0/1.0
10.1.1.1/32      user  0
10.1.1.1/32      intf  0 10.1.1.1         locl 611 2
10.1.1.1/32      iddn  0 10.1.1.1         locl 611 2
10.1.1.255/32    iddn  0 ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff bcst 609 1 ge-2/0/1.0
10.209.0.0/16    user  0 10.209.63.254    ucst 419 20 fxp0.0
10.209.0.0/16    user  1 0:12:1e:ca:98:0  ucst 419 20 fxp0.0
10.209.0.0/18    intf  0
10.209.0.0/32    dest  0 10.209.0.0       rcv  416 1 fxp0.0
10.209.2.131/32 intf  0 10.209.2.131     locl 417 2
10.209.2.131/32 dest  0 10.209.2.131     locl 417 2
10.209.17.55/32 dest  0 0:30:48:5b:78:d2 ucst 435 1 fxp0.0
10.209.63.42/32 dest  0 0:23:7d:58:92:ca ucst 434 1 fxp0.0
10.209.63.254/32 dest  0 0:12:1e:ca:98:0  ucst 419 20 fxp0.0
10.209.63.255/32 dest  0 10.209.63.255    bcst 415 1 fxp0.0
10.227.0.0/16    user  0 10.209.63.254    ucst 419 20 fxp0.0

...

Routing table: iso
ISO:
Destination      Type RtRef Next hop          Type Index NhRef Netif
default          perm  0
47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0003.0102.5524.5220.00
intf  0          locl  28  1

Routing table: inet6
Internet6:
Destination      Type RtRef Next hop          Type Index NhRef Netif
default          perm  0
ff00::/8         perm  0
ff02::1/128      perm  0 ff02::1          mcst  3  1

Routing table: ccc
MPLS:
Interface.Label  Type RtRef Next hop          Type Index NhRef Netif
default          perm  0
100004(top)fe-0/0/1.0

```

show route forwarding-table detail

```

user@host> show route forwarding-table detail
Routing table: inet
Internet:
Destination      Type RtRef Next hop      Type Index NhRef Netif
default          user   2 0:90:69:8e:b1:1b ucst  132   4 fxp0.0
default          perm   0                               rjct   14    1
10.1.1.0/24      intf   0 ff.3.0.21      ucst  322   1 so-5/3/0.0
10.1.1.0/32      dest   0 10.1.1.0       recv  324   1 so-5/3/0.0
10.1.1.1/32      intf   0 10.1.1.1       locl  321   1
10.1.1.255/32    dest   0 10.1.1.255     bcst  323   1 so-5/3/0.0
10.21.21.0/24    intf   0 ff.3.0.21      ucst  326   1 so-5/3/0.0
10.21.21.0/32    dest   0 10.21.21.0     recv  328   1 so-5/3/0.0
10.21.21.1/32    intf   0 10.21.21.1     locl  325   1
10.21.21.255/32  dest   0 10.21.21.255   bcst  327   1 so-5/3/0.0
127.0.0.1/32     intf   0 127.0.0.1      locl  320   1
172.17.28.19/32  clon   1 192.168.4.254  ucst  132   4 fxp0.0
172.17.28.44/32  clon   1 192.168.4.254  ucst  132   4 fxp0.0

...

Routing table: private1__inet
Internet:
Destination      Type RtRef Next hop      Type Index NhRef Netif
default          perm   0                               rjct   46    1
10.0.0.0/8       intf   0                               rslv  136   1 fxp1.0
10.0.0.0/32      dest   0 10.0.0.0       recv  134   1 fxp1.0
10.0.0.4/32      intf   0 10.0.0.4       locl  135   2
10.0.0.4/32      dest   0 10.0.0.4       locl  135   2

...

Routing table: iso
ISO:
Destination      Type RtRef Next hop      Type Index NhRef Netif
default          perm   0                               rjct   38    1

Routing table: inet6
Internet6:
Destination      Type RtRef Next hop      Type Index NhRef Netif
default          perm   0                               rjct   22    1
ff00::/8         perm   0                               mdsc   21    1
ff02::1/128      perm   0 ff02::1       mcst   17    1

...

Routing table: mpls
MPLS:
Destination      Type RtRef Next hop      Type Index NhRef Netif
default          perm   0                               rjct  28    1

```

show route forwarding-table destination extensive (Weights and Balances)

```

user@host> show route forwarding-table destination 3.4.2.1 extensive
Routing table: inet [Index 0]
Internet:

Destination: 3.4.2.1/32
Route type: user

```

Route reference: 0	Route interface-index: 0
Flags: sent to PFE	
Next-hop type: unicast	Index: 262143 Reference: 1
Nexthop: 172.16.4.4	
Next-hop type: unicast	Index: 335 Reference: 2
Next-hop interface: so-1/1/0.0	Weight: 22 Balance: 3
Nexthop: 145.12.1.2	
Next-hop type: unicast	Index: 337 Reference: 2
Next-hop interface: so-0/1/2.0	Weight: 33 Balance: 33

show route forwarding-table extensive

```

user@host> show route forwarding-table extensive
Routing table: inet [Index 0]
Internet:

Destination: default
  Route type: user
  Route reference: 2
  Flags: sent to PFE
  Nexthop: 00:00:5E:00:53:1b
  Next-hop type: unicast
  Next-hop interface: fxp0.0
  Route interface-index: 0
  Index: 132        Reference: 4

Destination: default
  Route type: permanent
  Route reference: 0
  Flags: none
  Next-hop type: reject
  Route interface-index: 0
  Index: 14         Reference: 1

Destination: 127.0.0.1/32
  Route type: interface
  Route reference: 0
  Flags: sent to PFE
  Nexthop: 127.0.0.1
  Next-hop type: local
  Route interface-index: 0
  Index: 320        Reference: 1

...

Routing table: private1__inet [Index 1]
Internet:

Destination: default
  Route type: permanent
  Route reference: 0
  Flags: sent to PFE
  Next-hop type: reject
  Route interface-index: 0
  Index: 46         Reference: 1

Destination: 10.0.0.0/8
  Route type: interface
  Route reference: 0
  Flags: sent to PFE
  Next-hop type: resolve
  Next-hop interface: fxp1.0
  Route interface-index: 3
  Index: 136        Reference: 1

...

Routing table: iso [Index 0]
ISO:

Destination: default

```

```

Route type: permanent
Route reference: 0
Flags: sent to PFE
Next-hop type: reject
Route interface-index: 0
Index: 38      Reference: 1

Routing table: inet6 [Index 0]
Internet6:

Destination: default
Route type: permanent
Route reference: 0
Flags: sent to PFE
Next-hop type: reject
Route interface-index: 0
Index: 22      Reference: 1

Destination: ff00::/8
Route type: permanent
Route reference: 0
Flags: sent to PFE
Next-hop type: multicast discard
Route interface-index: 0
Index: 21      Reference: 1

...

Routing table: private1__inet6 [Index 1]
Internet6:

Destination: default
Route type: permanent
Route reference: 0
Flags: sent to PFE
Next-hop type: reject
Route interface-index: 0
Index: 54      Reference: 1

Destination: fe80::2a0:a5ff:fe3d:375/128
Route type: interface
Route reference: 0
Flags: sent to PFE
Next-hop: fe80::2a0:a5ff:fe3d:375
Next-hop type: local
Route interface-index: 0
Index: 75      Reference: 1

...

```

show route forwarding-table extensive (RPF)

The next example is based on the following configuration, which enables an RPF check on all routes that are learned from this interface, including the interface route:

```

so-1/1/0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      rpf-check;
      address 192.0.2.2/30;
    }
  }
}

user@host> show route forwarding-table extensive
Routing table: inet [Index 0]
Internet:
...
...
Destination: 192.0.2.3/32

```

```

Route type: destination
Route reference: 0
Flags: sent to PFE
Nexthop: 192.0.2.3
Next-hop type: broadcast
Next-hop interface: so-1/1/0.0
RPF interface: so-1/1/0.0

Route interface-index: 67
Index: 328      Reference: 1

```

show route forwarding-table family mpls

```

user@host> show route forwarding-table family mpls
Routing table: mpls
MPLS:
Destination      Type RtRef Next hop      Type Index NhRef Netif
default          perm  0
0                user  0
1                user  0
2                user  0
100000           user  0 10.31.1.6      swap 100001 fe-1/1/0.0
800002           user  0              Pop          vt-0/3/0.32770

vt-0/3/0.32770 (VPLS)
                  user  0              indr  351    4
                  Push 800000, Push 100002(top)

so-0/0/0.0

```

show route forwarding-table family mpls ccc ge-0/0/1.1004

```

user@host> show route forwarding-table mpls ccc ge-0/0/1.1004
Routing table: default.mpls
MPLS:
Destination      Type RtRef Next hop      Type Index NhRef Netif
ge-0/0/1.1004    (CCC) user  0              ulst 1048577 2
                  comp  754      3
                  comp  755      3
                  comp  756      3

Routing table: __mpls-oam__.mpls
MPLS:
Destination      Type RtRef Next hop      Type Index NhRef Netif
default          perm  0              dscd  556    1

```

show route forwarding-table family vpls

```

user@host> show route forwarding-table family vpls
Routing table: green.vpls
VPLS:
Destination      Type RtRef Next hop      Type Index NhRef Netif
default          dnm  0              flood 353    1
default          perm  0              rjct  298    1
fe-0/1/0.0       dnm  0              flood 355    1
00:00:5E:00:53:1f/48 <<<<<Remote CE
                  dnm  0              indr  351    4
                  Push 800000, Push 100002(top)

so-0/0/0.0
00:00:5E:00:53:1f/48 <<<<<Local CE
                  dnm  0              ucst  354    2 fe-0/1/0.0

```

show route forwarding-table vpls (Broadcast, unknown unicast, and multicast (BUM) hashing is enabled)

```

user@host> show route forwarding-table vpls
Routing table: green.vpls
VPLS:
Enabled protocols: BUM hashing

```

Destination	Type	RtRef	Next hop	Type	Index	NhRef	Netif
default	perm	0		dscd	519	1	
lsi.1048832	intf	0		indr	1048574	4	
			172.16.3.2	Push	262145	621	2
ge-3/0/0.0							
00:00:5E:00:53:01/48	user	0		ucst	590	5	ge-2/3/9.0
0x30003/51	user	0		comp	627	2	
ge-2/3/9.0	intf	0		ucst	590	5	ge-2/3/9.0
ge-3/1/3.0	intf	0		ucst	619	4	ge-3/1/3.0
0x30002/51	user	0		comp	600	2	
0x30001/51	user	0		comp	597	2	

show route forwarding-table vpls (Broadcast, unknown unicast, and multicast (BUM) hashing is enabled with MAC Statistics)

```

user@host> show route forwarding-table vpls
Routing table: green.vpls
VPLS:
Enabled protocols: BUM hashing, MAC Stats

```

Destination	Type	RtRef	Next hop	Type	Index	NhRef	Netif
default	perm	0		dscd	519	1	
lsi.1048834	intf	0		indr	1048574	4	
			172.16.3.2	Push	262145	592	2
ge-3/0/0.0							
00:19:e2:25:d0:01/48	user	0		ucst	590	5	ge-2/3/9.0
0x30003/51	user	0		comp	630	2	
ge-2/3/9.0	intf	0		ucst	590	5	ge-2/3/9.0
ge-3/1/3.0	intf	0		ucst	591	4	ge-3/1/3.0
0x30002/51	user	0		comp	627	2	
0x30001/51	user	0		comp	624	2	

show route forwarding-table family vpls extensive

```

user@host> show route forwarding-table family vpls extensive
Routing table: green.vpls [Index 2]
VPLS:

Destination: default
  Route type: dynamic
  Route reference: 0
  Flags: sent to PFE
  Next-hop type: flood
  Next-hop type: unicast
  Next-hop interface: fe-0/1/3.0
  Next-hop type: unicast
  Next-hop interface: fe-0/1/2.0
  Route interface-index: 72
  Index: 289
  Reference: 1
  Index: 291
  Reference: 3
  Index: 290
  Reference: 3

Destination: default
  Route type: permanent
  Route reference: 0
  Flags: none
  Next-hop type: discard
  Route interface-index: 0
  Index: 341
  Reference: 1

Destination: fe-0/1/2.0

```

```

Route type: dynamic
Route reference: 0
Flags: sent to PFE
Next-hop type: flood
Next-hop type: indirect
Next-hop type: Push 800016
Next-hop interface: at-1/0/1.0
Next-hop type: indirect
Next hop: 10.31.3.2
Next-hop type: Push 800000
Next-hop interface: fe-0/1/1.0
Next-hop type: unicast
Next-hop interface: fe-0/1/3.0
Route interface-index: 69
Index: 293 Reference: 1
Index: 363 Reference: 4
Index: 301 Reference: 5
Index: 291 Reference: 3

Destination: fe-0/1/3.0
Route type: dynamic
Route reference: 0
Flags: sent to PFE
Next-hop type: flood
Next-hop type: indirect
Next-hop type: Push 800016
Next-hop interface: at-1/0/1.0
Next-hop type: indirect
Next hop: 10.31.3.2
Next-hop type: Push 800000
Next-hop interface: fe-0/1/1.0
Next-hop type: unicast
Next-hop interface: fe-0/1/2.0
Route interface-index: 70
Index: 292 Reference: 1
Index: 363 Reference: 4
Index: 301 Reference: 5
Index: 290 Reference: 3

Destination: 00:00:5E:00:53:01/48
Route type: dynamic
Route reference: 0
Flags: sent to PFE, prefix load balance
Next-hop type: unicast
Next-hop interface: fe-0/1/3.0
Route interface-index: 70
Index: 291 Reference: 3
Route used as destination:
  Packet count: 6640 Byte count: 675786
Route used as source:
  Packet count: 6894 Byte count: 696424

Destination: 00:00:5E:00:53:04/48
Route type: dynamic
Route reference: 0
Flags: sent to PFE, prefix load balance
Next-hop type: unicast
Next-hop interface: fe-0/1/2.0
Route interface-index: 69
Index: 290 Reference: 3
Route used as destination:
  Packet count: 96 Byte count: 8079
Route used as source:
  Packet count: 296 Byte count: 24955

Destination: 00:00:5E:00:53:05/48
Route type: dynamic
Route reference: 0
Flags: sent to PFE, prefix load balance
Next-hop type: indirect
Next hop: 10.31.3.2
Next-hop type: Push 800000
Next-hop interface: fe-0/1/1.0
Route interface-index: 74
Index: 301 Reference: 5

```

show route forwarding-table table default

```

user@host> show route forwarding-table table default
Routing table: default.inet
Internet:

```

Destination	Type	RtRef	Next hop	Type	Index	NhRef	Netif
default	perm	0		rjct	36	2	
0.0.0.0/32	perm	0		dscd	34	1	
10.0.60.0/30	user	0	10.0.60.13	ucst	713	5	fe-0/1/3.0
10.0.60.12/30	intf	0		rslv	688	1	fe-0/1/3.0
10.0.60.12/32	dest	0	10.0.60.12	recv	686	1	fe-0/1/3.0
10.0.60.13/32	dest	0	0:5:85:8b:bc:22	ucst	713	5	fe-0/1/3.0
10.0.60.14/32	intf	0	10.0.60.14	loc1	687	2	
10.0.60.14/32	dest	0	10.0.60.14	loc1	687	2	
10.0.60.15/32	dest	0	10.0.60.15	bcst	685	1	fe-0/1/3.0
10.0.67.12/30	user	0	10.0.60.13	ucst	713	5	fe-0/1/3.0
10.0.80.0/30	ifdn	0	ff.3.0.21	ucst	676	1	so-0/0/1.0
10.0.80.0/32	dest	0	10.0.80.0	recv	678	1	so-0/0/1.0
10.0.80.2/32	user	0		rjct	36	2	
10.0.80.2/32	intf	0	10.0.80.2	loc1	675	1	
10.0.80.3/32	dest	0	10.0.80.3	bcst	677	1	so-0/0/1.0
10.0.90.12/30	intf	0		rslv	684	1	fe-0/1/0.0
10.0.90.12/32	dest	0	10.0.90.12	recv	682	1	fe-0/1/0.0
10.0.90.14/32	intf	0	10.0.90.14	loc1	683	2	
10.0.90.14/32	dest	0	10.0.90.14	loc1	683	2	
10.0.90.15/32	dest	0	10.0.90.15	bcst	681	1	fe-0/1/0.0
10.5.0.0/16	user	0	192.168.187.126	ucst	324	15	fxp0.0
10.10.0.0/16	user	0	192.168.187.126	ucst	324	15	fxp0.0
10.13.10.0/23	user	0	192.168.187.126	ucst	324	15	fxp0.0
10.84.0.0/16	user	0	192.168.187.126	ucst	324	15	fxp0.0
10.150.0.0/16	user	0	192.168.187.126	ucst	324	15	fxp0.0
10.157.64.0/19	user	0	192.168.187.126	ucst	324	15	fxp0.0
10.209.0.0/16	user	0	192.168.187.126	ucst	324	15	fxp0.0

```

...

Routing table: default.iso
ISO:

```

Destination	Type	RtRef	Next hop	Type	Index	NhRef	Netif
default	perm	0		rjct	60	1	

```

Routing table: default.inet6
Internet6:

```

Destination	Type	RtRef	Next hop	Type	Index	NhRef	Netif
default	perm	0		rjct	44	1	
::/128	perm	0		dscd	42	1	
ff00::/8	perm	0		mdsc	43	1	
ff02::1/128	perm	0	ff02::1	mcst	39	1	

```

Routing table: default.mpls
MPLS:

```

Destination	Type	RtRef	Next hop	Type	Index	NhRef	Netif
default	perm	0		dscd	50	1	

show route forwarding-table table logical-system-name/routing-instance-name

```

user@host> show route forwarding-table table R4/vpn-red
Logical system: R4
Routing table: vpn-red.inet
Internet:

```

Destination	Type	RtRef	Next hop	Type	Index	NhRef	Netif
default	perm	0		rjct	563	1	
0.0.0.0/32	perm	0		dscd	561	2	
172.16.0.1/32	user	0		dscd	561	2	
172.16.2.0/24	intf	0		rsrv	771	1	ge-1/2/0.3
172.16.2.0/32	dest	0	172.16.2.0	recv	769	1	ge-1/2/0.3
172.16.2.1/32	intf	0	172.16.2.1	loc1	770	2	
172.16.2.1/32	dest	0	172.16.2.1	loc1	770	2	
172.16.2.2/32	dest	0	0.4.80.3.0.1b.c0.d5.e4.bd.0.1b.c0.d5.e4.bc.8.0	ucst	789	1	ge-1/2/0.3
172.16.2.255/32	dest	0	172.16.2.255	bcst	768	1	ge-1/2/0.3
172.16.233.0/4	perm	1		mdsc	562	1	
172.16.233.1/32	perm	0	172.16.233.1	mcst	558	1	
255.255.255.255/32	perm	0		bcst	559	1	

Logical system: R4

Routing table: vpn-red.iso

ISO:

Destination	Type	RtRef	Next hop	Type	Index	NhRef	Netif
default	perm	0		rjct	608	1	

Logical system: R4

Routing table: vpn-red.inet6

Internet6:

Destination	Type	RtRef	Next hop	Type	Index	NhRef	Netif
default	perm	0		rjct	708	1	
::/128	perm	0		dscd	706	1	
ff00::/8	perm	0		mdsc	707	1	
ff02::1/128	perm	0	ff02::1	mcst	704	1	

Logical system: R4

Routing table: vpn-red.mpls

MPLS:

Destination	Type	RtRef	Next hop	Type	Index	NhRef	Netif
default	perm	0		dscd	638		

show route forwarding-table vpn

user@host> show route forwarding-table vpn VPN-A

Routing table:: VPN-A.inet

Internet:

Destination	Type	RtRef	Nexthop	Type	Index	NhRef	Netif
default	perm	0		rjct	4	4	
10.39.10.20/30	intf	0	ff.3.0.21	ucst	40	1	
so-0/0/0.0							
10.39.10.21/32	intf	0	10.39.10.21	loc1	36	1	
10.255.14.172/32	user	0		ucst	69	2	
so-0/0/0.0							
10.255.14.175/32	user	0		indr	81	3	
				Push	100004	Push	
100004(top) so-1/0/0.0							
172.16.233.0/4	perm	2		mdsc	5	3	
172.16.233.1/32	perm	0	172.16.233.1	mcst	1	8	
172.16.233.5/32	user	1	172.16.233.5	mcst	1	8	
255.255.255.255/32	perm	0		bcst	2	3	

On QFX5200, the results for this command look like this:

show route forwarding-table family mpls

```
Routing table: default.mpls
MPLS:
Destination Type RtRef Next hop Type Index NhRef Netif
default perm 0 dscd 65 1
0 user 0 recv 64 4
1 user 0 recv 64 4
2 user 0 recv 64 4
13 user 0 recv 64 4
300384 user 0 9.1.1.1 Pop 1711 2 xe-0/0/34.0
300384(S=0) user 0 9.1.1.1 Pop 1712 2 xe-0/0/34.0
300400 user 0 ulst 131071 2
                                10.1.1.2 Pop 1713 1 xe-0/0/38.0
                                172.16.11.2 Pop 1714 1 xe-0/0/40.0
300400(S=0) user 0 ulst 131072 2
                                10.1.1.2 Pop 1715 1 xe-0/0/38.0
                                172.16.11.2 Pop 1716 1 xe-0/0/40.0

Routing table: __mpls-oam__.mpls
MPLS:
Destination Type RtRef Next hop Type Index NhRef Netif
default perm 0 dscd 1681 1
```

CHAPTER 35

PCEP Operational Commands

- `clear path-computation-client statistics`
- `request path-computation-client active-pce`
- `show path-computation-client active-pce`
- `show path-computation-client statistics`

clear path-computation-client statistics

Syntax	<code>clear path-computation-client statistics</code> <code><pce-id all></code>
Release Information	Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3. Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1R3 for QFX10000 switches. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 17.1R1 for ACX Series routers.
Description	Clear Path Computation Element (PCE) statistics.
Options	pce-id —(Optional) Clear statistics of the specified PCE. all —(Optional) Clear statistics of all available PCEs configured on the path computation client (PCC).
Required Privilege Level	clear
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• show path-computation-client statistics on page 2116
List of Sample Output	clear path-computation-client statistics pce-id on page 2110 clear path-computation-client statistics all on page 2110
Output Fields	When you enter this command, you are not provided feedback on the status of your request.

Sample Output

clear path-computation-client statistics pce-id

```
user@host> clear path-computation-client statistics pce1
```

clear path-computation-client statistics all

```
user@host> clear path-computation-client statistics all
```

request path-computation-client active-pce

Syntax	request path-computation-client active-pce <i>pce-id</i>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1R3 for QFX10000 switches. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 17.1R1 for ACX Series routers.
Description	Request a new active Path Computation Element (PCE).
Options	<i>pce-id</i> —Unique user defined ID for this PCE.
Required Privilege Level	request
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• show path-computation-client active-pce on page 2112
List of Sample Output	request path-computation-client active-pce pce-id on page 2111

Sample Output

request path-computation-client active-pce pce-id

```
user@host> request path-computation-client active-pce pce1
```

show path-computation-client active-pce

Syntax	show path-computation-client active-pce <brief detail>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1R3 for QFX10000 switches. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 17.1R1 for ACX Series routers.
Description	Displays information about the current active Path Computation Element (PCE).
Options	none —Display brief information about the current active PCE. brief detail —(Optional) Display the specific level of output.
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • request path-computation-client active-pce on page 2111
List of Sample Output	show path-computation-client active-pce on page 2114 show path-computation-client active-pce detail on page 2115
Output Fields	Table 105 on page 2112 describes the output fields for the show path-computation-client active-pce command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 105: show path-computation-client active-pce Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
IP address	IP address of the current active PCE.	All levels
Priority	Active PCE priority.	All levels
PCE status	Active PCE state: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCE_STATE_NEW— Initial PCEP session state. • PCE_STATE_RECONNECT—Trying to re-establish TCP connection with the PCEP peer. • PCE_STATE_CONNECTING—Establishing TCP connection with the PCEP peer. • PCE_STATE_CONNECTED—TCP connection established with the PCEP peer. • PCE_STATE_SYNC—Open messages exchanged with the PCEP peer and entering SYNC state. • PCE_STATE_UP—PCEP session established. 	All levels

Table 105: show path-computation-client active-pce Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Session type	Active PCE type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PCE_TYPE_STATELESS—Does not learn LSP state information from PCC. PCE_TYPE_STATEFUL—Uses LSP state information learned from PCCs to optimize path computations, but does not actively update LSP state. A PCC maintains synchronization with the PCE. PCE_TYPE_STATEFULACTIVE—Uses LSP state information learned from PCCs to optimize path computations, and actively updates LSP parameters in those PCCs that delegate control of their LSPs to the PCE. 	All levels
PCE-mastership	PCE mastership state: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> main—Current active PCE. backup—Backup PCE. 	All levels
PCRpts	Number of PC report (PCRpt) messages sent by PCC to a stateful PCE to report current state of LSP(s).	All levels
PCUpdates	Number of PC update (PCUpd) messages sent by a PCE to a PCC to update LSP parameters.	All levels
Local Keepalive timer	Keepalive timer used by or for the PCC.	All levels
Local Dead timer	Dead timer used by or for the PCC.	All levels
Remote Keepalive timer	Keepalive timer used by or for the PCE.	All levels
Remote Dead timer	Dead timer used by or for the PCE.	All levels
PCErr-recv	Information about type, value, and number of PC Error messages received.	All levels
Max unknown messages	Maximum number of unknown messages received for a PCEP session. Recommended value is 5. If the number of unknown messages received by a PCC or PCE is greater than or equal to the maximum number, the PCEP session is closed.	detail
Keepalives received	Number of Keepalive messages received by a PCC from a PCE.	detail
Keepalives sent	Number of Keepalive messages sent by a PCC to a PCE.	detail
Dead timer	Dead timer used by the current active PCE.	detail
Elapsed as main current	Time (in seconds) the PCE is in the main mastership state.	detail
Elapsed as main total	Time (in seconds) the PCE became main from the last PCCD restart.	detail

Table 105: show path-computation-client active-pce Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Unknown msgs/min rate	Number of unknown messages received per minute.	detail
Session failures	Number of PCEP session failures with the PCE.	detail
Delegation timeout in	Time (in seconds) left for LSP delegation to timeout.	detail
Delegation failures	Number of LSP delegation failures.	detail
Connection down	Time (in seconds) since the PCEP session is down.	detail
PCErr-sent	Information about type, value, and number of PC Error messages sent.	All levels

Sample Output

show path-computation-client active-pce

```

user@host> show path-computation-client active-pce
PCE pce1
General
  IP address           : 10.209.57.166
  Priority              : 2
  PCE status           : PCE_STATE_NEW
  Session type         : PCE_TYPE_STATEFULACTIVE
  PCE-mastership       : main

Counters
  PCReqs               Total: 0          last 5min: 0          last hour: 0
  PCReps               Total: 0          last 5min: 0          last hour: 0
  PCRpts               Total: 0          last 5min: 0          last hour: 0
  PCUpdates            Total: 0          last 5min: 0          last hour: 0

Timers
  Local                Keepalive timer: 0 [s]   Dead timer: 0 [s]
  Remote               Keepalive timer: 0 [s]   Dead timer: 0 [s]

Errors
  PCErr-recv
  PCErr-sent
    Type: 19          Value: 3          Count: 1
  PCE-PCC-NTFS
  PCC-PCE-NTFS

```

show path-computation-client active-pce detail

```

user@host> show path-computation-client active-pce detail
PCE pce1
General
  IP address           : 172.22.25.223
  Priority              : 1
  PCE status           : PCE_STATE_RECONNECT
  Session type         : PCE_TYPE_STATEFULACTIVE
  PCE-mastership       : main
  Max unknown messages : 5
  Keepalives received  : 0
  Keepalives sent      : 0
  Dead timer           : 0 [s]
  Elapsed as main current : 1 [s]
  Elapsed as main total : 2542 [s]
  Unknown msgs/min rate : 0
  Session failures     : 575
  Delegation timeout in : 14 [s]
  Delegation failures   : 21928
  Connection down      : 16 [s]

Counters
  PCReqs               Total: 0          last 5min: 0          last hour: 0
  PCReps               Total: 0          last 5min: 0          last hour: 0
  PCRpts               Total: 31512       last 5min: 7243       last hour:
7243
  PCUpdates            Total: 80          last 5min: 40          last hour:
40
Timers
  Local                Keepalive timer: 30 [s]   Dead timer: 120 [s]
  Remote               Keepalive timer: 30 [s]   Dead timer: 120 [s]

Errors
  PCErr-recv
  PCErr-sent           Type: 1          Value: 2          Count: 12
  PCE-PCC-NTFS
  PCC-PCE-NTFS

```

show path-computation-client statistics

Syntax	show path-computation-client statistics <brief detail> <all>
Release Information	Command introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1R3 for QFX10000 switches. Command introduced in Junos OS Release 17.1R1 for ACX Series routers.
Description	Display statistics about the Path Computation Element (PCE).
Options	none —Display statistics about the primary PCE. brief detail —(Optional) Display the specific level of output. all —(Optional) Display the statistics about all PCEs configured on the PCC.
Required Privilege Level	view
Related Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clear path-computation-client statistics on page 2110
List of Sample Output	show path-computation-client statistics all on page 2118 show path-computation-client statistics detail on page 2119
Output Fields	Table 106 on page 2116 describes the output fields for the show path-computation-client statistics command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 106: show path-computation-client statistics Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
IP address	IP address of the PCE.	All levels
Priority	PCE priority.	All levels

Table 106: show path-computation-client statistics Output Fields (*continued*)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
PCE status	PCE state: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCE_STATE_NEW—Initial PCEP session state. • PCE_STATE_RECONNECT—Trying to re-establish TCP connection with the PCEP peer. • PCE_STATE_CONNECTING—Establishing TCP connection with the PCEP peer. • PCE_STATE_CONNECTED—TCP connection established with the PCEP peer. • PCE_STATE_SYNC—Open messages exchanged with the PCEP peer and entering SYNC state. • PCE_STATE_UP—PCEP session established. 	All levels
Session type	Active PCE type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCE_TYPE_STATELESS—Does not learn LSP state information from PCC. • PCE_TYPE_STATEFUL—Uses LSP state information learned from PCCs to optimize path computations, but does not actively update LSP state. A PCC maintains synchronization with the PCE. • PCE_TYPE_STATEFULACTIVE—Uses LSP state information learned from PCCs to optimize path computations, and actively updates LSP parameters in those PCCs that delegate control of their LSPs to the PCE. 	All levels
PCE-mastership	PCE mastership state: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • main • primary • backup 	All levels
PCRpts	Number of PC report (PCRpt) messages sent by PCC to a stateful PCE to report current state of LSP(s).	All levels
PCUpdates	Number of PC update (PCUpd) messages sent by a PCE to a PCC to update LSP parameters.	All levels
Local Keepalive timer	Keepalive timer used by or for the PCC.	All levels
Local Dead timer	Dead timer used by or for the PCC.	All levels
Remote Keepalive timer	Keepalive timer used by or for the PCE.	All levels

Table 106: show path-computation-client statistics Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Remote Dead timer	Dead timer used by or for the PCE.	All levels
PCErr-recv	Information about type, value, and number of PC Error messages received.	All levels
PCErr-sent	Information about type, value, and number of PC Error messages sent.	All levels
Max unknown messages	Maximum number of unknown messages received for a PCEP session. Recommended value is 5. If the number of unknown messages received by a PCC or PCE is greater than or equal to the maximum number, the PCEP session is closed.	detail
Keepalives received	Number of Keepalive messages received by a PCC from a PCE.	detail
Keepalives sent	Number of Keepalive messages sent by a PCC to a PCE.	detail
Elapsed as main current	Time (in seconds) the PCE is in the main mastership state.	detail
Elapsed as main total	Time (in seconds) the PCE became main from the last PCCD restart.	detail
Unknown msgs/min rate	Number of unknown messages received per minute.	detail
Session failures	Number of PCEP session failures with the PCE.	detail
Delegation timeout in	Time (in seconds) left for LSP delegation to timeout.	detail
Delegation failures	Number of LSP delegation failures.	detail
Connection down	Time (in seconds) since the PCEP session is down.	detail

Sample Output

show path-computation-client statistics all

```

user@host> show path-computation-client statistics all
PCE pce1

General
  IP address      : 10.209.57.166
  Priority        : 2

```

```

PCE status           : PCE_STATE_NEW
Session type         : PCE_TYPE_STATEFULACTIVE
PCE-mastership       : main

Counters
  PCReqs             Total: 0          last 5min: 0          last hour: 0
  PCReps             Total: 0          last 5min: 0          last hour: 0
  PCRpts             Total: 0          last 5min: 0          last hour: 0
  PCUpdates          Total: 0          last 5min: 0          last hour: 0

Timers
  Local              Keepalive timer: 0 [s]  Dead timer: 0 [s]
  Remote             Keepalive timer: 0 [s]  Dead timer: 0 [s]

Errors
  PCErr-recv
  PCErr-sent
  PCE-PCC-NTFS
  PCC-PCE-NTFS

PCE pce2

General
  IP address          : 10.31.32.1
  Priority             : 10
  PCE status          : PCE_STATE_NEW
  Session type        : PCE_TYPE_STATEFULACTIVE
  PCE-mastership      : backup

Counters
  PCReqs             Total: 0          last 5min: 0          last hour: 0
  PCReps             Total: 0          last 5min: 0          last hour: 0
  PCRpts             Total: 0          last 5min: 0          last hour: 0
  PCUpdates          Total: 0          last 5min: 0          last hour: 0

Timers
  Local              Keepalive timer: 0 [s]  Dead timer: 0 [s]
  Remote             Keepalive timer: 0 [s]  Dead timer: 0 [s]

Errors
  PCErr-recv
  PCErr-sent
  PCE-PCC-NTFS
  PCC-PCE-NTFS

```

show path-computation-client statistics detail

```

user@host> show path-computation-client statistics detail
PCE pce1
General
  IP address          : 10.209.57.166

```

```
Priority                : 2
PCE status              : PCE_STATE_NEW
Session type           : PCE_TYPE_STATEFULACTIVE
PCE-mastership         : main
Max unknown messages   : 5
Keepalives received    : 0
Keepalives sent        : 0
Dead timer             : 0 [s]
Elapsed as main current : 294 [s]
Elapsed as main total  : 294 [s]
Unknown msgs/min rate  : 0
Session failures       : 0
Replies timedout       : 0
Delegation timeout in  : 26 [s]
Delegation failures    : 0
Connection down        : 4 [s]
```

Counters

PCReqs	Total: 0	last 5min: 0	last hour: 0
PCReps	Total: 0	last 5min: 0	last hour: 0
PCRpts	Total: 0	last 5min: 0	last hour: 0
PCUpdates	Total: 0	last 5min: 0	last hour: 0

Timers

Local	Keepalive timer:	0 [s]	Dead timer:	0 [s]
Remote	Keepalive timer:	0 [s]	Dead timer:	0 [s]

Errors

```
PCErr-recv
PCErr-sent
PCE-PCC-NTFS
PCC-PCE-NTFS
```