Junos® OS

MPLS Applications Feature Guide

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Junos® OS MPLS Applications Feature Guide

The information in this document is current as of the date on the title page.

YEAR 2000 NOTICE

Juniper Networks hardware and software products are Year 2000 compliant. Junos OS has no known time-related limitations through the year 2038. However, the NTP application is known to have some difficulty in the year 2036.

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Documentation and Release Notes

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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 https://www.juniper.net/books.

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.xsl; }
   ```

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 lv 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 lvi 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`
Italic text like this	• Introduces or emphasizes important new terms. • Identifies guide names. • Identifies RFC and Internet draft titles.	• A policy *term* is a named structure that defines match conditions and actions. • *Junos OS CLI User Guide* • RFC 1997, *BGP Communities Attribute*
Italic text like this	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** *domain-name*
Text like this	Represents names of configuration statements, commands, files, and directories; configuration hierarchy levels; or labels on routing platform components.	• 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** ***metric*****>;**
| (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** **(*string1* | *string2* | *string3*)**
# (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 [** ***community-ids*** **]**

Indention and braces ({ })	Identifies a level in the configuration hierarchy.	[edit]
		routing-options {
		  static {
		  route default {
		  nexthop *address*;
		  retain;
		  }
		  }
		}

; (semicolon)	Identifies a leaf statement at a configuration hierarchy level.	

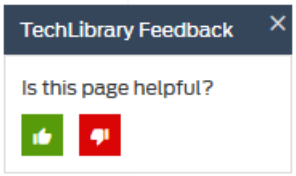
Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions (continued)

Convention	Description	Examples
GUI Conventions		
Bold text like this	Represents graphical user interface (GUI) items you click or select.	• 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 so that we can improve our documentation. You can use either of the following methods:

- Online feedback system—Click TechLibrary Feedback, on the lower right of any page on the Juniper Networks TechLibrary site, and do one of the following:



  - Click the thumbs-up icon if the information on the page was helpful to you.
  - Click the thumbs-down icon if the information on the page was not helpful to you or if you have suggestions for improvement, and use the pop-up form to provide 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 https://www.juniper.net/us/en/local/pdf/resource-guides/7100059-en.pdf.
- Product warranties—For product warranty information, visit https://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: https://www.juniper.net/customers/support/
- Search for known bugs: https://prsearch.juniper.net/
- Find product documentation: https://www.juniper.net/documentation/
- Find solutions and answer questions using our Knowledge Base: https://kb.juniper.net/
- Download the latest versions of software and review release notes: https://www.juniper.net/customers/csc/software/
- Search technical bulletins for relevant hardware and software notifications: https://kb.juniper.net/InfoCenter/
- Join and participate in the Juniper Networks Community Forum: https://www.juniper.net/company/communities/
- Open a case online in the CSC Case Management tool: https://www.juniper.net/cm/

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

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 https://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 https://www.juniper.net/support/requesting-support.html.

PART 1

MPLS Overview

CHAPTER 1

Introduction to MPLS

MPLS Overview

Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) is a protocol that uses labels to route packets instead of using IP addresses. In a traditional network, each switch performs an IP routing lookup, determines a next-hop based on its routing table, and then forwards a packet to that next-hop. With MPLS, only the first device does a routing lookup, and, instead of finding the next-hop, finds the ultimate destination along with a path to that destination. The path of an MPLS packet is called a label-switched path (LSP).

MPLS applies one or more labels to a packet so it can follow the LSP to the destination. Each switch pops off its label and sends the packet to the next switch label in the sequence.

The Junos OS includes everything you need to configure MPLS. You do not need to install any additional programs or protocols. MPLS is supported on switches with a subset of the commands supported on routers. The Junos MPLS-configured switches can interact with each other and with Junos MPLS-configured routers.

MPLS has the following advantages over conventional packet forwarding:

- Packets arriving on different ports can be assigned different labels.
- A packet arriving at a particular provider edge (PE) switch can be assigned a label that is different from that of the same packet entering the network at a different PE switch. As a result, forwarding decisions that depend on the ingress PE switch can be easily made.
- Sometimes it is desirable to force a packet to follow a particular route that is explicitly chosen at or before the time the packet enters the network, rather than letting it follow the route chosen by the normal dynamic routing algorithm as the packet travels through the network. In MPLS, a label can be used to represent the route so that the packet need not carry the identity of the explicit route.

This topic describes:

Why Use MPLS?

MPLS reduces the use of the forwarding table by using labels instead of the forwarding table. The size of forwarding tables on a switch are limited by silicon and using exact matching for forwarding to destination devices is cheaper than buying more sophisticated hardware. In addition, MPLS allows you to control where and how traffic is routed on your network – this is called traffic engineering.

Some reasons to use MPLS instead of another switching solution are:

- MPLS can connect different technologies that would not otherwise be compatible---service providers have this compatibility issue when connecting clients with different autonomous systems in their networks. In addition, MPLS has a feature called Fast Reroute that provides alternate backups for paths – this prevents network degradation in case of a switch failure.
- · Other IP-based encapsulations such as Generic Route Encapsulation (GRE) or Virtual Extensible Local Area Networks (VXLAN) support only two levels of hierarchy, one for the transport tunnel and one piece of metadata. Using virtual servers means that you need multiple hierarchy levels. For example, one label is needed for top-of-rack (ToR), one label for the egress port that identifies the server, and one for the virtual server.

Why Not Use MPLS?

There are no protocols to auto-discover MPLS enabled nodes. MPLS protocol just exchanges label values for an LSP. They do not create the LSPs.

You must build the MPLS mesh, switch by switch. We recommend using scripts for this repetitive process.

MPLS hides suboptimal topologies from BGP where multiple exits may exist for the same route.

Large LSPs are limited by the circuits they traverse. You can work around this by creating multiple, parallel LSPs.

How Do I Configure MPLS?

There are three types of switches you must set up for MPLS:

- Label Edge Router/Switch (LER) or ingress node to the MPLS network. This switch encapsulates the packets.
- Label Switching Routers/Switches (LSR). One or more switches that transfer MPLS packets in the MPLS network.
- Egress router/switch is the final MPLS device that removes the last label before packets leave the MPLS network.

Service providers (SP) use the term provider router (P) for a backbone router/switch doing label switching only. The customer-facing router at the SP is called a provider edge router (PE). Each customer needs a customer edge router (CE) to communicate with the PE. Customer facing routers typically can terminate IP addresses, L3VPNs, L2VPNs/pseudowires, and VPLS before packets are transferred to the CE.

Configure the MPLS LER (Ingress) Switch and the Egress Switch

To configure MPLS, you must first create one or more named paths on the ingress and egress routers. For each path, you can specify some or all transit routers in the path, or you can leave it empty. See “Configuring the Ingress and Egress Router Addresses for

LSPs" on page 412 and "Configuring the Connection Between Ingress and Egress Routers" on page 419.

Configure LSRs for MPLS

Configure one or more MPLS LSRs by following these steps:

1. Configure interfaces on each switch to transmit and receive MPLS packets using the usual interface command with MPLS appended. For example:

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0] family mpls;
```

2. Add those same interfaces under [edit protocols mpls]. For example:

```
[edit protocols mpls]
  interface ge-0/0/0;
```

3. Configure the interfaces on each switch to handle MPLS labels with a protocol. For example, for LDP:

```
[edit protocols ldp]
  Interface ge-0/0/0.0;
```

To watch a demo of these configurations, see https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xegWBCUJ4tE.

What Does the MPLS Protocol Do?

Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) is an Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)-specified framework that provides for the designation, routing, forwarding and switching of traffic flows through the network. In addition, MPLS:

- Specifies mechanisms to manage traffic flows of various granularities, such as flows between different hardware, machines, or even flows between different applications.
- Remains independent of the layer-2 and layer-3 protocols.
- Provides a means to map IP addresses to simple, fixed-length labels used by different packet-forwarding and packet-switching technologies.
- Interfaces to existing routing protocols, such as Resource ReSerVation Protocol (RSVP) and Open Shortest PathFirst (OSPF).
- Supports IP, ATM, and Frame Relay layer-2 protocols.
- Uses these additional technologies:
  - FRR: MPLS Fast Reroute improves convergence during a failure by mapping out alternate LSPs in advance.
  - Link Protection/ Next-hop backup: A bypass LSP is created for every possible link failure.

- Node Protection/ Next-hop backup: A bypass LSP is created for every possible switch (node) failure.
- VPLS: Creates Ethernet multipoint switching service over MPLS and emulates functions of an L2 switch.
- L3VPN: IP-based VPN customers get individual virtual routing domains.

How Does MPLS Interface to Other Protocols?

Some of the protocols that work with MPLS are:

- RSVP-TE: Resource Reservation Protocol - Traffic Engineering reserves bandwidth for LSPs.
- LDP: Label Distribution Protocol is the defacto protocol used for distribution of MPLS packets and is usually configured to tunnel inside RSVP-TE.
- IGP: Interior Gateway Protocol is a routing protocol. Edge routers (PE-routers) run BGP between themselves to exchange external (customer) prefixes. Edge and core (P) routers run IGP (usually OSPF or IS-IS) to find optimum path toward BGP next hops. P- and PE-routers use LDP to exchange labels for known IP prefixes (including BGP next hops). LDP indirectly builds end-to-end LSPs across the network core.
- BGP: Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) is allows policy-based routing to take place, using TCP as its transport protocol on port 179 to establish connections. The Junos OS routing protocol software includes BGP version 4. You do not configure BGP---configuring interfaces with MPLS and LDP/RSVP establishes the labels and the ability to transmit packets. BGP automatically determines the routes packets take.
- OSPF and ISIS: These protocols are used for routing between the MPLS PE and CE. Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) is perhaps the most widely used interior gateway protocol (IGP) in large enterprise networks. IS-IS, another link-state dynamic routing protocol, is more common in large service provider networks. Assuming you're running L3VPN to your customers, on the SP edge between the PE and the CE you can run any protocol that your platform supports as a VRF aware instance.

If I Have Used Cisco MPLS, What Do I Need to Know?

Cisco Networks and Juniper Networks use different MPLS terminology.

What Cisco Calls:	Juniper Calls:
affinities	admin-groups
autoroute announce	TE shortcuts
forwarding adjacency	LSP-advertise
tunnel	LSP
make-before-break	adaptive

What Cisco Calls:	Juniper Calls:
application-window	adjust-interval
shared risk link groups	fate-sharing

Related Documentation

- MPLS Feature Support on QFX Series and EX4600 Switches on page 19
- Understanding MPLS Components for QFX Series and EX4600 Switches on page 29
- Understanding MPLS Label Operations on page 332
- Understanding CoS MPLS EXP Classifiers and Rewrite Rules on page 825
- *MPLS Applications Feature Guide*

MPLS Overview for ACX Series Universal Metro Routers

Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) provides a mechanism for engineering network traffic patterns that is independent of routing tables by assigning short labels to network packets, which describe how to forward them through the network. MPLS is independent of any routing protocol and can be used for unicast packets. On the ACX Series routers, the following MPLS features are supported:

- The configuration of a label-switching router (LSR) for processing of label-switched packets and forwarding of packets based on their labels.
- The configuration of an ingress label edge router (LER) where IP packets are encapsulated within MPLS packets and forwarded to the MPLS domain, and as an egress LER where MPLS packets are decapsulated and the IP packets contained within the MPLS packets are forwarded using information in the IP forwarding table. Configuring MPLS on the LER is the same as configuring an LSR.
- Uniform and pipe mode configuration providing different types of visibility in the MPLS network. Uniform mode makes all the nodes that a label-switched path (LSP) traverses visible to nodes outside the LSP tunnel. Uniform mode is the default. Pipe mode makes only the LSP ingress and egress points visible to nodes outside the LSP tunnel. Pipe mode acts like a circuit and must be enabled with the global **no-propagate-ttl** statement at the [**edit protocols mpls**] hierarchy level on each router that is in the path of the LSP. The **no-propagate-ttl** statement disables time-to-live (TTL) propagation at the router level and affects all RSVP-signalled or LDP-signalled LSPs. Only the global configuration of TTL propagation is supported.
- Exception packet handling of IP packets not processed by the normal packet flow through the Packet Forwarding Engine. The following types of exception packet handling are supported:
  - Router alert
  - Time-to-live (TTL) expiry value
  - Virtual circuit connection verification (VCCV)

- LSP hot standby for secondary paths configuration to maintain a path in a hot-standby state enabling swift cut over to the secondary path when downstream routers on the current active path indicate connectivity problems.
- Redundancy for a label-switched path (LSP) path with the configuration of fast reroute.
- Configuration of link protection to 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.

Related Documentation

- *MPLS Applications Feature Guide*
- Disabling Normal TTL Decrementing on page 456
- Fast Reroute Overview on page 379
- Configuring Fast Reroute on page 381
- MPLS and Traffic Protection on page 378
- *Configuring Link Protection on Interfaces Used by LSPs*
- Configuring Hot Standby of Secondary Paths for LSPs on page 462

MPLS for EX Series Switches Overview

You can configure Junos OS MPLS on Juniper Networks EX Series Ethernet Switches to increase transport efficiency in the network. MPLS services can be used to connect various sites to a backbone network and to ensure better performance for low-latency applications such as voice over IP (VoIP) and other business-critical functions.

NOTE: MPLS configurations on EX Series switches are compatible with configurations on other Juniper Networks devices that support MPLS and MPLS-based circuit cross-connect (CCC). MPLS features available on the switches depend upon which switch you are using. For information about the software features on the EX Series switches, see Feature Explorer.

NOTE: MPLS configurations on the switches do not support:

- Q-in-Q tunneling

This topic describes:

- Benefits of MPLS on page 9
- Additional Benefits of MPLS and Traffic Engineering on page 10

Benefits of MPLS

MPLS has the following advantages over conventional packet forwarding:

- Packets arriving on different ports can be assigned different labels.
- A packet arriving at a particular provider edge (PE) switch can be assigned a label that is different from that of the same packet entering the network at a different PE switch. As a result, forwarding decisions that depend on the ingress PE switch can be easily made.
- Sometimes it is desirable to force a packet to follow a particular route that is explicitly chosen at or before the time the packet enters the network, rather than letting it follow the route chosen by the normal dynamic routing algorithm as the packet travels through the network. In MPLS, a label can be used to represent the route so that the packet need not carry the identity of the explicit route.

Additional Benefits of MPLS and Traffic Engineering

MPLS is the packet-forwarding component of the Junos OS traffic engineering architecture. 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 efficient use of available aggregate bandwidth and long-haul fiber by ensuring that certain subsets of the network are not 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 multiservice Internet.

Related Documentation

- FAQ: MPLS on EX Series Switches

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:

- Selecting a Forwarding LSP Next Hop on page 407

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.

Supported MPLS Scaling Values

This topic lists the MPLS scaling values supported on the QFX Series and EX4600 switches.

Table 3 on page 11 lists the MPLS scaling values supported on the QFX3500, QFX5100, QFX5110, QFX5120, QFX5200, QFX5210, aEX4600, and EX4650 switches.

Table 3: MPLS Scaling Values for QFX3500, QFX5100, QFX5110, QFX5120, QFX5200, QFX5210,EX4600, and EX4650 Switches

Feature	QFX3500	QFX5100, EX4600	QFX5120, EX4650	QFX5110	QFX5200	QFX5210
Maximum number of MPLS labels in a packet's label stack (push, pop, and swap operations)	3 labels (push) 2 labels (pop) 1 label (swap)	3 labels (push) 2 labels (pop) 1 label (swap)	3 labels (push) 2 labels (pop) 1 label (swap)	3 labels (push) 2 labels (pop) 1 label (swap)	3 labels (push) 2 labels (pop) 1 label (swap)	3 labels (push) 2 labels (pop) 1 label (swap)
Maximum number of MPLS labels (provider switches)	4096	16,384	32,768	32,768	16,384	32,768

Table 3: MPLS Scaling Values for QFX3500, QFX5100, QFX5110, QFX5120, QFX5200, QFX5210,EX4600, and EX4650 Switches (continued)

Feature	QFX3500	QFX5100, EX4600	QFX5120, EX4650	QFX5110	QFX5200	QFX5210
Maximum number of tunnel initiators (combination of routes and LSPs)	Ingress LSPs: 1024 Transit LSPs: 4000	Ingress LSPs: 1024 Transit LSPs: 16,384	Ingress LSPs: 8192 Transit LSPs: 15000 Egress LSPs: 8192	Ingress LSPs: 5000 Transit LSPs: 16,384 Egress LSPs: 5000	Ingress LSPs: 2048 Transit LSPs: 15,900 Egress LSPs: 2048	Ingress LSPs: 4096 Transit LSPs: 16,384 Egress LSPs: 4096
Maximum number of unique next hops (Egress provider edge (PE) switches)	1024	1024	8192	5000	2048	4096
Maximum number of MPLS firewall filters	768	1536	1536(ingress) 2046(egress)	6143 (ingress) 1022 (egress)	768 (ingress) 1024 (egress)	768 (ingress) 1024 (egress)
Virtual routing and forwarding (VRF)	1000	1000	4000	3100	2000	2000
Layer 3 hosts	IPv4: 8000	See *Understanding the Unified Forwarding Table*.	See *Understanding the Unified Forwarding Table*.	See *Understanding the Unified Forwarding Table*.	See *Understanding the Unified Forwarding Table*.	See *Understanding the Unified Forwarding Table*.
Layer 3 longest prefix match (LPM)	IPv4: 16,000 IPv6: 4000	See *Understanding the Unified Forwarding Table*.	See *Understanding the Unified Forwarding Table*.	See *Understanding the Unified Forwarding Table*.	See *Understanding the Unified Forwarding Table*.	See *Understanding the Unified Forwarding Table*.

Table 4 on page 13 lists the MPLS scaling values supported on the QFX10002, QFX10008, and QFX10016 switches.

Table 4: MPLS Scaling Values for QFX10002, QFX10008, and QFX10016 Switches

Feature	QFX10002	QFX10008	QFX10016
Maximum number of MPLS labels in a packet's label stack (push, pop, and swap operations)	5 labels (push) 8 labels (pop) 1 label (swap)	5 labels (push) 8 labels (pop) 1 label (swap)	5 labels (push) 8 labels (pop) 1 labels (swap)
Maximum number of MPLS labels (provider switches); Junos OS limit	128,000	80,000	80,000
Maximum number of tunnel initiators (combination of routes and LSPs); Junos OS limit	Ingress LSPs: 4,096 Transit LSPs: 4,096 Egress LSPs: 4,096	Ingress LSPs: 4,096 Transit LSPs: 4,096 Egress LSPs: 4,096	Ingress LSPs: 4,096 Transit LSPs: 4,096 Egress LSPs: 4,096
Maximum number of MPLS firewall filters	8000 (ingress) 8000 (egress)	8000 (ingress) 8000 (egress)	8000 (ingress) 8000 (egress)
Virtual routing and forwarding (VRF)	4000	4000	4000
Layer 3 hosts	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Layer 3 longest prefix match (LPM)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Related Documentation

- MPLS Configuration Guidelines on page 38
- MPLS Feature Support on QFX Series and EX4600 Switches on page 19
- MPLS Limitations on QFX Series and EX4600 Switches on page 33

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 835
- *Supported LDP Standards*
- *Supported PCEP Standards*
- *Supported RSVP Standards*
- *Accessing Standards Documents on the Internet*

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*

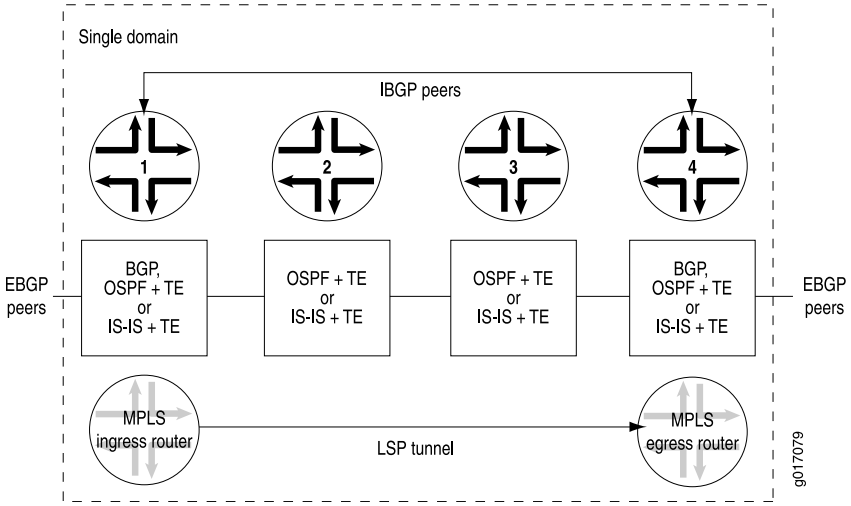
BGP Destinations

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.

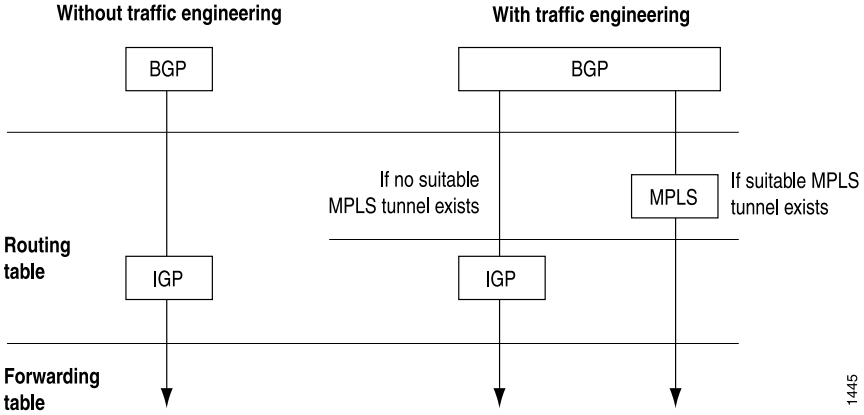
Figure 1 on page 17 shows an MPLS topology that illustrates how MPLS and LSPs work. This topology consists of a single domain with four routers. The two routers at the edges of the domain, Router 1 and Router 4, are running EBGP to communicate with peers outside the domain and IBGP to communicate between themselves. For intradomain communication, all four routers are running an IGP. Finally, an LSP tunnel exists from Router 1 to Router 4.

Figure 1: 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 2 on page 18.) 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 2 on page 18.)

Figure 2: 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 31 on page 376), 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 IGPs 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 1 on page 17 (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 32 on page 377) 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.

MPLS Feature Support on QFX Series and EX4600 Switches

MPLS is a set of procedures for augmenting network layer packets with label stacks, thereby turning them into labeled packets. Service providers frequently use MPLS. Simply put, where routers in a traditional network each perform an IP lookup to determine the next hop, the first device in an an MPLS network does a routing lookup for the final destination instead of the next hop. A label is then applied to the packet—this is called *packet switching*. The final destination device removes the label.

A number of Juniper Networks switches are capable of running a subset of MPLS and can, therefore, communicate not only with each other, but with Juniper Networks routers running MPLS. This topic describes the major MPLS features that are supported on QFX Series and EX4600 switches. Be sure to check for any exceptions to this support in "MPLS Limitations on QFX Series and EX4600 Switches" on page 33.

NOTE: **EX4600 switches use the same chipset as QFX5100 switches—this is why that EX Series switch is discussed here along with QFX Series switches. Other EX Series switches also support MPLS but with a different feature set.**

This topic describes:

MPLS Commands Supported by QFX Series and EX4600 Switches

QFX Series and EX4600 switches support a subset of MPLS features. The CLI for switches displays all MPLS related configuration statements, even those that are not supported. However, configuring those unsupported statements on a switch has no effect on the operation of the switch.

MPLS Features Supported by QFX Series and EX4600 Switches

The tables in this section lists the major MPLS features supported on the QFX Series and EX4600 switches, and the Junos OS release in which they were introduced. Table 5 on page 19 lists the features for the QFX10000 switches. Table 6 on page 22 lists the features for the QFX3500, EX4600, EX4650, QFX5100, QFX5120, QFX5110, QFX5200, and QFX5210 switches.

Table 5: QFX10000 MPLS Features with Junos OS Release Support

Feature	QFX10002	QFX10008	QFX10016
QFX10000 standalone switch as an MPLS provider edge (PE) switch or provider switch	15.1X53-D10	15.1X53-D30	15.1X53-D60

Table 5: QFX10000 MPLS Features with Junos OS Release Support (continued)

Feature	QFX10002	QFX10008	QFX10016
Label edge router (LER)	15.1X53-D10	15.1X53-D30	15.1X53-D60
Label-switching router (LSR)	15.1X53-D10	15.1X53-D30	15.1X53-D60
BGP MPLS Ethernet VPN (EVPN)	17.4R1	17.4R1	17.4R1
BGP route reflectors	15.1X53-D10	15.1X53-D30	15.1X53-D60
Automatic bandwidth and dynamic label-switched path (LSP) count sizing	15.1X53-D60	15.1X53-D60, 17.2R1	15.1X53-D60, 17.2R1
BGP labeled unicast	15.1X53-D10	15.1X53-D30	15.1X53-D60
BGP link state distribution	17.1R1	17.1R1	17.1R1
Carrier-of-carriers and interprovider Layer 3 VPNs	17.1R1	17.1R1	17.1R1
Entropy labels	17.2R1	17.2R1	17.2R1
Ethernet-over-MPLS (L2 circuit)	15.1X53-D60	15.1X53-D60	15.1X53-D60
Fast reroute, one-to-one local protection and many-to-one local protection	15.1X53-D10	15.1X53-D30	15.1X53-D60
Fast reroute using detours and secondary LSP	15.1X53-D10	15.1X53-D30	15.1X53-D60
Flexible Ethernet services	17.3R1	17.3R1	17.3R1
Firewall filters	15.1X53-D30	15.1X53-D30	15.1X53-D60
RSVP graceful restart for OSPF	15.1X53-D10	15.1X53-D30	15.1X53-D60
IP-over-MPLS LSPs, both static and dynamic links	15.1X53-D10	15.1X53-D30	15.1X53-D60
IPv6 tunneling over an IPv4 network (6PE)	15.1X53-D10	15.1X53-D30	15.1X53-D60
LDP tunneling over RSVP	15.1X53-D10	15.1X53-D30	15.1X53-D60
L2 Circuit on aggregated interfaces	17.3R1	17.3R1	17.3R1
L3VPNs for both IPv4 and IPv6	15.1X53-D10	15.1X53-D30	15.1X53-D60
MPLS over integrated bridging and routing (IRB) interfaces	15.1X53-D10	15.1X53-D30	15.1X53-D60

Table 5: QFX10000 MPLS Features with Junos OS Release Support (continued)

Feature	QFX10002	QFX10008	QFX10016
MPLS over UDP	18.3R1	18.3R1	18.3R1
MTU signaling in RSVP	15.1X53-D10	15.1X53-D30	15.1X53-D60
Operation, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM) including ping, traceroute and Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD)	15.1X53-D10	15.1X53-D30	15.1X53-D60
OSPF TE	15.1X53-D10	15.1X53-D30	15.1X53-D60
OSPFv2 as an interior gateway protocol (IGP)	15.1X53-D10	15.1X53-D30	15.1X53-D60
Path Computation Element Protocol for RSVP-TE	16.3R1	16.3R1	16.3R1
Pseudowire-over-aggregated Ethernet interfaces (core-facing interface)	15.1X53-D60 (supported only on network-to-network (NNI) interfaces)	15.1X53-D60 (supported only on NNI interfaces)	15.1X53-D60 (supported only on NNI interfaces)
RSVP support, including bandwidth allocation and traffic engineering	15.1X53-D10	15.1X53-D30	15.1X53-D60
RSVP fast reroute (FRR), including link-protection, node-link-protection, fast reroute using detours, and secondary LSP	15.1X53-D10	15.1X53-D30	15.1X53-D60
SNMP MIB support	15.1X53-D10	15.1X54-D30	15.1X53-D60
Static and dynamic LSPs	15.1X53-D10	15.1X53-D30	15.1X53-D60
Traffic engineering extensions (OSPF-TE, IS-IS-TE)	15.1X53-D10	15.1X53-D30	15.1X53-D60
Traffic engineering (TE) Automatic bandwidth allocation and RSVP bandwidth Dynamic bandwidth management using ingress LSP splitting and merging	15.1X53-D10	15.1X53-D30	15.1X53-D60
Virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) label support	15.1X53-D10	15.1X53-D30	15.1X53-D60

Table 6: QFX3500, EX4600, EX4650, QFX5100, QFX5110, QFX5120, QFX5200, and QFX5210 MPLS Features with Junos OS Release Support

Feature	QFX3500	EX4600, EX4650	QFX5100	QFX5110	QFX5120	QFX5200	QFX5210
QFX Series and EX4600 standalone switches as MPLS provider edge (PE) switches or provider switches	12.2X50-D10	14.1X53-D15 18.3R1 (EX4650) VC/VCF (not supported)	13.2X51-D15 VC/VCF (14.1X53-D30)	15.1X53-D210 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	15.1X53-D30 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)
Label edge router (LER)	12.2X50-D10	14.1X53-D15 18.3R1 (EX4650) VC/VCF (not supported)	13.2X51-D15 VC/VCF (14.1X53-D30)	15.1X53-D210 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	15.1X53-D30 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)
Label-switching router (LSR)	12.2X50-D10	14.1X53-D15 18.3R1 (EX4650) VC/VCF (not supported)	13.2X51-D15 VC/VCF (14.1X53-D30)	15.1X53-D210 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	15.1X53-D30 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)
Automatic bandwidth allocation on LSPs	Not supported	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	13.2X51-D15 VC/VCF (14.1X53-D30)	15.1X53-D210 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	15.1X53-D30 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)
BGP labeled unicast	12.2X50-D10	14.1X53-D15 18.3R1 (EX4650) VC/VCF (not supported)	13.2X51-D15 VC/VCF (14.1X53-D30)	15.1X53-D210 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	15.1X53-D30 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)
BGP link state distribution	17.1R1	Not supported 18.3R1 (EX4650)	17.1R1	17.1R1	18.3R1	17.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)

Table 6: QFX3500, EX4600, EX4650, QFX5100, QFX5110, QFX5120, QFX5200, and QFX5210 MPLS Features with Junos OS Release Support (continued)

Feature	QFX3500	EX4600, EX4650	QFX5100	QFX5110	QFX5120	QFX5200	QFX5210
BGP route reflector	15.1X53-D10	14.1X53-D15 18.3R1 (EX4650) VC/VCF (not supported)	15.1X53-D30	15.1X53-D210	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	15.1X53-D30 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)
Carrier-to-carrier and interprovider BGP Layer 3 VPNs	14.1X53-D15	14.1X53-D15 18.3R1 (EX4650) VC/VCF (not supported)	14.1X53-D15 VC/VCF (14.1X53-D30)	15.1X53-D210 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	15.1X53-D30 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)
Class of service (CoS or QoS) for MPLS traffic	12.3X50-D10	14.1X53-D15 18.3R1 (EX4650) VC/VCF (not supported)	13.2X51-D15 VC/VCF (14.1X53-D30)	15.1X53-D210 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	15.1X53-D30 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)
Dynamic label-switched path (LSP) count sizing: TE++	17.2R1	Not supported 18.3R1 (EX4650) VC/VCF (not supported)	17.2R1 VC/VCF 17.2R1	17.2R1 VC/VCF 17.2R1	18.3R1 VC/VCF 18.3R1 (not supported)	17.2R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)
Equal-cost multipath (ECMP) at LSRs: • SWAP • PHP • L3VPN • L2 Circuit	Not supported	18.3R1 (Supported only on label stack. Not supported on flow label, entropy label, or ECMP label)	14.1X53-D35 (Supported only on label stack. Not supported on flow label, entropy label, or ECMP label)	15.1X53-D210 (Supported only on label stack. Not supported on flow label, entropy label, or ECMP label)	18.3R1 (Supported only on label stack. Not supported on flow label, entropy label, or ECMP label)	15.1X53-D30 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)

Table 6: QFX3500, EX4600, EX4650, QFX5100, QFX5110, QFX5120, QFX5200, and QFX5210 MPLS Features with Junos OS Release Support (continued)

Feature	QFX3500	EX4600, EX4650	QFX5100	QFX5110	QFX5120	QFX5200	QFX5210
Entropy labels	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)
Ethernet-over-MPLS (L2 Circuit)	14.1X53-D10	14.1X53-D15 18.3R1 (EX4650) VC/VCF (not supported)	14.1X53-D10 VC/VCF (14.1X53-D30)	15.1X53-D210 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	15.1X53-D30 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)
Fast reroute (FRR), one-to-one local protection and many-to-one local protection	14.1X53-D10	14.1X53-D15 18.3R1 (EX4650) VC/VCF (not supported)	14.1X53-D10 VC/VCF (Not supported)	15.1X53-D210 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	15.1X53-D30 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)
FRR using detours and secondary LSP	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)
Firewall filters	12.3X50-D10	14.1X53-D15 18.3R1 (EX4650) VC/VCF (not supported)	13.2X51-D15 VC/VCF (14.1X53-D30)	15.1X53-D210 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	15.1X53-D30 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)
Flow-aware transport of pseudowires (FAT) flow labels	Not supported	Not supported VC/VCF (not supported)	Not supported VC/VCF (not supported)	Not supported VC/VCF (not supported)	Not supported VC/VCF (not supported)	Not supported	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)

Table 6: QFX3500, EX4600, EX4650, QFX5100, QFX5110, QFX5120, QFX5200, and QFX5210 MPLS Features with Junos OS Release Support (continued)

Feature	QFX3500	EX4600, EX4650	QFX5100	QFX5110	QFX5120	QFX5200	QFX5210
RSVP graceful restart for OSPF	12.2X50-D10	13.2X51-D25 18.3R1 (EX4650) VC/VCF (not supported)	13.2X51-D15 VC/VCF (14.1X53-D30)	15.1X53-D210 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	15.1X53-D30 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)
Traffic engineering extensions (OSPF-TE, IS-IS-TE)	12.2X50-D10	14.1X53-D15 18.3R1 (EX4650) VC/VCF (not supported)	13.2X51-D15 VC/VCF (14.1X53-D30)	15.1X53-D210 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	15.1X53-D30 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)
IP-over-MPLS LSPs, both static and dynamic links	12.2X50-D10	14.1X53-D15 18.3R1 (EX4650) VC/VCF (not supported)	13.2X51-D15 VC/VCF (14.1X53-D30)	15.1X53-D210 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	15.1X53-D30 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)
IPv6 tunneling over an MPLS IPv4 network (6PE)	12.3X50-D10	14.1X53-D15 18.3R1 (EX4650) VC/VCF (not supported)	13.2X51-D15 VC/VCF (14.1X53-D30)	15.1X53-D210 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	15.1X53-D30 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)
IPv6 over an MPLS core network	Not supported	Not supported	VC/VCF (Not supported)	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported
LDP tunneling over RSVP	12.2X50-D10	14.1X53-D15 18.3R1 (EX4650) VC/VCF (not supported)	13.2X51-D15 VC/VCF (14.1X53-D30)	15.1X53-D210 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	15.1X53-D30 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)

Table 6: QFX3500, EX4600, EX4650, QFX5100, QFX5110, QFX5120, QFX5200, and QFX5210 MPLS Features with Junos OS Release Support (continued)

Feature	QFX3500	EX4600, EX4650	QFX5100	QFX5110	QFX5120	QFX5200	QFX5210
Layer 3 VPNs for both IPv4 and IPv6	12.3X50-D10	14.1X53-D15 18.3R1 (EX4650) VC/VCF (not supported)	13.2X51-D15 VC/VCF (14.1X53-D30)	15.1X53-D210 VC/VCF not supported	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	15.1X53-D30 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)
Loop-free alternate (LFA)	Not supported	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	13.2X51-D15 VC/VCF (14.1X53-D30)	15.1X53-D210 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)
MPLS over integrated bridging and routing (IRB) interfaces	Not supported	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	14.1X53-D40	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)
MTU signaling in RSVP	12.3X50-D10	14.1X53-D15 18.3R1 (EX4650) VC/VCF (not supported)	13.2X51-D15 VC/VCF (14.1X53-D30)	15.1X53-D210 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	15.1X53-D30 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)
Operation, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM) including MPLS ping, traceroute, and BFD	12.3X50-D10	14.1X53-D15 18.3R1 (EX4650) VC/VCF (not supported)	13.2X51-D15 VC/VCF (14.1X53-D30)	15.1X53-D210 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	15.1X53-D30 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)
OSPF TE	12.3X50-D10	14.1X53-D15 18.3R1 (EX4650) VC/VCF (not supported)	13.2X51-D15 VC/VCF (not supported)	15.1X53-D210 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	15.1X53-D30 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)

Table 6: QFX3500, EX4600, EX4650, QFX5100, QFX5110, QFX5120, QFX5200, and QFX5210 MPLS Features with Junos OS Release Support (continued)

Feature	QFX3500	EX4600, EX4650	QFX5100	QFX5110	QFX5120	QFX5200	QFX5210
OSPFv2 as an interior gateway protocol	12.2X50-D10	13.2X51-D25 18.3R1 (EX4650) VC/VCF (not supported)	13.2X51-D15 VC/VCF (14.1X53-D30)	15.1X53-D210 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	15.1X53-D30 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)
Path Computation Element Protocol for RSVP-TE	Not supported	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	17.4R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	17.4R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	17.4R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)
Pseudowire-over-aggregated Ethernet interfaces (core-facing interface)	14.1X53-D10	14.1X53-D15 18.3R1 (EX4650) VC/VCF (not supported)	14.1X53-D15 VC/VCF (14.1X53-D30)	15.1X53-D210 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	15.1X53-D30 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)
RSVP automatic bandwidth	12.2X50-D10	14.1X53-D15 18.3R1 (EX4650) VC/VCF (not supported)	13.2X51-D15 VC/VCF (14.1X53-D30)	15.1X53-D210 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	15.1X53-D30 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)
RSVP fast reroute (FRR), including link-protection, node-link-protection, fast reroute using detours, and secondary LSP	14.1X53-D15	14.1X53-D15 18.3R1 (EX4650) VC/VCF (not supported)	14.1X53-D15 VC/VCF (not supported)	15.1X53-D210 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	15.1X53-D30 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)
RSVP-TE extensions (IS-IS and OSPF)	12.2X50-D10	14.1X53-D15 18.3R1 (EX4650) VC/VCF (not supported)	13.2X51-D15 VC/VCF (14.1X53-D30)	15.1X53-D210 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	15.1X53-D30 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)

Table 6: QFX3500, EX4600, EX4650, QFX5100, QFX5110, QFX5120, QFX5200, and QFX5210 MPLS Features with Junos OS Release Support (continued)

Feature	QFX3500	EX4600, EX4650	QFX5100	QFX5110	QFX5120	QFX5200	QFX5210
SNMP MIB support	12.2X50-D10	14.1X53-D15 18.3R1 (EX4650) VC/VCF (not supported)	13.2X51-D15 VC/VCF (14.1X53-D30)	15.1X53-D210 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	15.1X53-D30 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)
Static and dynamic LSPs	12.2X50-D10	14.1X53-D15 18.3R1 (EX4650) VC/VCF (not supported)	13.2X51-D10 VC/VCF (14.1X53-D30)	15.1X53-D210 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	15.1X53-D30 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)
Traffic engineering (TE)automatic bandwidth allocation on LSPs	13.1X51-D10	14.1X53-D15 18.3R1 (EX4650) VC/VCF (not supported)	13.1X51-D10 VC/VCF (13.2X51-D10)	15.1X53-D210 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	15.1X53-D30 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)
Virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) label support	12.2X50-D10	14.1X53-D15 18.3R1 (EX4650) VC/VCF (not supported)	13.2X51-D15 VC/VCF (14.1X53-D30)	15.1X53-D210 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	15.1X53-D30 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)
VRF support in IRB Interfaces in a Layer 3 VPN	Not supported	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	17.3R1 VC/VCF (17.3R1)	17.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	17.3R1 VC/VCF (not supported)	18.1R1 VC/VCF (not supported)

Related Documentation

- MPLS Configuration Guidelines on page 38
- MPLS Limitations on QFX Series and EX4600 Switches on page 33
- Supported MPLS Scaling Values on page 11

Understanding MPLS Components for QFX Series and EX4600 Switches

MPLS devices include a number of components. While some components are required for all MPLS applications, others might not be, depending on the specific application.

This topic includes:

Provider Edge Switches

To implement MPLS on a network, you must configure two provider edge (PE) switches—an ingress PE switch and an egress PE switch. In addition, you must configure one or more provider switches as transit switches within the network to support the forwarding of MPLS packets.

The ingress PE switch (the entry point to the MPLS tunnel) receives a packet, analyzes it, and pushes an MPLS label onto it. This label places the packet in a forwarding equivalence class (FEC) and determines its handling and destination through the MPLS tunnel. The egress PE switch (the exit point from the MPLS tunnel) pops the MPLS label off the outgoing packet.

Within an MPLS tunnel, the network traffic is bidirectional. Therefore, each PE switch can be configured to be both an ingress switch and an egress switch, depending on the direction of the traffic.

The following MPLS components are configured on the PE switches but not on the provider switches:

MPLS Protocol and Label-Switched Paths

Each PE switch must be configured to support the MPLS protocol. You must also configure label-switched paths (LSPs) at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy level.

IP Over MPLS for Customer Edge Interfaces

You can configure the customer edge interfaces of the PE switches for IP over MPLS using a Layer 3 interface and a static route from the ingress PE switch to the egress PE switch. See "Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge Switches" on page 67.

BGP Layer 3 VPN Configuration

If you are implementing a Layer 3 virtual private network (VPN), you must configure the BGP routing protocol on the PE switches.

Routing Instances for Layer 3 VPN

If you are implementing a Layer 3 VPN, you must configure a routing instance. A routing instance is a collection of routing tables, interfaces, and routing protocol parameters. The set of interfaces belongs to the routing tables, and the routing protocol parameters control the information in the routing tables.

QFX Series and EX4600 devices support VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) routing instances for Layer 3 VPNs.

Each routing instance has a unique name and a corresponding IP unicast table. For example, if you configure a routing instance with the name **my-instance**, its corresponding IP unicast table will be **my-instance.inet.0**. All routes for **my-instance** are installed in **my-instance.inet.0**.

Routing Instances for Layer 2 VPN and Layer 3 VPN

If you are implementing a Layer 2 VPN or a Layer 3 VPN, you must configure a routing instance. A routing instance is a collection of routing tables, interfaces, and routing protocol parameters. The set of interfaces belongs to the routing tables, and the routing protocol parameters control the information in the routing tables.

Starting in Junos OS Release 15.1, QFX Series devices support the following types of routing instances:

- Layer 2 VPN—To support a Layer 2 VPN (Layer 2 VPNs are not supported on the QFX5100 and EX4600 switches.)
- VPN routing and forwarding (VRF)—To support a Layer 3 VPN

Each routing instance has a unique name and a corresponding IP unicast table. For example, if you configure a routing instance with the name **my-instance**, its corresponding IP unicast table will be **my-instance.inet.0**. All routes for **my-instance** are installed in **my-instance.inet.0**.

Ethernet Encapsulation for Layer 2 VPN

If you are implementing a Layer 2 VPN, you must also configure the physical layer encapsulation type on the customer edge interface and within the routing instance.

Provider Switch

You must configure one or more provider switches as transit switches within the network to support the forwarding of MPLS packets. You can add provider switches without changing the configuration of the PE switches.

A provider switch does not analyze packets. It refers to an MPLS label forwarding table and swaps one label for another. The new label determines the next hop along the MPLS tunnel. A provider switch cannot perform push or pop operations.

Components Required for All Switches in the MPLS Network

The following MPLS components are configured on both the PE switches and the provider switches:

Interior Gateway Protocol

MPLS works in coordination with OSPF as the interior gateway protocol (IGP). Therefore, you must configure OSPF as the IGP on the loopback interface and CE-facing interfaces of both the PE switches and the provider switches.

The CE-facing interfaces can be either Gigabit Ethernet or 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, and they can be configured as either individual interfaces or as aggregated Ethernet interfaces.

NOTE: The CE-facing interfaces cannot be configured with VLAN tagging or a VLAN ID. When you configure them to belong to family mpls, they are removed from the default VLAN if they were members of that VLAN. They operate as an exclusive tunnel for MPLS traffic.

Traffic Engineering

Traffic engineering maps traffic flows onto an existing physical topology and provides the ability to move traffic flow away from the shortest path selected by the IGP and to a potentially less congested physical path across a network.

Traffic engineering enables the selection of specific end-to-end paths to send given types of traffic through your network. You must configure OSPF traffic engineering on the PE switches and the provider switches.

MPLS Protocol

You must enable the MPLS protocol on all switches that participate in the MPLS network and apply it to the core interfaces of both the PE and provider switches. You do not need to apply it to the loopback interface because the MPLS protocol uses the framework established by the RSVP signaling protocol to create LSPs. On the PE switches, the configuration of the MPLS protocol must also include the definition of an LSP.

RSVP

RSVP is a signaling protocol that allocates and distributes labels throughout an MPLS network. RSVP sets up unidirectional paths between the ingress PE switch and the egress PE switch. RSVP makes the LSPs dynamic; it can detect topology changes and outages and establish new LSPs to allow traffic to move around a failure.

You must enable RSVP and apply it to the loopback interface and the core interface of both the PE and provider switches. The path message contains the configured information about the resources required for the LSP to be established.

When the egress PE switch receives the path message, it sends a reservation message back to the ingress PE switch. This reservation message is passed along from switch to switch along the same path as the original path message. Once the ingress PE switch receives this reservation message, an RSVP path is established.

The established LSP stays active as long as the RSVP session remains active. RSVP continues activity through the transmissions and responses to RSVP path and reservation messages. If the messages stop for three minutes, the RSVP session terminates and the LSP is lost.

RSVP runs as a separate software process in Junos OS and is not in the packet-forwarding path.

Family mpls

You must configure the core interfaces used for MPLS traffic to belong to **family mpls**.

NOTE: **You can enable family mpls on either individual interfaces or on aggregated Ethernet interfaces. You cannot enable it on tagged VLAN interfaces.**

Related Documentation

- MPLS Feature Support on QFX Series and EX4600 Switches on page 19
- Understanding Using MPLS-Based Layer 3 VPNs on Switches on page 892
- Understanding CoS MPLS EXP Classifiers and Rewrite Rules on page 825
- Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge Switches on page 67
- Configuring MPLS on Provider Switches on page 71
- Configuring Rewrite Rules for MPLS EXP Classifiers on page 828
- Configuring a Global MPLS EXP Classifier on page 831
- Configuring Ethernet over MPLS (L2 Circuit) on page 903
- *MPLS Applications Feature Guide*
- *Junos OS VPNs Library for Routing Devices*

Understanding MPLS and Path Protection on EX Series Switches

Junos OS MPLS for Juniper Networks EX Series Ethernet Switches provides path protection to protect your MPLS network from label switched path (LSP) failures.

By default, an LSP routes itself hop-by-hop from the ingress provider edge switch through the provider switches toward the egress provider edge switch. The LSP generally follows 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 reroute themselves whenever a change occurs in a routing table or in the status of a node or link.

Typically, when an LSP fails, the switch immediately upstream from the failure signals the outage to the ingress provider edge switch. The ingress provider edge switch calculates a new path to the egress provider edge switch, establishes the new LSP, and then directs 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 switch might get lost or the new path might take too long to come up, resulting in significant packet drops.

You can configure path protection by configuring primary and secondary paths on the ingress switch. If the primary path fails, the ingress switch immediately reroutes traffic from the failed path to the standby path, eliminating the need for the ingress switch to calculate a new route and signal a new path. For information about configuring standby LSPs, see "Configuring Path Protection in an MPLS Network (CLI Procedure)" on page 113.

Related Documentation

- MPLS for EX Series Switches Overview on page 9
- Example: Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Switches on page 48
- Configuring CoS on an MPLS Provider Edge Switch Using IP Over MPLS (CLI Procedure) on page 801
- Configuring CoS on an MPLS Provider Edge Switch Using Circuit Cross-Connect (CLI Procedure) on page 804

MPLS Limitations on QFX Series and EX4600 Switches

MPLS is a fully implemented protocol on routers, while switches support a subset of the MPLS features. The limitations of each switch are listed in a separate section here, although many of the limitations are duplicates that apply to more than one switch.

- MPLS Limitations on QFX10000 Switches on page 34
- MPLS Limitations on EX4600, EX4650, QFX5100, QFX5110, QFX5120, QFX5200, and QFX5210 Switches on page 34
- MPLS Limitations on QFX5100 Virtual Chassis and Virtual Chassis Fabric Switches on page 36
- MPLS Limitations on QFX3500 Switches on page 37

MPLS Limitations on QFX10000 Switches

- Configuring an MPLS firewall filter on a switch that is deployed as an egress provider edge (PE) switch has no effect.
- Configuring the **revert-timer** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy level has no effect.
- These LDP features are not supported on the QFX10000 switches:
  - LDP multipoint
  - LDP link protection
  - LDP Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD)
  - LDP Operation Administration and Management (OAM)
  - LDP multicast-only fast reroute (MoFRR)
- Pseudowire-over-aggregated Ethernet interfaces on UNI are not supported.
- MPLS-over-UDP tunnel limitations
  - MPLS TTL propagation
  - CoS rewrite rules and priority propagation for RSVP LSP labels (ingress tunnels only)

NOTE: **MPLS-over-UDP tunnels are created only if corresponding RSVP-TE, LDP, or BGP-LU tunnels are not available for the destination route.**

MPLS Limitations on EX4600, EX4650, QFX5100, QFX5110, QFX5120, QFX5200, and QFX5210 Switches

- MPLS support differs on the various switches. EX4600 switches support only basic MPLS functionality while the QFX5100, QFX5110, QFX5120, QFX5200, and QFX5210 switches support some of the more advanced features. See "MPLS Feature Support on QFX Series and EX4600 Switches" on page 19 for details.
- On a QFX5100 switch, configuring integrated bridging and routing (IRB) interfaces on the MPLS core is implemented on the switch by using TCAM rules. This is the result of a chip limitation on the switch, which only allows for a limited amount of TCAM space. There is 1K TCAM space is allocated for IRB. If multiple IRBs exist, make sure that you have enough available TCAM space on the switch. To check the TCAM space, see TCAM Filter Space Allocation and Verification in QFX Devices from Junos OS 12.2x50-D20 Onward.
- (QFX5100, QFX5110, QFX5120, QFX5200, QFX5210, EX4600) When VLAN bridge encapsulation is enabled on a CE connected interface, the switch drops packets if both flexible Ethernet services and VLAN CCC encapsulations are configured on the same logical interface. Only one can be configured, not both. For example:

set interfaces xe-0/0/18 encapsulation flexible-ethernet-services, or **set interfaces xe-0/0/18 encapsulation vlan-ccc**.

- Layer 2 circuits on aggregated Ethernet (AE) interfaces are not supported on QFX5100, QFX5110, QFX5120, QFX5200, and QFX5210 switches.
- Layer 2 circuit local switching is not supported on the EX4600, EX4650, and QFX5100 switches.
- The QFX5100, QFX5110, QFX5120, QFX5200, and QFX5210 switches do not depend on the VRF match for loopback filters configured at different routing instances. Loopback filters per routing instance (such as lo0.100, lo0.103, lo0.105) are not supported and may cause unpredictable behavior. We recommend that you only apply the loopback filter (lo0.0) to the master routing instance
- On EX4600 and EX4650 switches, when loopback filters with both accept and deny terms for the same IP address are configured and if RSVP packets have that IP address in either source IP or destination IP, then those RSVP packets will be dropped even if accept terms have higher priority than deny terms. As per design, if the switch receives an RSVP packet with IP OPTION, the packet is copied to the CPU and then the original packet is dropped. Because RSVP packets are marked for drop, the accept term will not process these packets and the deny term will drop the packets.
- On a link-protected, fast reroute Layer 2 circuit, you might see a traffic convergence delay of 200 to 300 milliseconds.
- Layer 2 circuit local switching is not supported on the EX4600, EX4650, and QFX5100 switches.
- If you configure the BGP labeled unicast address family (using the **labeled-unicast** statement at the **[edit protocols bgp family inet]** hierarchy level) on a QFX Series switch or on an EX4600 switch deployed as a route reflector for BGP labeled routes, path selection will occur at the route reflector, and a single best path will be advertised. This will result in loss of BGP multipath informaton.
- Although fast reroute (FRR) on regular interfaces is supported, the **include-all** and **include-any** options for FRR are not supported. See "Fast Reroute Overview" on page 379.
- FRR is not supported on MPLS over IRB interfaces.
- MPLS-based circuit cross-connects (CCC) are not supported—only circuit-based pseudowires are supported.
- Configuring link aggregation groups (LAGs) on user-to-network interface (UNI) ports for L2 circuits is not supported.
- MTU signaling in RSVP and discovery is supported in the control plane. However, this cannot be enforced in the data plane.
- With L2 circuit-based pseudowires, if multiple equal-cost RSVP LSPs are available to reach an L2 circuit neighbor, one LSP is randomly used for forwarding. Use this feature to specify LSPs for specific L2 circuit traffic to load-share the traffic in the MPLS core.
- Configuring an MPLS firewall filter on a switch that is deployed as an egress provider edge (PE) switch has no effect.

- Firewall filters and policers on **family mpls** are only supported on QFX5100 switches that act as pure label-switching routers (LSRs) in an MPLS network. A pure LSR is a transit router that switches paths solely on the incoming label's instructions. Firewall filters and policers on **family mpls** are not supported on QFX5100 ingress and egress provider edge (PE) switches. This includes switches that perform penultimate hop popping (PHP).
- Configuring the **revert-timer** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy level has no effect.
- These are the hardware limitations for EX4600, EX4650, QFX5100, QFX5110, QFX5120, QFX5200, and QFX5210 switches:
  - Push of a maximum of three labels is supported in the MPLS edge switch if label swap is not done.
  - Push of a maximum of two labels is supported in the MPLS edge switch if label swap is done.
  - Pop at line rate is supported is supported for a maximum of two labels.
  - Global label space is supported but interface-specific label space is not supported.
  - MPLS ECMP on PHY node with BOS=1 is not supported for single labels.
  - QFX Series switches with Broadcom chips do not support separate next hops for the same label with different S bits (S-0 and S-1). This includes the QFX3500, QFX3600, EX4600, QFX5100, and QFX5200 switches.
  - On EX4600, EX4650, QFX5100, QFX5110, QFX5120, QFX5200, and QFX5210 switches, the MPLS MTU command can cause unexpected behavior—this is due to SDK chipset limitations on this platform.
- These LDP features are not supported on the EX4600, EX4650, QFX5100, QFX5110, QFX5120, QFX5200, and QFX5210 switches:
  - LDP multipoint
  - LDP link protection
  - LDP Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD)
  - LDP Operation Administration and Management (OAM)
  - LDP multicast-only fast reroute (MoFRR)

MPLS Limitations on QFX5100 Virtual Chassis and Virtual Chassis Fabric Switches

The following MPLS features are not supported by the QFX5100 VC and QFX5100 VCF switches:

- Next-hop LSP
- BFD including BFD triggered FRR
- L2 VPN based on BGP (See RFC 6624)
- VPLS

- Extended VLAN CCC
- Pseudowire protection using Ethernet OAM
- Local switching of pseudo-wire
- Pseudowire fault detection based on VCCV
- QFX Series switches with Broadcom chipsets do not support separate next hops for the same label with different S bits (S-0 and S-1). This includes QFX3500, QFX3600, EX4600, QFX5100, and QFX5200 switches.

MPLS Limitations on QFX3500 Switches

- If you configure the BGP labeled unicast address family (using the **labeled-unicast** statement at the **[edit protocols bgp family inet]** hierarchy level) on a QFX Series switch or on an EX4600 switch deployed as a route reflector for BGP labeled routes, path selection will occur at the route reflector, and a single best path will be advertised. This will result in loss of BGP multipath information.
- Although fast reroute is supported, the **include-all** and **include-any** options for fast reroute are not supported. See "Fast Reroute Overview" on page 379 for details.
- MPLS-based circuit cross-connects (CCC) are not supported—only circuit-based pseudowires are supported.
- MTU signaling in RSVP and discovery is supported in the control plane. However, this cannot be enforced in the data plane.
- With Layer 2 (L2) circuit-based pseudowires, if multiple equal-cost RSVP label-switched paths (LSPs) are available to reach a L2 circuit neighbor, one LSP is randomly used for forwarding. Use this feature to specify LSPs for specific L2 circuit traffic to load-share the traffic in the MPLS core.
- Configuring an MPLS firewall filter on a switch that is deployed as an egress provider edge (PE) switch has no effect.
- Configuring the **revert-timer** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy level has no effect.

Related Documentation

- MPLS Configuration Guidelines on page 38
- MPLS Feature Support on QFX Series and EX4600 Switches on page 19
- Supported MPLS Scaling Values on page 11

MPLS Configuration Overview

When you first install Junos OS on your device, MPLS is disabled by default. You must explicitly configure your device to allow MPLS traffic to pass through. Complete the following steps for all devices in your MPLS network that are running Junos OS.

To enable MPLS:

1. Delete all configured security services from the device. If you do not complete this step, you will get a commit failure. See *Example: Deleting Security Services*.
2. Enable MPLS on the device. See "Example: Enabling MPLS" on page 45.
3. Commit the configuration.
4. Reboot the device.
5. Configure MPLS features such as traffic engineering, VPNs, and VPLS. See:
   - MPLS Traffic Engineering and Signaling Protocols Overview on page 638
   - MPLS VPN Overview on page 888
   - CLNS Overview on page 973
   - VPLS Overview on page 992

CAUTION: **When packet forwarding mode is changed to MPLS, all flow-based security features are deactivated, and the device performs packet-based processing only. Flow-based services such as security policies, zones, NAT, ALGs, chassis clustering, screens, firewall authentication, and IPsec VPNs are unavailable on the device. However, MPLS can be enabled in flow-based packet forwarding mode for selected traffic using firewall filters.**

Related Documentation

- *MPLS Overview*
- *Example: Deleting Security Services*
- Example: Enabling MPLS on page 45

MPLS Configuration Guidelines

When configuring MPLS on QFX Series devices or on EX4600, note that the number of IP prefixes supported depends on the specific platform being used. See the scale specifications in the data sheet of your device for additional information.

- We recommend the following:
  - If your ingress provider edge (PE) switch needs to support more than 8000 external IP prefixes, use a larger capacity device as an ingress PE switch.
  - If you use a switch as a route reflector for BGP labeled routes, use it as a dedicated route reflector (that is, the switch must not participate in managing data traffic).
  - If you use a switch as a PE switch or as a route reflector for BGP labeled routes, configure routing policies on the PE switch and the route reflector to filter external IP routes from the routing table.

The configuration example for a routing policy named fib_policy (at the **[edit policy-options** and **[edit routing-options** hierarchy levels) to filter BGP labeled routes from the inet.0 routing table is given below:

```
user@switch# show policy-options
policy-statement fib_policy {
   from {
      protocol bgp;
      rib inet.0;
   }
   then reject;
}
```

```
user@switch# show routing-options
forwarding-table {
   export fib_policy;
}
```

- Packet fragmentation using the **allow-fragmentation** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls path-mtu]** hierarchy level is not supported on QFX Series devices or on the EX4600 switch. Therefore, you must ensure that the maximum transmission unit (MTU) values configured on every MPLS interface is sufficient to handle MPLS packets. The packets whose size exceeds the MTU value of an interface will be dropped.

Related Documentation

- Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge Switches on page 67
- Configuring MPLS on Provider Switches on page 71
- Configuring a Global MPLS EXP Classifier on page 831
- Configuring Rewrite Rules for MPLS EXP Classifiers on page 828
- MPLS Feature Support on QFX Series and EX4600 Switches on page 19

TTL Processing on Incoming MPLS Packets

The flow chart on Figure 3 on page 40 illustrates TTL processing on incoming MPLS packets. On a transit LSR or an egress LER, MPLS pops one or more labels and can push one or more labels. The incoming TTL of the packet is determined by the configured TTL processing tunnel model.

When all of the following conditions are met, the incoming TTL is set to the TTL value found in the immediate inner header:

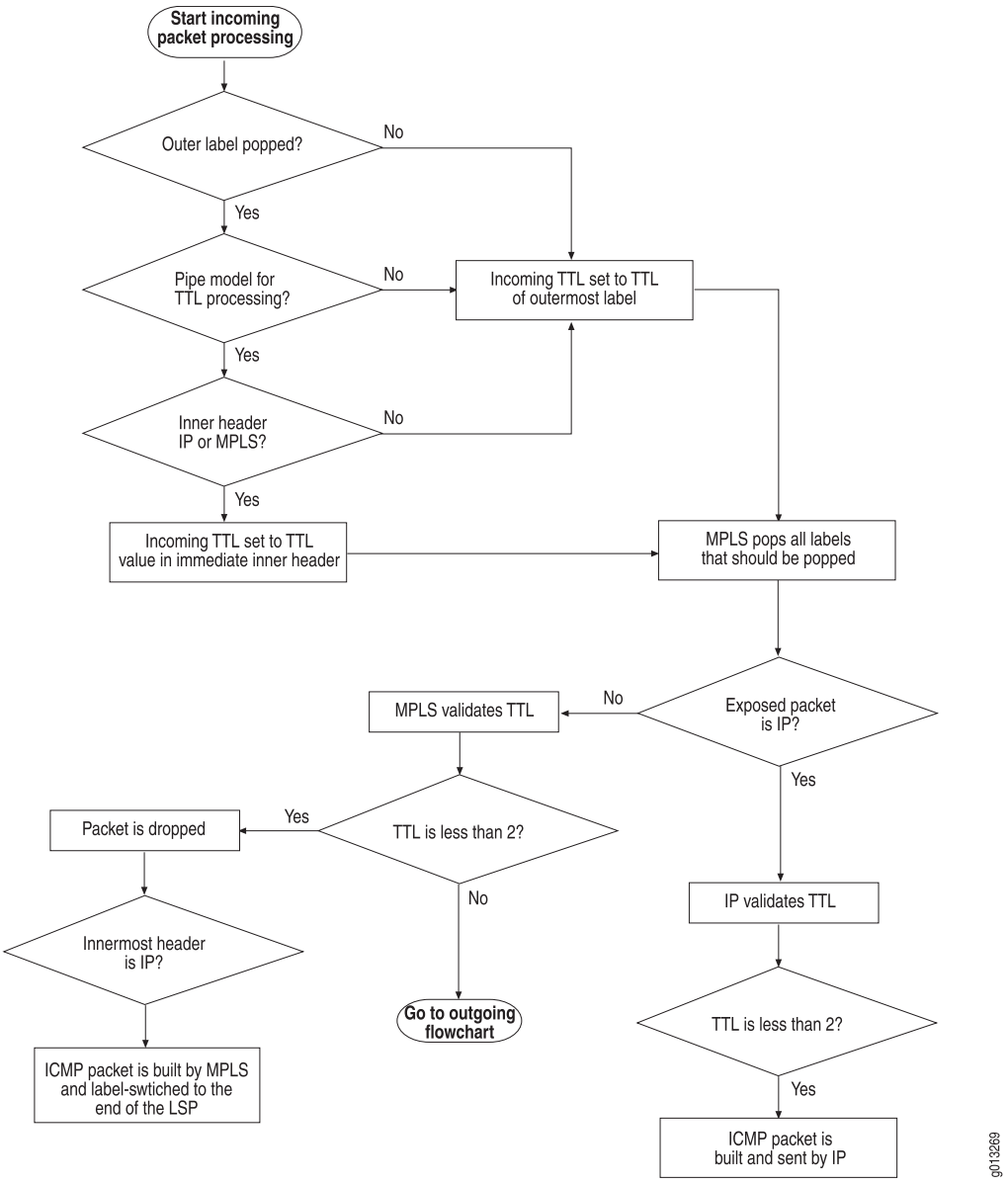
- The outer label is popped as opposed to being swapped
- The TTL processing model is configured to pipe
- The inner header is MPLS or IP

If any of those conditions is not met, then the incoming TTL is set to the TTL value found in the outermost label. In all cases, the TTL values of any further inner labels are ignored.

When an IP packet is exposed after MPLS pops all the labels that should be popped, MPLS passes the packet to IP for further processing, including TTL checking. When the uniform tunnel model for TTL processing is in effect, MPLS sets the TTL value of the IP packet to the incoming TTL value that was just set. In other words, the TTL value is copied from the outermost label to the IP packet. When the pipe model for TTL processing is in effect, the TTL value in the IP header is left unchanged.

If an IP packet is not exposed by the label popping, then MPLS performs the TTL validation. If the incoming TTL is less than 2, the packet is dropped. If innermost packet is IP, an ICMP packet is built and sent. If the TTL does not expire and the packet needs to be sent out, the outgoing TTL is determined by the rules for outgoing MPLS packets.

Figure 3: TTL Processing on Incoming MPLS Packets



Related Documentation

- Disabling Normal TTL Decrementing on page 456
- no-propagate-ttl on page 1902

PART 2

Configuring MPLS and Associated Features

CHAPTER 2

Configuring MPLS

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

- Understanding MPLS Label Manager on page 335

Example: Enabling MPLS

This example shows how to enable MPLS for packet-based processing. It also shows how to enable the MPLS family and MPLS process on all of the transit interfaces in the network.

NOTE: When MPLS is enabled, all flow-based security features are deactivated and the device performs packet-based processing. Flow-based services such as security policies, zones, NAT, ALGs, chassis clustering, screens, firewall authentication, IP packets, and IPsec VPNs are unavailable on the device.

Before changing from flow mode to packet mode, you must remove all security policies remaining under flow mode. To prevent management connection loss, you must bind the management interface to zones and enable host-inbound traffic to prevent the device from losing connectivity.

For information about configuring zones, see *Security Basics Guide for Security Devices*.

Requirements

Before you begin, delete all configured security services. See *Example: Deleting Security Services*.

Overview

The instructions in this topic describe how to enable MPLS on the device. You must enable MPLS on the device before including a device running Junos OS in an MPLS network.

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.

```
set security forwarding-options family mpls mode packet-based
set interfaces ge-1/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set protocols mpls ge-1/0/0 unit 0
```

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*.

To enable MPLS:

1. Enable MPLS for packet-based processing.

```
[edit security forwarding-options]
user@host# set family mpls mode packet-based
```

2. Enable the MPLS family on each transit interface that you want to include in the MPLS network.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set interfaces ge-1/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
```

3. Enable the MPLS process on all of the transit interfaces in the MPLS network.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@host# set interface ge-1/0/0 unit 0
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show security forwarding-options** command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

NOTE: If you enable MPLS for packet-based processing by using the command **set security forward-option family mpls mode packet**, the mode will not change immediately and the system will display the following messages:

warning: Reboot may required when try reset flow inet mode

warning: Reboot may required when try reset mpls flow mode please check security flow status for detail.

You need to reboot your device for the configuration to take effect.

CAUTION: If you disable MPLS and switch back to using the security services (flow-based processing), the mode will not change immediately and the system will display warning messages instructing you to restart your device. You must reboot your device for the configuration to take effect. This will also result in management sessions being reset and transit traffic getting interrupted.

```
[edit]
user@host# show security forwarding-options
family {
   mpls {
      mode packet-based;
   }
}
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- Verifying MPLS Is Enabled at the Protocols Level on page 48
- Verifying MPLS Is Enabled at the Interfaces Level on page 48

Verifying MPLS Is Enabled at the Protocols Level

Purpose Verify that MPLS is enabled at the protocols level.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show protocols** command.

Verifying MPLS Is Enabled at the Interfaces Level

Purpose Verify that MPLS is enabled at the interfaces level.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show interfaces** command.

Related Documentation

- *MPLS Overview*
- MPLS Configuration Overview on page 37
- *Example: Deleting Security Services*

Example: Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Switches

You can configure MPLS on switches to increase transport efficiency in your network. MPLS services can be used to connect various sites to a backbone network and to ensure better performance for low-latency applications such as voice over IP (VoIP) and other business-critical functions.

To implement MPLS on the switches, you must configure two provider edge (PE) switches—an ingress PE switch and an egress PE switch— and at least one provider (transit) switch. You can configure the customer edge (CE) interfaces on the PE switches of the MPLS network as either circuit cross-connect (CCC) or IP (**family inet**) interfaces.

This example shows how to configure an MPLS tunnel using a simple interface as a CCC:

NOTE: This example shows how to configure MPLS using a simple interface as a CCC. For information on configuring a tagged VLAN interface as a CCC, see "Configuring an MPLS-Based VLAN CCC Using a Layer 2 VPN (CLI Procedure)" on page 1106 or "Configuring an MPLS-Based VLAN CCC Using a Layer 2 Circuit (CLI Procedure)" on page 1076.

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Junos OS Release 10.1 or later for switches
- Three EX Series switches

Before you begin configuring MPLS, ensure that you have configured the routing protocol (OSPF or IS-IS) on the core interface and the loopback interface on all the switches. This example includes the configuration of OSPF on all the switches. For information on configuring IS-IS as the routing protocol, see the *Junos OS Routing Protocols Configuration Guide*.

Overview and Topology

This example includes an ingress or local PE switch, an egress or remote PE switch, and one provider switch. It includes CCCs that tie the customer edge interface of the local PE switch (PE-1) to the customer edge interface of the remote PE switch (PE-2). It also describes how to configure the core interfaces of the PE switches and the provider switch to support the transmission of the MPLS packets. In this example, the core interfaces that connect the local PE switch and the provider switch are individual interfaces, while the core interfaces that connect the remote PE switch and the provider switch are aggregated Ethernet interfaces.

NOTE:

- Core interfaces cannot be tagged VLAN interfaces.
- Core interfaces can be aggregated Ethernet interfaces. This example includes a LAG between the provider switch and the remote PE switch because this type of configuration is another option you can implement. For information on configuring LAGs, see *Configuring Aggregated Ethernet Links (CLI Procedure)*.

Figure 4 on page 50 shows the topology used in this example.

Figure 4: Configuring MPLS on EX Series Switches

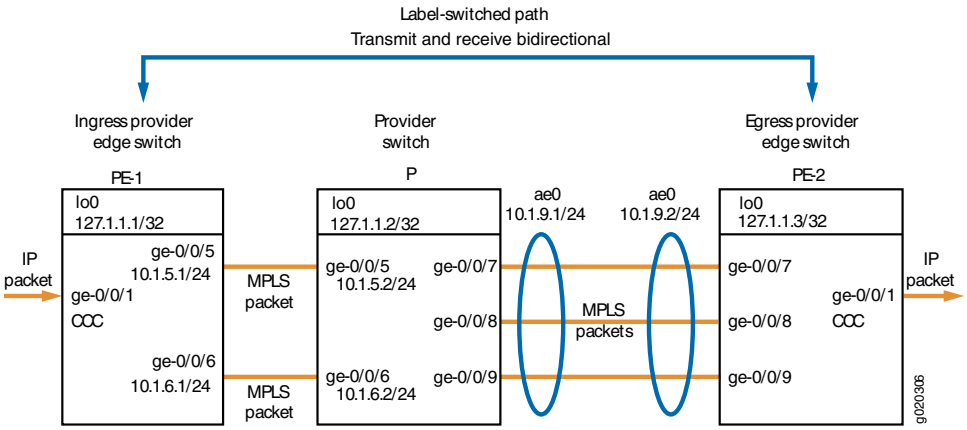


Table 7 on page 50 shows the MPLS configuration components used for the ingress PE switch in this example.

Table 7: Components of the Ingress PE Switch in the Topology for MPLS with Interface-Based CCC

Property	Settings	Description
Local PE switch hardware	EX Series switch	PE-1
Loopback address	**lo0 127.1.1.1/32**	Identifies PE-1 for interswitch communications.
Routing protocol	**ospf traffic-engineering**	Indicates that this switch is using OSPF as the routing protocol and that traffic engineering is enabled.
MPLS protocol and definition of label-switched path	**mpls** **label-switched-path lsp_to_pe2_ge1** **to 127.1.1.13**	Indicates that this PE switch is using the MPLS protocol with the specified LSP to reach the other PE switch (specified by the loopback address). The statement must also specify the core interfaces to be used for MPLS traffic.
RSVP	**rsvp**	Indicates that this switch is using RSVP. The statement must specify the loopback address and the core interfaces that will be used for the RSVP session.
Interface family	**family inet** **family mpls** **family ccc**	The logical units of the core interfaces are configured to belong to both **family inet** and **family mpls**. The logical unit of the customer edge interface is configured to belong to **family ccc**.

Table 7: Components of the Ingress PE Switch in the Topology for MPLS with Interface-Based CCC (continued)

Property	Settings	Description
Customer edge interface	**ge-0/0/1**	Interface that connects this network to devices outside the network.
Core interfaces	**ge-0/0/5.0** and **ge-0/0/6.0** with IP addresses **10.1.5.1/24** and **10.1.6.1/24**	Interfaces that connect to other switches within the MPLS network.
CCC definition	**connections** **remote-interface-switch ge-1-to-pe2** **interface ge-0/0/1.0** **transmit-lsp lsp_to_pe2_ge1** **receive-lsp lsp_to_pe1_ge1**	Associates the circuit cross-connect (CCC), **ge-0/0/1**, with the LSPs that have been defined on the local and remote PE switches.

Table 8 on page 51 shows the MPLS configuration components used for the egress PE switch in this example.

Table 8: Components of the Egress PE Switch in the Topology for MPLS with Interface-Based CCC

Property	Settings	Description
Remote PE switch hardware	EX Series switch	PE-2
Loopback address	**lo0 127.1.1.3/32**	Identifies PE-2 for interswitch communications.
Routing protocol	**ospf traffic-engineering**	Indicates that this switch is using OSPF as the routing protocol and that traffic engineering is enabled.
MPLS protocol and definition of label-switched path	**mpls** **label-switched-path lsp_to_pe1_ge1** **to 127.1.1.1**	Indicates that this PE switch is using the MPLS protocol with the specified label-switched path (LSP) to reach the other PE switch. The statement must also specify the core interfaces to be used for MPLS traffic.
RSVP	**rsvp**	Indicates that this switch is using RSVP. The statement must specify the loopback address and the core interfaces that will be used for the RSVP session.
Interface family	**family inet** **family mpls** **family ccc**	The logical unit of the core interface is configured to belong to both **family inet** and **family mpls**. The logical unit of the customer edge interface is configured to belong to **family ccc**.

Table 8: Components of the Egress PE Switch in the Topology for MPLS with Interface-Based CCC (continued)

Property	Settings	Description
Customer edge interface	**ge-0/0/1**	Interface that connects this network to devices outside the network.
Core interface	**ae0** with IP address **10.1.9.2/24**	Aggregated Ethernet interface on PE-2 that connects to aggregated Ethernet interface **ae0** of the provider switch and belongs to **family mpls**.
CCC definition	**connections remote-interface-switch ge-1-to-pe1** **interface ge-0/0/1.0** **transmit-lsp lsp_to_pe1_ge1;** **receive-lsp lsp_to_pe2_ge1;**	Associates the CCC, **ge-0/0/1**, with the LSPs that have been defined on the local and remote PE switches.

Table 9 on page 52 shows the MPLS configuration components used for the provider switch in this example.

Table 9: Components of the Provider Switch in the Topology for MPLS with Interface-Based CCC

Property	Settings	Description
Provider switch hardware	EX Series switch	Transit switch within the MPLS network configuration.
Loopback address	**lo0 127.1.1.2/32**	Identifies provider switch for interswitch communications.
Routing protocol	**ospf traffic-engineering**	Indicates that this switch is using OSPF as the routing protocol and that traffic engineering is enabled.
MPLS protocol	**mpls**	Indicates that this switch is using the MPLS protocol. The statement must specify the core interfaces that will be used for MPLS traffic.
RSVP	**rsvp**	Indicates that this switch is using RSVP. The statement must specify the loopback and the core interfaces that will be used for the RSVP session.
Interface family	**family inet** **family mpls**	The logical units for the loopback interface and the core interfaces belong to **family inet**. The logical units of the core interfaces are also configured to belong to **family mpls**.

Table 9: Components of the Provider Switch in the Topology for MPLS with Interface-Based CCC (continued)

Property	Settings	Description
Core interfaces	**ge-0/0/5.0** and **ge-0/0/6.0** with IP addresses **10.1.5.1/24** and **10.1.6.1/24** and **ae0** with IP address **10.1.9.1/24**	Interfaces that connect the provider switch (P) to PE-1. Aggregated Ethernet interface on P that connects to aggregated Ethernet interface **ae0** of PE-2.

Configuring the Local PE Switch

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure the local ingress PE switch, copy the following commands and paste them into the switch terminal window of PE-1:

```
[edit]
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-0/0/5.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/6.0
set protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp_to_pe2_ge1 to 127.1.1.3
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/5.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/6.0
set protocols rsvp interface lo0.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/5.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/6.0
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.1.1.1/32
set interfaces ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.5.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/6 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.6.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/6 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family ccc
set protocols connections remote-interface-switch ge-1-to-pe2 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols connections remote-interface-switch ge-1-to-pe2 transmit-lsp lsp_to_pe2_ge1
set protocols connections remote-interface-switch ge-1-to-pe2 receive-lsp lsp_to_pe1_ge1
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure the local ingress PE switch:

1. Configure OSPF with traffic engineering enabled:

   ```
   [edit protocols]
   user@switchPE-1# set ospf traffic-engineering
   ```

2. Configure OSPF on the loopback address and the core interfaces:

   ```
   [edit protocols]
   user@switchPE-1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
   user@switchPE-1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/5.0
   user@switchPE-1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/6.0
   ```

3. Configure MPLS on this PE switch (PE-1) with a label-switched path (LSP) to the other PE switch (PE-2):

   ```
   [edit protocols]
   ```

```
user@switchPE-1# set mpls label-switched-path lsp_to_pe2_ge1 to 127.1.1.3
```

4. Configure MPLS on the core interfaces:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switchPE-1# set mpls interface ge-0/0/5.0
user@switchPE-1# set mpls interface ge-0/0/6.0
```

5. Configure RSVP on the loopback interface and the core interfaces:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switchPE-1# set rsvp interface lo0.0
user@switchPE-1# set rsvp interface ge-0/0/5.0
user@switchPE-1# set rsvp interface ge-0/0/6.0
```

6. Configure IP addresses for the loopback interface and the core interfaces:

```
[edit]
user@switchPE-1# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.1.1.1/32
user@switchPE-1# set interfaces ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.5.1/24
user@switchPE-1# set interfaces ge-0/0/6 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.6.1/24
```

7. Configure **family mpls** on the logical unit of the core interface addresses:

```
[edit]
user@switchPE-1# set interfaces ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family mpls
user@switchPE-1# set interfaces ge-0/0/6 unit 0 family mpls
```

8. Configure the logical unit of the customer edge interface as a CCC:

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0]
-user@PE-1# set family ccc
```

9. Configure the interface-based CCC from PE-1 to PE-2:

NOTE: You can also configure a tagged VLAN interface as a CCC. See "Configuring an MPLS-Based VLAN CCC Using a Layer 2 VPN (CLI Procedure)" on page 1106 or "Configuring an MPLS-Based VLAN CCC Using a Layer 2 Circuit (CLI Procedure)" on page 1076.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PE-1# set connections remote-interface-switch ge-1-to-pe2 interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@PE-1# set connections remote-interface-switch ge-1-to-pe2 transmit-lsp lsp_to_pe2_ge1
user@PE-1# set connections remote-interface-switch ge-1-to-pe2 receive-lsp lsp_to_pe1_ge1
```

Results Display the results of the configuration:

```
user@switchPE-1> show configuration
```

```
interfaces {
  ge-0/0/1 {
```

```
    unit 0 {
      family ccc;
    }
  }
  ge-0/0/5 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.1.5.1/24;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  ge-0/0/6 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.1.6.1/24;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  lo0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 127.1.1.1/32;
      }
    }
  }
}
protocols {
  rsvp {
    interface lo0.0;
    interface ge-0/0/5.0;
    interface ge-0/0/6.0;
  }
  mpls {
    label-switched-path lsp_to_pe2_ge1 {
      to 127.1.1.3;
    }
    interface ge-0/0/5.0;
    interface ge-0/0/6.0;
  }
  ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
      interface lo0.0;
      interface ge-0/0/5.0;
      interface ge-0/0/6.0;
    }
  }
  connections {
    remote-interface-switch ge-1-to-pe2 {
      interface ge-0/0/1.0;
      transmit-lsp lsp_to_pe2_ge1;
      receive-lsp lsp_to_pe1_ge1;
    }
  }
```

Configuring the Remote PE Switch

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure the remote PE switch, copy the following commands and paste them into the switch terminal window of PE-2:

```
[edit]
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 ae0
set protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp_to_pe1_ge1 to 127.1.1.1
set protocols mpls interface ae0
set protocols rsvp interface lo0.0
set protocols rsvp interface ae0
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.1.1.3/32
set interfaces ae0 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.9.2/24
set interfaces ae0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family ccc
set protocols connections remote-interface-switch ge-1-to-pe1 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols connections remote-interface-switch ge-1-to-pe1 transmit-lsp lsp_to_pe1_ge1
set protocols connections remote-interface-switch ge-1-to-pe1 receive-lsp lsp_to_pe2_ge1
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure the remote PE switch (PE-2):

1. Configure OSPF with traffic engineering enabled:

   ```
   [edit protocols]
   user@switchPE-2# set ospf traffic-engineering
   ```

2. Configure OSPF on the loopback interface and the core interface:

   ```
   [edit protocols]
   user@switchPE-2# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
   user@switchPE-2# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ae0
   ```

3. Configure MPLS on this switch (PE-2) with a label-switched path (LSP) to the other PE switch (PE-1):

   ```
   [edit protocols]
   user@switchPE-2# set mpls label-switched-path lsp_to_pe1_ge1 to 127.1.1.1
   ```

4. Configure MPLS on the core interface:

   ```
   [edit protocols]
   user@switchPE-2# set mpls interface ae0
   ```

5. Configure RSVP on the loopback interface and the core interface:

   ```
   [edit protocols]
   ser@switchPE-2# set rsvp interface lo0.0
   user@switchPE-2# set rsvp interface ae0
   ```

6. Configure IP addresses for the loopback interface and the core interface:

   ```
   [edit]
   user@switchPE-2# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.1.1.3/32
   ```

```
user@switchPE-2# set interfaces ae0 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.9.2/24
```

7. Configure **family mpls** on the logical unit of the core interface:

```
[edit]
user@switchPE-2# set interfaces ae0 unit 0 family mpls
```

8. Configure the logical unit of the customer edge interface as a CCC:

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0]
user@PE-2# set family ccc
```

9. Configure the interface-based CCC from PE-2 to PE-1:

```
[edit protocols]
user@PE-2# set connections remote-interface-switch ge-1-to-pe1 interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@PE-2# set connections remote-interface-switch ge-1-to-pe1 transmit-lsp lsp_to_pe1_ge1
user@PE-2# set connections remote-interface-switch ge-1-to-pe1 receive-lsp lsp_to_pe2_ge1
```

Results Display the results of the configuration:

```
user@switchPE-2> show configuration
```

```
interfaces {
   ge-0/0/1 {
      unit 0 {
         family ccc;
      }
   }
   ae0 {
      unit 0 {
         family inet {
            address 10.1.9.2/24;
         }
         family mpls;
      }
   }
   lo0 {
      unit 0 {
         family inet {
            address 127.1.1.3/32;
         }
      }
   }
}
protocols {
   rsvp {
      interface lo0.0;
      interface ae0.0;
   }
   mpls {
      label-switched-path lsp_to_pe1_ge1 {
         to 127.1.1.1;
      }
```

```
    interface ae0.0;
  }
  ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
      interface ae0.0;
    }
  }
  connections {
    remote-interface-switch ge-1-to-pe1 {
      interface ge-0/0/1.0;
      transmit-lsp lsp_to_pe1_ge1;
      receive-lsp lsp_to_pe2_ge1;
    }
  }
}
```

Configuring the Provider Switch

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure the provider switch, copy the following commands and paste them into the switch terminal window:

```
[edit]
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-0/0/5.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/6.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ae0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/5.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/6.0
set protocols mpls interface ae0
set protocols rsvp interface lo0.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/5.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/6.0
set protocols rsvp interface ae0
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.1.1.2/32
set interfaces ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.5.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/6 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.6.1/24
set interfaces ae0 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.9.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/6 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ae0 unit 0 family mpls
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure the provider switch:

1. Configure OSPF with traffic engineering enabled:

   ```
   [edit protocols]
   user@switchP# set ospf traffic-engineering
   ```

2. Configure OSPF on the loopback interface and the core interfaces:

   ```
   [edit protocols]
   user@switchP# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
   ```

```
user@switchP# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/5
user@switchP# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/6
user@switchP# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ae0
```

3. Configure MPLS on the core interfaces on the switch:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switchP# set mpls interface ge-0/0/5
user@switchP# set mpls interface ge-0/0/6
user@switchP# set mpls interface ae0
```

4. Configure RSVP on the loopback interface and the core interfaces:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switchP# set rsvp interface lo0.0
user@switchP# set rsvp interface ge-0/0/5
user@switchP# set rsvp interface ge-0/0/6
user@switchP# set rsvp interface ae0
```

5. Configure IP addresses for the loopback interface and the core interfaces:

```
[edit]
user@switchP# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.1.1.2/32
user@switchP# set interfaces ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.5.1/24
user@switchP# set interfaces ge-0/0/6 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.6.1/24
user@switchP# set interfaces ae0 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.9.1/24
```

6. Configure **family mpls** on the logical unit of the core interface addresses:

```
[edit]
user@switchP# set interfaces ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family mpls
user@switchP# set interfaces ge-0/0/6 unit 0 family mpls
user@switchP# set interfaces ae0 unit 0 family mpls
```

Results Display the results of the configuration:

```
user@switchP> show configuration
```

```
interfaces {
   ge-0/0/5 {
      unit 0 {
         family inet {
            address 10.1.5.1/24;
         }
         family mpls;
         }
      }
   ge-0/0/6 {
      unit 0 {
         family inet {
            address 10.1.6.1/24;
         }
         family mpls;
         }
```

```
    }
  }
  ae0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.1.9.1/24;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  lo0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 127.1.1.2/32;
      }
    }
  }
protocols {
  rsvp {
    interface lo0.0;
    interface ge-0/0/5.0;
    interface ge-0/0/6.0;
    interface ae0.0;
  }
  mpls {
    interface ge-0/0/5.0;
    interface ge-0/0/6.0;
    interface ae0.0;
  }
  ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
      interface lo0.0;
      interface ge-0/0/5.0;
      interface ge-0/0/6.0;
      interface ae0.0;
    }
  }
```

Verification

To confirm that the configuration is working properly, perform these tasks:

- Verifying the Physical Layer on the Switches on page 61
- Verifying the Routing Protocol on page 61
- Verifying the Core Interfaces Being Used for MPLS Traffic on page 62
- Verifying the Status of the RSVP Sessions on page 62
- Verifying the Assignment of Interfaces for MPLS Label Operations on page 62
- Verifying the Status of the CCC on page 63

Verifying the Physical Layer on the Switches

Purpose Verify that the interfaces are up. Perform this verification task on each of the switches.

Action

```
user@switchPE-1> show interfaces terse

Interface               Admin Link Proto    Local                 Remote
ge-0/0/0                up    up
ge-0/0/0.0              up    up  eth-switch
ge-0/0/1                up    up
ge-0/0/1.0              up    up  ccc
ge-0/0/2                up    up
ge-0/0/2.0              up    up  eth-switch
ge-0/0/3                up    up
ge-0/0/3.0              up    up eth-switch
ge-0/0/4                up    up
ge-0/0/4.0              up    up eth-switch
ge-0/0/5                up    up
ge-0/0/5.0              up    up inet     10.1.5.1/24
                              mpls
ge-0/0/6                up    up
ge-0/0/6.0              up    up inet     10.1.6.1/24
                              mpls
```

Meaning The **show interfaces terse** command displays status information about the Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on the switch. This output verifies that the interfaces are **up**. The output for the protocol family (**Proto** column) shows that interface **ge-0/0/1.0** is configured as a circuit cross-connect. The output for the protocol family of the core interfaces (**ge-0/0/5.0** and **ge-0/0/6.0**) shows that these interfaces are configured as both **inet** and **mpls**. The **Local** column for the core interfaces shows the IP address configured for these interfaces.

Verifying the Routing Protocol

Purpose Verify the state of the configured routing protocol. Perform this verification task on each of the switches. The state must be **Full**.

Action

```
user@switchPE-1> show ospf neighbor

Address          Interface              State     ID               Pri  Dead
127.1.1.2          ge-0/0/5               Full     10.10.10.10      128    39
```

Meaning The **show ospf neighbor** command displays the status of the routing protocol. This output shows that the state is **Full**, meaning that the routing protocol is operating correctly—that is, hello packets are being exchanged between directly connected neighbors.

Verifying the Core Interfaces Being Used for MPLS Traffic

Purpose Verify that the state of the MPLS interface is **Up**. Perform this verification task on each of the switches.

Action

```
user@switchPE-1> show mpls interface

Interface         State       Administrative groups
ge-0/0/5             Up          <none>
ge-0/0/6             Up          <none>
```

Meaning The **show mpls interface** command displays the status of the core interfaces that have been configured to belong to **family mpls**. This output shows that the interface configured to belong to **family mpls** is **Up**.

Verifying the Status of the RSVP Sessions

Purpose Verify the status of the RSVP sessions. Perform this verification task on each of the switches.

Action

```
user@switchPE-1> show rsvp session

Ingress RSVP: 1 sessions
To              From            State   Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPname
127.1.13        127.1.1.1         Up       0  1 FF       -   300064 lsp_to_pe2_ge1
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress RSVP: 1 sessions
To              From            State   Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPname
127.1.1.1       127.1.1.3         Up       0  1 FF       299968     lsp_to_pe1_ge1
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Transit RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

Meaning This output confirms that the RSVP sessions are **Up**.

Verifying the Assignment of Interfaces for MPLS Label Operations

Purpose Verify which interface is being used as the beginning of the CCC and which interface is being used to push the MPLS packet to the next hop. Perform this task only on the PE switches.

Action

```
user@switchPE-1> show route forwarding-table family mpls
MPLS:
Destination        Type RtRef Next hop           Type Index NhRef Netif
default            perm     0                    dscd    50     1
0                  user     0                    recv    49     3
1                  user     0                    recv    49     3
2                  user     0                    recv    49     3
299776             user     0                   Pop     541     2     ge-0/0/1.0
ge-0/0/1.0  (CCC)  user     0 2.0.0.1           Push 299792   540 2   ge-0/0/5.0
```

Meaning

This output shows that the CCC has been set up on interface **ge-0/0/1.0**. The switch receives ingress traffic on **ge-0/0/1.0** and pushes label **299792** onto the packet, which goes out through interface **ge-0/0/5.0**. The output also shows when the switch receives an MPLS packet with label 29976, it pops the label and sends the packet out through interface **ge-0/0/1.0**

After you have checked the local PE switch, run the same command on the remote PE switch.

Verifying the Status of the CCC

Purpose

Verify the status of the CCC. Perform this task only on the PE switches.

Action

```
user@switchPE-1> 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                      tx-p2mp-sw: transmit P2MP switching
Dn -- down                          rx-p2mp-sw: receive P2MP switching
-> -- only outbound conn is up
 <- -- only inbound  conn is up      Legend for circuit types
Up -- operational                   intf -- interface
RmtDn -- remote CCC down            tlsp -- transmit LSP
Restart -- restarting               rlsp -- receive LSP


Connection/Circuit               Type        St      Time last up     # Up trans
ge1-to-pe2                       rmt-if      Up      Feb 17 05:00:09  1
  ge-0/0/1.0                      intf       Up
  lsp_to_pe1_ge1                    tlsp     Up
  lsp_to_pe2_ge1                    rlsp     Up
```

Meaning

The **show connections** command displays the status of the CCC connections. This output verifies that the CCC interface and its associated transmit and receive LSPs are **Up**. After you have checked the local PE switch, run the same command on the remote PE switch.

Related Documentation

- Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge EX8200 and EX4500 Switches Using Circuit Cross-Connect (CLI Procedure) on page 77
- Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge Switches Using IP Over MPLS (CLI Procedure) on page 72
- Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Provider Switches (CLI Procedure) on page 81
- MPLS for EX Series Switches Overview on page 9

Verifying That MPLS Is Working Correctly

To verify that MPLS is working correctly, perform the following tasks:

1. Verifying the Physical Layer on the Switches on page 64
2. Verifying the Routing Protocol on page 65
3. Verifying the Core Interfaces Being Used for the MPLS Traffic on page 65
4. Verifying RSVP on page 65

Verifying the Physical Layer on the Switches

Purpose Verify that the interfaces are up. Perform this verification task on each of the switches.

Action

```
user@switch> show interfaces xe-* terse

Interface               Admin Link Proto    Local                 Remote
xe-0/0/0                up    up
xe-0/0/0.0              up    up
xe-0/0/1.0              up    up
xe-0/0/2.0              up    up
xe-0/0/3.0              up    up   inet       2.2.2.1/16
xe-0/0/4.0              up    up
xe-0/0/5.0              up    up   inet      10.1.5.1/24
                                   mpls
xe-0/0/6.0              up    up   inet      10.1.6.1/24
                                   mpls
```

Meaning The **show interfaces terse** command displays status information about the 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces on the switch. This output verifies that the interfaces are **up**. The output for the protocol family (Proto column) of the core interfaces (xe-0/0/5.0 and xe-0/0/6.0), shows that these interfaces are configured as both **inet** and **mpls**. The **Local** column for the core interfaces shows the IP address configured for these interfaces.

Verifying the Routing Protocol

Purpose Verify the state of the configured routing protocol. You should perform this verification task on each of the switches. The state should be **Full**. If you have configured OSPF as the routing protocol, use the **show ospf neighbor** command to verify that the routing protocol is communicating with the switch neighbors.

Action

```
user@switch> show ospf neighbor

Address          Interface              State     ID               Pri  Dead
127.1.1.1        xe-0/0/5               Full      10.10.10.10      128    39
```

Meaning The **show ospf neighbor** command displays the status of the routing protocol that has been configured on this switch. The output shows that the state is **Full**, meaning that the routing protocol is operating correctly—that is, hello packets are being exchanged between directly connected neighbors. For additional information on checking and monitoring routing protocols, see the *Junos OS Routing Protocols and Policies Command Reference* .

Verifying the Core Interfaces Being Used for the MPLS Traffic

Purpose Verify that the state of the MPLS interface is **Up**. You should perform this verification task on each of the switches.

Action

```
user@switch> show mpls interface

Interface        State       Administrative groups
ge-0/0/5            Up          <none>
ge-0/0/6            Up          <none>
```

Meaning The **show mpls interface** command displays the status of the core interfaces that have been configured to belong to **family mpls**. This output shows that the interface configured to belong to **family mpls** is up.

Verifying RSVP

Purpose Verify the state of the RSVP session. You should perform this verification task on each of the switches.

Action

```
user@switch> show rsvp session

Ingress RSVP: 1 sessions
To              From            State   Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPname
127.1.1.3       127.1.1.1         Up       0  1 FF       -   300064 lsp_to_pe2_ge1
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Egress RSVP: 1 sessions
To              From            State   Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPname
127.1.1.1       127.1.1.3         Up       0  1 FF  299968        - lsp_to_pe1_ge1
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0

Transit RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

Meaning This output confirms that the RSVP sessions are up.

Related Documentation

- Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge Switches on page 67
- Configuring MPLS on Provider Switches on page 71

CHAPTER 3

Configuring MPLS on Provider and Provider Edge Devices

Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge Switches

To implement MPLS, you must configure two provider edge (PE) switches—an ingress PE switch and an egress PE switch—and at least one provider switch. You can configure the customer edge (CE) interfaces on the PE switches of the MPLS network using IP over MPLS.

This topic describes how to configure an ingress PE switch and an egress PE switch using IP over MPLS:

Configuring the Ingress PE Switch

To configure the ingress PE switch:

1. Configure an IP address for the loopback interface and the core interfaces:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@switch# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.10.1/32
user@switch# set xe-0/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.5.1/24
user@switch# set xe-0/0/6 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.6.1/24
```

NOTE: You cannot use routed VLAN interfaces (RVIs) or Layer 3 subinterfaces as core interfaces.

2. Configure OSPF on the loopback interface and the core interfaces:

NOTE: You can use the switch address as an alternative to the loopback interface.

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@switch# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
user@switch# set area 0.0.0.0 interface xe-0/0/5.0
user@switch# set area 0.0.0.0 interface xe-0/0/6.0
```

3. Configure OSPF traffic engineering:

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@switch# set traffic-engineering
```

4. Configure RSVP on the loopback interface and the core interfaces:

```
[edit protocols rsvp]
user@switch# set interface lo0.0
user@switch# set interface xe-0/0/5.0
user@switch# set interface xe-0/0/6.0
```

5. Configure MPLS traffic engineering.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@switch# set traffic-engineering
```

6. Configure MPLS on the core interfaces:

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@switch# set interface xe-0/0/5.0
user@switch# set interface xe-0/0/6.0
```

7. Configure **family mpls** on the logical units of the core interfaces, thereby identifying the interfaces that will be used for forwarding MPLS packets:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@switch# set xe-0/0/5 unit 0 family mpls
user@switch# set xe-0/0/6 unit 0 family mpls
```

8. Configure a customer edge interface as a Layer 3 routed interface, specifying an IP address:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@switch# set xe-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 121.100.10.1/16
```

9. Configure this Layer 3 customer edge interface for the routing protocol:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0 interface xe-0/0/3.0
```

10. Configure an LSP on the ingress PE switch (192.168.10.1) to send IP packets over MPLS to the egress PE switch (192.168.12.1):

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@switch# set label-switched-path lsp_1 to 192.168.12.1
```

11. Disable constrained-path LSP computation for this LSP:

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@switch# set label-switched-path lsp_1 no-cspf
```

12. Configure a static route from the ingress PE switch to the egress PE switch, thereby indicating to the routing protocol that the packets will be forwarded over the MPLS LSP that has been set up to that destination:

```
[edit routing-options]
user@switch# set static route 2.2.2.0/24 next-hop 192.168.10.1
user@switch# set static route 2.2.2.0/24 resolve
```

Configuring the Egress PE Switch

To configure the egress PE switch:

1. Configure an IP address for the loopback interface and the core interfaces:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@switch# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.12.1/32
user@switch# set xe-0/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.20.1/24
user@switch# set xe-0/0/6 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.21.1/24
```

NOTE: You cannot use routed VLAN interfaces (RVIs) or Layer 3 subinterfaces as core interfaces.

2. Configure OSPF on the loopback interface and the core interfaces:

NOTE: You can use the switch address as an alternative to the loopback interface.

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@switch# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
user@switch# set area 0.0.0.0 interface xe-0/0/5.0
user@switch# set area 0.0.0.0 interface xe-0/0/6.0
```

3. Configure RSVP on the loopback interface and the core interfaces:

```
[edit protocols rsvp]
user@switch# set rsvp interface lo0.0
user@switch# set rsvp interface xe-0/0/5.0
user@switch# set rsvp interface xe-0/0/6.0
```

4. Configure MPLS on the core interfaces:

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@switch# set interface xe-0/0/5.0
user@switch# set interface xe-0/0/6.0
```

5. Configure **family mpls** on the logical units of the core interfaces, thereby identifying the interfaces that will be used for forwarding MPLS packets:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@switch# set xe-0/0/5 unit 0 family mpls
user@switch# set xe-0/0/6 unit 0 family mpls
```

6. Configure a customer edge interface as a Layer 3 routed interface, specifying an IP address:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@switch# set xe-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 2.2.2.1/16
```

7. Configure this Layer 3 customer edge interface for the routing protocol:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface xe-0/0/3
```

8. Configure an LSP on the egress PE switch (192.168.12.1) to send IP packets over MPLS to the ingress PE switch (192.168.10.1):

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@switch# set label-switched-path lsp_2 to 192.168.10.1
```

9. Disable constrained-path LSP computation for this LSP:

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@switch# set label-switched-path lsp_2 no-cspf
```

10. Configure a static route from the ingress PE switch to the egress PE switch, thereby indicating to the routing protocol that the packets will be forwarded over the MPLS LSP that has been set up to that destination:

```
[edit routing-options]
user@switch#  set static route 121.121.121.0/24 next-hop 192.168.12.1
user@switch# set static route 121.121.121.0/24 resolve
```

Related Documentation

- MPLS Configuration Guidelines on page 38
- Configuring MPLS on Provider Switches on page 71
- MPLS Feature Support on QFX Series and EX4600 Switches on page 19
- Understanding MPLS Components for QFX Series and EX4600 Switches on page 29
- Understanding CoS MPLS EXP Classifiers and Rewrite Rules on page 825

Configuring MPLS on Provider Switches

To implement MPLS, you must configure at least one provider switch as a transit switch for the MPLS packets.

MPLS requires the configuration of an interior gateway protocol (OSPF) and a signaling protocol (RSVP) on the core interfaces and the loopback interface of all the switches. This procedure includes the configuration of OSPF on the provider switch.

To configure the provider switch, complete the following tasks:

1. Configure OSPF on the loopback and core interfaces:

   NOTE: You can use the switch address as an alternative to the loopback interface.

   ```
   [edit protocols ospf]
   user@switch# set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
   user@switch# set area 0.0.0.0 interface xe-0/0/5.0
   user@switch# set area 0.0.0.0 interface xe-0/0/6.0
   user@switch# set area 0.0.0.0 interface ae0
   ```

2. Configure MPLS on the core interfaces:

   ```
   [edit protocols mpls]
   user@switch# set interface xe-0/0/5.0
   user@switch# set interface xe-0/0/6.0
   user@switch# set interface ae0
   ```

3. Configure RSVP on the loopback interface and the core interfaces:

   ```
   [edit protocols rsvp]
   user@switch# set interface lo0.0
   user@switch# set interface xe-0/0/5.0
   user@switch# set interface xe-0/0/6.0
   user@switch# set interface ae0
   ```

4. Configure an IP address for the loopback interface and the core interfaces:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@switch# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.1.1.1/32
user@switch# set xe-0/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.5.1/24
user@switch# set xe-0/0/6 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.6.1/24
user@switch# set ae0 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.9.2/24
```

5. Configure **family mpls** on the logical units of the core interfaces, thereby identifying the interfaces that will be used for forwarding MPLS packets:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@switch# set xe-0/0/5 unit 0 family mpls
user@switch# set xe-0/0/6 unit 0 family mpls
user@switch# set ae0 unit 0 family mpls
```

NOTE: You can configure **family mpls** on either individual interfaces or aggregated Ethernet interfaces. You cannot configure it on tagged VLAN interfaces.

Related Documentation

- Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge Switches on page 67
- MPLS Configuration Guidelines on page 38
- MPLS Feature Support on QFX Series and EX4600 Switches on page 19
- Understanding MPLS Components for QFX Series and EX4600 Switches on page 29
- Understanding CoS MPLS EXP Classifiers and Rewrite Rules on page 825

Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge Switches Using IP Over MPLS (CLI Procedure)

You can configure MPLS on EX Series switches to increase transport efficiency in your network. MPLS services can be used to connect various sites to a backbone network or to ensure better performance for low-latency applications such as VoIP and other business-critical functions.

To implement MPLS on switches, you must configure two provider edge (PE) switches—an ingress PE switch and an egress PE switch—and at least one provider switch. You can configure customer edge (CE) interfaces on the PE switches of the MPLS network by using either IP over MPLS or MPLS over circuit cross-connect (CCC).

The main differences between configuring IP over MPLS and configuring MPLS over CCC are that for IP over MLPS you configure the customer edge interfaces to belong to **family inet** (rather than **family ccc**) and you configure a static route for the label-switched path (LSP). The configuration of the provider switch is the same regardless of whether you

have used IP over MPLS or MPLS over CCC. See "Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Provider Switches (CLI Procedure)" on page 81.

This topic describes how to configure an ingress PE switch and an egress PE switch using IP over MPLS:

1. Configuring the Ingress PE Switch on page 73
2. Configuring the Egress PE Switch on page 75

Configuring the Ingress PE Switch

To configure the ingress PE switch:

1. Configure an IP address for the loopback interface and for the core interfaces:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 100.100.100.100/32
user@switch# set interfaces ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.5.1/24
user@switch# set interfaces ge-0/0/6 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.6.1/24
```

2. Configure OSPF on the loopback and core interfaces:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
user@switch# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/5.0
user@switch# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/6.0
```

NOTE: If you want to use routed VLAN interfaces (RVIs) or Layer 3 subinterfaces as the core interfaces, replace ge-0/0/5.0 and ge-0/0/6 each with an RVI name (for example, vlan.*logical-interface-number*) or a subinterface name (for example, *interface-name.logical-unit-number*).

RVIs function as logical routers, eliminating the need to have both a switch and a router. Layer 3 subinterfaces allow you to route traffic among multiple VLANs along a single trunk line that connects an EX Series switch to a Layer 2 switch.

3. Enable traffic engineering for the routing protocol:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set ospf traffic-engineering
```

4. Configure RSVP on the loopback interface and the core interfaces:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set rsvp interface lo0.0
user@switch# set rsvp interface ge-0/0/5.0
user@switch# set rsvp interface ge-0/0/6.0
```

5. Configure MPLS traffic engineering:

```
[edit protocols]
```

```
user@switch# set protocols mpls traffic-engineering bgp-igp
```

6. Configure MPLS on the core interfaces:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set mpls interface ge-0/0/5.0
user@switch# set mpls interface ge-0/0/6.0
```

7. Configure **family mpls** on the logical units of the core interfaces, thereby identifying the interfaces that will be used for forwarding MPLS packets:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set interfaces ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family mpls
user@switch# set interfaces ge-0/0/6 unit 0 family mpls
```

8. Configure a customer edge interface as a Layer 3 routed interface, specifying an IP address:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set interfaces ge-2/0/3 unit 0 family inet 121.121.121.1/16
```

9. Configure this Layer 3 customer edge interface for the routing protocol:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/3.0
```

10. Configure an LSP on the ingress PE switch (**100.100.100.100**) to send IP packets over MPLS to the egress PE switch (**208.208.208.208**):

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@switch# set label-switched-path ip_lspjavae_29 from 100.100.100.100
user@switch# set label-switched-path ip_lspjavae_29 to 208.208.208.208
```

11. Disable constrained-path LSP computation for this LSP:

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@switch# set label-switched-path ip_lspjavae_29 no-cspf
```

12. Configure a static route from the ingress PE switch to the egress PE switch, thereby indicating to the routing protocol that the packets will be forwarded over the MPLS LSP that has been set up to that destination:

NOTE: Do not configure a static route if you are using this procedure to configure an MPLS-based Layer 3 VPN.

```
[edit]
user@switch# set routing-options static route 2.2.2.0/24 next-hop 100.100.100.100
user@switch# set routing-options static route 2.2.2.0/24 resolve
```

Configuring the Egress PE Switch

To configure the egress PE switch:

1. Configure an IP address for the loopback interface and for the core interfaces:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 208.208.208.208/32
user@switch# set interfaces ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.20.1/24
user@switch# set interfaces ge-0/0/6 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.21.1/24
```

2. Configure OSPF on the loopback interface (or switch address) and core interfaces:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
user@switch# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/5.0
user@switch# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/6.0
```

NOTE: If you want to use routed VLAN interfaces (RVIs) or Layer 3 subinterfaces as the core interfaces, replace ge-0/0/5.0 and ge-0/0/6 each with an RVI name (for example, vlan.*logical-interface-number*) or a subinterface name (for example, *interface-name.logical-unit-number*).

RVIs function as logical routers, eliminating the need to have both a switch and a router. Layer 3 subinterfaces allow you to route traffic among multiple VLANs along a single trunk line that connects an EX Series switch to a Layer 2 switch.

3. Enable traffic engineering for the routing protocol:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set ospf traffic-engineering
```

4. Configure RSVP on the loopback interface and the core interfaces:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set rsvp interface lo0.0
user@switch# set rsvp interface ge-0/0/5.0
user@switch# set rsvp interface ge-0/0/6.0
```

5. Configure MPLS traffic engineering on both BGP and IGP destinations:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set protocols mpls traffic-engineering bgp-igp
```

6. Configure MPLS on the core interfaces:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set mpls interface ge-0/0/5.0
user@switch# set mpls interface ge-0/0/6.0
```

7. Configure **family mpls** on the logical units of the core interfaces, thereby identifying the interfaces that will be used for forwarding MPLS packets:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set interfaces ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family mpls
user@switch# set interfaces ge-0/0/6 unit 0 family mpls
```

8. Configure a customer edge interface as a Layer 3 routed interface, specifying an IP address:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set interfaces ge-2/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 2.2.2.1/16
```

9. Configure this Layer 3 customer edge interface for the routing protocol:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0 interface ge-2/0/3
```

10. Configure an LSP on the egress PE switch (**208.208.208.208**) to send IP packets over MPLS to the ingress PE switch (**100.100.100.100**):

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@switch# set label-switched-path ip_lsp29_javae from 208.208.208.208
user@switch# set label-switched-path ip_lsp29_javae to 100.100.100.100
```

11. Disable constrained-path LSP computation for this LSP:

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@switch# set label-switched-path ip_lsp29_javae no-cspf
```

12. Configure a static route from the ingress PE switch to the egress PE switch, thereby indicating to the routing protocol that the packets will be forwarded over the MPLS LSP that has been set up to that destination:

NOTE: Do not configure a static route if you are using this procedure to configure an MPLS-based Layer 3 VPN.

```
[edit]
user@switch#  set routing-options static route 121.121.121.0/24 next-hop 208.208.208.208
user@switch# set routing-options static route 121.121.121.0/24 resolve
```

Related Documentation

- Example: Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Switches on page 48
- Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Provider Switches (CLI Procedure) on page 81

Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge EX8200 and EX4500 Switches Using Circuit Cross-Connect (CLI Procedure)

Junos OS MPLS for EX8200 and EX4500 switches supports Layer 2 protocols and Layer 2 virtual private networks (VPNs). You can configure MPLS on switches to increase transport efficiency in your network. MPLS services can be used to connect various sites to a backbone network and to ensure better performance for low-latency applications such as VoIP and other business-critical functions.

This topic describes configuring provider edge (PE) switches in an MPLS network using a circuit cross-connect (CCC). The customer edge interface can be either a simple interface or a tagged VLAN interface.

NOTE: If you are configuring a CCC on a tagged VLAN interface, you do not specify **family ccc**. See Configuring an MPLS-Based VLAN CCC Using a Layer 2 VPN and Configuring an MPLS-Based VLAN CCC Using a Layer 2 Circuit.

NOTE: If you are going through this procedure in preparation for configuring an MPLS-based Layer 2 VPN, you do not need to configure the association of the label-switched path (LSP) with the customer edge interface. The BGP signaling automates the connections, so manual configuration of the **connections** is not required.

The following guidelines apply to CCC configurations:

- When an interface is configured to belong to **family ccc**, it cannot belong to any other family.
- You can send any kind of traffic over a CCC, including nonstandard bridge protocol data units (BPDUs) generated by other vendors' equipment.
- If you are configuring a CCC on a tagged VLAN interface, you must explicitly enable VLAN tagging and specify a VLAN ID. The VLAN ID cannot be configured on logical interface unit **0**. The logical unit number must be **1** or higher. See Configuring an MPLS-Based VLAN CCC Using a Layer 2 VPN and Configuring an MPLS-Based VLAN CCC Using a Layer 2 Circuit.

This procedure shows how to set up two CCCs:

- If you are configuring a CCC on a simple interface (**ge-0/0/1**), you do not need to enable VLAN tagging or specify a VLAN ID, so you skip those steps.
- If you are configuring a CCC on a tagged VLAN interface (**ge-0/0/2**), include all the steps in this procedure.

To configure a PE switch with a CCC:

1. Configure OSPF (or IS-IS) on the loopback (or switch address) and core interfaces:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
user@switch# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/5.0
user@switch# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/6.0
user@switch# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ae0
```

2. Enable traffic engineering for the routing protocol:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set ospf traffic-engineering
```

3. Configure an IP address for the loopback interface and for the core interfaces:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.1.1.1/32
user@switch# set interfaces ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.5.1/24
user@switch# set interfaces ge-0/0/6 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.6.1/24
user@switch# set interfaces ae0 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.9.1/24
```

4. Enable MPLS and define the LSP:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set mpls label-switched-path lsp_to_pe2_ge1 to 127.1.1.3
```

TIP: **lsp_to_pe2_ge1** is the LSP name. You will need to use the specified name again when configuring the CCC.

5. Configure MPLS on the core interfaces:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set mpls interface ge-0/0/5.0
user@switch# set mpls interface ge-0/0/6.0
user@switch# set mpls interface ae0
```

6. Configure RSVP on the loopback interface and the core interfaces:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set rsvp interface lo0.0
user@switch# set rsvp interface ge-0/0/5.0
user@switch# set rsvp interface ge-0/0/6.0
user@switch# set rsvp interface ae0
```

7. Configure **family mpls** on the logical units of the core interfaces:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set interfaces ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family mpls
user@switch# set interfaces ge-0/0/6 unit 0 family mpls
user@switch# set interfaces ae0 unit 0 family mpls
```

NOTE: You can enable family mpls on either individual interfaces or aggregated Ethernet interfaces. You cannot enable it on tagged VLAN interfaces.

8. If you are configuring a CCC on a tagged VLAN interface, enable VLAN tagging on the customer edge interface **ge-0/0/2** of the local PE switch:

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/2]
user@switch# set vlan-tagging
```

   If you are configuring a CCC on a simple interface (**ge-0/0/1**), omit this step.

9. If you are configuring a CCC on a tagged VLAN interface, configure the logical unit of the customer edge interface with a VLAN ID:

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 1]
user@switch# set vlan-id 100
```

   If you are configuring a CCC on a simple interface (**ge-0/0/1**), omit this step.

10. Configure the logical unit of the customer edge interface to belong to **family ccc**:

    - On a simple interface:

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0]
user@switch# set family ccc
```

    - On a tagged VLAN interface:

```
[edit interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 1]
user@switch# set family ccc
```

11. Associate the CCC interface with two LSPs, one for transmitting MPLS packets and the other for receiving MPLS packets:

NOTE: If you are configuring a Layer 2 VPN, omit this step. The BGP signaling automates the connections, so manual configuration of the connections is not required.

    - On a simple interface:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set connections remote-interface-switch ge-1-to-pe2 interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@switch# set connections remote-interface-switch ge-1-to-pe2 transmit-lsp
lsp_to_pe2_ge1
user@switch# set connections remote-interface-switch ge-1-to-pe2 receive-lsp
lsp_to_pe1_ge1
```

    - On a tagged VLAN interface:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set connections remote-interface-switch ge-1-to-pe2 interface ge-0/0/2.1
user@switch# set connections remote-interface-switch ge-1-to-pe2 transmit-lsp
lsp_to_pe2_ge1
user@switch# set connections remote-interface-switch ge-1-to-pe2 receive-lsp
lsp_to_pe1_ge1
```

TIP: The **transmit-lsp** option specifies the LSP name that was configured on PE-1 (the local PE switch) by the **label-switched-path** statement within the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy.
The **receive-lsp** option specifies the LSP name that was configured on PE-2 (the remote PE switch) by the **label-switched-path** statement within the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy.

When you have completed configuring one PE switch, follow the same procedures to configure the other PE switch.

Related Documentation

- Example: Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Switches on page 48
- Example: Configuring MPLS-Based Layer 2 VPNs on page 907

Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Provider Switches (CLI Procedure)

You can configure MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 switches to increase transport efficiency in your network. MPLS services can be used to connect various sites to a backbone network and to ensure better performance for low-latency applications such as VoIP and other business-critical functions.

To implement MPLS on EX Series switches, you must configure at least one provider switch as a transit switch for the MPLS packets. The configuration of all the provider switches remains the same regardless of whether the provider edge (PE) switches are using circuit cross-connect (CCC) or using MPLS over IP for the customer edge interfaces. Likewise, you do not need to change the configuration of the provider switches if you implement an MPLS-based Layer 2 VPN, Layer 3 VPN, or a Layer 2 circuit configuration.

MPLS requires the configuration of a routing protocol (OSPF or IS-IS) on the core interfaces and the loopback interface of all the switches. This procedure includes the configuration of OSPF on the provider switch. For information on configuring IS-IS as the routing protocol, see *Junos OS Routing Protocols Configuration Guide*.

To configure the provider switch, complete the following tasks:

1. Enable the routing protocol (OSPF or IS-IS) on the loopback interface and on the core interfaces:

   NOTE: **You can use the switch address as an alternative to the loopback interface.**

   ```
   [edit protocols]
   user@switch# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
   user@switch# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/5.0
   user@switch# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/6.0
   user@switch# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ae0
   ```

2. Enable traffic engineering for the routing protocol (traffic engineering must be explicitly enabled for OSPF):

   ```
   [edit protocols]
   user@switch# set ospf traffic-engineering
   ```

3. Enable MPLS within the **protocols** stanza and apply it to the core interfaces:

   ```
   [edit protocols]
   user@switch# set mpls interface ge-0/0/5.0
   user@switch# set mpls interface ge-0/0/6.0
   user@switch# set mpls interface ae0
   ```

4. Configure RSVP on the loopback interface and the core interfaces:

   ```
   [edit protocols]
   user@switch# set rsvp interface lo0.0
   user@switch# set rsvp interface ge-0/0/5.0
   ```

```
user@switch# set rsvp interface ge-0/0/6.0
user@switch# set rsvp interface ae0
```

5. Configure an IP address for the loopback interface and for the core interfaces:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 127.1.1.1/32
user@switch# set interfaces ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.5.1/24
user@switch# set interfaces ge-0/0/6 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.6.1/24
user@switch# set interfaces ae0 unit 0 family inet address 10.1.9.2/24
```

6. Configure **family mpls** on the logical units of the core interfaces:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set interfaces ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family mpls
user@switch# set interfaces ge-0/0/6 unit 0 family mpls
user@switch# set interfaces ae0 unit 0 family mpls
```

NOTE: You can enable **family mpls** on either individual interfaces or aggregated Ethernet interfaces. You cannot enable it on tagged VLAN interfaces.

Related Documentation

- Example: Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Switches on page 48
- Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge EX8200 and EX4500 Switches Using Circuit Cross-Connect (CLI Procedure) on page 77
- Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge Switches Using IP Over MPLS (CLI Procedure) on page 72
- Configuring an MPLS-Based Layer 2 VPN (CLI Procedure) on page 926
- Configuring an MPLS-Based Layer 3 VPN (CLI Procedure) on page 969

CHAPTER 4

Configuring Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) for MPLS

Configuring Bidirectional Forwarding Detection for MPLS (CLI Procedure)

You can configure the Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) protocol on EX8200 standalone switches and EX8200 Virtual Chassis to detect failures in the MPLS label-switch path (LSP). 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 routing device stops receiving a reply from the neighbor 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 those of the failure detection mechanisms for static routes, and thus provide faster detection. These timers are also adaptive. For example, a timer can adapt to a higher value if an adjacency fails, or a neighbor can negotiate a higher value than the one configured.

This topic describes configuring the provider edge (PE) switches and the provider switches to support for LDP-based LSPs and RSVP-based LSPs.

This topic includes:

Configuring BFD on Provider Edge and Provider Switches for an LDP-Based LSP

You can enable BFD for the LDP-based LSPs or RSVP-based LSPs associated with a specific forwarding equivalence class (FEC). Alternatively, you can configure an Operation Administration and Maintenance (OAM) ingress policy to enable BFD on a range of FEC addresses.

Before you configure BFD for an LDP-based based LSP, you must configure the basic components for an MPLS network:

- Configure two PE switches. See "Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge Switches Using IP Over MPLS (CLI Procedure)" on page 72.
- Configure one or more provider switches. See "Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Provider Switches (CLI Procedure)" on page 81.

To configure BFD on PE and provider switches:

1. Define an OAM policy:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols ldp oam ingress-policy policy-name
```

2. Specify the FEC on which you want to enable OAM:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols ldp oam fec address
```

3. Specify the minimum transmit and receive interval for the BFD configuration:

NOTE: If you configure the minimum-interval statement, you do not need to configure the minimum-receive-interval statement or the minimum-transmit-interval statement.

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols ldp oam bfd-liveness-detection minimum-interval time
```

or

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols ldp oam bfd-liveness-detection minimum-receive-interval time
user@switch# set protocols ldp oam bfd-liveness-detection minimum-transmit-interval time
```

4. Specify the detection time multiplier. The negotiated transmit interval multiplied by this value gives the detection time for the receiving system in Asynchronous mode:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols ldp oam bfd-liveness-detection multiplier multiplier
```

5. Specify the minimum transmit interval (or the minimum receive interval).

```
[edit]
```

```
user@switch# set protocols ldp oam bfd-liveness-detection transmit-interval
minimum-interval time
```

6. Specify a threshold for detecting the adaptation of the detection time:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols ldp oam bfd-liveness-detection detection-time threshold time
```

7. Configure route and next-hop action in the event of a BFD session failure event on the LDP-based LSP:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols ldp oam bfd-liveness-detection failure-action action
```

NOTE: When a BFD session goes down, you can configure the Junos OS to resignal the LSP path or to simply disable the LSP path. You can configure a standby LSP path to handle traffic while the primary LSP path is unavailable. The switch can automatically recover from LSP failures that can be detected by BFD. By default, if a BFD session fails, the event is simply logged.

8. Specify how long the BFD session must 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.

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols ldp oam bfd-liveness-detection holddown-interval time
```

9. Enable tracing of FECs for LDP-based LSPs and specify a source address for sending probes. Then, specify a wait interval, after which to send the probe packet.

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols ldp oam periodic-traceroute source address
user@switch# set protocols ldp oam periodic-traceroute wait time
```

10. Specify the duration of the LSP ping interval in seconds:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols ldp oam lsp-ping-interval time
```

11. Specify the action to be taken for the OAM policy:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set policy-options policy-statement policy-name then accept
```

12. Apply the BFD configurations at the MPLS hierarchy level for the configuration to inherit the statements in the configuration group:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set apply-groups MPLS
```

Configuring BFD on Provider Edge and Provider Switches for an RSVP-Based LSP

When BFD is configured for an RSVP-based LSP on the ingress switch, it is enabled on the primary path and on all standby secondary paths for that LSP. You can enable BFD for all LSPs on a switch or for specific LSPs. If you configure BFD for a specific LSP, whatever values configured globally for BFD are overridden on that LSP. The BFD sessions originate only at the ingress switch and terminate at the egress switch.

Before you configure BFD for an RSVP-based LSP, you must configure the basic components for an MPLS network:

- Configure two PE switches. See "Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge Switches Using IP Over MPLS (CLI Procedure)" on page 72.
- Configure one or more provider switches. See "Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Provider Switches (CLI Procedure)" on page 81.

To configure BFD on PE and provider switches:

1. Specify the minimum transmit and receive interval for the BFD configuration:

   NOTE: If you configure the **minimum-interval** statement, you do not need to configure the **minimum-receive-interval** statement or the **minimum-transmit-interval** statement.

   ```
   [edit]
   user@switch# set protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name oam bfd-liveness-detection minimum-interval time
   ```

   or

   ```
   [edit]
   user@switch# set protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name oam bfd-liveness-detection minimum-receive-interval time
   user@switch# set protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name oam bfd-liveness-detection minimum-transmit-interval time
   ```

2. Specify the detection time multiplier. The negotiated transmit interval multiplied by this value gives the detection time for the receiving system in Asynchronous mode:

   ```
   [edit]
   user@switch# set protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name oam bfd-liveness-detection multiplier multiplier
   ```

3. Specify the minimum transmit interval (or the minimum receive interval):

   ```
   [edit]
   user@switch# set protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name oam bfd-liveness-detection transmit-interval minimum-interval time
   ```

4. Configure route and next-hop actions in the event of a BFD session failure event on the RSVP-based LSP:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name oam bfd-liveness-detection
failure-action action
```

NOTE: When a BFD session goes down, you can configure the Junos OS to resignal the LSP path or to simply disable the LSP path. You can configure a standby LSP path to handle traffic while the primary LSP path is unavailable. The switch can automatically recover from LSP failures that can be detected by BFD. By default, if a BFD session fails, the event is simply logged if you do not specifically configure a failure action.

Related Documentation

- Example: Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Switches on page 48

BFD-Triggered Local Repair for Rapid Convergence

- Understanding BFD-Triggered Local Protection on page 87

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 87
- Configuring BFD-Triggered Local Repair on page 88
- Disabling BFD-Triggered Local Repair on page 88

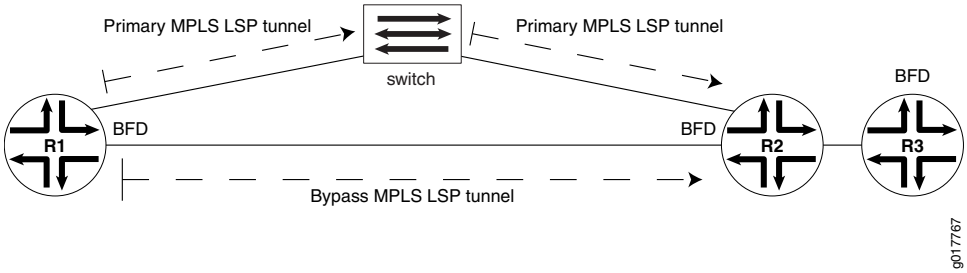
Purpose of BFD-Triggered Local Repair

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 5 on page 88.

Figure 5: 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.

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

- Fast Reroute Overview on page 379
- *Configuring BFD for LDP LSPs*
- *Configuring Link Protection on Interfaces Used by LSPs*
- Configuring Fast Reroute on page 381
- Configuring Graceful Restart for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 555
- *graceful-restart (Protocols OSPF)*

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.

NOTE: BFD for MPLS IPv4 LSP is based on the Routing Engine and is not distributed. As a result, the minimum supported BFD timer interval is (100 ms * 3) per one LSP session, and for scaled LSP sessions, the minimum supported BFD timer interval is (300 ms * 3). As you increase the number of LSP sessions with BFD, you must also increase (scale) the interval timers to support the network.

For Routing Engine switchover instances with nonstop active routing (NSR) support, the minimum supported BFD timer interval is (2.5 seconds * 3).

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 so do, 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*. 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.

CHAPTER 5

Configuring Firewall Filters, System Log Messages, and SNMP for MPLS

Configuring MPLS Firewall Filters and Policers on Switches

You can configure firewall filters to filter MPLS traffic. To use an MPLS firewall filter, you must first configure the filter and then apply it to an interface you have configured for forwarding MPLS traffic. 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.

NOTE: **You can configure ingress MPLS firewall filters only. Egress MPLS firewall filters are not supported. You cannot apply MPLS firewall filters to loopback interfaces.**

When you configure an MPLS firewall filter, you define filtering criteria (terms, with match conditions) for the packets and an action (action, or action modifier) for the switch to take if the packets match the filtering criteria.

- Table 10 on page 94 describes the match conditions you can configure for MPLS firewall filters at the **[edit firewall family mpls filter *filter-name* term *term-name* from]** hierarchy level.

NOTE: **If a packet has multiple MPLS labels, the filter applies the match conditions to only the bottom label in the label stack.**

Table 10: Supported Match Conditions for MPLS Firewall Filters

Match Condition	Description
exp ***number***	Experimental (EXP) bit number or range of bit numbers in the MPLS header of a packet. For *number*, you can specify one or more values from 0 through 7 in binary, decimal or hexadecimal format, as given below: • 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]**
label ***number***	MPLS label value or range of label values in the MPLS header of a packet. For *number*, you can specify one or more values from 0 through 1048575 in decimal or hexadecimal format, as given below: • A single label—for example, **label 3** • Several labels—for example, **label 0,4** • A range of labels—for example, **label [0-5]**

- Table 11 on page 94 describes the actions you can configure for MPLS firewall filters at the **[edit firewall family mpls filter *filter-name* term *term-name* then]** hierarchy level.

Table 11: Supported Actions for MPLS Firewall Filters

Action	Description
accept	Accept a packet
count ***counter-name***	Count the number of packets that pass this filter or term. NOTE: We recommend that you configure a counter for each term in a firewall filter, so that you can monitor the number of packets that match the conditions specified in each filter term.
discard	Discard a packet silently without sending an Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) message
policer	Starting with Junos OS 13.2X51-D15, you can send traffic matched by an MPLS filter to a two-color policer.
three-color-policer	Starting with Junos OS 13.2X51-D15, you can send traffic matched by an MPLS filter to a three-color policer.

- Configuring an MPLS Firewall Filter on page 95
- Applying an MPLS Firewall Filter to an MPLS Interface on page 95
- Configuring Policers for LSPs on page 95

Configuring an MPLS Firewall Filter

To configure an MPLS firewall filter:

1. Configure the filter name, term name, and at least one match condition—for example, match on MPLS packets with EXP bits set to either 0 or 4:

```
[edit firewall family mpls]
user@switch# set filter ingress-exp-filter term term-one from exp 0,4
```

2. In each firewall filter term, specify the actions to take if the packet matches all the conditions in that term—for example, count MPLS packets with EXP bits set to either 0 or 4:

```
[edit firewall family mpls filter ingress-exp-filter term term-one then]
user@switch# set count counter0
user@switch# set accept
```

Applying an MPLS Firewall Filter to an MPLS Interface

To apply the MPLS firewall filter to an interface you have configured for forwarding MPLS traffic (using the **family mpls** statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *unit-number*]** hierarchy level):

NOTE: You can apply firewall filters only to filter MPLS packets that enter an interface.

1. Apply the firewall filter to an MPLS interface—for example, apply the firewall filter to interface xe-0/0/5:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@switch# set xe-0/0/5 unit 0 family mpls filter input ingress-exp-filter
```

2. Review your configuration and issue the **commit** command:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@switch# commit
commit complete
```

Configuring Policers for LSPs

Starting with Junos OS 13.2X51-D15, you can send traffic matched by an MPLS filter to a two-color policer or three-color policer. 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.

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.
- 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.

Related Documentation

- MPLS Feature Support on QFX Series and EX4600 Switches on page 19
- Supported MPLS Scaling Values on page 11
- *Overview of Policers*

Configuring MPLS Firewall Filters and Policers on Routers

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

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 688.

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 101
- Configuring Automatic Policers for DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineering LSPs on page 102
- Configuring Automatic Policers for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 103
- Disabling Automatic Policing on an LSP on page 103
- Example: Configuring Automatic Policing for an LSP on page 103

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 affect 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 ct*number 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 101. 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 552). 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 101.

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 and EX9200 Switches*. 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 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 and Monitoring 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**.

CHAPTER 6

Configuring Graceful Restart for MPLS

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.

Graceful Restart and MPLS-Related Protocols

This section contains the following topics:

LDP

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.

The reconnect time is configured in Junos OS as 60 seconds and is not user-configurable. The reconnect time is how long the helper router waits for the restarting router to establish a connection. If the connection is not established within the reconnect interval, graceful restart for the LDP session is terminated. The maximum reconnect time is 120 seconds and is not user-configurable. The maximum reconnect time is the maximum value that a helper router accepts from its restarting neighbor.

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, so it can continue to forward traffic.

You can configure LDP graceful restart both in 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 for a specific routing instance only.

RSVP

RSVP graceful restart enables 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.

CCC and TCC

CCC and TCC graceful restart enables 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 provider edge (PE) routers and provider (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.

Related Documentation

- *Graceful Restart Concepts*
- *Graceful Restart System Requirements*
- *Configuring Graceful Restart for MPLS-Related Protocols*
- *Configuring Graceful Restart*

CHAPTER 7

Configuring Link, Node, and Path Protection for MPLS

Node-Link Protection Overview

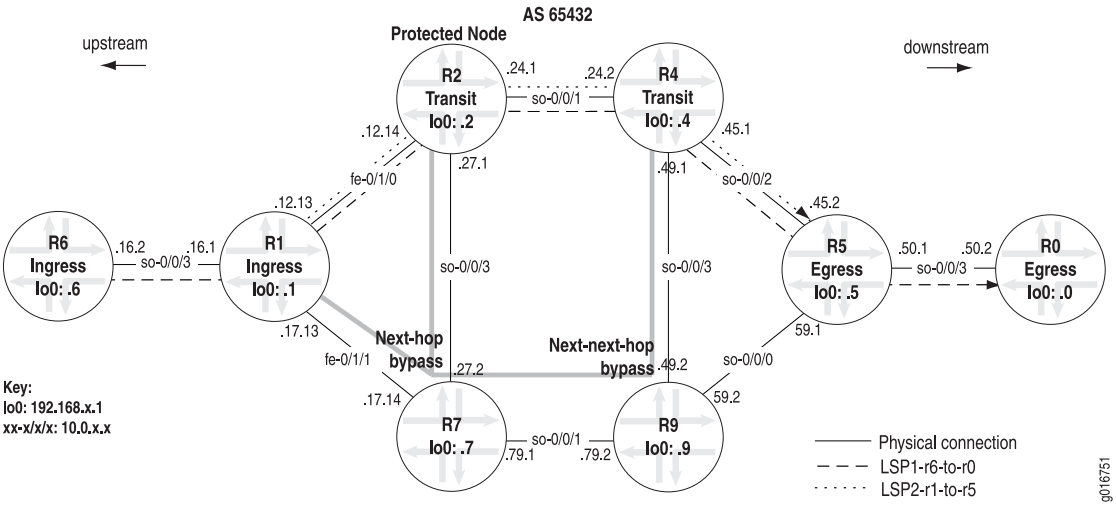
Node-link protection (many-to-one or facility backup) extends the capabilities of link protection and provides slightly different protection from fast reroute. While link protection is useful for selecting an alternate path to the same router when a specific link fails, and fast reroute protects interfaces 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 6 on page 112 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 6: Node-Link Protection



The MPLS network in Figure 6 on page 112 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 6 on page 112, 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:

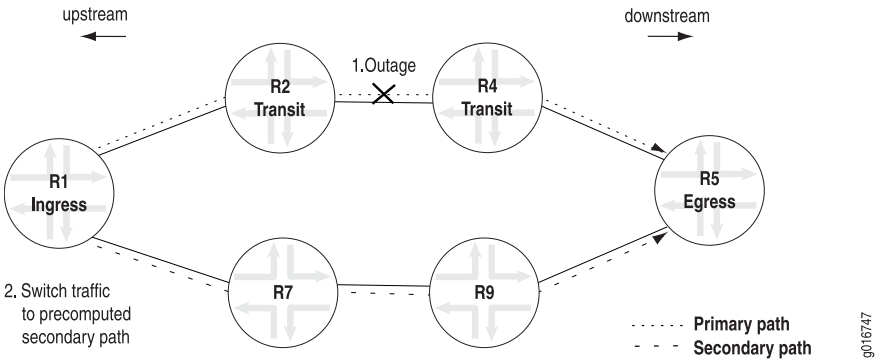
- Protection of the downstream link and node is required.
- The number of LSPs to be protected is large.
- Satisfying path selection criteria (priority, bandwidth, and link coloring) for bypass paths is less critical.
- Control at the granularity of individual LSPs is not required.

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 7 on page 113.

In Figure 7 on page 113, 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 7: Path Protection



If the secondary path is pre-signaled or on standby, recovery time from a failure is faster than if the secondary path is not pre-signaled. When the secondary path is not pre-signaled 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.

Configuring Path Protection in an MPLS Network (CLI Procedure)

The Junos OS implementation of MPLS on EX Series switches provides path protection as a mechanism for protecting against label switched path (LSP) failures. Path protection reduces the time required to recalculate a route in case of a failure within the MPLS tunnel. You configure path protection on the ingress provider edge switch in your MPLS network. You do not configure the egress provider edge switch or the provider switches for path protection. You can explicitly specify which provider switches are used for the

primary and secondary paths, or you can let the software calculate the paths automatically.

Before you configure path protection, be sure you have:

- Configured an ingress provider edge switch and an egress provider edge switch. See "Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge Switches Using IP Over MPLS (CLI Procedure)" on page 72 or "Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge EX8200 and EX4500 Switches Using Circuit Cross-Connect (CLI Procedure)" on page 77.
- Configured at least one provider (transit) switch. See "Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Provider Switches (CLI Procedure)" on page 81.
- Verified the configuration of your MPLS network.

To configure path protection, complete the following tasks on the ingress provider edge switch:

1. Configuring the Primary Path on page 115
2. Configuring the Secondary Path on page 115
3. Configuring the Revert Timer on page 116

Configuring the Primary Path

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 provider edge switch.

In the tasks described in this topic, the ***lsp-name*** has already been configured on the ingress provider edge switch as **lsp_to_240** and the loopback interface address on the remote provider edge switch has already been configured as **127.0.0.8**.

When the software switches from the primary to the 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 **revert-timer** statement.

You can configure zero primary paths or one primary path. If you do not configure a primary path, the first secondary path (if a secondary path has been configured) is selected as the 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 for the packets to reach the egress provider edge switch.

To configure a primary path:

1. Create the primary path for the LSP:

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp_to_240 to 127.0.0.8]
user@switch# set primary primary_path_lsp_to_240
```

2. Configure an explicit route for the primary path by specifying the IP address of the loopback interface or the switch IP address or hostname of each switch used in the MPLS tunnel. You can specify the link types as either **strict** or **loose** in each **path** statement. If the link type is **strict**, the LSP must go to the next address specified in the **path** statement without traversing other switches. If the link type is **loose**, the LSP can traverse through other switches before reaching this switch. This configuration uses the default **strict** designation for the paths.

NOTE: You can enable path protection without specifying which provider switches are used. If you do not list the specific provider switches to be used for the MPLS tunnel, the switch calculates the route.

TIP: Do not include the ingress provider edge switch in these statements. List the IP address of the loopback interface or switch address or hostname of all other switch hops in sequence, ending with the egress provider edge switch.

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp_to_240 to 127.0.0.8]
user@switch# set path primary_path_lsp_to_240 127.0.0.2
user@switch# set path primary_path_lsp_to_240 127.0.0.3
user@switch# set path primary_path_lsp_to_240 127.0.0.8
```

Configuring the Secondary Path

You can configure zero or more secondary paths. All secondary paths are equal, and the software tries them in the order that they are listed in the configuration. The software does not attempt to switch among secondary paths. If the first secondary path in the configuration is not available, the next one is tried, as so on. 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 provider edge switch.

To configure the secondary path:

1. Create a secondary path for the LSP:

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp_to_240 to 127.0.0.8]
user@switch# set secondary secondary_path_lsp_to_240 standby
```

2. Configure an explicit route for the secondary path by specifying the IP address of the loopback interface or the switch IP address or hostname of each switch used in the MPLS tunnel. You can specify the link types as either **strict** or **loose** in each **path** statement. This configuration uses the default **strict** designation for the paths.

TIP: Do not include the ingress provider edge switch in these statements. List the IP address of the loopback interface or switch address or hostname of all other switch hops in sequence, ending with the egress provider edge switch.

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp_to_240 to 127.0.0.8]
user@switch# set path secondary_path_lsp_to_240 127.0.0.4
user@switch# set path primary_path_lsp_to_240 127.0.0.8
```

Configuring the Revert Timer

For LSPs configured with both primary and secondary paths, you can optionally configure a revert timer. If the 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 the primary path. If the primary path experiences any connectivity problems or stability problems during this time, the timer is restarted.

TIP: If you do not explicitly configure the revert timer, it is set by default to 60 seconds.

To configure the revert timer for LSPs configured with primary and secondary paths:

- For all LSPs on the switch:

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@switch# set revert-timer 120
```

- For a specific LSP on the switch:

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path]
user@switch#  set lsp_to_240 revert-timer 120
```

Related Documentation

- Understanding MPLS and Path Protection on EX Series Switches on page 33

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.

Configuring MPLS Inter-AS Link-Node Protection with Labeled BGP

- Understanding MPLS Inter-AS Link Protection on page 117
- Example: Configuring MPLS Inter-AS Link-Node Protection on page 119

Understanding MPLS Inter-AS Link Protection

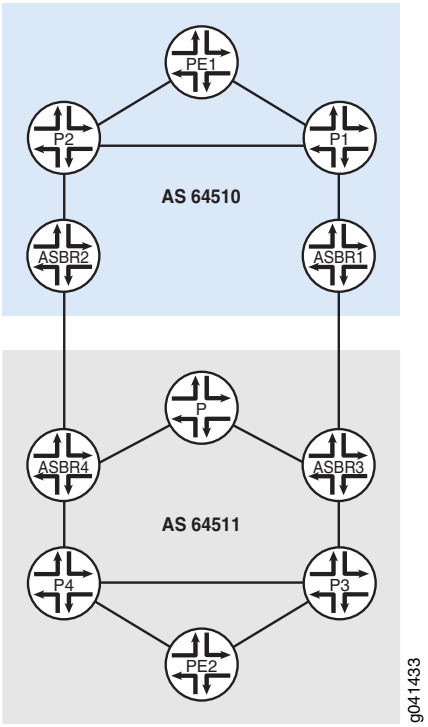
Link protection is essential in an MPLS network to ensure traffic restoration in case of an interface failure. The ingress router chooses an alternate link through another interface to send traffic to its destination.

In Figure 8 on page 118, 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 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 8: 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.

See Also
- Example: Configuring MPLS Inter-AS Link-Node Protection on page 119

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

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

Overview

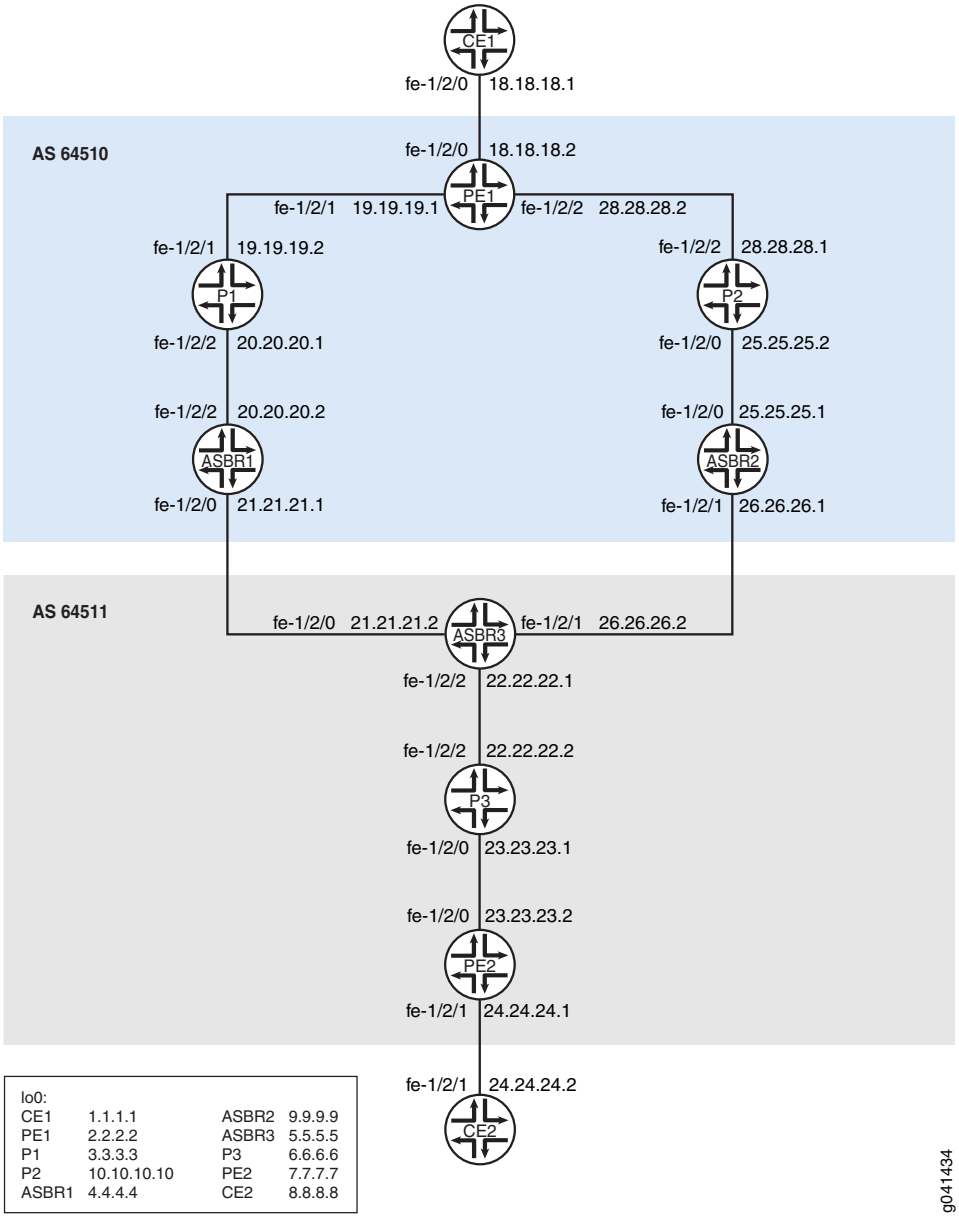
In Figure 9 on page 120. autonomous system border routers (ASBRs) run external BGP (EBGP) to ASBRs in another autonomous system (AS) to exchange labels for /32 IPv4 routes. Inside the ASs, internal BGP (IBGP) propagates the routes to provider edge (PE) devices.

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 645111 from AS 64510 through the ASBR3-ASBR1 link. This traffic is dropped.

Figure 9: MPLS Inter-AS Link-Node Protection 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 ASBR1

```
set interfaces fe-1/2/2 unit 0 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 per-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 per-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 7.7.7.7/32 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 7.7.7.7/32 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

```
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
```

Device CE2

```
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
```

Device P1

```
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
```

Device P2

```
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
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 7.7.7.7/32 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 130
- Checking the Routes on page 132

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.

See Also

- Understanding MPLS Inter-AS Link Protection on page 117
- *Example: Preventing BGP Session Resets*

- *Examples: Configuring BGP Flap Damping*

Related Documentation

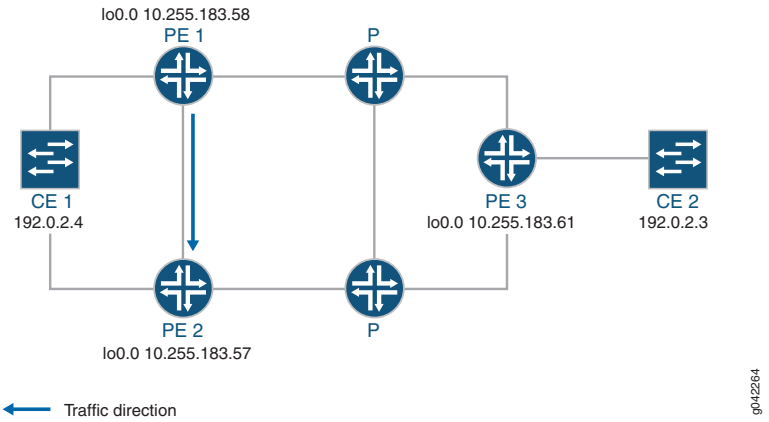
- *Example: Configuring Provider Edge Link Protection in Layer 3 VPNs*

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 10: 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 downs, 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 137
- *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

MX Series Routers running Junos OS Release 14.2 or later.

Overview

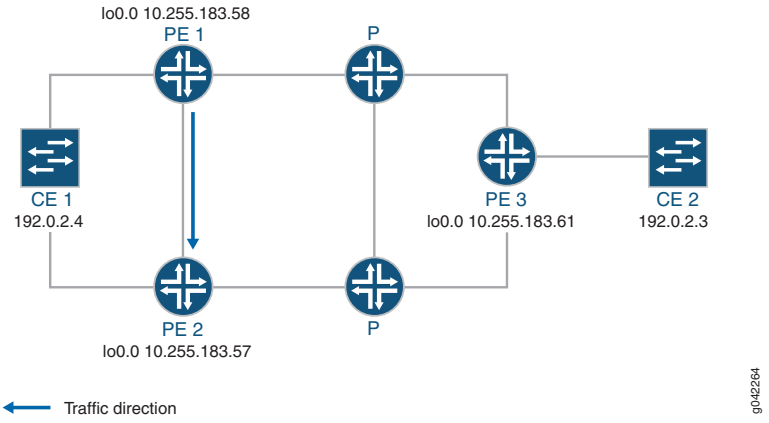
If there is a link or node failure in the core network, a protection mechanism such as MPLS fast reroute can be triggered on the transport LSPs between the PE routers to repair the

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 11: 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 downs, 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

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 153
- Verifying the Routing Instance Details on page 154

- Verifying the IS-IS Configuration on page 154
- Verifying the MPLS Configuration on page 155

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

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

This example requires Junos OS Release 15.1 or later.

Overview

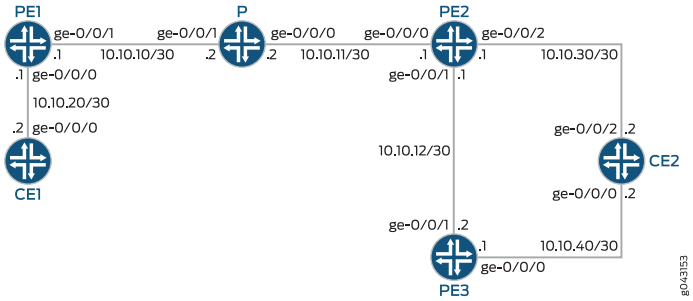
As a special scenario of egress node protection, if a router is both a Protector and a PLR, it installs backup next hops to protect the transport LSP. In particular, it does not need a bypass LSP for local repair.

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 12 on page 157 shows the sample network.

Figure 12: Co-located PLR and protector in collocated protector model



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 CE1

```
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
```

Device PE1

```
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 traget:1:1
set routing-options autonomous-system 65000
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 pplb
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 traget: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

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*

Verifying Path Protection in an MPLS Network

To verify that path protection is working correctly on EX Series switches, perform the following tasks:

1. Verifying the Primary Path on page 183
2. Verifying the RSVP-Enabled Interfaces on page 184
3. Verifying a Secondary Path on page 185

Verifying the Primary Path

Purpose Verify that the primary path is operational.

Action `user@switch>` **show mpls lsp extensive ingress**

```
Ingress LSP: 2 sessions

127.1.8.8
  From: 127.1.9.9, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: lsp_to_240
  ActivePath: primary_path_lsp_to_240 (primary)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
 *Primary   primary_path_lsp_to_240 State: Up
    Priorities: 7 0
    SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
          Exclude: red
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 2)
 10.3.3.2 S 10.3.4.2 S
    Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt
 20=Node-ID):
          10.3.3.2 10.3.4.2
    6 Mar 11 23:58:01.684 Selected as active path: due to 'primary'
    5 Mar 11 23:57:00.750 Record Route:  10.3.3.2 10.3.4.2
    4 Mar 11 23:57:00.750 Up
    3 Mar 11 23:57:00.595 Originate Call
    2 Mar 11 23:57:00.595 CSPF: computation result accepted  10.3.3.2 10.3.4.2
    1 Mar 11 23:56:31.135 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.3.2.2[25 times]
Standby   secondary_path_lsp_to_240 State: Up
Standby   secondary_path_lsp_to_240 State: Up
    Priorities: 7 0
    SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 1)
 10.3.5.2 S
    Received RRO (ProtectionFlag 1=Available 2=InUse 4=B/W 8=Node 10=SoftPreempt
 20=Node-ID):
         10.3.5.2
    7 Mar 11 23:58:01.684 Deselected as active: due to 'primary'
    6 Mar 11 23:46:17.298 Selected as active path
    5 Mar 11 23:46:17.295 Record Route:  5.5.5.2
    4 Mar 11 23:46:17.287 Up
    3 Mar 11 23:46:16.760 Originate Call
    2 Mar 11 23:46:16.760 CSPF: computation result accepted  10.3.5.2
    1 Mar 11 23:45:48.095 CSPF failed: no route toward 10.5.5.5[2 times]
  Created: Wed Mar 11 23:44:37 2009
 [Output truncated]
```

Meaning As indicated by the **ActivePath** in the output, the LSP **primary_path_lsp_to_240** is active.

Verifying the RSVP-Enabled Interfaces

Purpose Verify the status of Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)-enabled interfaces and packet statistics.

Action

```
user@switch> show rsvp interfaces

RSVP interface: 1 active
                  Active Subscr- Static      Available   Reserved    Highwater
Interface   State resv   iption  BW          BW          BW          mark
ge-0/0/20.0 Up         2   100%  1000Mbps    1000Mbps    0bps        0bps
```

Meaning This output verifies that RSVP is enabled and operational on interface **ge-0/0/20.0**.

Verifying a Secondary Path

Purpose Verify that a secondary path is established.

Action Deactivate a switch that is critical to the primary path and then issue the following command:

```
user@switch> show mpls lsp extensive

Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

127.0.0.8
  From: 127.0.0.1, State: Up, ActiveRoute: 0, LSPname: lsp_to_240
  ActivePath: secondary_path_lsp_to_240 (secondary)
  LoadBalance: Random
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
  Primary   primary_path_lsp_to_240 State: Dn
    Priorities: 7 0
    SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
          Exclude: red
    Will be enqueued for recomputation in 8 second(s).
   51 Mar  8 12:23:31.268 CSPF failed: no route toward 127.0.0.11[11420 times]
   50 Mar  4 15:35:25.610 Clear Call: CSPF computation failed
   49 Mar  4 15:35:25.610 CSPF: link down/deleted:
127.0.0.2(127.0.0.1:0)(127.0.0.1)->
0.0.0.0(127.0.0.20:0)(127.0.0.20)
   48 Mar  4 15:35:25.576 Deselected as active
   47 Mar  4 15:35:25.550 No Route toward dest
   46 Mar  4 15:35:25.550 ?????
   45 Mar  4 15:35:25.549 127.0.0.12: Down
   44 Mar  4 15:33:29.839 Selected as active path
   43 Mar  4 15:33:29.837 Record Route:  127.0.0.20 127.0.0.40
   42 Mar  4 15:33:29.835 Up
   41 Mar  4 15:33:29.756 Originate Call
   40 Mar  4 15:33:29.756 CSPF: computation result accepted  127.0.0.20 127.0.0.40

   39 Mar  4 15:33:00.395 CSPF failed: no route toward 127.0.0.11[7 times]
   38 Mar  4 15:30:31.412 Clear Call: CSPF computation failed
   37 Mar  4 15:30:31.412 CSPF: link down/deleted:
127.0.0.2(127.0.0.1:0)(127.0.0.1)->
0.0.0.0(127.0.0.20:0)(127.0.0.20)
   36 Mar  4 15:30:31.379 Deselected as active
   35 Mar  4 15:30:31.350 No Route toward dest
   34 Mar  4 15:30:31.350 ?????
```

```
   33 Mar  4 15:30:31.349 127.0.0.12: Down
   32 Mar  4 15:29:05.802 Selected as active path
   31 Mar  4 15:29:05.801 Record Route:  127.0.0.20 127.0.0.40
   30 Mar  4 15:29:05.801 Up
   29 Mar  4 15:29:05.686 Originate Call
  28 Mar  4 15:29:05.686 CSPF: computation result accepted  127.0.0.20 127.0.0.40

   27 Mar  4 15:28:35.852 CSPF failed: no route toward 127.0.0.11[132 times]
   26 Mar  4 14:25:12.113 Clear Call: CSPF computation failed
   25 Mar  4 14:25:12.113 CSPF: link down/deleted:
0.0.0.0(127.0.0.20:0)(127.0.0.20)->
0.0.0.0(10.10.10.10:0)(10.10.10.10)
 *Standby   secondary_path_lsp_to_240 State: Up
    Priorities: 7 0
    SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
    Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric: 1)
 [Output truncated]
```

Meaning As indicated by the **ActivePath** in the output, the LSP **secondary_path_lsp_to_240** is active.

Related Documentation

- Configuring Path Protection in an MPLS Network (CLI Procedure) on page 113
- Understanding MPLS and Path Protection on EX Series Switches on page 33

CHAPTER 8

Configuring MPLS Load Balancing and Statistics

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 offets; 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 189
- *enhanced-hash-key*
- ether-pseudowire on page 1823
- *hash-key*
- family mpls on page 1833

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 enhanced-hash-key family mpls ether-pseudowire]
     user@host# set zero-control-word
     ```

Related Documentation

- MPLS Encapsulated Payload Load-balancing Overview on page 187
- *enhanced-hash-key*
- ether-pseudowire on page 1823
- *hash-key*
- family mpls on page 1833

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 443

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

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.

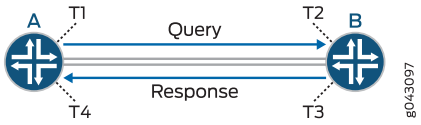
- **Timestamp format**—Junos OS supports only the IEEE 1588 Precision Time Protocol (PTP) [IEEE1588] format for recording delay measurement messages. Network Time Format (NTP) is not supported.

- **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 13 on page 195 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 13: Basic Bidirectional Measurement



In Figure 13 on page 195, 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 13 on page 195, 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:

Two-way channel delay = (T4 - T1) - (T3 - T2)

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 198
- monitor mpls loss rsvp on page 2233
- monitor mpls delay rsvp on page 2228
- monitor mpls loss-delay rsvp on page 2238

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

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Two MX Series 5G Universal Routing Platforms 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**.

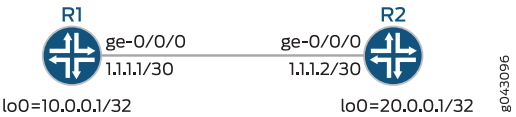
These commands provide an on-demand summary of performance metrics for direct mode packet loss, two-way packet delay, and related metrics, such as inter-packet delay variation and channel throughput measurement.

This functionality provides real-time visibility into network performance, thereby facilitating network performance planning, troubleshooting, and evaluation.

Topology

Figure 14 on page 199 illustrates the on-demand loss and delay measurement using a simple two-router topology.

Figure 14: 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 203
- Verifying Packet Loss Measurement on page 203

- Verifying Packet Delay Measurement on page 205
- Verifying Packet Loss-Delay Measurement on page 205

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 191
- monitor mpls loss rsvp on page 2233
- monitor mpls delay rsvp on page 2228
- monitor mpls loss-delay rsvp on page 2238

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

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Two MX Series 5G Universal Routing Platforms 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:

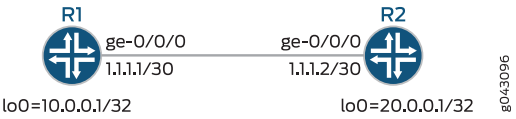
- Inter-packet delay variation (IPDV)
- Loss measurement
- Round-trip delay (RTT)
- Throughput measurement
- Two-way channel delay

This functionality provides real-time visibility into network performance, thereby facilitating network performance planning, troubleshooting, and evaluation.

Topology

Figure 14 on page 199 illustrates the pro-active loss and delay measurements using a simple two-router topology.

Figure 15: 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 1922
- show performance-monitoring mpls lsp on page 2346

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 191
- Example: Configuring On-Demand Loss and Delay Measurement on page 198
- **monitor mpls loss rsvp on page 2233**
- **monitor mpls delay rsvp on page 2228**
- **monitor mpls loss-delay rsvp on page 2238**

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 207
- performance-monitoring (Protocols MPLS) on page 1922
- show performance-monitoring mpls lsp on page 2346

CHAPTER 9

Configuring Shared Risk Link Group (SRLG)

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 220
- Example: Excluding SRLG Links Completely for the Secondary LSP on page 230
- Example: Configuring SRLG with Link Protection on page 236
- Example: Configuring SRLG with Link Protection with the exclude-srlg Option on page 258
- Computing Backup Paths for LSPs Using Fate Sharing on page 402

Example: Configuring SRLG

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

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.

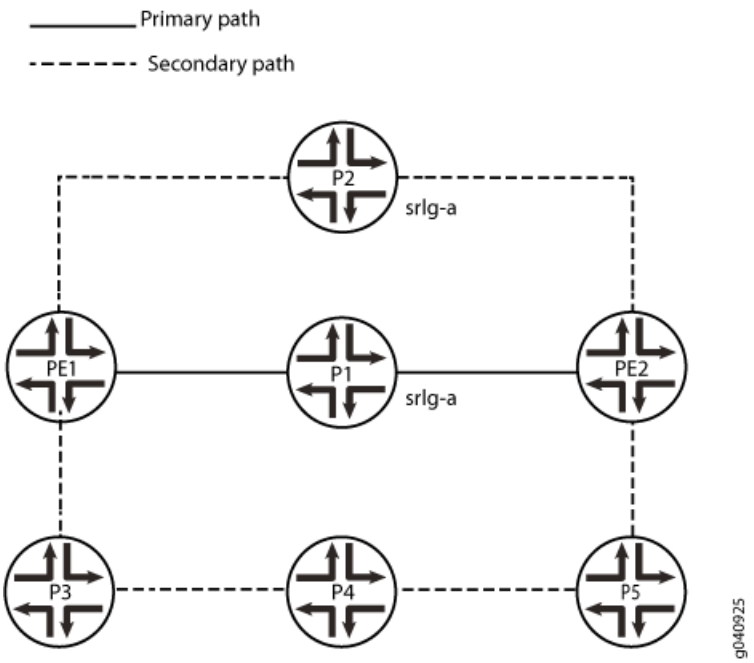
The device uses the SRLG cost parameter for the Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) algorithm and tries to keep the links used for the primary and secondary paths mutually exclusive by avoiding links that share any SRLG with the primary path.

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 227
- Verify TE-Link SRLG on page 227
- Verify Standby Secondary Path on page 228

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 219
- Example: Excluding SRLG Links Completely for the Secondary LSP on page 230
- **srlg on page 1965**
- **srlg-cost on page 1966**
- **srlg-value on page 1966**

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

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

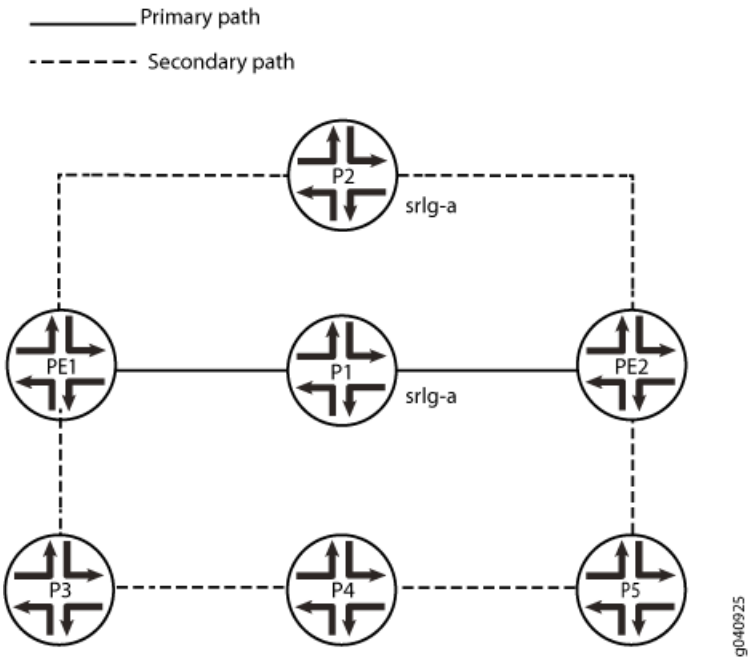
Overview

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 219
- Example: Configuring SRLG on page 220
- exclude-srlg on page 1826

Example: Configuring SRLG with Link Protection

This example shows how to configure SRLG with link protection without the **exclude-srlg** option.

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

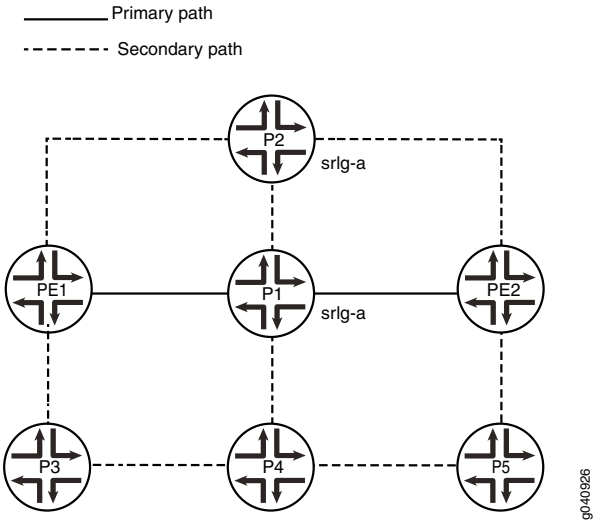
- M Series, MX Series, or T Series devices
- Junos OS Release 11.4 or later running on all the devices

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 219
- Example: Configuring SRLG on page 220
- Example: Configuring SRLG with Link Protection with the exclude-srlg Option on page 258

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

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

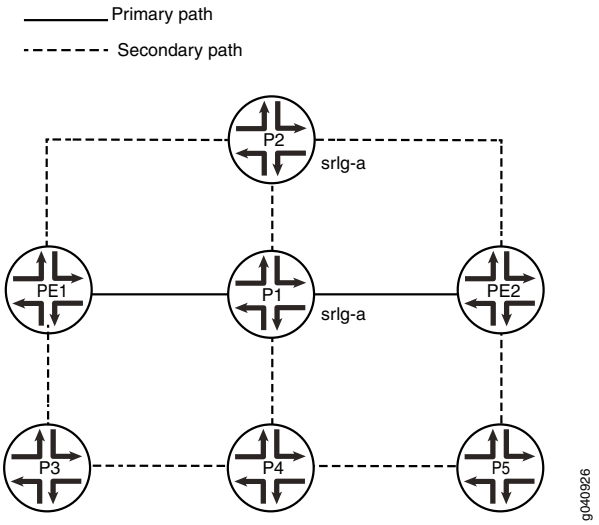
- M Series, MX Series, or T Series devices
- Junos OS Release 11.4 or later running on all the devices

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 192.168.27.7/24;
            }
            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 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 219

- Example: Configuring SRLG on page 220
- Example: Configuring SRLG with Link Protection on page 236
- **exclude-srlg on page 1826**

CHAPTER 10

Configuring MPLS Tunnels

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

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:

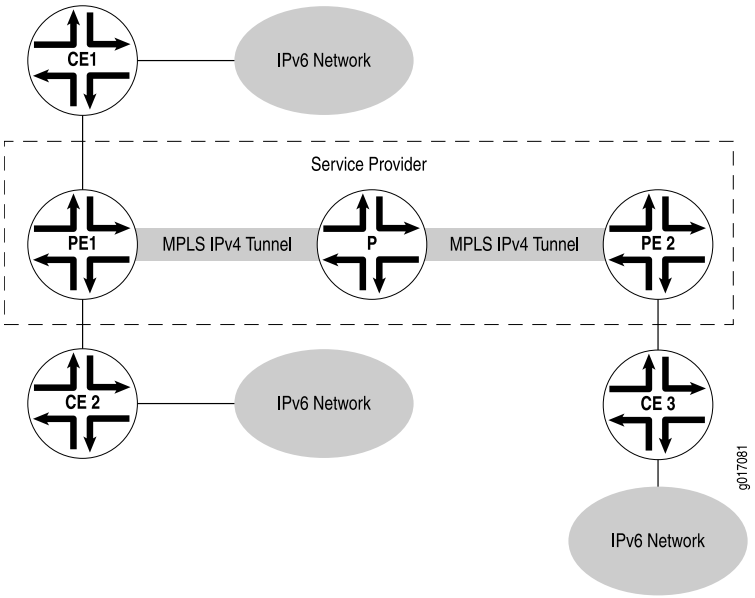
- Internet draft draft-ietf-l3vpn-bgp-ipv6-07.txt, *BGP-MPLS IP VPN extension for IPv6 VPN* (expires January 2006)
- Internet draft draft-ooms-v6ops-bgp-tunnel-06.txt, *Connecting IPv6 Islands over IPv4 MPLS using IPv6 Provider Edge Routers* (expires July 2006)

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 16 on page 282, 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 16: 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 16 on page 282 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 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 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 284.

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 414
- *Minimum RSVP Configuration*

Configuring IPv6 Tunneling for MPLS (CLI Procedure)

You can configure the IPv6 tunneling for MPLS to tunnel IPv6 traffic over an MPLS-based IPv4 network. This configuration allows you to interconnect a number of smaller IPv6 networks over an IPv4-based network core, giving you the ability to provide IPv6 service without having to upgrade the switches in your core network. BGP is configured to exchange routes between the IPv6 networks, and data is tunneled between these IPv6 networks by means of IPv4-based MPLS.

To configure IPv6 tunneling for MPLS on your EX Series switch:

1. Configure IPv4 and IPv6 IP addresses for all the core interfaces:

   ```
   [edit]
   user@switch# set interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family inet address address
   ```

2. Configure the number assigned to you by the Network Information Center (NIC) as the autonomous system (AS) number

```
[edit routing-options]
user@switch# set autonomous-system number
```

3. Advertise label 0 to the egress router of the LSP:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set mpls explicit-null
```

4. Configure the LSP to allow IPv6 routes to be resolved over an MPLS network by converting all routes stored in the inet3 routing table to IPv4-mapped IPv6 addresses and then copying them into the inet6.3 routing table:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set mpls ipv6-tunneling
```

5. Set the local AS number:

```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@switch# set local-as local-autonomous-system-number
```

6. Configure the default import and export policies:

```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@switch# set local-address address
user@switch# set import default-import
user@switch# set family inet6 labeled-unicast explicit-null
user@switch# set export default-export
```

7. Configure a BGP group that recognizes only the specified BGP systems as peers. Define a group name, group type, local end of a BGP session, and a neighbor (peer). To configure multiple BGP peers, include multiple neighbor statements:

```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@switch# set group group-name type internal
user@switch# set group group-name local-address address-of-the-local-end-of-a-bgp-session
user@switch# set group group-name family inet6 labeled-unicast explicit-null
user@switch# set group group-name peer-as peer-autonomous-system-number
user@switch# set group group-name neighbor address family inet6 labeled-unicast explicit-null
```

8. Configure routing options to accept the default import and export policies:

```
[edit policy-options]
user@switch# set policy-statement default-import then accept
user@switch# set policy-statement default-export then accept
```

Related Documentation

- Example: Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Switches on page 48

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.

Starting in Junos OS Release 18.3R1, MPLS-over-UDP tunnels are supported on PTX Series routers and QFX Series switches. For every dynamic tunnel configured on a PTX router or a QFX switch, a tunnel composite next hop, an indirect next hop, and a forwarding next hop is created to resolve the tunnel destination route. You can also use policy control to resolve the dynamic tunnel over select prefixes by including the **forwarding-rib** configuration statement at the **[edit routing-options dynamic-tunnels]** hierarchy level.

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 autonmous 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.**

The existing dynamic tunnel feature requires complete static configuration. Currently, the tunnel information received from peer devices in advertised routes is ignored. Starting in Junos OS Release 17.4R1, on MX Series routers, the next-hop-based dynamic MPLS-over-UDP tunnels are signaled using BGP encapsulation extended community.

BGP export policy is used to specify the tunnel types, advertise the sender side tunnel information, and parse and convey the receiver side tunnel information. A tunnel is created according to the received type tunnel community.

Multiple tunnel encapsulations are supported by BGP. On receiving multiple capability, the next-hop-based dynamic tunnel is created based on the configured BGP policy and tunnel preference. The tunnel preference should be consistent across both the tunnel ends for the tunnel to be set up. By default, MPLS-over-UDP (MPLSoUDP) tunnel is preferred over GRE tunnels. If dynamic tunnel configuration exists, it takes precedence over received tunnel community.

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;
  ```

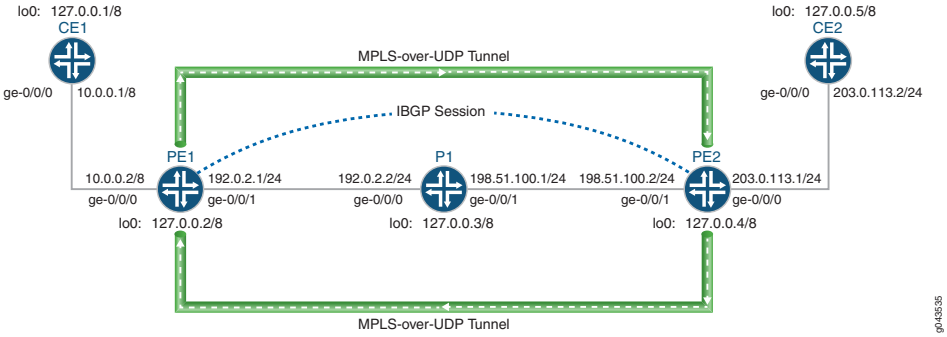
  At a given point in time, only one tunnel type is supported on the contrail vRouter—next-hop-based dynamic GRE tunnels, MPLS-over-UDP tunnels, or VXLAN.
- The following features are not supported with the next-hop-based dynamic MPLS-over-UDP tunnel configuration:
  - RSVP automatic mesh
  - Plain IPV6 GRE and UDP tunnel configuration
  - Logical systems

Topology

Figure 17 on page 294 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 17: Dynamic MPLS-over-UDP Tunnels



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 pplb
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. (PTX Series only) Configure policy control to resolve the MPLS-over-UDP dynamic tunnel route over select prefixes.

```
[edit routing-options dynamic-tunnels]
user@PTX-PE1# set forwarding-rib inet.0 inet-import
  dynamic-tunnel-fwd-route-import
```

5. (PTX Series only) Configure the inet-import policy for resolving dynamic tunnel destination routes over .

```
[edit policy-options]
user@PTX-PE1# set policy-statement dynamic-tunnel-fwd-route-import term 1
  from route-filter 127.0.0.0/8 exact
user@PTX-PE1# set policy-statement dynamic-tunnel-fwd-route-import term 1
  then accept
user@PTX-PE1# set policy-options policy-statement
  dynamic-tunnel-fwd-route-import then reject
```

6. 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
```

7. 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
```

8. Enable next-hop-based dynamic GRE tunnel configuration on Device PE1.

NOTE: This step is required only for illustrating the implementation difference between next-hop-based dynamic GRE tunnels and MPLS-over-UDP tunnels.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@PE1# set dynamic-tunnels gre next-hop-based-tunnel
```

9. 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
```

10. 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
```

11. 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

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.l3vpn.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.l3vpn.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 304

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
18.3R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.3R1, MPLS-over-UDP tunnels are supported on PTX Series routers and QFX Series switches.
17.4R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.4R1, on MX Series routers, the next-hop-based dynamic MPLS-over-UDP tunnels are signaled using BGP encapsulation extended community.
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.

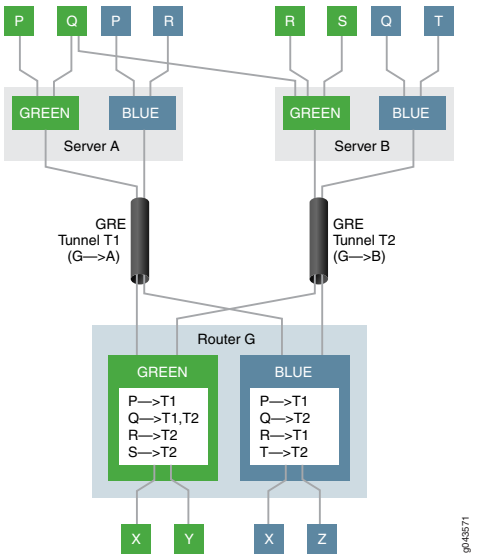
Next-hop-based dynamic IP tunnels create a tunnel composite next hop for every dynamic tunnel created on the device. Because next-hop-based dynamic tunnels remove the dependency on physical interfaces for every new dynamic tunnel configured, configuring next-hop-based dynamic tunnels provides a scaling 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 us 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 18 on page 306 illustrates a sample topology with the requirements for anti-spoofing protection.

Figure 18: 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 1845
- Example: Configuring Anti-Spoofing Protection for Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnels on page 308

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

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.

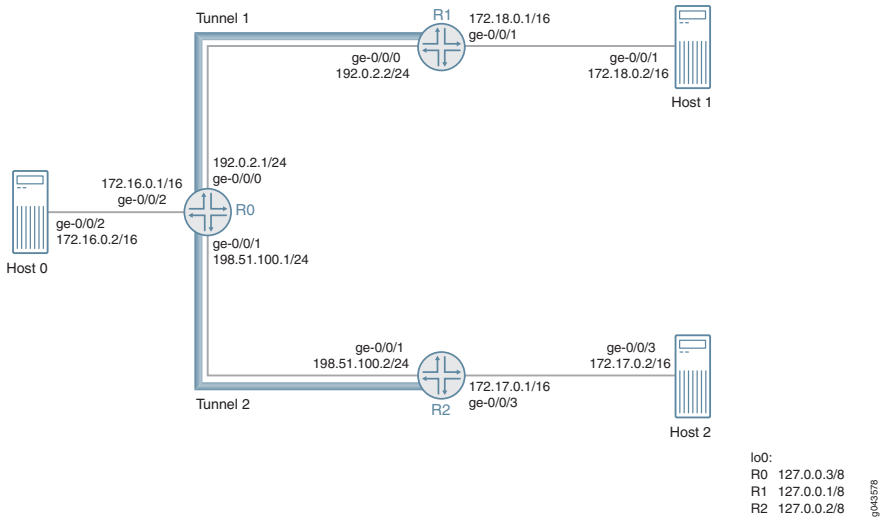
Currently, when the gateway router receives traffic from a tunnel, only the destination address lookup is done before forwarding. With anti-spoofing protection, the gateway router does a source address lookup of the encapsulation packet IP header in the VPN to ensure that legitimate sources are injecting 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 lose 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 19 on page 309 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 19: 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 nondesinated 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 316
- Verifying Dynamic Tunnel Configuration on page 317
- Verifying Anti-Spoofing Protection Configuration on page 318

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.l3vpn.0
                       0          0          0          0          0          0
Peer                     AS      InPkt     OutPkt    OutQ   Flaps Last Up/Dwn
State|#Active/Received/Accepted/Damped...
20.1.1.1                100        182        178       0       0     1:20:27
Establ
  bgp.l3vpn.0: 0/0/0/0
30.1.1.1                100        230        225       0       0     1:41:51
Establ
  bgp.l3vpn.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 305
- ip-tunnel-rpf-check on page 1845

Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnel Localization Overview

Next-hop-based dynamic tunnels includes generic routing encapsulation (GRE) tunnels and MPLS-over-UDP tunnels. These tunnels provide a scaling advantage over the interface-based tunnels, however, unlike the interface-based tunnels, the next-hop-based dynamic tunnels are anchorless in nature, where the forwarding information of the tunnels is distributed to the Packet Forwarding Engines (PFEs) on every line card on the device. This limits the maximum number of tunnels supported on the device to the tunnel capacity of a single line card. With the support for localization, you can configure next-hop-based dynamic tunnel localization to create the forwarding information only on the PFE of a line card that is designated as the anchor PFE. The PFEs on the other line cards on the device have state forwarding information to steer the packets to the anchor PFE. This provides a scaling advantage by increasing the maximum number of tunnels supported on a device.

- Benefits of Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnel Localization on page 320
- Use Cases for Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnel Localization on page 320
- Traffic Handling with Localization of Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnels on page 320
- Configuring Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnels Localization on page 321
- Troubleshooting Localized Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnels on page 323
- Unsupported Features for Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnels Localization on page 325

Benefits of Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnel Localization

Provides a scaling advantage by increasing the maximum number of tunnels supported on a device.

Use Cases for Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnel Localization

- The IPsec gateway devices that host a number of MS-MPC are used to terminate IPSec tunnels and are required to support moderate load. This support is affected with the use of next-hop-based dynamic tunnels when the scaling limit of the device is reached. With the localization of next-hop-based dynamic tunnels, the maximum number of the tunnels supported is increased, allowing the device to accommodate more tunnels at the cost of an extra fabric hop.
- For Internet or VPN gateway devices, such as a virtual public cloud data center, there is a need for the gateway devices to communicate with a large number of servers. The data center servers are reachable through next-hop-based dynamic tunnels. The anchorless property of the dynamic tunnels limits the overall scaling numbers of the device. The gateway devices host multiple MPCs, with increased traffic demands. With the localization of the next-hop-based dynamic tunnels, the tunnels can be spread across the MPCs, thereby facilitating an increase in the tunnel scaling numbers.

Traffic Handling with Localization of Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnels

With support for localization, the next-hop-based dynamic tunnel state is localized to an anchor Packet Forwarding Engine, and the other Packet Forwarding Engine has the tunnel state for steering traffic to the tunnel anchor.

Figure 20 on page 320 illustrates the forwarding path of next-hop-based dynamic tunnels without localization.

Figure 20: Forwarding Path of Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnels Without Localization

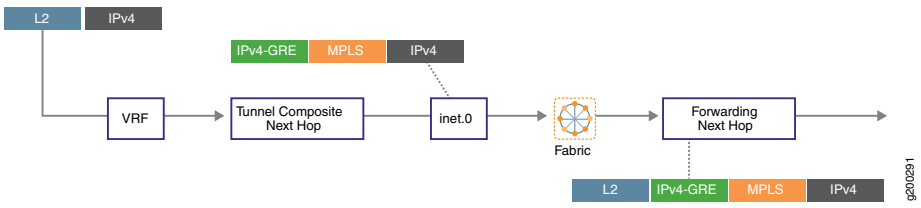
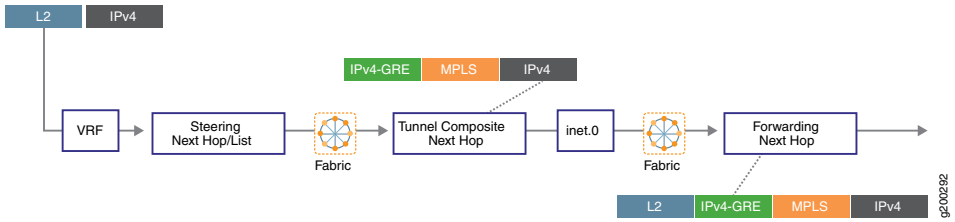


Figure 21 on page 321 illustrates the forwarding path of next-hop-based dynamic tunnels with localization.

Figure 21: Forwarding Path of Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnels With Localization



Configuring Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnels Localization

Localization support can be configured for newly created next-hop-based dynamic tunnels, or for existing non-local dynamic tunnels.

- Configuring Localization for New Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnels on page 321
- Configuring Localization for Existing Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnels on page 322

Configuring Localization for New Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnels

The localization of next-hop-based dynamic tunnels uses a policy-based approach to specify prefix groups. In other words, route policies are used to apply the localization properties to the next-hop-based dynamic tunnels. Dynamic tunnel attribute profiles are created and configured under routing options for association with the prefix group using the policy.

1. Creating dynamic tunnel profiles.

   The dynamic tunnel profile specifies the tunnel type and the anchor Packet Forwarding Engine information. Multiple dynamic tunnel profiles can be created for localization of the dynamic tunnels.

   The values for the dynamic tunnel type can be GRE, UDP, or BGP-SIGNAL. Although BGP-SIGNAL is not a valid tunnel type, on assigning BGP-SIGNAL as the tunnel type, the tunnels created from the BGP-signalled attributes are localized. BGP-SIGNAL avoids the need of changing the tunnel attributes based on BGP advertisement of tunnel type.

   The anchor Packet Forwarding Engine value is the line card of the anchor Packet Forwarding Engine, for example, pfe-x/y/0. This information can be viewed from the **show interfaces terse *pfe**** command output.

   Sample Configuration:

```
[edit routing-options]
dynamic-tunnels {
  dynamic-tunnel-attributes attribute-1 {
    dynamic-tunnel-type <GRE | UDP | BGP-SIGNAL>;
    dynamic-tunnel-anchor-pfe pfe-1/0/0;
  }
}
```

2. Associating dynamic tunnel profile to prefix list.

   Configuring a policy with **dynamic-tunnel-attributes** as the action associates the dynamic tunnel to the prefix list. The policy **from** action allows the creation of tunnel with specified attributes for any matching condition, such as a prefix range, community, or source address of BGP routes, and so on.

   Sample configuration:

```
[edit policy-options]
policy-statement policy-name {
  term term {
    from {
      <route-filter | next-hop | community>>;
    }
    then {
      dynamic-tunnel-attributes <attribute-name>;
    }
  }
}
```

3. Including the tunnel policy under the forwarding table export policy.

   After the policy is configured, it is included in the forwarding table export policy for the parsing of the policy.

   Using the export-policy, the tunnel attributes get associated with the route. Whenever a route from BGP is queued for resolution, the forwarding table export policy is evaluated, and the tunnel attributes are obtained from the policy module based on the applied filters. The obtained tunnel attributes are then attached to the next hop in form of a tunnel composite next hop. The corresponding anchor forwarding structures, based on the Packet Forwarding Engine name and tunnel type, are created and sent to the forwarding table before a tunnel composite next hop is sent. However, if none of the attributes map to the tunnel composite next hop, then the forwarding structure is created on every Packet Forwarding Engine, similar to the non-localized dynamic tunnels.

   Sample configuration:

```
[edit routing-options]
forwarding-table {
  export dynamic-tunnel;
}
```

Configuring Localization for Existing Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnels

CAUTION: Making on the fly changes to dynamic tunnel attributes can result in an FPC crash due to high memory utilization. Hence, we recommend deactivating the dynamic-tunnels configuration before configuring localization.

To update tunnel attributes for existing next-hop-based dynamic tunnels, the following should be performed:

1. Deactivate **dynamic-tunnels** configuration under the **[edit routing-options]** hierarchy level.

   Sample configuration:

   ```
   [edit routing-options]
   user@host# deactivate dynamic-tunnels
   user@host# commit
   ```

2. Change tunnel attributes as required.

3. Activate **dynamic-tunnels** configuration under the **[edit routing-options]** hierarchy level.

   Sample configuration:

   ```
   [edit routing-options]
   user@host# activate dynamic-tunnels
   user@host# commit
   ```

To configure localization for existing non-local next-hop-based dynamic tunnels:

CAUTION: Making on the fly changes to configure localization for existing non-local next-hop-based dynamic tunnels can result in an FPC crash due to high memory utilization. Hence, we recommend deactivating the dynamic-tunnels configuration before configuring localization.

1. Deactivate the **dynamic-tunnels** configuration at the **[edit routing-options]** hierarchy level.

2. Create tunnel-attributes profile and add policy for localizing the dynamic tunnels, similar to new next-hop-based dynamic tunnels.

3. Activate the **dynamic-tunnels** configuration.

Troubleshooting Localized Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnels

With localization of next-hop-based dynamic tunnels, the tunnel composite next hops are associated with anchor Packet Forwarding Engine IDs. The following traceroute configuration statements at the **[edit routing-options]** hierarchy level help in troubleshooting the localized dynamic tunnels:

- **dynamic-tunnels traceoptions flag all**—Tracking creation and deletion of tunnel in DTM.
- **resolution traceoptions flag tunnel**—Tracking resolver operations on BGP route.

- **forwarding-table traceoptions flag all**—Tracking tunnels sent to the kernel.
- **traceoptions flag all**—Tracking of route learning process.

The following commands can be used to check if a route is using a localized next-hop-based dynamic tunnel:

1. **show route *prefix* extensive**—To obtain the indirect next hop.

   For example:

   ```
   user@host> show route 1.2.3.4 extensive
   MPLS-over-UDP-PE1.inet.0: 24 destinations, 26 routes (24 active, 0 holddown,
   0 hidden)
   1.2.3.4/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
   TSI:
   KRT in-kernel 1.2.3.4/32 -> {indirect(1048577)}
   Page 0 idx 1, (group pe1-ce1 type External) Type 1 val 0xb209a78 (adv_entry)
      Advertised metrics:
     Nexthop: Self
     AS path: [100] I
     Communities: target:600:1 encapsulation:mpls-in-udp(0xd)
   ```

2. **show krt indirect-next-hop index *indirect-next-hop* detail**—To check for anchor Packet Forwarding Engine field in the detailed output of the indirect next hop.

   For example:

   ```
   user@host> show krt indirect-next-hop index 1048577 detail
   Indirect Nexthop detail:
   Index: 1048577 Protocol next-hop address: 1.1.1.6
     RIB Table: bgp.l3vpn.0             Label: Push 299808
     Policy Version: 2                  References: 11
     Locks: 3                           0xb227980
     Flags: 0x0
     INH Session ID: 0x0
     Ref RIB Table: unknown
     Export policy detail:
     (Dynamic tunnel hash : 309985522)
        Tunnel type: UDP, Reference count: 4, nhid: 1016
        Destination address: 1.1.1.6, Source address: 1.1.1.2
        Anchored-PFE: pfe-1/0/0
        VPN Label: Push 299808, TTL action: prop-ttl
      IGP FRR Interesting proto count : 11
      Chain IGP FRR Node Num       : 1
         IGP Resolver node(hex)    : 0xc838b94
         IGP Route handle(hex)     : 0xb1d7674   IGP rt_entry protocol     :
   Tunnel
         IGP Actual Route handle(hex) : 0x0         IGP Actual rt_entry protocol
    : Any
   ```

Unsupported Features for Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnels Localization

Junos OS does not support the following functionality with localization for next-hop-based dynamic tunnels:

- Chained composite next hops at the **[edit routing-options forwarding-table chained-composite-next-hop ingress l3vpn]** hierarchy level.
- Anchor Packet Forwarding Engine resiliency.

  There is no resiliency support for next-hop-based dynamic tunnels with localization. After localization of the next-hop-based dynamic tunnels, the anchor Packer Forwarding Engine becomes the single entity for processing any given tunnel on the device. Although anchor Packer Forwarding Engine resiliency is not supported, for gateway devices, redundancy at the gateway device ensures that when the Packer Forwarding Engine to which the tunnel composite next hop is delegated goes down, the traffic must be rerouted to the redundant gateway device. The routing protocol process monitors the state of the Packer Forwarding Engine, and withdraws BGP advertisement of all the routes pointing to the tunnel composite next hops anchored on that Packer Forwarding Engine.

  Only the anchored Packet Forwarding Engine has the full-fledged tunnel composite next hop and all the other Packet Forwarding Engines have only steering entries to forward traffic to the anchor Packet Forwarding Engine. These steering entries are not withdrawn, when an anchor FPC goes down.
- Localization of next-hop-based dynamic tunnels is not supported on logical systems.
- IPv6 is not supported with localization of next-hop-based dynamic tunnels.
- With localization, the **show dynamic-tunnels database summary** command does not display accurate tunnels summary when the state of the anchor Packet Forwarding Engine line card is not up. As a workaround, use the **show dynamic-tunnels database** and **show dynamic-tunnels database terse** command output.

Related Documentation

- Example: Configuring Next-Hop-Based MPLS-Over-UDP Dynamic Tunnels on page 291
- *Example: Configuring a Next-Hop-Based Dynamic GRE Tunnels*

PART 3

MPLS Label-Switched Paths

CHAPTER 11

MPLS Label Operations

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.

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 22 on page 330 shows the encoding of a single label. The encoding appears after data link layer headers, but before any network layer header.

Figure 22: Label Encoding

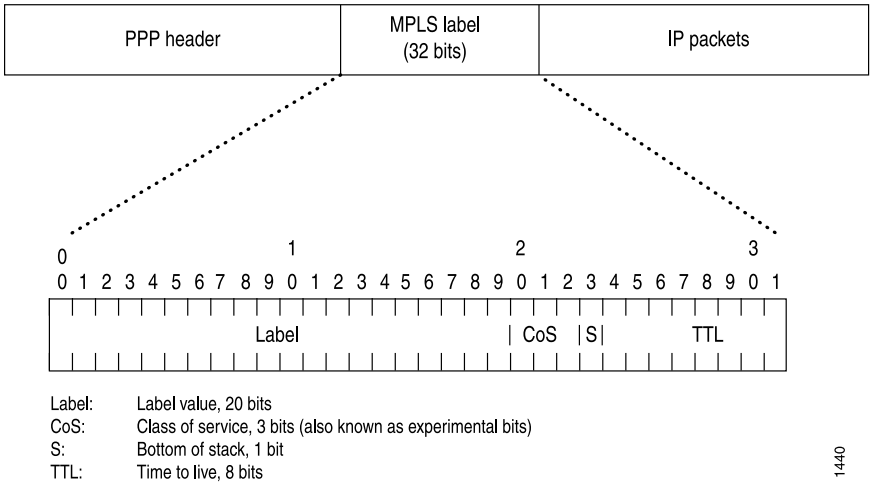
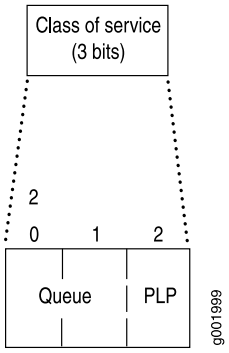


Figure 23 on page 331 illustrates the purpose of the class-of-service bits (also known as the EXP or experimental bits). Bits 20 and 21 specify the queue number. Bit 22 is the packet loss priority (PLP) bit used to specify the random early detection (RED) drop profile. For more information about class of service and the class-of-service bits, see "Configuring Class of Service for MPLS LSPs" on page 795.

Figure 23: Class-of-Service Bits



Related Documentation

- per-prefix-label on page 1921

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.

Understanding MPLS Label Operations

In the traditional packet-forwarding paradigm, as a packet travels from one switch to the next, an independent forwarding decision is made at each hop. The IP network 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 made only once, when a packet enters the MPLS tunnel (that is, the path used for MPLS traffic).

When an IP packet enters a label-switched path (LSP), the ingress provider edge (PE) switch 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 provider switch in the LSP. This switch and all subsequent switches 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 switch in the path. When the packet reaches the egress PE switch, the label is removed, and the packet again becomes a native IP packet and is forwarded based on its IP routing information.

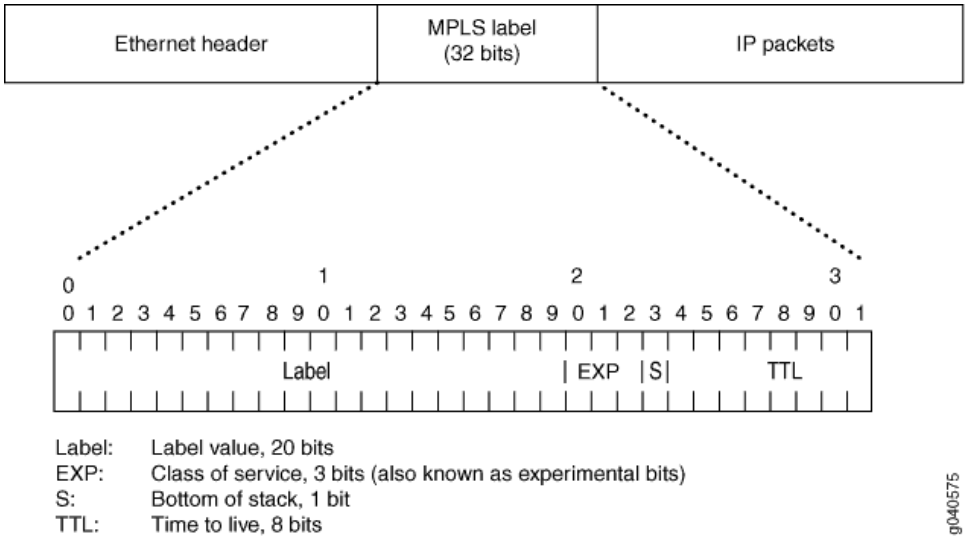
This topic describes:

MPLS Label-Switched Paths and MPLS Labels

When a packet enters the MPLS network, it is assigned to an LSP. Each LSP is identified by a label, which is a short (20-bit), fixed-length value at the front of the MPLS label (32 bits). Labels are used as lookup indexes for the label forwarding table. For each label, this table stores forwarding information. Because no additional parsing or lookup is done on the encapsulated packet, MPLS supports the transmission of any other protocols within the packet payload.

Figure 22 on page 330 shows the encoding of a single label. The encoding appears after data link layer headers, but before any network layer header.

Figure 24: Label Encoding



Reserved Labels

Labels range from 0 through 1,048,575. Labels 0 through 999,999 are for internal use.

Some of the reserved labels (in the range 0 through 15) have well-defined meanings. The following reserved labels are used by QFX Series and EX4600 devices:

- 0, IPv4 Explicit Null label—This value is valid 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 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.
- 3, Implicit Null label—This label is used in the signaling protocol (RSVP) only to request label popping by the downstream switch. It never actually appears in the encapsulation. Labels with a value of 3 must not be used in the data packet as real labels. No payload type (IPv4 or IPv6) is implied with this label.

MPLS Label Operations

QFX Series and EX4600 devices support the following MPLS label operations:

- Push
- Pop
- Swap

NOTE: There is a limit with regard to the number of labels that QFX and EX4600 devices can affix (push operations) to the label stack or remove (pop operations) from the label stack.

- For Push operations—As many as three labels are supported.
- For Pop operations—As many as three labels are supported.

The push operation affixes a new label to the top of the IP packet. For IPv4 packets, the new label is the first label. The time to live (TTL) field value in the packet header is derived from the IP packet header. The push operation cannot be applied to a packet that already has an MPLS label.

The pop operation removes a 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

The swap operation removes an existing MPLS label from an IP packet and replaces it with a new MPLS label, based on the following:

- Incoming interface
- Label
- Label forwarding table

Figure 25 on page 334 shows an IP packet without a label arriving on the customer edge interface (ge-0/0/1) of the ingress PE switch. The ingress PE switch examines the packet and identifies that packet's destination as the egress PE switch. The ingress PE switch applies label 100 to the packet and sends the MPLS packet to its outgoing MPLS core interface (ge-0/0/5). The MPLS packet is transmitted on the MPLS tunnel through the provider switch, where it arrives at interface ge-0/0/5 with label 100. The provider switch swaps label 100 with label 200 and forwards the MPLS packet through its core interface (ge-0/0/7) to the next hop on the tunnel, which is the egress PE switch. The egress PE switch receives the MPLS packet through its core interface (ge-0/0/7), removes the MPLS label, and sends the IP packet out of its customer edge interface (ge-0/0/1) to a destination that is beyond the tunnel.

Figure 25: MPLS Label Swapping

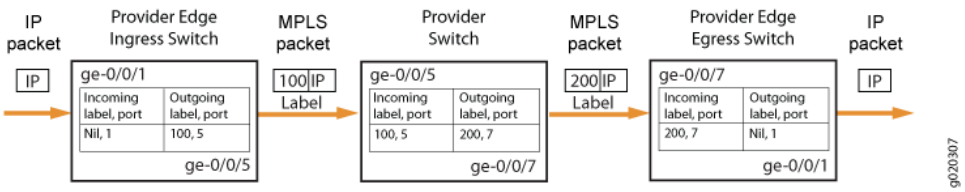


Figure 25 on page 334 shows the path of a packet as it passes in one direction from the ingress PE switch to the egress PE switch. However, the MPLS configuration also allows traffic to travel in the reverse direction. Thus, each PE switch operates as both an ingress switch and an egress switch.

Penultimate-Hop Popping and Ultimate-Hop Popping

The switches enable penultimate-hop popping (PHP) by default with IP over MPLS configurations. With PHP, the penultimate provider switch is responsible for popping the MPLS label and forwarding the traffic to the egress PE switch. The egress PE switch then performs an IP route lookup and forwards the traffic. This reduces the processing load on the egress PE switch, because it is not responsible for popping the MPLS label.

- The default advertised label is label 3 (Implicit Null label). If label 3 is advertised, the penultimate-hop switch removes the label and sends the packet to the egress PE switch.
- If ultimate-hop popping is enabled, label 0 (IPv4 Explicit Null label) is advertised and the egress PE switch of the LSP removes the label.

Related Documentation

- Understanding MPLS Components for QFX Series and EX4600 Switches on page 29
- Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge Switches on page 67
- Configuring MPLS on Provider Switches on page 71
- *MPLS Applications Feature Guide*
- *Junos OS VPNs Library for Routing Devices*

Understanding MPLS Label Manager

MPLS label manager is used to manage different label types such as LSI, dynamic, block, and static, which are supported on platforms using Modular Port Concentrators (MPCs) equipped with Junos Trio chipsets. These line cards provide more flexibility and scalability, when the **enhanced-ip** command is configured on the device.

The existing behavior of **label-space** command is retained, which is *not recommended*. To provide additional functionality such as multiple ranges for each type of label, **label-range** command is introduced under the **[edit protocols mpls label usage]** hierarchy, which is independent of **label-space** configuration. You can choose either style if only one range is needed for each type of label.

The following features are optimized with the **enhanced-ip** command configured on the device:

- Allows you to define the system wide global label pool to be used by segment-routing global block (SRGB) through IS-IS routing protocol.
- Increases the **vrf-table-label** space to at least 16,000, if the platform can support the scale.
- Allows you to specify the label value to be used by static VRF table label.
- Allows you to specify the label value range to be used by supported label application types.
- Allows you to change dynamically the SRGB and label type ranges.

Related Documentation

- vrf-table-label on page 1992
- *static*
- show mpls label usage on page 2307
- show mpls label usage label-range on page 2310

Understanding MPLS Label Operations on EX Series Switches

In the traditional packet-forwarding paradigm, as a packet travels from one switch to the next, an independent forwarding decision is made at each hop. The IP network 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 made only once, when a packet enters the MPLS tunnel (that is, the path used for MPLS traffic).

When an IP packet enters a label-switched path (LSP), the ingress provider edge (PE) switch 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 provider switch in the LSP. This switch and all subsequent switches 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 switch in the path. When the packet reaches the egress PE switch, the label is removed, and the packet again becomes a native IP packet and is again forwarded based on its IP routing information.

This topic describes:

- MPLS Label-Switched Paths and MPLS Labels on the Switches on page 336
- Reserved Labels on page 337
- MPLS Label Operations on the Switches on page 337
- Penultimate-Hop Popping and Ultimate-Hop Popping on page 338

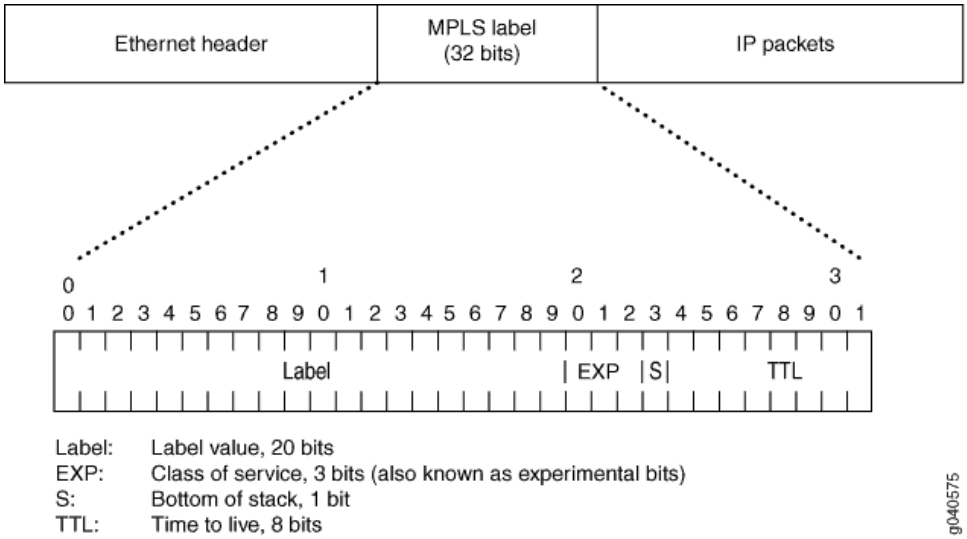
MPLS Label-Switched Paths and MPLS Labels on the Switches

When a packet enters the MPLS network, it is assigned to an LSP. Each LSP is identified by a label, which is a short (20-bit), fixed-length value at the front of the MPLS label (32 bits). Labels are used as lookup indexes for the label forwarding table. For each label, this table stores forwarding information. Because no additional parsing or lookup is done on the encapsulated packet, MPLS supports the transmission of any other protocols within the packet payload.

NOTE: The implementation of MPLS on Juniper Networks EX3200 and EX4200 Ethernet Switches supports only single-label packets. However, MPLS on Juniper Networks EX8200 Ethernet Switches supports packets with as many as three labels.

Figure 22 on page 330 shows the encoding of a single label. The encoding appears after data link layer headers, but before any network layer header.

Figure 26: Label Encoding



Reserved Labels

Labels range from 0 through 1,048,575. Labels 0 through 999,999 are for internal use.

Some of the reserved labels (in the range 0 through 15) have well-defined meanings. The following reserved labels are used by the switches:

- 0, IPv4 Explicit Null label—This value is valid 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 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.
- 3, Implicit Null label—This label is used in the signaling protocol (RSVP) only to request label popping by the downstream switch. It never actually appears in the encapsulation. Labels with a value of 3 must not be used in the data packet as real labels. No payload type (IPv4 or IPv6) is implied with this label.

MPLS Label Operations on the Switches

EX Series switches support the following label operations:

- Push
- Pop
- Swap

The push operation affixes a new label to the top of the IP packet. For IPv4 packets, the new label is the first label. The time to live (TTL) field value in the packet header is derived from the IP packet header. The push operation cannot be applied to a packet that already has an MPLS label.

The pop operation removes a 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

The swap operation removes an existing MPLS label from an IP packet and replaces it with a new MPLS label, based on the following:

- Incoming interface
- Label
- Label forwarding table

Figure 25 on page 334 shows an IP packet without a label arriving on the customer edge interface (**ge-0/0/1**) of the ingress PE switch. The ingress PE switch examines the packet and identifies that packet's destination as the egress PE switch. The ingress PE switch applies label 100 to the packet and sends the MPLS packet to its outgoing MPLS core interface (**ge-0/0/5**). The MPLS packet is transmitted on the MPLS tunnel through the provider switch, where it arrives at interface **ge-0/0/5** with label 100. The provider switch swaps label 100 to label 200 and forwards the MPLS packet through its core interface (**ge-0/0/7**) to the next hop on the tunnel, which is the egress PE switch. The egress PE switch receives the MPLS packet through its core interface (**ge-0/0/7**), removes the MPLS label, and sends the IP packet out of its customer edge interface (**ge-0/0/1**) to a destination that is beyond the tunnel.

Figure 27: MPLS Label Swapping

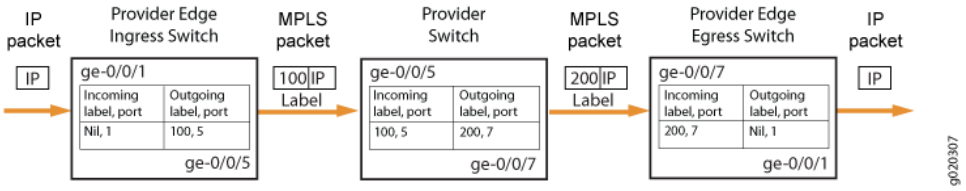


Figure 25 on page 334 shows the path of a packet as it passes in one direction from the ingress PE switch to the egress PE switch. However, the MPLS configuration also allows traffic to travel in the reverse direction. Thus, each PE switch operates as both an ingress switch and an egress switch.

Penultimate-Hop Popping and Ultimate-Hop Popping

The switches enable penultimate-hop popping (PHP) by default with IP over MPLS configurations. With PHP, the penultimate provider switch is responsible for popping the MPLS label and forwarding the traffic to the egress PE switch. The egress PE switch then performs an IP route lookup and forwards the traffic. This reduces the processing load on the egress PE switch, because it is not responsible for popping the MPLS label.

On EX8200 switches, you can choose to use either the default, PHP, or to configure ultimate-hop popping.

- The default advertised label is label 3 (Implicit Null label). If label 3 is advertised, the penultimate-hop switch removes the label and sends the packet to the egress PE switch.
- If ultimate-hop popping is enabled, label 0 (IPv4 Explicit Null label) is advertised and the egress PE switch of the LSP removes the label.

Related Documentation

- Example: Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Switches on page 48
- Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge EX8200 and EX4500 Switches Using Circuit Cross-Connect (CLI Procedure) on page 77
- Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge Switches Using IP Over MPLS (CLI Procedure) on page 72
- Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Provider Switches (CLI Procedure) on page 81
- *Junos OS VPNs Library for Routing Devices*
- *MPLS Applications Feature Guide*

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*.

- 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.

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.

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.

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 342
- Benefits of Using Abstract Hops on page 343
- Junos OS Implementation of Abstract Hops on page 345

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, ... R*n*). 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, ... R*n*) as with real hops, you specify an ordered set of router groups or abstract hops (G1, G2, ... G*n*) as the path constraint. Each specified router group, G*i* for example, consists of some user-defined set of routers—R1, R2, R*j*, ... R*n*. When one of the routers in the group goes down, say Router R*j* in group G*i*, another router, say Router R*k*, from the same group G*i* is picked up by path computation to replace the router that went down (that is, Router R*j*). 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 343
- Avoiding New Network Configuration on Transit Nodes on page 344
- Combining Centralized and Distributed Path Computation Paradigms on page 344

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 12 on page 344 lists the key features of the hybrid computation paradigm and provides a comparison of this approach with the current path computation methods.

Table 12: Hybrid Computation for Abstract Hops

Features	Distributed Constrained Shortest Path First	Centralized Constrained Shortest Path First	Hybrid Constrained Shortest Path First

Table 12: Hybrid Computation for Abstract Hops (continued)

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 345
- Using Abstract Hops in Path Constraint on page 348
- Path Computation and Backtracking on page 352
- Sample Backtracking on page 352

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.

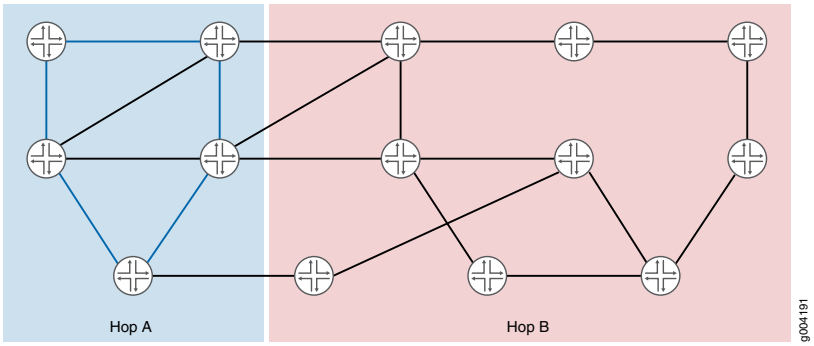
The output of the **show ted database extensive local** command provides the view captured in traffic engineering database. A keyword **local** is added to indicate that the output would include any local instrumentation. The command output shows the abstract hop as an attribute of links that satisfy 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 28 on page 348 displays the ingress view of these abstract hops.

Figure 28: 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 13 on page 349 provides sample use case for using abstract hops in path constraints.

Table 13: 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	[edit protocols mpls]
		Path path_hopA_s {
		  hopA abstract strict;
		}
			All members of abstract hopA. That is, A1, A2…A*n*.	hopA (pick only links that satisfy abstract hopA).

Traverse nodes that are members of hopA but not necessarily links that satisfy hopA	Loose	[edit protocols mpls]
		Path path_hopA_l {
		  hopA abstract loose;
		}
			All members of abstract hopA. That is, A1, A2…A*n*.	None (any kind of links).

Table 13: 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 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.
		[edit protocols mpls]
		Path path_hopA_ll {
		  hopA abstract loose-link;
		}
			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...A*n*.
			
			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:
				
				• Pass 1—None (any kind of links).
				• Pass 2—hopA (pick only links that satisfy abstract hopA).

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	[edit protocols mpls]
		Path path_hopA_hopB_s {
		  hopA abstract strict;
		  hopB abstract strict;
		}
			• hopA—Intersection of member set of hopA and hopB.
			
			NOTE: 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...B*n*.
				• 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	[edit protocols mpls]
		Path path_hopA_s_hopB_l {
		  hopA abstract strict;
		  hopB abstract loose;
		}
			• hopA—All members of abstract hopA. That is, A1, A2...A*n*.
			• hopB—All members of abstract hopB. That is, B1, B2...B*n*.
				• 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	[edit protocols mpls]
		Path path_hopA_l_hopB_l {
		  hopA abstract loose;
		  hopB abstract loose;
		}
			• hopA—All members of abstract hopA. That is, A1, A2...A*n*.
			• hopB—All members of abstract hopB. That is, B1, B2...B*n*.
				None (pick any links).

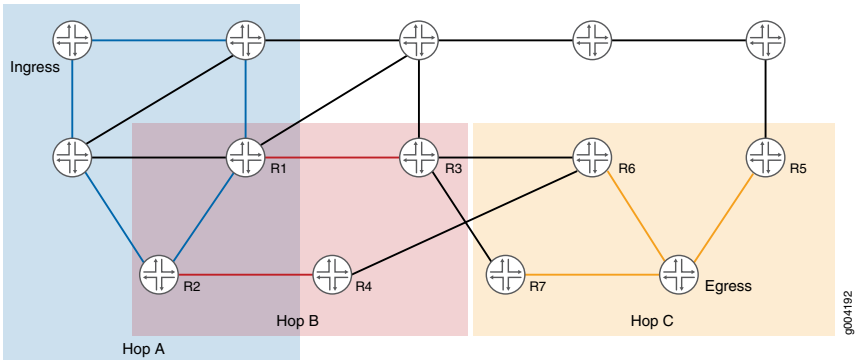
Table 13: Using Abstract Hops in Path Constraints (continued)

Purpose of Path Constraint	Abstract Hop Qualifier	Configuration	Viable Router Set	Affinity

Traverse nodes that are members of hopA by taking any kinds of links, followed by nodes that are members of hopB taking only links that satisfy hopB.	Loose and strict	[edit protocols mpls]
		Path path_hopA_l_hopB_s {
		hopA abstract loose;
		hopB abstract strict;
		}
			• 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...B*n*.
				• hopA—None (pick any links).
				• hopB—hopB (pick only links that satisfy abstract hopB).

Figure 29 on page 351 displays path constraints for abstract hops hopA, hopB, and hopC with loose, strict, and loose abstract hop qualifiers, respectively.

Figure 29: 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 353

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

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Six devices that can be a combination of M Series Multiservice Edge Routers, MX Series 5G Universal Routing Platforms, 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

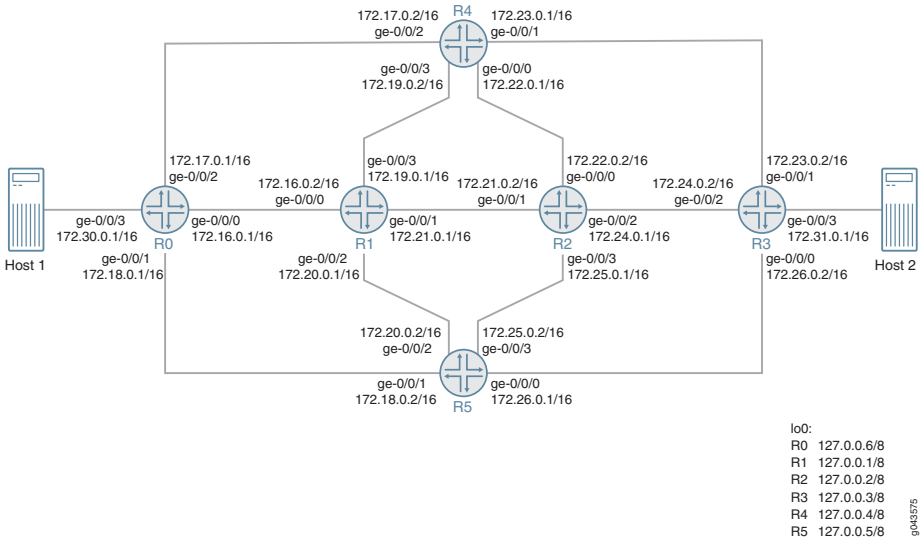
Figure 30 on page 355 illustrates a sample network topology configured with abstract hops. Devices R0 and R3 are each connected to hosts (Host 1 and Host 2). Devices R4 and R5 are each connected to Devices R0, R1, R2, and R3. Devices R1 and R2 are also directly connected to each other.

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 30: 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 367
- Verifying Abstract Hop Path Computation on page 368

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 devces 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 342
- constituent-list on page 1802
- abstract-hop on page 1773
- show mpls abstract-hop-membership on page 2278
- show mpls lsp abstract-computation on page 2333

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 14 on page 370 summarizes the label requirements.

Table 14: 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 5G Universal Routing Platform
- 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 379
- *Tunneling LDP LSPs in RSVP LSPs Overview*
- *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 329
- MPLS Label Allocation on page 329

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*
- *Configuring RSVP to Pop the Label on the Ultimate-Hop Router*

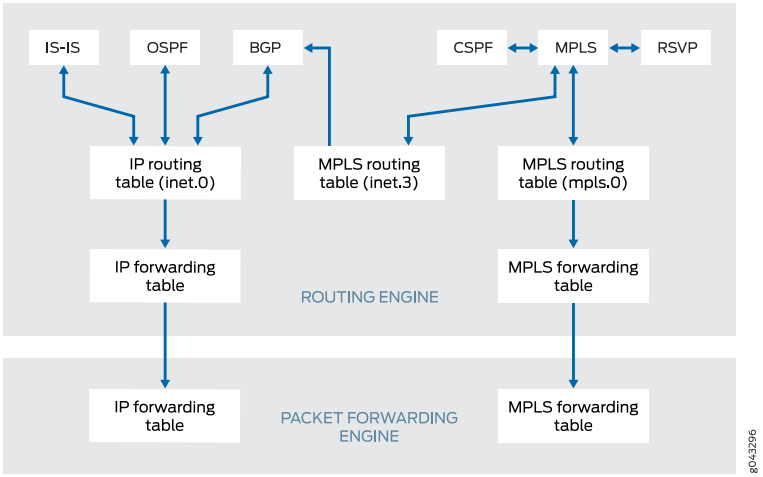
CHAPTER 12

MPLS LSP Routes

MPLS and Routing Tables

The IGPs 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 IGPs to use MPLS paths for forwarding traffic, MPLS path information is stored in the inet.0 routing table. (Figure 31 on page 376 and Figure 32 on page 377 illustrate the routing tables in the two traffic engineering configurations.)

Figure 31: 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.

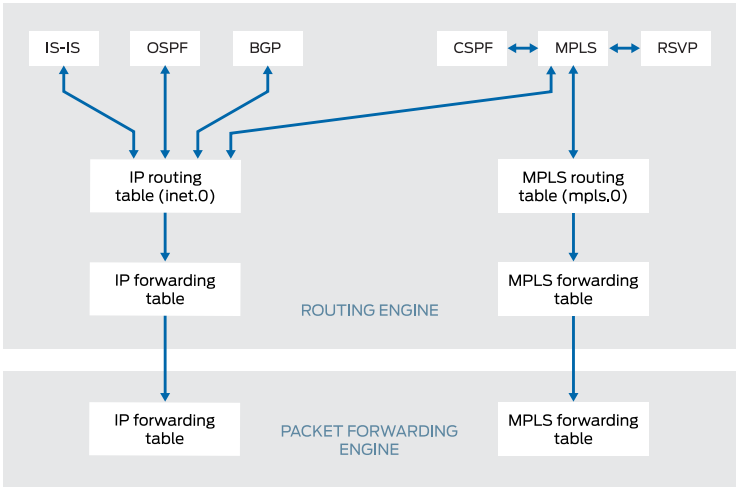
Typically, the egress router in an LSP does not consult the mpls.0 routing table. (This router does not need to consult mpls.0 because the penultimate router in the LSP either

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 32: 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 462.
- 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 379. For information about configuring fast reroute, see "Configuring Fast Reroute" on page 381.
- 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*.

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 462

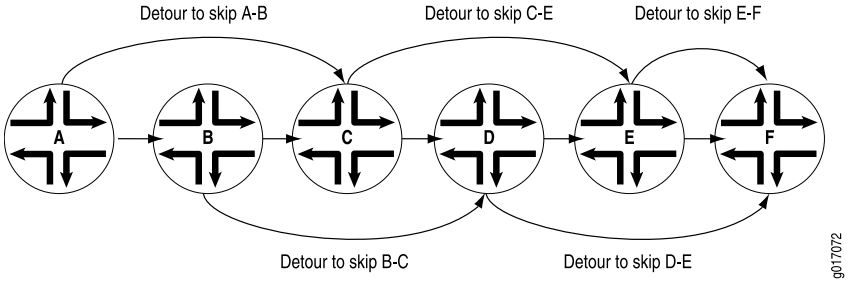
- Fast Reroute Overview on page 379
- Configuring Fast Reroute on page 381
- *Configuring Link Protection on Interfaces Used by LSPs*

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 33 on page 379 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.

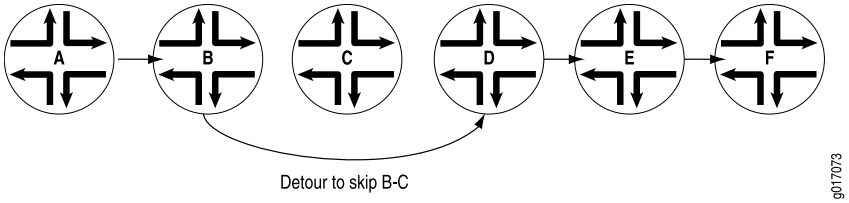
Fast reroute protects traffic against any single point of failure between the ingress and egress routers (or switches). If there is a failure in a scaled fast reroute scenario, the devices lose reachability to all the peers that were connected through the failed link. This leads to traffic interruption, as the BGP session among the devices goes down. 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 33: 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 34 on page 379 illustrates the detour taken when the link between Router B and Router C fails.

Figure 34: 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 33 on page 379 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:

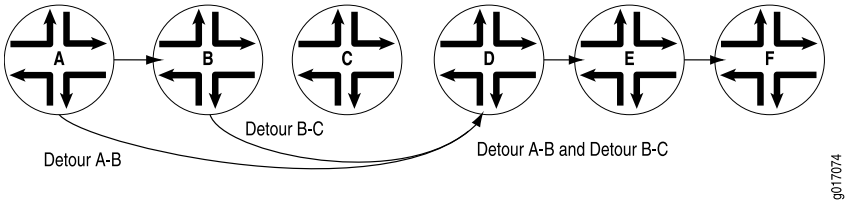
- Amount of time to detect that there is a link or node failure—This interval depends greatly on the link layer in use and the nature of the failure. For example, failure detection on an SONET/SDH link typically is much faster than on a Gigabit Ethernet link, and both are much faster than detection of 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 35 on page 381, 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 35: Detours Merging into Other Detours



Related Documentation

- fast-reroute on page 1836
- Configuring Fast Reroute on page 381
- MPLS Feature Support on QFX Series and EX4600 Switches on page 19
- Understanding Interprovider and Carrier-of-Carriers VPNs on page 1075

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*.

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 705.

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 429.

Related Documentation

- Fast Reroute Overview on page 379
- MPLS Feature Support on QFX Series and EX4600 Switches on page 19

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.

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 1851

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)

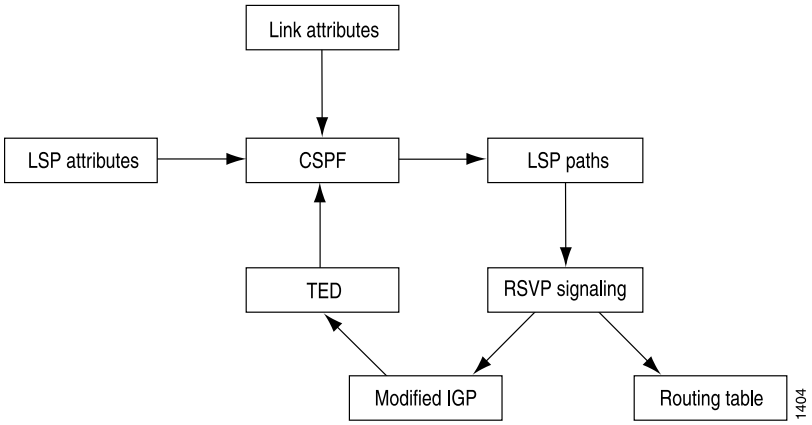
The data that CSPF considers comes from the following sources:

- 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 36 on page 387 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 36: CSPF Computation Process



This section discusses the following topics:

- How CSPF Selects a Path on page 387
- CSPF Path Selection Tie-Breaking on page 388
- Computing CSPF Paths Offline on page 389

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 SPFs are computed, 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 389
- CSPF Path Selection Tie-Breaking on page 388

CSPF Path Selection Tie-Breaking

If more than one path is still available after the CSPF rules ("How CSPF Selects a Path" on page 387) 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 387
- Configuring CSPF Tie Breaking on page 389
- Configuring the Bandwidth Value for LSPs on page 442
- Configuring the Maximum and Minimum Bounds of the LSP's Bandwidth on page 446

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

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 387.

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 behvior 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 387

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 386.

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 437.

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 419.

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 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 15 on page 393 provides detailed information about all of the possible MPLS LSP load-balancing options.

Table 15: 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 15: 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:

    ```
    [edit forwarding-options hash-key family mpls]
    label-1;
    payload {
       ip;
    }
    ```

  - 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 on page 792

Configuring Load Balancing Based on MPLS Labels on ACX Series Routers

ACX Series routers can load-balance on a per-packet basis in MPLS. Load balancing can be performed on information in both the IP header and on up to three MPLS labels, providing a more uniform distribution of MPLS traffic to next hops. This feature is enabled on supported platforms by default and requires no configuration.

Load balancing is used to evenly distribute traffic when there is a single next hop over an aggregated interface or a LAG bundle. Load balancing using MPLS labels is supported only for LAG interfaces and not for equal-cost multipath (ECMP) links.

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 in any way, 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 interfaces in an aggregated Ethernet (ae) interface.

An LSP tends to load-balance its placement by randomly selecting one of the interfaces in an **ae-** interface bundle 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.

To load-balance based on the MPLS label information, configure the **family mpls** statement:

```
[edit forwarding-options hash-key]
family mpls {
   all-labels;
   label-1;
   label-2;
   label-3;
   no-labels;
   payload {
      ether-pseudowire;
      ip {
         layer-3-only;
         port-data {
            destination-lsb;
            destination-msb;
            source-lsb;
            source-msb;
         }
      }
   }
}
```

You can include this statement at the **[edit forwarding-options hash-key]** hierarchy level.

NOTE: When you configure payload ip (**user@host# set forwarding-options hash-key family mpls payload ip**), configuring **layer-3-only** and **port-data** is mandatory.

Load balancing functionality, without proper hash-keys configuration, may result in an unpredictable behavior.

For Layer 2 VPN/pseudowire tunnel termination, upto two labels are used for hashing and payload MAC destination and source addresses can be optionally selected. These controls can be used to support ether-pseudowire knob in family mpls under hash-key configuration shown above. However, since ACX2000 and ACX4000 also support TDM pseudowires, the ether-pseudowire knobs needs to be used only when TDM pseudowires are not being used.

For Layer 3 VPN tunnel termination, upto two labels are used for hasing and payload IP source and destination addresses and Layer 4 source and destination ports can be optionally selected. These controls can be used for supporting ip port-data knobs in family mpls under hash-key configuration shown above. However, since Layer 4 port MSB and LSB cannot be individually selected, one of destination-lsb or destination-msb

knobs or one of source-lsb or source-msb knobs would select Layer 4 destination or source ports, respectively.

For LSR case, upto three labels are used for hashing. If a BOS is seen when parsing the first three labels, BCM examines the first nibble of payload - if the nibble is 4, the payload is treated as IPv4 and if the first nibble is 6, the payload is treated as IPv6 and in such cases payload source and destination IP addresses can be speculatively used for hashing. These controls can be used for supporting ip port-data knobs in family mpls under hash-key configuration. However, Layer 4 ports cannot be used for hashing in LSR case, and only layer-3-only knob is applicable. BCM does not claim support for hashing on fields beyond the three MPLS labels. Load Balancing for a single pseudowire session does not take place in case of LSR as all the traffic specific to that session will carry the same set of MPLS labels.

Load balancing on LSR AE interfaces can be achieved for a higher number of MPLS sessions, that is minimum of 10 sessions. This is applicable for CCC/VPLS/L3VPN. In case of Layer 3 VPN, the traffic may not be equally distributed across the member links as the layer 3 addresses also get accounted for (along with the labels) for the hash input function.

For LER scenarios, in case of ACX5048 and ACX5096, hashing based on Layer 3 and Layer 4 fields is possible by configuring the payload option under the “family mpls” hierarchy. Hashing on the LER is not be based on Labels. For Layer 3 service, it is mandatory to mention the payload as “layer-3-only” and specify “port-data” in case of Layer 4 service. You can also mention the label count while configuring hash-keys on LER routers.

NOTE: LER and LSR load balancing behavior is applicable for CCC/VPLS/Layer 3 VPN and other IP MPLS scenarios.

This feature applies to aggregated Ethernet and aggregated SONET/SDH interfaces. In addition, 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.

Table 15 on page 393 provides detailed information about all of the possible MPLS LSP load-balancing options.

Table 16: MPLS LSP Load Balancing Options

Statement	MPLS LSP Load Balancing Options
label-l	Include the first label in the hash key. Use this option for single label packets.
label-2	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	Include the third label in the hash key. You must also configure the **label-1** option and the **label-2** option.
no-labels	Excludes MPLS labels from the hash key.

Table 16: MPLS LSP Load Balancing Options (continued)

Statement	MPLS LSP Load Balancing Options
payload	Allows you to configure which parts of the IP packet payload to include in the hash key. For the PTX Series Packet Transport Switch, this value is set by default.
disable	Exclude IP payload from the hash key.
ether-pseudowire	Load-balance IPv4 traffic over Layer 2 Ethernet pseudowires.
ip	Include the IPv4 or IPv6 address in the hash key. You must also configure either **label-1** or **no-labels**.
layer-3-only	Include only the Layer 3 IP information in the hash key. Excludes all of the **port-data** bytes from the hash key.
port-data	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	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	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	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	Include the most significant byte of the source port in the hash key. Can be combined with any of the other **port-data** options.

To include the IP address as well as the first label in the hash key, configure the **label-1** statement 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;
payload {
   ip;
}
```

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;
}
```

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;
```

Related Documentation

- *Configuring Per-Packet Load Balancing*
- Configuring Load Balancing for Ethernet Pseudowires on page 792

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 17.0.0.0/8 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;
```

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-reouted 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.

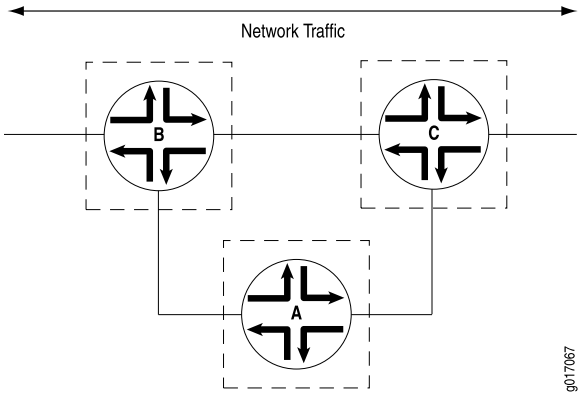
You cannot establish any new transit LSPs through an overloaded router. However, you can configure ingress and egress LSPs through an overloaded router.

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 37 on page 402, 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 37: Aggregation Router A Dual-Homed on Core Routers B and C



Related Documentation

- Constrained-Path LSP Computation on page 386
- *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 414
- **fate-sharing on page 1837**

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

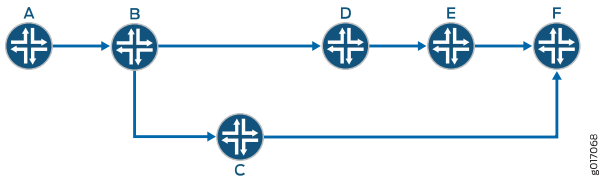
Link-state protocols, such as OSPF and IS-IS, use the shortest-path-first (SPF) algorithm to compute the shortest-path tree to all nodes in the network. The results of such computations can be represented by the destination node, next-hop address, and output interface, where the output interface is a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

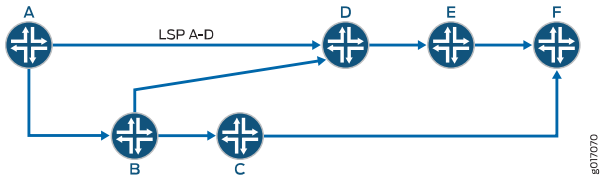
As an illustration, begin with a typical SPF tree (see Figure 38 on page 403).

Figure 38: 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 39 on page 403.

Figure 39: 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 38 on page 403). 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 39 on page 403).

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 405

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 402

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.

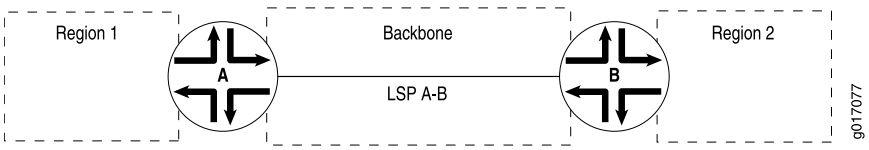
There are exceptions, however. If an LSP has an alias egress point (using the **install** statement) and it matches certain router IDs, it is included in the shortcut computation as well. If multiple equal metric LSPs destined to the same router ID exist, traffic can load-share among them.

IGP Shortcut Applications

You can use shortcuts to engineer traffic traveling toward destination nodes that do not support MPLS LSPs. For example, in Figure 39 on page 403, 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.

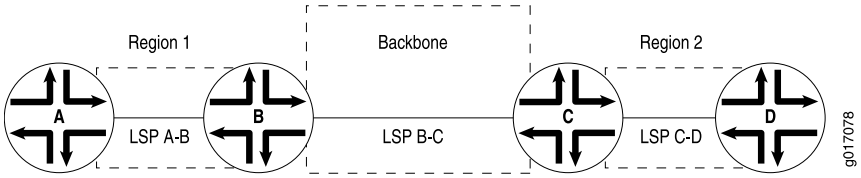
In Figure 40 on page 404, all traffic from Region 1 to Region 2 traverses LSP A–B if IGP shortcuts are enabled on the ingress router (Router A), permitting aggregation of interregional traffic into one LSP. To perform traffic engineering on the interregional traffic, you have to manipulate LSP A-B only, which avoids creating n2 LSPs from all routers in Region 1 to all routers in Region 2 and allows efficient resource controls on the backbone network.

Figure 40: IGP Shortcuts



Shortcuts allow you to deploy LSPs into a network in an incremental, hierarchical fashion. In Figure 41 on page 405, 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 41: 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 18), 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

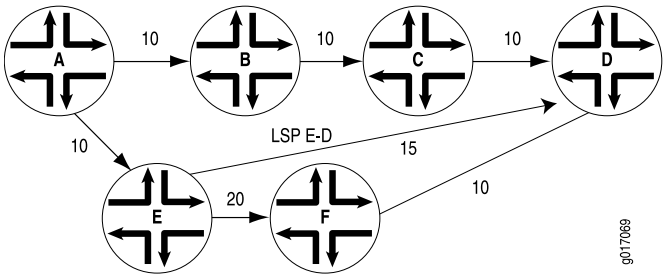
- Configuring Traffic Engineering for LSPs on page 640
- *traffic-engineering*
- *OSPF Support for Traffic Engineering*

Advertising LSPs into IGPs

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 42 on page 406.

Figure 42: 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 42 on page 406, 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.

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 the Policy Statement for the Layer 2 Circuit Community*
- *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;
      }
    }
  }
```

ECMP Flow-Based Forwarding on ACX Series Routers

An equal-cost multipath (ECMP) set is formed when the routing table contains multiple next-hop addresses for the same destination with equal cost. (Routes of equal cost have the same preference and metric values.) If there is an ECMP set for the active route, the Junos OS software uses a hash algorithm to choose *one* of the next-hop addresses in the ECMP set to install in the forwarding table.

You can configure the Junos OS so that multiple next-hop entries in an ECMP set are installed in the forwarding table. On ACX Series routers, per-flow load balancing can be performed to spread traffic across multiple paths between routing devices. ECMP flow-based forwarding is supported for IPv4, IPv6, and MPLS packets on aggregated Ethernet (ae) interfaces.

Load balancing is used to evenly distribute traffic when there are multiple equal-cost next hops over different interfaces or a single next hop over an aggregated interface. 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.

If a next-hop address is no longer part of the ECMP set or if it is removed from the routing table because of a route change, a flow that uses the next hop is rerouted and the session is not affected. Rerouting of the flow also occurs if there is a configuration change that takes away the next-hop address or if an administrator takes down the next-hop interface without deleting it. If a next-hop address is removed from the routing table because the interface is deleted or the session is intentionally cleared, the session is killed without being rerouted.

To select which packet header data to use for per-flow load balancing, include the **hash-key** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options]** hierarchy level. To load-balance IPv4 traffic by using the port data into the hash key, include the **family-inet** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options hash-key]** hierarchy level. You can incorporate either the Layer 3 IP port data, or the Layer 4 TCP or UDP port data into the hash key. To load-balance based on the MPLS label information, configure the **family mpls** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options hash-key]** hierarchy level.

Forwarding of MPLS traffic by using penultimate-hop popping (PHP) and label-switched routing (LSR) is not supported on ACX Series routers. For ECMP flow-based forwarding over pseudowires, MPLS flows are assigned to one of the ECMP routes by using the hashing algorithm based on user-to-network interface (UNI) index.

To configure ECMP flow-based forwarding on ACX Series routers, first define a load-balancing routing policy by including one or more **policy-statement** configuration statements at the [**edit policy-options**] hierarchy level, with the action **load-balance per-packet**. Then apply the routing policy to routes exported from the routing table to the forwarding table. To do this, include the **forwarding-table** and **export** configuration statements at the [**edit routing-options**] hierarchy level.

To view the details of the ECMP next hops and to obtain information for debugging any problem with the ECMP functionality, issue the **show route** or the **show route summary** command.

The maximum number of next-hop addresses in an ECMP set that can be installed in the forwarding table of ACX Series routers is 16. A maximum of 2047 ECMP next-hops are supported.

Related Documentation

- *Understanding Routing Policies*
- *Summary of Routing Policy Actions*

CHAPTER 13

MPLS LSP Routers

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.

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

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 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 414
- Configuring Alternate Backup Paths Using Fate Sharing on page 416

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 416
- Implications for CSPF on page 417
- Implications for CSPF When Fate Sharing with Bypass LSPs on page 418
- Example: Configuring Fate Sharing on page 418

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 the Intermediate and Egress Routers for MPLS-Signaled LSPs

To configure signaled LSPs on all MPLS routers that should participate in MPLS, you need to enable MPLS and RSVP on these routers.

Related Documentation

- MPLS Configuration Overview on page 37
- *Minimum RSVP Configuration*

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.

Pinging LSPs

The following sections describe how to use the **ping mpls** command to confirm LSP functioning.

- Pinging MPLS LSPs on page 420
- Pinging Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 420
- Pinging the Endpoint Address of MPLS LSPs on page 420

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.

NOTE: Self-ping is supported for the master instance and not supported for VLAN-based LSPs or LSPs used in CCC. The message is displayed for each LSP and reduces the readability of the configuration.

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.

CHAPTER 14

Configuring MPLS LSPs

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

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 402), 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 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 1858
- Configuring LSP Metrics on page 424

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.

NOTE: The counter value for *SoftPreemptionCnt* initializes with a value of 0 (zero), visible in the command **show rsvp interface detail** output.

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.

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 428.

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 387.

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 431

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;
     mininum 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 429

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.

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 435
- Specifying the Amount of Time to Delay the Tear Down of Old Paths on page 436
- Achieving a Hitless, MBB Switchover Without Artificial Delays on page 436

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 by 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 457
- Configuring Automatic Bandwidth Allocation for LSPs on page 443
- Configuring MPLS Soft Preemption on page 427
- Configuring the Smart Optimize Timer for LSPs on page 440
- Configuring Hot Standby of Secondary Paths for LSPs on page 462

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 390. 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:

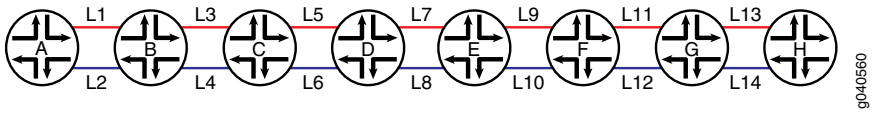
   a. The LSP is moved to a new path that is utilized at least 10% less than the current path. This might reduce congestion on the current path by only a small amount.

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 43: least-fill Load Balancing Algorithm Example



As shown in Figure 43 on page 439, 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 457
- Configuring Automatic Bandwidth Allocation for LSPs on page 443
- Configuring MPLS Soft Preemption on page 427
- Configuring the Smart Optimize Timer for LSPs on page 440
- Configuring Hot Standby of Secondary Paths for LSPs on page 462

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 378.

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 378
- Optimizing Signaled LSPs on page 437

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.

NOTE: In calculating the value for Max AvgBW (relative to the ingress LSP), 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.

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 444
- Requesting Automatic Bandwidth Allocation Adjustment on page 450

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 445
- Configuring the Maximum and Minimum Bounds of the LSP's Bandwidth on page 446
- Configuring the Automatic Bandwidth Adjustment Threshold on page 447
- Configuring a Limit on Bandwidth Overflow and Underflow Samples on page 447
- Configuring Passive Bandwidth Utilization Monitoring on page 449

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 451.

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.

NOTE: For a label-swtiched path (LSP) that has both **bandwidth** and **minimum-bandwidth** for autobandwidth configured under the **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name]** hierarchy level, the LSP bandwidth is adjusted differently.

The LSP is initiated with the bandwidth value configured under the **bandwidth** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name]** hierarchy level. At the expiry of the **adjust-interval** timer, the LSP bandwidth gets adjusted based on the traffic flow.

If the bandwidth to be signaled is less than the value configured under the **minimum-bandwidth** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name autobandwidth]** hierarchy level, then the LSP is signaled only using the minimum bandwidth.

If the bandwidth to be signaled is greater than the value configured under the **maximum-bandwidth** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name autobandwidth]** hierarchy level, then the LSP is signaled only using the maximum bandwidth.

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 resignaled 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, 16.1X2, 16.2R3, and 17.2R2, 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 449).
- 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 449), 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, 16.1X2, 16.2R3, and 17.2R2, 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 189
- Configuring Reporting of Automatic Bandwidth Allocation Statistics for LSPs on page 451
- request mpls lsp adjust-autobandwidth on page 2258
- show mpls lsp on page 2313
- show mpls lsp autobandwidth on page 2335

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 1Oct 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 1Oct 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 1Oct 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 1Oct 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 1Oct 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 1Oct 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 1Oct 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 443
- show mpls lsp autobandwidth on page 2335

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 1855

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 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*****]**

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]**

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 414. 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

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 419.)

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 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.

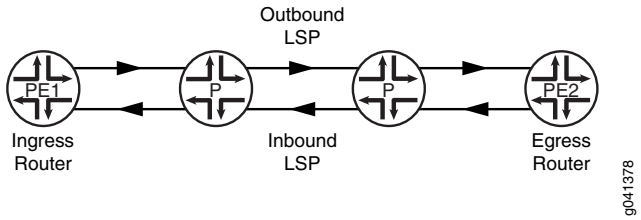
NOTE: When viewed with inet.3, the same LSP may appear to be shown twice as the active route (both primary and secondary), even though traffic actually is being forwarded over the primary path LSP only. This is normal output, and reflects only that the secondary standby path is available.

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 44 on page 463. 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 44: 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 487
- *Configuring LDP Graceful Restart*
- *Configuring RSVP Graceful Restart*
- *Configuring Nonstop Active Routing*

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 1821
- ingress-policy on page 1852

Example: Configuring an Entropy Label for a BGP Labeled Unicast LSP

This example shows how to configure an entropy label for a BGP labeled unicast to achieve end-to-end load balancing using entropy labels. When an IP packet has multiple paths to reach its destination, Junos OS uses certain fields of the packet headers to hash the packet to a deterministic path. This requires an entropy label, a special load-balancing label that can carry the flow information. LSRs in the core simply use the entropy label as the key to hash the packet to the correct path. An entropy label can be any label value between 16 to 1048575 (regular 20-bit label range). Since this range overlaps with the existing regular label range, a special label called entropy label indicator (ELI) is inserted before the entropy label. ELI is a special label assigned by IANA with the value of 7.

BGP labeled unicasts generally concatenate RSVP or LDP LSPs across multiple IGP areas or multiple autonomous systems. RSVP or LDP entropy labels are popped at the penultimate hop node, together with the RSVP or LDP label. This feature enables the use of entropy labels at the stitching points to bridge the gap between the penultimate hop node and the stitching point, in order to achieve end-to-end entropy label load balancing for BGP traffic.

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Seven MX Series routers with MPCs
- Junos OS Release 15.1 or later running on all the devices

Before you configure an entropy label for BGP labeled unicast, make sure you:

1. Configure the device interfaces.
2. Configure OSPF or any other IGP protocol.
3. Configure BGP.
4. Configure RSVP.
5. Configure MPLS.

Overview

When BGP labeled unicasts concatenate RSVP or LDP LSPs across multiple IGP areas or multiple autonomous systems, RSVP or LDP entropy labels are popped at the penultimate hop node, together with the RSVP or LDP label. However, there are no entropy labels at the stitching points, that is, the routers between two areas. Therefore, the routers at the stitching points used the BGP labels to forward packets.

Beginning with Junos OS Release 15.1, you can configure an entropy label for BGP labeled unicast to achieve end-to-end entropy label load balancing. This feature enables the use of an entropy label at the stitching points in order to achieve end-to-end entropy label load balancing for BGP traffic. Junos OS allows the insertion of entropy labels at the BGP labeled unicast LSP ingress.

By default, routers that support 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 signaling of entropy label capability by configuring the **no-load-balance-label-capability** at the **[edit forwarding-options]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit forwarding-options]
user@PE# no-load-balance-label-capability
```

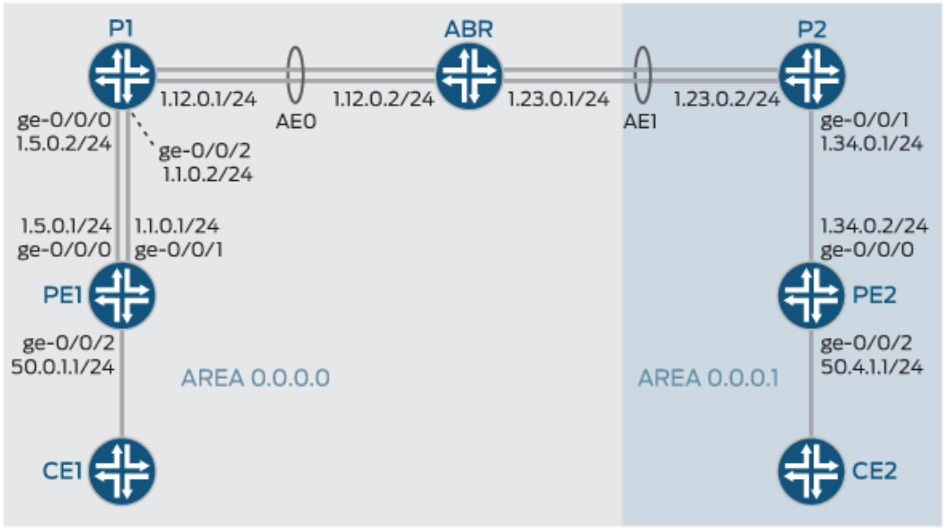
NOTE: You can explicitly disable advertising entropy label capability at egress for routes specified in the policy with the **no-entropy-label-capability** option at the **[edit policy-options** policy-statement *policy name* **then]** hierarchy level.

```
[edit policy-options policy-statement policy-name then]
user@PE# no-entropy-label-capability
```

Topology

In Figure 45 on page 469 , Router PE1 is the ingress router and Router PE2 is the egress router. Routers P1 and P2 are the transit routers. Router ABR is the area bridge router between Area 0 and Area 1. LAG is configured on the provider routers for load balancing the traffic. Entropy label capability for BGP labeled unicast is enabled on the ingress Router PE1.

Figure 45: Configuring an Entropy Label for BGP Labeled Unicast



Configuration

- Configuring Router PE1 on page 474
- Configuring Router P1 on page 477
- Configuring Router ABR on page 479
- Results on page 481

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 PE1

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 1.5.0.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2000::1:5:0:1/120
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.0.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2000::1:1:0:1/120
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 50.0.1.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet6 address 2000::1:34:0:2/120
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 vlan-id 520
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 1.0.0.2/16
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.101.100/32 primary
set routing-options router-id 10.255.101.100
set routing-options autonomous-system 1
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols mpls icmp-tunneling
set protocols mpls no-cspf
set protocols mpls label-switched-path r0-r2 to 10.255.102.102
set protocols mpls label-switched-path r0-r2 entropy-label
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols bgp group ibgp type internal
set protocols bgp group ibgp local-address 10.255.101.100
set protocols bgp group ibgp family inet labeled-unicast entropy-label
set protocols bgp group ibgp neighbor 10.255.102.102 family inet labeled-unicast rib inet.3
set protocols bgp group ibgp neighbor 10.255.101.200 family inet-vpn unicast
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 policy-options prefix-list el-fec 10.255.101.200/32
set policy-options prefix-list el-fec-2 10.255.102.102/32
set policy-options policy-statement EL from prefix-list el-fec
set policy-options policy-statement EL then accept
set policy-options policy-statement EL-2 from prefix-list el-fec-2
set policy-options policy-statement EL-2 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement bgp-to-ospf from protocol bgp
set policy-options policy-statement bgp-to-ospf then accept
set policy-options policy-statement ospf-to-bgp from protocol ospf
set policy-options policy-statement ospf-to-bgp then accept
set policy-options policy-statement stat-to-bgp from protocol static
set policy-options policy-statement stat-to-bgp then accept
set policy-options community VPN members target:100:1
set routing-instances VPN-l3vpn instance-type vrf
set routing-instances VPN-l3vpn interface ge-0/0/2.0
set routing-instances VPN-l3vpn interface ge-0/0/3.0
set routing-instances VPN-l3vpn route-distinguisher 100.100.100.100:100
set routing-instances VPN-l3vpn vrf-target target:100:1
```

```
set routing-instances VPN-l3vpn routing-options static route 5.0.0.0/16 next-hop 1.0.0.1
set routing-instances VPN-l3vpn protocols ospf export bgp-to-ospf
set routing-instances VPN-l3vpn protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
```

Router P1

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 1.5.0.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2000::1:5:0:2/120
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.0.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet6 address 2000::1:1:0:2/120
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
set interfaces ae0 unit 0 family inet address 1.12.0.1/24
set interfaces ae0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.102.101/32 primary
set forwarding-options hash-key family mpls label-1
set forwarding-options hash-key family mpls label-2
set forwarding-options hash-key family mpls label-3
set forwarding-options enhanced-hash-key family mpls no-payload
set routing-options router-id 10.255.102.101
set routing-options autonomous-system 1
set routing-options forwarding-table export pplb
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols mpls icmp-tunneling
set protocols mpls interface all
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 fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set policy-options policy-statement pplb then load-balance per-packet
```

Router ABR

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
set interfaces ae0 unit 0 family inet address 1.12.0.2/24
set interfaces ae0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ae1 unit 0 family inet address 1.23.0.1/24
set interfaces ae1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.102.102/32 primary
set forwarding-options hash-key family mpls label-1
set forwarding-options hash-key family mpls label-2
set forwarding-options hash-key family mpls label-3
set forwarding-options enhanced-hash-key family mpls no-payload
set routing-options router-id 10.255.102.102
set routing-options autonomous-system 1
set routing-options forwarding-table export pplb
set protocols rsvp interface all
```

```
set protocols mpls icmp-tunneling
set protocols mpls label-switched-path r2-r0 to 10.255.101.100
set protocols mpls label-switched-path r2-r0 entropy-label
set protocols mpls label-switched-path r2-r4 to 10.255.101.200
set protocols mpls label-switched-path r2-r4 entropy-label
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols bgp group ibgp type internal
set protocols bgp group ibgp local-address 10.255.102.102
set protocols bgp group ibgp family inet labeled-unicast rib inet.3
set protocols bgp group ibgp neighbor 10.255.101.100 export send-inet3-R4
set protocols bgp group ibgp neighbor 10.255.101.200 export send-inet3-R0
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 ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ae0.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.1 interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.1 interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.1 interface ae1.0
set protocols ldp interface all
set policy-options policy-statement pplb then load-balance per-packet
set policy-options policy-statement send-inet3-R0 from route-filter 10.255.101.100/32
    exact
set policy-options policy-statement send-inet3-R0 then accept
set policy-options policy-statement send-inet3-R4 from route-filter 10.255.101.200/32
    exact
set policy-options policy-statement send-inet3-R4 then accept
```

Router P2

```
set chassis aggregated-devices ethernet device-count 3
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 1.34.0.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2000::1:34:0:1/120
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
set interfaces ae1 unit 0 family inet address 1.23.0.2/24
set interfaces ae1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.102.103/32 primary
set forwarding-options enhanced-hash-key family mpls no-payload
set routing-options router-id 10.255.102.103
set routing-options autonomous-system 1
set routing-options forwarding-table export pplb
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols mpls icmp-tunneling
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.1 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.1 interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.1 interface all
set policy-options policy-statement pplb then load-balance per-packet
```

Router PE2

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 1.34.0.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2000::1:34:0:2/120
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 vlan-id 520
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 2.0.0.2/16
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 50.4.1.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet6 address 2000::1:34:0:2/120
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.101.200/32 primary
set routing-options router-id 10.255.101.200
set routing-options autonomous-system 1
set protocols rsvp interface all
set protocols mpls icmp-tunneling
set protocols mpls no-cspf
set protocols mpls label-switched-path r4-r2 to 10.255.102.102
set protocols mpls label-switched-path r4-r2 entropy-label
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols bgp group ibgp type internal
set protocols bgp group ibgp local-address 10.255.101.200
set protocols bgp group ibgp neighbor 10.255.102.102 family inet labeled-unicast rib inet.3
set protocols bgp group ibgp neighbor 10.255.101.100 family inet-vpn unicast
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.1 interface all
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.1 interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.1 interface lo0.0 passive
set policy-options prefix-list el-fec 10.255.101.100/32
set policy-options policy-statement EL term el from prefix-list el-fec
set policy-options policy-statement EL term el then accept
set policy-options policy-statement bgp-to-ospf from protocol bgp
set policy-options policy-statement bgp-to-ospf then accept
set policy-options policy-statement ospf-to-bgp from protocol ospf
set policy-options policy-statement ospf-to-bgp then accept
set policy-options policy-statement stat-to-bgp from protocol static
set policy-options policy-statement stat-to-bgp then accept
set policy-options community VPN members target:100:1
set routing-instances VPN-l3vpn instance-type vrf
set routing-instances VPN-l3vpn interface ge-0/0/1.0
set routing-instances VPN-l3vpn interface ge-0/0/2.0
set routing-instances VPN-l3vpn route-distinguisher 100.100.100.100:104
set routing-instances VPN-l3vpn vrf-target target:100:1
set routing-instances VPN-l3vpn routing-options static route 6.0.0.0/16 next-hop 2.0.0.1
set routing-instances VPN-l3vpn protocols ospf export bgp-to-ospf
set routing-instances VPN-l3vpn protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
set routing-instances VPN-l3vpn protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
```

Configuring Router PE1

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 after modifying the appropriate interface names, addresses, and other parameters.

1. Configure the interfaces with IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 1.5.0.1/24
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2000::1:5:0:1/120
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls

user@PE1# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.0.1/24
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family iso
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet6 address 2000::1:1:0:1/120
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls

user@PE1# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 50.0.1.1/24
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet6 address 2000::1:34:0:2/120

user@PE1# set ge-0/0/3 vlan-tagging
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/3 unit 0 vlan-id 520
user@PE1# set ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 1.0.0.2/16
```

2. Configure the loopback interface.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@PE1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.101.100/32 primary
```

3. Set the router ID and the autonomous system number.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@PE1# set router-id 10.255.101.100
user@PE1# set autonomous-system 1
```

4. Configure RSVP protocol for all interfaces.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PE1# set protocols rsvp interface all
```

5. Enable MPLS on all the interfaces of Router PE1 and specify the LSP.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PE1# set mpls icmp-tunneling
user@PE1# set mpls no-cspf
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path r0-r2 to 10.255.102.102
user@PE1# set mpls label-switched-path r0-r2 entropy-label
user@PE1# set mpls interface all
```

6. Configure IBGP on the internal routers.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PE1# set bgp group ibgp type internal
user@PE1# set bgp group ibgp local-address 10.255.101.100
```

7. Enable entropy label capability for BGP labeled unicast for internal BGP group ibgp.

```
user@PE1# set bgp group ibgp family inet labeled-unicast entropy-label
user@PE1# set bgp group ibgp neighbor 10.255.102.102 family inet labeled-unicast
   rib inet.3
user@PE1# set bgp group ibgp neighbor 10.255.101.200 family inet-vpn unicast
```

8. Enable the OSPF protocol on all the interfaces of the area border router (ABR).

```
[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 lo0.0 passive
```

9. Define prefix lists to specify the routes with entropy label capability.

```
[edit policy-options ]
user@PE1# set policy-options prefix-list el-fec 10.255.101.200/32
user@PE1# set policy-options prefix-list el-fec-2 10.255.102.102/32
```

10. Define a policy EL to specify the routes with entropy label capability.

```
[edit policy-options ]
user@PE1# set policy-statement EL from prefix-list el-fec
user@PE1# set policy-statement EL then accept
```

11. Define another policy EL-2 to specify the routes with entropy label capability.

```
[edit policy-options ]
user@PE1# set policy-statement EL-2 from prefix-list el-fec-2
user@PE1# set policy-statement EL-2 then accept
```

12. Define a policy to export BGP routes to the OSPF routing table.

```
[edit policy-options ]
user@PE1# set policy-statement bgp-to-ospf from protocol bgp
user@PE1# set policy-statement bgp-to-ospf then accept
```

13. Define a policy to export OSPF routes to the BGP routing table.

```
[edit policy-options ]
user@PE1# set policy-statement ospf-to-bgp from protocol ospf
user@PE1# set policy-statement ospf-to-bgp then accept
```

14. Define a policy to export static routes to the BGP routing table.

```
[edit policy-options ]
user@PE1# set policy-statement stat-to-bgp from protocol static
user@PE1# set policy-statement stat-to-bgp then accept
```

15. Configure a VPN target for the VPN community.

```
[edit policy-options ]
user@PE1# set community VPN members target:100:1
```

16. Configure the Layer 3 VPN routing instance VPN-l3vpn.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE1# set VPN-l3vpn instance-type vrf
```

17. Assign the interfaces for the VPN-l3vpn routing instance.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE1# set VPN-l3vpn interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@PE1# set VPN-l3vpn interface ge-0/0/3.0
```

18. Configure the route distinguisher for the VPN-l3vpn routing instance.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE1# set VPN-l3vpn route-distinguisher 100.100.100.100:100
```

19. Configure a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) target for the VPN-l3vpn routing instance.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE1# set VPN-l3vpn vrf-target target:100:1
```

20. Configure a static route to Device CE1 using the Layer 3 VPN protocol for the VPN-l3vpn routing instance.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE1# set VPN-l3vpn routing-options static route 5.0.0.0/16 next-hop 1.0.0.1
```

21. Export the BGP routes to the OSPF routing table for the VPN-l3vpn routing instance.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE1# set VPN-l3vpn protocols ospf export bgp-to-ospf
```

22. Assign the OSPF interface for the VPN-l3vpn routing instance.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE1# set VPN-l3vpn protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
```

Configuring Router P1

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 P1:

NOTE: Repeat this procedure for Router P2 after modifying the appropriate interface names, addresses, and other parameters.

1. Configure the interfaces with IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@P1# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 1.5.0.2/24
user@P1# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family iso
user@P1# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet6 address 2000::1:5:0:2/120
user@P1# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls

user@P1# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 1.1.0.2/24
user@P1# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family iso
user@P1# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet6 address 2000::1:1:0:2/120
user@P1# set ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls

user@P1# set ge-0/0/1 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0

user@P1# set ge-0/0/3 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0
```

2. Configure link aggregation on the interfaces.

```
user@P1# set ae0 unit 0 family inet address 1.12.0.1/24
user@P1# set ae0 unit 0 family mpls
```

3. Configure the loopback interface.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@P1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.102.101/32 primary
```

4. Configure MPLS labels that the router uses for hashing the packets to its destination for load balancing.

```
[edit forwarding-options]
user@P1# set hash-key family mpls label-1
user@P1# set hash-key family mpls label-2
user@P1# set hash-key family mpls label-3
user@P1# set enhanced-hash-key family mpls no-payload
```

5. Set the router ID and the autonomous system number.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@P1# set router-id 10.255.102.101
user@P1# set autonomous-system 1
```

6. Enable per packet load balancing.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@P1# set forwarding-table export pplb
```

7. Configure the RSVP protocol for all interfaces.

```
[edit protocols]
user@P1# set protocols rsvp interface all
```

8. Enable MPLS on all the interfaces of Router P1 and specify the LSP.

```
[edit protocols]
user@P1# set protocols mpls icmp-tunneling
user@P1# set protocols mpls interface all
```

9. Enable the OSPF protocol on all the interfaces of Router P1 excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@P1# set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
user@P1# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
user@P1# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
```

```
user@P1# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
user@P1# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/3.0
user@P1# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
```

10. Define a policy for per packet load balancing.

```
[edit policy-options]]
user@P1# set policy-statement pplb then load-balance per-packet
```

Configuring Router ABR

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 ABR:

1. Configure the interfaces with IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@ABR# set ge-0/0/0 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0

user@ABR# set ge-0/0/1 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1

user@ABR# set ge-0/0/2 gigether-options 802.3ad ae0

user@ABR# set ge-0/0/3 gigether-options 802.3ad ae1
```

2. Configure the loopback interface.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@ABR# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.102.102/32 primary
```

3. Configure link aggregation on the interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@ABR# set ae0 unit 0 family inet address 1.12.0.2/24
user@ABR# set ae0 unit 0 family mpls
user@ABR# set ae1 unit 0 family inet address 1.23.0.1/24
user@ABR# set ae1 unit 0 family mpls
```

4. Configure MPLS labels that the router uses for hashing the packets to its destination for load balancing.

```
[edit forwarding-options]
```

```
user@ABR# set hash-key family mpls label-1
user@ABR# set hash-key family mpls label-2
user@ABR# set hash-key family mpls label-3
user@ABR# set enhanced-hash-key family mpls no-payload
```

5. Set the router ID and the autonomous system number.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@ABR# set router-id 10.255.102.102
user@ABR# set autonomous-system 1
```

6. Enable per packet load balancing.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@ABR# set forwarding-table export pplb
```

7. Configure the RSVP protocol for all interfaces.

```
[edit protocols]
user@ABR# set protocols rsvp interface all
```

8. Enable MPLS on all the interfaces of Router P1 and specify the LSP.

```
[edit protocols]
user@ABR# set mpls icmp-tunneling
user@ABR# set mpls label-switched-path r2-r0 to 10.255.101.100
user@ABR# set mpls label-switched-path r2-r0 entropy-label
user@ABR# set mpls label-switched-path r2-r4 to 10.255.101.200
user@ABR# set mpls label-switched-path r2-r4 entropy-label
user@ABR# set mpls interface all
```

9. Configure IBGP on the internal routers.

```
[edit protocols ]
user@ABR# set bgp group ibgp type internal
user@ABR# set bgp group ibgp local-address 10.255.102.102
user@ABR# set bgp group ibgp family inet labeled-unicast rib inet.3
user@ABR# set bgp group ibgp neighbor 10.255.101.100 export send-inet3-R4
user@ABR# set bgp group ibgp neighbor 10.255.101.200 export send-inet3-R0
```

10. Enable the OSPF protocol on all the interfaces of ABR.

```
[edit protocols ]
user@ABR# set ospf traffic-engineering
user@ABR# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
user@ABR# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/2.0
user@ABR# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/0.0
user@ABR# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ae0.0
```

```
user@ABR# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
user@ABR# set ospf area 0.0.0.1 interface ge-0/0/3.0
user@ABR# set ospf area 0.0.0.1 interface ge-0/0/1.0
user@ABR# set ospf area 0.0.0.1 interface ae1.0
```

11. Define a policy to specify the routes with entropy label capability.

```
[edit policy-options ]
user@ABR# set policy-statement pplb then load-balance per-packet
user@ABR# set policy-statement send-inet3-R0 from route-filter 10.255.101.100/32
  exact
user@ABR# set policy-statement send-inet3-R0 then accept
user@ABR# set policy-statement send-inet3-R4 from route-filter 10.255.101.200/32
  exact
user@ABR# set policy-statement send-inet3-R4 then accept
```

Results

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

```
[edit]
user@ABR# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
  gigether-options {
    802.3ad ae0;
  }
}
ge-0/0/1 {
  gigether-options {
    802.3ad ae1;
  }
}
ge-0/0/2 {
  gigether-options {
    802.3ad ae0;
  }
}
ge-0/0/3 {
  gigether-options {
    802.3ad ae1;
  }
}
ae0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 1.12.0.2/24;
    }
    family mpls;
```

```
    }
  }
  ae1 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 1.23.0.1/24;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  lo0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.255.102.102/32 {
          primary;
        }
      }
    }
  }
```

```
[edit]
user@ABR# show protocols
rsvp {
  interface all;
}
mpls {
  icmp-tunneling;
  label-switched-path r2-r0 {
    to 10.255.101.100;
    entropy-label;
  }
  label-switched-path r2-r4 {
    to 10.255.101.200;
    entropy-label;
  }
  interface all;
}
bgp {
  group ibgp {
    type internal;
    local-address 10.255.102.102;
    family inet {
      labeled-unicast {
        rib {
          inet.3;
        }
      }
    }
    neighbor 10.255.101.100 {
      export send-inet3-R4;
    }
    neighbor 10.255.101.200 {
      export send-inet3-R0;
    }
```

```
    }
}
ospf {
    traffic-engineering;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface lo0.0 {
            passive;
        }
        interface ge-0/0/2.0;
        interface ge-0/0/0.0;
        interface ae0.0;
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
    }
    area 0.0.0.1 {
        interface ge-0/0/3.0;
        interface ge-0/0/1.0;
        interface ae1.0;
    }
}
```

```
[edit]
user@ABR# show routing-options
router-id 10.255.102.102;
autonomous-system 1;
forwarding-table {
    export pplb;
}
```

```
[edit]
user@ABR# show forwarding-options
hash-key {
    family mpls {
        label-1;
        label-2;
        label-3;
    }
}
enhanced-hash-key {
    family mpls {
        no-payload;
    }
}
```

```
[edit]
user@ABR# show policy-options
policy-statement pplb {
    then {
        load-balance per-packet;
    }
}
policy-statement send-inet3-R0 {
```

```
    from {
      route-filter 10.255.101.100/32 exact;
    }
    then accept;
  }
  policy-statement send-inet3-R4 {
    from {
      route-filter 10.255.101.200/32 exact;
    }
    then accept;
  }
```

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- Verifying That the Entropy Label Capability Is Being Advertised from Router PE2 on page 484
- Verifying That Router ABR Receives the Entropy Label Advertisement on page 485
- Verifying That the Entropy Label Flag Is Set on page 486

Verifying That the Entropy Label Capability Is Being Advertised from Router PE2

Purpose Verify that the entropy label capability path attribute is being advertised from the upstream Router PE2 at egress.

Action From operational mode, run the **show route 10.255.101.200 advertising-protocol bgp 10.255.102.102** command on Router PE2.

```
user@PE2> show route 10.255.101.200 advertising-protocol bgp 10.255.102.102

inet.3: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
* 10.255.101.200/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
 BGP group ibgp type Internal
     Route Label: 299920
     Nexthop: Self
     Flags: Nexthop Change
     MED: 2
     Localpref: 4294967294
     AS path: [1] I
     Entropy label capable
```

Meaning The output shows that the host PE2 with the IP address of 10.255.101.200 has the entropy label capability. The host is advertising the entropy label capability to its BGP neighbors.

Verifying That Router ABR Receives the Entropy Label Advertisement

Purpose Verify that Router ABR receives the entropy label advertisement at ingress from Router PE2.

Action From operational mode, run the **show route 10.255.101.200 receiving-protocol bgp 10.255.101.200** command on Router ABR.

```
user@ABR> show route 10.255.101.200 receiving-protocol bgp 10.255.101.200
inet.0: 63 destinations, 63 routes (63 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

inet.3: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
* 10.255.101.100/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
     Accepted
     Route Label: 299920
     Nexthop: 10.255.102.102
     MED: 2
     Localpref: 4294967294
     AS path: I
     Entropy label capable

VPN-l3vpn.inet.0: 8 destinations, 8 routes (8 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

iso.0: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

mpls.0: 5 destinations, 5 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

bgp.l3vpn.0: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

inet6.0: 7 destinations, 7 routes (7 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

VPN-l3vpn.inet6.0: 4 destinations, 4 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

user@PE1> show route protocol bgp detail

inet.0: 64 destinations, 64 routes (64 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

inet.3: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
10.255.101.200/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
        *BGP    Preference: 170/1
                Next hop type: Indirect, Next hop index: 0
                Address: 0xa533c10
                Next-hop reference count: 2
                Source: 10.255.102.102
                Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 0
                Next hop: 1.1.0.2 via ge-0/0/1.0, selected
                Label-switched-path r0-r2
                Label operation: Push 299904, Push 300096(top)
                Label TTL action: prop-ttl, prop-ttl(top)
               Load balance label: Label 299904: Entropy label; Label 300096: None;

                Label element ptr: 0xa5335a0
                Label parent element ptr: 0xa5338a0
                Label element references: 2
                Label element child references: 1
                Label element lsp id: 0
                Session Id: 0x0
```

```
                Protocol next hop: 10.255.102.102
                Label operation: Push 299904
                Label TTL action: prop-ttl
                Load balance label: Label 299904: Entropy label;
                Indirect next hop: 0xaa18540 - INH Session ID: 0x0
                State: <Active Int Ext>
                Local AS:     1 Peer AS:     1
                Age: 12:39      Metric: 2       Metric2: 2
                Validation State: unverified
                Task: BGP_1.10.255.102.102
                Announcement bits (2): 0-Resolve tree 1 3-Resolve_IGP_FRR task

                AS path: I
                Accepted
                Route Label: 299904
                Localpref: 4294967294
                Router ID: 10.255.102.102
VPN-l3vpn.inet.0: 8 destinations, 8 routes (8 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

Meaning Router ABR receives the entropy label capability advertisement from its BGP neighbor PE2.

Verifying That the Entropy Label Flag Is Set

Purpose Verify that the entropy label flag is set for the label elements at the ingress.

Action From operational mode, run the **show route protocol bgp detail** command on Router PE1.

```
user@PE1> show route protocol bgp detail
inet.0: 64 destinations, 64 routes (64 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

inet.3: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
10.255.101.200/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
        *BGP    Preference: 170/1
                Next hop type: Indirect, Next hop index: 0
                Address: 0xa533c10
                Next-hop reference count: 2
                Source: 10.255.102.102
                Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 0
                Next hop: 1.1.0.2 via ge-0/0/1.0, selected
                Label-switched-path r0-r2
                Label operation: Push 299904, Push 300096(top)
                Label TTL action: prop-ttl, prop-ttl(top)
              Load balance label: Label 299904: Entropy label; Label 300096: None;

                Label element ptr: 0xa5335a0
                Label parent element ptr: 0xa5338a0
                Label element references: 2
                Label element child references: 1
                Label element lsp id: 0
                Session Id: 0x0
                Protocol next hop: 10.255.102.102
                Label operation: Push 299904
```

```
                Label TTL action: prop-ttl
                Load balance label: Label 299904: Entropy label;
                Indirect next hop: 0xaa18540 - INH Session ID: 0x0
                State:    <Active Int Ext>
                Local AS:     1 Peer AS:     1
                Age: 12:39      Metric: 2       Metric2: 2
                Validation State: unverified
                Task: BGP_1.10.255.102.102
                Announcement bits (2): 0-Resolve tree 1 3-Resolve_IGP_FRR task

                AS path: I
                Accepted
                Route Label: 299904
                Localpref: 4294967294
                Router ID: 10.255.102.102
VPN-l3vpn.inet.0: 8 destinations, 8 routes (8 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
```

Meaning An entropy label is enabled on Router PE1. The output shows that the entropy label is being used for the BGP labeled unicast to achieve end-to-end load balancing.

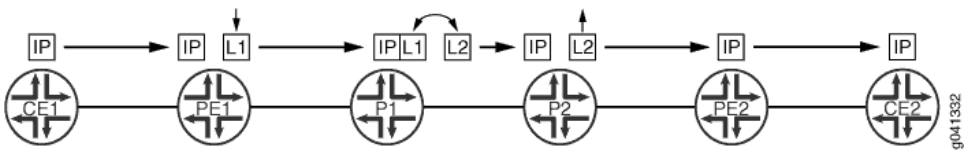
Related Documentation

- entropy-label on page 1822
- *Configuring an Entropy Label for a BGP Labeled Unicast LSP*
- *Understanding Entropy Label for BGP Labeled Unicast LSP*

Configuring Ultimate-Hop Popping for LSPs

By default, RSVP-signaled LSPs use penultimate-hop popping (PHP). Figure 46 on page 487 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.

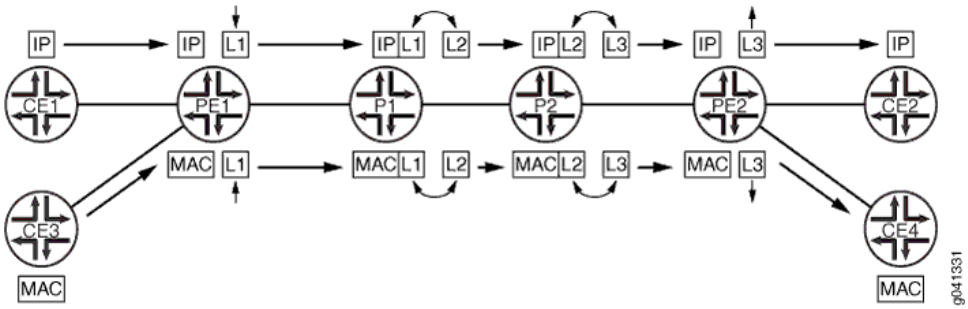
Figure 46: Penultimate-Hop Popping for an LSP



You can also configure ultimate-hop popping (UHP) (as shown in Figure 47 on page 488) 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 47 on page 488) 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 47: 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 Series 5G Universal Routing Platforms 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 329
- Configuring Corouted Bidirectional LSPs on page 463
- *network-services*

- ultimate-hop-popping on page 1991

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 491
- Configuring the Intermediate (Transit) and Egress Routers for Static LSPs on page 494
- Configuring a Bypass LSP for the Static LSP on page 497
- Configuring the Protection Revert Timer for Static LSPs on page 497
- Configuring Static Unicast Routes for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 497

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)

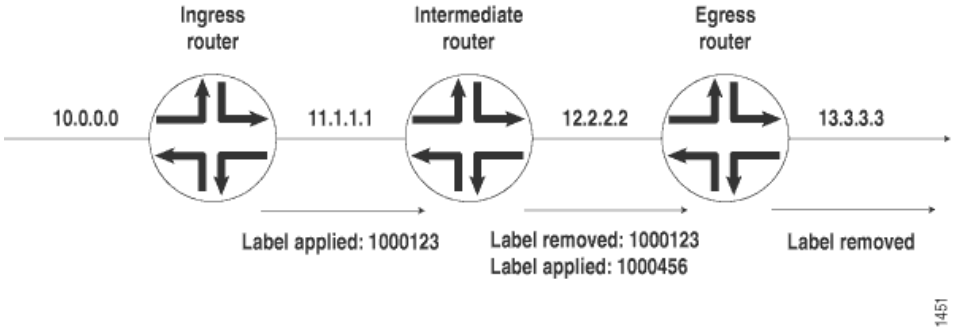
To determine whether a static ingress route is installed, use the command **show route table inet.3 protocol static**. Sample output follows. The **push** keyword denotes that a label is to be added in front of an IP packet.

```
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 48 on page 493).

Figure 48: 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 460.

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 527, "Configuring Primary and Branch LSPs for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs" on page 551, and "Configuring CCC Switching for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs" on page 1104.

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 t1-0/1/1.0 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 Static Label Switched Paths for MPLS (CLI Procedure)

Configuring static label-switched paths (LSPs) for MPLS is similar to configuring static routes on individual switches. As with static routes, there is no error reporting, liveliness detection, or statistics reporting.

To configure static LSPs, configure the ingress switch and each provider switch along the path up to and including the egress switch.

For the ingress switch, configure which packets to tag (based on the packet's destination IP address), configure the next switch in the LSP, and the tag to apply to the packet. Manually assigned labels can have values from 0 through 1,048,575. Optionally, you can apply preference, class-of-service (CoS) values, node protection, and link protection to the packets.

For the transit switches in the path, configure the next switch in the path and the tag to apply to the packet. Manually assigned labels can have values from 1,000,000 through 1,048,575. Optionally, you can apply node protection and link protection to the packets.

For the egress switch, you generally just remove the label and continue forwarding the packet to the IP destination. However, if the previous switch removed the label, the egress switch examines the packet's IP header and forwards the packet toward its IP destination.

Before you configure an LSP, you must configure the basic components for an MPLS network:

- Configure two PE switches. See "Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge EX8200 and EX4500 Switches Using Circuit Cross-Connect (CLI Procedure)" on page 77.
- Configure one or more provider switches. See "Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Provider Switches (CLI Procedure)" on page 81.

This topic describes how to configure an ingress PE switch, one or more provider switches, and an egress PE switch for static LSP:

1. Configuring the Ingress PE Switch on page 499
2. Configuring the Provider and the Egress PE Switch on page 500

Configuring the Ingress PE Switch

To configure the ingress PE switch:

1. Configure an IP address for the core interfaces:

   ```
   [edit]
   user@switch# set interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family inet address address
   user@switch# set interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family inet address address
   ```

2. Configure the name and the traffic rate associated with the LSP:

   ```
   [edit]
   user@switch# set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path lsp-name ingress bandwidth rate
   ```

3. Configure the next hop switch for the LSP:

   ```
   [edit]
   ```

```
user@switch# set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path lsp-name ingress next-hop
address-of-next-hop
```

4. Enable link protection on the specified static LSP:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path lsp-name ingress link-protection
bypass-name name
```

5. Specify the address of the egress switch for the LSP:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path path1 ingress to
address-of-egress-switch
```

6. Configure the new label that you want to add to the top of the label stack:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path path1 ingress push out-label
```

7. Optionally, configure the next hop address and the egress router address that you want to bypass, for the static LSP:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path lsp-name by bypass next-hop
address-of-next-hop
user@switch# set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path lsp-name by bypass to
address-of-the-egress-switch
user@switch# set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path lsp-name bypass push out-label
```

Configuring the Provider and the Egress PE Switch

To configure a static LSP for MPLS on the provider and egress provider edge switch:

1. Configure a transit static LSP:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path path1 transit incoming-label
```

2. Configure the next hop switch for the LSP:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path lsp-name transit incoming-label
next-hop address-of-next-hop
```

3. Only for provider switches, remove the label at the top of the label stack and replace it with the specified label:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path lsp-name transit incoming-label
swap out-label
```

4. Only for the egress provider edge switch, remove the label at the top of the label stack:

NOTE: 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).

```
[edit]
user@switch# set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path lsp-name transit incoming-label
pop
```

Related Documentation

- Example: Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Switches on page 48

Configuring Static Label Switched Paths for MPLS

Configuring static label-switched paths (LSPs) for MPLS is similar to configuring static routes on individual switches. As with static routes, there is no error reporting, liveliness detection, or statistics reporting.

To configure static LSPs, configure the ingress PE switch and each provider switch along the path up to and including the egress PE switch.

For the ingress PE switch, configure which packets to tag (based on the packet's destination IP address), configure the next switch in the LSP, and the tag to apply to the packet. Manually assigned labels can have values from 0 through 1,048,575.

For the transit switches in the path, configure the next switch in the path and the tag to apply to the packet. Manually assigned labels can have values from 1,000,000 through 1,048,575.

The egress PE switch removes the label and forwards the packet to the IP destination. However, if the previous switch removed the label, the egress switch examines the packet's IP header and forwards the packet toward its IP destination.

Before you configure a static LSP, you must configure the basic components for an MPLS network:

- Configure two PE switches. See "Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge Switches" on page 67.

NOTE: Do not configure LSPs at the **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path]** hierarchy level on the PE switches.

- Configure one or more provider switches. See "Configuring MPLS on Provider Switches" on page 71.

This topic describes how to configure an ingress PE switch, one or more provider switches, and an egress PE switch for static LSP:

1. Configuring the Ingress PE Switch on page 502
2. Configuring the Provider and the Egress PE Switch on page 502

Configuring the Ingress PE Switch

To configure the ingress PE switch:

1. Configure an IP address for every core interface:

   ```
   [edit interfaces]
   user@switch# set interface-name unit logical-unit-number family inet address address
   ```

   NOTE: You cannot use routed VLAN interfaces (RVIs) or Layer 3 subinterfaces as core interfaces.

2. Configure the name associated with the static LSP:

   ```
   [edit protocols mpls]
   user@switch# set static-label-switched-path lsp-name
   ```

3. Configure the next hop switch for the LSP:

   ```
   [edit protocols mpls]
   user@switch# set static-label-switched-path lsp-name ingress next-hop address-of-next-hop
   ```

4. Specify the address of the egress switch for the LSP:

   ```
   [edit protocols mpls]
   user@switch# set static-label-switched-path lsp-name ingress to address-of-egress-switch
   ```

5. Configure the new label that you want to add to the top of the label stack:

   ```
   [edit protocols mpls]
   user@switch# set static-label-switched-path lsp-name ingress push out-label
   ```

Configuring the Provider and the Egress PE Switch

To configure a static LSP for MPLS on the provider and egress PE switch:

1. Configure a transit static LSP:

   ```
   [edit protocols mpls]
   user@switch# set static-label-switched-path lsp-name transit incoming-label
   ```

2. Configure the next hop switch for the LSP:

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@switch# set static-label-switched-path lsp-name transit incoming-label next-hop
address-of-next-hop
```

3. Only for provider switches, remove the label at the top of the label stack and replace it with the specified label:

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@switch# set static-label-switched-path lsp-name transit incoming-label swap out-label
```

4. Only for the egress PE switch, remove the label at the top of the label stack:

NOTE: 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).

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@switch# set static-label-switched-path lsp-name transit incoming-label pop
```

Related Documentation

- Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge Switches on page 67
- Configuring MPLS on Provider Switches on page 71
- Understanding MPLS Label Operations on page 332

Static Segment Routing Label Switched Path

You can create static segment routing label switched paths (LSPs) for MPLS networks. For more information, see the following topics:

- Understanding Static Segment Routing LSP in MPLS Networks on page 503
- Example: Configuring Static Segment Routing Label Switched Path on page 507

Understanding Static Segment Routing LSP in MPLS Networks

Source packet routing or segment routing 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 determine the actual path it should take.

Essentially, segments are provisioned on transit routers using the following two methods:

- First, by configuring static segment MPLS label switched paths (LSPs) at **[edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path]** hierarchy level.
- Second, by using IGPs like ISIS and OSPF to manage segments and advertise segment labels.

The non-colored static segment routing LSPs are then configured on ingress routers at the **[edit protocols source-packet-routing sourc-routing-path]** hierarchy level. These

non-colored static segment routing LSPs refer to segment-lists which consists of the labels of the segments provisioned on the transit routers.

Segment routing leverages the source routing paradigm. A node steers a packet through an ordered list of instructions, called segments. A segment can represent any instruction, topological or service-based. A segment can have a local semantic to a segment routing node or to a global node within a segment routing domain. Segment routing enforces a flow through any topological path and service chain while maintaining per-flow state only at the ingress node to the segment routing domain. Segment routing can be directly applied to the MPLS architecture with no change on the forwarding plane. A segment is encoded as an MPLS label. An ordered list of segments is encoded as a stack of labels. The segment to process is on the top of the stack. Upon completion of a segment, the related label is popped from the stack. Segment routing can be applied to the IPv6 architecture, with a new type of routing extension header. A segment is encoded as an IPv6 address. An ordered list of segments is encoded as an ordered list of IPv6 addresses in the routing extension header. The segment to process is indicated by a pointer in the routing extension header. Upon completion of a segment, the pointer is incremented. Static segment routing provisioning in MPLS networks supports static adjacency segments, prefix segment, and non-colored segment routing label switched paths. Static segment routing provisioning in an MPLS network involves segment provisioning, segment information distribution, and segment routing LSP provisioning.

Static Segment Routing Provisioning

Segment provisioning is performed on per-router basis. For a given segment on a router, a unique segment identifier(SID) label is allocated from a desired label pool which may be from the dynamic label pool for an adjacency SID label or from the segment routing global block (SRGB) for a prefix SID or node SID. A route for the SID label is then installed in the mpls.0 table. The next-hop of the route is obtained either through pops-and-forwards for an adjacency SID label, or through swaps-and-forwards for a prefix SID label or node SID label.

Junos OS allows static segment routing LSPs by configuring the **segment** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path *static-label-switched-path*]** hierarchy level. A static segment LSP is identified by a unique SID label that falls under Junos OS static label pool. You can configure the Junos OS static label pool by configuring the **static-label-range *static-label-range*** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls label-range]** hierarchy level. The default range of static label pool is 100000 through 1048575. The static segment LSP performs pop-and-forward label operation for adjacency segment or swap-and-forward label operation for prefix or node segment. For both the types of label operation, the static segment LSP has a next hop operation that specifies the remote IP address or the name of an outgoing interface. The interface name is only acceptable for point-to-point interface. For each static segment LSP, the SID label route

is installed in the mpls.0 table with the next hop as per the label operation and the outgoing interface. For an adjacency segment that uses pop-and-forward label operation, a clone route is installed in the mpls.0 table as well. The adjacency segment, prefix segment, and node segment are locally unprotected static segments.

Benefits of using Static Segment Routing of Label Switched Path

- Static segment routing does not rely on per LSP forwarding state on transit routers. Hence, removing the need of provisioning and maintaining per LSP forwarding state in the core.
- Provide higher scalability to MPLS networks.

Non-Colored Static Segment Routing LSP

Junos OS supports non-colored static segment routing LSPs on ingress routers. You can provision non-colored static segment routing LSP by configuring one source routed path and one or more segment lists. These segment lists can be used by multiple non-colored segment routing LSPs.

Segment List

A segment list consists of a list of hops. These hops are based on the SID label or an IP address. For a segment routing LSP to be considered as non-colored static LSP, the first hop of the segment list has to be an IP address of an outgoing interface and the second to Nth hops can be SID labels. The number of SID labels in the segment list should not exceed the maximum segment list limit. By default, the maximum segment list limit is 5. You can configure the maximum segment list limit at the **[edit protocols source-packet-routing]** hierarchy level with a range of 2 through 5 SID labels.

Non-colored Segment Routing LSP

The non-colored segment routing LSP has a unique name and a destination IP address. An ingress route to the destination is installed in the inet.3 routing table with a default preference of 8 and a metric of 1. This route allows non-colored services to be mapped to the segment routing LSP pertaining to the destination. In case the non-colored segment routing LSP does not require an ingress route then the ingress route can be disabled. A non-colored segment routing LSP uses binding SID label to achieve segment routing LSP stitching. This label that can be used to model the segment routing LSP as a segment that may be further used to construct other segment routing LSPs in a hierarchical manner. The transit of the binding SID label, by default, has a preference of 8 and a metric of 1. A non-colored segment routing LSP can have a maximum of 8 primary paths. If there are multiple operational primary paths then the packet forwarding engine (PFE) distributes traffic over the paths based on the load balancing factors like the weight configured on the path. This is equal cost multi path (ECMP) if none of the paths have a weight configured on them or weighted ECMP if at least one of the paths has a non-zero weight configured on the paths. In both the cases, when one or some of the paths fail, the PFE rebalances the traffic over the remaining paths that automatically leads to achieving path protection. A non-colored segment routing LSP can have a secondary path for dedicated path protection. Upon failure of a primary path, the PFE rebalances the traffic to the remaining functional primary paths. Otherwise, the PFE switches the traffic to the backup path, hence achieving path protection. A non-colored segment routing LSP may

specify a metric and a preference at **[edit protocols source-packet-routing source-routing-path *lsp-name*]** for its ingress and binding-SID routes. Multiple non-colored segment routing LSPs have the same destination address that contribute to the next hop of the ingress route.

Static Segment Routing LSP Provisioning

Junos OS currently has a limitation that the next hop cannot be built to push more than 5 labels. So, a segment list with more than 5 SID labels (excluding the SID label of the first hop which is used to resolve forwarding next-hop) is not usable for colored or non-colored segment routing LSPs. Also, the actual number allowed for a given segment routing LSP may be even lower than 5, if an MPLS service is on the segment routing LSP or the segment routing LSP is on a link or a node protection path. In all cases, the total number of service labels, SID labels, and link or node protection labels must not exceed 5. You can configure the maximum segment list limit at **[edit protocols source-packet-routing]** hierarchy level. Multiple non-colored segment routing LSPs with less than or equal to 5 SID labels can be stitched together to construct a longer segment routing LSP. This is called segment routing LSP stitching. It can be achieved using binding-SID label. The segment routing LSP stitching is actually performed at path level. If a non-colored segment routing LSP has multiple paths that is multiple segment lists, each path can be independently stitched to another non-colored segment routing LSP at a stitching point. A non-colored segment routing LSP which is dedicated to stitching may disable ingress route installation by configuring **no-ingress** statement at **[edit protocols source-packet-routing source-routing-path *lsp-name*]** hierarchy level.

Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, statically configured non-colored segment routing LSPs on the ingress device are reported to the Path Computation Element (PCE) through a Path Computation Element Protocol (PCEP) session. These non-colored segment routing LSPs may have binding segment ID (SID) labels associated with them. With this feature, the PCE can use this binding SID label in the label stack to provision PCE-initiated segment routing LSP paths.

Limitations

- A segment-list is usable for non-colored static segment routing LSPs only if the first hop specifies an IP address. If the first hop specifies only as SID label, it cannot be used to resolve an outgoing interface, and a log message is displayed. If the first hop specifies both an IP address and a SID label, the SID label is simply ignored.
- A maximum of 8 primary paths and 1 secondary path are supported per non-colored static segment routing LSP. If there is a violation in configuration, commit check fails with an error.
- The maximum depth of label stack that a next hop can push is 5. If any segment-list is configured with more labels then the configuration commit check fails with an error.

Example: Configuring Static Segment Routing Label Switched Path

This example shows how to configure static segment routing label switched paths (LSPs) in MPLS networks. This configuration helps to bring higher scalability to MPLS networks.

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Seven MX Series 5G Universal Routing Platforms
- Junos OS Release 18.1 or later running on all the routers

Before you begin, be sure you configure the device interfaces.

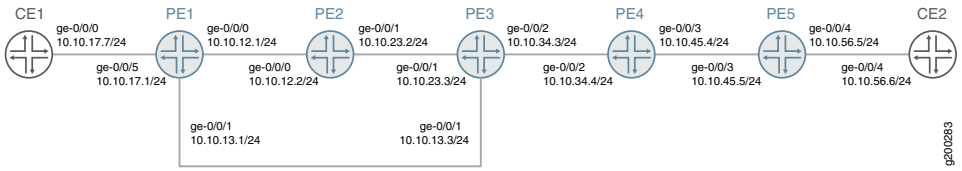
Overview

Junos OS a set of explicit segment routing paths are configured on the ingress router of a non-colored static segment routing tunnel by configuring the **segment-list** statement at the **[edit protocols source-packet-routing]** hierarchy level. You can configure segment routing tunnel by configuring the **source-routing-path** statement at **[edit protocols source-packet-routing]** hierarchy level. The segment routing tunnel has a destination address and one or more primary paths and optionally secondary paths that refer to the segment list. Each segment list consists of a sequence of hops. For non-colored static segment routing tunnel, the first hop of the segment list specifies an immediate next hop IP address and the second to Nth hop specifies the segment identifies (SID) labels corresponding to the link or node which the path traverses. The route to the destination of the segment routing tunnel is installed in inet.3 table.

Topology

In this example, configure layer 3 VPN on the provider edge routers PE1 and PE5. Configure the MPLS protocol on all the routers. The segment routing tunnel is configured from router PE1 to router PE5 with a primary path configured on router PE1 and router PE5 . Router PE1 is also configured with secondary path for path protection. The transit routers PE2 to PE4 are configured with adjacency SID labels with label pop and an outgoing interface.

Figure 49: Static Segment Routing Label Switched Path



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 10.10.12.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 5
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.13.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 5
set interfaces ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.17.1/24
set routing-options autonomous-system 65000
set routing-options forwarding-table export load-balance-policy
set routing-options forwarding-table chained-composite-next-hop ingress l3vpn
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols mpls label-range static-label-range 1000000 1000999
set protocols bgp group pe type internal
set protocols bgp group pe local-address 192.168.147.211
set protocols bgp group pe family inet-vpn unicast
set protocols bgp group pe neighbor 192.168.146.181
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 ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols source-packet-routing segment-list sl-15-primary hop-1 ip-address 10.10.13.3
set protocols source-packet-routing segment-list sl-15-primary hop-2 label 1000134
set protocols source-packet-routing segment-list sl-15-primary hop-3 label 1000145
set protocols source-packet-routing segment-list sl-15-backup hop-1 ip-address 10.10.12.2
set protocols source-packet-routing segment-list sl-15-backup hop-2 label 1000123
set protocols source-packet-routing segment-list sl-15-backup hop-3 label 1000134
set protocols source-packet-routing segment-list sl-15-backup hop-4 label 1000145
set protocols source-packet-routing source-routing-path lsp-15 to 192.168.146.181
set protocols source-packet-routing source-routing-path lsp-15 binding-sid 1000999
set protocols source-packet-routing source-routing-path lsp-15 primary sl-15-primary
set protocols source-packet-routing source-routing-path lsp-15 secondary sl-15-backup
set policy-options policy-statement VPN-A-export term a from protocol ospf
set policy-options policy-statement VPN-A-export term a from protocol direct
set policy-options policy-statement VPN-A-export term a then community add VPN-A
set policy-options policy-statement VPN-A-export term a then accept
set policy-options policy-statement VPN-A-export term b then reject
set policy-options policy-statement VPN-A-import term a from protocol bgp
set policy-options policy-statement VPN-A-import term a from community VPN-A
set policy-options policy-statement VPN-A-import term a then accept
set policy-options policy-statement VPN-A-import term b then reject
set policy-options policy-statement bgp-to-ospf from protocol bgp
set policy-options policy-statement bgp-to-ospf from route-filter 10.10.0.0/16 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement bgp-to-ospf then accept
```

```
set policy-options policy-statement load-balance-policy then load-balance per-packet
set policy-options community VPN-A members target:65000:1
set routing-instances VRF1 instance-type vrf
set routing-instances VRF1 interface ge-0/0/5.0
set routing-instances VRF1 route-distinguisher 192.168.147.211:1
set routing-instances VRF1 vrf-import VPN-A-import
set routing-instances VRF1 vrf-export VPN-A-export
set routing-instances VRF1 vrf-table-label
set routing-instances VRF1 protocols ospf export bgp-to-ospf
set routing-instances VRF1 protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/5.0
```

PE2

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.12.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.23.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path adj-23 segment 1000123
set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path adj-23 segment next-hop 10.10.23.3
set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path adj-23 segment pop
set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path adj-21 segment 1000221
set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path adj-21 segment next-hop 10.10.12.1
set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path adj-21 segment pop
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols mpls label-range static-label-range 1000000 1000999
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
```

PE3

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.13.3/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.23.3/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.34.3/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path adj-34 segment 1000134
set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path adj-34 segment next-hop 10.10.34.4
set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path adj-34 segment pop
set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path adj-32 segment 1000232
set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path adj-32 segment next-hop 10.10.23.2
set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path adj-32 segment pop
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols mpls label-range static-label-range 1000000 1000999
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-0/0/0.0
```

PE4

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.34.4/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.45.4/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
```

```
set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path adj-45 segment 1000145
set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path adj-45 segment next-hop 10.10.45.5
set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path adj-45 segment pop
set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path adj-43 segment 1000243
set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path adj-43 segment next-hop 10.10.34.3
set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path adj-43 segment pop
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols mpls label-range static-label-range 1000000 1000999
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
```

PE5

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.45.5/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 5
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.56.5/24
set routing-options autonomous-system 65000
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols mpls label-range static-label-range 1000000 1000999
set protocols bgp group pe type internal
set protocols bgp group pe local-address 192.168.146.181
set protocols bgp group pe family inet-vpn unicast
set protocols bgp group pe neighbor 192.168.147.211
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
set protocols bfd sbfd local-discriminator 0.0.0.32 minimum-receive-interval 1000
set protocols source-packet-routing segment-list sl-51 hop-1 ip-address 10.10.45.4
set protocols source-packet-routing segment-list sl-51 hop-2 label 1000243
set protocols source-packet-routing segment-list sl-51 hop-3 label 1000232
set protocols source-packet-routing segment-list sl-51 hop-4 label 1000221
set protocols source-packet-routing source-routing-path lsp-51 to 192.168.147.211
set protocols source-packet-routing source-routing-path lsp-51 primary sl-51
set policy-options policy-statement VPN-A-export term a from protocol ospf
set policy-options policy-statement VPN-A-export term a from protocol direct
set policy-options policy-statement VPN-A-export term a then community add VPN-A
set policy-options policy-statement VPN-A-export term a then accept
set policy-options policy-statement VPN-A-export term b then reject
set policy-options policy-statement VPN-A-import term a from protocol bgp
set policy-options policy-statement VPN-A-import term a from community VPN-A
set policy-options policy-statement VPN-A-import term a then accept
set policy-options policy-statement VPN-A-import term b then reject
set policy-options policy-statement bgp-to-ospf from protocol bgp
set policy-options policy-statement bgp-to-ospf from route-filter 10.10.0.0/16 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement bgp-to-ospf then accept
set policy-options community VPN-A members target:65000:1
set routing-instances VRF1 instance-type vrf
set routing-instances VRF1 interface ge-0/0/4.0
set routing-instances VRF1 route-distinguisher 192.168.146.181:1
set routing-instances VRF1 vrf-import VPN-A-import
set routing-instances VRF1 vrf-export VPN-A-export
set routing-instances VRF1 vrf-table-label
set routing-instances VRF1 protocols ospf export bgp-to-ospf
set routing-instances VRF1 protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/4.0
```

CE1

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.17.7/24
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/0.0
```

CE2

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.56.6/24
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/4.0
```

Configuring Device PE1

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 interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.12.1/24
set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 5

set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.13.1/24
set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 5

set ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.17.1/24
```

2. Configure autonomous system number and options to control packet forwarding routing options.

```
[edit routing-options]
set autonomous-system 65000
set forwarding-table export load-balance-policy
set forwarding-table chained-composite-next-hop ingress l3vpn
```

3. Configure the interfaces with the MPLS protocol and configure the MPLS label range.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
set interface ge-0/0/0.0
set interface ge-0/0/1.0
set label-range static-label-range 1000000 1000999
```

4. Configure the type of peer group, local address, protocol family for NLRIs in updates, and IP address of a neighbor for the peer group.

```
[edit protocols bgp]
set group pe type internal
set group pe local-address 192.168.147.211
set group pe family inet-vpn unicast
```

```
set group pe neighbor 192.168.146.181
```

5. Configure the protocol area interfaces.

```
[edit protocols ospf]
set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/0.0
set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
```

6. Configure the IPv4 address and labels of primary and secondary paths for source routing-traffic engineering (TE) policies of protocol source packet routing (SPRING).

```
[edit protocols source-packet-routing segment-list]
set sl-15-primary hop-1 ip-address 10.10.13.3
set sl-15-primary hop-2 label 1000134
set sl-15-primary hop-3 label 1000145
set sl-15-backup hop-1 ip-address 10.10.12.2
set sl-15-backup hop-2 label 1000123
set sl-15-backup hop-3 label 1000134
set sl-15-backup hop-4 label 1000145
```

7. Configure destination IPv4 address, binding SID label, primary, and secondary source routing path for protocol SPRING.

```
[edit protocols source-packet-routing source-routing-path]
set lsp-15 to 192.168.146.181
set lsp-15 binding-sid 1000999
set lsp-15 primary sl-15-primary
set lsp-15 secondary sl-15-backup
```

8. Configure policy options.

```
[edit policy-options policy-statement]
set VPN-A-export term a from protocol ospf
set VPN-A-export term a from protocol direct
set VPN-A-export term a then community add VPN-A
set VPN-A-export term a then accept
set VPN-A-export term b then reject
set VPN-A-import term a from protocol bgp
set VPN-A-import term a from community VPN-A
set VPN-A-import term a then accept
set VPN-A-import term b then reject
set bgp-to-ospf from protocol bgp
set bgp-to-ospf from route-filter 10.10.0.0/16 orlonger
set bgp-to-ospf then accept
set load-balance-policy then load-balance per-packet
```

9. Configure BGP community information.

```
[edit policy-options]
set community VPN-A members target:65000:1
```

10. Configure routing instance VRF1 with instance type, interface, router distinguisher, VRF import, export and table label. Configure export policy and interface of area for protocol OSPF.

```
[edit routing-instances VRF1]
set instance-type vrf
set interface ge-0/0/5.0
set route-distinguisher 192.168.147.211:1
set vrf-import VPN-A-import
set vrf-export VPN-A-export
set vrf-table-label
set protocols ospf export bgp-to-ospf
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/5.0
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show policy-options**, **show protocols**, **show routing-options**, 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 55.1.12.1/24;
      }
      family mpls {
        maximum-labels 5;
      }
    }
  }
  ge-0/0/1 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 55.1.13.1/24;
      }
      family mpls {
        maximum-labels 5;
      }
    }
  }
  ge-0/0/5 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 55.1.17.1/24;
      }
    }
  }
```

```
user@PE1# show routing-options
```

```
autonomous-system 65000;
forwarding-table {
export load-balance-policy;
   chained-composite-next-hop {
      ingress {
         l3vpn;
      }
   }
```

```
user@PE1# show protocols
mpls {
   interface ge-0/0/0.0;
   interface ge-0/0/1.0;
   label-range {
      static-label-range 1000000 1000999;
   }
}
bgp {
   group pe {
      type internal;
      local-address 128.9.147.211;
      family inet-vpn {
         unicast;
      }
      neighbor 128.9.146.181;
   }
}
ospf {
   area 0.0.0.0 {
      interface ge-0/0/0.0;
      interface lo0.0;
      interface ge-0/0/1.0;
   }
}
bfd {
}
source-packet-routing {
   segment-list sl-15-primary {
      hop-1 ip-address 55.1.13.3;
      hop-2 label 1000134;
      hop-3 label 1000145;
   }
   segment-list sl-15-backup {
      hop-1 ip-address 55.1.12.2;
      hop-2 label 1000123;
      hop-3 label 1000134;
      hop-4 label 1000145;
   }
   source-routing-path lsp-15 {
      to 128.9.146.181;
      binding-sid 1000999;
      primary {
```

```
        sl-15-primary;
      }
      secondary {
        sl-15-backup;
      }
    }
}
```

```
user@PE1# show policy-options
policy-statement VPN-A-export {
  term a {
    from protocol [ ospf direct ];
    then {
      community add VPN-A;
      accept;
    }
  }
  term b {
    then reject;
  }
}
policy-statement VPN-A-import {
  term a {
    from {
      protocol bgp;
      community VPN-A;
    }
    then accept;
  }
  term b {
    then reject;
  }
}
policy-statement bgp-to-ospf {
  from {
    protocol bgp;
    route-filter 55.1.0.0/16 orlonger;
  }
  then accept;
}
policy-statement load-balance-policy {
  then {
    load-balance per-packet;
  }
}
community VPN-A members target:65000:1;
```

```
user@PE1# show routing-instances
VRF1 {
  instance-type vrf;
  interface ge-0/0/5.0;
  route-distinguisher 128.9.147.211:1;
  vrf-import VPN-A-import;
  vrf-export VPN-A-export;
```

```
    vrf-table-label;
    protocols {
      ospf {
        export bgp-to-ospf;
        area 0.0.0.0 {
          interface ge-0/0/5.0;
        }
      }
    }
}
```

Configuring Device PE2

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 the interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.12.2/24
set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls

set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.23.2/24
set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
```

2. Configure the static LSP for protocol MPLS.

```
[edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path]
set adj-23 segment 1000123
set adj-23 segment next-hop 10.10.23.3
set adj-23 segment pop
set adj-21 segment 1000221
set adj-21 segment next-hop 10.10.12.1
set adj-21 segment pop
```

3. Configure interfaces and static label range for protocol MPLS.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
set interface ge-0/0/0.0
set interface ge-0/0/1.0
set label-range static-label-range 1000000 1000999
```

4. Configure interfaces for protocol OSPF.

```
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0]
set interface ge-0/0/0.0
set interface ge-0/0/1.0
```

Results

From configuration mode on router PE2, 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@PE2# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
   unit 0 {
      family inet {
         address 55.1.12.2/24;
      }
      family mpls;
   }
}
ge-0/0/1 {
   unit 0 {
      family inet {
         address 55.1.23.2/24;
      }
      family mpls;
   }
}
```

```
user@PE2# show protocols
mpls {
   static-label-switched-path adj-23 {
      segment {
         1000123;
         next-hop 55.1.23.3;
         pop;
      }
   }
   static-label-switched-path adj-21 {
      segment {
         1000221;
         next-hop 55.1.12.1;
         pop;
      }
   }
   interface ge-0/0/0.0;
   interface ge-0/0/1.0;
   label-range {
      static-label-range 1000000 1000999;
   }
}
ospf {
   area 0.0.0.0 {
      interface ge-0/0/0.0;
      interface ge-0/0/1.0;
   }
}
```

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

Verifying Route Entry of Routing Table inet.3 of Router PE1

Purpose Verify the route entry of routing table inet.3 of router PE1.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show route table inet.3** command.

```
user@PE1> show route table inet.3
inet.3: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

192.168.146.181/32   *[SPRING-TE/8] 03:09:26, metric 1
                   > to 10.10.13.3 via ge-0/0/1.0, Push 1000145, Push 1000134(top)

                       to 10.10.12.2 via ge-0/0/0.0, Push 1000145, Push 1000134,
Push 1000123(top)
```

Meaning The output displays the ingress routes of segment routing tunnels.

Verifying Route Table Entries of Routing Table mpls.0 of Router PE1

Purpose Verify the route entries of routing table mpls.0

Action From operational mode, enter the **show route table mpls.0** command.

```
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] 03:25:52, metric 1
                      Receive
1                  *[MPLS/0] 03:25:52, metric 1
                      Receive
2                  *[MPLS/0] 03:25:52, metric 1
                      Receive
13                 *[MPLS/0] 03:25:52, metric 1
                      Receive
16                 *[VPN/0] 03:25:52
                    > via lsi.0 (VRF1), Pop
1000999            *[SPRING-TE/8] 03:04:03, metric 1
                   > to 10.10.13.3 via ge-0/0/1.0, Swap 1000145, Push 1000134(top)

                      to 10.10.12.2 via ge-0/0/0.0, Swap 1000145, Push 1000134,
Push 1000123(top)
```

Meaning The output displays the SID labels of segment routing tunnels.

Verifying SPRING Traffic Engineered LSP of Router PE1

Purpose Verify SPRING traffic engineered LSPs on the ingress routers.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show spring-traffic-engineering overview** command.

```
user@PE1> show spring-traffic-engineering overview
Overview of SPRING-TE:
  Route preference: 8
  Number of LSPs: 1 (Up: 1, Down: 0)
  External controllers:
   < Not configured >
```

Meaning The output displays the overview of SPRING traffic engineered LSPs on the ingress router.

Verifying SPRING Traffic Engineered LSPs on the Ingress Router of Router PE1

Purpose Verify SPRING traffic engineered LSPs on the ingress router.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show spring-traffic-engineering lsp detail** command.

```
user@PE1# show spring-traffic-engineering lsp detail
Name: lsp-15
To: 192.168.146.181
State: Up
  Path: sl-15-primary
  Outgoing interface: ge-0/0/1.0
  BFD status: N/A (Up: 0, Down: 0)
  SR-ERO hop count: 3
    Hop 1 (Strict):
      NAI: IPv4 Adjacency ID, 0.0.0.0 -> 10.10.13.3
      SID type: None
    Hop 2 (Strict):
      NAI: None
      SID type: 20-bit label, Value: 1000134
    Hop 3 (Strict):
      NAI: None
      SID type: 20-bit label, Value: 1000145
  Path: sl-15-backup
  Outgoing interface: ge-0/0/0.0
  BFD status: N/A (Up: 0, Down: 0)
  SR-ERO hop count: 4
    Hop 1 (Strict):
      NAI: IPv4 Adjacency ID, 0.0.0.0 -> 10.10.12.2
      SID type: None
    Hop 2 (Strict):
      NAI: None
      SID type: 20-bit label, Value: 1000123
    Hop 3 (Strict):
      NAI: None
      SID type: 20-bit label, Value: 1000134
    Hop 4 (Strict):
      NAI: None
      SID type: 20-bit label, Value: 1000145


Total displayed LSPs: 1 (Up: 1, Down: 0)
```

Meaning The output displays details of SPRING traffic engineered LSPs on the ingress router

Verifying the Routing Table Entries of Routing Table mpls.0 of Router PE2

Purpose Verify the routing table entries of routing table mpls.0 of router PE2.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show route table mpls.0** command.

```
user@PE2> 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] 03:22:29, metric 1
                      Receive
1                  *[MPLS/0] 03:22:29, metric 1
                      Receive
2                  *[MPLS/0] 03:22:29, metric 1
                      Receive
13                 *[MPLS/0] 03:22:29, metric 1
                      Receive
1000123            *[MPLS/6] 03:22:29, metric 1
                       > to 10.10.23.3 via ge-0/0/1.0, Pop
1000123(S=0)       *[MPLS/6] 03:22:29, metric 1
                       > to 10.10.23.3 via ge-0/0/1.0, Pop
1000221            *[MPLS/6] 03:22:29, metric 1
                       > to 10.10.12.1 via ge-0/0/0.0, Pop
1000221(S=0)       *[MPLS/6] 03:22:29, metric 1
                       > to 10.10.12.1 via ge-0/0/0.0, Pop
```

Verifying the Status of Static MPLS LSP Segments of Router PE2

Purpose Verify the status of MPLS LSP segments of router PE2.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show mpls static-lsp** command.

```
user@PE2> show mpls static-lsp
Ingress LSPs:
Total 0, displayed 0, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSPs:
Total 0, displayed 0, Up 0, Down 0

Bypass LSPs:
Total 0, displayed 0, Up 0, Down 0

Segment LSPs:
LSPname                              SID-label       State
adj-21                               1000221         Up
adj-23                               1000123         Up
Total 2, displayed 2, Up 2, Down 0
```

Meaning The output displays the status of static MPLS LSP segments of router PE2.

Release History Table

Release	Description
18.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, statically configured non-colored segment routing LSPs on the ingress device are reported to the Path Computation Element (PCE) through a Path Computation Element Protocol (PCEP) session.

Related Documentation

- segment on page 1951
- segment-list on page 1952
- source-routing-path on page 1960

Configuring Explicit-Path LSPs

If you disable constrained-path label-switched path (LSP) computation, as described in "Disabling Constrained-Path LSP Computation" on page 390, 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 414. 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 459.

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 390.
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.

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;
    }
}
```

Configuring Static Adjacency Segment Identifier for Aggregate Ethernet Member Links Using Single-hop Static LSP

In a network where aggregate Ethernet (AE) bundles are in use, an aggregate link could be bundle of 'N' number of physical link. The traffic sent over these AE bundle interfaces are forwarded on any of the member links of an AE interface. The traffic can take any physical link based on the hash defined for load-balancing the traffic, which makes it difficult to isolate which link have gone bad or dropping the traffic.

One way to test the forwarding path available in the network, including member links of an AE interface, is by adding a single-hop static LSP with the next-hop pointing to specific member link of AE interface. The default label-operation for these static LSP must be pop and forward. When a packet hits these labeled routes, the packet is forwarded on to a specific member-link. A unique label is used to identify the member link thus these labels are referred as adjacency SID and these are statically provisioned.

You can control the flow of the packets in the network by constructing a label stack in controller, which includes the labels allocated by all transit static LSP. The OAM packets are crafted and injected into the network with entire label-stack.

When a packet hits this label route the label is popped and traffic is forwarded on the member link specified in the configuration. A destination MAC is chosen while forwarding the packet, the destination Mac is the aggregate interface MAC address (selected based on nexthop address configured).

When the member link goes down and aggregate interface is up then the route corresponding to that member link is deleted. When an aggregate interface goes down then all the routes corresponding to member links of the aggregate interface is deleted. When the child physical interface is LACP detached but the child physical interface is up, the labeled route for the child link is deleted. In the case of LACP detach, the member link is up and invalid forwarding state then the OAM packets is dropped in PFE when child physical interface is detached.

The static LSP configuration is extended to accommodate the member-link name. A new CLI statement **member-interface** is added under the transit configuration.

A static LSP label should be configured from a defined static label range. The following is a sample configuration of static LSP label:

user@host# show protocols mpls label-range static-label-range 1000000 1048575;

NOTE: The recommendation is to configure the default static label range (1000000-1048575) of Junos for the static LSP. If you wish to configure label-range other than the default static label range, then it can be done as multiple ranges can be configured.

The following is an example to configure single-hop static LSP for AE member link:

1. Define a static label range.

   user@host# set protocols mpls label-range static-label-range 1000000 1048575;

2. Create a static LSP for AE member link from the static label range.

   user@host# set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path statc-lsp transit 100001 pop next-hop 10.1.1.1 member-interface *interface-name*

In this configuration, a transit labelled router is installed in mpls.0 and pops the label and forwards the packet down the next-hop. The next-hop address is mandatory for broadcast interfaces (such as ge-, xe-, ae-) and the if-name is be used for p2p interfaces (such as so-). The address is required for broadcast interfaces because the next-hop IP address is needed to pick the destination MAC address. The source MAC address for the packet is the AE's MAC address.

The following are sample outputs to view the member link name in the next-hop output:

show mpls static-lsp extensive

```
user@host> show mpls static-lsp extensive
Ingress LSPs:
Total 0, displayed 0, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSPs:
LSPname: static-lsp1, Incoming-label: 1000001
  Description: verify-static-lsp-behavior
  State: Up, Sub State: Traffic via primary but unprotected
  Nexthop: 10.2.1.1 Via ae0.0 -> ge-0/0/0
  LabelOperation: Pop
  Created: Thu May 25 15:31:26 2017
  Bandwidth: 0 bps
  Statistics: Packets 0, Bytes 0
```

show route label label-name extensive

```
user@host> show route label 1000001 extensive

mpls.0: 14 destinations, 14 routes (14 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
1000001 (1 entry, 1 announced)
TSI:
KRT in-kernel 1000001/52 -> {Pop      }
        *MPLS   Preference: 6
                Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 611
                Address: 0xb7a17b0
                Next-hop reference count: 2
```

```
                Next hop: 10.2.1.1 via ae0.0 -> ge-0/0/0 weight 0x1, selected
                Label operation: Pop
                Load balance label: None;
                Label element ptr: 0xb7a1800
                Label parent element ptr: 0x0
                Label element references: 1
                Label element child references: 0
                Label element lsp id: 0
                Session Id: 0x15d
                State: <Active Int>
                Age: 3:13:15    Metric: 1
                Validation State: unverified
                Task: MPLS
                Announcement bits (1): 1-KRT
                AS path: I
                Label 188765184
```

Related Documentation

CHAPTER 15

Configuring Point-to-Multipoint LSPs

Point-to-Multipoint LSPs Overview

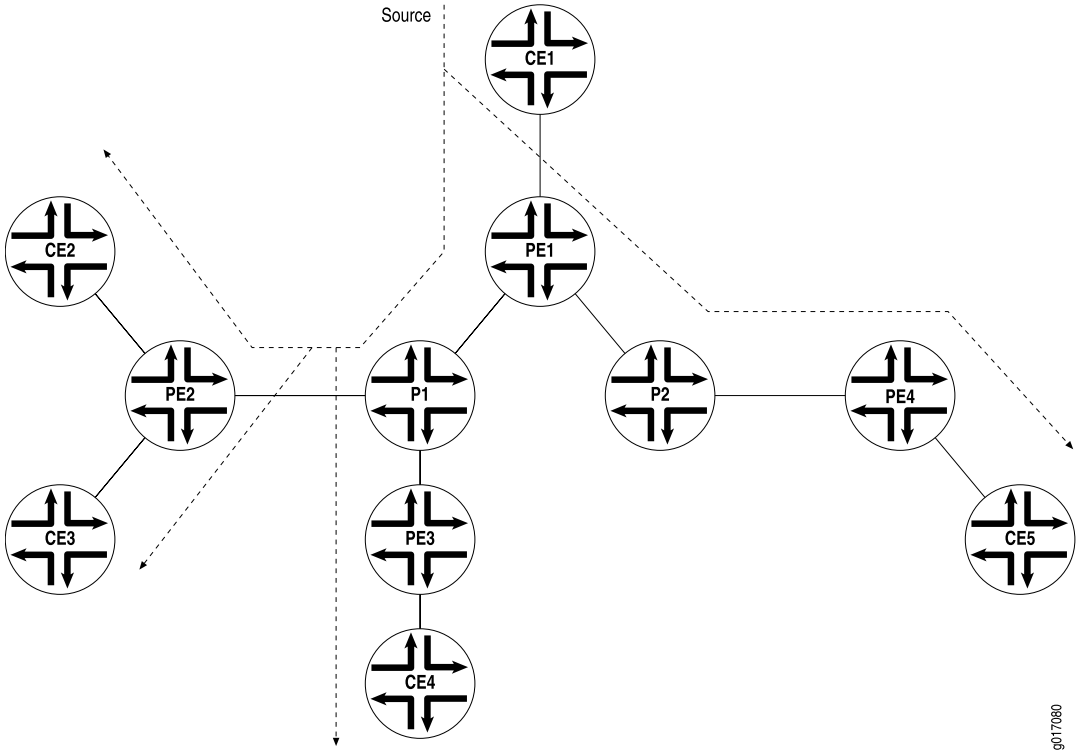
A point-to-multipoint MPLS LSP is an LSP with a single source and multiple destinations. By taking advantage of the MPLS packet replication capability of the network, point-to-multipoint LSPs avoid unnecessary packet replication at the ingress router. Packet replication takes place only when packets are forwarded to two or more different destinations requiring different network paths.

This process is illustrated in Figure 50 on page 528. 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 50: 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

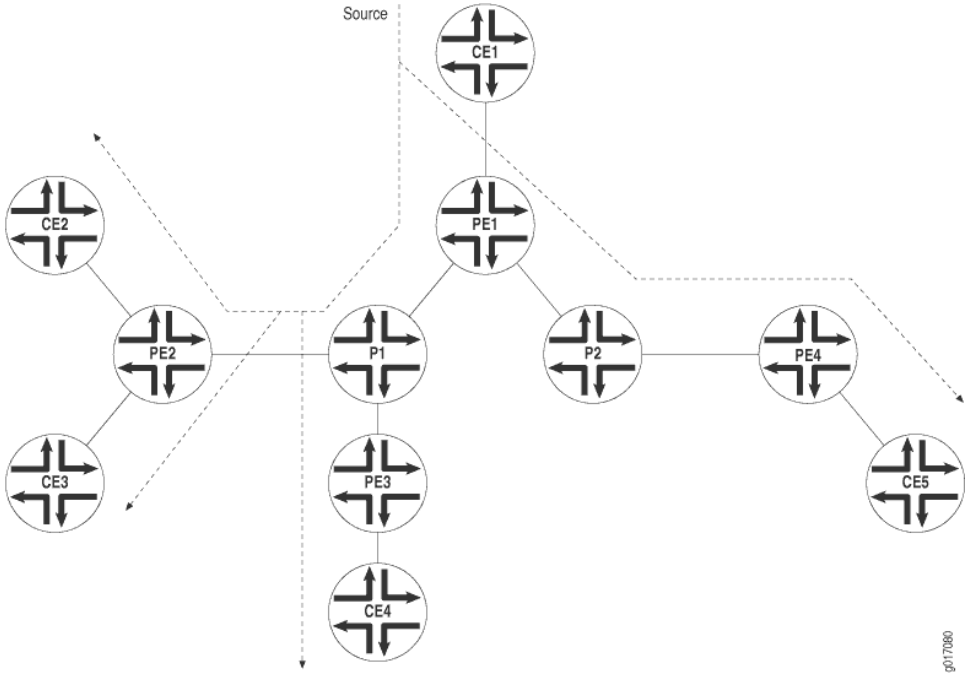
- *High Availability Feature Guide*
- *Example: Configuring an RSVP-Signaled Point-to-Multipoint LSP on Logical Systems*
- *Example: NG-VPLS Using Point-to-Multipoint LSPs*
- *Example: Configuring Point-to-Multipoint LDP LSPs as the Data Plane for Intra-AS MBGP MVPNs*

Understanding Point-to-Multipoint LSPs

A point-to-multipoint MPLS label-switched path (LSP) is an LDP-signaled or RSVP-signaled 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 inbound (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 51 on page 529. Device PE1 is configured with a point-to-multipoint LSP to Routers PE2, PE3, and PE4. When Device PE1 sends a packet on the point-to-multipoint LSP to Routers P1 and P2, Device P1 replicates the packet and forwards it to Routers PE2 and PE3. Device P2 sends the packet to Device PE4.

Figure 51: Point-to-Multipoint LSPs



Following are some of the properties of point-to-multipoint LSPs:

- A point-to-multipoint LSP allows 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 outbound (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 primary paths fail, traffic can be quickly switched to the bypass.
- You can configure subpaths either statically or dynamically.
- You can enable graceful restart on point-to-multipoint LSPs.

Related Documentation

- MPLS Traffic Engineering and Signaling Protocols Overview on page 638
- Point-to-Multipoint LSP Configuration Overview on page 530

Point-to-Multipoint LSP Configuration Overview

To set up a point-to-multipoint LSP:

1. Configure the primary LSP from the ingress router and the branch LSPs that carry traffic to the egress routers.
2. Specify a pathname on the primary LSP and this same path name on each branch LSP.

NOTE: By default, the branch LSPs are dynamically signaled by means of Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) and require no configuration. You can alternatively configure the branch LSPs as static paths.

Related Documentation

- Understanding Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 529
- Junos OS MPLS Applications Library for Routing Devices

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

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.

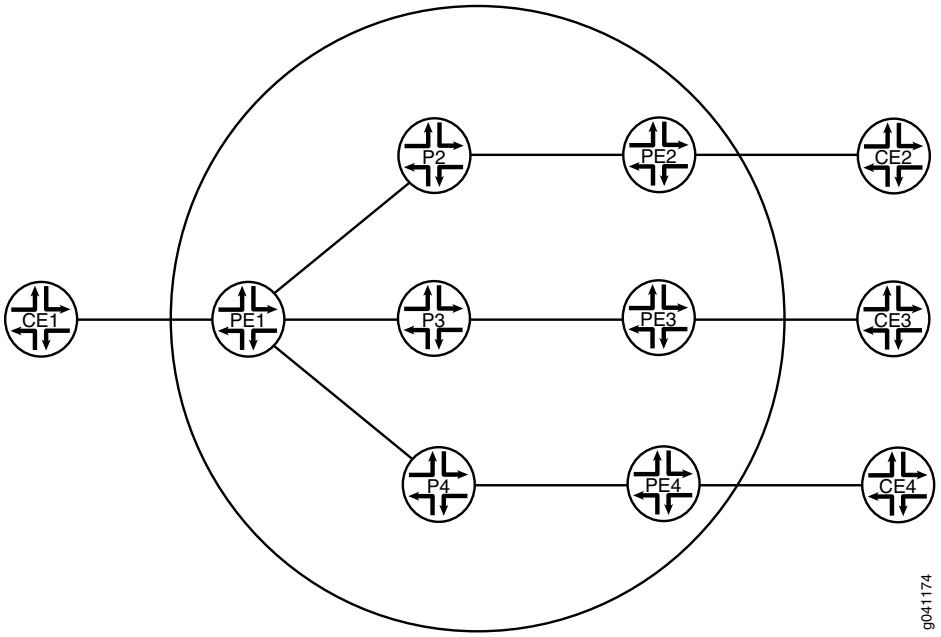
This example also demonstrates static routes with a next hop that is a point-to-multipoint LSP, using the p2mp-lsp-next-hop statement. This is useful when implementing filter-based forwarding.

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 52 on page 532 shows the topology used in this example.

Figure 52: 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

```
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
```

Device CE2

```
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
```

Device CE3

```
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
```

Device CE4

```
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
```

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 5.5.5.0/24p2mp-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 7.7.7.2/24
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

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 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 527.

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 552
- Configuring a Branch LSP for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 552

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 414 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 437 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 552 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 resignaled. 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 553
- Configuring the Branch LSP as a Static Path on page 553

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 491 for more information.

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 bounday 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*.

For more information on how to configure link protection, see *Configuring Node Protection or Link Protection for LSPs*.

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*.

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 90 and *Configuring BFD for LDP LSPs* 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 497.

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 89 and *Configuring BFD for LDP LSPs*.

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 16

Configuring Container LSPs

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

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.

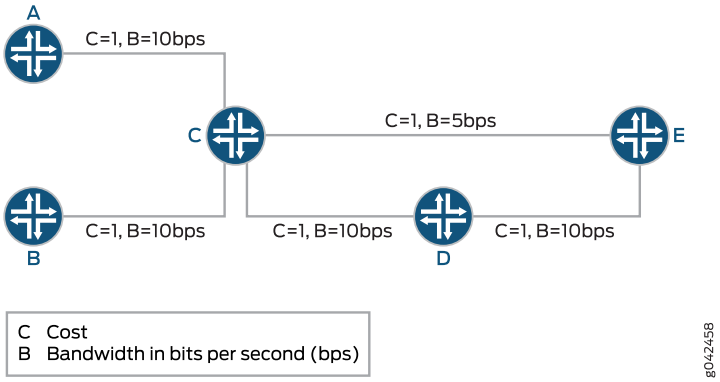
Current Traffic Engineering Challenges

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 form available resources.

Figure 53 on page 561 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 53: Sample Topology



Some of the traffic engineering problems seen in Figure 53 on page 561 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 17 on page 562.

Table 17: 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 53 on page 561, 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 53 on page 561, the LSPs follow the sequence mentioned in Table 18 on page 562.

Table 18: 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. Modifing 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 19 on page 564 and Table 20 on page 564. The ERO that an LSP uses depends on its signaling time.

Table 19: 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 20: 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 53 on page 561, 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 564
- Creating New LSPs to Meet Demand X on page 565
- Assigning Bandwidth to the New LSPs on page 565
- Controlling the LSP Paths on page 565

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

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

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-signaled 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 failback 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 is turn is less than or equal to the maximum signaling-bandwidth

  (minimum-signaling-bandwidth ≤ B ≤ 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 bi, where i=1,2,.., N, each bi should satisfy the following the condition:

- Minimum bandwidth is less than or equal to bi, which in turn is less than or equal to the maximum bandwidth

  (minimum-bandwidth ≤ bi ≤ 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**.

  (**New-Aggr-Bw** > **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] x **Current-Aggr-Bw** < **New-Aggr-Bw** < [1+a] x **Current-Aggr-Bw**, where 0 </= 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

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**.

  (**New-Aggr-Bw** < **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] x **Current-Aggr-Bw** < **New-Aggr-Bw** < [1+a] x **Current-Aggr-Bw**, where 0 </= a </= 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 as 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

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 573
- Changes in Traffic Growth on page 575
- Computed Range and Configured Feasible Ranges on page 575

Changes in Per-LSP Autobandwidth Adjustments

Table 21 on page 573 illustrates how normalization splits and merges member LSPs as autobandwidth adjustments change per-LSP bandwidth with unconditional normalization.

Table 21: 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	• 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)	• 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

Table 21: Normalization with Per-LSP Autobandwidth Adjustment Changes (continued)

Normalization Time	Current State	Events	Adjusted State
T3	LSP-3 usage increases to 1.5G	• 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	• 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 22 on page 575 illustrates how normalization is performed when traffic grows in large factor.

Table 22: 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	• 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:

```
minimum-member-lsps ≤ N ≤ maximum-member-lsps
```

At the time of normalization, based on the aggregate demand X:

```
[X/splitting-bandwidth] ≤ N ≤ [X/merging-bandwidth]
```

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 [X/splitting-bandwidth], the ingress router keeps (at maximum) the maximum-member-lsps in the system, and the bandwidth of each LSP is [X/maximum-member-lsps] 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 [X/merging-bandwidth], the ingress router keeps (at minimum) the minimum-member-lsps in the system, and the bandwidth of each LSP is [X/minimum-member-lsps] 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:

  $100/50 \leq N \leq 100/10$, 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 578
- IPG-FA Support on page 580
- Static Route Support on page 581

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 23 on page 582 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 23: 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 23: 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 mechansim)	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 (Al LSPs share same node-link protection mechanism)	Yes	Yes

Table 23: 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 23: 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 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
- Multichassis
- IPv6

Related Documentation

- Example: Configuring Dynamic Bandwidth Management Using Container LSP on page 587
- Maximize Bandwidth Utilization with Juniper Networks TE++

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

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

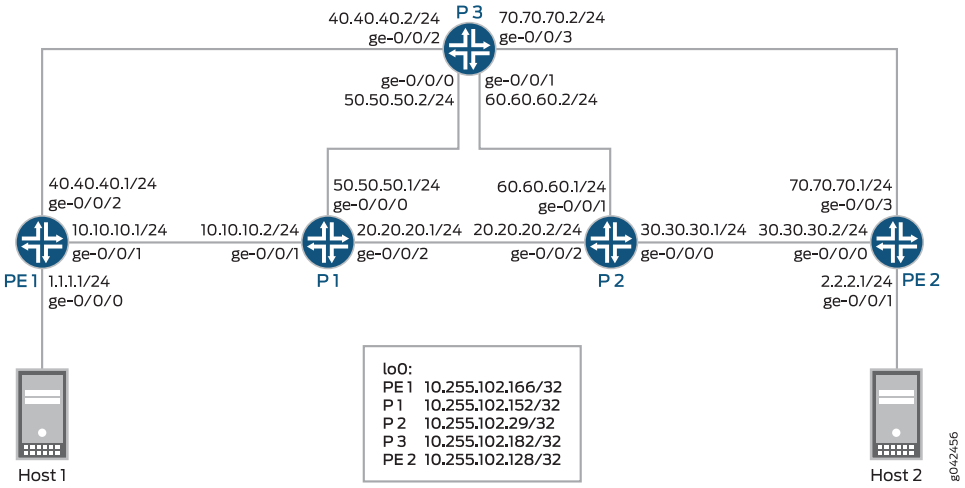
LSP includes one or more member LSPs between the same ingress and egress routing devices. The member LSPs are similar to independent point-to-point LSPs, and each member LSP takes a different path to the same destination and can be routed along a different IGP cost path.

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 54 on page 588 is a sample topology configured with container LSPs.

Figure 54: 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 1.1.1.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.10.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 40.40.40.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.102.166/32
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family mpls
```

```
set routing-options router-id 10.255.102.166
set routing-options autonomous-system 1234
set routing-options forwarding-table export pplb
set protocols rsvp preemption aggressive
set protocols rsvp interface all aggregate
set protocols rsvp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/0/2.0
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
rsvp {
    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 598
- Verifying the Container LSP Status with Increased Bandwidth (Before Normalization) on page 602
- Verifying the Container LSP Status with Increased Bandwidth (After Normalization) on page 604
- Verifying the Container LSP Splitting Process on page 608
- Verifying the Container LSP Statistics on page 608

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 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: 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                                State     Member LSP count
PE1-PE2-container-100                              Up               2
To              From            State Rt P     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
                  Active Subscr- Static      Available   Reserved    Highwater
Interface   State resv   iption  BW          BW          BW          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                                State     Member LSP count
PE1-PE2-container-100                             Up                2
To              From            State Rt P     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
```

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                                State     Member LSP count
PE1-PE2-container-100                              Up               7
To              From            State Rt P  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: normalizaton 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 559

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 559
- Example: Configuring Dynamic Bandwidth Management Using Container LSP on page 587

CHAPTER 17

Configuring Pop-and-Forward LSPs

RSVP-TE Pop-and-Forward LSP Tunnels Overview

Pop-and-forward LSPs introduces the notion of pre-installed per traffic engineering link pop labels that are shared by RSVP-TE LSPs that traverse these links and significantly reducing the required forwarding plane state . A transit label-switching router (LSR) allocates a unique pop label per traffic engineering link with a forwarding action to pop the label and forward the packet over that traffic engineering link should the label appear at the top of the packet. These pop labels are sent back in the RESV message of the LSP at each LSR and further recorded in the record route object (RRO). The label stack is constructed from the recorded labels in the RRO and pushed by the ingress label edge router (LER), as each transit hop performs a pop-and-forward action on its label. The pop-and-forward tunnels enhances the RSVP-TE control plane feature benefits with the simplicity of the shared MPLS forwarding plane.

Benefits of RSVP-TE Pop-and-Forward LSP Tunnels

- **Scaling advantage of RSVP-TE**—Any platform-specific label space limit on an LSR is prevented from being a constraint to the control plane scaling on that interface.
- **Reduced forwarding plane state**—The transit labels on a traffic engineering link are shared across RSVP-TE tunnels traversing the link, and are used independent of the ingress and egress devices of the LSPs, thereby significantly reducing the required forwarding plane state.
- **Reduced transit data plane state**—Because the pop labels are allocated per traffic engineering link and shared across LSPs, the total label state in the forwarding plane is reduced to a function of the number of RSVP neighbors on that interface.

- **Faster LSP setup time**—The forwarding plane state is not programmed during the LSP setup and teardown. As a result, the control plane need not wait sequentially at each hop for the forwarding plane to be programmed prior to sending the label upstream in the RESV message, resulting in reduced LSP setup time.
- **Backward compatibility**—This allows backward compatibility with transit LSRs that provide regular labels in RESV messages. Labels can be mixed across transit hops in a single MPLS RSVP-TE LSP. Certain LSRs can use traffic engineering link labels and others can use regular labels. The ingress can construct a label stack appropriately based on what type of label is recorded from every transit LSR.

Pop-and-Forward LSP Tunnel Terminology

The following terminology is used in the implementation of RSVP-TE pop-and-forward LSP tunnels:

- **Pop label**—An incoming label at an LSR that is popped and forwarded over a specific traffic-engineering link to a neighbor.
- **Swap label**—An incoming label at an LSR that is swapped to an outgoing label and forwarded over a specific downstream traffic engineering link.
- **Delegation label**—An incoming label at an LSR that is popped. A new set of labels is pushed before the packet is forwarded.
- **Delegation hop**— A transit hop that allocates a delegation label.
- **Application label depth (AppLD)**—Maximum number of application or service labels (for example, VPN, LDP, or IPv6 explicit-null labels) that can be beneath the RSVP transport labels. It is configured on a per-node basis, and is equally applicable for all LSPs, and is neither signaled nor advertised.
- **Outbound label depth (OutLD)**—Maximum number of labels that can be pushed before a packet is forwarded. This is local to the node, and is neither signaled nor advertised.
- **Additional transport label depth (AddTLD)**—Maximum number of other transport labels that can be added (for example, bypass label). This is a per-LSP parameter that is neither signaled or advertised. The value is discerned by checking if the LSP has been signaled with link protection (AddTLD=1) or without link protection (AddTLD=0).
- **Effective transport label depth (ETLD)**— Number of transport labels that the LSP hop can potentially send to its downstream hop. This value is signaled per LSP in the hop attributes subobject. The hop attributes subobject is added to the record route object (RRO) in the path message.

Pop-and-Forward LSP Tunnel Label and Signaling

Every traffic engineering link is allocated a pop label that is installed in the mpls.0 routing table with a forwarding action to pop the label and forward the packet over the traffic engineering link to the downstream neighbor of the RSVP-TE tunnel.

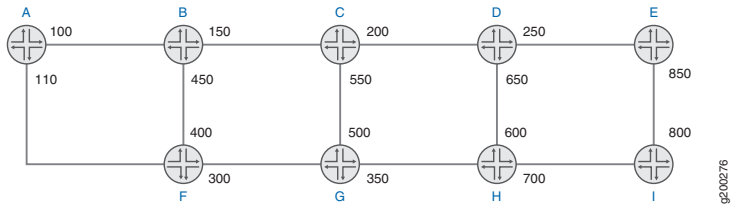
For pop-and-forward LSP tunnels, the pop label for the traffic engineering link is allocated when the first RESV message for a pop-and-forward transit LSP arrives over that traffic

engineering link. This is done to avoid preallocating pop labels and installing them in networks where pop-and-forward LSPs are not configured.

NOTE: For the pop-and-forward LSP tunnels to function effectively, we recommend that you configure the maximum-labels statement on all the interfaces in the RSVP-TE network.

Figure 55 on page 623 displays pop labels at all interfaces for neighboring devices.

Figure 55: Pop-and-Forward LSP Tunnel Labels



There are two pop-and-forward LSP tunnels—T1 and T2. Tunnel T1 is from Device A to Device E on path A-B-C-D-E. Tunnel T2 is from Device F to Device E on path F-B-C-D-E. Both the tunnels, T1 and T2, share the same traffic engineering links B-C, C-D, and D-E.

As RSVP-TE signals the setup of the pop-and-forward tunnel T1, the LSR D receives the RESV message from the egress E. Device D checks the next-hop traffic engineering link (D-E) and provides the pop label (250) in the RESV message for the tunnel. The label is sent in the label object and is also recorded in the label subobject (with the pop label bit set) carried in the RRO. Similarly, Device C provides the pop label (200) for the next-hop traffic engineering link C-D and Device B provides the pop label (150) for the next-hop traffic engineering link B-C. For the tunnel T2, the transit LSRs provide the same pop labels as described for tunnel T1.

Both the label edge routers (LERs), Device A and Device F, push the same stack of labels [150(top), 200, 250] for tunnels T1 and T2, respectively. The recorded labels in the RRO are used by the ingress LER to construct a stack of labels.

The pop-and-forward LSP tunnel labels are compatible with transit interfaces that use swap labels. Labels can be mixed across transit hops in a single MPLS RSVP-TE LSP, where certain LSRs can use pop labels and others can use swap labels. The ingress device constructs the appropriate label stack based on the label type recorded from every transit LSR.

Pop-and-Forward LSP Tunnel Label Stacking

Construction of Label Stack at the Ingress

The ingress LER checks the type of label received from each transit hop as recorded in the RRO in the RESV message and generates the appropriate label stack to use for the pop-and-forward tunnel.

The following logic is used by the ingress LER while constructing the label stack:

- Each RRO label subobject is processed starting with the label subobject from the first downstream hop.
- Any label provided by the first downstream hop is always pushed on the label stack. If the label type is a pop label, then any label from the succeeding downstream hop is also pushed on the constructed label stack.
- If the label type is a swap label, then any label from the succeeding downstream hop is not pushed on the constructed label stack.

Auto-Delegation of Label Stack

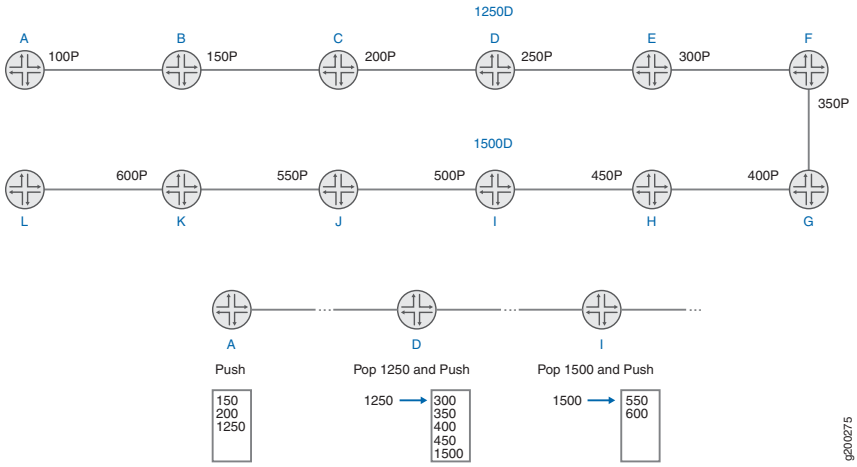
The ingress device runs the Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) to compute the path, and if the hop length is greater than the OutLD-AppLD-AddTLD, the ingress device cannot impose the entire label stack to reach the egress device.

When requesting RSVP-TE to signal the path, the ingress device always requests autodelegation for the LSP, where one or more transit hops automatically select themselves as delegation hops to push the label stack to reach the next delegation hop. Junos OS uses an algorithm based on the received Effective Transport Label-Stack Depth (ETLD), that each transit executes to decide whether it should autoselect itself as a delegation hop. This algorithm is based on the section on ETLD in the Internet draft draft-ietf-mpls-rsvp-shared-labels-00.txt (expires September 11 2017), *Signaling RSVP-TE Tunnels on a Shared MPLS Forwarding Plane*.

The label stack imposed by the ingress device delivers the packet up to the first delegation hop. Each delegation hop's label stack also includes the delegation label of the next delegation hop at the bottom of the stack.

Figure 56 on page 625 displays labels at every device interface, where Device D and Device I are delegation hops, *[Label]* P is the pop label, and *[Label]* D is the delegation label. The RSVP-TE pop-and-forward LSP tunnel is A-B-C-D-E-F-G-H-I-J-K-L. Delegation label 1250 represents (300, 350, 400, 450, 1500); Delegation label 1500 represents (550, 600).

Figure 56: Pop-and-Forward LSP Tunnel Pop and Delegation Labels



In this approach, for the tunnel, the ingress LER Device A pushes (150, 200, 1250). At LSR Device D, the delegation label 1250 gets popped and labels 300, 350, 400, 450, and 1500 get pushed. At LSR Device I, the delegation label 1500 gets popped and the remaining set of labels (550, 600) get pushed. In Junos OS, the pop and push action occurs as a swap to the bottom label of the outgoing stack and push the remaining labels.

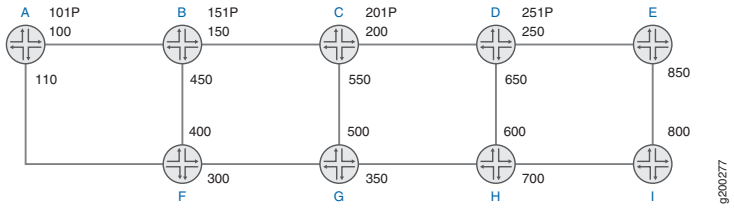
A delegation label and the LSP segment that it covers can be shared by multiple pop-and-forward LSPs. A LSP delegation segment consist of an ordered set of hops (IP addresses and labels) as seen in the RESV RRO. The delegation label (and the segment that it covers) is not owned by a particular LSP, but can be shared. When all LSPs using a delegation label are deleted, the delegation label (and route) is deleted.

Pop-and-Forward LSP Tunnel Link Protection

To provide link protection at a point of local repair (PLR) with a pop-and-forward data plane, the LSR allocates a separate pop label for the traffic engineering link that is used for the RSVP-TE tunnels that request link protection from the ingress device. No signaling extensions are required to support link protection for the RSVP-TE tunnels over the pop-and-forward data plane.

Figure 57 on page 625 displays pop labels at every device interface; labels marked with P are pop labels that offer link protection for the traffic-engineering link.

Figure 57: Pop-and Forward LSP Tunnel Link Protection



At each LSR, link-protected pop labels can be allocated for each traffic engineering link, and a link-protecting facility bypass LSP (which is not a pop-and-forward LSP, but rather a normal bypass LSP) can be created to protect the traffic engineering link. These labels can be sent in the RESV message by the LSR for LSPs requesting link protection over the specific traffic engineering link. Because the facility bypass terminates at the next hop (merge point), the incoming pop label on the packet at the PLR is what the merge point expects.

For example, LSR Device B can install a facility bypass LSP for the link-protected pop label 151. When the traffic engineering link B-C is up, LSR Device B pops 151 and sends the packet to C. If the traffic engineering link B-C is down, the LSR can pop 151 and send the packet through the facility backup to Device C.

RSVP-TE Pop-and-Forward LSP Tunnel Supported and Unsupported Features

Junos OS supports the following features with RSVP-TE pop-and-forward LSP tunnels:

- Pop labels per RSVP neighbor for unprotected LSP.
- Pop labels per RSVP neighbor for LSPs requesting link protection using facility bypass
- Autodelegation of LSP segment.
- Mixed label mode, where certain transit LSRs do not support pop-and-forward LSP tunnels
- LSP ping and traceroute
- All existing CSPF constraint.
- Load balancing of traffic between pop-and-forward LSPs and regular point-to-point RSVP-TE LSP.
- Autobandwidth, LDP tunneling, and TE++ container LSP.
- Aggregated Ethernet interface.
- Virtual platforms support, such as Juniper Networks vMX Virtual Router.
- 64-bit support
- Logical systems

Junos OS does not support the following functionality for RSVP-TE pop-and-forward LSP tunnels:

- Node link protection
- Detour protection for MPLS fast reroute
- Point-to-multipoint LSPs.
- Switch-away LSP.
- Generalized MPLS (GMPLS) LSPs (including bidirectional LSPs, associated LSPs, VLAN user-to-network interface [UNI] and so on)
- IP Flow Information Export (protocol) (IPFIX) inline flow sampling for MPLS template

- RFC 3813, *Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) Label Switching Router (LSR) Management Information Base (MIB)*
- IPv4 Explicit-null (Inserting label 0 at the bottom of the label stack is not supported. If there are service labels beneath the RSVP-TE pop-and-forward label stack, because the penultimate hop for the LSP copies the EXP value to the service label, this can allow continuity of class of service (CoS) across the MPLS forwarding plane).
- Ultimate-hop popping (UHP)
- Graceful Routing Engine switchover (GRES)
- Nonstop active routing (NSR)

PART 4

MPLS Signalling Protocols

CHAPTER 18

Configuring RSVP

CHAPTER 19

Configuring LDP

PART 5

MPLS Traffic Engineering

CHAPTER 20

Understanding MPLS Traffic Engineering

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 329
- MPLS Label Allocation on page 329
- Routers in an LSP on page 411
- How a Packet Travels Along an LSP on page 339
- Types of LSPs on page 339
- Scope of LSPs on page 340
- Constrained-Path LSP Computation on page 386
- Path Computation for LSPs on an Overloaded Router on page 401
- Computing Backup Paths for LSPs Using Fate Sharing on page 402
- Using Labeled-Switched Paths to Augment SPF to Compute IGP Shortcuts on page 402
- Advertising LSPs into IGPs on page 406

MPLS Traffic Engineering and Signaling Protocols Overview

Traffic engineering facilitates efficient and reliable network operations while simultaneously optimizing network resources and traffic performance. Traffic engineering provides the ability to move traffic flow away from the shortest path selected by the interior gateway protocol (IGP) to a potentially less congested physical path across a network. To support traffic engineering, besides source routing, the network must do the following:

- Compute a path at the source by taking into account all the constraints, such as bandwidth and administrative requirements.
- Distribute the information about network topology and link attributes throughout the network once the path is computed.
- Reserve network resources and modify link attributes.

When transit traffic is routed through an IP network, MPLS is often used to engineer its passage. Although the exact path through the transit network is of little importance to either the sender or the receiver of the traffic, network administrators often want to route traffic more efficiently between certain source and destination address pairs. By adding a short label with specific routing instructions to each packet, MPLS switches packets from router to router through the network rather than forwarding packets based on next-hop lookups. The resulting routes are called *label-switched paths (LSPs)*. LSPs control the passage of traffic through the network and speed traffic forwarding.

You can create LSPs manually, or through the use of signaling protocols. Signaling protocols are used within an MPLS environment to establish LSPs for traffic across a transit network. Junos OS supports two signaling protocols—LDP and the Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP).

MPLS traffic engineering uses the following components:

- MPLS LSPs for packet forwarding
- IGP extensions for distributing information about the network topology and link attributes
- Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) for path computation and path selection
- RSVP extensions to establish the forwarding state along the path and to reserve resources along the path

Junos OS also supports traffic engineering across different OSPF regions.

Related Documentation

- MPLS Applications Feature Guide for Routing Devices
- *Understanding the LDP Signaling Protocol*
- *Understanding the RSVP Signaling Protocol*
- Understanding Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 529

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 646
- Information Distribution Component on page 647
- Path Selection Component on page 648
- Signaling Component on page 649

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 642.

The following sections describe how to configure traffic engineering for LSPs:

- Using LSPs for Both BGP and IGP Traffic Forwarding on page 641
- Using LSPs for Forwarding in Virtual Private Networks on page 641
- Using RSVP and LDP Routes for Forwarding but Not Route Selection on page 641
- Advertising the LSP Metric in Summary LSAs on page 642

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 522.

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 644
- Inter-AS Traffic Engineering Limitations on page 645
- Configuring OSPF Passive TE Mode on page 645

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 645.

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;
         }
      }
   }
}
```

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 647
- How a Packet Traverses an MPLS Backbone on page 647

Related Documentation

- Components of Traffic Engineering on page 640

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 IGPs 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 640

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 640

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 640

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

- Supported and Unsupported Features on page 658
- BGP Link-State Extensions for Source Packet Routing in Networking (SPRING) on page 658

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, IGPs 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, IGPs have inherent scaling limitations when it comes to distributing large databases. IGPs 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

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.

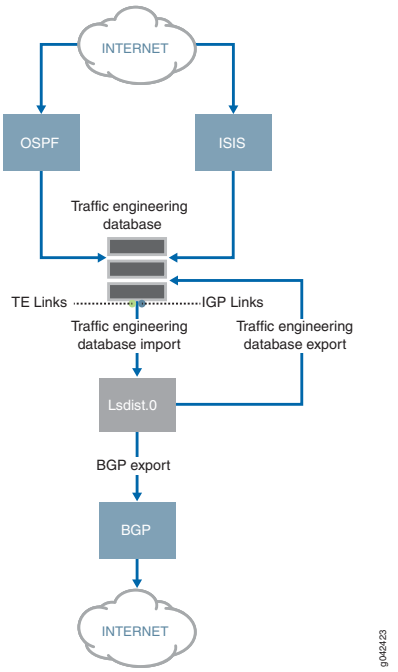
Although, within an AS, both IGP-TE and BGP-TE provide the same set of information, BGP-TE has better scaling characteristics that are inherited from the standard BGP protocol. This makes BGP-TE a more scalable choice for acquiring multi-area/multi-AS topology information.

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 IGPs install topology information into a database called the traffic engineering database. The traffic engineering database contains the aggregated topology information. To install IGP topology information into traffic engineering database, use the **set igp-topology** configuration statement at the **[edit protocols isis traffic-engineering]** and **[edit protocols ospf traffic-engineering]** hierarchy levels. 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 58: Junos OS Implementation of BGP Link-State Distribution



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 58 on page 654.

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

Starting in Junos OS Release 17.4R1, the traffic engineering database installs interior gateway protocol (IGP) topology information in addition to RSVP-TE topology information in the lsdist.0 routing table as illustrated in Figure 58 on page 654. Prior to Junos OS Release 17.4R1, the traffic engineering database only exported RSVP-TE topology information. Now you can monitor both IGP and traffic engineering topology information. The BGP-LS reads IGP entries from lsdist.0 and advertises these entries to the BGP peers. To import IGP topology information into BGP-LS from lsdist.0, use the **set bgp-ls** configuration

statement at the **[edit protocols mpls traffic-engineering database import igp-topology]** hierarchy level.

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 NLRIs. BGP stores the received BGP-TE NLRIs 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 NLRIs 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 58 on page 654.

There are polices 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

Cross-Credibility Path Computation

After you assign credibility values, each credibility level is treated as an individual plane. The Constrained Shorted Path First algorithm starts with the highest assigned credibility to the lowest, finding a path within that credibility level.

With BGP-TE, it is essential to compute paths across credibility levels to compute inter-AS paths. For example, different credibility settings are seen on a device from area 0 that computes the path through area 1, because area 0 entries are installed by OSPF, and area 1 entries are installed by BGP-TE.

To enable path computation across credibility levels, include the **cross-credibility-cspf** statement at the **edit protocols mpls**, **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name*]**, and **[edit protocols rsvp]** hierarchy levels. At the **[edit protocols rsvp]** hierarchy level, enabling **cross-credibility-cspf** impacts bypass LSPs and loose hop expansion in transit.

Configuring **cross-credibility-cspf** enables path computation across credibility levels using the Constrained Shortest Path First algorithm, wherein the constraint is not performed on a credibility-by-credibility basis, but as a single constraint ignoring the assigned credibility values.

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 NRLIs.

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 659
- Flow of BGP Link-State SPRING Data on page 659
- Supported BGP Link-State Attributes and TLVs, and Unsupported Features for BGP Link-State with SPRING on page 661

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

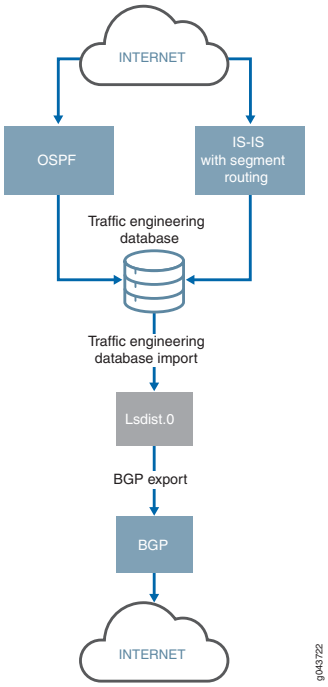
Prefix segment—A multi-hop, equal-cost, multipath-aware shortest-path to a prefix, as per the state of the IGP topology

When SPRING in 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 59 on page 660 depicts the data flow of BGP link-state SPRING data that IS-IS pushes to the traffic engineering database.

Figure 59: 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
17.4R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 17.4R1, the traffic engineering database installs interior gateway protocol (IGP) topology information in addition to RSVP-TE topology information in the lsdist.0 routing table
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 662
- *ipv4-prefix*

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

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

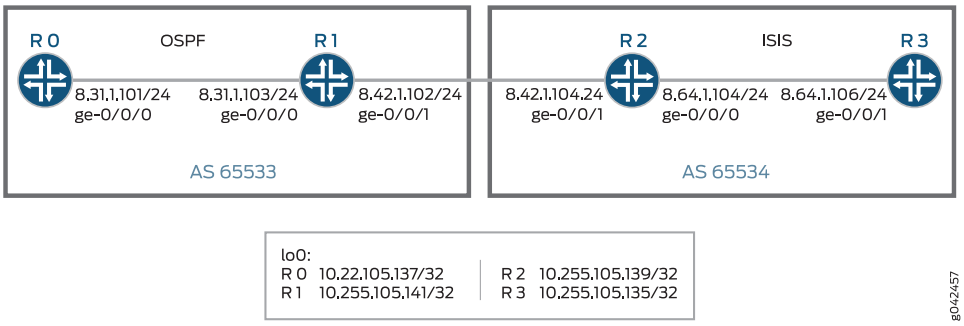
Overview

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 60: Link-State Distribution Using BGP



In Figure 60 on page 663, 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 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 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 traffic-engineering database export policy accept-all
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
```

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 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 {
      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-node-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 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 {
         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 674
- Verifying the MPLS LSP Status on page 675
- Verifying the lsdist.0 Routing Table Entries on page 676
- Verifying the Traffic Engineering Database Entries on page 679

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
lsdist.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
  lsdist.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
lsdist.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
  lsdist.0: 10/10/10/0
10.255.105.137        65533         15         23       0      79        6:19
Establ
  lsdist.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 lsdist.0 Routing Table Entries

Purpose Verify the lsdist.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 650

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:

```
[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
```

```
[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 650
- Example: Configuring Link State Distribution Using BGP on page 662

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 386.) 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*.

This section discusses the following topics:

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.

CHAPTER 21

Configuring DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineering to Achieve Service Level Guarantees on an MPLS network

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 98.

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 690
- DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineered LSPs Operation on page 691

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 and EX9200 Switches*.
- For EXP bits, see "MPLS Label Allocation" on page 329.
- 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 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 IGPs can advertise up to eight traffic engineering classes for each link.

For more information about the EXP bits, see "MPLS Label Allocation" on page 329.

For more information about forwarding classes, see the *Class of Service Feature Guide for Routing Devices and EX9200 Switches*.

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:

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 {
      te number {
        priority priority;
        traffic-class ct number 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 694
- Configuring Traffic Engineering Classes on page 695
- Configuring Class of Service for DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineering on page 697

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 resignaled.

Configuring Traffic Engineering Classes

Configuring traffic engineering classes is optional. Table 24 on page 695 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 24: 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 {
   tenumber {
      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 and EX9200 Switches*.

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 698
- LSP Link Size Oversubscription on page 698
- Class Type Oversubscription and Local Oversubscription Multipliers on page 699

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 702.

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 699
- LOM Calculation for the MAM and Extended MAM Bandwidth Models on page 700
- LOM Calculation for the Russian Dolls Bandwidth Model on page 700
- Example: LOM Calculation on page 701

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.

Unreserved TE-Class(i) = LOM*c* x [BC*c* – SUM (Normalized (CT*c*, q))] for q <= *p*

Or

Unreserved TE-Class(i) = (LOM*c* x BC*c*) – SUM (Reserved (CT*c*, q)) for q <= *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:

```
Unreserved TE-Class (i) = LOMc x MIN [

[ BCc - SUM ( Normalized (CTb, q) ) ] for q <= p and c <= b <= 7,
. . .
[ BC0 - SUM ( Normalized (CTb, q) ) ] for q <= p and 0 <= b <= 7,

]
```

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 x 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 x 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 **CT*c***, you need to express reservations from other classes as if they were from **CT*c***. The reservation from class **ct*x*** is normalized with the LOM of **ct*x***, but it is then multiplied by the LOM of **CT*c***.

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 x (100 - 10) = 720
ct1 = 4 x min((100-10), (60-10)) = 200
ct2 = 2 x min((100-10), (60-10), (30-10)) = 40
ct3 = 1 x 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 699 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 693) 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 694**.

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 704
- Configuring IGP on page 705
- Configuring Traffic-Engineered LSPs on page 705
- Configuring Policing for LSPs on page 706
- Configuring Fast Reroute for Traffic-Engineered LSPs on page 706

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 and EX9200 Switches*.

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-proto-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 98.

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 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 381.

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 693) 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 694.

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 707
- Configuring the IGP on page 708
- Configuring Class-Type Bandwidth Constraints for Multiclass LSPs on page 708
- Configuring Policing for Multiclass LSPs on page 709
- Configuring Fast Reroute for Multiclass LSPs on page 709

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 and EX9200 Switches*.

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 98 and "Configuring Automatic Policers" on page 100.

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 705.

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**]**

PART 6

MPLS Transport Profile

CHAPTER 22

Configuring Operation, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM) for MPLS

Configuring the MPLS Transport Profile for OAM

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

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.

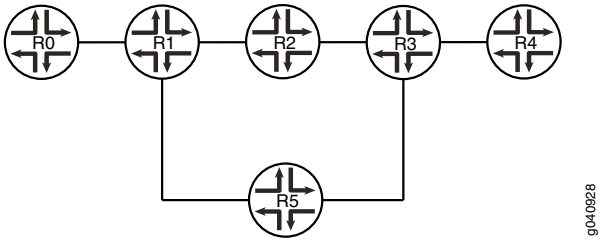
```
[edit protocols mpls]
transit-lsp-association transit-association-lsp-group-name {
   lsp-name-1 name-of-associated-lsp-1;
   from-1 address-of-associated-lsp-1;
   lsp-name-2 name-of-associated-lsp-2;
   from-2 address-of-associated-lsp-2;
}
```

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 61 on page 716 shows the topology used in this example.

Figure 61: MPLS-TP OAM Associated Bidirectional LSPs



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] [RO 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] [RO 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.

See Also

- MPLS Transport Profile Overview on page 713
- associate-lsp on page 1790
- mpls-tp-mode on page 1889
- transit-lsp-association on page 1990

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.

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*.

CHAPTER 23

Configuring MPLS Pseudowires

Ethernet Pseudowire Overview

Starting in Junos OS Release 14.1X53 and Junos OS Release 16.1, an Ethernet pseudowire is used to carry Ethernet or 802.3 Protocol Data Units (PDUs) over an MPLS network enabling service providers to offer emulated Ethernet services over existing MPLS networks. Ethernet or 802.3 PDUs are encapsulated within the pseudowire to provide a point-to-point Ethernet service. For the point-to-point Ethernet service, the following fault management features are supported:

- The IEEE 802.3ah standard for Operation, Administration, and Management (OAM). You can configure IEEE 802.3ah OAM link-fault management on Ethernet point-to-point direct links or links across Ethernet repeaters.

  Ethernet OAM link-fault management can be used for physical link-level fault detection and management. It uses a new, optional sublayer in the data link layer of the OSI model. Ethernet OAM can be implemented on any full-duplex point-to-point or emulated point-to-point Ethernet link. A system-wide implementation is not required; OAM can be deployed on particular interfaces of a router. Transmitted Ethernet OAM messages or OAM PDUs are of standard length, untagged Ethernet frames within the normal frame length limits in the range 64–1518 bytes.

- Ethernet connectivity fault management (CFM) to monitor the physical link between two routers.

- Connection protection using the continuity check protocol for fault monitoring . The continuity check protocol is a neighbor discovery and health check protocol that discovers and maintains adjacencies at the VLAN or link level.
- Path protection using the linktrace protocol for path discovery and fault verification . Similar to IP traceroute, the linktrace protocol maps the path taken to a destination MAC address through one or more bridged networks between the source and destination.

Release History Table

Release	Description
14.1X53	Starting in Junos OS Release 14.1X53 and Junos OS Release 16.1, an Ethernet pseudowire is used to carry Ethernet or 802.3 Protocol Data Units (PDUs) over an MPLS network enabling service providers to offer emulated Ethernet services over existing MPLS networks.

Related Documentation

- *Configuring IEEE 802.3ah OAM Link-Fault Management*
- Pseudowire Overview for ACX Series Universal Metro Routers on page 735
- TDM Pseudowires Overview on page 788
- *ATM Pseudowire Overview*

Example: Ethernet Pseudowire Base Configuration

Requirements

The following is a list of the hardware and software requirements for this configuration.

- One ACX Series router
- Junos OS Release 12.2 or later

Overview of an Ethernet Pseudowire Base Configuration

The configuration shown here is the base configuration of an Ethernet pseudowire with Ethernet cross-connect for physical interface encapsulation on an ACX Series router. This configuration is for one provider edge router. To complete the configuration of an Ethernet pseudowire, you need to repeat this configuration on an other provider edge router in the Multiprotocol Label Switched (MPLS) network.

Configuring an Ethernet Pseudowire

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them in 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:

```
set interfaces ge-0/1/1 encapsulation ethernet-ccc
set interfaces ge-0/1/1 unit 0
set interfaces ge-0/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 20.1.1.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/2/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 70.1.1.1/32
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/2/0.0
set protocols mpls no-cspf
set protocols mpls label-switched-path PE1-to-PE2 to 40.1.1.1
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/2/0.0
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/2/0.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ldp interface ge-0/2/0.0
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
set protocols l2circuit neighbor 40.1.1.1 interface ge-0/1/1.0 virtual-circuit-id
 1
```

NOTE: To configure an Ethernet pseudowire with 802.1Q tagging for cross-connect logical interface encapsulation, include the **vlan-ccc** statement at the [**edit interfaces ge-0/1/1 unit 0 encapsulation**] hierarchy level instead of the **ethernet-ccc** statement shown in this example.

Step-by-Step Procedure

1. Create two Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, set the encapsulation mode on one interface and MPLS on the other interface. Create the loopback (**lo0**) interface:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set ge-0/1/1 encapsulation ethernet-ccc
user@host# set ge-0/1/1 unit 0
user@host# set ge-0/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 20.1.1.2/24
user@host# set ge-0/2/0 unit 0 family mpls
user@host# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 70.1.1.1/32
```

2. Enable the MPLS and RSVP protocols on the interface configured with MPLS—**ge-0/2/0.0**:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit protocols
[edit protocols]
user@host# set rsvp interface ge-0/2/0.0
user@host# set mpls interface ge-0/2/0.0
```

3. Configure LDP. If you configure RSVP for a pseudowire, you must also configure LDP:

```
[edit protocols]
user@host# set protocols ldp interface ge-0/2/0.0
user@host# set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
```

4. Configure a point-to-point label-switched path (LSP) and disable constrained-path LSP computation:

```
[edit protocols]
user@host# set mpls label-switched-path PE1-to-PE2 to 40.1.1.1
user@host# set mpls no-cspf
```

5. Configure OSPF and enable traffic engineering on the MPLS interface—**ge-0/2/0.0**, and on the loopback (**lo0**) interface:

```
[edit protocols]
user@host# set ospf traffic-engineering
user@host# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/2/0.0
user@host# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
```

6. Uniquely identify a Layer 2 circuit for the Ethernet pseudowire:

```
[edit protocols]
user@host#  set l2circuit neighbor 40.1.1.1 interface ge-0/1/1.0 virtual-circuit-id 1
```

Results

```
[edit]
user@host# show
interfaces {
    ge-0/1/1 {
        encapsulation ethernet-ccc;
        unit 0;
    }
    ge-0/2/0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 20.1.1.2/24;
            }
            family mpls;
        }
    }
    lo0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 70.1.1.1/32;
            }
```

```
        }
    }
}
protocols {
    rsvp {
        interface ge-0/2/0.0;
    }
    mpls {
        no-cspf;
        label-switched-path PE1-to-PE2 {
            to 40.1.1.1;
        }
        interface ge-0/2/0.0;
    }
    ospf {
        traffic-engineering;
        area 0.0.0.0 {
            interface ge-0/2/0.0;
            interface lo0.0 {
                passive;
            }
        }
    }
    ldp {
        interface ge-0/2/0.0;
        interface lo0.0;
    }
    l2circuit {
        neighbor 40.1.1.1 {
            interface ge-0/1/1.0 {
                virtual-circuit-id 1;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Related Documentation

- Pseudowire Overview for ACX Series Universal Metro Routers on page 735
- Ethernet Pseudowire Overview on page 731

Pseudowire Overview for ACX Series Universal Metro Routers

A pseudowire is a Layer 2 circuit or service, which emulates the essential attributes of a telecommunications service— such as a T1 line, over an MPLS packet-switched network. The pseudowire is intended to provide only the minimum necessary functionality to emulate the wire with the required degree of faithfulness for the given service definition. On the ACX Series routers, Ethernet, Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM), and time-division multiplexing (TDM) pseudowires are supported. The following pseudowire features are supported:

- Pseudowire transport service carrying Layer 1 and Layer 2 information over an IP and MPLS network infrastructure. Only similar end points are supported on the ACX Series—for example, T1 to T1, ATM to ATM, and Ethernet to Ethernet.

- Redundant pseudowires backup connections between PE routers and CE devices, maintaining Layer 2 circuits and services after certain types of failures. Pseudowire redundancy improves the reliability of certain types of networks (metro for example) where a single point of failure could interrupt service for multiple customers. The following pseudowire redundancy features are supported:
  - Maintenance of Layer 2 circuit services after certain types of failures with a standby pseudowire, which backs up the connection between PE routers and CE devices.
  - In case of failure, a protect interface, which backs up the primary interface. Network traffic uses the primary interface only so long as the primary interface functions. If the primary interface fails, traffic is switched to the protect interface.
  - Hot and cold standby enabling swift cut over to the backup or standby pseudowire.
- Ethernet connectivity fault management (CFM), which can be used to monitor the physical link between two routers. The following major features of CFM for Ethernet pseudowires only are supported:
  - Connection protection using the continuity check protocol for fault monitoring. The continuity check protocol is a neighbor discovery and health check protocol that discovers and maintains adjacencies at the VLAN or link level.
  - Path protection using the linktrace protocol for path discovery and fault verification. Similar to IP traceroute, the linktrace protocol maps the path taken to a destination MAC address through one or more bridged networks between the source and destination.

Related Documentation

- *Layer 2 Circuits Overview*
- *Redundant Pseudowires for Layer 2 Circuits and VPLS*
- *Configuring a MEP to Generate and Respond to CFM Protocol Messages*
- *IEEE 802.1ag OAM Connectivity Fault Management Overview*
- *Configuring a CFM Action Profile to Specify CFM Actions for CFM Events*
- *Configuring Interfaces for Layer 2 Circuits*
- TDM Pseudowires Overview on page 788
- *ATM Pseudowire Overview*
- Ethernet Pseudowire Overview on page 731

Understanding Multisegment Pseudowire for FEC 129

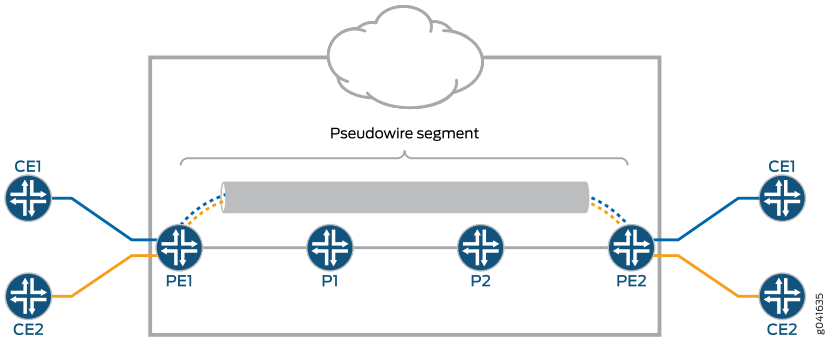
Understanding Multisegment Pseudowire

A pseudowire is a Layer 2 circuit or service that emulates the essential attributes of a telecommunications service, such as a T1 line, over an MPLS packet-switched network (PSN). The pseudowire is intended to provide only the minimum necessary functionality

to emulate the wire with the required resiliency requirements for the given service definition.

When a pseudowire originates and terminates on the edge of the same PSN, the pseudowire label is unchanged between the originating and terminating provider edge (T-PE) devices. This is called a single-segment pseudowire (SS-PW). Figure 62 on page 737 illustrates an SS-PW established between two PE routers. The pseudowires between the PE1 and PE2 routers are located within the same autonomous system (AS).

Figure 62: L2VPN Pseudowire

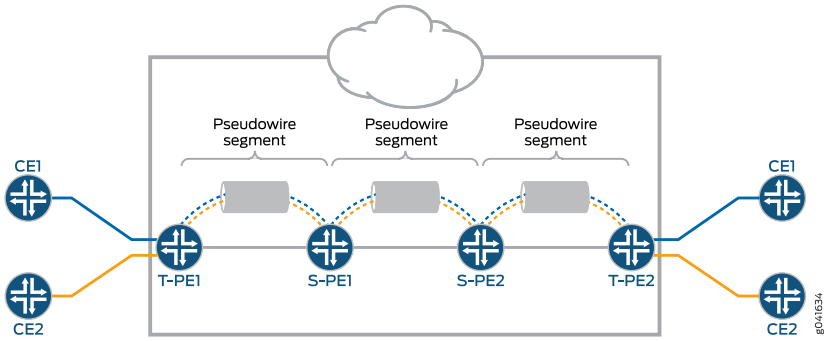


In cases where it is impossible to establish a single pseudowire from a local to a remote PE, either because it is unfeasible or undesirable to establish a single control plane between the two PEs, a multisegment pseudowire (MS-PW) is used.

An MS-PW is a set of two or more contiguous SS-PWs that are made to function as a single point-to-point pseudowire. It is also known as switched pseudowire. MS-PWs can go across different regions or network domains. A region can be considered as an interior gateway protocol (IGP) area or a BGP autonomous system that belongs to the same or different administrative domain. An MS-PW spans multiple cores or ASs of the same or different carrier networks. A Layer 2 VPN MS-PW can include up to 254 pseudowire segments.

Figure 63 on page 738 illustrates a set of two or more pseudowire segments that function as a single pseudowire. The end routers are called terminating PE (T-PE) routers, and the switching routers are called switching PE (S-PE) routers. The S-PE router terminates the tunnels of the preceding and succeeding pseudowire segments in an MS-PW. The S-PE router can switch the control and data planes of the preceding and succeeding pseudowire segments of the MS-PW. An MS-PW is declared to be up when all the single-segment pseudowires are up.

Figure 63: Multisegment Pseudowire



Using FEC 129 for Multisegment Pseudowire

Currently, there are two types of attachment circuit identifiers (AIIs) defined under FEC 129:

- Type 1 AII
- Type 2 AII

The support of an MS-PW for FEC 129 uses type 2 AII. A type 2 AII is globally unique by definition of RFC 5003.

Single-segment pseudowires (SS-PWs) using FEC 129 on an MPLS PSN can use both type 1 and type 2 AII. For an MS-PW using FEC 129, a pseudowire itself is identified as a pair of endpoints. This requires that the pseudowire endpoints be uniquely identified.

In the case of a dynamically placed MS-PW, there is a requirement for the identifiers of attachment circuits to be globally unique, for the purposes of reachability and manageability of the pseudowire. Thus, individual globally unique addresses are allocated to all the attachment circuits and S-PEs that make up an MS-PW.

Type 2 AII is composed of three fields:

- Global_ID—Global identification, which is usually the AS number.
- Prefix—IPv4 address, which is usually the router ID.
- AC_ID—Local attachment circuit, which is a user-configurable value.

Since type 2 AII already contains the T-PE's IP address and it is globally unique, from the FEC 129 pseudowire signaling point of view, the combination (AGI, SAII, TAII) uniquely identifies an MS-PW across all interconnected pseudowire domains.

Establishing a Multisegment Pseudowire Overview

An MS-PW is established by dynamically and automatically selecting the predefined S-PEs and placing the MS-PW between two T-PE devices.

When S-PEs are dynamically selected, each S-PE is automatically discovered and selected using the BGP autodiscovery feature, without the requirement of provisioning the FEC

129 pseudowire-related information on all the S-PEs. BGP is used to propagate pseudowire address information throughout the PSN.

Since there is no manual provisioning of FEC 129 pseudowire information on the S-PEs, the Attachment Group Identifier (AGI) and Attachment Individual Identifier (AII) are reused automatically, and choosing the same set of S-PEs for the pseudowire in both the forwarding and reverse direction is achieved through the active and passive role of each T-PE device.

- Active—The T-PE initiates an LDP label mapping message.
- Passive—The T-PE does not initiate an LDP label mapping message until it receives a label mapping message initiated by the active T-PE. The passive T-PE sends its label mapping message to the same S-PE from where it received the label mapping message originated from its active T-PE. This ensures that the same set of S-PEs are used in the reverse direction.

Pseudowire Status Support for Multisegment Pseudowire

Pseudowire Status Behavior on T-PE

The following pseudowire status messages are relevant on the T-PE:

- 0x00000010—Local PSN-facing pseudowire (egress) transmit fault.
- 0x00000001—Generic nonforwarding fault code. This is set as the local fault code. The local fault code is set at the local T-PE, and LDP sends a pseudowire status TLV message with the same fault code to the remote T-PE.
- Fault codes are bit-wise OR'ed and stored as remote pseudowire status codes.

Pseudowire Status Behavior on S-PE

The S-PE initiates the pseudowire status messages that indicate the pseudowire faults. The SP-PE in the pseudowire notification message hints where the fault was originated.

- When a local fault is detected by the S-PE, a pseudowire status message is sent in both directions along the pseudowire. Since there are no attachment circuits on an S-PE, only the following status messages are relevant:
  - 0x00000008—Local PSN-facing pseudowire (ingress) receive fault.
  - 0x00000010—Local PSN-facing pseudowire (egress) transmit fault.
- To indicate which SS-PW is at fault, an LDP SP-PE TLV is attached with the pseudowire status code in the LDP notification message. The pseudowire status is passed along from one pseudowire to another unchanged by the control plane switching function.
- If an S-PE initiates a pseudowire status notification message with one particular pseudowire status bit, then for the pseudowire status code an S-PE receives, the same bit is processed locally and not forwarded until the S-PE's original status error is cleared.

- An S-PE keeps only two pseudowire status codes for each SS-PW it is involved in – local pseudowire status code and remote pseudowire status code. The value of the remote pseudowire status code is the result of logic or operation of the pseudowire status codes in the chain of SS-PWs preceding this segment. This status code is incrementally updated by each S-PE upon receipt and communicated to the next S-PE. The local pseudowire status is generated locally based on its local pseudowire status.
- Only transmit fault is detected at the SP-PE. When there is no MPLS LSP to reach the next segment, a local transmit fault is detected. The transmit fault is sent to the next downstream segment, and the receive fault is sent to the upstream segment.
- Remote failures received on an S-PE are just passed along the MS-PW unchanged. Local failures are sent to both segments of the pseudowire that the S-PE is involved in.

Pseudowire TLV Support for MS-PW

MS-PW provides the following support for the LDP SP-PE TLV [RFC 6073]:

- The LDP SP-PE TLVs for an MS-PW include:
  - Local IP address
  - Remote IP address
- An SP-PE adds the LDP SP-PE TLV to the label mapping message. Each SP-PE appends the local LDP SP-PE TLV to the SP-PE list it received from the other segment.
- The pseudowire status notification message includes the LDP SP-PE TLV when the notification is generated at the SP-PE.

Supported and Unsupported Features

Junos OS supports the following features with MS-PW:

- MPLS PSN for each SS-PW that builds up the MS-PW.
- The same pseudowire encapsulation for each SS-PW in an MS-PW – Ethernet or VLAN-CCC.
- The generalized PWid FEC with T-LDP as an end-to-end pseudowire signaling protocol to set up each SS-PW.
- MP-BGP to autodiscover the two endpoint PEs for each SS-PW associated with the MS-PW.
- Standard MPLS operation to stitch two side-by-side SS-PWs to form an MS-PW.
- Automatic discovery of S-PE so that the MS-PW can be dynamically placed.
- Minimum provisioning of S-PE.
- Operation, administration, and maintenance (OAM) mechanisms, including end-to-end MPLS ping or end-to-any-S-PE MPLS ping, MPLS path trace, end-to-end VCCV, and Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD).
- Pseudowire swithing point (SP) PE TLV for the MS-PW.

- Composite next hop on MS-PW.
- Pseudowire status TLV for MS-PW.

Junos OS does not support the following MS-PW functionality:

- Mix of LDP FEC 128 and LDP FEC 129.
- Static pseudowire where each label is provisioned statically.
- Graceful Routing Engine switchover.
- Nonstop active routing.
- Multihoming.
- Partial connectivity verification (originating from an S-PE) in OAM.

Related Documentation

- Example: Configuring a Multisegment Pseudowire on page 741
- *Example: Configuring FEC 129 BGP Autodiscovery for VPWS*

Example: Configuring a Multisegment Pseudowire

This example shows how to configure a dynamic multisegment pseudowire (MS-PW), where the stitching provider edge (S-PE) devices are automatically and dynamically discovered by BGP, and pseudowires are signaled by LDP using FEC 129. This arrangement requires minimum provisioning on the S-PEs, thereby reducing the configuration burden that is associated with statically configured Layer 2 circuits while still using LDP as the underlying signaling protocol.

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 5G Universal Routing Platforms, T Series Core Routers, or PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.
  - Two remote PE devices configured as terminating PEs (T-PEs).
  - Two S-PEs configured as:
    - Route reflectors, in the case of interarea configuration.
    - AS boundary routers or route reflectors, in the case of inter-AS configuration.

- Junos OS Release 13.3 or later running on all the devices.

Before you begin:

1. Configure the device interfaces.
2. Configure OSPF or any other IGP protocol.
3. Configure BGP.
4. Configure LDP.
5. Configure MPLS.

Overview

Starting with Junos OS Release 13.3, you can configure an MS-PW using FEC 129 with LDP signaling and BGP autodiscovery in an MPLS packet-switched network (PSN). The MS-PW feature also provides operation, administration, and management (OAM) capabilities, such as ping, traceroute, and BFD, from the T-PE devices.

To enable autodiscovery of S-PEs in an MS-PW, include the **auto-discovery-mspw** statement at the **[edit protocols bgp group *group-name* family l2vpn]** hierarchy level.

```
family l2vpn {
  auto-discovery-mspw;
}
```

The automatic selection of S-PE and dynamic setting up of an MS-PW rely heavily on BGP. BGP network layer reachability information (NLRI) constructed for the FEC 129 pseudowire to autodiscover the S-PE is called an MS-PW NLRI [draft-ietf-pwe3-dynamic-ms-pw-15.txt]. The MS-PW NLRI is essentially a prefix consisting of a route distinguisher (RD) and FEC 129 source attachment identifier (SAII). It is referred to as a BGP autodiscovery (BGP-AD) route and is encoded as **RD:SAII**.

Only T-PEs that are provisioned with type 2 AIIs initiate their own MS-PW NLRI respectively. Since a type 2 AII is globally unique, an MS-PW NLRI is used to identify a PE device to which the type 2 AII is provisioned. The difference between a type 1 AII and a type 2 AII requires that a new address family indicator (AFI) and subsequent address family identifier (SAFI) be defined in BGP to support an MS-PW. The proposed AFI and SAFI value pair used to identify the MS-PW NLRI is 25 and 6, respectively (pending IANA allocation).

The AFI and SAFI values support autodiscovery of S-PEs and should be configured on both T-PEs that originate the routes, and the S-PEs that participate in the signaling.

Figure 64 on page 743 illustrates an inter-area MS-PW setup between two remote PE routers—T-PE1 and T-PE2. The Provider (P) routers are P1 and P2, and the S-PE routers are S-PE1 and S-PE2. The MS-PW is established between T-PE1 and T-PE2, and all the devices belong to the same AS—AS 100. Since S-PE1 and S-PE2 belong to the same AS, they act as route reflectors and are also known as RR 1 and RR 2, respectively.

Figure 65 on page 743 illustrates an inter-AS MS-PW setup. The MS-PW is established between T-PE1 and T-PE2, where T-PE1, P1, and S-PE1 belong to AS 1, and S-PE2, P2, and T-PE2 belong to AS 2. Since S-PE1 and S-PE2 belong to different ASs, they are configured as ASBR routers and are also known as ASBR 1 and ASBR 2, respectively.

Figure 64: Interarea Multisegment Pseudowire

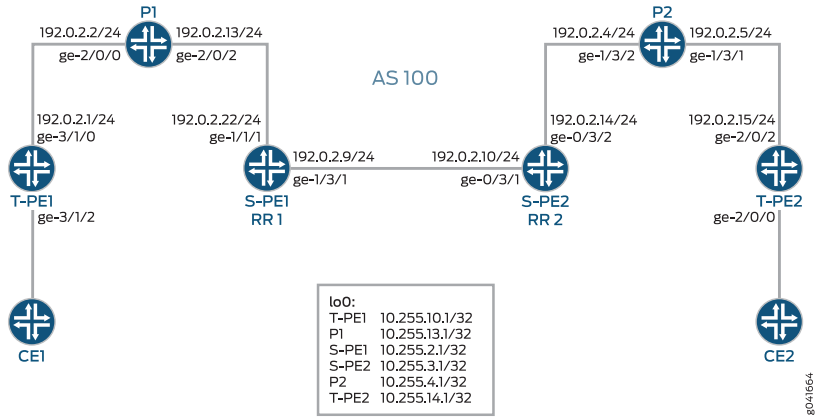
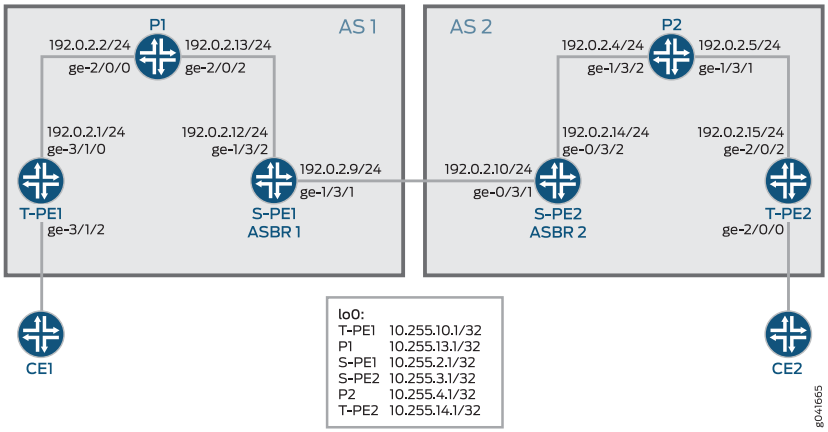


Figure 65: Inter-AS Multisegment Pseudowire



The following sections provide information about how an MS-PW is established in an interarea and inter-AS scenario.

Minimum Configuration Requirements on S-PE

In order to dynamically discover both ends of an SS-PW and set up a T-LDP session dynamically, the following is required:

- For interarea MS-PW, each S-PE plays both an ABR and BGP route reflector role.

  In the interarea case, as seen in Figure 64 on page 743, the S-PE plays a BGP route reflector role and reflects the BGP-AD route to its client. A BGP-AD route advertised by one T-PE eventually reaches its remote T-PE. Because of the next-hop-self set by each S-PE, the S-PE or T-PE that receives a BGP-AD route can always discover the

S-PE that advertises the BGP-AD in its local AS or local area through the BGP next hop.

- For inter-AS MS-PW, each S-PE plays either an ASBR or a BGP route reflector role.

  In an MS-PW, the two T-PEs initiate a BGP-AD route respectively. When the S-PE receives the BGP-AD route through either the IBGP session with the T-PE or through a regular BGP-RR, it sets the next-hop-self before re-advertising the BGP-AD route to one or more of its EBGP peers in the inter-AS case, as seen in Figure 65 on page 743.

- Each S-PE must set next-hop-self when re-advertising or reflecting a BGP-AD route for the MS-PW.

Active and Passive Role of T-PE

To ensure that the same set of S-PEs are being used for a MS-PW in both directions, the two T-PEs play different roles in terms of FEC 129 signaling. This is to avoid different paths being chosen by T-PE1 and T-PE2 when each S-PE is dynamically selected for an MS-PW.

When an MS-PW is signaled using FEC 129, each T-PE might independently start signaling the MS-PW. The signaling procedure can result in an attempt to set up each direction of the MS-PW through different S-PEs.

To avoid this situation, one of the T-PEs must start the pseudowire signaling (active role), while the other waits to receive the LDP label mapping before sending the respective pseudowire LDP label mapping message (passive role). When the MS-PW path is dynamically placed, the active T-PE (the Source T-PE) and the passive T-PE (the Target T-PE) must be identified before signaling is initiated for a given MS-PW. The determination of which T-PE assumes the active role is done based on the SAII value, where the T-PE that has a larger SAII value plays the active role.

In this example, the SAII values of T-PE1 and T-PE 2 are **800:800:800** and **700:700:700**, respectively. Since T-PE1 has a higher SAII value, it assumes the active role and T-PE2 assumes the passive role.

Directions for Establishing an MS-PW

The directions used by the S-PE for setting up the MS-PW are:

- Forwarding direction—From an active T-PE to a passive T-PE.

  In this direction, the S-PEs perform a BGP-AD route lookup to determine the next-hop S-PE to send the label mapping message.

- Reverse direction—From a passive T-PE to an active T-PE.

  In this direction, the S-PEs do not perform a BGP-AD route lookup, because the label mapping messages are received from the T-PEs, and the stitching routes are installed in the S-PEs.

In this example, the MS-PW is established in the forwarding direction from T-PE1 to T-PE2. When the MS-PW is placed from T-PE2 to T-PE1, the MS-PW is established in the reverse direction.

Autodiscovery and Dynamic Selection of S-PE

A new AFI and SAFI value is defined in BGP to support the MS-PWs based on type 2 AII. This new address family supports autodiscovery of S-PEs. This address family must be configured on both the TPEs and SPEs.

It is the responsibility of the Layer 2 VPN component to dynamically select the next S-PE to use along the MS-PW in the forwarding direction.

- In the forwarding direction, the selection of the next S-PE is based on the BGP-AD route advertised by the BGP and pseudowire FEC information sent by the LDP. The BGP-AD route is initiated by the passive T-PE (T-PE2) in the reverse direction while the pseudowire FEC information is sent by LDP from the active T-PE (T-PE1) in the forwarding direction.
- In the reverse direction, the next S-PE (S-PE2) or the active T-PE (T-PE1) is obtained by looking up the S-PE (S-PE1) that it used to set up the pseudowire in the forwarding direction.

Provisioning a T-PE

To support FEC 129 type 2 AII, the T-PE needs to configure its remote T-PE's IP address, a global ID, and an attachment circuit ID. Explicit paths where a set of S-PEs to use is explicitly specified on a T-PE is not supported. This eliminates the need to provision each S-PE with a type 2 AII.

Stitching an MS-PW

An S-PE performs the following MPLS label operations before forwarding the received label mapping message to the next S-PE:

1. Pops the MPLS tunnel label.
2. Pops the VC label.
3. Pushes a new VC label.
4. Pushes an MPLS tunnel label used for the next segment.

Establishing an MS-PW

After completing the necessary configuration, an MS-PW is established in the following manner:

1. The SAII values are exchanged between T-PE1 and T-PE2 using BGP.

   T-PE1 assumes the active T-PE role, because it is configured with a higher SAII value. T-PE2 becomes the passive T-PE.

2. T-PE1 receives the BGP-AD route originated by T-PE2. It compares the AII values obtained from T-PE2 in the received BGP-AD route against the AII values provisioned locally.

3. If the AII values match, T-PE1 performs a BGP-AD route lookup to elect the first S-PE (S-PE1).

4. T-PE1 sends an LDP label mapping message to S-PE1.

5. Using the BGP-AD route originated from T-PE2, and the LDP label mapping message received from T-PE1, S-PE1 selects the next S-PE (S-PE2) in the forwarding direction.

   To do this, S-PE1 compares SAII obtained from the BGP-AD route against the TAI from the LDP label mapping message.

6. If the AII values match, S-PE1 finds S-PE2 through the BGP next hop associated with the BGP-AD route.

7. The process of selecting S-PE goes on until the last S-PE establishes a T-LDP session with T-PE2. When T-PE2 receives the LDP label mapping message from the last S-PE (S-PE2), it initiates its own label mapping message and sends it back to S-PE2.

8. When all the label mapping messages are received on S-PE1 and S-PE2, the S-PEs install the stitching routes. Thus, when the MS-PW is established in the reverse direction, the S-PEs need not perform BGP-AD route lookup to determine its next hop as it did in the forwarding direction.

OAM Support for an MS-PW

After the MS-PW is established, the following OAM capabilities can be executed from the T-PE devices:

- Ping
  - End-to-End Connectivity Verification Between T-PEs

    If T-PE1, S-PEs, and T-PE2 support Control Word (CW), the pseudowire control plane automatically negotiates the use of the CW. Virtual Circuit Connectivity Verification (VCCV) Control Channel (CC) Type 3 will function correctly whether or not the CW is enabled on the pseudowire. However, VCCV Type 1, which is used for end-to-end verification only, is only supported if the CW is enabled.

The following is a sample:

```
user@T-PE1> ping mpls l2vpn fec129 instance instance-name local-id SAII of T-PE1
remote-pe-address address of T-PE2 remote-id TAII of T-PE2
```

or

```
user@T-PE1> ping mpls l2vpn fec129 interface CE1-facing interface
```

- Partial Connectivity Verification from T-PE to Any S-PE

  To trace part of an MS-PW, the TTL of the pseudowire label can be used to force the VCCV message to pop out at an intermediate node. When the TTL expires, the S-PE can determine that the packet is a VCCV packet either by checking the CW or by checking for a valid IP header with UDP destination port 3502 (if the CW is not in use). The packet should then be diverted to VCCV processing.

  If T-PE1 sends a VCCV message with the TTL of the pseudowire label equal to 1, the TTL expires at the S-PE. T-PE1 can thus verify the first segment of the pseudowire.

  The VCCV packet is built according to RFC 4379. All the information necessary to build the VCCV LSP ping packet is collected by inspecting the S-PE TLVs. This use of the TTL is subject to the caution expressed in RFC 5085. If a penultimate LSR between S-PEs or between an S-PE and a T-PE manipulates the pseudowire label TTL, the VCCV message might not emerge from the MS-PW at the correct S-PE.

  The following is a sample:

  ```
  user@T-PE1> ping mpls l2vpn fec129 interface CE1-facing interface bottom-label-ttl segment
  ```

  The **bottom-label-ttl** value is 1 for S-PE1 and 2 for S-PE2.

  The **bottom-label-ttl** statement sets the correct VC label TTL, so the packets are popped to the correct SS-PW for VCCV processing.

  NOTE: Junos OS supports VCCV Type 1 and Type 3 for the MS-PW OAM capability. VCCV Type 2 is not supported.

- Traceroute

  Traceroute tests each S-PE along the path of the MS-PW in a single operation similar to LSP trace. This operation is able to determine the actual data path of the MS-PW, and is used for dynamically signaled MS-PWs.

  ```
  user@T-PE1> traceroute mpls l2vpn fec129 interface CE1-facing interface
  ```

- Bidirectional Forwarding Detection

  Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) is a detection protocol designed to provide fast forwarding path failure detection times for all media types, encapsulations, topologies, and routing protocols. In addition to fast forwarding path failure detection, BFD provides a consistent failure detection method for network administrators. The router or switch can be configured to log a system log (syslog) message when BFD goes down.

```
user@T-PE1> show bfd session extensive
```

Configuration

Configuring an Interarea MS-PW

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.

T-PE1

```
set interfaces ge-3/1/0 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.1/24
set interfaces ge-3/1/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-3/1/2 encapsulation ethernet-ccc
set interfaces ge-3/1/2 unit 0
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.10.1/32 primary
set routing-options autonomous-system 100
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols bgp family l2vpn auto-discovery-mspw
set protocols bgp group mspw type internal
set protocols bgp group mspw local-address 10.255.10.1
set protocols bgp group mspw neighbor 10.255.2.1
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
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 all
set protocols ldp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
set routing-instances ms-pw instance-type l2vpn
set routing-instances ms-pw interface ge-3/1/2.0
set routing-instances ms-pw route-distinguisher 10.10.10.10:15
set routing-instances ms-pw l2vpn-id l2vpn-id:100:15
set routing-instances ms-pw vrf-target target:100:115
set routing-instances ms-pw protocols l2vpn site CE1 source-attachment-identifier
  800:800:800
set routing-instances ms-pw protocols l2vpn site CE1 interface ge-3/1/2.0
  target-attachment-identifier 700:700:700
set routing-instances ms-pw protocols l2vpn pseudowire-status-tlv
set routing-instances ms-pw protocols l2vpn oam bfd-liveness-detection
  minimum-interval 300
```

P1

```
set interfaces ge-2/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.2/24
set interfaces ge-2/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-2/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.13/24
set interfaces ge-2/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.13.1/32 primary
set routing-options autonomous-system 100
```

```
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
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 all
set protocols ldp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
```

S-PE1 (RR 1)

```
set interfaces ge-1/3/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.9/24
set interfaces ge-1/3/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/3/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.22/24
set interfaces ge-1/3/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.2.1/32 primary
set routing-options autonomous-system 100
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols bgp family l2vpn auto-discovery-mspw
set protocols bgp group mspw type internal
set protocols bgp group mspw local-address 10.255.2.1
set protocols bgp group mspw export next-hop-self
set protocols bgp group mspw cluster 203.0.113.0
set protocols bgp group mspw neighbor 10.255.10.1
set protocols bgp group mspw neighbor 10.255.3.1
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
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 all
set protocols ldp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
set policy-options policy-statement next-hop-self then next-hop self
set protocols bgp group mspw export next-hop-self
set policy-options policy-statement send-inet0 from protocol bgp
set policy-options policy-statement send-inet0 then accept
```

S-PE2 (RR 2)

```
set interfaces ge-0/3/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.10/24
set interfaces ge-0/3/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/3/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.14/24
set interfaces ge-0/3/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.3.1/32 primary
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols bgp family l2vpn auto-discovery-mspw
set protocols bgp group mspw type internal
set protocols bgp group mspw local-address 10.255.3.1
set protocols bgp group mspw export next-hop-self
set protocols bgp group mspw cluster 198.51.100.0
set protocols bgp group mspw neighbor 10.255.2.1
set protocols bgp group mspw neighbor 10.255.14.1
set protocols bgp group int type internal
set protocols bgp group int local-address 10.255.3.1
set protocols bgp group int neighbor 10.255.2.1
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
```

```
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 ldp interface all
set protocols ldp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
set policy-options policy-statement next-hop-self then next-hop self
set policy-options policy-statement send-inet0 from protocol bgp
set policy-options policy-statement send-inet0 then accept
```

P2

```
set interfaces ge-1/3/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.5/24
set interfaces ge-1/3/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/3/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.4/24
set interfaces ge-1/3/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.4.1/32 primary
set routing-options autonomous-system 100
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
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 ldp interface all
set protocols ldp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
```

T-PE2

```
set interfaces ge-2/0/0 encapsulation ethernet-ccc
set interfaces ge-2/0/0 unit 0
set interfaces ge-2/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.15/24
set interfaces ge-2/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.14.1/32 primary
set routing-options autonomous-system 100
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols bgp family l2vpn auto-discovery-mspw
set protocols bgp group mspw type internal
set protocols bgp group mspw local-address 10.255.14.1
set protocols bgp group mspw neighbor 10.255.3.1
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 interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
set routing-instances ms-pw instance-type l2vpn
set routing-instances ms-pw interface ge-2/0/0.0
set routing-instances ms-pw route-distinguisher 10.10.10.10:15
set routing-instances ms-pw l2vpn-id l2vpn-id:100:15
set routing-instances ms-pw vrf-target target:100:115
set routing-instances ms-pw protocols l2vpn site CE2 source-attachment-identifier
  700:700:700
set routing-instances ms-pw protocols l2vpn site CE2 interface ge-2/0/0.0
  target-attachment-identifier 800:800:800
set routing-instances ms-pw protocols l2vpn pseudowire-status-tlv
```

```
set routing-instances ms-pw protocols l2vpn oam bfd-liveness-detection
  minimum-interval 300
```

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 T-PE1 in the interarea scenario:

NOTE: Repeat this procedure for the T-PE2 device in the MPLS domain, after modifying the appropriate interface names, addresses, and other parameters.

1. Configure the T-PE1 interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@T-PE1# set ge-3/1/0 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.1/24
user@T-PE1# set ge-3/1/0 unit 0 family mpls
user@T-PE1# set ge-3/1/2 encapsulation ethernet-ccc
user@T-PE1# set ge-3/1/2 unit 0
user@T-PE1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.10.1/32 primary
```

2. Set the autonomous system number.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@T-PE1# set autonomous-system 100
```

3. Enable MPLS on all the interfaces of T-PE1, excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@T-PE1# set mpls interface all
user@T-PE1# set mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
```

4. Enable autodiscovery of intermediate S-PEs that make up the MS-PW using BGP.

```
[edit protocols]
user@T-PE1# set bgp family l2vpn auto-discovery-mspw
```

5. Configure the BGP group for T-PE1.

```
[edit protocols]
user@T-PE1# set bgp group mspw type internal
```

6. Assign local and neighbor addresses to the mspw group for T-PE1 to peer with S-PE1.

```
[edit protocols]
user@T-PE1# set bgp group mspw local-address 10.255.10.1
user@T-PE1# set bgp group mspw neighbor 10.255.2.1
```

7. Configure OSPF on all the interfaces of T-PE1, excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@T-PE1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
user@T-PE1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
user@T-PE1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
```

8. Configure LDP on all the interfaces of T-PE1, excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@T-PE1# set ldp interface all
user@T-PE1# set ldp interface fxp0.0 disable
user@T-PE1# set ldp interface lo0.0
```

9. Configure the Layer 2 VPN routing instance on T-PE1.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@T-PE1# set ms-pw instance-type l2vpn
```

10. Assign the interface name for the mspw routing instance.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@T-PE1# set ms-pw interface ge-3/1/2.0
```

11. Configure the route distinguisher for the mspw routing instance.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@T-PE1# set ms-pw route-distinguisher 10.10.10.10:15
```

12. Configure the Layer 2 VPN ID community for FEC 129 MS-PW.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@T-PE1# set ms-pw l2vpn-id l2vpn-id:100:15
```

13. Configure a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) target for the mspw routing instance.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@T-PE1# set ms-pw vrf-target target:100:115
```

14. Configure the source attachment identifier (SAI) value using Layer 2 VPN as the routing protocol for the mspw routing instance.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@T-PE1# set ms-pw protocols l2vpn site CE1 source-attachment-identifier
  800:800:800
```

15. Assign the interface name that connects the CE1 site to the VPN, and configure the target attachment identifier (TAI) value using Layer 2 VPN as the routing protocol for the mspw routing instance.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@T-PE1# set ms-pw protocols l2vpn site CE1 interface ge-3/1/2.0
  target-attachment-identifier 700:700:700
```

16. (Optional) Configure T-PE1 to send MS-PW status TLVs.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@T-PE1# set ms-pw protocols l2vpn pseudowire-status-tlv
```

17. (Optional) Configure OAM capabilities for the VPN.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@T-PE1# set ms-pw protocols l2vpn oam bfd-liveness-detection
  minimum-interval 300
```

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 S-PE1 (RR 1) in the interarea scenario:

NOTE: Repeat this procedure for the S-PE2 (RR 2) device in the MPLS domain, after modifying the appropriate interface names, addresses, and other parameters.

1. Configure the S-PE1 interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@S-PE1# set ge-1/3/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.9/24
user@S-PE1# set ge-1/3/1 unit 0 family mpls
user@S-PE1# set ge-1/3/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.22/24
user@S-PE1# set ge-1/3/2 unit 0 family mpls
user@S-PE1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.2.1/32 primary
```

2. Set the autonomous system number.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@S-PE1# set autonomous-system 100
```

3. Enable MPLS on all the interfaces of T-PE1, excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@S-PE1# set mpls interface all
user@S-PE1# set mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
```

4. Enable autodiscovery of S-PE using BGP.

```
[edit protocols]
user@S-PE1# set bgp family l2vpn auto-discovery-mspw
```

5. Configure the BGP group for S-PE1.

```
[edit protocols]
user@S-PE1# set bgp group mspw type internal
```

6. Configure S-PE1 to act as a route reflector.

```
[edit protocols]
user@S-PE1# set bgp group mspw export next-hop-self
user@S-PE1# set bgp group mspw cluster 203.0.113.0
```

7. Assign local and neighbor addresses to the mspw group for S-PE1 to peer with T-PE1 and S-PE2.

```
[edit protocols]
user@S-PE1# set bgp group mspw local-address 10.255.2.1
user@S-PE1# set bgp group mspw neighbor 10.255.10.1 (to T-PE1)
user@S-PE1# set bgp group mspw neighbor 10.255.3.1 (to S-PE2)
```

8. Configure OSPF on all the interfaces of S-PE1, excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@S-PE1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
user@S-PE1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
user@S-PE1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
```

9. Configure LDP on all the interfaces of S-PE1, excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@S-PE1# set ldp interface all
user@S-PE1# set ldp interface fxp0.0 disable
user@S-PE1# set ldp interface lo0.0
```

10. Define the policy for enabling next-hop-self and accepting BGP traffic on S-PE1.

```
[edit policy-options]
user@S-PE1# set policy-statement next-hop-self then next-hop self
user@S-PE1# set policy-statement send-inet0 from protocol bgp
user@S-PE1# set policy-statement send-inet0 then accept
```

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

T-PE1

```
user@T-PE1# show interfaces
ge-3/1/0 {
   unit 0 {
      family inet {
         address 192.0.2.1/24;
      }
      family mpls;
   }
}
ge-3/1/2 {
   encapsulation ethernet-ccc;
   unit 0;
}
lo0 {
   unit 0 {
      family inet {
         address 10.255.10.1/32 {
            primary;
         }
      }
   }
}
```

```
user@T-PE1# show routing-options
autonomous-system 100;
```

```
user@T-PE1# show protocols
mpls {
   interface all;
   interface fxp0.0 {
      disable;
   }
}
bgp {
   family l2vpn {
      auto-discovery-mspw;
   }
   group mspw {
      type internal;
```

```
    local-address 10.255.10.1;
    neighbor 10.255.2.1;
  }
}
ospf {
  area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
      disable;
    }
    interface lo0.0;
  }
}
ldp {
  interface all;
  interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
  }
  interface lo0.0;
}
```

```
user@T-PE1# show routing-instances
ms-pw {
  instance-type l2vpn;
  interface ge-3/1/2.0;
  route-distinguisher 10.10.10.10:15;
  l2vpn-id l2vpn-id:100:15;
  vrf-target target:100:115;
  protocols {
    l2vpn {
      site CE1 {
        source-attachment-identifier 800:800:800;
        interface ge-3/1/2.0 {
          target-attachment-identifier 700:700:700;
        }
      }
      pseudowire-status-tlv;
      oam {
        bfd-liveness-detection {
          minimum-interval 300;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

S-PE1 (RR 1)

```
user@S-PE1# show interfaces
ge-1/3/1 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 192.0.2.9/24;
    }
    family mpls;
```

```
    }
}
ge-1/3/2 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 192.0.2.22/24;
        }
        family mpls;
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
        family inet {
            address 10.255.2.1/32 {
                primary;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
user@S-PE1# show routing-options
autonomous-system 100;
```

```
user@S-PE1# show protocols
mpls {
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
    }
}
bgp {
    family l2vpn {
        auto-discovery-mspw;
    }
    group mspw {
        type internal;
        local-address 10.255.2.1;
        export next-hop-self;
        cluster 203.0.113.0;
        neighbor 10.255.10.1;
        neighbor 10.255.3.1;
    }
}
ospf {
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface lo0.0;
        interface all;
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
    }
}
ldp {
```

```
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
      disable;
    }
    interface lo0.0;
}
```

```
user@S-PE1# show policy-options
policy-statement next-hop-self {
    then {
      next-hop self;
    }
}
policy-statement send-inet0 {
    from protocol bgp;
    then accept;
}
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Configuring an Inter-AS MS-PW

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.

T-PE1

```
set interfaces ge-3/1/0 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.1/24
set interfaces ge-3/1/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-3/1/2 encapsulation ethernet-ccc
set interfaces ge-3/1/2 unit 0
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.10.1/32 primary
set routing-options autonomous-system 1
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols bgp family l2vpn auto-discovery-mspw
set protocols bgp group mspw type internal
set protocols bgp group mspw local-address 10.255.10.1
set protocols bgp group mspw neighbor 10.255.2.1
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
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 all
set protocols ldp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
set routing-instances ms-pw instance-type l2vpn
set routing-instances ms-pw interface ge-3/1/2.0
set routing-instances ms-pw route-distinguisher 10.10.10.10:15
set routing-instances ms-pw l2vpn-id l2vpn-id:100:15
set routing-instances ms-pw vrf-target target:100:115
set routing-instances ms-pw protocols l2vpn site CE1 source-attachment-identifier
  800:800:800
```

```
set routing-instances ms-pw protocols l2vpn site CE1 interface ge-3/1/2.0
  target-attachment-identifier 700:700:700
set routing-instances ms-pw protocols l2vpn pseudowire-status-tlv
set routing-instances ms-pw protocols l2vpn oam bfd-liveness-detection
  minimum-interval 300
```

P1

```
set interfaces ge-2/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.2/24
set interfaces ge-2/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-2/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.13/24
set interfaces ge-2/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.13.1/32 primary
set routing-options autonomous-system 1
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
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 all
set protocols ldp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
```

S-PE1 (ASBR 1)

```
set interfaces ge-1/3/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.9/24
set interfaces ge-1/3/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/3/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.22/24
set interfaces ge-1/3/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.2.1/32 primary
set routing-options autonomous-system 1
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols bgp family l2vpn auto-discovery-mspw
set protocols bgp group to_T-PE1 type internal
set protocols bgp group to_T-PE1 local-address 10.255.2.1
set protocols bgp group to_T-PE1 export next-hop-self
set protocols bgp group to_T-PE1 neighbor 10.255.10.1
set protocols bgp group to_S-PE2 type external
set protocols bgp group to_S-PE2 local-address 10.255.2.1
set protocols bgp group to_S-PE2 peer-as 2
set protocols bgp group to_S-PE2 neighbor 10.255.3.1 multihop ttl 1
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
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 all
set protocols ldp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
set policy-options policy-statement next-hop-self then next-hop self
```

S-PE2 (ASBR 2)

```
set interfaces ge-0/3/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.10/24
set interfaces ge-0/3/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/3/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.14/24
set interfaces ge-0/3/2 unit 0 family mpls
```

```
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.3.1/32 primary
set routing-options autonomous-system 2
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols bgp family l2vpn auto-discovery-mspw
set protocols bgp group to_T-PE2 type internal
set protocols bgp group to_T-PE2 local-address 10.255.3.1
set protocols bgp group to_T-PE2 export next-hop-self
set protocols bgp group to_T-PE2 neighbor 10.255.14.1
set protocols bgp group to_S-PE1 type external
set protocols bgp group to_S-PE1 local-address 10.255.3.1
set protocols bgp group to_S-PE1 peer-as 1
set protocols bgp group to_S-PE1 neighbor 10.255.2.1 multihop ttl 1
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
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 ldp interface all
set protocols ldp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
set policy-options policy-statement next-hop-self then next-hop self
```

P2

```
set interfaces ge-1/3/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.5/24
set interfaces ge-1/3/1 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-1/3/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.4/24
set interfaces ge-1/3/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.4.1/32 primary
set routing-options autonomous-system 2
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
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 ldp interface all
set protocols ldp interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
```

T-PE2

```
set interfaces ge-2/0/0 encapsulation ethernet-ccc
set interfaces ge-2/0/0 unit 0
set interfaces ge-2/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.15/24
set interfaces ge-2/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.14.1/32 primary
set routing-options autonomous-system 2
set protocols mpls interface all
set protocols mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols bgp family l2vpn auto-discovery-mspw
set protocols bgp group mspw type internal
set protocols bgp group mspw local-address 10.255.14.1
set protocols bgp group mspw neighbor 10.255.3.1
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 interface fxp0.0 disable
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
set routing-instances ms-pw instance-type l2vpn
set routing-instances ms-pw interface ge-2/0/0.0
set routing-instances ms-pw route-distinguisher 10.10.10.10:15
set routing-instances ms-pw l2vpn-id l2vpn-id:100:15
set routing-instances ms-pw vrf-target target:100:115
set routing-instances ms-pw protocols l2vpn site CE2 source-attachment-identifier
  700:700:700
set routing-instances ms-pw protocols l2vpn site CE2 interface ge-2/0/0.0
  target-attachment-identifier 800:800:800
set routing-instances ms-pw protocols l2vpn pseudowire-status-tlv
set routing-instances ms-pw protocols l2vpn oam bfd-liveness-detection
  minimum-interval 300
```

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 T-PE1 router in the inter-AS scenario:

NOTE: Repeat this procedure for the T-PE2 device in the MPLS domain, after modifying the appropriate interface names, addresses, and other parameters.

1. Configure the T-PE1 interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@T-PE1# set ge-3/1/0 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.1/24
user@T-PE1# set ge-3/1/0 unit 0 family mpls
user@T-PE1# set ge-3/1/2 encapsulation ethernet-ccc
user@T-PE1# set ge-3/1/2 unit 0
user@T-PE1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.10.1/32 primary
```

2. Set the autonomous system number.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@T-PE1# set autonomous-system 1
```

3. Enable MPLS on all the interfaces of T-PE1, excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@T-PE1# set mpls interface all
user@T-PE1# set mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
```

4. Enable autodiscovery of intermediate S-PEs that make up the MS-PW using BGP.

```
[edit protocols]
```

```
user@T-PE1# set bgp family l2vpn auto-discovery-mspw
```

5. Configure the BGP group for T-PE1.

```
[edit protocols]
user@T-PE1# set bgp group mspw type internal
```

6. Assign local and neighbor addresses to the mspw group for T-PE1 to peer with S-PE1.

```
[edit protocols]
user@T-PE1# set bgp group mspw local-address 10.255.10.1
user@T-PE1# set bgp group mspw neighbor 10.255.2.1
```

7. Configure OSPF on all the interfaces of T-PE1, excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@T-PE1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
user@T-PE1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
user@T-PE1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
```

8. Configure LDP on all the interfaces of T-PE1, excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@T-PE1# set ldp interface all
user@T-PE1# set ldp interface fxp0.0 disable
user@T-PE1# set ldp interface lo0.0
```

9. Configure the Layer 2 VPN routing instance on T-PE1.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@T-PE1# set ms-pw instance-type l2vpn
```

10. Assign the interface name for the mspw routing instance.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@T-PE1# set ms-pw interface ge-3/1/2.0
```

11. Configure the route distinguisher for the mspw routing instance.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@T-PE1# set ms-pw route-distinguisher 10.10.10.10:15
```

12. Configure the Layer 2 VPN ID community for FEC 129 MS-PW.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@T-PE1# set ms-pw l2vpn-id l2vpn-id:100:15
```

13. Configure a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) target for the mspw routing instance.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@T-PE1# set ms-pw vrf-target target:100:115
```

14. Configure the source attachment identifier (SAI) value using Layer 2 VPN as the routing protocol for the mspw routing instance.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@T-PE1# set ms-pw protocols l2vpn site CE1 source-attachment-identifier
  800:800:800
```

15. Assign the interface name that connects the CE1 site to the VPN, and configure the target attachment identifier (TAI) value using Layer 2 VPN as the routing protocol for the mspw routing instance.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@T-PE1# set ms-pw protocols l2vpn site CE1 interface ge-3/1/2.0
  target-attachment-identifier 700:700:700
```

16. (Optional) Configure T-PE1 to send MS-PW status TLVs.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@T-PE1# set ms-pw protocols l2vpn pseudowire-status-tlv
```

17. (Optional) Configure OAM capabilities for the VPN.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@T-PE1# set ms-pw protocols l2vpn oam bfd-liveness-detection
  minimum-interval 300
```

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 S-PE1 (ASBR 1) in the inter-AS scenario:

NOTE: Repeat this procedure for the S-PE2 (ASBR 2) device in the MPLS domain, after modifying the appropriate interface names, addresses, and other parameters.

1. Configure S-PE1 (ASBR 1) interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@S-PE1# set ge-1/3/1 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.9/24
user@S-PE1# set ge-1/3/1 unit 0 family mpls
user@S-PE1# set ge-1/3/2 unit 0 family inet address 192.0.2.22/24
user@S-PE1# set ge-1/3/2 unit 0 family mpls
user@S-PE1# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.2.1/32 primary
```

2. Set the autonomous system number.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@S-PE1# set autonomous-system 1
```

3. Enable MPLS on all the interfaces of S-PE1 (ASBR 1), excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@S-PE1# set mpls interface all
user@S-PE1# set mpls interface fxp0.0 disable
```

4. Enable autodiscovery of S-PE using BGP.

```
[edit protocols]
user@S-PE1# set bgp family l2vpn auto-discovery-mspw
```

5. Configure the IBGP group for S-PE1 (ASBR 1) to peer with T-PE1.

```
[edit protocols]
user@S-PE1# set bgp group to_T-PE1 type internal
```

6. Configure the IBGP group parameters.

```
[edit protocols]
user@S-PE1# set bgp group to_T-PE1 local-address 10.255.2.1
user@S-PE1# set bgp group to_T-PE1 export next-hop-self
```

```
user@S-PE1# set bgp group to_T-PE1 neighbor 10.255.10.1
```

7. Configure the EBGP group for S-PE1 (ASBR 1) to peer with S-PE2 (ASBR 2).

```
[edit protocols]
user@S-PE1# set bgp group to_S-PE2 type external
```

8. Configure the EBGP group parameters.

```
[edit protocols]
user@S-PE1# set bgp group to_S-PE2 local-address 10.255.2.1
user@S-PE1# set bgp group to_S-PE2 peer-as 2
user@S-PE1# set bgp group to_S-PE2 neighbor 10.255.3.1 multihop ttl 1
```

9. Configure OSPF on all the interfaces of S-PE1 (ASBR 1), excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@S-PE1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface all
user@S-PE1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fxp0.0 disable
user@S-PE1# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
```

10. Configure LDP on all the interfaces of S-PE1 (ASBR 1), excluding the management interface.

```
[edit protocols]
user@S-PE1# set ldp interface all
user@S-PE1# set ldp interface fxp0.0 disable
user@S-PE1# set ldp interface lo0.0
```

11. Define the policy for enabling next-hop-self on S-PE1 (ASBR 1).

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

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

T-PE1

```
user@T-PE1# show interfaces
ge-3/1/0 {
   unit 0 {
      family inet {
         address 192.0.2.1/24;
      }
```

```
    family mpls;
  }
}
ge-3/1/2 {
  encapsulation ethernet-ccc;
  unit 0;
}
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 10.255.10.1/32 {
        primary;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
user@T-PE1# show routing-options
autonomous-system 1;
```

```
user@T-PE1# show protocols
mpls {
  interface all;
  interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
  }
}
bgp {
  family l2vpn {
    auto-discovery-mspw;
  }
  group mspw {
    type internal;
    local-address 10.255.10.1;
    neighbor 10.255.2.1;
  }
}
ospf {
  area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
      disable;
    }
    interface lo0.0;
  }
}
ldp {
  interface all;
  interface fxp0.0 {
    disable;
  }
  interface lo0.0;
}
```

```
user@T-PE1# show routing-instances
ms-pw {
   instance-type l2vpn;
   interface ge-3/1/2.0;
   route-distinguisher 10.10.10.10:15;
   l2vpn-id l2vpn-id:100:15;
   vrf-target target:100:115;
   protocols {
      l2vpn {
         site CE1 {
            source-attachment-identifier 800:800:800;
            interface ge-3/1/2.0 {
               target-attachment-identifier 700:700:700;
            }
         }
         pseudowire-status-tlv;
         oam {
            bfd-liveness-detection {
               minimum-interval 300;
            }
         }
      }
   }
}
```

S-PE1 (RR 1)

```
user@S-PE1# show interfaces
ge-1/3/1 {
   unit 0 {
      family inet {
         address 192.0.2.9/24;
      }
      family mpls;
   }
}
ge-1/3/2 {
   unit 0 {
      family inet {
         address 192.0.2.22/24;
      }
      family mpls;
   }
}
lo0 {
   unit 0 {
      family inet {
         address 10.255.2.1/32 {
            primary;
         }
      }
   }
}
```

```
user@T-PE1# show routing-options
```

```
autonomous-system 1;
```

```
user@S-PE1# show protocols
mpls {
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
    }
}
bgp {
    family l2vpn {
        auto-discovery-mspw;
    }
    group to_T-PE1 {
        type internal;
        local-address 10.255.2.1;
        export next-hop-self;
        neighbor 10.255.10.1;
    }
    group to_S-PE2 {
        type external;
        local-address 10.255.2.1;
        peer-as 2;
        neighbor 10.255.3.1 {
            multihop {
                ttl 1;
            }
        }
    }
}
ospf {
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface lo0.0 {
            passive;
        }
        interface all;
        interface fxp0.0 {
            disable;
        }
    }
}
ldp {
    interface all;
    interface fxp0.0 {
        disable;
    }
    interface lo0.0;
}
```

```
user@T-PE1# show policy-options
policy-statement next-hop-self {
    then {
        next-hop self;
    }
```

```
}
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

Verifying the Routes

Purpose Verify that the expected routes are learned.

Action From operational mode, run the **show route** command for the **bgp.l2vpn.1**, **ldp.l2vpn.1**, **mpls.0**, and **ms-pw.l2vpn.1** routing tables.

From operational mode, run the **show route table bgp.l2vpn.1** command.

```
user@T-PE1> show route table bgp.l2vpn.1

bgp.l2vpn.1: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.10.10.10:15:700:0.0.2.188:700/160 AD2
                   *[BGP/170] 16:13:11, localpref 100, from 10.255.2.1
                      AS path: 2 I, validation-state: unverified
                    > to 203.0.113.2 via ge-3/1/0.0, Push 300016
```

From operational mode, run the **show route table ldp.l2vpn.1** command.

```
user@T-PE1> show route table ldp.l2vpn.1

ldp.l2vpn.1: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.255.2.1:CtrlWord:5:100:15:700:0.0.2.188:700:800:0.0.3.32:800/304 PW2
                   *[LDP/9] 16:21:27
                      Discard
```

From operational mode, run the **show route table mpls.0** command.

```
user@T-PE1> show route table mpls.0

mpls.0: 12 destinations, 12 routes (12 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
```

```
0                  *[MPLS/0] 1w6d 00:28:26, metric 1
                      Receive
1                  *[MPLS/0] 1w6d 00:28:26, metric 1
                      Receive
2                  *[MPLS/0] 1w6d 00:28:26, metric 1
                      Receive
13                 *[MPLS/0] 1w6d 00:28:26, metric 1
                      Receive
299920             *[LDP/9] 1w5d 01:26:08, metric 1
                    > to 203.0.113.2 via ge-3/1/0.0, Pop
299920(S=0)        *[LDP/9] 1w5d 01:26:08, metric 1
                    > to 203.0.113.2 via ge-3/1/0.0, Pop
299936             *[LDP/9] 1w5d 01:26:08, metric 1
                    > to 203.0.113.2 via ge-3/1/0.0, Swap 300016
300096             *[LDP/9] 16:22:35, metric 1
                    > to 203.0.113.2 via ge-3/1/0.0, Swap 300128
300112             *[LDP/9] 16:22:35, metric 1
                    > to 203.0.113.2 via ge-3/1/0.0, Swap 300144
300128             *[LDP/9] 16:22:35, metric 1
                    > to 203.0.113.2 via ge-3/1/0.0, Swap 300160
300144             *[L2VPN/7] 16:22:33
                    > via ge-3/1/2.0, Pop       Offset: 4
ge-3/1/2.0         *[L2VPN/7] 16:22:33, metric2 1
                   > to 203.0.113.2 via ge-3/1/0.0, Push 300176, Push 300016(top)
 Offset: 252
```

From operational mode, run the **show route table ms-pw.l2vpn.1** command.

```
user@T-PE1> show route table ms-pw.l2vpn.1
```

```
ms-pw.l2vpn.1: 4 destinations, 4 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.10.10.10:15:700:0.0.2.188:700/160 AD2
                   *[BGP/170] 16:23:27, localpref 100, from 10.255.2.1
                      AS path: 2 I, validation-state: unverified
                    > to 203.0.113.2 via ge-3/1/0.0, Push 300016
10.10.10.10:15:800:0.0.3.32:800/160 AD2
                   *[L2VPN/170] 1w5d 23:25:19, metric2 1
                      Indirect
10.255.2.1:CtrlWord:5:100:15:700:0.0.2.188:700:800:0.0.3.32:800/304 PW2

                   *[LDP/9] 16:23:25
                      Discard
10.255.2.1:CtrlWord:5:100:15:800:0.0.3.32:800:700:0.0.2.188:700/304 PW2

                   *[L2VPN/7] 16:23:27, metric2 1
                    > to 203.0.113.2 via ge-3/1/0.0, Push 300016
```

Meaning The output shows all the learned routes, including the autodiscovery (AD) routes.

The AD2 prefix format is **RD:SAII-type2**, where:

- **RD** is the route distinguisher value.
- **SAII-type2** is the type 2 source attachment identifier value.

The PW2 prefix format is **Neighbor_Addr:C:PWtype:l2vpn-id:SAII-type2:TAII-type2**, where:

- **Neighbor_Addr** is the loopback address of neighboring S-PE device.
- **C** indicates if Control Word (CW) is enabled or not.
  - **C** is **CtrlWord** if CW is set.
  - **C** is **NoCtrlWord** if CW is not set.
- **PWtype** indicates the type of the pseudowire.
  - **PWtype** is **4** if it is in Ethernet tagged mode.
  - **PWtype** is **5** if it is Ethernet only.
- **l2vpn-id** is the Layer 2 VPN ID for the MS-PW routing instance.
- **SAII-type2** is the type 2 source attachment identifier value.
- **TAII-type2** is the type 2 target attachment identifier value.

Verifying the LDP Database

Purpose Verify the MS-PW labels received by T-PE1 from S-PE1 and sent from T-PE1 to S-PE1.

Action From operational mode, run the **show ldp database** command.

```
user@T-PE1> show ldp database
Input label database, 10.255.10.1:0--10.255.2.1:0
  Label     Prefix
      3      10.255.2.1/32
 300112      10.255.3.1/32
 300128      10.255.4.1/32
 299968      10.255.10.1/32
 299904      10.255.13.1/32
 300144      10.255.14.1/32
 300176   FEC129 CtrlWord ETHERNET 000a0064:0000000f 000002bc:000002bc:000002bc
 00000320:00000320:00000320

Output label database, 10.255.10.1:0--10.255.2.1:0
  Label     Prefix
 299936      10.255.2.1/32
 300096      10.255.3.1/32
 300112      10.255.4.1/32
      3      10.255.10.1/32
 299920      10.255.13.1/32
 300128      10.255.14.1/32
 300144    FEC129 CtrlWord ETHERNET 000a0064:0000000f
00000320:00000320:00000320 000002bc:000002bc:000002bc

Input label database, 10.255.10.1:0--10.255.13.1:0
  Label     Prefix
 300016      10.255.2.1/32
 300128      10.255.3.1/32
 300144      10.255.4.1/32
 300080      10.255.10.1/32
      3      10.255.13.1/32
 300160      10.255.14.1/32

Output label database, 10.255.10.1:0--10.255.13.1:0
  Label     Prefix
 299936      10.255.2.1/32
 300096      10.255.3.1/32
 300112      10.255.4.1/32
      3      10.255.10.1/32
 299920      10.255.13.1/32
 300128      10.255.14.1/32
```

Meaning The labels with **FEC129** prefix are related to the MS-PW.

Checking the MS-PW Connections on T-PE1

Purpose Make sure that all of the FEC 129 MS-PW connections come up correctly.

Action From operational mode, run the **show l2vpn connections extensive** command.

```
user@T-PE1> 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: ms-pw
  L2vpn-id: 100:15
    Number of local interfaces: 1
    Number of local interfaces up: 1
    ge-3/1/2.0
  Local source-attachment-id: 800:0.0.3.32:800 (CE1)
    Target-attachment-id      Type  St     Time last up          # Up trans
    700:0.0.2.188:700         rmt   Up     Sep 18 01:10:55 2013           1
      Remote PE: 10.255.2.1, Negotiated control-word: Yes (Null)
      Incoming label: 300048, Outgoing label: 300016
      Negotiated PW status TLV: Yes
      local PW status code: 0x00000000, Neighbor PW status code: 0x00000000
      Local interface: ge-3/1/2.0, Status: Up, Encapsulation: ETHERNET
      Pseudowire Switching Points :
        Local address          Remote address        Status
        10.255.2.1             10.255.3.1            forwarding
        10.255.3.1             10.255.14.1           forwarding
    Connection History:
        Sep 18 01:10:55 2013  status update timer
        Sep 18 01:10:55 2013  PE route changed
        Sep 18 01:10:55 2013  Out lbl Update                   300016
        Sep 18 01:10:55 2013  In lbl Update                    300048
        Sep 18 01:10:55 2013  loc intf up                  ge-3/1/2.0
```

Check the following fields in the output to verify that MS-PW is established between the T-PE devices:

- **Target-attachment-id**—Check if the TAI value is the SAI value of T-PE2.

- **Remote PE**—Check if the T-PE2 loopback address is listed.
- **Negotiated PW status TLV**—Ensure that the value is **Yes**.
- **Pseudowire Switching Points**—Check if the switching points are listed from S-PE1 to S-PE2 and from S-PE2 to T-PE2.

Meaning MS-PW is established between T-PE1 and T-PE2 in the forwarding direction.

Checking the MS-PW Connections on S-PE1

Purpose Make sure that all of the FEC 129 MS-PW connections come up correctly for the mspw routing instance.

Action From operational mode, run the **show l2vpn connections instance __*MSPW*__ extensive** command.

```
user@S-PE1> show l2vpn connections instance __MSPW__ 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: __MSPW__
  L2vpn-id: 100:15
  Local source-attachment-id: 700:0.0.2.188:700
    Target-attachment-id      Type  St     Time last up          # Up trans
    800:0.0.3.32:800          rmt   Up     Sep 18 01:17:38 2013           1
      Remote PE: 10.255.10.1, Negotiated control-word: Yes (Null), Encapsulation:
 ETHERNET
      Incoming label: 300016, Outgoing label: 300048
      Negotiated PW status TLV: Yes
      local PW status code: 0x00000000, Neighbor PW status code: 0x00000000
  Local source-attachment-id: 800:0.0.3.32:800
    Target-attachment-id      Type  St     Time last up          # Up trans
    700:0.0.2.188:700         rmt   Up     Sep 18 01:17:38 2013           1
      Remote PE: 10.255.3.1, Negotiated control-word: Yes (Null), Encapsulation:
 ETHERNET
      Incoming label: 300000, Outgoing label: 300064
      Negotiated PW status TLV: Yes
      local PW status code: 0x00000000, Neighbor PW status code: 0x00000000
      Pseudowire Switching Points :
        Local address          Remote address        Status
        10.255.3.1             10.255.14.1           forwarding
```

Check the following fields in the output to verify that MS-PW is established between the T-PE devices:

- **Target-attachment-id**—Check if the TAI value is the SAI value of T-PE2.
- **Remote PE**—Check if the T-PE1 and S-PE2 loopback addresses are listed.

- **Negotiated PW status TLV**—Ensure that the value is **Yes**.
- **Pseudowire Switching Points**—Check if the switching points are listed from S-PE2 to T-PE2.

Meaning MS-PW is established between T-PE1 and T-PE2 in the forwarding direction.

Checking the MS-PW Connections on S-PE2

Purpose Make sure that all of the FEC 129 MS-PW connections come up correctly for the mspw routing instance.

Action From operational mode, run the **show l2vpn connections instance __*MSPW*__ extensive** command.

```
user@S-PE2> show l2vpn connections instance __MSPW__ 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: __MSPW__
  L2vpn-id: 100:15
  Local source-attachment-id: 700:0.0.2.188:700
    Target-attachment-id      Type  St     Time last up          # Up trans
    800:0.0.3.32:800          rmt   Up     Sep 18 00:58:55 2013           1
      Remote PE: 10.255.2.1, Negotiated control-word: Yes (Null), Encapsulation:
 ETHERNET
      Incoming label: 300064, Outgoing label: 300000
      Negotiated PW status TLV: Yes
      local PW status code: 0x00000000, Neighbor PW status code: 0x00000000
      Pseudowire Switching Points :
        Local address          Remote address        Status
        10.255.2.1             10.255.10.1           forwarding
  Local source-attachment-id: 800:0.0.3.32:800
    Target-attachment-id      Type  St     Time last up          # Up trans
    700:0.0.2.188:700         rmt   Up     Sep 18 00:58:55 2013           1
     Remote PE: 10.255.14.1, Negotiated control-word: Yes (Null), Encapsulation:
 ETHERNET
      Incoming label: 300048, Outgoing label: 300112
      Negotiated PW status TLV: Yes
      local PW status code: 0x00000000, Neighbor PW status code: 0x00000000
```

Check the following fields in the output to verify that MS-PW is established between the T-PE devices:

- **Target-attachment-id**—Check if the TAI value is the SAI value of T-PE1.
- **Remote PE**—Check if the S-PE1 and T-PE2 loopback addresses are listed.

- **Negotiated PW status TLV**—Ensure that the value is **Yes**.
- **Pseudowire Switching Points**—Check if the switching points are listed from S-PE1 to T-PE1.

Meaning MS-PW is established between T-PE1 and T-PE2 in the reverse direction.

Checking the MS-PW Connections on T-PE2

Purpose Make sure that all of the FEC 129 MS-PW connections come up correctly.

Action From operational mode, run the **show l2vpn connections extensive** command.

```
user@T-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: ms-pw
  L2vpn-id: 100:15
    Number of local interfaces: 1
    Number of local interfaces up: 1
    ge-2/0/0.0
  Local source-attachment-id: 700:0.0.2.188:700 (CE2)
    Target-attachment-id      Type  St     Time last up          # Up trans
    800:0.0.3.32:800          rmt   Up     Sep 18 01:35:21 2013           1
      Remote PE: 10.255.3.1, Negotiated control-word: Yes (Null)
      Incoming label: 300112, Outgoing label: 300048
      Negotiated PW status TLV: Yes
      local PW status code: 0x00000000, Neighbor PW status code: 0x00000000
      Local interface: ge-2/0/0.0, Status: Up, Encapsulation: ETHERNET
      Pseudowire Switching Points :
        Local address          Remote address        Status
        10.255.3.1             10.255.2.1            forwarding
        10.255.2.1             10.255.10.1           forwarding
    Connection History:
        Sep 18 01:35:21 2013  status update timer
        Sep 18 01:35:21 2013  PE route changed
        Sep 18 01:35:21 2013  Out lbl Update                    300048
        Sep 18 01:35:21 2013  In lbl Update                     300112
        Sep 18 01:35:21 2013  loc intf up                   ge-2/0/0.0
```

Check the following fields in the output to verify that MS-PW is established between the T-PE devices:

- **Target-attachment-id**—Check if the TAI value is the SAI value of T-PE1.

- **Remote PE**—Check if the T-PE1 loopback address is listed.
- **Negotiated PW status TLV**—Ensure that the value is **Yes**.
- **Pseudowire Switching Points**—Check if the switching points are listed from S-PE2 to S-PE1 and from S-PE1 to T-PE1.

Meaning MS-PW is established between T-PE1 and T-PE2 in the reverse direction.

Troubleshooting

To troubleshoot the MS-PW connection, see:

- Ping on page 784
- Bidirectional Forwarding Detection on page 785
- Traceroute on page 785

Ping

Problem How to check the connectivity between the T-PE devices and between a T-PE device and an intermediary device.

Solution Verify that T-PE1 can ping T-PE2. The **ping mpls l2vpn fec129** command accepts SAIs and TAIs as integers or IP addresses and also allows you to use the CE-facing interface instead of the other parameters (**instance**, **local-id**, **remote-id**, **remote-pe-address**).

Checking Connectivity Between T-PE1 and T-PE2

```
user@T-PE1> ping mpls l2vpn fec129 instance FEC129-VPWS local-id 800:800:800
remote-pe-address 10.255.14.1 remote-id 700:700:700
!!!!!
--- lsping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0% packet loss
```

```
user@T-PE1> ping mpls l2vpn fec129 interface ge-3/1/2
!!!!!
--- lsping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0% packet loss
```

Checking Connectivity Between T-PE1 and S-PE2

```
user@T-PE1> ping mpls l2vpn fec129 interface ge-3/1/2 bottom-label-ttl 2
!!!!!
--- lsping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0% packet loss
```

Bidirectional Forwarding Detection

Problem How to use BFD to troubleshoot the MS-PW connection from the T-PE device.

Solution From operational mode, verify the **show bfd session extensive** command output.

```
user@T-PE1> show bfd session extensive

                                                Detect   Transmit
Address                 State     Interface     Time     Interval  Multiplier
198.51.100.7               Up        ge-3/1/0.0     0.900     0.300        3

 Client FEC129-OAM, TX interval 0.300, RX interval 0.300
 Session up time 03:12:42
 Local diagnostic None, remote diagnostic None
 Remote state Up, version 1
 Replicated
 Session type: VCCV BFD
 Min async interval 0.300, min slow interval 1.000
 Adaptive async TX interval 0.300, RX interval 0.300
 Local min TX interval 0.300, minimum RX interval 0.300, multiplier 3
 Remote min TX interval 0.300, min RX interval 0.300, multiplier 3
 Local discriminator 19, remote discriminator 19
 Echo mode disabled/inactive
 Remote is control-plane independent
 L2vpn-id 100:15, Local-id 800:0.0.3.32:800, Remote-id 700:0.0.2.188:700
  Session ID: 0x103

1 sessions, 1 clients
Cumulative transmit rate 3.3 pps, cumulative receive rate 3.3 pps
```

Traceroute

Problem How to verify that MS-PW was established.

Solution From operational mode, verify **traceroute** output.

```
user@T-PE1> traceroute mpls l2vpn fec129 interface interface
```

```
Probe options: ttl 64, retries 3, exp 7

  ttl    Label  Protocol    Address          Previous Hop     Probe Status
    1           FEC129      10.255.10.1         (null)           Success

    2           FEC129      10.255.2.1       10.255.10.1         Success

    3           FEC129      10.255.3.1       10.255.2.1          Success

    4           FEC129      10.255.14.1      10.255.2.1          Egress

    Path 1 via ge-3/1/2 destination 198.51.100.0
```

Related Documentation

- Understanding Multisegment Pseudowire for FEC 129 on page 736

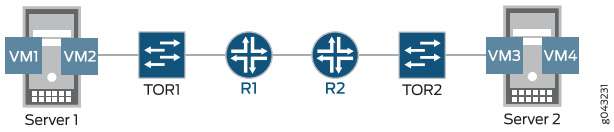
MPLS Stitching For Virtual Machine Connection

By using MPLS, the stitching feature of Junos OS provides connectivity between virtual machines that reside either on opposite sides of data center routers or in different data centers. An external controller, programmed in the data-plane, assigns MPLS labels to both virtual machines and servers. Then, the signaled MPLS labels are used between the data center routers, generating static link switched paths (LSPs), resolved over either BGP labeled unicast, RSVP or LDP, to provide the routes dictated by the labels.

When Would I Use Stitching?

There are several ways to connect virtual machines. One option when you have virtual machines on opposite sides of a router (or different data centers) is to use MPLS stitching. A typical topology for using MPLS stitching is shown in Figure 66 on page 786.

Figure 66: Virtual Machines on Either Side of Routers



The above topology consists of the following MPLS layers: VMs | Servers | ToRs | Router ..... Router | ToRs | Servers | VMs

NOTE: The label on the left is the top of the label stack.

How Does MPLS Stitching Work?

With stitching, the MPLS static allocation of labels demultiplexes incoming traffic onto any device/entity in the next layer in the direction of traffic flow. Essentially, there is a label hierarchy that picks up labels for the correct top-of-rack switch, server, and virtual machine that receives traffic. Static label assignments are done between the top-of-rack switches and the virtual machines.

For example, imagine that traffic is sent from VM1 to VM3 in Figure 66 on page 786. When traffic exits Server1, its label stack is L1 | L2 | L3 where:

- L1 represents the egress top-of-rack switch ToR1.
- L2 represents the physical server, Server2, towards which the egress-side ToR will forward the traffic.
- L3: represents the virtual machine on Server2 to which the Server2 should deliver the traffic.

Traffic arriving at ToR1 needs to be sent to ToR2. Since ToR1 and ToR2 are not directly connected, traffic must flow from ToR1 to ToR2 using label-switching starting on the outermost (top) label. Stitching has been added to static-LSP functionality to SWAP L1 to a l-BGP label that ToR2 advertises to ToR1. The label stack now must contain another label at the top to enable forwarding of the labeled packets between ToR1 and ToR2. An L-Top label is added if L-BGP is resolved over RSVP/LDP. If static LSP is resolved over L-BGP, then the top label is swapped with the L-BGP label and there is no L-Top label. When the traffic exits ToR1, the stack is: L-top | L-BGP | L2 | L3.

Traffic from ToR1 to ToR2 is then label switched over any signaled LSP.

When traffic arrives at ToR2, the top label is removed with PHP (popped) and the label stack becomes L-BGP | L2 | L3. Since L-BGP is a implicit null label, ToR2 pops the static LSP label L2 that corresponds to the egress server and then forwards the packet to the egress server using the static-LSP configuration on ToR2, which corresponds to a single-hop implicit-NULL LSP.

The outgoing stack becomes L3 and the next-hop is the egress server Server2.

When traffic arrives at the egress server Server2, Server2 pops L3 and delivers the packet to VM3.

How Do I Configure Stitching?

The new keyword **stitch** has been added under **transit** to resolve the remote next-hop. For example, instead of **set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path static-to-ToR2 transit 1000000 next-hop 10.9.82.47**, a top-of-rack switch redirects packets to another top-of-rack switch with **set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path static-to-ToR2 transit 1000000 stitch**. The show mpls static-lsp command has been extended to show the LSP state as 'InProgress' whenever the LSP is waiting for protocol next-hop resolution by resolver.

See the complete example for stitching at *Using MPLS Stitching with BGP to Connect Virtual Machines* for more information.

Which Switches Support Stitching?

See Feature Explorer for the list of switches that support the MPLS Stitching For Virtual Machine Connections feature.

Q&A

Q: Is link and node protection for the next-hop provided by MPLS stitching?
A: Link and node protection for the next-hop of transit LSP stitched to L-BGP LSP are not needed. That is provided by L-BGP LSP.

Related Documentation
- MPLS Feature Support on QFX Series and EX4600 Switches on page 19
- *Using MPLS Stitching with BGP to Connect Virtual Machines*

TDM Pseudowires Overview

A TDM pseudowire acts as Layer 2 circuit or service for T1 and E1 circuit signals across an MPLS packet-switched network. On ACX Series routers, you configure a TDM pseudowire with Structure-Agnostic Time Division Multiplexing (TDM) over Packet (SAToP) on the ACX Series built-in channelized T1 and E1 interfaces. When you configure a TDM pseudowire, the network between the customer edge (CE) routers appears transparent to the CE routers, making it seem that the CE routers are directly connected. With the SAToP configuration on the provider edge (PE) router's T1 and E1 interfaces, the interworking function (IWF) forms a payload (frame) that contains the CE router's T1 and E1 Layer 1 data and control word. This data is transported to the remote PE over the pseudowire. The remote PE removes all the Layer 2 and MPLS headers added in the network cloud and forwards the control word and the Layer 1 data to the remote IWF, which in turn forwards the data to the remote CE router.

Related Documentation
- *Understanding Encapsulation on an Interface*
- *SAToP Emulation on T1 and E1 Interfaces Overview*
- *Configuring SAToP Emulation on Channelized T1 and E1 Interfaces*
- Pseudowire Overview for ACX Series Universal Metro Routers on page 735
- *ATM Pseudowire Overview*
- Ethernet Pseudowire Overview on page 731

Example: TDM Pseudowire Base Configuration

Requirements

The following is a list of the hardware and software requirements for this configuration.

- One ACX Series router
- Junos OS Release 12.2 or later

Overview of a TDM Pseudowire Base Configuration

The configuration shown here is the base configuration of an TDM pseudowire with T1 framing on an ACX Series router. This configuration is for one provider edge router. To complete the TDM pseudowire configuration, you need to repeat this configuration on an other provider edge router in the Multiprotocol Label Switched (MPLS) network.

Configuring an TDM Pseudowire

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure this example, copy the following commands, paste them in 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:

```
set chassis fpc 0 pic 0 framing t1
set interfaces ct1-0/0/0 no-partition interface-type t1
set interfaces t1-0/0/0 encapsulation satop
set interfaces t1-0/0/0 unit 0
set interfaces ge-0/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 20.1.1.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/2/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 70.1.1.1/32
set protocols rsvp interface ge-0/2/0.0
set protocols mpls no-cspf
set protocols mpls label-switched-path PE1-to-PE2 to 40.1.1.1
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/2/0.0
set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/2/0.0
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ldp interface ge-0/2/0.0
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
set protocols l2circuit neighbor 40.1.1.1 interface t1-0/0/0.0 virtual-circuit-id
 1
```

NOTE: To configure a TDM pseudowire with E1 framing, include the e1 statement at the [edit chassis fpc 0 pic 0 framing] hierarchy level instead of the t1 statement shown in this example.

Step-by-Step Procedure

1. Configure the framing format:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit chassis
[edit chassis]
user@host# set fpc 0 pic 0 framing t1
```

2. Create a T1 interface on a channelized T1 interface (**ct1**) and enable full channelization with the **no-partition** statement. On the logical T1 interface, set the Structure-Agnostic TDM over Packet (SAToP) encapsulation mode.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit interfaces
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set ct1-0/0/0 no-partition interface-type t1
user@host# set t1-0/0/0 encapsulation satop
user@host# set t1-0/0/0 unit 0
```

3. Create a Gigabit Ethernet interface and enable MPLS on that interface. Create the loopback (**lo0**) interface:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set ge-0/2/0 unit 0 family inet address 20.1.1.2/24
user@host# set ge-0/2/0 unit 0 family mpls
user@host# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 70.1.1.1/32
```

4. Enable the MPLS and RSVP protocols on the MPLS interface—**ge-0/2/0.0**:

```
[edit]
user@host# edit protocols
[edit protocols]
user@host# set rsvp interface ge-0/2/0.0
user@host# set mpls interface ge-0/2/0.0
```

5. Configure LDP. If you configure RSVP for a pseudowire, you must also configure LDP:

```
[edit protocols]
user@host# set ldp interface ge-0/2/0.0
user@host# set ldp interface lo0.0
```

6. Configure a point-to-point label-switched path (LSP) and disable constrained-path LSP computation:

```
[edit protocols]
user@host# set mpls label-switched-path PE1-to-PE2 to 40.1.1.1
user@host# set mpls no-cspf
```

7. Configure OSPF and enable traffic engineering on the MPLS interface—**ge-0/2/0.0**, and on the loopback (**lo0**) interface:

```
[edit protocols]
user@host# set ospf traffic-engineering
user@host# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/2/0.0
user@host# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
```

8. Uniquely identify a Layer 2 circuit for the TDM pseudowire:

```
[edit protocols]
user@host#  set l2circuit neighbor 40.1.1.1 interface t1-0/0/0.0 virtual-circuit-id 1
```

Results

```
[edit]
user@host# show
chassis {
    fpc 0 {
        pic 0 {
            framing t1;
        }
    }
}
interfaces {
    ct1-0/0/0 {
        no-partition interface-type t1;
    }
    t1-0/0/0 {
        encapsulation satop;
        unit 0;
    }
    ge-0/2/0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 20.1.1.2/24;
            }
            family mpls;
        }
    }
    lo0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 70.1.1.1/32;
            }
        }
    }
}
protocols {
    rsvp {
        interface ge-0/2/0.0;
    }
    mpls {
        no-cspf;
        label-switched-path PE1-to-PE2 {
            to 40.1.1.1;
        }
        interface ge-0/2/0.0;
    }
    ospf {
        traffic-engineering;
        area 0.0.0.0 {
            interface ge-0/2/0.0;
            interface lo0.0 {
                passive;
            }
        }
    }
    ldp {
        interface ge-0/2/0.0;
        interface lo0.0;
```

```
    }
    l2circuit {
        neighbor 40.1.1.1 {
            interface t1-0/0/0.0 {
                virtual-circuit-id 1;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Related Documentation

- Pseudowire Overview for ACX Series Universal Metro Routers on page 735
- TDM Pseudowires Overview on page 788

Configuring Load Balancing for Ethernet Pseudowires

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.

NOTE: This feature is supported only on M120, M320, MX Series, and T Series routers.

To configure load balancing for IPv4 traffic over Layer 2 Ethernet pseudowires, include the **ether-pseudowire** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options hash-key family mpls payload]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit forwarding-options]
hash-key {
  family mpls {
    (label-1 | no-labels);
    payload {
      ether-pseudowire;
    }
  }
}
```

NOTE: You must also configure either the **label-1** or the **no-labels** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options hash-key family mpls]** hierarchy level.

You can also configure load balancing for Ethernet pseudowires based on IP information. This functionality provides support for load balancing for Ethernet cross-circuit connect (CCC) connections. To include IP information in the hash key, include the **ip** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options hash-key family mpls payload]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit forwarding-options]
hash-key {
  family mpls {
    (label-1 | no-labels);
    payload {
      ip;
    }
  }
}
```

NOTE: You must also configure either the **label-1** or **no-labels** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options hash-key family mpls]** hierarchy level.

You can configure load balancing for IPv4 traffic over Ethernet pseudowires to include only Layer 3 IP information in the hash key. To include only Layer 3 IP information, include the **layer-3-only** option at the **[edit forwarding-options family mpls hash-key payload ip]** hierarchy level:

```
[edit forwarding-options]
hash-key {
  family mpls {
    (label-1 | no-labels);
    payload {
      ip {
        layer-3-only;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

NOTE: You must also configure either the **label-1** or **no-labels** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options hash-key family mpls]** hierarchy level.

Configuring Load Balancing Based on MAC Addresses

The hash key mechanism for load-balancing uses Layer 2 media access control (MAC) information such as frame source and destination address. To load-balance traffic based on Layer 2 MAC information, include the **family multiservice** statement at the **[edit forwarding-options hash-key]** hierarchy level:

```
family multiservice {
  destination-mac;
  source-mac;
}
```

To include the destination-address MAC information in the hash key, include the **destination-mac** option. To include the source-address MAC information in the hash key, include the **source-mac** option.

NOTE: Any packets that have the same source and destination address will be sent over the same path.

NOTE: You can configure per-packet load balancing to optimize VPLS traffic flows across multiple paths.

NOTE: Aggregated Ethernet member links will now use the physical MAC address as the source MAC address in 802.3ah OAM packets.

NOTE: ACX Series routers do not support VPLS.

Related Documentation

- *Junos OS VPNs Library for Routing Devices*

CHAPTER 24

Configuring Class-of-Service (CoS) for MPLS

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

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 329.

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 25 on page 798 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 25: 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*

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 and EX9200 Switches*.

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

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 and EX9200 Switches*.

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 and EX9200 Switches*.

Configuring CoS Bits for an MPLS Network (CLI Procedure)

When traffic enters a labeled-switch path (LSP) tunnel, the CoS bits in the MPLS header are set in one of two 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. The *Junos OS Class of Service Configuration Guide* explains the IP CoS values, and summarizes how the CoS bits 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.

To set a fixed CoS value on all packets entering the LSP:

1. Specify a class of service value for the LSP:

NOTE: **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.**

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@switch# set class-of-service cos-value
```

Related Documentation

- *Understanding CoS Classifiers*
- *Example: Configuring CoS on EX Series Switches*
- Configuring CoS on an MPLS Provider Edge Switch Using Circuit Cross-Connect (CLI Procedure) on page 804
- Configuring CoS on an MPLS Provider Edge Switch Using IP Over MPLS (CLI Procedure) on page 801
- Configuring CoS on Provider Switches of an MPLS Network (CLI Procedure) on page 806
- *Defining CoS Rewrite Rules (CLI Procedure)*

Configuring CoS on an MPLS Provider Edge Switch Using IP Over MPLS (CLI Procedure)

You can use class of service (CoS) within MPLS networks to prioritize certain types of traffic during periods of congestion. This topic describes configuring CoS components on a provider edge (PE) switch that is using IP Over MPLS.

This task describes how to create a custom DSCP classifier and a custom EXP rewrite rule on the ingress PE switch. It includes configuring a policer firewall filter and applying it to the customer-edge interface of the ingress PE switch. The policer firewall filter

ensures that the amount of traffic forwarded through the MPLS tunnel never exceeds the requested bandwidth allocation.

Before you begin, configure the basic components for an MPLS network:

- Configure two PE switches. See "Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge EX8200 and EX4500 Switches Using Circuit Cross-Connect (CLI Procedure)" on page 77.
- Configure one or more provider switches. See "Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Provider Switches (CLI Procedure)" on page 81.

This topic includes:

Configuring CoS

To configure CoS on a provider edge switch:

1. Import the default DSCP classifier classes to the custom DSCP classifier that you are creating:

   ```
   [edit class-of-service]
   user@switch# set classifiers dscp classifier-name import default
   ```

2. Add a forwarding class to this custom DSCP classifier and specify a loss priority and code point:

   ```
   [edit class-of-service]
   user@switch# set classifiers dscp classifier-name forwarding-class forwarding-class
   loss-priority loss-priority code-points code-point
   ```

3. Specify the values for the custom EXP rewrite rule, **e1**:

   ```
   [edit class-of-service]
   user@switch# set rewrite-rules exp e1 forwarding-class forwarding-class loss-priority
   loss-priority code-points code-point
   ```

4. On EX8200 switches only, bind the custom EXP rewrite rule to the interface:

   ```
   [edit class-of-service]
   user@switch# set class-of-service interfaces interface unit unit rewrite-rules exp e1
   ```


Configuring an LSP Policer

To configure an LSP policer:

NOTE: You cannot configure LSP policers on EX8200 switches. EX8200 switches do not support LSP policers.

1. Specify the number of bits per second permitted, on average, for the firewall policer, which will later be applied to the customer-edge-interface:

```
[edit firewall]
user@switch# set policer mypolicer if-exceeding bandwidth-limit 500m
```

2. Specify the maximum size permitted for bursts of data that exceed the given bandwidth limit for this policer:

```
[edit firewall policer]
user@switch# set mypolicer if-exceeding burst-size-limit 33553920
```

3. Discard traffic that exceeds the rate limits for this policer:

```
[edit firewall policer]
user@switch# set mypolicer then discard
```

4. To reference the policer, configure a filter term that includes the policer action:

```
[edit firewall]
user@switch# set family inet filter myfilter term t1 then policer mypolicer
```

5. Apply the filter to the customer-edge interface:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@switch# set ge-2/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.121.1/16 policing filter myfilter
```

NOTE: You can also configure schedulers and shapers as needed. See *Defining CoS Schedulers and Scheduler Maps (CLI Procedure)*.

Related Documentation

- Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge EX8200 and EX4500 Switches Using Circuit Cross-Connect (CLI Procedure) on page 77
- *Assigning CoS Components to Interfaces (CLI Procedure)*
- *Configuring Policers to Control Traffic Rates (CLI Procedure)*
- *Understanding the Use of Policers in Firewall Filters*

Configuring CoS on an MPLS Provider Edge Switch Using Circuit Cross-Connect (CLI Procedure)

You can use class of service (CoS) within MPLS networks to prioritize certain types of traffic during periods of congestion. This topic describes configuring CoS components on a provider edge (PE) switch that is using MPLS over circuit-cross connect (CCC).

NOTE: On EX Series switches other than EX8200 switches, if you are using MPLS over CCC, you can use only one DSCP or IP precedence classifier and only one IEEE 802.1p classifier on the CCC interfaces.

This procedure is for creating a custom DSCP classifier and a custom EXP rewrite rule on the ingress PE. It also includes enabling a policer on the label-switched path (LSP) of the ingress PE to ensure that the amount of traffic forwarded through the LSP never exceeds the requested bandwidth allocation.

This topic includes:

Configuring CoS

To configure CoS on a provider edge switch:

1. Import the default DSCP classifier classes to the custom DSCP classifier that you are creating:

   ```
   [edit class-of-service]
   user@switch# set classifiers dscp classifier-nameimport default
   ```

2. Add the expedited-forwarding class to this custom DSCP classifier, specifying a loss priority and code point:

   ```
   [edit class-of-service]
   user@switch# set classifiers dscp classifier-name forwarding-class forwarding-class
   loss-priority loss-priority code-points code-point
   ```

3. Specify the values for the custom EXP rewrite rule, **e1**:

   ```
   [edit class-of-service]
   user@switch# set rewrite-rules exp e1 forwarding-class forwarding-class loss-priority
   loss-priority code-point code-point
   ```

4. Bind the DSCP classifier to the CCC interface:

   ```
   [edit ]
   user@switch# set class-of-service interfaces interface unit unit classifier classifier-name
   ```

5. On EX8200 switches only, bind the custom EXP rewrite rule to the interface:

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@switch# set class-of-service interfaces interface unit unit rewrite-rules exp e1
```

Configuring an LSP Policer

To configure an LSP policer:

NOTE: You cannot configure LSP policers on EX8200 switches. EX8200 switches do not support LSP policers.

1. Specify the number of bits per second permitted, on average, for the policer, which will later be applied to the LSP:

   ```
   [edit firewall]
   set policer mypolicer if-exceeding bandwidth-limit 500m
   ```

2. Specify the maximum size permitted for bursts of data that exceed the given bandwidth limit for this policer:

   ```
   [edit firewall policer]
   set mypolicer if-exceeding burst-size-limit 33553920
   ```

3. Discard traffic that exceeds the rate limits for this policer:

   ```
   [edit firewall policer]
   set mypolicer then discard
   ```

4. To reference the policer, configure a filter term that includes the policer action:

   ```
   [edit firewall]
   user@switch# set family any filter myfilter term t1 then policer mypolicer
   ```

5. Apply the filter to the LSP:

   ```
   [edit protocols mpls]
   set label-switched-path lsp_to_pe2_ge1 policing filter myfilter
   ```

NOTE: You can also configure schedulers and shapers as needed. See *Defining CoS Schedulers and Scheduler Maps (CLI Procedure)*.

Related Documentation

- Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge EX8200 and EX4500 Switches Using Circuit Cross-Connect (CLI Procedure) on page 77
- *Assigning CoS Components to Interfaces (CLI Procedure)*
- *Configuring Policers to Control Traffic Rates (CLI Procedure)*
- *Understanding the Use of Policers in Firewall Filters*

Configuring CoS on Provider Switches of an MPLS Network (CLI Procedure)

You can add class-of-service (CoS) components to your MPLS networks on EX Series switches to achieve end-to-end Differentiated Services to match your specific business requirements. The configuration of CoS components on the provider switches is the same regardless of whether the provider edge (PE) switches are using MPLS over CCC or IP over MPLS.

This task shows how to configure a custom EXP classifier and custom EXP rewrite rule on the provider switch.

1. Import the default EXP classifier classes to the custom EXP classifier that you are creating:

   ```
   [edit class-of-service]
   user@switch# set classifiers exp exp1 import default
   ```

2. Add the expedited-forwarding class to this custom EXP classifier, specifying a loss priority and code point:

   ```
   [edit class-of-service]
   user@switch# set classifiers exp exp1 forwarding-class expedited-forwarding loss-priority
   low code-points 010
   ```

3. Specify the values for the custom EXP rewrite rule, **e1**:

   ```
   [edit class-of-service]
   user@switch# set rewrite-rules exp e1 forwarding-class expedited-forwarding loss-priority
   low code-point 111
   ```

4. On EX8200 switches only, bind the custom EXP rewrite rule to the interface:

   ```
   [edit class-of-service]
   user@switch# set class-of-service interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 rewrite-rules exp e1
   ```

NOTE: You can also configure schedulers and shapers as needed. See *Defining CoS Schedulers and Scheduler Maps (CLI Procedure)*.

Related Documentation

- *Example: Configuring CoS on EX Series Switches*

Understanding Using CoS with MPLS Networks on EX Series Switches

You can use class of service (CoS) within MPLS networks to prioritize certain types of traffic during periods of congestion. See *EX Series Switch Software Features Overview* for a complete list of the Junos OS MPLS features that are supported on specific EX Series switches.

Juniper Networks EX Series Ethernet Switches support Differentiated Service Code Point (DSCP) or IP precedence and IEEE 802.1p CoS classifiers on the customer-edge interfaces of the ingress provider edge (PE) switch. DSCP or IP precedence classifiers are used for Layer 3 packets. IEEE 802.1p is used for Layer 2 packets.

When a packet enters a customer-edge interface of the ingress PE switch, the switch associates the packet with a particular CoS servicing level before putting the packet onto the label-switched path (LSP). The switches within the LSP utilize the CoS value set at the ingress PE switch. The CoS value that was embedded in the classifier is translated and encoded in the MPLS header by means of the EXP or experimental bits. EX Series switches enable a default EXP classifier and a default EXP rewrite rule. For more information about EXP classifiers and EXP rewrite rules, see EXP Classifiers and EXP rewrite Rules.

This topic includes:

EXP Classifiers and EXP rewrite Rules

EX Series switches enable a default EXP classifier and a default EXP rewrite rule. You can configure a custom EXP classifier and a custom EXP rewrite rule if you prefer. However, the switch supports only one type of EXP classifier (default or custom) and only one EXP rewrite rule (default or custom).

You do not bind the EXP classifier or the EXP rewrite rule to individual interfaces. The switch automatically and implicitly applies the default or the custom EXP classifier and the default or the custom EXP rewrite rule to the appropriate MPLS-enabled interfaces. Because rewrite rules affect only egress interfaces, the switch applies the EXP rewrite rule only to those MPLS interfaces that are transmitting MPLS packets (not to the MPLS interfaces that are receiving the packets).

After traversing the MPLS tunnel, the traffic flows out from the egress provider edge (PE) switch. Before the traffic leaves the egress interface, the egress PE switch copies the EXP bits from the MPLS header to the most significant bits in the original IP packet---

that is, to the IP precedence bits. Note that this is the default behavior only on Juniper Networks EX8200 Ethernet Switches (standalone or Virtual Chassis) that are configured for MPLS.

Guidelines for Using CoS Classifiers on CCCs

When you are configuring CoS for MPLS over circuit cross-connect (CCC), there are some additional guidelines, as follows:

- You *must* explicitly bind a CoS classifier to the CCC interface on the ingress PE switch.
- You *must* use the same DSCP, IP precedence, or IEEE 802.1p classifier on CCC interfaces. However, if the CCC interfaces are on the same switch, you cannot configure both a DSCP and an IP precedence classifier on these interfaces. Thus, if you configure one CCC interface to use a DSCP classifier DSCP1, you cannot configure another CCC interface to use another DSCP classifier DSCP2. All the CCC interfaces on the switch must use the same DSCP (or IP precedence) classifier and the same IEEE 802.1p classifier.
- You *cannot* configure one CCC interface to use a DSCP classifier and another CCC interface to use an IP precedence classifier, because these classifier types overlap.
- You *can* configure one CCC interface to use a DSCP classifier and another CCC interface to use IEEE 802.1p classifier.
- You *can* configure one CCC interface to use both a DSCP and an IEEE 802.1p classifier. If you configure a CCC interface to use both these classifiers, the DSCP classifier is used for routing Layer 3 packets and the IEEE 802.1p classifier is used for routing Layer 2 packets.
- You *can* configure one CCC interface to use both an IP precedence and an IEEE 802.1p classifier. If you configure a CCC interface to use both these classifiers, the IP precedence classifier is used for routing Layer 3 packets and the IEEE 802.1p classifier is used for routing Layer 2 packets.

NOTE: **These guidelines are not applicable to Juniper Networks EX8200 Ethernet Switches (standalone or Virtual Chassis).**

You can define multiple DSCP, IP precedence, and IEEE 802.1p classifiers for the non-CCC interfaces on a switch.

Using CoS Classifiers with IP over MPLS

When you are configuring CoS for IP over MPLS, the customer-edge interface uses the CoS configuration for the switch as the default. You do not have to bind a classifier to the customer-edge interface in this case. There are no restrictions on using multiple DSCP, IP precedence, and IEEE 802.1p classifiers on the same switch.

- You can modify the CoS classifier for a particular interface, but it is not required.

- You can configure a DSCP classifier, DSCP1 on the first interface, another DSCP classifier, DSCP2 on the second interface, and an IP precedence classifier on a third interface, and so forth.

Setting CoS Bits in an MPLS Header

When traffic enters an LSP tunnel, the CoS bits in the MPLS header are set in one of two 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. The *Class of Service Feature Guide for Routing Devices and EX9200 Switches* explains the IP CoS values, and summarizes how the CoS bits 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.

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 random early detection (RED) will more aggressively drop packets that have the PLP bit set. For more information about RED and drop profiles, see the *Class of Service Feature Guide for Routing Devices and EX9200 Switches*.

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 25 on page 798 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 the *Class of Service Feature Guide for Routing Devices and EX9200 Switches*.

Table 26: 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

Table 26: MPLS CoS Values (continued)

MPLS CoS Value	Bits	Transmit Queue	PLP Bit
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 while they travel through the LSP tunnel. The value is not copied back to the IP header when the packets exit from the LSP tunnel.

NOTE: On EX8200 switches that run MPLS-based Layer 2 virtual private networks (VPNs):

- If you configure an LSP CoS, the EXP bits of the MPLS packet continue to use the same CoS values that are configured at the interface level.
- For Virtual Chassis, if the input and output interfaces are on different line cards, then the loss priority value that you configured on the first line card is not carried to the subsequent line cards. The loss priority for the outgoing traffic from the subsequent line cards is always set to low.

EXP Rewrite Rules

When traffic passes from the customer-edge interface to an MPLS interface, the DSCP, IP precedence, or IEEE 802.1p CoS classifier is translated into the EXP bits within the MPLS header. You cannot disable the default EXP rewrite rule, but you can configure your own custom EXP classifier and a custom EXP rewrite rule. You cannot bind the EXP classifier to individual MPLS interfaces; the switch applies it globally to all the MPLS-enabled interfaces on the switch.

Only one EXP rewrite rule (either default or custom) is supported on a switch. The switch applies it to all the egress interfaces on which MPLS is enabled.. This is, however, not the case with EX8200 switches. With EX8200 switches, you must explicitly apply the rewrite rule on each of the egress interfaces.

Policer

Policing helps to ensure that the amount of traffic forwarded through an LSP never exceeds the requested bandwidth allocation. During periods of congestion (when the total rate of queuing packets exceeds the rate of transmission), any new packets being sent to an interface can be dropped because there is no place to store them. You can configure a policer on the ingress PE switch to prevent this:

- If you are using MPLS over CCC, you bind the policer to the LSP. You cannot bind a policer to a CCC interface.
- If you are using IP over MPLS, you bind the policer to the **inet-family** customer-edge interface. You cannot bind a policer to the LSP when you are using IP over MPLS.

NOTE: You cannot configure LSP policers on EX8200 switches.

Schedulers

The schedulers for using CoS with MPLS are the same as for the other CoS configurations on EX Series switches. Default schedulers are provided for best-effort and network-control forwarding classes. If you are using assured-forwarding, expedited-forwarding, or any custom forwarding class, we recommend that you configure a scheduler to support that forwarding class. See *Understanding CoS Schedulers*.

Related Documentation

- *Understanding CoS Classifiers*
- *Example: Configuring CoS on EX Series Switches*
- Configuring CoS on an MPLS Provider Edge Switch Using Circuit Cross-Connect (CLI Procedure) on page 804
- Configuring CoS on an MPLS Provider Edge Switch Using IP Over MPLS (CLI Procedure) on page 801
- Configuring Rewrite Rules for EXP Classifiers on MPLS Networks (CLI Procedure)
- Configuring CoS on Provider Switches of an MPLS Network (CLI Procedure) on page 806

  Configuring CoS Bits for an MPLS Network (CLI Procedure) on page 801

Example: Combining CoS with MPLS on EX Series Switches

You can use class of service (CoS) within MPLS networks to prioritize certain types of traffic during periods of congestion. The CoS value is included within the MPLS label, which is passed through the network, enabling end-to-end CoS across the network.

MPLS services are often used to ensure better performance for low-latency applications such as VoIP and other business-critical functions. These applications place specific demands on a network for successful transmission. CoS gives you the ability to control the mix of bandwidth, delay, jitter, and packet loss while taking advantage of the MPLS labeling mechanism.

This example shows how to configure CoS on an MPLS network that is using a unidirectional circuit cross-connect (CCC) from the ingress provider edge (PE) switch to the egress PE switch. for the customer-edge interface of the ingress provider edge (PE) switch. It describes adding the configuration of CoS components to the ingress PE switch, the egress PE switch, and the core provider switches of the existing MPLS network.

Because of the unidirectional configuration, the DSCP classifier needs to be configured only on the ingress PE switch.

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Junos OS Release 10.1 or later for EX Series switches
- Three EX Series switches

Before you configure CoS with MPLS, be sure you have:

Configured an MPLS network with two PE switches and one provider switch. See "Example: Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Switches" on page 48. This example assumes that an MPLS network has been configured using a cross circuit-connect (CCC).

Overview and Topology

This example describes adding custom classifiers and custom rewrite rules to switches in an MPLS network that is using MPLS over CCC.

It is a unidirectional configuration. Therefore, you need to configure custom classifiers and custom rewrite rules as follows:

- On the ingress PE switch: custom DSCP classifier and custom EXP rewrite rule
- On the egress PE switch: custom EXP classifier
- On the provider switch: customer EXP classifier and custom EXP rewrite rule

NOTE: You can also configure schedulers and shapers as needed. If you are using **assured-forwarding**, **expedited-forwarding**, or other custom forwarding classes, we recommend that you configure a scheduler to support that forwarding class. See *Defining CoS Schedulers and Scheduler Maps (CLI Procedure)*.

The example creates a custom DSCP classifier (**dscp1**) on the ingress PE switch and binds this classifier to the CCC interface. It includes configuration of a policer on the ingress PE switch. The policer is applied as a filter on the label-switched path (LSP) **lsp_to_pe2_ge1**(created in "Example: Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Switches" on page 48) to ensure that the amount of traffic forwarded through the LSP never exceeds the requested bandwidth allocation.

This example creates a custom EXP rewrite rule (**exp1**) on the ingress PE switch, specifying a loss-priority and code point to be used for the expedited-forwarding class as the packet travels through the LSP. The switch applies this custom rewrite rule on the core interfaces **ge-0/0/5.0** and **ge-0/0/6.0**, which are the egress interfaces for this switch.

Table 27 on page 813 shows the CoS configuration components added to the ingress PE switch.

Table 27: CoS Configuration Components on the Ingress PE Switch

Property	Settings	Description
Local PE switch hardware	EX Series switch	PE-1
Policing filter configured and applied to the LSP.	**policing filter mypolicer** **filter myfilter**	Name of the rate-limiting policer. Name of the filter, which refers to the policer
Custom DSCP classifier	**dscp1**	Specifies the name of the custom DSCP classifier
Custom EXP rewrite rule	**e1**	Name of the custom EXP rewrite rule.
Customer-edge interface	**ge-0/0/1.0**	Interface that receives packets from devices outside the network. The custom DSCP classifier must be specified on this CCC interface.
Core interfaces	**ge-0/0/5.0** and **ge-0/0/6.0**	Interfaces that transmit MPLS packets to other switches within the MPLS network. The EXP rewrite rule is applied implicitly to these interfaces.

Table 28 on page 813 shows the CoS configuration components added to the egress PE switch in this example.

Table 28: CoS Configuration Components of the Egress PE Switch

Property	Settings	Description
Remote provider edge switch hardware	EX Series switch	PE-2
Custom EXP classifier	**exp1**	Name of custom EXP classifier
Customer-edge interface	**ge-0/0/1.0**	Interface that transmits packets from this network to devices outside the network. No CoS classifier is specified for this interface. A scheduler can be specified.

Table 28: CoS Configuration Components of the Egress PE Switch (continued)

Property	Settings	Description
Core interfaces	**ge-0/0/7.0** and **ge-0/0/8.0**	Core interfaces on PE-2 that receive MPLS packets from the provider switch. The EXP classifier is enabled by default on the switch and applied implicitly to these interfaces.

Table 29 on page 814 shows the MPLS configuration components used for the provider switch in this example.

Table 29: CoS Configuration Components of the Provider Switch

Property	Settings	Description
Provider switch hardware	EX Series switch	Transit switch within the MPLS network configuration.
Custom EXP classifier	**exp1**	Name of the custom EXP classifier.
Custom EXP rewrite rule	**e1**	Name of the custom EXP rewrite rule.
Core interfaces receiving packets from other MPLS switches.	**ge-0/0/5.0** and **ge-0/0/6.0**	Interfaces that connect the provider switch to the ingress PE switch (PE-1). The EXP classifier is enabled by default on the switch and applied implicitly to these interfaces.
Core interfaces transmitting packets to other switches within the MPLS network.	**ge-0/0/7.0** and **ge-0/0/8.0**	Interfaces that transmit packets to the egress PE (PE-2). The EXP rewrite rule is applied implicitly on these interfaces. Schedulers can also be specified and will be applied to these interfaces.

Configuring the Local PE Switch

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure a custom DSCP classifier, custom EXP rewrite rule, and a policer on the local PE switch, copy the following commands and paste them into the switch terminal window of PE-1:

```
[edit]
set class-of-service classifiers dscp dscp1 import default
set class-of-service classifiers dscp dscp1 forwarding-class expedited-forwarding loss-priority low code-points 000111
set class-of-service rewrite-rules exp e1 forwarding-class expedited-forwarding loss-priority low code-point 111
set class-of-service interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 classifier dscp1
set firewall policer mypolicer if-exceeding bandwidth-limit 500m
set firewall policer mypolicer if-exceeding burst-size-limit 33553920
set firewall policer mypolicer then discard
set firewall family any filter myfilter term t1 then policer mypolicer
set protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp_to_pe2_ge1 to 127.1.1.3 policing filter myfilter
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure a custom DSCP classifier, custom EXP rewrite rule, and a policer on the ingress PE switch:

1. Import the default DSCP classifier classes to the custom DSCP classifier that you are creating:

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@switch# set classifiers dscp dscp1 import default
```

2. Add the expedited-forwarding class to this custom DSCP classifier, specifying a loss priority and code point:

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@switch# set classifiers dscp dscp1 forwarding-class expedited-forwarding loss-priority
low code-points 000111
```

3. Specify the values for the custom EXP rewrite rule, **e1**:

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@switch#  set rewrite-rules exp e1 forwarding-class expedited-forwarding loss-priority
low code-point 111
```

4. Bind the DSCP classifier to the CCC interface:

```
[edit ]
user@switch#  set class-of-service interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 classifier dscp1
```

5. Specify the number of bits per second permitted, on average, for the firewall policer, which will later be applied to the LSP:

```
[edit firewall]
set policer mypolicer if-exceeding bandwidth-limit 500m
```

6. Specify the maximum size permitted for bursts of data that exceed the given bandwidth limit for this policer:

```
[edit firewall policer]
set mypolicer if-exceeding burst-size-limit 33553920
```

7. Discard traffic that exceeds the rate limits for this policer:

```
[edit firewall policer]
set mypolicer then discard
```

8. To reference the policer, configure a filter term that includes the policer action:

```
[edit firewall]
user@switch#  set family any filter myfilter term t1 then policer mypolicer
```

9. Apply the filter to the LSP:

```
[edit protocols mpls]
set label-switched-path lsp_to_pe2_ge1 policing filter myfilter
```

Results Display the results of the configuration:

```
  [edit]
   user@switch# show
class-of-service {
  classifiers {
    dscp dscp1 {
      import default;
      forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
        loss-priority low code-points 000111;
      }
    }
  }
  interfaces {
    ge-0/0/1 {
      unit 0 {
        classifiers {
          dscp dscp1;
        }
      }
    }
  }
rewrite-rules {
  exp e1 {
    forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
      loss-priority low code-point 111;
    }
  }
  }
}
firewall {
  family any {
    filter myfilter {
      term t1 {
        then policer mypolicer;
      }
    }
  }
  policer mypolicer {
    if-exceeding {
      bandwidth-limit 500m;
      burst-size-limit 33553920;
    }
    then discard;
  }
}
```

Configuring the Remote PE Switch

CLI Quick Configuration To quickly configure a custom EXP classifier on the remote PE switch, copy the following commands and paste them into the switch terminal window of PE-2:

```
[edit]
set class-of-service classifiers exp exp1 import default
```

```
set class-of-service classifiers exp exp1 forwarding-class expedited-forwarding loss-priority low
code-points 010
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure a custom EXP classifier on the egress PE switch:

1. Import the default EXP classifier classes to the custom EXP classifier that you are creating:

   ```
   [edit class-of-service]
   user@switch# set classifiers exp exp1 import default
   ```

2. Add the expedited-forwarding class to this custom EXP classifier, specifying a loss priority and code point:

   ```
   [edit class-of-service]
   user@switch# set classifiers exp exp1 forwarding-class expedited-forwarding loss-priority
   low code-points 010
   ```

Results

Display the results of the configuration:

```
  [edit]
   user@switch# show
class-of-service {
  classifiers {
    exp exp1 {
      import default;
      forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
        loss-priority low code-points 010;
      }
    }
```

Configuring the Provider Switch

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure a custom EXP classifier and a custom EXP rewrite rule on the provider switch, copy the following commands and paste them into the switch terminal window of the provider switch:

```
[edit]
set class-of-service classifiers exp exp1 import default
set class-of-service classifiers exp exp1 forwarding-class expedited-forwarding loss-priority low
code-points 010
set class-of-service rewrite-rules exp e1 forwarding-class expedited-forwarding loss-priority low
code-point 111
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure a custom EXP classifier and a custom EXP rewrite rule on the provider switch:

1. Import the default EXP classifier classes to the custom EXP classifier that you are creating:

   ```
   [edit class-of-service]
   ```

```
user@switch# set classifiers exp exp1 import default
```

2. Add the expedited-forwarding class to this custom EXP classifier, specifying a loss priority and code point:

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@switch# set classifiers exp exp1 forwarding-class expedited-forwarding loss-priority low code-points 010
```

3. Specify the values for the custom EXP rewrite rule, **e1**:

```
[edit class-of-service]
user@switch# set rewrite-rules exp e1 forwarding-class expedited-forwarding loss-priority low code-point 111
```

Results Display the results of the configuration:

```
[edit]
 user@switch# show
class-of-service {
  classifiers {
    exp exp1 {
      import default;
      forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
        loss-priority low code-points 010;
      }
    }
  }
  rewrite-rules {
    exp e1 {
      forwarding-class expedited-forwarding {
        loss-priority low code-point 111;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Verification

To confirm that the configuration is working properly, perform these tasks:

- Verifying That the Policer Firewall Filter Is Operational on page 818
- Verifying That the CoS Classifiers Are Going to the Right Queue on page 819
- Verifying the CoS Forwarding Table Mapping on page 823
- Verifying the Rewrite Rules on page 823

Verifying That the Policer Firewall Filter Is Operational

Purpose Verify the operational state of the policer that is configured on the ingress PE switch.

Action `user@switch>` **show firewall**

```
Filter: myfilter
Policers:
Name                                                Packets
mypolicer-t1                                              0
```

Meaning This output shows that the firewall filter **mypolicer** has been created.

Verifying That the CoS Classifiers Are Going to the Right Queue

Purpose Verify that the CoS classifiers are going to the right queue.

Action `user@switch>` **show class-of-service forwarding-table classifier**

```
Classifier table index: 7, # entries: 64, Table type: DSCP
Entry #   Code point   Forwarding-class #   PLP
   0        000000        0       0
   1        000001        0       0
   2        000010        0       0
   3        000011        0       0
   4        000100        0       0
   5        000101        0       0
   6        000110        0       0
   7        000111        0       0
   8        001000        0       0
   9        001001        0       0
  10        001010        0       0
  11        001011        0       0
  12        001100        0       0
  13        001101        0       0
  14        001110        0       0
  15        001111        0       0
  16        010000        0       0
  17        010001        0       0
  18        010010        0       0
  19        010011        0       0
  20        010100        0       0
  21        010101        0       0
  22        010110        0       0
  23        010111        0       0
  24        011000        0       0
  25        011001        0       0
  26        011010        0       0
  27        011011        0       0
  28        011100        0       0
  29        011101        0       0
  30        011110        0       0
  31        011111        0       0
  32        100000        0       0
  33        100001        0       0
  34        100010        0       0
  35        100011        0       0
  36        100100        0       0
  37        100101        0       0
  38        100110        0       0
  39        100111        0       0
  40        101000        0       0
  41        101001        0       0
  42        101010        0       0
  43        101011        0       0
  44        101100        0       0
  45        101101        0       0
  46        101110        0       0
  47        101111        0       0
  48        110000        3       0
  49        110001        3       0
  50        110010        3       0
  51        110011        3       0
  52        110100        3       0
  53        110101        3       0
  54        110110        3       0
```

```
  55        110111        3       0
  56        111000        3       0
  57        111001        3       0
  58        111010        3       0
  59        111011        3       0
  60        111100        3       0
  61        111101        3       0
  62        111110        3       0
  63        111111        3       0

Classifier table index: 11, # entries: 8, Table type: IEEE 802.1
Entry #   Code point   Forwarding-class #   PLP
   0           000        0       0
   1           001        0       0
   2           010        0       0
   3           011        0       0
   4           100        0       0
   5           101        0       0
   6           110        3       0
   7           111        3       0

Classifier table index: 12, # entries: 8, Table type: IPv4 precedence
Entry #   Code point   Forwarding-class #   PLP
   0           000        0       0
   1           001        0       0
   2           010        0       0
   3           011        0       0
   4           100        0       0
   5           101        0       0
   6           110        3       0
   7           111        3       0

Classifier table index: 16, # entries: 8, Table type: Untrust
Entry #   Code point   Forwarding-class #   PLP
   0           000        0       0
   1           001        0       0
   2           010        0       0
   3           011        0       0
   4           100        0       0
   5           101        0       0
   6           110        0       0
   7           111        0       0

Classifier table index: 9346, # entries: 64, Table type: DSCP
Entry #   Code point   Forwarding-class #   PLP
   0        000000        0       0
   1        000001        0       0
   2        000010        0       0
   3        000011        0       0
   4        000100        0       0
   5        000101        0       0
   6        000110        0       0
   7        000111        1       0
   8        001000        0       0
   9        001001        0       0
  10        001010        0       0
  11        001011        0       0
  12        001100        0       0
  13        001101        0       0
  14        001110        0       0
```

```
15          001111          0          0
16          010000          0          0
17          010001          0          0
18          010010          0          0
19          010011          0          0
20          010100          0          0
21          010101          0          0
22          010110          0          0
23          010111          0          0
24          011000          0          0
25          011001          0          0
26          011010          0          0
27          011011          0          0
28          011100          0          0
29          011101          0          0
30          011110          0          0
31          011111          0          0
32          100000          0          0
33          100001          0          0
34          100010          0          0
35          100011          0          0
36          100100          0          0
37          100101          0          0
38          100110          0          0
39          100111          0          0
40          101000          0          0
41          101001          0          0
42          101010          0          0
43          101011          0          0
44          101100          0          0
45          101101          0          0
46          101110          0          0
47          101111          0          0
48          110000          3          0
49          110001          3          0
50          110010          3          0
51          110011          3          0
52          110100          3          0
53          110101          3          0
54          110110          3          0
55          110111          3          0
56          111000          3          0
57          111001          3          0
58          111010          3          0
59          111011          3          0
60          111100          3          0
61          111101          3          0
62          111110          3          0
63          111111          3          0
```

Meaning This output shows that a new DSCP classifier has been created, index **9346**, on the ingress PE switch (PE-1).

Verifying the CoS Forwarding Table Mapping

Purpose For each logical interface, display either the table index of the classifier for a given code point type or the queue number (if it is a fixed classification) in the forwarding table.

Action

```
user@switch>show class-of-service forwarding-table classifier mapping

                        Table Index/
Interface      Index       Q num      Table type
ge-0/0/1.0        92        9346      DSCP
```

Meaning The results show that the new DSCP classifier, index number **9346**, is bound to interface **ge-0/0/1.0**.

Verifying the Rewrite Rules

Purpose Display mapping of the queue number and loss priority to code point value for each rewrite rule as it exists in the forwarding table.

Action

```
user@switch>show class-of-service forwarding-table rewrite-rule

Rewrite table index: 31, # entries: 4, Table type: DSCP
FC#     Low bits  State      High bits  State
0       000000  Enabled       000000  Enabled
1       101110  Enabled       101110  Enabled
2       001010  Enabled       001100  Enabled
3       110000  Enabled       111000  Enabled

Rewrite table index: 34, # entries: 4, Table type: IEEE 802.1
FC#     Low bits  State      High bits  State
0          000  Enabled          001  Enabled
1          010  Enabled          011  Enabled
2          100  Enabled          101  Enabled
3          110  Enabled          111  Enabled

Rewrite table index: 35, # entries: 4, Table type: IPv4 precedence
FC#     Low bits  State      High bits  State
0          000  Enabled          000  Enabled
1          101  Enabled          101  Enabled
2          001  Enabled          001  Enabled
3          110  Enabled          111  Enabled

Rewrite table index: 9281, # entries: 1, Table type: EXP
FC#     Low bits  State      High bits  State
1          111  Enabled          000  Disabled
```

Meaning This output shows that a new EXP classifier with the index number **9281** has been created.

Related Documentation

- Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge EX8200 and EX4500 Switches Using Circuit Cross-Connect (CLI Procedure) on page 77
- Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge Switches Using IP Over MPLS (CLI Procedure) on page 72
- Understanding Using CoS with MPLS Networks on EX Series Switches on page 807
- *Monitoring CoS Forwarding Classes*

Understanding CoS MPLS EXP Classifiers and Rewrite Rules

You can use class of service (CoS) within MPLS networks to prioritize certain types of traffic during periods of congestion by applying packet classifiers and rewrite rules to the MPLS traffic. MPLS classifiers are global and apply to all interfaces configured as **family mpls** interfaces.

When a packet enters a customer-edge interface on the ingress provider edge (PE) switch, the switch associates the packet with a particular CoS servicing level before placing the packet onto the label-switched path (LSP). The switches within the LSP utilize the CoS value set at the ingress PE switch to determine the CoS service level. The CoS value embedded in the classifier is translated and encoded in the MPLS header by means of the experimental (EXP) bits.

EXP classifiers map incoming MPLS packets to a forwarding class and a loss priority, and assign MPLS packets to output queues based on the forwarding class mapping. EXP classifiers are behavior aggregate (BA) classifiers.

EXP rewrite rules change (rewrite) the CoS value of the EXP bits in outgoing packets on the egress queues of the switch so that the new (rewritten) value matches the policies of a targeted peer. Policy matching allows the downstream routing platform or switch in a neighboring network to classify each packet into the appropriate service group.

NOTE: On QFX5200, QFX5100, QFX3500, QF3600, and EX4600 switches, and on QFabric systems, there is no default EXP classifier. If you want to classify incoming MPLS packets using the EXP bits, you must configure a global EXP classifier. The global EXP classifier applies to all MPLS traffic on interfaces configured as **family mpls**.

On QFX10000 switches, there is a no default EXP classifier. If you want to classify incoming MPLS packets using the EXP bits, you must configure EXP classifiers and apply them to logical interfaces configured as **family mpls**. (You cannot apply classifiers to physical interfaces.). You can configure up to 64 EXP classifiers.

There is no default EXP rewrite rule. If you want to rewrite the EXP bit value at the egress interface, you must configure EXP rewrite rules and apply them to logical interfaces.

EXP classifiers and rewrite rules are applied only to interfaces that are configured as **family mpls** (for example, **set interfaces xe-0/0/35 unit 0 family mpls**.)

This topic includes:

EXP Classifiers

On QFX5200, QFX5100, EX4600, QFX3500, and QFX3600 switches, and on QFabric systems, unlike DSCP and IEEE 802.1p BA classifiers, EXP classifiers are global to the switch and apply to all switch interfaces that are configured as **family mpls**. On QFX10000 switches, you apply EXP classifiers to individual logical interfaces, and different interfaces can use different EXP classifiers.

When you configure and apply an EXP classifier, MPLS traffic on all **family mpls** interfaces uses the EXP classifier, even on interfaces that also have a fixed classifier. If an interface has both an EXP classifier and a fixed classifier, the EXP classifier is applied to MPLS traffic and the fixed classifier is applied to all other traffic.

Also unlike DSCP and IEEE 802.1p BA classifiers, there is no default EXP classifier. If you want to classify MPLS traffic based on the EXP bits, you must explicitly configure an EXP classifier and apply it to the switch interfaces. Each EXP classifier has eight entries that correspond to the eight EXP CoS values (0 through 7, which correspond to CoS bits 000 through 111).

You can configure up to 64 EXP classifiers.

However, on QFX5200, QFX5100, EX4600, and legacy CLI switches, the switch uses only one MPLS EXP classifier as a global classifier on all interfaces. After you configure an MPLS EXP classifier, you can configure that classifier as the global EXP classifier by including the EXP classifier in the **[edit class-of-service system-defaults classifiers exp]** hierarchy level. All switch interfaces configured as **family mpls** use the global EXP classifier to classify MPLS traffic.

On these switches, only one EXP classifier can be configured as the global EXP classifier at any time. If you want to change the global EXP classifier, delete the global EXP classifier configuration (use the **user@switch# delete class-of-service system-defaults classifiers exp** configuration statement), then configure the new global EXP classifier.

QFX10000 switches do not support global EXP classifiers. You can configure one EXP classifier and apply it to multiple logical interfaces, or configure multiple EXP classifiers and apply different EXP classifiers to different logical interfaces.

If an EXP classifier is not configured, then if a fixed classifier is applied to the interface, the MPLS traffic uses the fixed classifier. (Switches that have a default EXP classifier use the default classifier.) If no EXP classifier and no fixed classifier are applied to the interface, MPLS traffic is treated as best-effort traffic using the 802.1 default untrusted classifier. DSCP classifiers are not applied to MPLS traffic.

On QFX5200, QFX5100, EX4600, and legacy CLI switches, because the EXP classifier is global, you cannot configure some ports to use a fixed IEEE 802.1p classifier for MPLS traffic on some interfaces and the global EXP classifier for MPLS traffic on other interfaces. When you configure a global EXP classifier, all MPLS traffic on all interfaces uses the EXP classifier.

NOTE: The switch uses only the outermost label of incoming EXP packets for classification.

NOTE: MPLS packets with 802.1Q tags are not supported.

EXP Rewrite Rules

As MPLS packets enter or exit a network, edge switches might be required to alter the class-of-service (CoS) settings of the packets. EXP rewrite rules set the value of the EXP CoS bits within the header of the outgoing MPLS packet on **family mpls** interfaces. Each rewrite rule reads the current forwarding class and loss priority associated with the packet, locates the chosen CoS value from a table, and writes that CoS value into the packet header, replacing the old CoS value. EXP rewrite rules apply only to MPLS traffic.

EXP rewrite rules apply only to logical interfaces. You cannot apply EXP rewrite rules to physical interfaces.

There are no default EXP rewrite rules. If you want to rewrite the EXP value in MPLS packets, you must configure EXP rewrite rules and apply them to logical interfaces. If no rewrite rules are applied, all MPLS labels that are pushed have a value of zero (0). The EXP value remains unchanged on MPLS labels that are swapped.

You can configure up to 64 EXP rewrite rules, but you can only apply 16 EXP rewrite rules at any time on the switch. On a given logical interface, all pushed MPLS labels have the same EXP rewrite rule applied to them. You can apply different EXP rewrite rules to different logical interfaces on the same physical interface.

You can apply an EXP rewrite rule to an interface that has a DSCP, DSCP IPv6, or IEEE 802.1p rewrite rule. Only MPLS traffic uses the EXP rewrite rule. MPLS traffic does not use DSCP or DSCP IPv6 rewrite rules.

If the switch is performing penultimate hop popping (PHP), EXP rewrite rules do not take effect. If both an EXP classifier and an EXP rewrite rule are configured on the switch, then the EXP value from the last popped label is copied into the inner label. If either an EXP classifier or an EXP rewrite rule (but not both) is configured on the switch, then the inner label EXP value is sent unchanged.

NOTE: On each physical interface, either all forwarding classes that are being used on the interface must have rewrite rules configured or no forwarding classes that are being used on the interface can have rewrite rules configured. On any physical port, do not mix forwarding classes with rewrite rules and forwarding classes without rewrite rules.

Schedulers

The schedulers for using CoS with MPLS are the same as for the other CoS configurations on the switch. Default schedulers are provided only for the best-effort, fcoe, no-loss, and network-control default forwarding classes. If you configure a custom forwarding class for MPLS traffic, you need to configure a scheduler to support that forwarding class and provide bandwidth to that forwarding class.

Related Documentation

- *Understanding Applying CoS Classifiers and Rewrite Rules to Interfaces*

Configuring Rewrite Rules for MPLS EXP Classifiers

You configure EXP rewrite rules to alter CoS values in outgoing MPLS packets on the outbound **family mpls** interfaces of a switch to match the policies of a targeted peer. Policy matching allows the downstream routing platform or switch in a neighboring network to classify each packet into the appropriate service group.

To configure an EXP CoS rewrite rule, create the rule by giving it a name and associating it with a forwarding class, loss priority, and code point. This creates a rewrite table. After the rewrite rule is created, enable it on a logical **family mpls** interface. EXP rewrite rules can only be enabled on logical **family mpls** interfaces, not on physical interfaces or on interfaces of other family types. You can also apply an existing EXP rewrite rule on a logical interface.

NOTE: There are no default rewrite rules.

You can configure up to 64 EXP rewrite rules, but you can only use 16 EXP rewrite rules at any time on the switch. On a given **family mpls** logical interface, all pushed MPLS labels have the same EXP rewrite rule applied to them. You can apply different EXP rewrite rules to different logical interfaces on the same physical interface.

NOTE: On each physical interface, either all forwarding classes that are being used on the interface must have rewrite rules configured, or no forwarding classes that are being used on the interface can have rewrite rules configured. On any physical port, do not mix forwarding classes with rewrite rules and forwarding classes without rewrite rules.

NOTE: To replace an existing rewrite rule on the interface with a new rewrite rule of the same type, first explicitly remove the existing rewrite rule and then apply the new rule.

To create an EXP rewrite rule for MPLS traffic and enable it on a logical interface:

1. Create an EXP rewrite rule:

```
user@switch# set class-of-service rewrite-rules exp rewrite-rule-name forwarding-class
forwarding-class-name loss-priority level code-points [aliases] [bit-patterns]
```

For example, to configure an EXP rewrite rule named **exp-rr-1** for a forwarding class named **mpls-1** with a loss priority of **low** that rewrites the EXP code point value to **001**:

```
user@switch# set class-of-service rewrite-rules exp exp-rr-1 forwarding-class mpls-1
loss-priority low code-points 001
```

2. Apply the rewrite rule to a logical interface:

```
user@switch # set class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit rewrite-rules
exp rewrite-rule-name
```

For example, to apply a rewrite rule named **exp-rr-1** to logical interface **xe-0/0/10.0**:

```
user@switch# set class-of-service interfaces xe-0/0/10 unit 0 rewrite-rules exp exp-rr-1
```

NOTE: In this example, all forwarding classes assigned to port xe-0/0/10 must have rewrite rules. Do not mix forwarding classes that have rewrite rules with forwarding classes that do not have rewrite rules on the same interface.

Related Documentation

- Understanding CoS MPLS EXP Classifiers and Rewrite Rules on page 825
- *Understanding Applying CoS Classifiers and Rewrite Rules to Interfaces*
- *Monitoring CoS Rewrite Rules*
- *Defining CoS Rewrite Rules*

Configuring CoS Bits for an MPLS Network

When traffic enters a labeled-switch path (LSP) tunnel, the CoS bits in the MPLS header are set in one of two 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. The *Class of Service Feature Guide for Routing Devices and EX9200 Switches* explains the IP CoS values, and summarizes how the CoS bits 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.

To set a fixed CoS value on all packets entering the LSP:

1. Specify a class of service value for the LSP:

NOTE: **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.**

```
[edit protocols mpls]
user@switch# set class-of-service cos-value
```

Related Documentation

- *Understanding CoS Classifiers*
- Understanding CoS MPLS EXP Classifiers and Rewrite Rules on page 825
- Configuring a Global MPLS EXP Classifier on page 831
- Configuring Rewrite Rules for MPLS EXP Classifiers on page 828
- *Defining CoS Rewrite Rules*

Configuring a Global MPLS EXP Classifier

EXP packet classification associates incoming packets with a particular MPLS CoS servicing level. EXP behavior aggregate (BA) classifiers examine the MPLS EXP value in the packet header to determine the CoS settings applied to the packet. EXP BA classifiers allow you to set the forwarding class and loss priority of an MPLS packet based on the incoming CoS value.

You can configure up to 64 EXP classifiers, however, the switch uses only one MPLS EXP classifier as a global classifier, which is applied only on interfaces configured as **family mpls**. All **family mpls** switch interfaces use the global EXP classifier to classify MPLS traffic.

There is no default EXP classifier. If you want to classify incoming MPLS packets using the EXP bits, you must configure a global EXP classifier. The global classifier applies to all MPLS traffic on all **family mpls** interfaces.

If a global EXP classifier is configured, MPLS traffic on **family mpls** interfaces uses the EXP classifier. If a global EXP classifier is not configured, then if a fixed classifier is applied to the interface, the MPLS traffic uses the fixed classifier. If no EXP classifier and no fixed classifier is applied to the interface, MPLS traffic is treated as best-effort traffic. DSCP classifiers are not applied to MPLS traffic.

To configure an MPLS EXP classifier using the CLI:

1. Create an EXP classifier and associate it with a forwarding class, a loss priority, and a code point:

   ```
   [edit class-of-service classifiers]
   user@switch# set (dscp | ieee-802.1 | exp) classifier-name forwarding-class
   forwarding-class-name loss-priority level code-points [aliases] [bit-patterns]
   ```

2. Apply the EXP classifier to the switch interfaces:

   ```
   [edit class-of-service]
   user@switch# set system-defaults classifiers exp classifier-name
   ```

Related Documentation

- Understanding CoS MPLS EXP Classifiers and Rewrite Rules on page 825
- *Understanding Applying CoS Classifiers and Rewrite Rules to Interfaces*
- *Defining CoS BA Classifiers (DSCP, DSCP IPv6, IEEE 802.1p)*
- Configuring Rewrite Rules for MPLS EXP Classifiers on page 828

CHAPTER 25

Configuring Generalized MPLS (GMPLS)

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 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 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*
- Supported MPLS Standards on page 13
- *Supported RSVP Standards*
- *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.

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 839
- Configuring LMP Peers on page 841
- Configuring RSVP and OSPF for LMP Peer Interfaces on page 846
- Configuring MPLS Paths for GMPLS on page 848
- Tracing LMP Traffic on page 848

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 840
- Configuring the Remote IP Address for Traffic Engineering Links on page 840
- Configuring the Remote ID for Traffic Engineering Links on page 841

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 841.

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 841. 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

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 839.

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 841, 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 847
- Configuring OSPF Routing for LMP Peer Interfaces on page 847
- Configuring the Hello Interval for LMP Peer Interfaces on page 847

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 838 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 414.

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;
  gpid gpid;
  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 850
- Configuring the GPID on page 850
- Configuring the Signal Bandwidth Type on page 851

- Configuring GMPLS Bidirectional LSPs on page 851
- Allowing Nonpacket GMPLS LSPs to Establish Paths Through Routers Running Junos OS on page 851

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

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

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.

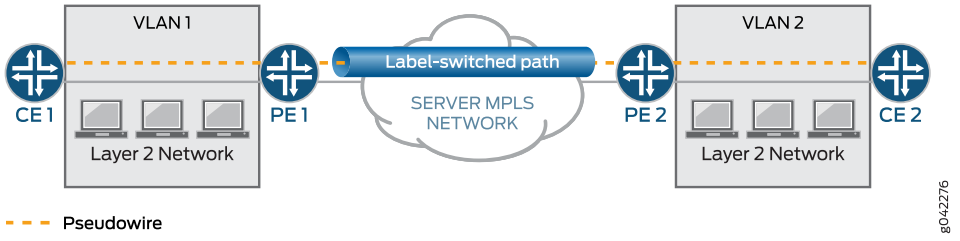
Need for GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP Signaling

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 67 on page 854 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 67: Traditional Layer 2 Point-to-Point Services



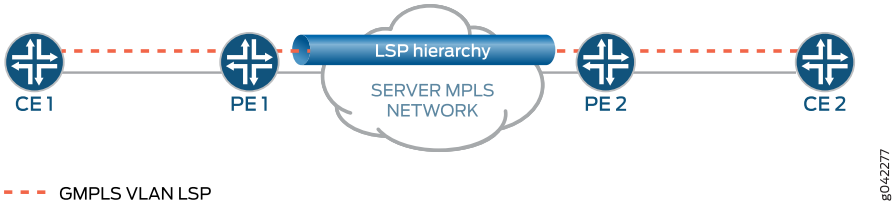
With the introduction of GMPLS-based VLAN LSP signaling, the need for the PE (also called server-layer) network to provision each individual Layer 2 connection between the CE (also called client) devices is minimized. The client router requests the server-layer router to which it is directly connected, 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 68 on page 855 illustrates how the Layer 2 service is set up and used by the client routers in GMPL RSVP-TE-based Layer 2 VPN technology.

Figure 68: GMPLS RSVP-TE VLAN LSP



In Figure 68 on page 855, 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 68 on page 855, 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 68 on page 855, 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 860

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

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Six routers that can be a combination of M Series Multiservice Edge Routers, MX Series 5G Universal Routing Platforms, 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:

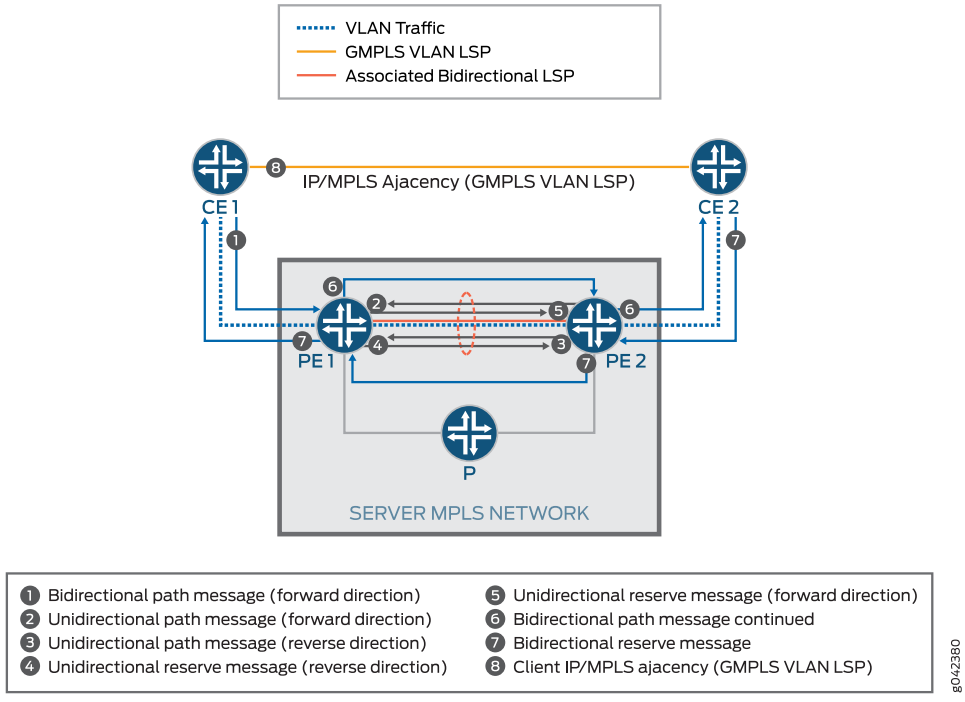
1. Configure the device interfaces.
2. Configure the interface-associated VLANs.
3. Configure the following routing protocols:
   - RSVP
   - MPLS
   - LMP

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 69 on page 861 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 69: 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:

a. Identify the Ethernet link on which the VLAN is active.

b. Abstract the Ethernet link as a TE-link and assign an IP address to identify the Ethernet link.

c. 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 clinet-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**

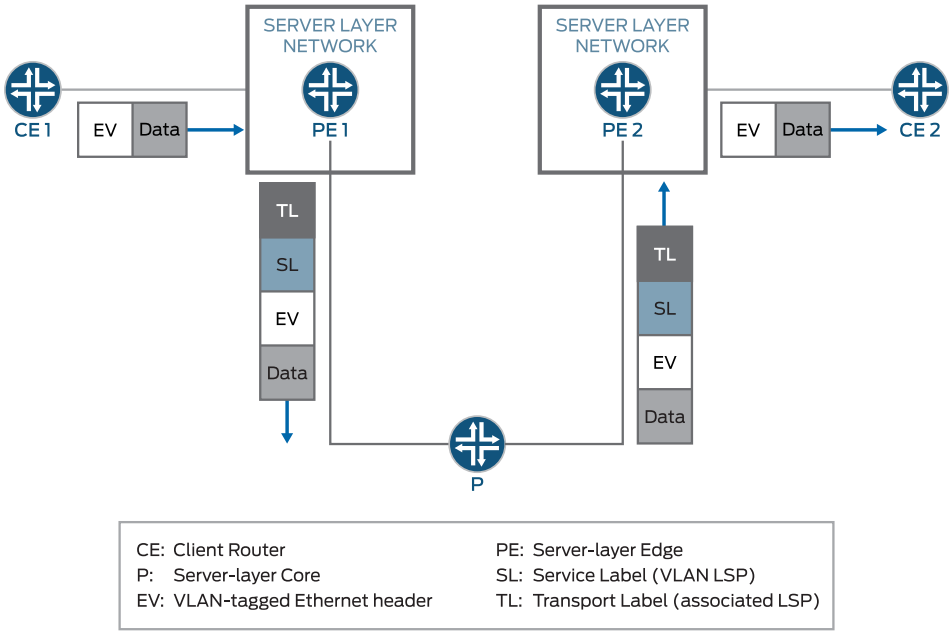
    On successfully setting up the GMPLS VLAN LSP, both the client and server-layer routers reduce the amount of available bandwidth on the server-client Ethernet links by the bandwidth amount allocated for the GMPLS VLAN LSP. This bandwidth accounting information is used for admission control purposes when 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 70 on page 866 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.

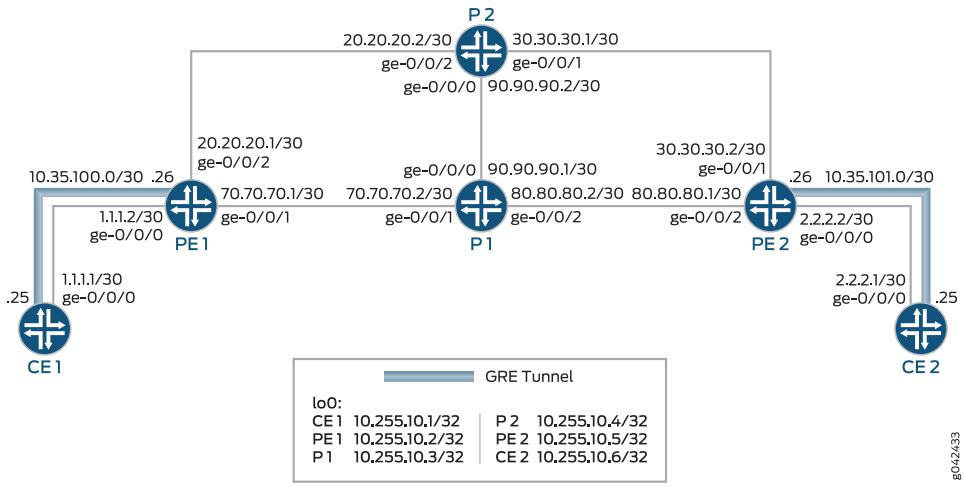
Figure 70: Data Traffic Flow of GMPLS VLAN LSP



Topology

In Figure 71 on page 866, 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 71: 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
rsvp {
  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

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 853

PART 7

MPLS BGP VPNs

CHAPTER 26

Configuring MPLS VPNs

MPLS VPN Overview

Virtual private networks (VPNs) are private networks that use a public network to connect two or more remote sites. Instead of dedicated connections between networks, VPNs use virtual connections routed (tunneled) through public networks that are typically service provider networks. VPNs are a cost-effective alternative to expensive dedicated lines. The type of VPN is determined by the connections it uses and whether the customer network or the provider network performs the virtual tunneling.

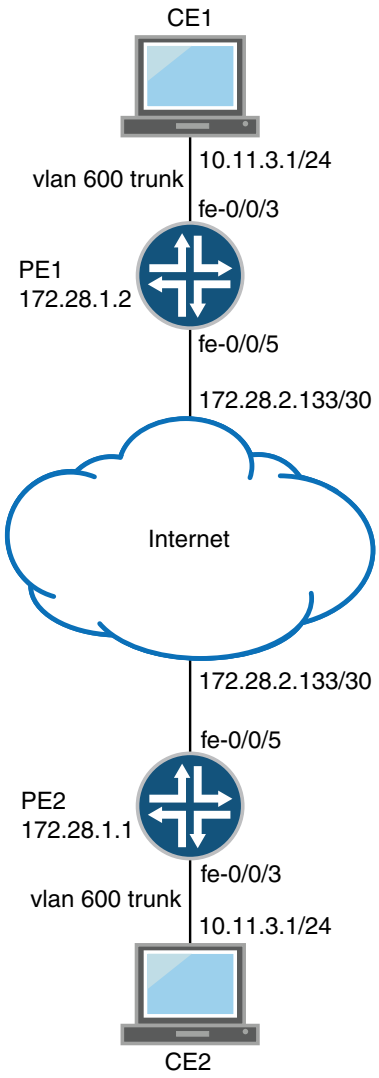
You can configure a router running Junos OS to participate in several types of VPNs. This topic discusses MPLS VPNs.

This topic contains the following sections:

MPLS VPN Topology

There are many ways to set up an MPLS VPN and direct traffic through it. Figure 72 on page 889 shows a typical MPLS VPN topology.

Figure 72: Typical VPN Topology



There are three primary types of MPLS VPNs: Layer 2 VPNs, Layer 2 circuits, and Layer 3 VPNs. All types of MPLS VPNs share certain components:

- The provider edge (PE) routers in the provider's network connect to the customer edge (CE) routers located at customer sites. PE routers support VPN and MPLS label functionality. Within a single VPN, pairs of PE routers are connected through a virtual tunnel, typically a label-switched path (LSP).
- Provider routers within the core of the provider's network are not connected to any routers at a customer site but are part of the tunnel between pairs of PE routers. Provider routers support LSP functionality as part of the tunnel support, but do not support VPN functionality.
- CE routers are the routers or switches located at the customer site that connect to the provider's network. CE routers are typically IP routers, but they can also be Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM), Frame Relay, or Ethernet switches.

All VPN functions are performed by the PE routers. Neither CE routers nor provider routers are required to perform any VPN functions.

MPLS VPN Routing

VPNs tunnel traffic as follows from one customer site to another customer site, using a public network as a transit network, when certain requirements are met:

1. Traffic is forwarded by standard IP forwarding from the CE routers to the PE routers.
2. The PE routers establish an LSP through the provider network.
3. The inbound PE router receives traffic, and it performs a route lookup. The lookup yields an LSP next hop, and the traffic is forwarded along the LSP.
4. The traffic reaches the outbound PE router, and the PE router pops the MPLS label and forwards the traffic with standard IP routing.

VRF Instances

A routing instance is a collection of routing tables, interfaces, and routing protocol parameters. The interfaces belong to the routing tables, and the routing protocol parameters control the information in the routing tables. In the case of MPLS VPNs, each VPN has a VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance.

A VRF instance consists of one or more routing tables, a derived forwarding table, the interfaces that use the forwarding table, and the policies and routing protocols that determine what goes into the forwarding table. Because each instance is configured for a particular VPN, each VPN has separate tables, rules, and policies that control its operation.

A separate VRF table is created for each VPN that has a connection to a CE router. The VRF table is populated with routes received from directly connected CE sites associated with the VRF instance, and with routes received from other PE routers in the same VPN.

Route Distinguishers

Because a typical transit network is configured to handle more than one VPN, the provider routers are likely to have multiple VRF instances configured. As a result, depending on the origin of the traffic and any filtering rules applied to the traffic, the BGP routing tables can contain multiple routes for a particular destination address. Because BGP requires that exactly one BGP route per destination be imported into the forwarding table, BGP must have a way to distinguish between potentially identical network layer reachability information (NLRI) messages received from different VPNs.

A route distinguisher is a locally unique number that identifies all route information for a particular VPN. Unique numeric identifiers allow BGP to distinguish between routes that are otherwise identical.

Each routing instance that you configure on a PE router must have a unique route distinguisher. There are two possible formats:

- ***as-number:number***, where ***as-number*** is an autonomous system (AS) number (a 2–byte value) in the range 1 through 65,535, and ***number*** is any 4–byte value. We recommend that you use an Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA)-assigned, nonprivate AS number, preferably the ISP or the customer AS number.
- ***ip-address:number***, where ***ip-address*** is an IP address (a 4–byte value) and ***number*** is any 2–byte value. The IP address can be any globally unique unicast address. We recommend that you use the address that you configure in the **router-id** statement, which is a public IP address in your assigned prefix range.

The route target defines which route is part of a VPN. A unique route target helps distinguish between different VPN services on the same router. Each VPN also has a policy that defines how routes are imported into the VRF table on the router. A Layer 2 VPN is configured with import and export policies. A Layer 3 VPN uses a unique route target to distinguish between VPN routes.

The PE router then exports the route in IBGP sessions to the other provider routers. Route export is governed by any routing policy that has been applied to the particular VRF table. To propagate the routes through the provider network, the PE router must also convert the route to VPN format, which includes the route distinguisher.

When the outbound PE router receives the route, it strips off the route distinguisher and advertises the route to the connected CE router, typically through standard BGP IPv4 route advertisements.

Related Documentation

- Understanding MPLS Layer 2 VPNs on page 897
- Understanding MPLS Layer 3 VPNs on page 934
- Understanding MPLS Layer 2 Circuits on page 928

Understanding IPv6 Layer 3 VPNs

The interfaces between the PE and CE routers of a Layer 3 VPN can be configured to carry IP version 6 (IPv6) traffic. IP allows numerous nodes on different networks to interoperate seamlessly. IPv4 is currently used in intranets and private networks, as well as the Internet. IPv6 is the successor to IPv4, and is based for the most part on IPv4.

In the Juniper Networks implementation of IPv6, the service provider implements an MPLS-enabled IPv4 backbone to provide VPN service for IPv6 customers. The PE routers have both IPv4 and IPv6 capabilities. They maintain IPv6 VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) tables for their IPv6 sites and encapsulate IPv6 traffic in MPLS frames that are then sent into the MPLS core network.

IPv6 for Layer 3 VPNs is supported for BGP and for static routes.

IPv6 over Layer 3 VPNs is described in RFC 4659, *BGP-MPLS IP Virtual Private Network (VPN) Extension for IPv6 VPN*.

Related Documentation

- *Routing Policies, Firewall Filters, and Traffic Policers Feature Guide*
- *Junos OS Routing Protocols Library*

Understanding Using MPLS-Based Layer 3 VPNs on Switches

On the QFX Series switches and on EX4600 switches, you can use MPLS-based Layer 3 virtual private networks (VPNs) to securely connect geographically diverse sites across an MPLS network. MPLS services can be used to connect various sites to a backbone network and to ensure better performance for low-latency applications such as voice over IP (VoIP) and other business-critical functions.

A VPN uses a public telecommunications infrastructure, such as the Internet, to provide remote offices or individual users with secure access to their organization's network. VPNs are designed to provide the same level of performance and security as privately owned or leased networks but without the attendant costs.

This topic describes:

- MPLS-Based Layer 3 VPNs on page 892

MPLS-Based Layer 3 VPNs

In Junos OS, Layer 3 VPNs are based on RFC 4364, *BGP/MPLS IP Virtual Private Networks*. RFC 4364 defines a mechanism by which service providers can use their IP backbones to provide VPN services to their customers. A Layer 3 VPN is a set of sites that share common routing information and whose connectivity is controlled by a collection of policies. The sites that make up a Layer 3 VPN are connected over a provider's existing public Internet backbone.

Customer networks, because they are private, can use either public or private addresses, as defined in RFC 1918, *Address Allocation for Private Internets*. When customer networks that use private addresses connect to the public Internet infrastructure, the private addresses might overlap with the same private addresses used by other network users. BGP/MPLS VPNs solve this problem by adding a VPN identifier prefix to each address from a particular VPN site, thereby creating an address that is unique both within the VPN and on the public Internet. In addition, each VPN has its own VPN-specific routing table that contains the routing information for that VPN only. Two different VPNs can use overlapping addresses. Each route within a VPN is assigned an MPLS label (for example, MPLS-ARCH, MPLS-BGP, or MPLS-ENCAPS). When BGP distributes a VPN route, it also distributes an MPLS label for that route. Before a customer data packet travels across the service provider's backbone, it is encapsulated along with the MPLS label that corresponds to the route within the customer's VPN that is the best match based on the packet's destination address. This MPLS packet is further encapsulated with another MPLS label or with an IP, so that it gets tunneled across the backbone to the egress provider edge (PE) switch. Thus, the backbone core switches do not need to know the VPN routes.

QFX5100 switches also support interprovider VPNs, and carrier-of-carriers VPNs. For more information, see "Understanding Interprovider and Carrier-of-Carriers VPNs" on page 1075

Related Documentation

- Understanding MPLS Label Operations on page 332
- Understanding MPLS Components for QFX Series and EX4600 Switches on page 29
- Example: Configuring MPLS-Based Layer 2 VPNs on page 907
- Example: Configuring MPLS-Based Layer 3 VPNs on EX Series Switches on page 957

Configuring a BGP Session for MPLS VPNs (CLI Procedure)

NOTE: This section is valid for Layer 2 VPNs and Layer 3 VPNs, but not Layer 2 circuits.

To configure an IBGP session, perform the following steps on each PE router:

1. Configure BGP.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit protocols bgp group group-name
```

2. Set the BGP type to internal.

```
[edit protocols bgp group group-name]
user@host# set type internal
```

3. Specify the loopback interface.

```
[edit protocols bgp group group-name]
user@host# set local-address loopback-interface-ip-address
```

4. Set the Layer 2 or Layer 3 VPN family type to unicast.

```
[edit protocols bgp group group-name]
user@host# set family family-type unicast
```

Replace ***family-type*** with **l2vpn** for a Layer 2 VPN or **inet–vpn** for a Layer 3 VPN.

5. Enter the loopback address of the neighboring PE router.

```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@host# set neighbor ip-address
```

6. Commit the configuration if you are finished configuring the device.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

Related Documentation

- MPLS Layer 2 VPN Configuration Overview on page 899
- MPLS Layer 3 VPN Configuration Overview on page 935

Configuring an IGP and the RSVP Signaling Protocol (CLI Procedure)

To configure RSVP and OSPF:

1. Configure OSPF with traffic engineering support on the PE routers.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit protocols ospf traffic-engineering shortcuts
```

NOTE: You must configure the IGP at the **[edit protocols]** level, not within the routing instance at the **[edit routing-instances]** level.

2. Enable RSVP on interfaces that participate in the LSP. For PE routers, enable interfaces on the source and destination points. For provider routers, enable interfaces that connect the LSP between the PE routers.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit protocols rsvp interface interface-name
```

3. Commit the configuration if you are finished configuring the device.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

Related Documentation

- MPLS Layer 2 VPN Configuration Overview on page 899
- MPLS Layer 3 VPN Configuration Overview on page 935
- MPLS Layer 2 Circuit Configuration Overview on page 929

Configuring Routing Options for MPLS VPNs (CLI Procedure)

To configure routing options for a VPN:

1. Configure the AS number.

```
[edit]
user@host# set routing-options autonomous-system as-number
```

2. Commit the configuration if you are finished configuring the device.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

Related Documentation

- MPLS Layer 2 VPN Configuration Overview on page 899
- MPLS Layer 3 VPN Configuration Overview on page 935
- MPLS Layer 2 Circuit Configuration Overview on page 929

Configuring a Routing Instance for MPLS VPNs (CLI Procedure)

To configure a VPN routing instance on each PE router:

1. Create the routing instance.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit routing-instances routing-instance-name
```

2. Create a routing instance description. (This text appears in the output of the **show route instance detail** command.)

```
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name]
user@host# set description "text"
```

3. Specify the instance type, either **l2vpn** for Layer 2 VPNs or **vrf** for Layer 3 VPNs.

```
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name]
user@host# set instance-type instance-type
```

4. Specify the interface of the remote PE router.

```
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name]
user@host# set interface interface-name
```

5. Specify the route distinguisher using one of the following commands:

```
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name]
user@host# set route-distinguisheras-number:number
user@host# set route-distinguisher ip-address:number
```

6. Specify the policy for the Layer 2 VRF table.

```
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name]
user@host# set vrf-import import-policy-name vrf-export export-policy-name
```

7. Specify the policy for the Layer 3 VRF table.

```
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name]
user@host# set vrf-target target:community-id
```

Where *community-id* is either *as-number*:*number* or *ip-address*:*number*.

8. Commit the configuration if you are finished configuring the device.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

Related Documentation

- MPLS Layer 2 VPN Configuration Overview on page 899
- MPLS Layer 3 VPN Configuration Overview on page 935

Chained Composite Next Hops for Transit Devices for VPNs

The Juniper Networks PTX Series Packet Transport Routers, MX Series 5G Universal Routing Platforms with MIC and MPC interfaces, T4000 Core Routers, and QFX10000 switches are principally designed to handle large volumes of transit traffic in the core of large networks. Chained composite next hops help to facilitate this capability by allowing the router to process much larger volumes of routes. A chained composite next hop allows the router to direct sets of routes sharing the same destination to a common forwarding next hop, rather than having each route also include the destination. In the event that a network destination is changed, rather than having to update all of the routes sharing that destination with the new information, just the shared forwarding next hop is updated with the new information. The chained composite next hops continue to point to this forwarding next hop which now contains the new destination.

When the next hops for MPLS LSPs are created on the routers, the tag information corresponding to the inner-most MPLS label is extracted into a chained composite next hop. The chained composite next hop is stored in the ingress PFE. The chained composite next hop points to a next hop called the forwarding next hop that resides on the egress PFE. The forwarding next hop contains all of the other information (all of the labels except for the inner-most labels; and the IFA/IP information corresponding to the actual next hop node). Many chained composite next hops can share the same forwarding next hop. Additionally, separating the label from the forwarding next hop and storing it on the ingress PFE (within the chained composite next hop) helps to conserve egress PFE memory by reducing the number of rewrite strings stored on the egress PFE.

The support of chained composite next hops for directly connected Provider Edge (PE) routers varies from one platform to another.

On platforms containing only MPCs, such as PTX Series Packet Transport Routers, the MX80 router, the MX2020 router, and the QFX10000 switches, chained composite next hops are enabled by default for the following MPLS and VPN protocols and applications:

NOTE: Point-to-Multipoint LSPs and Layer 2 VPNs are not supported on the QFX10000 switches.

- Labeled BGP
- Layer 2 VPNs
- Layer 3 VPNs
- LDP
- MPLS
- Point-to-Multipoint LSPs
- RSVP
- Static LSPs

On MX Series 5G Universal Routing Platforms containing both DPC and MPC FPCs, chained composite next hops are disabled by default.

To enable chained composite next hops on the MX Series routers such as: MX80, MX240, MX480, MX960 and MX2020, the chassis must be configured to use the **enhanced-ip** option in network services mode.

On T4000 Core Routers containing MPC and FPCs, chained composite next hops are disabled by default.

To enable chained composite next hops on a T4000 router, the chassis must be configured to use the **enhanced-mode** option in network services mode.

For more information about configuring chassis network services, see the *Junos OS Administration Library*.

Related Documentation

- *Accepting Route Updates with Unique Inner VPN Labels in Layer 3 VPNs*
- *Example: Configuring Chained Composite Next Hops for Direct PE-PE Connections in VPNs*
- transit (Chained Composite Next Hops) on page 2418

Understanding MPLS Layer 2 VPNs

In an MPLS Layer 2 VPN, traffic is forwarded to the provider edge (PE) router in Layer 2 format, carried by MPLS through an label-switched path (LSP) over the service provider

network, and then converted back to Layer 2 format at the receiving customer edge (CE) router.

Routing occurs on the customer routers, typically on the CE router. The CE router connected to a service provider on a Layer 2 VPN must select the appropriate circuit on which to send traffic. The PE router receiving the traffic sends it across the network to the PE router on the outbound side. The PE routers need no information about the customer's routes or routing topology, and need only to determine the virtual tunnel through which to send the traffic.

Implementing a Layer 2 VPN on the router is similar to implementing a VPN using a Layer 2 technology such as Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) or Frame Relay.

Related Documentation

- MPLS VPN Overview on page 888
- MPLS Layer 2 VPN Configuration Overview on page 899

Understanding Ethernet-over-MPLS (L2 Circuit)

Ethernet-over-MPLS allows sending Layer 2 (L2) Ethernet frames transparently over MPLS. Ethernet-over-MPLS uses a tunneling mechanism for Ethernet traffic through an MPLS-enabled Layer 3 core. It encapsulates Ethernet protocol data units (PDUs) inside MPLS packets and forwards the packets, using label stacking, across the MPLS network This technology has applications in service provider, enterprise and data center environments. For disaster recovery purposes, data centers are hosted in multiple sites that are geographically distant and interconnected using a WAN network.

NOTE: A Layer 2 circuit is similar to a circuit cross-connect (CCC), except that multiple Layer 2 circuits can be transported over a single label-switched path (LSP) tunnel between two provider edge (PE) routers. In contrast, each CCC requires a dedicated LSP.

- Ethernet-over-MPLS in Data Centers on page 898

Ethernet-over-MPLS in Data Centers

For disaster recovery purposes, data centers are hosted in multiple sites that are geographically distant and interconnected using a WAN network. These data centers require L2 connectivity between them for the following reasons:

- To replicate the storage over Fiber Channel IP (FCIP). FCIP works only on the same broadcast domain.
- To run a dynamic routing protocol between the sites.
- To support High Availability clusters that interconnect the nodes hosted in the various data centers.

Related Documentation

- Configuring Ethernet over MPLS (L2 Circuit) on page 903

MPLS Layer 2 VPN Configuration Overview

To configure MPLS Layer 2 VPN functionality on a router running Junos OS, you must enable support on the provider edge (PE) router and configure the PE router to distribute routing information to other routers in the VPN, as explained in the following steps. However, because the tunnel information is maintained at both PE routers, neither the provider core routers nor the customer edge (CE) routers need to maintain any VPN information in their configuration databases.

To configure an MPLS Layer 2 VPN:

1. Determine all of the routers that you want to participate in the VPN, and then complete the initial configuration of their interfaces. See *Interfaces Feature Guide for Security Devices*.

2. For all of the routers in the VPN configuration, update the interface configurations to enable participation in the Layer 2 VPN. As part of the interface configuration, you must configure the MPLS address family for each interface that uses LDP or RSVP. See "Configuring Interfaces for Layer 2 VPNs (CLI Procedure)" on page 902.

3. For all of the routers in the VPN configuration, configure the appropriate protocols.

   a. MPLS—For PE routers and provider routers, use MPLS to advertise the Layer 2 VPN interfaces that communicate with other PE routers and provider routers.

   b. BGP and internal BGP (IBGP)—For PE routers, configure a BGP session to enable the routers to exchange information about routes originating and terminating in the VPN. (The PE routers use this information to determine which labels to use for traffic destined to the remote sites. The IBGP session for the VPN runs through the loopback address.) In addition, CE routers require a BGP connection to the PE routers. See "Configuring a BGP Session for MPLS VPNs (CLI Procedure)" on page 893.

   c. IGP and a signaling protocol—For PE routers, configure a signaling protocol (either LDP or RSVP) to dynamically set up label-switched paths (LSPs) through the provider network. (LDP routes traffic using IGP metrics. RSVP has traffic engineering that lets you override IGP metrics as needed.) You must use LDP or RSVP between PE routers and provider routers, but you cannot use them for interfaces between PE routers and CE routers.

      In addition, configure an IGP such as OSPF or static routes for PE routers to enable exchanges of routing information between the PE routers and provider routers. Each PE router's loopback address must appear as a separate route. Do not configure any summarization of the PE router's loopback addresses at the area boundary. Configure the provider network to run OSPF or IS-IS as an IGP, as well as IBGP sessions through either a full mesh or route reflector.

See "Configuring an IGP and the LDP Signaling Protocol (CLI Procedure)" on page 931 and "Configuring an IGP and the RSVP Signaling Protocol (CLI Procedure)" on page 894.

4. For all of the routers in the VPN configuration, configure routing options. The only required routing option for VPNs is the AS number. You must specify it on each router involved in the VPN. See "Configuring Routing Options for MPLS VPNs (CLI Procedure)" on page 894.

5. For each PE router in the VPN configuration, configure a routing instance for each VPN. The routing instance should have the same name on each PE router. Each routing instance must have a unique route distinguisher associated with it. (VPN routing instances need a route distinguisher to help BGP distinguish between potentially identical network layer reachable information [NLRI] messages received from different VPNs.) See "Configuring a Routing Instance for MPLS VPNs (CLI Procedure)" on page 895.

6. For each PE router in the VPN configuration, configure a VPN routing policy if you are not using a route target. Within the policy, describe which packets are sent and received across the VPN and specify how routes are imported into and exported from the router's VRF table. Each advertisement must have an associated route target that uniquely identifies the VPN for which the advertisement is valid. If the routing instance uses a policy for accepting and rejecting packets instead of a route target, you must specify the import and export routing policies and the community on each PE router. See "Configuring a Routing Policy for MPLS Layer 2 VPNs (CLI Procedure)" on page 900.

Related Documentation

- Verifying an MPLS Layer 2 VPN Configuration on page 925

Configuring a Routing Policy for MPLS Layer 2 VPNs (CLI Procedure)

These instructions show how to configure a Layer 2 VPN routing policy on the PE routers in the VPN.

After configuring an import routing policy for a Layer 2 VPN, configure an export routing policy for the Layer 2 VPN. Configure this export policy on the PE routers in the VPN. The export routing policy defines how routes are exported from the PE router routing table. An export policy is applied to routes sent to other PE routers in the VPN. The export policy must also evaluate all routes received over the routing protocol session with the CE router. The export policy must also contain a second term for rejecting all other routes.

To configure a Layer 2 VPN routing policy on a PE router:

1. Configure the import routing policy.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit policy-options policy-statement import-policy-name
```

2. Define the import policy's term for accepting packets.

```
[edit edit policy-options policy-statement import-policy-name]
user@host# set term term-name-accept from protocol bgp community
  community-name
user@host# set term term-name-accept then accept
```

3. Define the import policy's term for rejecting packets.

```
[edit edit policy-options policy-statement import-policy-name]
user@host# set term term-name-reject then reject
```

4. Configure the export routing policy.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit policy-options policy-statement export-policy-name
```

5. Define the export policy's term for accepting packets.

```
[edit policy-options policy-statement export-policy-name]
user@host# set term term-name-accept from community add community-name
user@host# set termterm-name-accept then accept
```

6. Define the export policy's term for rejecting packets.

```
[edit policy-options policy-statement export-policy-name]
user@host# set term term-name-reject from community add community-name
user@host# set term term-name-reject then reject
```

7. Define the export policy's community using one of the following commands.

```
[edit policy-options policy-statement export-policy-name]
user@host# community community-name target: as-number
user@host# community community-name target: ip-address:number
```

8. Commit the configuration if you are finished configuring the device.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

Related Documentation

- MPLS Layer 2 VPN Configuration Overview on page 899
- MPLS Layer 3 VPN Configuration Overview on page 935

Configuring Interfaces for Layer 2 VPNs (CLI Procedure)

Configuring the router interfaces that participate in the VPN is similar to configuring them for other uses, with a few requirements for the VPN. Perform the following tasks for each interface involved in the VPN, except Layer 3 loopback interfaces, which do not require other configuration.

To configure an interface for an MPLS VPN:

1. Configure IPv4 on all of the routers' interfaces.

   - For all interfaces except loopback interfaces and Layer 2 VPN interfaces facing a CE router:

     ```
     [edit]
     user@host# edit interfaces interface-name unit logical_interface family inet address
       ipv4_address
     ```

   - For a loopback address on a Layer 2 configuration:

     ```
     [edit]
     user@host# edit interfaces lo0 unit logical_interface family inet address ipv4_address
       primary
     ```

   - For a Layer 2 VPN interface facing a CE router:

     ```
     [edit]
     user@host# set interfaces interface-name vlan-tagging encapsulation vlan-ccc unit
       logical_interface encapsulation vlan-ccc vlan-id id-number
     ```

2. Configure the MPLS address family on the PE router or provider router interfaces that communicate with other PE routers or provider routers (and not loopback addresses).

   ```
   [edit interfaces interface]
   user@host# set unit logical_interface family mpls
   ```

3. Configure encapsulation for the interfaces on the PE routers that communicate with the CE routers in Layer 2 VPNs and Layer 2 circuits. If multiple logical units are configured, the encapsulation type is needed at the interface level only. It is always required at the unit level.

   ```
   [edit interfaces interface]
   user@host# set encapsulation encapsulation_type
   user@host# set unit logical_interface encapsulation encapsulation_type
   ```

4. Enable protocol mpls on CE facing interface.

   ```
   [edit interfaces interface]
   user@host# set protocols mpls interface interface-name
   ```

5. Commit the configuration if you are finished configuring the device.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

Related Documentation

- MPLS Layer 2 VPN Configuration Overview on page 899
- MPLS Layer 3 VPN Configuration Overview on page 935
- MPLS Layer 2 Circuit Configuration Overview on page 929

Configuring Ethernet over MPLS (L2 Circuit)

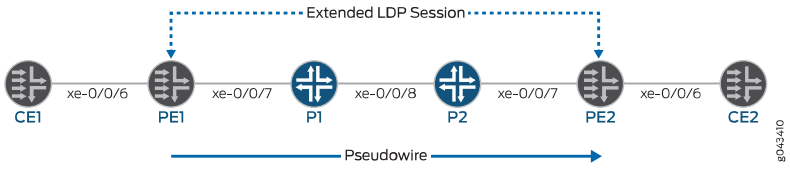
To implement Ethernet over MPLS, you must configure a Layer 2 circuit on the provider edge (PE) switches. No special configuration is required on the customer edge (CE) switches. The provider switches require MPLS and LDP to be configured on the interfaces that will be receiving and transmitting MPLS packets.

NOTE: A Layer 2 circuit is similar to a circuit cross-connect (CCC), except that multiple Layer 2 circuits can be transported over a single label-switched path (LSP) tunnel between two PE switches. In contrast, each CCC requires a dedicated LSP.

This topic describes how to configure the PE switches to support Ethernet over MPLS. You must configure interfaces and protocols on both the local PE (PE1) and the remote PE (PE2) switches. The interface configuration varies depending upon whether the Layer 2 circuit is port-based or VLAN-based.

Figure 73 on page 903 shows an example of a Layer 2 circuit configuration.

Figure 73: Ethernet over MPLS Layer 2 Circuit



NOTE: This topic refers to the local PE switch as PE1 and the remote PE switch as PE2. It also uses interface names rather than variables to help clarify the connections between the switches. The loopback addresses of the switches are configured as follows:

- PE1: 1.1.1.1
- PE2: 4.4.4.4

Configuring the Local PE Switch for Port-Based Layer 2 Circuit (Pseudo-wire)

CAUTION: Configure MPLS networks with an MTU (maximum transmission unit) that is at least 12 bytes larger than the largest frame size that will be transported by the LSPs. If the size of a encapsulated packet on the ingress LSR exceeds the LSP MTU, that packet is dropped. If an egress LSR receives a packet on a VC LSP with a length (after the label stack and sequencing control word have been popped) that exceeds the MTU of the destination layer 2 interface, that packet is also dropped.

To configure the local PE switch (PE1) for a port-based layer 2 circuit (pseudo-wire):

1. Configure an access CE-facing interface for Ethernet encapsulation:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@switch# set xe-0/0/6 encapsulation ethernet-ccc
```

2. Configure the Layer 2 circuit from PE1 to PE2:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch#set l2circuit neighbor 4.4.4.4 interface xe-0/0/6 virtual-circuit-id 1
```

3. Configure the label switched path from PE1 to PE2:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch#set mpls label-switched-path PE1-to-PE2 to 4.4.4.4
```

4. Configure the protocols on the core and loopback interfaces:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch#set mpls interface xe-0/0/7
user@switch#set rsvp interface xe-0/0/7
user@switch#set ldp interface lo0.0
```

Configuring the Remote PE Switch for Port-Based Layer 2 Circuit (Pseudo-wire)

To configure the remote PE switch (PE2) for a port-based layer 2 circuit:

1. Configure an access CE-facing interface for Ethernet encapsulation:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@switch# set xe-0/0/6 encapsulation ethernet-ccc
```

NOTE: On QFX Series switches, the L2 circuit CE facing interface does not support AE interfaces.

2. Configure the Layer 2 circuit from PE2 to PE1:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch#set l2circuit neighbor 1.1.1.1 interface xe-0/0/6 virtual-circuit-id 1
```

3. Configure the label switched path from PE2 to PE1:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch#set mpls label-switched-path PE2-to-PE1 to 1.1.1.1
```

4. Configure the protocols on the core and loopback interfaces:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch#set mpls interface xe-0/0/7
user@switch#set rsvp interface xe-0/0/7
user@switch#set ldp interface lo0.0
```

Configuring the Local PE Switch for VLAN-Based Layer 2 Circuit

To configure the local PE switch (PE1) for a VLAN-based layer 2 circuit:

1. Configure an access CE-facing interface for VLAN encapsulation:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@switch# set xe-0/0/6 encapsulation vlan-ccc
```

NOTE: On QFX Series switches, the L2 circuit CE facing interface does not support AE interfaces.

2. Configure the logical unit of the CE-facing interface for VLAN encapsulation:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@switch# set xe-0/0/6 unit 0 encapsulation vlan-ccc
```

NOTE: On QFX Series switches, L2 circuit CE facing interface does not support AE interfaces.

3. Configure the logical unit of the CE-facing interface to belong to family ccc:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@switch# set xe-0/0/6 unit 0 family ccc
```

4. Configure the same interface for VLAN tagging:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@switch# set xe-0/0/6 vlan-tagging
```

5. Configure the VLAN ID of the interface:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@switch# set xe-0/0/6 unit 0 vlan-id 600
```

6. Configure the Layer 2 circuit from PE1 to PE2:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch#set l2circuit neighbor 4.4.4.4 interface xe-0/0/6 virtual-circuit-id 1
```

7. Configure the label switched path from PE1 to PE2:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch#set mpls label-switched-path PE1-to-PE2 to 4.4.4.4
```

8. Configure the protocols on the core and loopback interfaces:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch#set mpls interface xe-0/0/7
user@switch#set rsvp interface xe-0/0/7
user@switch#set ldp interface lo0.0
```

Configuring the Remote PE Switch for VLAN-Based Layer 2 Circuit

To configure the remote PE switch (PE2) for a VLAN-based layer 2 circuit:

1. Configure an access CE-facing interface for VLAN encapsulation:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@switch# set xe-0/0/6 encapsulation vlan-ccc
```

NOTE: On QFX Series switches, the L2 circuit CE facing interface does not support AE interfaces.

2. Configure the logical unit of the CE-facing interface for VLAN encapsulation:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@switch# set xe-0/0/6 unit 0 encapsulation vlan-ccc
```

NOTE: On QFX Series switches, L2 circuit CE facing interface does not support AE interfaces.

3. Configure the logical unit of the CE-facing interface to belong to family ccc:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@switch# set xe-0/0/6 unit 0 family ccc
```

4. Configure the same interface for VLAN tagging:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@switch# set xe-0/0/6 vlan-tagging
```

5. Configure the VLAN ID of the interface:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@switch# set xe-0/0/6 unit 0 vlan-id 600
```

6. Configure the Layer 2 circuit from PE2 to PE1:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch#set l2circuit neighbor 1.1.1.1 interface xe-0/0/6 virtual-circuit-id 1
```

7. Configure the label switched path from PE2 to PE1:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch#set mpls label-switched-path PE2-to-PE1 to 1.1.1.1
```

8. Configure the protocols on the core and loopback interfaces:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch#set mpls interface xe-0/0/7
user@switch#set rsvp interface xe-0/0/7
user@switch#set ldp interface lo0.0
```

Related Documentation

- Understanding Ethernet-over-MPLS (L2 Circuit) on page 898

Example: Configuring MPLS-Based Layer 2 VPNs

You can implement an MPLS-based Layer 2 virtual private network (VPN) using Junos OS routing devices to interconnect customer sites with Layer 2 technology. Layer 2 VPNs give customers complete control of their own routing. To support an MPLS-based Layer 2 VPN, you need to add components to the configuration of the two provider edge (PE) routing devices. You do not need to change the configuration of the provider devices.

This example shows how to configure an MPLS-based Layer 2 VPN.

NOTE: You can configure both an MPLS-based Layer 2 VPN and an MPLS-based Layer 3 VPN on the same device. However, you cannot configure the same customer edge interface to support both a Layer 2 VPN and a Layer 3 VPN. The core interfaces and the loopback interfaces are configured in the same way for Layer 2 VPNs and Layer 3 VPNs.

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Junos OS Release 11.1 or later if you are using EX Series switches
- Two PE routing devices

Before you configure the Layer 2 VPN components, configure the basic components for an MPLS network:

- Configure two PE routing devices. See "Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge EX8200 and EX4500 Switches Using Circuit Cross-Connect (CLI Procedure)" on page 77.
- Configure one or more provider devices. See "Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Provider Switches (CLI Procedure)" on page 81.

NOTE: A Layer 2 VPN requires that the PE routing devices be configured using circuit cross-connect (CCC). The provider routing devices are configured in the same way for MPLS using CCC and for IP over MPLS.

Overview and Topology

A Layer 2 VPN provides complete separation between the provider's network and the customer's network—that is, the PE devices and the CE devices do not exchange routing information. Some benefits of a Layer 2 VPN are that it is private, secure, and flexible.

This example shows how to configure Layer 2 VPN components on the local and remote PE devices. This example does not include configuring a provider device, because there are no specific Layer 2 VPN components on the provider devices.

In the basic MPLS configuration of the PE devices using a circuit cross-connect (CCC), the PE devices are configured to use an interior gateway protocol (IGP), such as OSPF or IS-IS, as the routing protocol between the MPLS devices and LDP or RSVP as the signaling protocol. Traffic engineering is enabled. A label-switched path (LSP) is

configured within the **[edit protocols]** hierarchy. However, unlike the basic MPLS configuration using a CCC, you do not need to associate the LSP with the customer edge interface. When you are configuring a Layer 2 VPN, you must use BGP signaling. The BGP signaling automates the connections, so manual configuration of the association between the LSP and the customer edge interface is not required.

The following components must be added to the PE routing devices for an MPLS-based Layer 2 VPN:

- BGP group with **family l2vpn signaling**
- Routing instance using instance type **l2vpn**
- The physical layer encapsulation type (**ethernet**) must be specified on the customer edge interface and the encapsulation type must also be specified in the configuration of the routing instance.

Figure 74 on page 909 illustrates the topology of this MPLS-based Layer 2 VPN.

Figure 74: MPLS-Based Layer 2 VPN

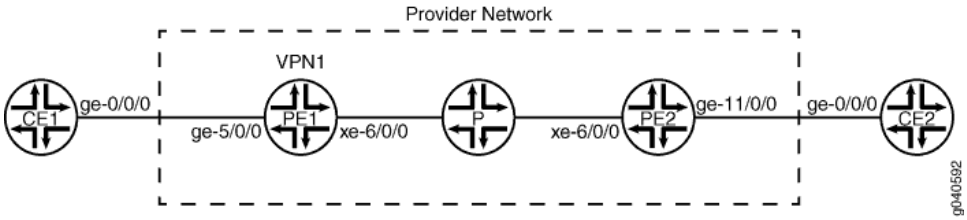


Table 30 on page 909 shows the settings of the customer edge interface on the local CE device.

Table 30: Local CE Routing Device in the MPLS-Based Layer 2 VPN Topology

Property	Settings	Description
Local CE routing device hardware	Routing device	CE1
Customer edge interface	**ge-0/0/0 unit 0** **family inet** **address 10.0.0.2/16**	Interface that connects CE1 to PE1.

Table 31 on page 909 shows the settings of the customer edge interface on the remote CE routing device.

Table 31: Remote CE Routing Device in the MPLS-Based Layer 2 VPN Topology

Property	Settings	Description
Remote CE routing device hardware	Routing device	CE2
Customer edge interface	**ge-0/0/0 unit 0** **family inet** **address 10.0.0.1/16**	Interface that connects CE2 to PE2.

Table 32 on page 910 shows the Layer 2 VPN components of the local PE routing device.

Table 32: Layer 2 VPN Components of the Local PE Routing Device

Property	Settings	Description
Local PE routing device hardware	Routing device	PE1
Customer edge interface	**ge-5/0/0** **encapsulation ethernet-ccc** **unit 0** **family ccc**	Connects PE1 to CE1. For the Layer 2 VPN, add **ethernet-ccc** as the physical layer encapsulation type. NOTE: The **family ccc** should already have been completed as part of the basic MPLS configuration of a PE routing device for circuit cross-connect. It is included here to show what was specified for that portion of the configuration.
Core interface	**xe-6/0/0 unit 0** **family inet address 10.0.0.60/16** **family iso** **family mpls**	Connects PE1 to P. NOTE: This portion of the configuration should already have been completed as part of the basic MPLS configuration. It is included here to show what was specified for that portion of the configuration.
Loopback interface	**lo0 unit 0** **family inet address 192.0.2.0/24** **family iso address** **49.0001.2102.2021.0210.00**	NOTE: This portion of the configuration should already have been completed as part of the basic MPLS configuration. It is included here to show what was specified for that portion of the configuration.
BGP	**bgp**	Added for the Layer 2 VPN configuration.
Routing instance	**vpn1**	Added for the Layer 2 VPN configuration

Table 33 on page 910 shows the Layer 2 VPN components of the remote PE routing device.

Table 33: Layer 2 VPN Components of the Remote PE Routing Device

Property	Settings	Description
PE routing device hardware	Routing device	PE2

Table 33: Layer 2 VPN Components of the Remote PE Routing Device (continued)

Property	Settings	Description
Customer edge interface	**ge-11/0/0** **encapsulation ethernet-ccc unit 0** **family ccc**	Connects PE2 to CE2. For the Layer 2 VPN, add **ethernet-ccc** as the physical layer encapsulation type. NOTE: The **family ccc** should already have been completed as part of the basic MPLS configuration of a PE routing device for circuit cross-connect. It is included here to show what was specified for that portion of the configuration.
Core interface	**xe-6/0/0** **unit 0** **family inet** **address 10.2.0.61/16 family iso** **family mpls**	Connects PE2 to P. NOTE: This portion of the configuration should already have been completed as part of the basic MPLS configuration. It is included here to show what was specified for that portion of the configuration.
Loopback interface	**lo0 unit 0** **family inet address 192.0.2.3/24** **family iso address** **49.0001.2202.2022.0220.00**	NOTE: This portion of the configuration should already have been completed as part of the basic MPLS configuration. It is included here to show what was specified for that portion of the configuration.
BGP	**bgp**	Added for the Layer 2 VPN configuration.
Routing instance	**vpn1**	Added for the Layer 2 VPN configuration.

Configuring the Local PE Routing Device

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure the Layer 2 VPN components on the local PE routing device, copy the following commands and paste them into the routing device terminal window:

```
[edit]
set interfaces ge-5/0/0 encapsulation ethernet-ccc
set protocols bgp group ibgp local-address 192.0.2.0 family l2vpn signaling
set protocols bgp group ibgp type internal
set protocols bgp group ibgp neighbor 192.0.2.3
set routing-instances vpn1 instance-type l2vpn
set routing-instances vpn1 interface ge-5/0/0
set routing-instances vpn1 route-distinguisher 192.0.2.0:21
set routing-instances vpn1 vrf-target target:21:21
set routing-instances vpn1 protocols l2vpn encapsulation-type ethernet
set routing-instances vpn1 protocols l2vpn interface ge-5/0/0.0 description "BETWEEN PE1 AND CE1"
set routing-instances vpn1 protocols l2vpn site JE-V21 site-identifier 21 interface ge-5/0/0 remote-site-id 26
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure the Layer 2 VPN components on the local PE routing device:

1. Configure the customer edge interface to use the physical encapsulation type **ethernet-ccc**:

```
[edit]
user@PE1# set interfaces ge-5/0/0 encapsulation ethernet-ccc
```

2. Configure BGP, specifying the loopback address as the local address and enabling **family l2vpn signaling**:

```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@PE1# set group ibgp local-address 192.0.2.0 family l2vpn signaling
```

3. Configure the BGP group, specifying the group name and type:

```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@PE1# set group ibgp type internal
```

4. Configure the BGP neighbor, specifying the loopback address of the remote PE routing device as the neighbor's address:

```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@PE1# set group ibgp neighbor 192.0.2.3/24
```

5. Configure the routing instance, specifying the routing-instance name and using **l2vpn** as the instance type:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE1# set vpn1 instance-type l2vpn
```

6. Configure the routing instance to apply to the customer edge interface:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE1# set vpn1 interface ge-5/0/0
```

7. Configure the routing instance to use a route distinguisher:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE1# set vpn1 route-distinguisher 192.0.2.0:21
```

8. Configure the VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) target of the routing instance:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE1# set vpn1 vrf-target target:21:21
```

NOTE: You can create more complex policies by explicitly configuring VRF import and export policies using the import and export options. See the *Junos OS VPNs Configuration Guide*.

9. Configure the protocols and encapsulation type used by the routing instance:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE1# set vpn1 protocols l2vpn encapsulation-type ethernet
```

10. Apply the routing instance to a customer edge interface and specify a description for it:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE1# set vpn1 protocols interface ge-5/0/0.0 description "BETWEEN PE1 AND CE1"
```

11. Configure the routing-instance protocols site:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE1# set vpn1 protocols l2vpn site JE-V21 site-identifier 21remote-site-id 26
```

NOTE: The remote site ID (configured with the remote-site-id statement) corresponds to the site ID (configured with the site-identifier statement) configured on the other PE routing device.

Results Display the results of the configuration:

```
user@PE1# show
```

```
interfaces {
  ge-5/0/0 {
    encapsulation ethernet-ccc;
    unit 0 {
      family ccc;
    }
  }
  xe-6/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 10.0.0.60/16;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  lo0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.0.2.0/24;
      }
      family iso {
        address 49.0001.2102.2021.0210.00;
      }
    }
  }
protocols {
  rsvp {
```

```
    interface lo0.0;
    interface xe-0/0/6.0;
  }
  mpls {
    label-switched-path lsp_to_pe2 {
      to 192.0.2.3;
    }
  interface xe-0/0/6.0;
    bgp {
      group ibgp
      type internal
      local-address 192.0.2.0
      family l2vpn signaling
      unicast
    }
routing-instances {
  vpn1 {
    instance-type l2vpn;
    interface ge-5/0/0.0;
    route-distinguisher 192.0.2.0:21;
    vrf-target target:21:21;
    protocols {
      l2vpn {
        encapsulation-type ethernet;
        interface ge-5/0/0.0 {
          description "BETWEEN PE1 AND CE1";
        }
        site JE-V21 {
        site-identifier 21;
          interface ge-5/0/0.0 {
            remote-site-id 26;
          }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Configuring the Remote PE Routing Device

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure the Layer 2 VPN components on the remote PE routing device, copy the following commands and paste them into the routing device terminal window:

```
[edit]
set interfaces ge-11/0/0 encapsulation ethernet-ccc
set protocols bgp group ibgp local-address 192.0.2.3 family l2vpn signaling
set protocols bgp group ibgp type internal
set protocols bgp group ibgp neighbor 192.0.2.0
set routing-instances vpn1 instance-type l2vpn
set routing-instances vpn1 interface ge-11/0/0
set routing-instances vpn1 route-distinguisher 192.0.2.0:21
set routing-instances vpn1 vrf-target target:21:21
set routing-instances vpn1 protocols l2vpn encapsulation-type ethernet
set routing-instances vpn1 protocols l2vpn interface ge-11/0/0.0 description "BETWEEN PE1 AND
CE1"
set routing-instances vpn1 protocols l2vpn site T26-VPN1 site-identifier 26 remote-site-id 21
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure the Layer 2 VPN components on the remote PE routing device:

1. Configure the customer edge interface to use the physical encapsulation type **ethernet-ccc**:

```
[edit]
user@PE1# set interfaces ge-11/0/0 encapsulation ethernet-ccc
```

2. Configure BGP, specifying the loopback address as the **local-address** and specifying **family l2vpn signaling**:

```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@PE2# set group ibgp local-address 192.0.2.3 family l2vpn signaling
```

3. Configure the BGP group, specifying the group name and type:

```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@PE2# set group ibgp type internal
```

4. Configure the BGP neighbor, specifying the loopback address of the remote PE routing device as the neighbor's address:

```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@PE2# set group ibgp neighbor 192.0.2.0
```

5. Configure the routing instance, specifying the routing-instance name and using **l2vpn** as the **instance-type**:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE2# set vpn1 instance-type l2vpn
```

6. Configure the routing instance to apply to the customer edge interface:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE2# set vpn1 interface ge-11/0/0.0
```

7. Configure the routing instance to use a route distinguisher, using the format *ip-address:number*:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE2# set vpn1 route-distinguisher 192.0.2.0:21
```

8. Configure the VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) target of the routing instance:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE2# set vpn1 vrf-target target:21:21
```

9. Configure the protocols and encapsulation type used by the routing instance:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE2# set vpn1 protocols l2vpn encapsulation-type ethernet
```

10. Apply the routing instance to a customer edge interface and specify a description for it:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE1# set vpn1 protocols interface ge-11/0/0.0 description "BETWEEN PE1 AND CE1"
```

11. Configure the routing-instance protocols site:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@PE2# set vpn1 protocols l2vpn site T26-VPN1 site-identifier 26 remote-site-id 21
```

NOTE: The remote site ID (configured with the remote-site-id statement) corresponds to the site ID (configured with the site-identifier statement) configured on the other PE routing device.

Results Display the results of the configuration:

```
user@PE2# show
```

```
interfaces {
    ge-11/0/0 {
        encapsulation ethernet-ccc;
        unit 0 {
            family ccc;
        }
    }
    xe-6/0/0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 10.2.0.61/16;
            }
            family mpls;
        }
    }
    lo0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 192.0.2.3/24;
            }
            family iso {
                address 49.0001.2202.2022.0220.00;
            }
        }
    }
protocols {
    rsvp {
        interface lo0.0;
        interface xe-0/0/6.0;
    mpls {
```

```
      label-switched-path lsp_to_pe1 {
        to 192.0.2.0;
      }
    interface xe-0/0/6.0;
      bgp {
        group ibgp
        type internal
        local-address 192.0.2.0
        family l2vpn signaling
        unicast
      }
routing-instances {
  vpn1 {
    instance-type l2vpn;
    interface ge-11/0/0.0;
    route-distinguisher 192.0.2.0:21;
    vrf-target target:21:21;
    protocols {
      l2vpn {
        encapsulation-type ethernet;
        interface ge-11/0/0.0 {
          description "BETWEEN PE1 AND CE1";
        }
        site T26-VPN1 {
          site-identifier 26;
          interface ge-11/0/0.0 {
            remote-site-id 21;
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Verification

To confirm that the MPLS-based Layer 2 VPN is working properly, perform these tasks:

- Verifying the Layer 2 VPN Connection on page 917
- Verifying the Status of MPLS Label-Switched Paths on page 918
- Verifying BGP Status on page 919
- Verifying the Status of the RSVP Sessions on page 919
- Verifying the Routes in the Routing Table on page 920
- Pinging the Layer 2 VPN Connections on page 921

Verifying the Layer 2 VPN Connection

Purpose Verify that the Layer 2 VPN connection is up.

Action `user@PE1>` **show l2vpn connections**

```
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 availble
BK -- Backup connection          ST -- Standby connection
PF -- Profile parse failure      PB -- Profile busy
RS -- remote site standby        SN -- Static Neighbor

Legend for interface status
Up -- operational
Dn -- down

Instance: vpn1
  Local site: JE-V21 (21)
    connection-site           Type  St     Time last up          # Up trans
    26                        rmt   Up     Apr 16 05:53:21 2010           1
      Remote PE: 192.0.2.3, Negotiated control-word: Yes (Null)
      Incoming label: 800000, Outgoing label: 800001
      Local interface: ge-5/0/0.0, Status: Up, Encapsulation: ETHERNET
```

Meaning The **St** field in the output shows that the Layer 2 VPN connection to **Remote PE** (**192.0.2.3**) is up.

Verifying the Status of MPLS Label-Switched Paths

Purpose Verify that the MPLS label-switched paths (ingress and egress) are up.

Action

```
user@PE1> show mpls lsp
Ingress LSP: 1 sessions

To              From            State Rt P     ActivePath       LSPname
192.0.2.3     192.0.2.0     Up     0 *                       lsp_to_pe2

Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0


Egress LSP: 1 sessions

To              From            State   Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPname

192.0.2.0     192.0.2.3     Up       0  1 FF       3        - lsp_to_pe1

Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0


Transit LSP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

Meaning The **State** field in the output shows that the Ingress LSP to **Remote PE** (**192.0.2.3**) is up, and the Egress LSP from the remote PE routing device to this PE routing device (**192.0.2.0**) is also up.

Verifying BGP Status

Purpose Verify that BGP is up.

Action

```
user@PE1> show bgp summary
Groups: 1 Peers: 1 Down peers: 0
Table          Tot Paths  Act Paths Suppressed    History Damp State    Pending
bgp.l2vpn.0            1          1          0          0          0          0
Peer                     AS      InPkt     OutPkt    OutQ   Flaps Last Up/Dwn
State|#Active/Received/Accepted/Damped...
192.0.2.3              10         33         34       0       1       13:24 Establ

  bgp.l2vpn.0: 1/1/1/0
  vpn2.l2vpn.0: 1/1/1/0
```

Meaning The output shows that the remote PE routing device (**192.0.2.3**) is listed as the BGP peer and that a protocol session has been established. It also shows the number of packets received from the remote PE routing device (**33**) and the number of packets sent (**34**) to the remote PE routing device.

Verifying the Status of the RSVP Sessions

Purpose Verify that the RSVP sessions (ingress and egress) are up.

Action

```
user@PE1> show rsvp session
Ingress RSVP: 1 sessions
To              From            State   Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPname
192.0.2.3     192.0.2.0     Up       0  1 FF       -   462880 lsp_to_pe2
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0


Egress RSVP: 1 sessions
To              From            State   Rt Style Labelin Labelout LSPname
192.0.2.0     192.0.2.3     Up       0  1 FF       3        - lsp_to_pe1
Total 1 displayed, Up 1, Down 0


Transit RSVP: 0 sessions
Total 0 displayed, Up 0, Down 0
```

Meaning The output shows that both the ingress RSVP session and the egress RSVP session are up.

Verifying the Routes in the Routing Table

Purpose On routing device PE 1, use the **show route table** command to verify that the routing table is populated with the Layer 2 VPN routes used to forward the traffic.

Action

```
user@PE1> show route table bgp.l2vpn.0

bgp.l2vpn.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both


192:2:27:27/96
                   *[BGP/170] 00:13:55, localpref 100, from 192.0.2.3
                      AS path: I
                    > to 10.2.0.24 via ge-6/0/46.0, label-switched-path lsp_to_pe2
```

```
user@PE1> show route table vpn1.l2vpn.0

vpn1.l2vpn.0: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both


192:2:27:27/96

                   *[BGP/170] 00:14:00, localpref 100, from 192.0.2.3
                      AS path: I

                    > to 10.2.0.24 via ge-6/0/46.0, label-switched-path lsp_to_pe2
192:2:28:27/96

                   *[L2VPN/170/-101] 00:15:55, metric2 1
                      Indirect
```

Meaning The command **show route table bgp.l2vpn.0** displays all Layer 2 VPN routes that have been created on this routing device. The command **show route table vpn1.l2vpn.0** shows the Layer 2 VPN routes that have been created for the routing instance **vpn1**.

Pinging the Layer 2 VPN Connections

Purpose Verify connectivity.

Action

```
user@PE1> ping mpls l2vpn interface xe-6/0/0.0 reply-mode ip-udp
!!!!!
--- lsping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0% packet loss
```

```
user@PE1> ping mpls l2vpn instance vpn1 remote-site-id 26 local-site-id 21 detail
Request for seq 1, to interface 68, labels <800001, 100176>
Reply for seq 1, return code: Egress-ok
Request for seq 2, to interface 68, labels <800001, 100176>
Reply for seq 2, return code: Egress-ok
Request for seq 3, to interface 68, labels <800001, 100176>
Reply for seq 3, return code: Egress-ok
Request for seq 4, to interface 68, labels <800001, 100176>
Reply for seq 4, return code: Egress-ok
Request for seq 5, to interface 68, labels <800001, 100176>
Reply for seq 5, return code: Egress-ok

--- lsping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0% packet loss
```

Meaning The output shows that connectivity is established.

Related Documentation

- Example: Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Switches on page 48
- Example: Configuring MPLS-Based Layer 3 VPNs on EX Series Switches on page 957
- Configuring an MPLS-Based Layer 2 VPN (CLI Procedure) on page 926

Understanding Using MPLS-Based Layer 2 and Layer 3 VPNs on EX Series Switches

On EX8200 and EX4500 switches, you can use MPLS-based Layer 2 and Layer 3 virtual private networks (VPNs) or MPLS Layer 2 circuits, allowing you to securely connect geographically diverse sites across an MPLS network. MPLS services can be used to connect various sites to a backbone network and to ensure better performance for low-latency applications such as voice over IP (VoIP) and other business-critical functions.

A VPN uses a public telecommunications infrastructure, such as the Internet, to provide remote offices or individual users with secure access to their organization's network. VPNs are designed to provide the same level of performance and security as privately owned or leased networks but without the attendant costs.

This topic describes:

- MPLS-Based Layer 2 VPNs on page 923
- Layer 2 Circuits on page 923
- MPLS-Based Layer 3 VPNs on page 924
- Comparing an MPLS-Based Layer 2 VPN and an MPLS-Based Layer 3 VPN on page 924

MPLS-Based Layer 2 VPNs

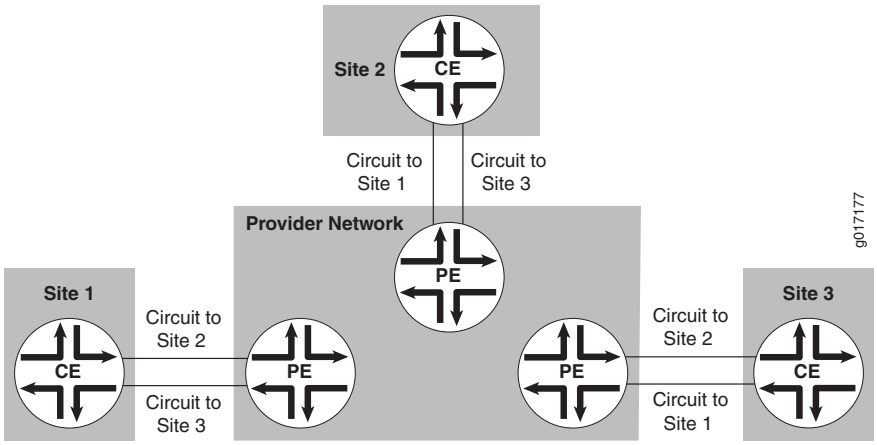
In an MPLS-based Layer 2 VPN, traffic is forwarded by the customer's customer edge (CE) switch (or router) to the service provider's provider edge (PE) switch in a Layer 2 format. It is carried by MPLS over the service provider's network and then converted back to Layer 2 format at the receiving site.

On a Layer 2 VPN, routing occurs on the customer's switches, typically on the CE switch. The CE switch connected to a service provider on a Layer 2 VPN must select the appropriate circuit on which to send traffic. The PE switch receiving the traffic sends it across the service provider's network to the PE switch connected to the receiving site. The PE switches do not store or process the customer's routes; the switches must be configured to send data to the appropriate tunnel.

For a Layer 2 VPN, customers must configure their own switches to carry all Layer 3 traffic. The service provider must detect only how much traffic the Layer 2 VPN will need to carry. The service provider's switches carry traffic between the customer's sites using Layer 2 VPN interfaces. The VPN topology is determined by policies configured on the PE switches.

Customers must know only which VPN interfaces connect to which of their own sites. Figure 75 on page 923 illustrates a full-mesh Layer 2 VPN in which each site has a VPN interface linked to each of the other customer sites. In a full-mesh topology between all three sites, each site requires two logical interfaces (one for each of the other CE routers or switches), although only one physical link is needed to connect each PE switch to each CE router or switch.

Figure 75: Layer 2 VPN Connecting CE Switches



Layer 2 Circuits

A Layer 2 circuit is a point-to-point Layer 2 connection that uses MPLS or another tunneling technology on the service provider's network. A Layer 2 circuit is similar to a circuit cross-connect (CCC), except that multiple Layer 2 circuits can be transported over a single label-switched path (LSP) tunnel between two provider edge (PE) switches. In contrast, each CCC requires a dedicated LSP.

The Junos OS implementation of Layer 2 circuits supports only the remote form of a Layer 2 circuit; that is, a connection from a local customer edge (CE) switch to a remote CE switch.

Packets are sent to the remote CE switch by means of an egress virtual private network (VPN) label advertised by the remote PE switch. The VPN label transits over either an RSVP or an LDP LSP (or other type) tunnel to the remote PE switch connected to the remote CE switch. LDP is the signaling protocol used for advertising VPN labels.

Return traffic sent from the remote CE switch to the local CE switch uses an ingress VPN label advertised by the local PE switch.

MPLS-Based Layer 3 VPNs

In a Layer 3 VPN, the routing occurs on the service provider's routers. Therefore, Layer 3 VPNs require more configuration on the part of the service provider, because the service provider's PE routers must store and process the customer's routes.

In the Junos OS, Layer 3 VPNs are based on RFC 4364, *BGP/MPLS IP Virtual Private Networks*. This RFC defines a mechanism by which service providers can use their IP backbones to provide Layer 3 VPN services to their customers. The sites that make up a Layer 3 VPN are connected over a provider's existing public Internet backbone.

VPNs based on RFC 4364 are also known as BGP/MPLS VPNs because BGP is used to distribute VPN routing information across the provider's backbone, and MPLS is used to forward VPN traffic across the backbone to remote VPN sites.

Customer networks, because they are private, can use either public addresses or private addresses, as defined in RFC 1918, *Address Allocation for Private Internets*. When customer networks that use private addresses connect to the public Internet infrastructure, the private addresses might overlap with the private addresses used by other network users. BGP/MPLS VPNs solve this problem by prefixing a VPN identifier to each address from a particular VPN site, thereby creating an address that is unique both within the VPN and within the public Internet.

In addition, each VPN has its own VPN-specific routing table that contains the routing information for that VPN only. Two different VPNs can use overlapping addresses. Each route within a VPN is assigned an MPLS label (for example, MPLS-ARCH, MPLS-BGP, or MPLS-ENCAPS). When BGP distributes a VPN route, it also distributes an MPLS label for that route. Before a customer data packet travels across the service provider's backbone, it is encapsulated along with the MPLS label that corresponds to the route within the customer's VPN that is the best match based on the packet's destination address. This MPLS packet is further encapsulated with another MPLS label or with an IP, so that it gets tunneled across the backbone to the egress provider edge (PE) switch. Thus, the backbone core switches do not need to know the VPN routes.

Comparing an MPLS-Based Layer 2 VPN and an MPLS-Based Layer 3 VPN

The differences between Layer 2 VPNs and Laer 3 VPNS are summarized in Table 34 on page 925

Table 34: Comparing an MPLS-Based Layer 2 VPN and an MPLS-Based Layer 3 VPN

Layer 2 VPN	Layer 3 VPN
Customer sites appear to be on the same LAN even if geographically dispersed.	Service provider's technical expertise ensures efficient site-to-site routing. Service providers can provide additional value-added services through network convergence that encompasses voice, video, and data.
The service provider does not require information about the customer's network topology, policies, routing information, etc. The customer has complete control over policies and routing.	Customers must share information about their network topology. The service provider determines the policies and routing.
The CE switch forwards traffic to the service provider's PE switch in Layer 2 format.	The customer's CE switch must be configured to use BGP or OSPF to communicate with the service provider's PE switch to carry IP prefixes across the network. Other protocol packets are not supported.

Related Documentation

- Understanding MPLS Label Operations on EX Series Switches on page 336
- Example: Configuring MPLS-Based Layer 2 VPNs on page 907
- Example: Configuring MPLS-Based Layer 3 VPNs on EX Series Switches on page 957

Verifying an MPLS Layer 2 VPN Configuration

Purpose Verify the connectivity of MPLS Layer 2 VPNs using the **ping mpls** command. This command helps to verify that a VPN has been enabled by testing the integrity of the VPN connection between the PE routers. It does not test the connection between a PE router and CE router.

Action

- To ping an interface configured for the Layer 2 VPN on the PE router, use the following command:

  ping mpls l2vpn interface *interface-name*

- To ping a combination of the Layer 2 VPN routing instance name, the local site identifier, and the remote site identifier to test the integrity of the Layer 2 VPN connection (specified by identifiers) between the two PE routers, use the following command:

  ping mpls l2vpn instance *l2vpn-instance-name* **local-site-id** *local-site-id-number* **remote-site-id** *remote-site-id-number*

Related Documentation

- MPLS Layer 2 VPN Configuration Overview on page 899

Configuring an MPLS-Based Layer 2 VPN (CLI Procedure)

You can configure MPLS-based Layer 2 virtual private networks (VPNs) on EX8200 and EX4500 switches. Some benefits of a Layer 2 VPN are that it is private, secure and flexible. To configure Layer 2 VPN functionality in your MPLS network, you must configure Layer 2 VPN components on the local and remote provider edge (PE) switches.

NOTE: This topic shows how to add Layer 2 VPN components to a CCC configured on a simple interface. For information on combining Layer 2 VPN components with a tagged VLAN CCC, see "Configuring an MPLS-Based VLAN CCC Using a Layer 2 VPN (CLI Procedure)" on page 1106 .

Before you configure the Layer 2 VPN components, you must configure the basic components for an MPLS network:

- Configure two PE switches. See "Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge EX8200 and EX4500 Switches Using Circuit Cross-Connect (CLI Procedure)" on page 77.
- Configure one or more provider switches. See "Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Provider Switches (CLI Procedure)" on page 81.

NOTE: A Layer 2 VPN requires that the PE switches be configured using a circuit cross-connect (CCC).

Configure the Layer 2 VPN components on both PE switches. This procedure describes how to configure one PE switch. Repeat the procedure to configure the remote PE switch.

To configure Layer 2 VPN components on the PE switch:

1. Configure the customer edge interface to use the physical encapsulation type **ethernet-ccc**:

   NOTE: The customer edge interface is a simple interface.

   ```
   [edit]
   user@switch# set interfaces interface-name encapsulation ethernet-ccc
   ```

2. Configure BGP, specifying the loopback address of this PE switch as the local address and specifying **family l2vpn signaling**:

   ```
   [edit protocols bgp]
   user@switch# set local-address address family l2vpn signaling
   ```

3. Configure the BGP group, specifying the group name and **type internal**:

   ```
   [edit protocols bgp]
   ```

```
user@switch# set group group-name type internal
```

4. Configure the BGP neighbor, specifying the loopback address of the remote PE switch as the neighbor's address:

```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@switch# set neighbor address
```

5. Configure the routing instance, specifying the routing-instance name and using **l2vpn** as the instance type:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@switch# set routing-instance-name instance-type l2vpn
```

6. Configure the routing instance to apply to the customer edge interface:

```
user@switch#  set routing-instances routing-instance-name interface interface-name
```

7. Configure the routing instance to use a route distinguisher:

NOTE: Each routing instance that you configure on a PE switch must have a unique route distinguisher associated with it. VPN routing instances musthave a route distinguisher to allow BGP to distinguish between potentially identical network layer reachability information (NLRI) messages received from different VPNs. If you configure different VPN routing instances with the same route distinguisher, the commit fails.

```
user@switch#  set routing-instances routing-instance-name route-distinguisher
ip-address:number
```

8. Configure the VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) target of the routing instance:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@switch# set routing-instance-name vrf-target community
```

NOTE: If you configure the *community* option only, default VRF import and export policies are generated that accept and tag routes with the specified target community. You can create more complex policies by explicitly configuring VRF import and export policies using the import and export options. See the *Junos OS VPNs Configuration Guide*.

9. Configure the protocols and encapsulation type used by the routing instance:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@switch# set routing-instance-name protocols l2vpn encapsulation-type ethernet
```

10. Apply the routing instance to a customer edge interface and specify a description for it:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@switch# set routing-instance-name protocols interface interface-name description text
```

11. Configure the routing instance protocols site:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@switch# set routing-instance-name protocols l2vpn site site-name site-identifier
identifierremote-site-id identifier
```

NOTE: The remote site ID (configured with the remote-site-id statement) corresponds to the site ID (configured with the site-identifier statement) configured on the other PE switch.

Related Documentation

- Example: Configuring MPLS-Based Layer 2 VPNs on page 907
- Configuring an MPLS-Based Layer 3 VPN (CLI Procedure) on page 969
- Understanding Using MPLS-Based Layer 2 and Layer 3 VPNs on EX Series Switches on page 922

Understanding MPLS Layer 2 Circuits

An MPLS Layer 2 circuit is a point-to-point Layer 2 connection that transports traffic by means of MPLS or another tunneling technology on the service provider network. The Layer 2 circuit creates a virtual connection to direct traffic between two customer edge (CE) routers across a service provider network. The main difference between a Layer 2 VPN and a Layer 2 circuit is the method of setting up the virtual connection. As with a leased line, a Layer 2 circuit forwards all packets received from the local interface to the remote interface.

Each Layer 2 circuit is represented by the logical interface connecting the local provider edge (PE) router to the local CE router. All Layer 2 circuits using a particular remote PE router neighbor is identified by its IP address and is usually the endpoint destination for the label-switched path (LSP) tunnel transporting the Layer 2 circuit.

Each virtual circuit ID uniquely identifies the Layer 2 circuit among all the Layer 2 circuits to a specific neighbor. The key to identifying a particular Layer 2 circuit on a PE router is the neighbor address and the virtual circuit ID. Based on the virtual circuit ID and the neighbor relationship, an LDP label is bound to an LDP circuit. LDP uses the binding for sending traffic on that Layer 2 circuit to the remote CE router.

Related Documentation

- MPLS VPN Overview on page 888
- MPLS Layer 2 Circuit Configuration Overview on page 929

MPLS Layer 2 Circuit Configuration Overview

To configure an MPLS Layer 2 circuit:

1. Determine all of the routers that you want to participate in the circuit, and then complete the initial configuration of their interfaces. See the *Interfaces Feature Guide for Security Devices*.

2. For all of the routers in the circuit configuration, update the interface configurations to enable participation in the Layer 2 circuit.

   a. On the interface communicating with the other provider edge (PE) router, specify MPLS and IPv4, and include the IP address. For the loopback interface, specify **inet**, and include the IP address. For IPv4, designate the loopback interface as primary so it can receive control packets. (Because it is always operational, the loopback interface is best able to perform the control function.)

   b. On the PE router interface facing the customer edge (CE) router, specify a circuit cross-connect (CCC) encapsulation type. The type of encapsulation depends on the interface type. For example, an Ethernet interface uses **ethernet-ccc**. (The encapsulation type determines how the packet is constructed for that interface.)

   c. On the CE router interface that faces the PE router, specify **inet** (for IPv4), and include the IP address. In addition, specify a routing protocol such as Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), which specifies the area and IP address of the router interface.

   See "Configuring Interfaces for Layer 2 VPNs (CLI Procedure)" on page 902.

3. For all of the routers in the circuit configuration, configure the appropriate protocols.

   a. MPLS—For PE routers and provider routers, use MPLS to advertise the Layer 2 circuit interfaces that communicate with other PE routers and provider routers.

   b. BGP—For PE routers, configure a BGP session.

   c. IGP and a signaling protocol—For PE routers, configure a signaling protocol (either LDP or RSVP) to dynamically set up label-switched paths (LSPs) through the provider network. (LDP routes traffic using IGP metrics. RSVP has traffic engineering that lets you override IGP metrics as needed.) You must use LDP or RSVP between PE routers and provider routers, but cannot use them for interfaces between PE routers and CE routers.

      In addition, configure an IGP such as OSPF or static routes on the PE routers to enable exchanges of routing information between the PE routers and provider routers. Each PE router's loopback address must appear as a separate route. Do not configure any summarization of the PE router's loopback addresses at the area

boundary. Configure the provider network to run OSPF or IS-IS as an IGP, as well as IBGP sessions through either a full mesh or route reflector.

See "Configuring an IGP and the LDP Signaling Protocol (CLI Procedure)" on page 931 and "Configuring an IGP and the RSVP Signaling Protocol (CLI Procedure)" on page 894.

4. For all of the routers in the circuit configuration, configure routing options. The only required routing option for circuits is the autonomous system (AS) number. You must specify it on each router involved in the circuit. See "Configuring Routing Options for MPLS VPNs (CLI Procedure)" on page 894.

5. For PE routers, configure Layer 2 circuits on the appropriate interfaces. See "Configuring an MPLS Layer 2 Circuit (CLI Procedure)" on page 930.

Related Documentation

- Verifying an MPLS Layer 2 Circuit Configuration on page 930

Configuring an MPLS Layer 2 Circuit (CLI Procedure)

To configure a Layer 2 circuit on a PE router:

1. Enable a Layer 2 circuit on the appropriate interface.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit protocols l2circuit neighbor interface-name interface interface-name
```

2. Enter the circuit ID number.

```
[edit protocols l2circuit neighbor interface-name interface interface-name]
user@host# set virtual-circuit-id id-number
```

For **neighbor**, specify the local loopback address, and for **interface**, specify the interface name of the remote PE router.

3. Commit the configuration if you are finished configuring the device.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

Related Documentation

- MPLS Layer 2 Circuit Configuration Overview on page 929

Verifying an MPLS Layer 2 Circuit Configuration

Purpose To verify the connectivity of MPLS Layer 2 circuits, use the **ping mpls** command. This command helps to verify that the circuit has been enabled by testing the integrity of the Layer 2 circuit between the source and destination routers.

Action

- To ping an interface configured for the Layer 2 circuit on the PE router, enter the following command:

  ```
  ping mpls l2circuit interface interface-name
  ```

- To ping a combination of the IPv4 prefix and the virtual circuit ID on the destination PE router, enter the following command:

  ```
  ping mpls l2circuit virtual-circuitprefix virtual-circuit-id
  ```

Related Documentation

- MPLS Layer 2 Circuit Configuration Overview on page 929

Configuring an IGP and the LDP Signaling Protocol (CLI Procedure)

The following instructions show how to configure LDP and OSPF on PE routers and provider routers. Within the task, you specify which interfaces to enable for LDP. Perform this step on each PE router interface and provider router interface that communicates with other PE routers and provider routers. For OSPF, you configure at least one area on at least one of the router's interfaces. (An AS can be divided into multiple areas.) These instructions use the backbone area **0.0.0.0** and show how to enable traffic engineering for Layer 2 VPN circuits.

To configure LDP and OSPF:

1. Enable the ldp protocol.

   ```
   [edit]
   user@host# edit protocols ldp
   ```

   NOTE: You must configure the IGP at the **[protocols]** level of the configuration hierarchy, not within the routing instance at the **[routing-instances]** level of the configuration hierarchy.

2. Specify which interfaces to enable for LDP.

   ```
   [edit protocols ldp]
   user@host# edit interface interface-name
   ```

3. Configure OSPF for each interface that uses LDP.

   ```
   [edit]
   user@host# edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface interface-name
   ```

4. (Layer 2 VPN circuits only) Enable traffic engineering.

```
[edit protocols ospf]
user@host# set traffic engineering
```

5. Commit the configuration if you are finished configuring the device.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

Related Documentation

- MPLS Layer 2 VPN Configuration Overview on page 899
- MPLS Layer 3 VPN Configuration Overview on page 935
- MPLS Layer 2 Circuit Configuration Overview on page 929

Configuring an MPLS-Based Layer 2 VPN (CLI Procedure)

You can configure MPLS-based Layer 2 virtual private networks (VPNs) on EX8200 and EX4500 switches. Some benefits of a Layer 2 VPN are that it is private, secure and flexible. To configure Layer 2 VPN functionality in your MPLS network, you must configure Layer 2 VPN components on the local and remote provider edge (PE) switches.

NOTE: This topic shows how to add Layer 2 VPN components to a CCC configured on a simple interface. For information on combining Layer 2 VPN components with a tagged VLAN CCC, see "Configuring an MPLS-Based VLAN CCC Using a Layer 2 VPN (CLI Procedure)" on page 1106 .

Before you configure the Layer 2 VPN components, you must configure the basic components for an MPLS network:

- Configure two PE switches. See "Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge EX8200 and EX4500 Switches Using Circuit Cross-Connect (CLI Procedure)" on page 77.
- Configure one or more provider switches. See "Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Provider Switches (CLI Procedure)" on page 81.

NOTE: A Layer 2 VPN requires that the PE switches be configured using a circuit cross-connect (CCC).

Configure the Layer 2 VPN components on both PE switches. This procedure describes how to configure one PE switch. Repeat the procedure to configure the remote PE switch.

To configure Layer 2 VPN components on the PE switch:

1. Configure the customer edge interface to use the physical encapsulation type **ethernet-ccc**:

   NOTE: The customer edge interface is a simple interface.

   ```
   [edit]
   user@switch# set interfaces interface-name encapsulation ethernet-ccc
   ```

2. Configure BGP, specifying the loopback address of this PE switch as the local address and specifying **family l2vpn signaling**:

   ```
   [edit protocols bgp]
   user@switch# set local-address address family l2vpn signaling
   ```

3. Configure the BGP group, specifying the group name and **type internal**:

   ```
   [edit protocols bgp]
   user@switch# set group group-name type internal
   ```

4. Configure the BGP neighbor, specifying the loopback address of the remote PE switch as the neighbor's address:

   ```
   [edit protocols bgp]
   user@switch# set neighbor address
   ```

5. Configure the routing instance, specifying the routing-instance name and using **l2vpn** as the instance type:

   ```
   [edit routing-instances]
   user@switch# set routing-instance-name instance-type l2vpn
   ```

6. Configure the routing instance to apply to the customer edge interface:

   ```
   user@switch#  set routing-instances routing-instance-name interface interface-name
   ```

7. Configure the routing instance to use a route distinguisher:

   NOTE: Each routing instance that you configure on a PE switch must have a unique route distinguisher associated with it. VPN routing instances musthave a route distinguisher to allow BGP to distinguish between potentially identical network layer reachability information (NLRI) messages received from different VPNs. If you configure different VPN routing instances with the same route distinguisher, the commit fails.

   ```
   user@switch#  set routing-instances routing-instance-name route-distinguisher
   ip-address:number
   ```

8. Configure the VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) target of the routing instance:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@switch# set routing-instance-name vrf-target community
```

NOTE: If you configure the *community* option only, default VRF import and export policies are generated that accept and tag routes with the specified target community. You can create more complex policies by explicitly configuring VRF import and export policies using the import and export options. See the *Junos OS VPNs Configuration Guide*.

9. Configure the protocols and encapsulation type used by the routing instance:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@switch# set routing-instance-name protocols l2vpn encapsulation-type ethernet
```

10. Apply the routing instance to a customer edge interface and specify a description for it:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@switch# set routing-instance-name protocols interface interface-name description text
```

11. Configure the routing instance protocols site:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@switch# set routing-instance-name protocols l2vpn site site-name site-identifier
identifierremote-site-id identifier
```

NOTE: The remote site ID (configured with the remote-site-id statement) corresponds to the site ID (configured with the site-identifier statement) configured on the other PE switch.

Related Documentation

- Example: Configuring MPLS-Based Layer 2 VPNs on page 907
- Configuring an MPLS-Based Layer 3 VPN (CLI Procedure) on page 969
- Understanding Using MPLS-Based Layer 2 and Layer 3 VPNs on EX Series Switches on page 922

Understanding MPLS Layer 3 VPNs

An MPLS Layer 3 VPN operates at the Layer 3 level of the OSI model, the Network layer. The VPN is composed of a set of sites that are connected over a service provider's existing public Internet backbone. The sites share common routing information and the connectivity of the sites is controlled by a collection of policies.

In an MPLS Layer 3 VPN, routing occurs on the service provider's routers. The provider routers route and forward VPN traffic at the entry and exit points of the transit network. The service provider network must learn the IP addresses of devices sending traffic across

the VPN and the routes must be advertised and filtered throughout the provider network. As a result, Layer 3 VPNs require information about customer routes and a more extensive VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) policy configuration than a Layer 2 VPN. This information is used to share and filter routes that originate or terminate in the VPN.

The MPLS Layer 3 VPN requires more processing power on the provider edge (PE) routers than a Layer 2 VPN, because the Layer 3 VPN has larger routing tables for managing network traffic on the customer sites. Route advertisements originate at the customer edge (PE) routers and are shared with the inbound PE routers through standard IP routing protocols, typically BGP. Based on the source address, the PE router filters route advertisements and imports them into the appropriate VRF table.

The provider router uses OSPF and LDP to communicate with the PE routers. For OSPF, the provider router interfaces that communicate with the PE routers are specified, as well as the loopback interface. For the PE routers, the loopback interface is in passive mode, meaning it does not send OSPF packets to perform the control function.

Related Documentation

- MPLS VPN Overview on page 888

MPLS Layer 3 VPN Configuration Overview

To configure MPLS Layer 3 VPN functionality on a router running Junos OS, you must enable support on the provider edge (PE) router and configure the PE router to distribute routing information to other routers in the VPN, as explained in the following steps. However, because the tunnel information is maintained at both PE routers, neither the provider core routers nor the customer edge (CE) routers need to maintain any VPN information in their configuration databases.

To configure an MPLS Layer 3 VPN:

1. Determine all of the routers that you want to participate in the VPN, and then complete the initial configuration of their interfaces. See the *Junos OS Interfaces Configuration Guide for Security Devices*.

2. For all of the routers in the VPN configuration, update the interface configurations to enable participation in the Layer 3 VPN. As part of the interface configuration, you must configure the MPLS address family for each interface that uses LDP or RSVP. See "Configuring Interfaces for Layer 2 VPNs (CLI Procedure)" on page 902.

3. For all of the routers in the VPN configuration, configure the appropriate protocols.

   a. MPLS—If you are using RSVP, use MPLS to advertise the Layer 3 VPN interfaces on the PE routers and provider routers that communicate with other PE routers and provider routers.

   b. BGP, EBGP, and internal BGP (IBGP)—For PE routers, configure a BGP session to enable the routers to exchange information about routes originating and terminating in the VPN. (The PE routers use this information to determine which labels to use

for traffic destined to the remote sites. The IBGP session for the VPN runs through the loopback address.) In addition, CE routers require a BGP connection to the PE routers. See "Configuring a BGP Session for MPLS VPNs (CLI Procedure)" on page 893.

c. IGP and a signaling protocol—For PE routers and provider, configure a signaling protocol (either LDP or RSVP) to dynamically set up label-switched paths (LSPs) through the provider network. (LDP routes traffic using IGP metrics. RSVP has traffic engineering that lets you override IGP metrics as needed.) You must use LDP or RSVP between PE routers and provider routers, but cannot use them for interfaces between PE routers and CE routers.

   In addition, configure an IGP such as OSPF or static routes on the PE routers in order to enable exchanges of routing information between the PE routers and provider routers. Each PE router's loopback address must appear as a separate route. Do not configure any summarization of the PE router's loopback addresses at the area boundary. Configure the provider network to run OSPF or IS-IS as an IGP, as well as IBGP sessions through either a full mesh or route reflector.

   See "Configuring an IGP and the LDP Signaling Protocol (CLI Procedure)" on page 931 and "Configuring an IGP and the RSVP Signaling Protocol (CLI Procedure)" on page 894.

4. For all of the routers in the VPN configuration, configure routing options. The only required routing option for VPNs is the autonomous system (AS) number. You must specify it on each router involved in the VPN. See "Configuring Routing Options for MPLS VPNs (CLI Procedure)" on page 894.

5. For each PE router in the VPN configuration, configure a routing instance for each VPN. The routing instance should have the same name on each PE router. Each routing instance must have a unique route distinguisher associated with it. (VPN routing instances need a route distinguisher to help BGP distinguish between potentially identical network layer reachable information [NLRI] messages received from different VPNs.) See "Configuring a Routing Instance for MPLS VPNs (CLI Procedure)" on page 895.

6. For CE routers, configure a routing policy. In addition, if you are not using a route target, configure a VPN routing policy for each PE router in the VPN configuration. Within the policy, describe which packets are sent and received across the VPN and specify how routes are imported into and exported from the router's VRF table. Each advertisement must have an associated route target that uniquely identifies the VPN for which the advertisement is valid. See "Configuring a Routing Policy for MPLS Layer 3 VPNs (CLI Procedure)" on page 937.

Related Documentation

- Verifying an MPLS Layer 3 VPN Configuration on page 937

Configuring a Routing Policy for MPLS Layer 3 VPNs (CLI Procedure)

To configure a Layer 3 VPN routing policy on a CE router:

1. Configure the routing policy for the loopback interface.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit policy-options policy-statement policy-name
```

2. Define the term for accepting packets.

```
[edit policy-options policy-statement policy-name]
user@host# set term term-name-accept from protocol direct route-filter
   local-loopback-address/netmask exact
user@host# set termterm-name-accept then accept
```

3. Define the term for rejecting packets.

```
[edit policy-options policy-statement policy-name]
user@host# set termterm-name-reject then reject
```

4. Commit the configuration if you are finished configuring the device.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

Related Documentation

- MPLS Layer 3 VPN Configuration Overview on page 935

Verifying an MPLS Layer 3 VPN Configuration

Purpose Verify the connectivity of MPLS Layer 3 VPNs using the **ping mpls** command. This command helps to verify that a VPN has been enabled by testing the integrity of the VPN connection between the source and destination routers. The destination prefix corresponds to a prefix in the Layer 3 VPN. However, ping tests only whether the prefix is present in a PE VRF table.

Action To a combination of a IPv4 destination prefix and a Layer 3 VPN name on the destination PE router, use the following command:

```
ping mpls l3vpn l3vpn-name prefix prefix count count
```

Related Documentation

- MPLS Layer 3 VPN Configuration Overview on page 935

Example: Configuring MPLS-Based Layer 3 VPNs

You can implement an MPLS-based Layer 3 virtual private network (VPN) on QFX switches to interconnect sites for customers who want the service provider to handle all the Layer 3 routing functions. To support an MPLS-based Layer 3 VPN, you need to add components of the Layer 3 VPN to the configuration of the two provider edge (PE) switches. You do not need to change the configuration of the provider switches.

This example shows how to configure an MPLS-based Layer 3 VPN spanning two corporate sites:

Requirements

This example uses the following software and hardware components:

- Junos OS Release 12.3 or later for the QFX Series
- Three QFX switches

Before you configure the Layer 3 VPN components, you must configure the basic components for an MPLS network:

- Configure two PE switches. See "Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge Switches" on page 67.
- Configure one or more provider switches. See "Configuring MPLS on Provider Switches" on page 71.

Overview and Topology

Layer 3 VPNs allow customers to leverage the service provider's technical expertise to ensure efficient site-to-site routing. The customer's customer edge (CE) switch uses a routing protocol such as BGP or OSPF to communicate with the service provider's provider edge (PE) switch to carry IP prefixes across the network. MPLS-based Layer 3 VPNs use only IP over MPLS; other protocol packets are not supported. This example includes two PE switches, PE1 and PE2.

In the basic MPLS configuration of the PE switches using IP over MPLS, the PE switches were configured to use OSPF as the routing protocol between the MPLS switches and RSVP as the signaling protocol. Traffic engineering was enabled. A label-switched path (LSP) was configured.

The following components must be added to the PE switches for an MPLS-based Layer 3 VPN:

- BGP group with **family inet-vpn unicast**

- Routing instance with instance type **vrf**

Figure 76 on page 939 shows the topology used in this example.

Figure 76: Configuring an MPLS-Based Layer 3 VPN

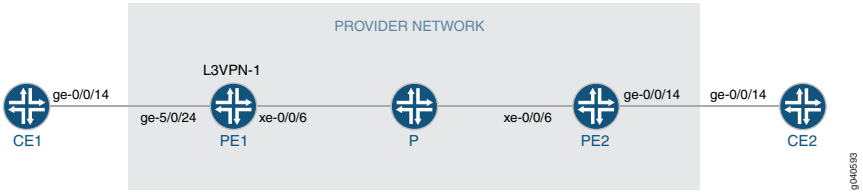


Table 35 on page 939 shows the settings of the customer edge interface on the local CE switch.

Table 35: Local CE Switch in the MPLS-Based Layer 3 VPN Topology

Property	Settings	Description
Local CE switch hardware	QFX switch	CE1
Customer edge interface	**ge-0/0/14 unit 0** **family inet** **address 51.51.0.14/16** protocols ospf interface ge-0/0/14	Interface that connects CE1 to PE1.

Table 36 on page 939 shows the settings of the customer edge interface on the remote CE switch.

Table 36: Remote CE Switch in the MPLS-Based Layer 3 VPN Topology

Property	Settings	Description
Remote CE switch hardware	QFX switch	CE2
Customer edge interface	**ge-0/0/14 unit 0** **family inet** **address 11.22.26.1/16** protocols ospf interface ge-0/0/14	Interface that connects CE2 to PE2.

Table 37 on page 939 shows the Layer 3 VPN components of the local PE switch.

Table 37: Layer 3 VPN Components of the Local PE Switch

Property	Settings	Description
Local PE switch hardware	QFX switch	PE1

Table 37: Layer 3 VPN Components of the Local PE Switch (continued)

Property	Settings	Description
Customer edge interface	**ge-5/0/24 unit 0** **family inet** **address 51.51.0.1/16**	Connects PE1 to CE1. NOTE: The **family inet** configuration should already have been completed as part of the basic MPLS configuration of the PE switch for IP over MPLS. It is included here to show what was specified for that portion of the configuration.
Core interface	**xe-0/0/6 unit 0** **family inet address 60.0.0.60/16** **family mpls**	Connects PE1 to P. NOTE: This portion of the configuration should already have been completed as part of the basic MPLS configuration. It is included here to show what was specified for that portion of the configuration.
Loopback interface	**lo0 unit 0** **family inet address 21.21.21.21/32**	NOTE: This portion of the configuration should already have been completed as part of the basic MPLS configuration. It is included here to show what was specified for that portion of the configuration.
BGP	**bgp**	Added for the Layer 3 VPN configuration.
Routing instance	**L3VPN-1**	Added for the Layer 3 VPN configuration.

Table 38 on page 941 shows the Layer 3 VPN components of the remote PE switch.

Table 38: Layer 3 VPN Components of the Remote PE Switch

Property	Settings	Description
Remote PE switch hardware	QFX switch	PE2
Customer edge interface	**ge-0/0/14 unit 0** **family inet** **address 11.22.26.14/16**	Connects PE2 to CE2. For the Layer 3 VPN configuration, added **family mpls**. NOTE: The **family inet** configuration should already have been completed as part of the basic MPLS configuration of the PE switch for IP over MPLS. It is included here to show what was specified for that portion of the configuration.
Core interface	**xe-0/0/6 unit 0** **family inet address 60.2.0.60/16** **family mpls**	Connects PE1 to P. NOTE: This portion of the configuration should already have been completed as part of the basic MPLS configuration. It is included here to show what was specified for that portion of the configuration.
Loopback interface	**lo0 unit 0** **family inet address 22.22.22.22/32**	NOTE: This portion of the configuration should already have been completed as part of the basic MPLS configuration. It is included here to show what was specified for that portion of the configuration.
BGP	**bgp**	Added for the Layer 3 VPN configuration.
Routing instances	**L3VPN-1**	Added for the Layer 3 VPN configuration.

Configuring the Local PE Switch

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure the Layer 3 VPN components on the local PE switch, copy the following commands and paste them into the switch terminal window of PE1:

```
[edit]
set protocols bgp local-address 21.21.21.21 family inet-vpn unicast
set protocols bgp group PE1-PE2 type internal
set protocols bgp neighbor 22.22.22.22
set routing-instances L3VPN-1 instance-type vrf
set routing-instances L3VPN-1 description "BETWEEN PE1 AND PE2"
set routing-instances L3VPN-1 interface ge-5/0/24.0
set routing-instances L3VPN-1 protocols ospf interface ge-5/0/24.0
set routing-instances L3VPN-1 route-distinguisher 21:21
set routing-instances L3VPN-1 vrf-target target:21:21
set routing-instances L3VPN-1 vrf-table-label
```

```
set routing-options router-id 21.21.21.21
set routing-options autonomous-system 10
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure the Layer 3 VPN components on the local PE switch:

1. Configure BGP, specifying the loopback address as the local address and specifying **family inet-vpn unicast**:

   ```
   [edit protocols bgp]
   user@switchPE1# set local-address 21.21.21.21 family inet-vpn unicast
   ```

2. Configure the BGP group, specifying the group name and type:

   ```
   [edit protocols bgp]
   user@switchPE1# set group PE1-PE2 type internal
   ```

3. Configure the BGP neighbor, specifying the loopback address of the remote PE switch as the neighbor's address:

   ```
   [edit protocols bgp]
   user@switchPE1# set neighbor 22.22.22.22
   ```

4. Configure the routing instance, specifying the routing-instance name and using **vrf** as the instance type:

   ```
   [edit routing-instances]
   user@switchPE1# set L3VPN-1 instance-type vrf
   ```

5. Configure a description for this routing instance:

   ```
   [edit routing-instances]
   user@switchPE1# set L3VPN-1 description "BETWEEN PE1 AND PE2"
   ```

6. Configure the routing instance for the OSPF interface:

   ```
   [edit routing-instances]
   user@switchPE2# set L3VPN-1 protocols ospf interface ge-5/0/24.0
   ```

7. Configure the routing instance to use a route distinguisher:

   ```
   [edit routing-instances]
   user@switchPE1# set L3VPN-1 route-distinguisher 21:21
   ```

NOTE: Each routing instance that you configure on a PE switch must have a unique route distinguisher associated with it. VPN routing instances require a route distinguisher to allow BGP to distinguish between potentially identical network layer reachability information (NLRI) messages received from different VPNs. If you configure different VPN routing instances with the same route distinguisher, the commit fails.

8. Configure the VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) target of the routing instance:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@switchPE1# set L3VPN-1 vrf-target target:21:21
```

NOTE: You can create more complex policies by explicitly configuring VRF import and export policies using the import and export options. See the *Junos OS VPNs Library for Routing Devices*.

9. Configure this routing instance with **vrf-table-label**, which maps the inner label of a packet to a specific VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) table and allows the examination of the encapsulated IP header:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@switchPE1# set L3VPN-1 vrf-table-label
```

10. Configure the router ID and autonomous system (AS):

NOTE: We recommend that you explicitly configure the router identifier under the **[edit routing-options]** hierarchy level to avoid unpredictable behavior if the interface address on a loopback interface changes.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@switchPE1# set router-id 21.21.21.21 autonomous-system 10
```

Results Display the results of the configuration:

```
user@switchPE1> show configuration
```

```
interfaces {
    ge-5/0/24 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 51.51.0.1/16;
            }
        }
    }
    xe-0/0/6 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 60.0.0.60/16;
            }
            family mpls;
        }
    }
```

```
lo0 {
  unit 0 {
    family inet {
      address 21.21.21.21/32;
    }
  }
}
protocols {
  mpls {
    label-switched-path 21-22 {
      from 21.21.21.21;
      to 22.22.22.22;
      no-cspf;
    }
    interface xe-0/0/6.0;
    interface lo0.0;
  bgp {
    local-address 21.21.21.21;
    family inet-vpn {
      unicast;
    }
    group PE1-PE2 {
      type internal;
      neighbor 22.22.22.22;
    }
  }
  ospf
    traffic-engineering;
    area 0.0.0.0 {
      interface lo0.0;
      interface xe-0/0/6.0;
    }
  }
}
routing-options {
  router-id 21.21.21.21;
  autonomous-system 10;
routing-instances {
  L3VPN-1 {
    instance-type vrf;
    description "BETWEEN PE1 AND PE2";
    route-distinguisher 21:21;
    vrf-target target:21:21;
    vrf-table-label;
    protocols {
    ospf {
      interface ge-5/0/24.0
    }
  }
}
```

Configuring the Remote PE Switch

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure the Layer 3 VPN components on the remote PE switch, copy the following commands and paste them into the switch terminal window of PE2:

```
[edit]
set protocols bgp local-address 22.22.22.22 family inet-vpn unicast
set protocols bgp group PE1-PE2 type internal
set protocols bgp neighbor 21.21.21.21
set routing-instances L3VPN-1 instance-type vrf
set routing-instances L3VPN-1 description "BETWEEN PE1 AND PE2"
set routing-instances L3VPN-1 interface ge-0/0/14.0
set routing-instances L3VPN-1 protocols ospf interface ge-0/0/14.0
set routing-instances L3VPN-1 route-distinguisher 21:21
set routing-instances L3VPN-1 vrf-target target:21:21
set routing-instances L3VPN-1 vrf-table-label;
set routing-options router-id 22.22.22.22
set routing-options autonomous-system 10
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure Layer 3 VPN components on the remote PE switch:

1. Configure BGP, specifying the loopback address as the local address and specifying **family inet-vpn unicast**:

   ```
   [edit protocols bgp]
   user@switchPE2# set local-address 22.22.22.22 family inet-vpn unicast
   ```

2. Configure the BGP group, specifying the group name and type:

   ```
   [edit protocols bgp]
   user@switchPE2# set group PE1-PE2 type internal
   ```

3. Configure the BGP neighbor, specifying the loopback address of the remote PE switch as the neighbor's address:

   ```
   [edit protocols bgp]
   user@switchPE2# set neighbor 21.21.21.21
   ```

4. Configure the routing instance, specifying the routing-instance name and using **vrf** as the instance type:

   ```
   [edit routing-instances]
   user@switchPE2# set L3VPN-1 instance-type vrf
   ```

5. Configure a description for this routing instance:

   ```
   [edit routing-instances]
   user@switchPE1# set L3VPN-1 description "BETWEEN PE1 AND PE2"
   ```

6. Configure the routing instance to apply to the customer edge interface:

   ```
   [edit routing-instances]
   user@switchPE2# set L3VPN-1 interface ge-0/0/14.0
   ```

7. Configure the routing instance for the OSPF interface:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@switchPE2# set L3VPN-1 protocols ospf interface ge-0/0/14.0
```

8. Configure the routing instance to use a route distinguisher, using the format *ip-address:number*:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@switchPE2# set L3VPN-1 route-distinguisher 21:21
```

9. Configure the VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) target of the routing instance:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@switchPE2# set L3VPN-1 vrf-target target:21:21
```

10. Configure this routing instance with **vrf-table-label**, which maps the inner label of a packet to a specific VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) table and allows the examination of the encapsulated IP header.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@switchPE2# set L3VPN-1 vrf-tabel-label
```

11. Configure the router ID and autonomous system (AS):

```
[edit routing-options]
user@switchPE2# set router-id 22.22.22.22 autonomous-system 10
```

Results Display the results of the configuration:

```
user@switchPE2> show configuration
```

```
interfaces {
    ge-0/0/14 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 11.22.26.14/16;
            }
        }
    }
    lo0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 22.22.22.22/32;
            }
        }
    }
    xe-0/0/6 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 60.2.0.60/16;
            }
            family mpls;
```

```
    }
  }
  protocols {
    mpls {
      label-switched-path 22-21 {
        from 22.22.22.22;
        to 21.21.21.21;
        no-cspf;
      }
      interface xe-0/0/6.0;
      interface lo0.0;
    bgp {
      local-address 22.22.22.22;
      family inet-vpn {
        unicast;
      }
      group PE1-PE2 {
        type internal;
        neighbor 21.21.21.21;
      }
    }
    ospf {
      traffic-engineering;
      area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface lo0.0;
        interface xe-0/0/6.0;
      }
    }
  }
  routing-options {
    router-id 22.22.22.22;
    autonomous-system 10;
  routing-instances {
    L3VPN-1 {
      instance-type vrf;
      description"BETWEEN PE1 AND PE2";
      route-distinguisher 21:21;
      vrf-target target:21:21;
      vrf-table-label;
      protocols {
      ospf {
        interface ge-0/0/14.0
      }
    }
```

Related Documentation

- Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge Switches on page 67
- Configuring MPLS on Provider Switches on page 71

Example: Tunneling IPv6 Traffic over MPLS IPv4 Networks

This example shows how to configure 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

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:

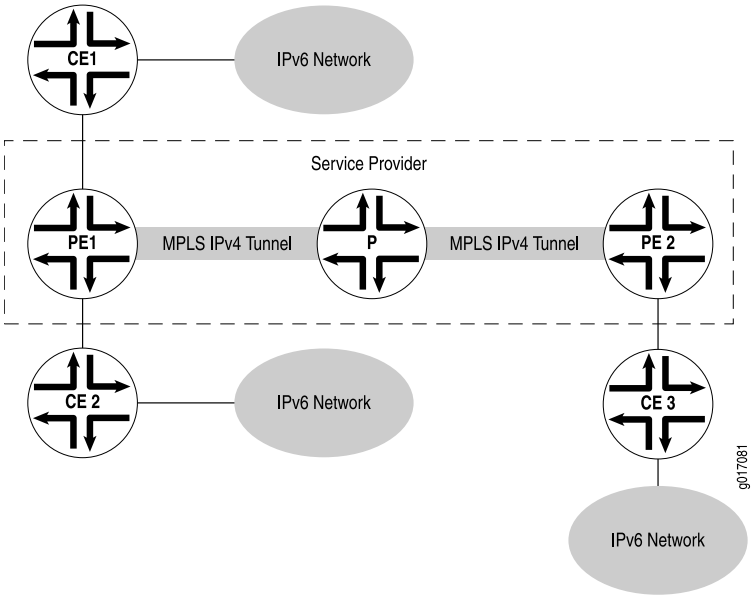
- Internet draft draft-ietf-l3vpn-bgp-ipv6-07.txt, *BGP-MPLS IP VPN extension for IPv6 VPN* (expires January 2006)
- Internet draft draft-ooms-v6ops-bgp-tunnel-06.txt, *Connecting IPv6 Islands over IPv4 MPLS using IPv6 Provider Edge Routers* (expires July 2006)

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 16 on page 282, PE1 and PE2 are dual-stack BGP routers or switches, meaning they have both IPv4 and IPv6 stacks. The PE devices link the IPv6 networks through the customer edge (CE) routers or switches to the IPv4 core network. The CE devices and the PE devices connect through a link layer that can carry IPv6 traffic. The PE devices 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 77: IPv6 Networks Linked by MPLS IPv4 Tunnels



The two PE devices 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 devices can learn the IPv6 routes from the CE devices connected to them using 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 device and CE device 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 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 devices 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 device is not a Juniper Networks routing or switching 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 devices 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 device in Figure 16 on page 282 receives an IPv6 packet from the CE1 device, it performs a lookup in the IPv6 forwarding table. If the destination matches a prefix learned from the CE2 device, then no labels need to be pushed and the packet is simply sent to the CE2 device. If the destination matches a prefix that was learned from the PE2 device, 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 xe-0/0/5 unit 2 family inet6 address ::10.1.1.2/126
set interfaces xe-0/0/5 unit 2 family mpls
set interfaces xe-0/0/6 unit 5 family inet address 10.1.1.5/30
set interfaces xe-0/0/6 unit 5 family inet6
set interfaces xe-0/0/6 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 xe-0/0/5.2
set protocols mpls interface xe-0/0/6.5
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 xe-0/0/6.5
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.2 passive
set protocols rsvp interface xe-0/0/6.5
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 xe-0/0/5 unit 10 family inet address 10.1.1.10/30
set interfaces xe-0/0/5 unit 10 family inet6
set interfaces xe-0/0/5 unit 10 family mpls
set interfaces xe-0/0/6 unit 13 family inet6 address ::10.1.1.13/126
set interfaces xe-0/0/6 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 xe-0/0/5.10
set protocols mpls interface xe-0/0/6.13
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 xe-0/0/5.10
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.4 passive
set protocols rsvp interface xe-0/0/5.10
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 xe-0/0/5 unit 6 family inet address 10.1.1.6/30
set interfaces xe-0/0/5 unit 6 family inet6
set interfaces xe-0/0/5 unit 6 family mpls
set interfaces xe-0/0/6 unit 9 family inet address 10.1.1.9/30
set interfaces xe-0/0/6 unit 9 family inet6
set interfaces xe-0/0/6 unit 9 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 3 family inet address 1.1.1.3/32
set protocols mpls interface xe-0/0/5.6
set protocols mpls interface xe-0/0/6.9
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface xe-0/0/5.6
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface xe-0/0/6.9
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.3 passive
set protocols rsvp interface xe-0/0/5.6
set protocols rsvp interface xe-0/0/6.9
set routing-options router-id 1.1.1.3
set routing-options autonomous-system 2
```

Device CE1

```
set interfaces xe-0/0/5 unit 1 family inet6 address ::10.1.1.1/126
set interfaces xe-0/0/5 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 xe-0/0/5 unit 14 family inet6 address ::10.1.1.14/126
set interfaces xe-0/0/5 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 xe-0/0/5 unit 2 family inet6 address ::10.1.1.2/126
user@PE1# set xe-0/0/5 unit 2 family mpls
user@PE1# set xe-0/0/6 unit 5 family inet address 10.1.1.5/30
user@PE1# set xe-0/0/6 unit 5 family inet6
user@PE1# set xe-0/0/6 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 xe-0/0/5.2
user@PE1# set interface xe-0/0/6.5
```

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 xe-0/0/6.5
user@PE1# set interface lo0.2 passive
```

5. Configure a signaling protocol.

```
[edit protocols]
user@PE1# set rsvp interface xe-0/0/6.5
```

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
xe-0/0/5 {
```

```
    unit 2 {
      family inet6 {
        address ::10.1.1.2/126;
      }
      family mpls;
    }
}
xe-0/0/6 {
    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 xe-0/0/5.2;
    interface xe-0/0/6.5;
}
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 xe-0/0/6.5;
    interface lo0.2 {
      passive;
    }
  }
}
rsvp {
  interface xe-0/0/6.5;
}
```

```
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 284.

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

Example: Configuring MPLS-Based Layer 3 VPNs on EX Series Switches

You can implement an MPLS-based Layer 3 virtual private network (VPN) on EX8200 and EX4500 switches to interconnect sites for customers who want the service provider to handle all the Layer 3 routing functions. To support an MPLS-based Layer 3 VPN, you need to add components of the Layer 3 VPN to the configuration of the two provider edge (PE) switches. You do not need to change the configuration of the provider switches.

NOTE: The core interfaces and the loopback interfaces are configured in the same way for Layer 2 VPNs and Layer 3 VPNs.

This example shows how to configure an MPLS-based Layer 3 VPN spanning two corporate sites:

Requirements

This example uses the following software and hardware components:

- Junos OS Release 11.1 or later for EX Series switches
- Three EX8200 switches

Before you configure the Layer 3 VPN components, you must configure the basic components for an MPLS network:

- Configure two PE switches. See "Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge Switches Using IP Over MPLS (CLI Procedure)" on page 72.
- Configure one or more provider switches. See "Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Provider Switches (CLI Procedure)" on page 81.

NOTE: **A Layer 3 VPN requires that the PE switches be configured using IP over MPLS.**

Overview and Topology

Layer 3 VPNs allow customers to leverage the service provider's technical expertise to ensure efficient site-to-site routing. The customer's customer edge (CE) switch uses a routing protocol such as BGP or OSPF to communicate with the service provider's provider edge (PE) switch to carry IP prefixes across the network. MPLS-based Layer 3 VPNs use only IP over MPLS; other protocol packets are not supported. This example includes two PE switches, PE1 and PE2.

In the basic MPLS configuration of the PE switches using IP over MPLS, the PE switches were configured to use OSPF as the routing protocol between the MPLS switches and RSVP as the signaling protocol. Traffic engineering was enabled. A label-switched path (LSP) was configured.

NOTE: **A static path is not configured in this example.**

The following components must be added to the PE switches for an MPLS-based Layer 3 VPN:

- BGP group with **family inet-vpn unicast**
- Routing instance with instance type **vrf**

Figure 78 on page 959 illustrates the topology of this MPLS-based Layer 3 VPN.

Figure 78: MPLS-Based Layer 3 VPN

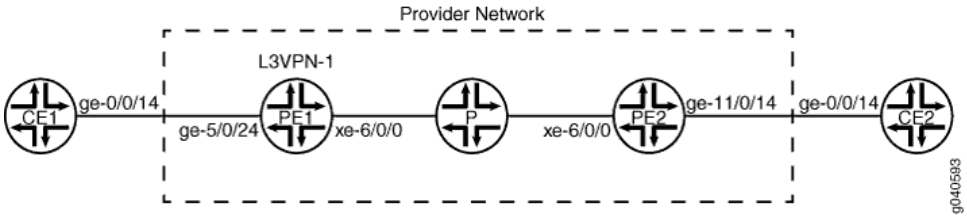


Table 35 on page 939 shows the settings of the customer edge interface on the local CE switch.

Table 39: Local CE Switch in the MPLS-Based Layer 3 VPN Topology

Property	Settings	Description
Local CE switch hardware	EX8200 switch	CE1
Customer edge interface	**ge-0/0/14 unit 0** **family inet** **address 51.51.0.14/16**	Interface that connects CE1 to PE1.

Table 36 on page 939 shows the settings of the customer edge interface on the remote CE switch.

Table 40: Remote CE Switch in the MPLS-Based Layer 3 VPN Topology

Property	Settings	Description
Remote CE switch hardware	EX8200 switch	CE2
Customer edge interface	**ge-0/0/14 unit 0** **family inet** **address 11.22.26.1/16**	Interface that connects CE2 to PE2.

Table 37 on page 939 shows the Layer 3 VPN components of the local PE switch.

Table 41: Layer 3 VPN Components of the Local PE Switch

Property	Settings	Description
Local PE switch hardware	EX8200 switch	PE1
Customer edge interface	**ge-5/0/24 unit 0** **family inet** **address 51.51.0.1/16**	Connects PE1 to CE1. NOTE: The **family inet** configuration should already have been completed as part of the basic MPLS configuration of the PE switch for IP over MPLS. It is included here to show what was specified for that portion of the configuration.

Table 41: Layer 3 VPN Components of the Local PE Switch (continued)

Property	Settings	Description
Core interface	**xe-6/0/0 unit 0** **family inet address 60.0.0.60/16** **family iso;** **family mpls**	Connects PE1 to P. NOTE: This portion of the configuration should already have been completed as part of the basic MPLS configuration. It is included here to show what was specified for that portion of the configuration.
Loopback interface	**lo0 unit 0** **family inet address 21.21.21.21/32** **family iso address** **49.0001.2102.1021.0210.00**	NOTE: This portion of the configuration should already have been completed as part of the basic MPLS configuration. It is included here to show what was specified for that portion of the configuration.
BGP	**bgp**	Added for the Layer 3 VPN configuration.
Routing instance	**L3VPN-1**	Added for the Layer 3 VPN configuration.

Table 38 on page 941 shows the Layer 3 VPN components of the remote PE switch.

Table 42: Layer 3 VPN Components of the Remote PE Switch

Property	Settings	Description
Remote PE switch hardware	EX8200 switch	PE2
Customer edge interface	**ge-11/0/14 unit 0** **family inet** **address 11.22.26.14/16** **family mpls**	Connects PE2 to CE2. For the Layer 3 VPN configuration, added **family mpls**. NOTE: The **family inet** configuration should already have been completed as part of the basic MPLS configuration of the PE switch for IP over MPLS. It is included here to show what was specified for that portion of the configuration.
Core interface	**xe-6/0/0/ unit 0** **family inet address 60.2.0.60/16** **family iso** **family mpls**	Connects PE1 to P. NOTE: This portion of the configuration should already have been completed as part of the basic MPLS configuration. It is included here to show what was specified for that portion of the configuration.
Loopback interface	**lo0 unit 0** **family inet address 22.22.22.22/32** **family iso address** **49.0001.2202.1022.0220.00**	NOTE: This portion of the configuration should already have been completed as part of the basic MPLS configuration. It is included here to show what was specified for that portion of the configuration.
BGP	**bgp**	Added for the Layer 3 VPN configuration.
Routing instances	**L3VPN-1**	Added for the Layer 3 VPN configuration.

Configuring the Local PE Switch

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure the Layer 3 VPN components on the local PE switch, copy the following commands and paste them into the switch terminal window of PE1:

```
[edit]
set protocols bgp group ibgp local-address 21.21.21.21 family inet-vpn unicast
set protocols bgp group ibgp type internal
set protocols bgp group ibgp neighbor 22.22.22.22
set routing-instances L3VPN-1 instance-type vrf
set routing-instances L3VPN-1 description "BETWEEN PE1 AND PE2"
set routing-instances L3VPN-1 interface ge-5/0/24.0
set routing-instances L3VPN-1 route-distinguisher 21:21
set routing-instances L3VPN-1 vrf-target target:21:21
set routing-instances L3VPN-1 vrf-table-label;
set routing-options router-id 21.21.21.21
```

```
set routing-options autonomous-system 10;
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure the Layer 3 VPN components on the local PE switch:

1. Configure BGP, specifying the loopback address as the local address and specifying **family inet-vpn unicast**:

   ```
   [edit protocols bgp]
   user@switchPE1# set group ibgp local-address 21.21.21.21 family inet-vpn unicast
   ```

2. Configure the BGP group, specifying the group name and type:

   ```
   [edit protocols bgp]
   user@switchPE1# set group ibgp type internal
   ```

3. Configure the BGP neighbor, specifying the loopback address of the remote PE switch as the neighbor's address:

   ```
   [edit protocols bgp]
   user@switchPE1# set group ibgp neighbor 22.22.22.22
   ```

4. Configure the routing instance, specifying the routing-instance name and using **vrf** as the instance type:

   ```
   [edit routing-instances]
   user@switchPE1# set L3VPN-1 instance-type vrf
   ```

5. Configure a description for this routing instance:

   ```
   [edit routing-instances]
   user@switchPE1# set L3VPN-1 description "BETWEEN PE1 AND PE2"
   ```

6. Configure the routing instance to use a route distinguisher:

   ```
   [edit routing-instances]
   user@switchPE1# set L3VPN-1 route-distinguisher 21:21
   ```

   NOTE: Each routing instance that you configure on a PE switch must have a unique route distinguisher associated with it. VPN routing instances require a route distinguisher to allow BGP to distinguish between potentially identical network layer reachability information (NLRI) messages received from different VPNs. If you configure different VPN routing instances with the same route distinguisher, the commit fails.

7. Configure the VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) target of the routing instance:

   ```
   [edit routing-instances]
   user@switchPE1# set L3VPN-1 vrf-target target:21:21
   ```

NOTE: You can create more complex policies by explicitly configuring VRF import and export policies using the import and export options. See the *Junos OS VPNs Configuration Guide*.

8. Configure this routing instance with **vrf-table-label**, which maps the inner label of a packet to a specific VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) table and allows the examination of the encapsulated IP header:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@switchPE1# set L3VPN-1 vrf-table-label
```

9. Configure the router ID and autonomous system (AS):

NOTE: We recommend that you explicitly configure the router identifier under the **[edit routing-options]** hierarchy level to avoid unpredictable behavior if the interface address on a loopback interface changes.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@switchPE1# set router-id 21.21.21.21 autonomous-system 10
```

Results Display the results of the configuration:

```
user@switchPE1> vrf-table-label
```

```
interfaces {
    ge-5/0/24 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 51.51.0.1/16;
            }
        }
    }
    lo0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 21.21.21.21/32;
            }
        }
    }
    xe-6/0/0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 60.0.0.60/16;
            }
            family iso;
```

```
      family mpls;
    }
  }
  protocols {
    mpls {
      label-switched-path 21-22 {
        from 21.21.21.21;
        to 22.22.22.22;
        no-cspf;
      }
      interface xe-6/0/0.0;
      interface lo0.0;
      bgp {
        group ibgp
        type internal
        local-address 21.21.21.21
        family inet-vpn
        unicast
      }
    ospf {
      traffic-engineering;
      area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface ge-5/0/24.0;
        interface lo0.0;
        interface xe-6/0/0.0;
      }
    }
  }
  routing-instances {
    L3VPN-1 {
      instance-type vrf;
      description "BETWEEN PE1 AND PE2";
      route-distinguisher 21:21;
      vrf-target target:21:21;
      vrf-table-label;
    }
  routing-options {
    router-id 21.21.21.21;
    autonomous-system 10;
```

Configuring the Remote PE Switch

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure the Layer 3 VPN components on the remote PE switch, copy the following commands and paste them into the switch terminal window of PE2:

```
[edit]
set protocols bgp group ibgp local-address 22.22.22.22 family inet-vpn unicast
set protocols bgp group ibgp type internal
set protocols bgp group ibgp neighbor 21.21.21.21
set routing-instances L3VPN-1 instance-type vrf
set routing-instances L3VPN-1 description "BETWEEN PE1 AND PE2"
set routing-instances L3VPN-1 interface ge-11/0/14.0
set routing-instances L3VPN-1 route-distinguisher 21:21
set routing-instances L3VPN-1 vrf-target target:21:21
set routing-instances L3VPN-1 vrf-table-label;
```

```
set routing-options router-id 22.22.22.22;
set routing-options autonomous-system 10;
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure Layer 3 VPN components on the remote PE switch:

1. Configure BGP, specifying the loopback address as the local address and specifying **family inet-vpn unicast**:

   ```
   [edit protocols bgp]
   user@switchPE2# set group ibgp local-address 22.22.22.22 family inet-vpn unicast
   ```

2. Configure the BGP group, specifying the group name and type:

   ```
   [edit protocols bgp]
   user@switchPE2# set group ibgp type internal
   ```

3. Configure the BGP neighbor, specifying the loopback address of the remote PE switch as the neighbor's address:

   ```
   [edit protocols bgp]
   user@switchPE2# set group ibgp neighbor 21.21.21.21
   ```

4. Configure the routing instance, specifying the routing-instance name and using **vrf** as the instance type:

   ```
   [edit routing-instances]
   user@switchPE2# set L3VPN-1 instance-type vrf
   ```

5. Configure a description for this routing instance:

   ```
   [edit routing-instances]
   user@switchPE1# set L3VPN-1 description "BETWEEN PE1 AND PE2"
   ```

6. Configure the routing instance to apply to the customer edge interface:

   ```
   [edit routing-instances]
   user@switchPE2# set L3VPN-1 interface ge-11/0/14.0
   ```

7. Configure the routing instance to use a route distinguisher, using the format *ip-address:number*:

   ```
   [edit routing-instances]
   user@switchPE2# set L3VPN-1 route-distinguisher 21:21
   ```

8. Configure the VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) target of the routing instance:

   ```
   [edit routing-instances]
   user@switchPE2# set L3VPN-1 vrf-target target:21:21
   ```

9. Configure this routing instance with **vrf-table-label**, which maps the inner label of a packet to a specific VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) table and allows the examination of the encapsulated IP header.

   ```
   [edit routing-instances]
   ```

```
user@switchPE2# set L3VPN-1 vrf-tabel-label
```

10. Configure the router ID and autonomous system (AS):

```
[edit routing-options]
user@switchPE2# set router-id 22.22.22.22 autonomous-system 10
```

Results Display the results of the configuration:

```
user@switchPE2> show configuration
```

```
interfaces {
    ge-11/0/14 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 11.22.26.14/16;
            }
        }
    }
    lo0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 22.22.22.22/32;
            }
        }
    }
    xe-6/0/0 {
        unit 0 {
            family inet {
                address 60.2.0.60/16;
            }
            family iso;
            family mpls;
        }
    }
    protocols {
        mpls {
            label-switched-path 22-21 {
                from 22.22.22.22;
                to 21.21.21.21;
                no-cspf;
            }
            interface xe-6/0/0.0;
            interface lo0.0;
            bgp {
                group ibgp
                type internal
                local-address 21.21.21.21
                family inet-vpn
                unicast
            }
        ospf {
            traffic-engineering;
```

```
        area 0.0.0.0 {
          interface ge-11/0/14.0;
          interface lo0.0;
          interface xe-6/0/0.0;
        }
      }
    }
    routing-instances {
      L3VPN-1 {
        instance-type vrf;
        description"BETWEEN PE1 AND PE2";
        route-distinguisher 21:21;
        vrf-target target:21:21;
        vrf-table-label;
      }
    routing-options {
      router-id 22.22.22.22;
      autonomous-system 10;
```

Verification

To confirm that the MPLS-based Layer 3 VPN is working properly, perform these tasks:

- Verifying Peering and Adjacency on page 967
- Verifying That the Local CE Switch Can Ping the Local PE Switch on page 968
- Verifying That the Local PE Switch Can Ping the Local CE Switch on page 968

Verifying Peering and Adjacency

Purpose Verify the peering and adjacency along the route from CE1 (the local CE switch or router) to CE2 (the remote CE switch or router), starting with checking the routing protocol adjacency on the local PE switch:

NOTE: Be sure to specify the name of the routing instance.

Action

```
user@switchPE1> show ospf neighbor instance L3VPN-1

Address    Interface   State ID         Pri Dead
51.51.0.14 ge-5/0/24.0 Full 21.21.21.21 128 38
```

Meaning The **Address** field shows the IP address of the customer edge interface that connects CE1 to PE1. The **Interface** field shows the interface name of the customer edge interface that connects PE1 to CE1. For our purposes, the **State** field is the most important. It shows a status of **Full**, indicating that neighboring routing devices are fully adjacent. These adjacencies appear in router-link and network-link advertisements. (The field **Pri** indicates

the priority of the neighbor to become the designated router. The field **Dead** indicates the number of seconds until the neighbor becomes unreachable.)

Verifying That the Local CE Switch Can Ping the Local PE Switch

Purpose Verify that the local CE switch can ping the local PE switch:

Action

```
user@switchCE1> ping 51.51.0.1
PING 51.51.0.1 (51.51.0.1): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 51.51.0.1: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=3.461 ms
64 bytes from 51.51.0.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=3.543 ms
```

Meaning This command specified the IP address of the customer edge interface on PE1. The results indicate that CE1 is receiving packets from PE1.

Verifying That the Local PE Switch Can Ping the Local CE Switch

Purpose Verify that the local PE switch can ping the local CE switch:

Action

```
user@switchPE1> ping 51.51.0.14 routing-instance L3VPN-1
PING 51.51.0.14 (51.51.0.14): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 51.51.0.14: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=3.842 ms
64 bytes from 51.51.0.14: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=3.736 ms
```

Meaning The results indicate a successful connection.

Related Documentation

- Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge Switches Using IP Over MPLS (CLI Procedure) on page 72
- Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Provider Switches (CLI Procedure) on page 81

Configuring an MPLS-Based Layer 3 VPN (CLI Procedure)

You can configure MPLS-based Layer 3 virtual private networks (VPNs) on EX8200 and EX4500 switches. Layer 3 VPNs leverage the service provider's technical expertise for site-to-site routing.

To configure Layer 3 VPN functionality in your MPLS network, you must enable Layer 3 VPN support on the local and remote provider edge (PE) switches as described in this task.

Before you configure the Layer 3 VPN components, you must configure the basic components for an MPLS network:

- Configure two PE switches. See "Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge Switches Using IP Over MPLS (CLI Procedure)" on page 72.
- Configure one or more provider switches. See "Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Provider Switches (CLI Procedure)" on page 81.

NOTE: A Layer 3 VPN requires that the PE switches be configured using IP over MPLS.

Configure the Layer 3 VPN components on both PE switches. This procedure describes how to configure one PE switch. Repeat the procedure to configure the remote PE switch.

NOTE: When you configure the remote PE switch, the information specified for the routing instance must be configured the same as the information specified for the routing instance on the local PE switch. You must also specify the same BGP group name. The following statements will have different values on the remote PE switch from those on the local PE switch:

- **local-address**
- **neighbor**

To configure an MPLS-based Layer 3 VPN on the PE switch:

1. Configure BGP, specifying the loopback address as the local address and specifying ***family*** **inet-vpn unicast**:

   ```
   [edit protocols bgp]
   user@switch# set local-address address family inet-vpn unicast
   ```

2. Configure the BGP group, specifying the group name and **type internal**:

   ```
   [edit protocols bgp]
   user@switch# set group group-name type internal
   ```

3. Configure the BGP neighbor, specifying the loopback address of the remote PE switch as the neighbor's address:

   ```
   [edit protocols bgp]
   user@switch# set neighbor address
   ```

4. Configure the routing instance, specifying the routing-instance name and using **vrf** as the instance type:

   ```
   [edit]
   user@switch# set routing-instances routing-instance-name instance-type vrf
   ```

5. Configure a description for this routing instance:

   ```
   [edit]
   user@switch# set routing-instances routing-instance-name description text
   ```

6. Configure the routing instance to use a route distinguisher:

   NOTE: Each routing instance that you configure on a PE switch must have a unique route distinguisher associated with it. VPN routing instances must have a route distinguisher to allow BGP to distinguish between potentially identical network layer reachability information (NLRI) messages received from different VPNs. If you configure different VPN routing instances with the same route distinguisher, the commit fails.

   ```
   user@switch#  set routing-instances routing-instance-name route-distinguisher
   ip-address:number
   ```

7. Configure the VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) target of the routing instance:

   ```
   [edit routing-instances]
   user@switch# set routing-instance-name vrf-target community
   ```

   NOTE: If you configure the *community* option only, default VRF import and export policies are generated that accept and tag routes with the specified target community. You can create more complex policies by explicitly configuring VRF import and export policies using the import and export options. See the *Junos OS VPNs Configuration Guide*.

8. Configure this routing instance with **vrf-table-label**, which maps the inner label of a packet to a specific VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) table and allows the examination of the encapsulated IP header.

   ```
   [edit routing-instances]
   user@switch# set routing-instance-name vrf-table-label
   ```

9. (Optional) Configure the routing options:

NOTE: We recommend that you configure the router identifier under the **[edit routing-options]** hierarchy level to avoid unpredictable behavior if the interface address on a loopback interface changes.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@switch# set router-id ip-address autonomous-system as-number
```

Related Documentation

- Example: Configuring MPLS-Based Layer 2 VPNs on page 907
- Configuring an MPLS-Based Layer 2 VPN (CLI Procedure) on page 926
- Understanding Using MPLS-Based Layer 2 and Layer 3 VPNs on EX Series Switches on page 922

CHAPTER 27

Configuring CLNS VPNs

CLNS Overview

Connectionless Network Service (CLNS) is a Layer 3 protocol similar to IP version 4 (IPv4) for linking hosts (end systems) with routers (intermediate systems) in an Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) network. CLNS and its related OSI protocols, Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) and End System-to-Intermediate System (ES-IS), are International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standards.

You can configure devices running Junos OS as provider edge (PE) routers within a CLNS network. CLNS networks can be connected over an IP MPLS network core using Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) and MPLS Layer 3 virtual private networks (VPNs). See RFC 2547, *BGP/MPLS VPNs*.

CLNS uses network service access points (NSAPs), similar to IP addresses found in IPv4, to identify end systems (hosts) and intermediate systems (routers). ES-IS enables the hosts and routers to discover each other. IS-IS is the interior gateway protocol (IGP) that carries ISO CLNS routes through a network.

For more information about CLNS, see the ISO 8473 standards.

Related Documentation

- CLNS Configuration Overview on page 974
- Understanding ES-IS for CLNS on page 975
- Understanding IS-IS for CLNS on page 978
- Understanding Static Routes for CLNS on page 981
- Understanding BGP for CLNS VPNs on page 983

CLNS Configuration Overview

To configure CLNS:

1. Configure the network interfaces. See the *Junos OS Interfaces Configuration Guide for Security Devices*.

2. If applicable, configure BGP and VPNs. See:
   - Example: Configuring BGP for CLNS VPNs on page 984
   - MPLS Layer 2 VPN Configuration Overview on page 899
   - MPLS Layer 3 VPN Configuration Overview on page 935
3. Configure a VPN routing instance. You typically configure ES-IS, IS-IS, and CLNS static routes using a VPN routing instance. See "Example: Configuring a VPN Routing Instance for CLNS" on page 986.

4. Configure one or more of the following protocols for CLNS (depending on your network).
   - ES-IS—If a device is a PE router within a CLNS island that contains any end systems, you must configure ES-IS on the device. If a CLNS island does not contain any end systems, you do not need to configure ES-IS on a device. See "Example: Configuring ES-IS for CLNS" on page 976.

     NOTE: ES-IS is enabled only if either ES-IS or IS-IS is configured on the router. ES-IS must not be disabled. If ES-IS is not explicitly configured, the interface sends and receives only intermediate system hello (ISH) messages. If ES-IS is explicitly configured and disabled, the interface does not send or receive ES-IS packets. If ES-IS is explicitly configured and not disabled, the interface sends and receives ISH messages as well as ES-IS packets.

     One of the interfaces that is configured for ES-IS must be configured with an ISO address for hello messages. The ISO address family must be configured on an interface to support ES-IS on that interface.

   - IS-IS—You can configure IS-IS to exchange CLNS routes within a CLNS island. See "Example: Configuring IS-IS for CLNS" on page 978.

NOTE: If you have a pure CLNS island—an island that does not contain any IP devices—you must disable IPv4 and IPv6 routing. Also, to export BGP routes into IS-IS, you must configure and apply an export policy.

- Static routes—If some devices in your network do not support IS-IS, you must configure CLNS static routes. You can use static routing with or without IS-IS. You might also consider using static routes if your network is simple. See "Example: Configuring Static Routes for CLNS When No IGP is Present" on page 981.
- BGP—See "Example: Configuring BGP for CLNS VPNs" on page 984.

NOTE: Many of the configuration statements used to configure CLNS and routing protocols can be included at different hierarchy levels in the configuration.

Related Documentation

- CLNS Overview on page 973
- Verifying a CLNS VPN Configuration on page 988

Understanding ES-IS for CLNS

End System-to-Intermediate System (ES-IS) is a protocol that resolves Layer 3 ISO network service access points (NSAP) to Layer 2 addresses. ES-IS has an equivalent role as Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) in IP version 4 (IPv4).

ES-IS provides the basic interaction between Connectionless Network Service (CLNS) hosts (end systems) and routers (intermediate systems). ES-IS allows hosts to advertise NSAP addresses to other routers and hosts attached to the network. Those routers can then advertise the address to the rest of the network by using Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS). Routers use ES-IS to advertise their network entity title (NET) to hosts and routers that are attached to that network.

ES-IS routes are exported to Layer 1 IS-IS by default. You can also export ES-IS routes into Layer 2 IS-IS by configuring a routing policy. ES-IS generates and receives end system hello (ESH) hello messages when the protocol is configured on an interface. ES-IS is a resolution protocol that allows a network to be fully ISO integrated at both the network layer and the data layer.

The resolution of Layer 3 ISO NSAPs to Layer 2 subnetwork point of attachments (SNPAs) by ES-IS is equivalent to ARP within an IPv4 network. If a device is a provider edge (PE) router within a CLNS island that contains any end systems, you must configure ES-IS on the device.

For more information about ES-IS, see the ISO 9542 standard.

Related Documentation

- CLNS Overview on page 973
- Example: Configuring ES-IS for CLNS on page 976

Example: Configuring ES-IS for CLNS

This example shows how to create a routing instance and enable ES-IS for CLNS on all interfaces.

Requirements

Before you begin, configure the network interfaces. See *Interfaces Feature Guide for Security Devices*.

Overview

The configuration instructions in this topic describe how to create a routing-instance called aaaa, set the end system configuration timer for the interfaces to 180, and set a preference value to 30 for ES-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.

```
set routing-instances aaaa protocols esis interface all end-system-configuration-timer
  180
set routing-instances aaaa protocols esis preference 30
```

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*.

To configure ES-IS for CLNS:

1. Configure the routing instance.

   ```
   [edit]
   user@host# edit routing-instances aaaa
   ```

2. Enable ES-IS on all interfaces.

```
[edit routing-instances aaaa]
user@host# set protocols esis interface all
```

3. Configure the end system configuration timer.

```
[edit routing-instances aaaa]
user@host# set protocols esis interface all end-system-configuration-timer 180
```

4. Configure the preference value.

```
[edit routing-instances aaaa]
user@host# set protocols esis preference 30
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show routing-instances** command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

```
[edit]
user@host# show routing-instances
aaaa {
   protocols {
      esis {
         preference 30;
         interface all {
            end-system-configuration-timer 180;
         }
      }
   }
}
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- Verifying Routing-Instance for CLNS on page 977
- Verifying ES-IS for CLNS on page 978

Verifying Routing-Instance for CLNS

Purpose Verify that the policy options are enabled for the routing instance.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show routing-instances** command.

Verifying ES-IS for CLNS

Purpose Verify that ES-IS is enabled.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show protocols** command.

Related Documentation

- CLNS Configuration Overview on page 974
- Understanding ES-IS for CLNS on page 975
- Verifying a CLNS VPN Configuration on page 988

Understanding IS-IS for CLNS

IS-IS extensions provide the basic interior gateway protocol (IGP) support for collecting intradomain routing information for Connectionless Network Service (CLNS) destinations within a CLNS network. Routers that learn host addresses through End System-to-Intermediate System (ES-IS) can advertise the addresses to other routers (intermediate systems) by using IS-IS.

For more information about IS-IS, see the ISO 10589 standard.

Related Documentation

- CLNS Overview on page 973
- Example: Configuring IS-IS for CLNS on page 978

Example: Configuring IS-IS for CLNS

This example shows how to create a routing instance and enable IS-IS protocol on all interfaces.

- Requirements on page 978
- Overview on page 978
- Configuration on page 979
- Verification on page 980

Requirements

Before you begin, configure the network interfaces. See Interfaces Feature Guide for Security Devices.

Overview

The configuration instructions in this topic describe how to create a routing-instance called aaaa, enable IS-IS on all interfaces, and define BGP export policy name (dist-bgp), family (ISO), and protocol (BP), and apply the export policy to 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.

```
set routing-instances aaaa protocols isis clns-routing
set routing-instances aaaa protocols isis interface all
set routing-instances aaaa protocols isis no-ipv4-routing no-ipv6-routing
set policy-options policy-statement dist-bgp from family iso protocol bgp
set policy-options policy-statement dist-bgp then accept
set routing-instances aaaa protocols isis export dist-bgp
```

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*.

To configure IS-IS for CLNS:

1. Configure the routing instance.

   ```
   [edit]
   user@host# edit routing-instances aaaa
   ```

2. Enable CLNS routing.

   ```
   [edit routing-instances aaaa]
   user@host# set protocols isis clns-routing
   ```

3. Enable IS-IS on all interfaces.

   ```
   [edit routing-instances aaaa]
   user@host# set protocols isis interface all
   ```

4. (Optional) Disable IPv4 and IPv6 routing to configure a pure CLNS network .

   ```
   [edit routing-instances aaaa]
   user@host# set protocols isis no-ipv4-routing no-ipv6-routing
   ```

5. Define the BGP export policy name, family, and protocol.

   ```
   [edit policy-options]
   user@host# set policy-statement dist-bgp from family iso protocol bgp
   ```

6. Define the action for the export policy.

```
[edit policy-options]
user@host# set policy-statement dist-bgp then accept
```

7. Apply the export policy to IS-IS.

```
[edit routing-instances aaaa]
user@host# set protocols isis export dist-bgp
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show routing-instances** command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

```
[edit]
user@host# show routing-instances
aaaa {
   protocols {
      isis {
         export dist-bgp;
         no-ipv4-routing;
         no-ipv6-routing;
         clns-routing;
         interface all;
      }
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- Verifying Routing-Instance for CLNS on page 980
- Verifying IS-IS for CLNS on page 980

Verifying Routing-Instance for CLNS

Purpose Verify that the policy options are enabled for the routing instance.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show routing-instances** command.

Verifying IS-IS for CLNS

Purpose Verify that IS-IS is enabled.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show protocols** command.

Related Documentation
- CLNS Configuration Overview on page 974
- Understanding IS-IS for CLNS on page 978
- Verifying a CLNS VPN Configuration on page 988

Understanding Static Routes for CLNS

The Connectionless Network Service (CLNS) is an ISO Layer 3 protocol that uses network service access point (NSAP) reachability information instead of IPv4 or IPv6 prefixes.

You can configure static routes to exchange CLNS routes within a CLNS island. A *CLNS island* is typically an IS-IS level 1 area that is part of a single IGP routing domain. An island can contain more than one area. CLNS islands can be connected by VPNs.

Related Documentation
- Example: Configuring Static Routes for CLNS When No IGP is Present on page 981

Example: Configuring Static Routes for CLNS When No IGP is Present

This example shows how to configure static routes for CLNS.

Requirements

Before you begin, configure the network interfaces. See *Interfaces Feature Guide for Security Devices*.

Overview

In this example, you configure static routes for CLNS. In the absence of an interior gateway protocol (IGP) on a certain link, a routing device might need to be configured with static routes for CLNS prefixes to be reachable by way of that link. This might be useful, for example, at an autonomous system (AS) boundary.

When you configure static routes for CLNS, consider the following tasks:

- Specify the **iso.0** routing table option to configure a primary instance CLNS static route.
- Specify the **instance-name.iso.0** routing table option to configure a CLNS static route for a particular routing instance.
- Specify the **route *nsap-prefix*** statement to configure the destination for the CLNS static route.

- Specify the **next-hop (*interface-name* | *iso-net*)** statement to configure the next hop, specified as an ISO network entity title (NET) or interface name.
- Include the **qualified-next-hop (*interface-name* | *iso-net*)** statement to configure a secondary backup next hop, specified as an ISO network entity title or interface name.

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.

```
set routing-options rib iso.0 static iso-route 47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.ffff.ffff/152 next-hop
  47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.1921.6800.4212
set routing-options rib iso.0 static iso-route
  47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.1921.6800.4212/152 next-hop t1-0/2/2.0
set routing-options rib iso.0 static iso-route 47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.eee0/152
  qualified-next-hop 47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.1921.6800.4002 preference
  20
set routing-options rib iso.0 static iso-route 47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.eee0/152
  qualified-next-hop 47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.1921.6800.4002 metric 10
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure static routes for CLNS:

1. Configure the routes.

```
[edit routing-options rib iso.0 static]
user@host# set iso-route 47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.ffff.ffff/152 next-hop
  47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.1921.6800.4212
user@host# set iso-route 47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.1921.6800.4212/152
  next-hop t1-0/2/2.0
user@host# set iso-route 47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.eee0/152 qualified-next-hop
  47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.1921.6800.4002 preference 20
user@host# set iso-route 47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.eee0/152 qualified-next-hop
  47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.1921.6800.4002 metric 10
```

2. If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

Results

Confirm your configuration by issuing the **show routing-options** command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the instructions in this example to correct the configuration.

```
user@host# show routing-options
rib iso.0 {
  static {
```

```
    iso-route 47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.ffff.ffff/152 next-hop
      47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.1921.6800.4212;
    iso-route 47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.1921.6800.4212/152 next-hop t1-0/2/2.0;
    iso-route 47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.eee0/152 {
      qualified-next-hop 47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.1921.6800.4002 {
        preference 20;
        metric 10;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Verification

Checking the Routing Table

Purpose Make sure that the expected routes appear in the routing table.

Action `user@host>` **show route table iso.0**

```
iso.0: 7 destinations, 7 routes (7 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.1921.6800.4212/152
                   *[Static/5] 00:00:25
                    > via t1-0/2/2.0
47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.eee0/84
                   *[Static/20] 00:04:01, metric 10, metric2 10
                    > to #75 0.12.0.34.0.56 via fe-0/0/1.0
47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.ffff.ffff/104
                   *[Static/5] 00:04:01, metric2 0
                    > via t1-0/2/2.0
```

Meaning The static routes appear in the routing table.

Related Documentation

- CLNS Configuration Overview on page 974
- Understanding Static Routes for CLNS on page 981

Understanding BGP for CLNS VPNs

BGP extensions allow BGP to carry Connectionless Network Service (CLNS) virtual private network (VPN) network layer reachability information (NLRI) between provider edge (PE) routers. Each CLNS route is encapsulated into a CLNS VPN NLRI and propagated between remote sites in a VPN.

CLNS is a Layer 3 protocol similar to IP version 4 (IPv4). CLNS uses network service access points (NSAPs) to address end systems. This allows for a seamless autonomous system (AS) based on International Organization for Standardization (ISO) NSAPs.

A single routing domain consisting of ISO NSAP devices are considered to be CLNS islands. CLNS islands are connected together by VPNs.

You can configure BGP to exchange ISO CLNS routes between PE routers connecting various CLNS islands in a VPN using multiprotocol BGP extensions. These extensions are the ISO VPN NLRIs.

Each CLNS network island is treated as a separate VPN routing and forwarding instance (VRF) instance on the PE router.

You can configure CLNS on the global level, group level, and neighbor level.

Related Documentation

- CLNS Overview on page 973
- Example: Configuring BGP for CLNS VPNs on page 984

Example: Configuring BGP for CLNS VPNs

This example shows how to create a BGP group for CLNS VPNs, define the BGP peer neighbor address for the group, and define the family.

Requirements

Before you begin, configure the network interfaces. See the *Interfaces Feature Guide for Security Devices*.

Overview

In this example, you create the BGP group called pedge-pedge, define the BGP peer neighbor address for the group as 10.255.245.215, and define the BGP family.

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.

```
set protocols bgp group pedge-pedge neighbor 10.255.245.213
set protocols bgp family iso-vpn unicast
```

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 BGP for CLNS VPNs:

1. Configure the BGP group and define the BGP peer neighbor address.

```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@host# set group pedge-pedge neighbor 10.255.245.213
```

2. Define the family.

```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@host# set family iso-vpn unicast
```

3. If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

Verification

Verifying the Neighbor Status

Purpose Display information about the BGP peer.

Action From operational mode, run the **show bgp neighbor 10.255.245.213** command. Look for **iso-vpn-unicast** in the output.

```
user@host> show bgp neighbor 10.255.245.213
Peer: 10.255.245.213+179 AS 200 Local: 10.255.245.214+3770 AS 100
Type: External State: Established Flags: <ImportEval Sync>
Last State: OpenConfirm Last Event: RecvKeepAlive
Last Error: None
Options: <Multihop Preference LocalAddress HoldTime AddressFamily PeerAS
Rib-group Refresh>
Address families configured: iso-vpn-unicast
Local Address: 10.255.245.214 Holdtime: 90 Preference: 170
Number of flaps: 0
Peer ID: 10.255.245.213 Local ID: 10.255.245.214 Active Holdtime: 90
Keepalive Interval: 30 Peer index: 0
NLRI advertised by peer: iso-vpn-unicast
NLRI for this session: iso-vpn-unicast
Peer supports Refresh capability (2)
Table bgp.isovpn.0 Bit: 10000
RIB State: BGP restart is complete
RIB State: VPN restart is complete
Send state: in sync
Active prefixes: 3
Received prefixes: 3
```

```
Suppressed due to damping: 0
Advertised prefixes: 3
Table aaaa.iso.0
RIB State: BGP restart is complete
RIB State: VPN restart is complete
Send state: not advertising
Active prefixes: 3
Received prefixes: 3
Suppressed due to damping: 0
Last traffic (seconds): Received 6 Sent 5 Checked 5
Input messages: Total 1736 Updates 4 Refreshes 0 Octets 33385
Output messages: Total 1738 Updates 3 Refreshes 0 Octets 33305
Output Queue[0]: 0
Output Queue[1]: 0
```

Related Documentation

- CLNS Configuration Overview on page 974
- Understanding BGP for CLNS VPNs on page 983
- Verifying a CLNS VPN Configuration on page 988

Example: Configuring a VPN Routing Instance for CLNS

This example shows how to create a CLNS routing instance and set the instance type for Layer 3 VPNs.

Requirements

Before you begin, configure the network interfaces. See *Interfaces Feature Guide for Security Devices*.

Overview

The following example shows how to create a CLNS routing instance called aaaa and set the instance type to VRF for Layer 3 VPNs. Within the example, you specify that the lo0.1 interface, e1–2/0/0.0 interface, and t1–3/0/0.0 interface all belong to the routing instance. The route distinguisher is set as 10.255.245.1:1 and the policy for the Layer 3 VRF table is set as target:11111:1.

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.

```
set routing-instances aaaa instance-type vrf
set routing-instances aaaa interface lo0.1
set routing-instances aaaa interface ge-0/0/3
set routing-instances aaaa interface ge-0/0/2
set routing-instances aaaa route-distinguisher 10.255.245.1:1
set routing-instances aaaa vrf-target target:11111:1
```

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*.

To configure a VPN routing instance:

1. Create the routing instance.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit routing-instances aaaa
```

2. Specify the routing instance type.

```
[edit routing-instances aaaa]
user@host# set instance-type vrf
```

3. Specify the interfaces that belong to the routing instance.

```
[edit routing-instances aaaa]
user@host# set interface lo0.1
user@host# set interface ge-0/0/3
user@host# set interface ge-0/0/2
```

4. Specify the route distinguisher.

```
[edit routing-instances aaaa]
user@host# set route-distinguisher 10.255.245.1:1
```

5. Specify the policy for the Layer 3 VRF table.

```
[edit routing-instances aaaa]
user@host# set vrf-target target:11111:1
```

6. Enable family ISO on the interfaces edit interfaces interface-name unit-id.

```
[edit routing-instances aaaa]
user@host# set family ISO
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show routing-instances** command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

```
[edit ]
user@host# show routing-instances
instance-type vrf;
interface ge-0/0/2.0;
interface ge-0/0/3.0;
interface lo0.1;
route-distinguisher 10.255.245.1:1;
vrf-target target:11111:1;
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Verification

Verifying the Configured CLNS Routing Instance

Purpose Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

Verify that the CLNS routing instance is configured.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show routing-instances** command.

Related Documentation

- CLNS Configuration Overview on page 974
- Verifying a CLNS VPN Configuration on page 988

Verifying a CLNS VPN Configuration

Purpose Verify that the device is configured correctly for CLNS VPNs.

Action From configuration mode in the CLI, enter the **show** command.

```
[edit]
user@host# show
interfaces {
   e1–2/0/0.0 {
      unit 0 {
         family inet {
            address 192.168.37.51/31;
         }
         family iso;
         family mpls;
      }
   }
   t1–3/0/0.0 {
      unit 0 {
```

```
        family inet {
          address 192.168.37.24/32;
        }
        family iso;
        family mpls;
      }
    }
    lo0 {
      unit 0 {
        family inet {
          address 127.0.0.1/32;
          address 10.255.245.215/32;
        }
        family iso {
          address 47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.0001.1921.6800.4215.00;
        }
      }
      unit 1 {
        family iso {
          address 47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.0108.aaa2.1921.6800.4215.00;
        }
      }
    }
}
routing-options {
    autonomous-system 230;
}
protocols {
    bgp {
      group pedge-pedge {
        type internal;
        local-address 10.255.245.215;
        neighbor 10.255.245.212 {
          family iso-vpn {
            unicast;
          }
        }
      }
    }
}
policy-options {
    policy-statement dist-bgp {
      from {
        protocol bgp;
        family iso;
      }
      then accept;
    }
}
routing-instances {
    aaaa {
      instance-type vrf;
      interface lo0.1;
      interface e1–2/0/0.0;
      interface t1–3/0/0.0;
```

```
    route-distinguisher 10.255.245.1:1;
    vrf-target target:11111:1;
    routing-options {
      rib aaaa.iso.0 {
        static {
          iso-route 47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.bbbb.1022/104
            next-hop 47.0005.80ff.f800.0000.aaaa.1000.1921.6800.4196.00;
        }
      }
    }
    protocols {
      esis {
        interface all;
      }
      isis {
        export dist-bgp;
        no-ipv4–routing;
        no-ip64–routing;
        clns–routing;
        interface all;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Related Documentation

- CLNS Configuration Overview on page 974

CHAPTER 28

Configuring VPLS

VPLS Overview

Virtual private LAN service (VPLS) is an Ethernet-based point-to-multipoint Layer 2 VPN. It allows you to connect geographically dispersed Ethernet LAN sites to each other across an MPLS backbone. For customers who implement VPLS, all sites appear to be in the same Ethernet LAN even though traffic travels across the service provider's network.

VPLS, in its implementation and configuration, has much in common with an MPLS Layer 2 VPN. In a VPLS topology, a packet originating within a customer's network is sent first to a customer edge (CE) device (for example, a router or Ethernet switch). It is then sent to a provider edge (PE) router within the service provider's network. The packet traverses the service provider's network over an MPLS label-switched path (LSP). It arrives at the egress PE router, which then forwards the traffic to the CE device at the destination customer site.

The difference is that for VPLS, packets can traverse the service provider's network in point-to-multipoint fashion, meaning that a packet originating from a CE device can be broadcast to all the PE routers participating in a VPLS routing instance. In contrast, a Layer 2 VPN forwards packets in point-to-point fashion only. The paths carrying VPLS traffic between each PE router participating in a routing instance are signaled using BGP.

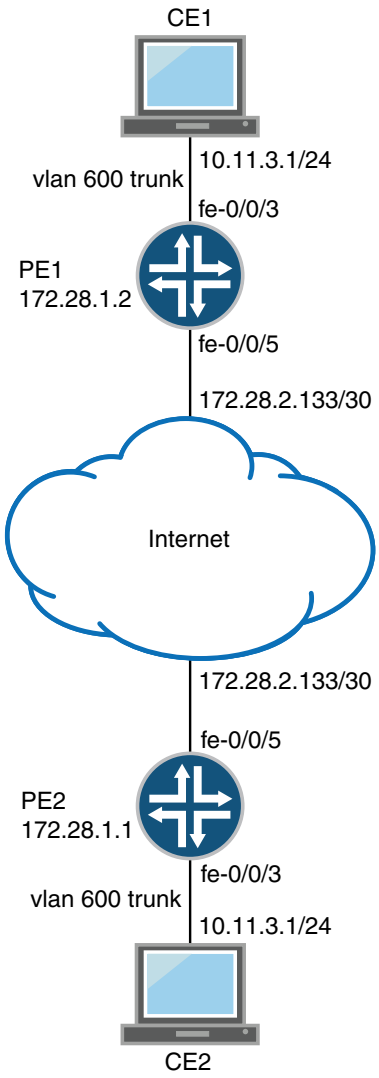
NOTE: **The RSVP automatic mesh feature with multiple RSVP neighbors on a single LAN is not supported on SRX Series devices because RSVP runs on WAN links in a service provider network. Most of these WAN interfaces are point-to-point and are rarely seen in LAN networks.**

This topic contains the following sections:

Sample VPLS Topology

Figure 79 on page 993 shows a basic VPLS topology.

Figure 79: Basic VPLS Topology



In this sample, the PE routers use the same autonomous system (AS). Within the AS, routing information is communicated through an interior gateway protocol (IGP). Outside the AS, routing information is shared with other ASs through BGP. The PE routers must use the same signaling protocols to communicate.

VPLS on PE Routers

Within a VPLS configuration, a device running Junos OS can act as a PE router. Junos OS passes the VPLS traffic through the following ports and PIMs on the Juniper Networks device to CE routers in the VPLS network:

- Built-in Ethernet ports on front panel
- Gigabit Ethernet uPIMs
- Gigabit Ethernet ePIMs

- Fast Ethernet PIMs
- Fast Ethernet ePIMs

NOTE: Ports on uPIMs and ePIMs must be in routing mode before you can configure the corresponding interfaces for VPLS.

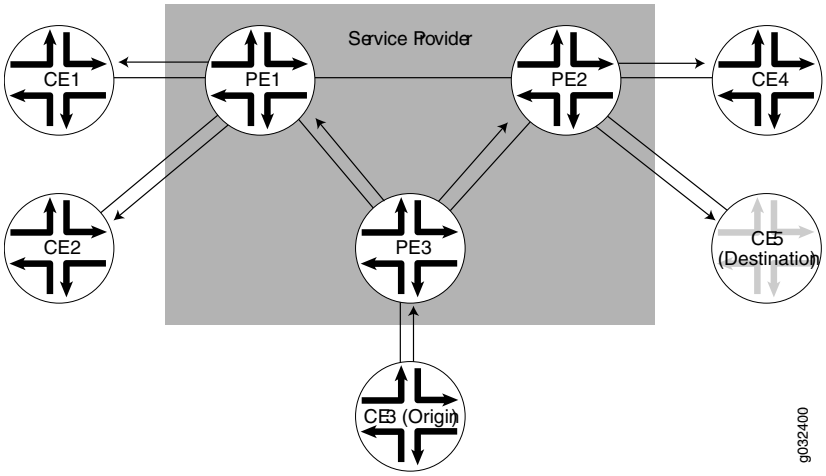
Because a VPLS carries Ethernet traffic across a service provider network, it must mimic an Ethernet network in some ways. When a PE router configured with a VPLS routing instance receives a packet from a CE device, it first determines whether it has the destination of the VPLS packet in the appropriate routing table. If it does, it forwards the packet to the appropriate PE router or CE device. If it does not, it broadcasts the packet to all other PE routers and CE devices that are members of that VPLS routing instance. In both cases, the CE device receiving the packet must be different from the one sending the packet.

When a PE router receives a packet from another PE router, it first determines whether it has the destination of the VPLS packet in the appropriate routing table. If it does, the PE router either forwards the packet or drops it depending on whether the destination is a local or remote CE device:

- If the destination is a local CE device, the PE router forwards the packet to it.
- If the destination is a remote CE device (connected to another PE router), the PE router discards the packet.

If the PE router cannot determine the destination of the VPLS packet, it floods the packet to all attached CE devices. Figure 80 on page 994 illustrates this process.

Figure 80: Flooding a Packet with an Unknown Destination



A VPLS interface can be directly connected to an Ethernet switch. Layer 2 information gathered by an Ethernet switch, for example, MAC addresses and interface ports, is included in the VPLS routing instance table.

An MPLS label-switched interface (LSI) label is used as the inner label for VPLS. This label maps to a VPLS routing instance on the ingress PE router. On the egress PE router, the LSI label is stripped and then mapped to a logical LSI interface. The Layer 2 Ethernet frame is then forwarded using the LSI interface to the correct VPLS routing instance.

One restriction on flooding behavior in VPLS is that traffic received from remote PE routers is never forwarded to other PE routers. This restriction helps prevent loops in the core network. However, if a CE Ethernet switch has two or more connections to the same PE router, you must enable the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) on the CE switch to prevent loops.

NOTE: Under certain circumstances, VPLS PE routers might duplicate an Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) reply from a CE device when a PE router has to flood an ICMP request because the destination MAC address has not yet been learned. The duplicate ICMP reply can be triggered when a CE device with promiscuous mode enabled is connected to a PE router. The PE router automatically floods the promiscuous mode enabled CE device, which then returns the ICMP request to the VPLS PE routers. The VPLS PE routers consider the ICMP request to be new and flood the request again, creating a duplicate ping reply.

Using an Ethernet Switch as the VPLS CE Device

For VPLS configurations, the CE device does not necessarily need to be a router. You can link the PE routers directly to Ethernet switches. However, be aware of the following configuration issues:

- When you configure VPLS routing instances and establish two or more connections between a CE Ethernet switch and a PE router, you must enable the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) on the switch to prevent loops.
- Junos OS allows standard bridge protocol data unit (BPDU) frames to pass through emulated Layer 2 connections, such as those configured with Layer 2 VPNs, Layer 2 circuits, and VPLS instances. However, CE Ethernet switches that generate proprietary BPDU frames might not be able to run STP across Juniper Networks routing platforms configured for these emulated Layer 2 connections.

VPLS Exceptions on SRX Series Devices

The VPLS implementation on SRX Series device is similar to VPLS implementations on M Series, T Series, and MX Series routers, with the following exceptions:

- SRX Series devices do not support aggregated Ethernet interfaces. Therefore, aggregated Ethernet interfaces between CE devices and PE routers, and aggregated Ethernet interfaces between PE devices and PE routers are not supported for VPLS routing instances on SRX Series devices.
- VPLS multihoming, which allows connecting a CE device to multiple PE routers to provide redundant connectivity, is not supported on SRX Series devices.

- SRX Series devices do not support BGP mesh groups.
- SRX Series devices support only the following encapsulation types on VPLS interfaces that face CE devices: extended VLAN VPLS, Ethernet VPLS, and VLAN VPLS. Ethernet VPLS over ATM LLC encapsulation is not supported.
- Virtual ports are generated dynamically on a Tunnel Services PIC on some Juniper Networks routing platforms. SRX Series devices do not support Tunnel Services modules or virtual ports.
- The VPLS implementation on SRX Series devices does not support dual-tagged frames. Therefore, VLAN rewrite operations are not supported on dual-tagged frames. VLAN rewrite operations such as pop-pop, pop-swap, push-push, swap-push, and swap-swap, which are supported on M Series and T Series routing platforms, are not supported on SRX Series devices.

Related Documentation

- MPLS Layer 2 VPN Configuration Overview on page 899
- Understanding VPLS Interfaces on page 1005
- Understanding VPLS Routing Instances on page 1014
- Understanding VPLS VLAN Encapsulation on page 1062
- Understanding VPLS VLAN Encapsulation on a Logical Interface on page 1063
- VPLS Configuration Overview on page 996

VPLS Configuration Overview

To configure VPLS functionality, you must enable VPLS support on the provider edge (PE) routers. You must also configure PE routers to distribute routing information to the other PE routers in the VPLS and configure the circuits between the PE routers and the customer edge (CE) devices, as explained in the steps that follow.

NOTE: **Many configuration procedures for VPLS are identical to the procedures for Layer 2 and Layer 3 VPNs.**

To configure VPLS:

1. Determine which uPIM and ePIM ports correspond to the interfaces that will carry the VPLS traffic and enable routing mode on those ports.

2. Configure the interfaces that will carry the VPLS traffic between the PE router and CE devices. On the PE router interfaces that are facing the CE devices, specify a VPLS encapsulation type. The type of encapsulation depends on the interface type. See"Example: Configuring Routing Interfaces on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1007 and "Example: Configuring the Interface to the VPLS CE Device" on page 1008.

3. Create a VPLS routing instance on each PE router that is participating in the VPLS. For each VPLS routing instance, specify which interfaces will carry the VPLS traffic between the PE and CE devices. On the CE device interface that faces the PE router, you must specify inet (for IPv4), and include the IP address. Additionally, each routing instance must have a unique route distinguisher associated with it. (VPN routing instances need a route distinguisher to help BGP identify overlapping network layer reachability information (NLRI) messages from different VPNs.) See "Example: Configuring the VPLS Routing Instance" on page 1017.

4. Configure routing options on the PE router. See "Example: Configuring Routing Options on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1061.

5. Configure MPLS LSPs between the PE routers. See "Example: Configuring MPLS on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1023.

6. Configure RSVP on the PE routers. Enable RSVP for all connections that participate in the MPLS LSP. See "Example: Configuring RSVP on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1022.

7. Configure an IBGP session between PE routers so that the routers can exchange information about routes originating and terminating in the VPLS. See "Example: Configuring BGP on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1059.

8. Configure an IGP on the PE routers to exchange routing information. See "Example: Configuring OSPF on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1021.

9. Configure VLAN encapsulation. See "Example: Configuring VPLS VLAN Encapsulation on Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces" on page 1066,"Example: Configuring VPLS VLAN Encapsulation" on page 1063, and "Example: Configuring Extended VLAN VPLS Encapsulation" on page 1068.

Related Documentation

- MPLS Layer 2 VPN Configuration Overview on page 899
- MPLS Layer 2 VPN Configuration Overview on page 899
- Example: Configuring MPLS on the VPLS PE Router on page 1023
- Example: Configuring RSVP on the VPLS PE Router on page 1022
- Example: Configuring BGP on the VPLS PE Router on page 1059
- Example: Configuring OSPF on the VPLS PE Router on page 1021

Migrating from FEC128 LDP-VPLS to EVPN Overview

For service providers with virtual private LAN service (VPLS) networks and Ethernet VPN (EVPN) networks, there is a need to interconnect these networks. Prior to Junos OS Release 17.3, a logical tunnel interface on the interconnection point of the VPLS and EVPN routing instances was used for this purpose. In this case, the provider edge (PE)

devices in each network were unaware of the PE devices in the other technology network. Starting in Junos OS Release 17.3, a solution is introduced for enabling staged migration from FEC128 LDP-VPLS toward EVPN on a site-by-site basis for every VPN routing instance. In this solution, the PE devices running EVPN and VPLS for the same VPN routing instance and single-homed segments can coexist. During migration, there is minimal impact to the customer edge (CE) device-to-CE device traffic forwarding for affected customers.

The following sections describe the migration from LDP-VPLS to EVPN:

Technology Overview and Benefits

Virtual private LAN service (VPLS) is an Ethernet-based point-to-multipoint Layer 2 VPN. This technology allows you to connect geographically dispersed data center LANs to each other across an MPLS backbone while maintaining Layer 2 connectivity. The high availability features defined in VPLS standards (such as LER dual homing) and topology autodiscovery features using BGP signaling make VPLS scalable and easy to deploy. Because VPLS uses MPLS as its core, it provides low latency variation and statistically bound low convergence times within the MPLS network.

Ethernet VPN (EVPN), on the other hand, is a combined Layer 2 and Layer 3 VPN solution that is more scalable, resilient, and efficient than current technologies. It provides several benefits including greater network efficiency, reliability, scalability, virtual machine (VM) mobility, and policy control for service providers and enterprises.

Although VPLS is a widely deployed Layer 2 VPN technology, service provider networks migrate to EVPN because of the scaling benefits and ease of deployment. Some of the benefits of EVPN include:

- Control plane traffic is distributed with BGP and the broadcast and multicast traffic is sent using a shared multicast tree or with ingress replication.
- Control plane learning is used for MAC and IP addresses instead of data plane learning. MAC address learning requires the flooding of unknown unicast and ARP frames, whereas IP address learning does not require any flooding.
- Route reflector is used to reduce a full mesh of BGP sessions among PE devices to a single BGP session between a PE device and the route reflector.
- Autodiscovery with BGP is used to discover PE devices participating in a given VPN, PE devices participating in a given redundancy group, tunnel encapsulation types, multicast tunnel type, and multicast members.

- All-active multihoming is used. This allows a given CE device to have multiple links to multiple PE devices, and traffic traversing to-and-from that CE device fully utilizes all of these links (Ethernet segment).
- When a link between a CE device and a PE device fails, the PE devices for that EVPN instance (EVI) are notified of the failure with the withdrawal of a single EVPN route. This allows those PE devies to remove the withdrawing PE device as a next hop for every MAC address associated with the failed link (mass withdrawal).

FEC128 LDP-VPLS to EVPN Migration

Some service providers want to preserve their investments in VPLS. This leads to the need to connect the old VPLS networks to new networks that run EVPN. For this purpose, logical tunnel interfaces on the interconnection point of the VPLS and EVPN routing instances were used. However, all the other PE devices belonged either to the VPLS network or to the EVPN network and were unaware of the other technology.

Starting in Junos OS Release 17.3, EVPN can be introduced into an existing VPLS network in a staged manner, with minimal impact to VPLS services. On a VPLS PE device, some customers can be moved to EVPN, while other customers continue to use VPLS pseudowires. Other PE devices can be entirely VPLS and switching customers on other PE devices to EVPN. This solution provides support for the seamless migration Internet draft (expires January ,2018), *(PBB-)EVPN Seamless Integration with (PBB-)VPLS*.

The seamless migration from FEC128 LDP-VPLS to EVPN solution supports the following functionality:

- Allow for staged migration toward EVPN on a site-by-site basis per VPN instance. For instance, new EVPN sites to be provisioned on EVPN PE devices.
- Allow for the coexistence of PE devices running both EVPN and VPLS for the same VPN instance and single-homed segments.

In the LDP-VPLS to EVPN migration, the PE device where some customers have been migrated to EVPN while other customers are being served using VPLS is called a super PE device. As super PE devices discover other super PE devices within a routing instance, they use EVPN forwarding to communicate with other super PE devices and VPLS pseudowires to PE devices running VPLS. The PE device with no EVPN awareness, and running only VPLS for all the customers, is called a VPLS PE device.

The CE device connected to a super PE can reach CE devices connected to EVPN-only PE devices or VPLS-only PE devices, but CE devices connected to EVPN-only PE devices cannot reach CE devices connected to VPLS-only PE devices.

Because the migration from LDP-VPLS to EVPN is supported on a per-routing instance basis, and if the routing instance is serving multiple customers on a PE device, all are migrated together. EVPN is responsible for setting up data forwarding between the PE devices upgraded to EVPN, while VPLS continues to set up data forwarding to PE devices that run VPLS. There should be zero impact for customers that still use VPLS pseudowire on all the PE devices.

NOTE:

The following features are not supported with the LDP-VPLS to EVPN migration:

- Migration from FEC129 VPLS to EVPN.
- Migration from BGP-VPLS to EVPN.
- Migration of VPLS virtual switch to EVPN virtual switch.
- Migration of VPLS routing instance to EVPN virtual switch.
- Migration of VPLS routing instance or PBB-VPLS to PBB-EVPN.
- Seamless migration from EVPN back to VPLS.
- Enhancing EVPN to support the set of tools or statements and commands that VPLS supports.
- Active-active and active-standby multihoming. The migration to EVPN is supported only on single-homed deployments.
- Spanning all-active across EVPN and VPLS PE devices does not work, because the all-active multihoming feature is not supported on VPLS.
- Connecting EVPN-only PE devices with VPLS-only PE devices through super PE devices.
- IPv6, logical systems, multichassis support, and SNMP, because they are currently not supported on EVPN.

Sample Configuration for LDP-VPLS to EVPN Migration

The following sections provide the sample configuration required for performing the LDP-VPLS to EVPN migration.

- LDP-VPLS Configuration on page 1000
- EVPN Migration Configuration on page 1002

LDP-VPLS Configuration

A typical static LDP-VPLS routing instance configuration is as follows:

```
user@host# show routing-instance foo
instance-type vpls;
vlan-id 100; (not needed for VLAN bundle service)
interface ge-2/0/0.590;
interface ae500.590;
routing-interface irb.0;
forwarding-options {
   family vpls {
      filter {
         input UNKNOWN-UNICAST;
      }
```

```
    }
}
protocols {
    vpls {
        control-word;
        encapsulation-type ethernet-vlan;
        enable-mac-move-action;
        mac-table-size {
            100000;
            packet-action drop;
        }
        mac-table-aging-time ;
        interface-mac-limit {
            100000;
            packet-action drop;
        }
        no-tunnel-services; (use label-switched interfaces)
        vpls-id 245015;
        mtu 1552;
        ignore-mtu-mismatch;
        mac-flush {
            any-spoke;
        }
        no-vlan-id-validate;
        neighbor 192.168.252.64 {
            psn-tunnel-endpoint 10.0.0.31;
            pseudowire-status-tlv;
            revert-time 60;
            backup-neighbor 192.168.252.65 {
                psn-tunnel-endpoint 10.0.0.32;
                hot-standby;
            }
        }
        mesh-group Spoke { (access label-switched interface toward spoke)
        local-switching;
        neighbor 192.168.252.66 {
            psn-tunnel-endpoint 10.0.0.41;
            pseudowire-status-tlv;
        }
        neighbor 192.168.252.67 {
            psn-tunnel-endpoint 10.0.0.42;
            pseudowire-status-tlv;
        }
    }
    connectivity-type permanent;
}
```

```
user@host# show interfaces ge-2/0/0.590
encapsulation vlan-vpls;
vlan-id 590;
output-vlan-map {
    swap;
    tag-protocol-id 0x8100;
    inner-vlan-id 590;
```

```
}
family vpls {
   filter {
      input-list [ listA ];
      output-list listB;
   }
}
```

EVPN Migration Configuration

To perform the FEC128 LDP-VPLS to EVPN migration, do the following:

1. On the backup Routing Engine, load Junos OS Release 17.3R1.

2. Perform in-service software upgrade (ISSU) to acquire mastership. Ensure that the VPLS unified ISSU does not have any impact on the VPLS forwarding.

3. Identify routing instances (customers) that need to be migrated to EVPN.

4. Enable EVPN in a single routing instance.

   - Change routing instance type to **evpn**, and include the **evpn** statement at the **[edit routing-instances *routing-intance-name* protocols]** hierarchy level, and also include the **vpls** statement at the same hierarchy to support VPLS commands.

     For example:

     ```
     [edit routing-instances routing-instance-name]
     instance-type evpn;
     interface ge-2/0/0.590;
     interface ae500.590;
     routing-interface irb.0;
     route-distinguisher 1.1.1.1:50; (add for LDP-VPLS)
     vrf-target target:100:100; (add for LDP-VPLS)
     forwarding-options {
        family vpls {
           filter {
              input UNKNOWN-UNICAST;
           }
        }
     }
     protocols {
        vpls { (supports all existing VPLS commands)
     }
     ```

5. Enable family EVPN signaling in BGP.

   For example:

   ```
   protocols {
      bgp {
         local-as 102;
         group 2mx {
   ```

```
        type internal;
        local-address 81.1.1.1;
        family evpn {
        signaling;
      }
      neighbor 81.2.2.2;
      neighbor 81.9.9.9;
    }
}
```

After the configuration for the EVPN migration is committed, the routing protocol process and the Layer 2 address learning process start building the EVPN state to reflect interfaces, bridge domains, peers and routes. The locally learnt MAC addresses are synchronized by the Layer 2 address learning process in the instance.vpls.0 to the routing protocol process. When a local MAC ages out in the instance.vpls.0, the routing protocol process is informed by the Layer 2 address learning process.

When an EVPN peer is learnt, the routing protocol process sends a new message to the Layer 2 address learning process to remove the peer's label-switched interface or virtual tunnel logical interface from the VE mesh group and disables MAC-learning on it. The EVPN IM next-hop is then added to the VE mesh group. The EVPN behavior in the routing protocol process of learning MAC addresses over BGP and informing Layer 2 address learning process of the MPLS next hop is maintained.

The VPLS statements and commands continue to apply to the VPLS pseudowires between the PE devices and the MAC addresses learnt over them. The EVPN statements and commands apply to PE devices running EVPN.

Reverting to VPLS

If the EVPN migration runs into issues, you can revert back to VPLS until the issue is understood. The routing instance is reverted from a super PE to a VPLS PE in a non-catastrophic manner by enabling the following configuration:

```
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name]
user@host# set instance-type vpls
user@host# delete protocols evpn
user@host# delete route-distinguisher (if running LDP-VPLS)
user@host# delete vrf-target (if running LDP-VPLS)
```

On reverting the EVPN migration to VPLS, the following happens:

1. The EVPN state information is deleted.

2. There is a trigger for withdrawal of EVPN control plane routes.

3. The routing protocol process sends a new message to the Layer 2 address learning process with the label-switched interface or the virtual tunnel logical interface for the routing instance and peer.

4. The label-switched or virtual tunnel interface adds the new message to the flood group and MAC learning is enabled.

5. The egress IM next hop is deleted by the routing protocols process, prompting the Layer 2 address learning process to remove it from the flood group.

6. Remote MAC addresses are learned again over the label-switched interface or virtual tunnel logical interface.

LDP-VPLS to EVPN Migration and Other Features

Table 43 on page 1004 describes the functionality of some of the related features, such as multihoming and integrated routing and bridging (IRB) with the LDP-VPLS to EVPN migration.

Table 43: EVPN Migration and Other Features Support

Feature	Supported Functionality in EVPN Migration
MAC move	MAC moves are supported between VPLS-only PE device and super PE devices. When a MAC address moves from a VPLS-only PE device to a super PE device, it is learned over BGP, and the routing protocol process informs the Layer 2 address learning process of the EVPN next hop to be updated in the foo.vpls.0 routing table. When a MAC address moves from a super PE device to a VPLS-only PE device, it is learned in the Packet Forwarding Engine on the label-switched interface or virtual tunnel interface. The Layer 3 address learning process updates it to VPLS or the label-switched interface next hop. When the type 2 route is withdrawn by EVPN BGP, the MAC address is not deleted from the forwarding table, so there is no loss of data. The forwarding MAC table is shared by VPLS and EVPN. Some attributes, such as **mac-table-size** and **mac-table-aging-time** could be configured under both EVPN and VPLS. When there is a conflict, the values under EVPN take precedence.
IRB	No changes needed in IRB. On a super PE device, EVPN populates the /32 host routes learned over MAC+IP type 2 routes from EVPN peers in a Layer 3 virtual routing and forwarding, while VPLS IRB forwarding using subnet routes works on sites still running VPLS.

Table 43: EVPN Migration and Other Features Support (continued)

Feature	Supported Functionality in EVPN Migration
Hierarchical VPLS	In an H-VPLS network with hub-and-spoke PE devices, when the hub PE device is migrated to EVPN, local MAC addresses learned over the access label-switched or virtual tunnel interface need to be advertised to BGP, so that the other EVPN-only PE devices or super PE devices can reach them. Take the following into consideration when migrating an H-VPLS network to EVPN: • Hubs typically have local switching enabled as interspoke traffic is forwarded through the hub. If spokes alone are migrated to EVPN and spokes have Layer 3 or MPLS reachability to each other, the label-switched or virtual tunnel interface to the hub and EVPN next hop (remote spoke) is present in the VPLS edge (VE) floodgroup. This results in two copies of broadcast, unknown unicast, and multicast (BUM) traffic received by the remote spoke. One option to avoid this behavior is to migrate the hubs to EVPN too. • EVPN is not aware of hierarchy. All peers are considered core-facing. Once hubs and spokes are migrated to EVPN, split horizon prevents the BUM traffic from being forwarded to other core-facing PE devices.
ESI configuration	Ethernet segment identifier (ESI) is configured at the physical interface or port level.

Related Documentation

- *EVPN Overview*

Understanding VPLS Interfaces

For each VPLS routing instance on a PE router, you specify which interfaces are to be used to carry VPLS traffic between the PE and CE devices.

This topic contains the following sections:

Interface Name

Specify both the physical and logical portions of the interface name, in the following format:

physical.logical

For example, in ge-1/2/1.2, ge-1/0/1 is the physical portion of the interface name and 2 is the logical portion. If you do not specify the logical portion of the interface name, 0 is set by default. A logical interface can be associated with only one routing instance.

Encapsulation Type

The physical link-layer encapsulation type for a VPLS interface can be one of the following:

- **ethernet-vpls**—Use Ethernet VPLS encapsulation on Ethernet interfaces that have VPLS enabled and that must accept packets carrying standard Tag Protocol Identifier (TPID) values.
- **extended-vlan-vpls**—Use extended virtual LAN (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. All VLAN IDs from 1 through 1023 are valid for VPLS VLANs on Fast Ethernet interfaces, and all VLAN IDs from 1 through 4094 are valid for VPLS VLANs on Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.
- **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. You must configure this encapsulation type on both the physical interface and the logical interface. VLAN IDs 1 through 511 are reserved for normal Ethernet VLANs, IDs 512 through 1023 are reserved for VPLS VLANs on Fast Ethernet interfaces, and IDs 512 through 4094 are reserved for VPLS VLANs on Gigabit Ethernet interfaces.
- **flexible-ethernet-services**—Use flexible Ethernet services encapsulation when you want to configure multiple per-unit Ethernet encapsulations. This encapsulation type allows you to configure any combination of route, TCC, CCC, and VPLS encapsulations on a single physical port. Aggregated Ethernet bundles cannot use this encapsulation type.

  For flexible Ethernet services encapsulation, VLAN IDs from 1 through 511 are no longer reserved for normal VLANs.

Flexible VLAN Tagging

For untagged packets to be accepted on an 802.1Q VLAN-tagged port, specify the native VLAN ID with the flexible VLAN tagging option. (No other flexible VLAN tagging features are supported.)

VLAN Rewrite

You can rewrite VLAN tags on VPLS interfaces. Rewriting VLAN tags allows you to use an additional (outer) VLAN tag to differentiate between CE devices that share a VLAN ID.

You can configure rewrite operations to stack (push), remove (pop), or rewrite (swap) tags on single-tagged frames. If a port is not configured for VLAN tagging, rewrite operations are not supported on any logical interface on that port.

You can configure the following VLAN rewrite operations:

- pop—Remove a VLAN tag from the top of the VLAN tag stack. The outer VLAN tag of the frame is removed.
- push—Add a new VLAN tag to the top of the VLAN stack. An outer VLAN tag is pushed in front of the existing VLAN tag.
- swap—Replace the VLAN tag at the top of the VLAN tag stack with a user-specified VLAN tag value.

You perform VLAN rewrite operations by applying input and output VLAN maps at the ingress and egress, respectively, of the interface. For incoming frames, use the input-vlan-map; for outgoing frames, use the output-vlan-map.

The VPLS implementation on SRX Series devices does not support dual-tagged frames. Therefore, VLAN rewrite operations are not supported on dual-tagged frames. VLAN rewrite operations such as pop-pop, pop-swap, push-push, swap-push, and swap-swap, which are supported on M Series and T Series routing platforms, are not supported on SRX Series devices.

Related Documentation

- Example: Configuring Routing Interfaces on the VPLS PE Router on page 1007
- Example: Configuring the Interface to the VPLS CE Device on page 1008
- VPLS Configuration Overview on page 996
- VPLS Overview on page 992
- Understanding VPLS VLAN Encapsulation on page 1062

Example: Configuring Routing Interfaces on the VPLS PE Router

This example shows how to configure routing interfaces on the VPLS PE router.

Requirements

Before you begin, see *Understanding Selective Stateless Packet-Based Services* .

Overview

In this example, you configure the PE1 router loopback interface and the interface to the PE2 router ge-2/0/1.

Configuration

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure the routing interface on the VPLS PE router:

1. Configure the loopback interface.

```
[edit]
user@host# set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.255.7.168/32 primary
```

2. Configure the IP address on the MPLS core interface.

```
[edit]
user@host# set interfaces ge-3/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 100.1.1.1/30
```

3. Configure the MPLS family.

```
[edit]
user@host# set interfaces ge-3/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
```

4. If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

Verification

To verify the configuration is working properly, enter the **show interfaces** command.

Related Documentation

- *Interfaces Feature Guide for Security Devices*
- VPLS Configuration Overview on page 996
- Understanding VPLS Interfaces on page 1005

Example: Configuring the Interface to the VPLS CE Device

This example shows how to configure the router interface that is connected to the CE device to include VPLS encapsulation.

- Requirements on page 1008
- Overview on page 1008
- Configuration on page 1008
- Verification on page 1009

Requirements

Before you begin, see *Understanding Selective Stateless Packet-Based Services* .

Overview

In this example, you configure the router interface ge-1/2/1 that is connected to the CE device to include VPLS encapsulation.

Configuration

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure the interface to the VPLS CE device:

1. Configure VPLS encapsulation for the interface facing the CE router.

```
[edit]
user@host# set interfaces ge-1/2/1 encapsulation ethernet-vpls
```

2. Configure the interface for the VPLS family group.

```
[edit]
user@host# set interfaces ge-1/2/1 unit 0 family vpls
```

3. If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

Verification

To verify the configuration is working properly, enter the **show interfaces ge-1/2/1** command.

Related Documentation

- VPLS Configuration Overview on page 996
- Understanding VPLS Interfaces on page 1005

VPLS Filters and Policers Overview

This feature permits users to configure both firewall filters and policers for virtual private LAN service (VPLS). Firewall filters enable you to filter packets based on their components and perform an action on packets that match the filter. Policers enable you to limit the amount of traffic that passes into or out of an interface.

This feature can be enabled by configuring VPLS filters, policers, and accounting through various CLI commands. VPLS filters and policers act on a Layer 2 frame that includes the media access control (MAC) header (after any VLAN rewrite or other rules are applied), but that does not include the cyclical redundancy check (CRC) field.

NOTE: You can apply VPLS filters and policers on the PE routers only to customer-facing (PE-CE) interfaces.

Related Documentation

- Example: Configuring VPLS Policers on page 1012
- Example: Configuring VPLS Filters on page 1009

Example: Configuring VPLS Filters

This example shows how to configure VPLS filters.

- Requirements on page 1010
- Overview on page 1010

Requirements

Before you begin:

- Configure the interfaces that will carry the VPLS traffic between the PE router and the CE devices. See "Example: Configuring Routing Interfaces on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1007 and "Example: Configuring the Interface to the VPLS CE Device" on page 1008.
- Create a VPLS routing instance on each PE router that is participating in the VPLS. See "Example: Configuring the VPLS Routing Instance" on page 1017.
- Configure an IGP on the PE routers to exchange routing information. See "Example: Configuring OSPF on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1021.
- Configure RSVP-TE on the PE routers. See "Example: Configuring RSVP on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1022.

Overview

This example describes how to configure filtering and accounting for VPLS.

CAUTION: MPLS is disabled by default on SRX Series devices. You must explicitly configure your device to allow MPLS traffic. However, when MPLS is enabled, all flow-based security features are deactivated and the device performs packet-based processing. Flow-based services such as security policies, zones, NAT, ALGs, chassis clustering, screens, firewall authentication, and IPsec VPNs are unavailable on the device.

Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure VPLS filters, 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.

```
set firewall family vpls filter blue term term1 from interface ge-3/0/0.512
set firewall family vpls filter blue term term1 from interface fe-5/0/0.512
set firewall family vpls filter blue term term1 then count count1
set firewall family vpls filter blue accounting-profile fw_profile
set accounting-options file fw_acc size 500k
set accounting-options file fw_acc transfer-interval 5
set accounting-options filter-profile fw_profile file fw_acc
set accounting-options filter-profile fw_profile interval 1
set accounting-options filter-profile fw_profile counters count1
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 512 family vpls filter input blue
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure filters for VPLS:

1. Configure a filter with a GE interface as the match condition and count as the action.

```
[edit ]
user@host# set firewall family vpls filter blue term term1 from interface ge-3/0/0.512
```

2. Configure a filter with an FE interface as the match condition and count as the action.

```
[edit ]
user@host# set firewall family vpls filter blue term term1 from interface fe-5/0/0.512
```

3. Configure the count.

```
[edit ]
user@host# set firewall family vpls filter blue term term1 then count count1
```

4. Configure the accounting profile to refer it to the counter.

```
[edit ]
user@host# set firewall family vpls filter blue accounting-profile fw_profile
```

5. Configure the account file size.

```
[edit ]
user@host# set accounting-options file fw_acc size 500k
```

6. Configure the account transfer interval.

```
[edit ]
user@host# set accounting-options file fw_acc transfer-interval 5
```

7. Configure the filter for the accounting profile.

```
[edit ]
user@host# set accounting-options filter-profile fw_profile file fw_acc
```

8. Configure the filter for the interval.

```
[edit ]
user@host# set accounting-options filter-profile fw_profile interval 1
```

9. Configure the counter.

```
[edit ]
```

```
user@host# set accounting-options filter-profile fw_profile counters count1
```

10. Apply the filter to the interface.

```
[edit ]
user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 512 family vpls filter input blue
```

11. If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

```
[edit ]
user@host# commit
```

Verification

To verify the configuration is working properly, enter the **show firewall** and **show accounting records** commands.

Related Documentation

- VPLS Filters and Policers Overview on page 1009
- VPLS Configuration Overview on page 996
- Example: Configuring VPLS Policers on page 1012

Example: Configuring VPLS Policers

This example shows how to configure VPLS policers.

Requirements

Before you begin:

- Configure the interfaces that will carry the VPLS traffic between the PE router and the CE devices. See "Example: Configuring Routing Interfaces on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1007 and "Example: Configuring the Interface to the VPLS CE Device" on page 1008.
- Create a VPLS routing instance on each PE router that is participating in the VPLS. See "Example: Configuring the VPLS Routing Instance" on page 1017.
- Configure an IGP on the PE routers to exchange routing information. See "Example: Configuring OSPF on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1021.
- Configure RSVP-TE on the PE routers. See "Example: Configuring RSVP on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1022.

Overview

This example describes how to configure policing and apply it on the interface for VPLS.

CAUTION: MPLS is disabled by default on SRX Series devices. You must explicitly configure your device to allow MPLS traffic. However, when MPLS is enabled, all flow-based security features are deactivated and the device performs packet-based processing. Flow-based services such as security policies, zones, NAT, ALGs, chassis clustering, screens, firewall authentication, and IPsec VPNs are unavailable on the device.

Configuration

CLI Quick Configuration

To quickly configure VPLS policers, 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.

```
set firewall policer police2 if-exceeding bandwidth-percent 10
set firewall policer police2 if-exceeding burst-size-limit 1500
set firewall policer police2 then discard
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 512 family vpls policer input police2
```

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure filters for VPLS:

1. Configure bandwidth percentage.

   ```
   [edit ]
   user@host# set firewall policer police2 if-exceeding bandwidth-percent 10
   ```

2. Configure the burst size limit.

   ```
   [edit ]
   user@host# set firewall policer police2 if-exceeding burst-size-limit 1500
   ```

3. Configure the terminal action on the packet.

   ```
   [edit ]
   user@host# set firewall policer police2 then discard
   ```

4. Apply the policer to the interface.

   ```
   [edit ]
   user@host# set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 512 family vpls policer input police2
   ```

5. If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

```
[edit ]
user@host# commit
```

Verification

To verify the configuration is working properly, enter the **show firewall** command.

Related Documentation

- VPLS Filters and Policers Overview on page 1009
- VPLS Configuration Overview on page 996
- Example: Configuring VPLS Filters on page 1009

Understanding VPLS Routing Instances

To configure VPLS functionality, you must enable VPLS support on the PE router. You must also configure PE routers to distribute routing information to the other PE routers in the VPLS and configure the circuits between the PE routers and the CE devices.

You create a VPLS routing instance on each PE router that is participating in the VPLS. The routing instance has the same name on each PE router. To configure the VPLS routing instance, you specify the following:

- Route distinguisher—Helps BGP distinguish between potentially identical network layer reachability information (NLRI) messages received from different VPLS instances. Each routing instance that you configure on a PE router must have a unique route distinguisher.
- Route target—Defines which route is part of a VPLS. A unique route target helps distinguish between different VPLS services on the same router.
- Site name—Provides unique name for the VPLS site.
- Site identifier—Provides unique numerical identifier for the VPLS site.
- Site range—Specifies total number of sites in the VPLS. The site range must be greater than the site identifier.
- Interface to the CE router—Specifies the physical interface to the CE router that carries VPLS traffic. The interface must be configured for a VPLS encapsulation type.

NOTE: In addition to the VPLS routing instance, you must configure MPLS label-switched paths (LSPs) between the PE routers, internal BGP (IBGP) sessions between the PE routers, and an interior gateway protocol (IGP) on the PE routers.

CAUTION: MPLS is disabled by default on SRX Series devices. You must explicitly configure your router to allow MPLS traffic. However, when MPLS is enabled, all flow-based security features are deactivated and the router performs packet-based processing. Flow-based services such as security policies, zones, NAT, ALGs, chassis clustering, screens, firewall authentication, and IPsec VPNs are unavailable on the router.

This topic contains the following sections:

BGP Signaling

BGP is used to signal the paths between each of the PE routers participating in the VPLS routing instance. These paths carry VPLS traffic across the service provider's network between the VPLS sites.

NOTE: LDP signaling is not supported for the VPLS routing instance.

To configure BGP signaling, you specify the following:

- VPLS site name and site identifier—When you configure BGP signaling for the VPLS routing instance, you must specify each VPLS site that has a connection to the router. For each VPLS site, you must configure a site name and site identifier (a numerical identifier between 1 to 65,534 that uniquely identifies the VPLS site).
- Site range—When you enable BGP signaling for the VPLS routing instance, you need to configure a site range. The site range specifies the total number of sites in the VPLS.

  NOTE: The site range value must be greater than the largest site identifier.

- Site preference—You can specify the preference value advertised for a particular VPLS site. The site preference value is encoded in the BGP local preference attribute. When a PE router receives multiple advertisements with the same VPLS edge (VE) device identifier, the advertisement with the highest local preference value is preferred.

VPLS Routing Table

The VPLS routing table contains MAC addresses and interface information for both physical and virtual ports. You can configure the following characteristics for the table:

- Table size—You can modify the size of the VPLS MAC address table. The default table size is 512 MAC addresses; the minimum is 16 addresses, and the maximum is 65,536 addresses.

If the MAC table limit is reached, new MAC addresses can no longer be added to the table. Eventually the oldest MAC addresses are removed from the MAC address table automatically. This frees space in the table, allowing new entries to be added. However, as long as the table is full, new MAC addresses are dropped.

The interfaces affected include all of the interfaces within the VPLS routing instance, including the local interfaces and the LSI interfaces.

- Timeout interval—You can modify the timeout interval for the VPLS table. The default timeout interval is 300 seconds; the minimum is 10 seconds, and the maximum is 1,000,000 seconds. We recommend you configure longer values for small, stable VPLS networks and shorter values for large, dynamic VPLS networks. If the VPLS table does not receive any updates during the timeout interval, the router waits one additional interval before automatically clearing the MAC address entries from the VPLS table.
- Number of addresses learned from an interface—You can configure a limit on the number of MAC addresses learned by a VPLS routing instance by setting the MAC table size. The default is 512 addresses; the minimum is 16, and the maximum is 65,536 addresses. If the MAC table limit is reached, new MAC addresses can no longer be added to the table. Eventually the oldest MAC addresses are removed from the MAC address table automatically. This frees space in the table, allowing new entries to be added. However, as long as the table is full, new MAC addresses are dropped.

  Because this limit applies to each VPLS routing instance, the MAC addresses of a single interface can consume all the available space in the table, preventing the routing instance from acquiring addresses from other interfaces. You can limit the number of MAC addresses learned from all interfaces configured for a VPLS routing instance, as well as limit the number of MAC addresses learned from a specific interface.

  The MAC limit configured for an individual interface overrides the limit configured for all interfaces for the VPLS routing instance. Also, the table limit can override the limits configured for the interfaces.

  The MAC address limit applies only to interfaces to CE devices.

Trace Options

The following trace flags display operations associated with VPLS:

- **all**—All VPLS tracing options
- **connections**—VPLS connections (events and state changes)
- **error**—Error conditions
- **nlri**—VPLS advertisements received or sent using BGP
- **route**—Trace-routing information
- **topology**—VPLS topology changes caused by reconsideration or advertisements received from other PE routers using BGP

Related Documentation

- Example: Configuring the VPLS Routing Instance on page 1017
- Example: Configuring Routing Options on the VPLS PE Router on page 1061

- VPLS Configuration Overview on page 996
- VPLS Overview on page 992
- Understanding VPLS VLAN Encapsulation on page 1062

Example: Configuring the VPLS Routing Instance

This example shows how to create a VPLS routing instance on each PE router that is participating in the VPLS.

- Requirements on page 1017
- Overview on page 1017
- Configuration on page 1017
- Verification on page 1019

Requirements

Before you begin:

- Before you begin, see *Understanding Selective Stateless Packet-Based Services* .
- Configure the interfaces that will carry the VPLS traffic between the PE router and the CE devices. See "Example: Configuring Routing Interfaces on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1007 and "Example: Configuring the Interface to the VPLS CE Device" on page 1008.

Overview

This example describes how to create a VPLS routing instance; configure VPLS site identifier, site range, no tunnel services option, route distinguisher, and route target for the VPLS routing instance; and specify the VPLS interface to the CE router.

NOTE: **You must specify no tunnel services in the VPLS routing instance configuration, because SRX Series devices do not support tunnel serial PICs.**

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.

```
set routing-instances green instance-type vpls
set routing-instances green protocols vpls site-range 10 site R3 site-identifier 2
set routing-instances green protocols vpls no-tunnel-services
set routing-instances green route-distinguisher 10.255.7.1:1
set routing-instances green vrf-target target:11111:1
set routing-instances green instance-type vpls interface ge-1/2/1.0
```

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*.

To configure a VPLS routing instance:

1. Configure the routing instance of type VPLS.

```
[edit]
user@host# edit routing-instances green
```

2. Enable the VPLS instance type.

```
[edit routing-instances green]
user@host# set instance-type vpls
```

3. Configure the VPLS site identifier and range for the VPLS routing instance.

```
[edit routing-instances green protocols vpls]
user@host# set site-range 10 site R3 site-identifier 2
```

4. Configure the no-tunnel-services option for the VPLS routing instance.

```
[edit routing-instances green protocols vpls]
user@host# set no-tunnel-services
```

5. Configure the route distinguisher.

```
[edit routing-instances green]
user@host# set route-distinguisher 10.255.7.1:1
```

6. Configure the route target.

```
[edit routing-instances green]
user@host# set vrf-target target:11111:1
```

7. Specify the VPLS interface to the CE router.

```
[edit routing-instances green]
user@host# set instance-type vpls interface ge-1/2/1.0
```

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show routing-instances green** command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

```
[edit]
user@host# show routing-instances green
instance-type vpls;
interface ge-1/2/1.0;
route-distinguisher 10.255.7.1:1;
vrf-target target:11111:1;
protocols {
   vpls {
      site-range 10;
      no-tunnel-services;
      site R3 {
         site-identifier 2;
      }
   }
}
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- Verifying VPLS Routing Instance Is Configured on page 1019
- Verifying VPLS Routing Attributes Are Configured on page 1019

Verifying VPLS Routing Instance Is Configured

Purpose Verify that the VPLS routing instance is configured.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show routing-instances** command.

Verifying VPLS Routing Attributes Are Configured

Purpose Verify that attributes such as VPLS site identifier, site range, no tunnel services option, route distinguisher, and route target for the VPLS routing instance are configured.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show routing-instances green protocols vpls** command.

Related Documentation

- VPLS Configuration Overview on page 996
- Understanding VPLS Routing Instances on page 1014

Example: Configuring Automatic Site Identifiers for VPLS

This example shows how to configure automatic site identifiers for VPLS sites.

Requirements

Before you begin, see information on selective stateless packet-based services in *Interfaces Feature Guide for Security Devices*.

Overview

When you enable automatic site identifiers, the Junos OS automatically assigns site identifiers to VPLS sites. In this example, you configure a routing instance called vpls instance and enable automatic site identifiers for VPLS.

NOTE: Site identifiers for VPLS sites can be different for different routing instances.

Configuration

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*.

To configure automatic site identifiers:

1. Configure the routing instance of type VPLS.

```
[edit]
user@host#set routing-instances vpls-instance
```

2. Enable automatic site identifiers.

```
[edit routing-instances vpls-instance]
user@host#set protocols vpls no-tunnel-services site site10 automatic-site-id
  collision-detect-time 10
user@host#set protocols vpls no-tunnel-services site site10 automatic-site-id
  new-site-wait-time 20
user@host#set protocols vpls no-tunnel-services site site10 automatic-site-id
  reclaim-wait-time minimum 5 maximum 20
user@host#set protocols vpls no-tunnel-services site site10 automatic-site-id
  startup-wait-time 5
```

3. If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

Verification

To verify the configuration is working properly, enter the **show vpls connections** command.

Related Documentation

- VPLS Configuration Overview on page 996
- VPLS Overview on page 992

Example: Configuring OSPF on the VPLS PE Router

This example shows how to configure OSPF on the VPLS PE router.

Requirements

Before you begin:

- Before you begin, see *Understanding Selective Stateless Packet-Based Services* .
- Configure the interfaces that will carry the VPLS traffic between the PE router and the CE devices. See "Example: Configuring Routing Interfaces on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1007 and "Example: Configuring the Interface to the VPLS CE Device" on page 1008.
- Create a VPLS routing instance on each PE router that is participating in the VPLS. See "Example: Configuring the VPLS Routing Instance" on page 1017.

Overview

The PE routers exchange routing information using an IGP such as OSPF. In this example, you configure OSPF area 0.0.0.0 on the VPLS PE router and traffic engineering for OSPF.

Configuration

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure OSPF on the VPLS PE router:

1. Configure the OSPF area on the VPLS PE router.

```
[edit]
user@host# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface t1-1/0/1.0
user@host# set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
```

2. Configure traffic engineering for OSPF.

```
[edit]
user@host# set protocols ospf traffic-engineering
```

3. If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

Verification

To verify the configuration is working properly, enter the **show protocols** command.

Related Documentation

- VPLS Configuration Overview on page 996
- VPLS Overview on page 992

Example: Configuring RSVP on the VPLS PE Router

This example shows how to configure RSVP on the VPLS PE router.

Requirements

Before you begin:

- Before you begin, see *Understanding Selective Stateless Packet-Based Services* .
- Configure the interfaces that will carry the VPLS traffic between the PE router and the CE devices. See"Example: Configuring Routing Interfaces on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1007 and "Example: Configuring the Interface to the VPLS CE Device" on page 1008.
- Create a VPLS routing instance on each PE router that is participating in the VPLS. See "Example: Configuring the VPLS Routing Instance" on page 1017.
- Configure an IGP on the PE routers to exchange routing information. See "Example: Configuring OSPF on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1021.

Overview

This example describes how to enable RSVP for all connections that participate in the LSP on the PE1 router.

Configuration

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure RSVP on the VPLS PE router:

1. Configure the interface to the PE2 router for RSVP.

```
[edit ]
user@host# set protocols rsvp interface t1-1/0/1.0
```

2. Configure the loopback interface for RSVP.

```
[edit ]
```

```
user@host# set protocols rsvp interface lo0.0
```

3. If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

Verification

To verify the configuration is working properly, enter the **show protocols** command.

Related Documentation

- VPLS Configuration Overview on page 996
- VPLS Overview on page 992

Example: Configuring MPLS on the VPLS PE Router

This example shows how to configure MPLS on the VPLS PE router.

Requirements

Before you begin:

- Before you begin, see *Understanding Selective Stateless Packet-Based Services* .
- Configure the interfaces that will carry the VPLS traffic between the PE router and the CE devices. See"Example: Configuring Routing Interfaces on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1007 and "Example: Configuring the Interface to the VPLS CE Device" on page 1008.
- Create a VPLS routing instance on each PE router that is participating in the VPLS. See "Example: Configuring the VPLS Routing Instance" on page 1017.
- Configure an IGP on the PE routers to exchange routing information. See "Example: Configuring OSPF on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1021.
- Configure RSVP-TE on the PE routers. See "Example: Configuring RSVP on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1022.

Overview

This example shows you how to configure MPLS on the PE1 router to advertise the Layer 2 VPN interface that communicates with the PE2 router.

CAUTION: MPLS is disabled by default on SRX Series devices. You must explicitly configure your router to allow MPLS traffic. However, when MPLS is enabled, all flow-based security features are deactivated and the router performs packet-based processing. Flow-based services such as security policies, zones, NAT, ALGs, chassis clustering, screens, firewall authentication, and IPsec VPNs are unavailable on the router.

Configuration

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure MPLS on the VPLS PE router:

1. Configure the interface to the PE2 router for MPLS.

```
[edit ]
user@host# set protocols mpls interface t1-1/0/1.0
```

2. Configure the loopback for MPLS.

```
[edit ]
user@host# set protocols mpls interface lo0.0
```

3. Configure the path to destination 10.255.7.164.

```
[edit ]
user@host# set protocols mpls label-switched-path chelsea-sagar to 10.255.7.164
```

4. If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

```
[edit ]
user@host# commit
```

Verification

To verify the configuration is working properly, enter the **show mpls** command.

Related Documentation

- VPLS Configuration Overview on page 996
- VPLS Overview on page 992

Example: Configuring LDP on the VPLS PE Router

This example shows how to configure LDP on the VPLS PE router.

- Requirements on page 1025
- Overview on page 1025

Requirements

Before you begin:

- Before you begin, see *Understanding Selective Stateless Packet-Based Services* .
- Configure the interfaces that will carry the VPLS traffic between the PE router and the CE devices. See "Example: Configuring Routing Interfaces on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1007 and "Example: Configuring the Interface to the VPLS CE Device" on page 1008.
- Create a VPLS routing instance on each PE router that is participating in the VPLS. See "Example: Configuring the VPLS Routing Instance" on page 1017.
- Configure an IGP on the PE routers to exchange routing information. See "Example: Configuring OSPF on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1021.

Overview

This example describes how to enable LDP for all connections that participate in the LSP on the PE1 router.

Configuration

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure LDP on the VPLS PE router:

1. Configure the interface to the PE2 router for LDP.

```
[edit ]
user@host# set protocols ldp interface ge-3/0/2
```

2. Configure the loopback interface for LDP.

```
[edit ]
user@host# set protocols ldp interface lo0
```

3. If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

Verification

To verify the configuration is working properly, enter the **show protocols** command.

Related Documentation

- VPLS Configuration Overview on page 996
- VPLS Overview on page 992

Example: Configuring VPLS over GRE with IPsec VPNs

This example demonstrates a network scenario consisting of a central office and one branch office that will use VPLS, MPLS, GRE, and IPsec to create secure Ethernet connectivity over a Layer 3 network. This configuration can be expanded to add many other branch sites.

Requirements

Before you begin:

- Ensure that a layer 3 network is in place for all branch offices and that there is an ingress (head-end) device at the central office configured to terminate the VPNs from each branch office.
- Obtain IDP licenses for each SRX Series device. IDP is used to reassemble GRE packets that might become fragmented.

Overview

Junos OS can selectively choose whether traffic is processed by the flow engine or packet engine using the selective stateless packet-based feature. This feature allows you to combine flow and packet-based services in a single device. In this example, we describe a deployment scenario that uses this feature to deploy large-scale VPLS over GRE. This enables SRX devices to securely transport Ethernet traffic over Layer 3 networks when used in conjunction with IPsec.

In this scenario you configure a central office ingress (head-end) using an SRX650 device and one branch office using an SRX240 device. This setup is accomplished by carrying MPLS pseudowires over GRE, which in turn, is encapsulated in IPsec in order to guarantee data integrity and confidentiality. By default, SRX Series devices use secure flow forwarding. Because VPLS services are provided in packet-mode only, the configuration requires the GRE tunnel to be terminated in a packet-mode routing instance (the default routing instance).

NOTE: You can also use an MX Series device as the ingress (head-end) device, which is mentioned later in this topic.

To better understand this configuration, we will discuss two scenarios. The first scenario uses pseudowires to allow the creation of point-to-point circuits between two endpoints carried over the MPLS network. If we leave the signaling protocols aside (that is, there are a few ways to provision the pseudowires), these connections are just point-to-point connections. Using this approach provides an end-to-end wire between sites. This is

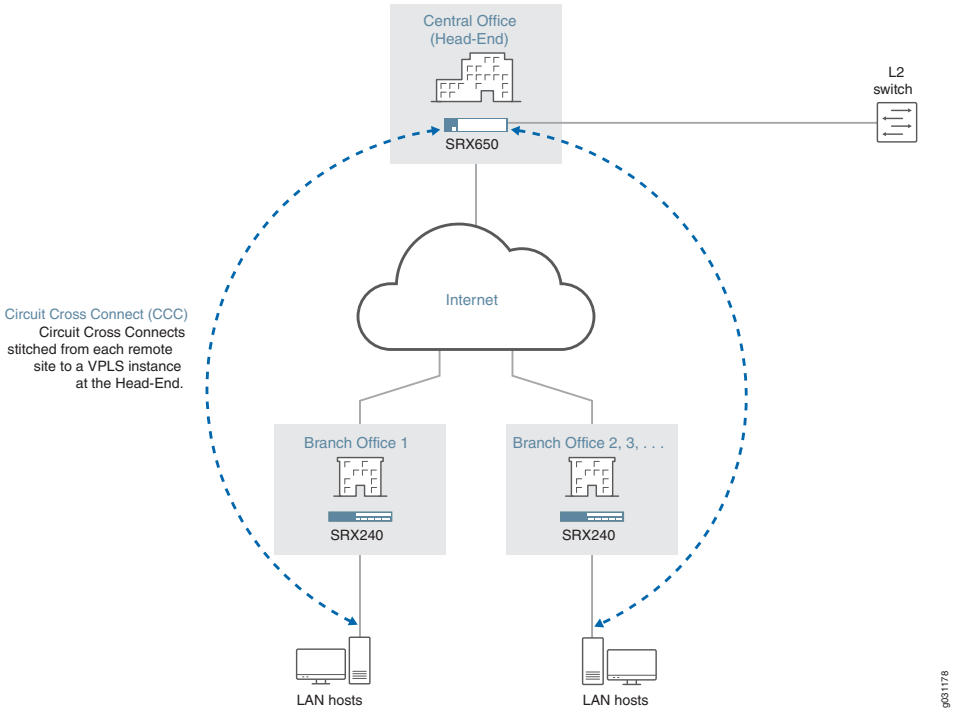
beneficial from a traffic processing point of view because the gateways do not need to do MAC address learning, they simply forward anything they receive to the pseudowire. Because of this, it may be difficult to deploy this setup when trying to provide connectivity to multiple branch offices.

The second scenario could use VPLS to provide a Layer 2 network abstraction. With VPLS, endpoints are expected to negotiate LSPs and pseudowires with every other endpoint (that is, they are fully meshed). When a node receives an Ethernet frame from one of its LAN interfaces the source MAC address is learned, if it's not already known, and flooded using every pseudowire connecting to all other branch nodes. However, if the destination has been previously learned, then the frame is sent to the appropriate destination. When an Ethernet frame is received through one of the pseudowires (that is, from the MPLS network), source MAC address learning is performed. The next time a frame is sent to that MAC it does not need to be flooded and the frame is flooded to every single LAN interface in the node, but not over the pseudowires. In other words, the network acts as a distributed Layer 2 switch providing any-to-any Ethernet connectivity between the devices connected to the different nodes in the network.

While the advantages of this second scenario is evident (any-to-any connectivity, automated provisioning, and simple abstraction), it comes at the cost of complexity. Every PE node has to perform Layer 2 learning and flooding of traffic, which can cause problems when either multiple broadcast/multicast or frames to unknown MAC addresses are used. As an example, if you had a topology with a thousand branch offices, each office that receives a broadcast packet must replicate it 999 times, encapsulate each copy in GRE and IPsec and forward the resulting traffic. Additionally, because each node performs Layer 2 learning, there are limitations in the maximum number of MAC addresses that each node can learn, limiting the total number of nodes in the domain.

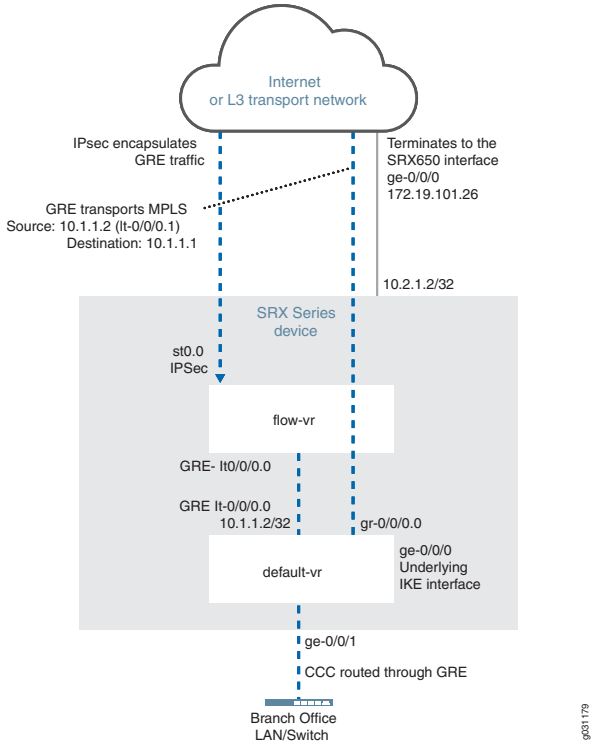
In this example, we use a hybrid approach to these two scenarios. We use a circuit cross connect (CCC) at each branch office stitched to a VPLS instance at central office (ingress). This solution makes sense if most of the traffic flows from the branch offices to central office, and the branch-to-branch office traffic is always forwarded through the hub. The use of CCCs at branch offices combined with VPLS stitching at the central office provides a scalable way to deploy large hub-and-spoke topologies where Ethernet must be transported over an IP network (with or without encryption). At the expense of configuration complexity, it is possible to use SRX Series devices to terminate such connections, providing a scalable and cost-effective way to deploy small-to-large networks where Ethernet traffic is carried transparently using lower cost IP connections. Figure 81 on page 1028 shows this topology.

Figure 81: VPLS Deployment Scenario



In this deployment, VPLS services are provided only in packet mode and must be configured in the default routing instance. Unfortunately, IPsec is only provided in flow mode. Hence, a flow-mode routing-instance is used that provides both GRE reassembly and IPsec termination. While the GRE termination is done in the default routing instance, a flow-mode routing instance is connected between the default routing instance and the Internet (or whatever Layer 3 network is used as a transport), and it terminates the IPsec tunnel towards the ingress device. Because it is likely that a single public IP address is available, the Internet-facing Interface is connected to the default routing instance and is used to terminate IKE; however, the tunnel interface (st0) is bound to the flow-mode routing instance. See Figure 82 on page 1029.

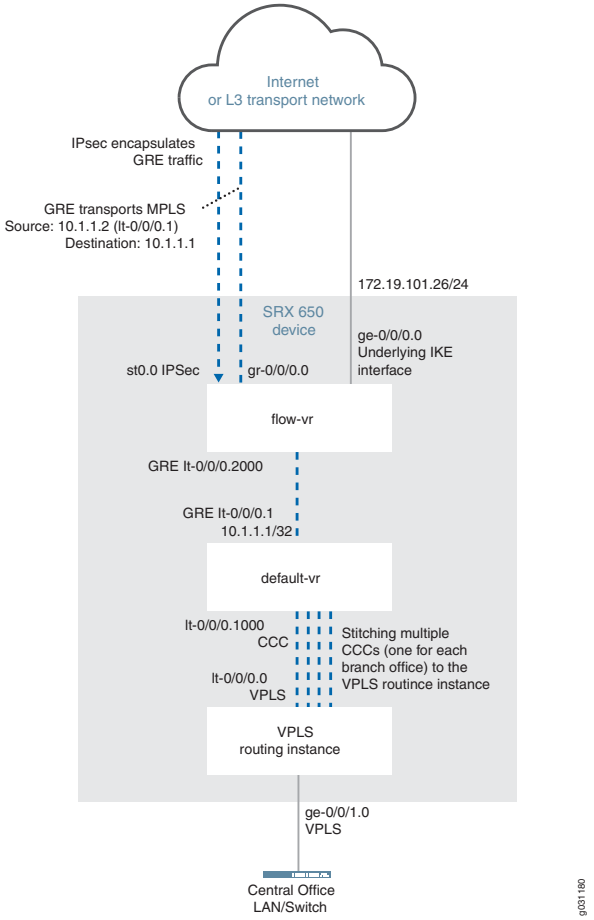
Figure 82: Branch Office Circuit Cross Connect Termination



When configuring the central office SRX650, the first thing you do is terminate the IPsec tunnels, GRE, and CCC connections. Because a SRX Series device is used as the ingress (head-end), the configuration to terminate the CCC circuits is identical to the one used at each branch office, with the exception that instead of one tunnel, multiple tunnels (and pseudowires) are terminated.

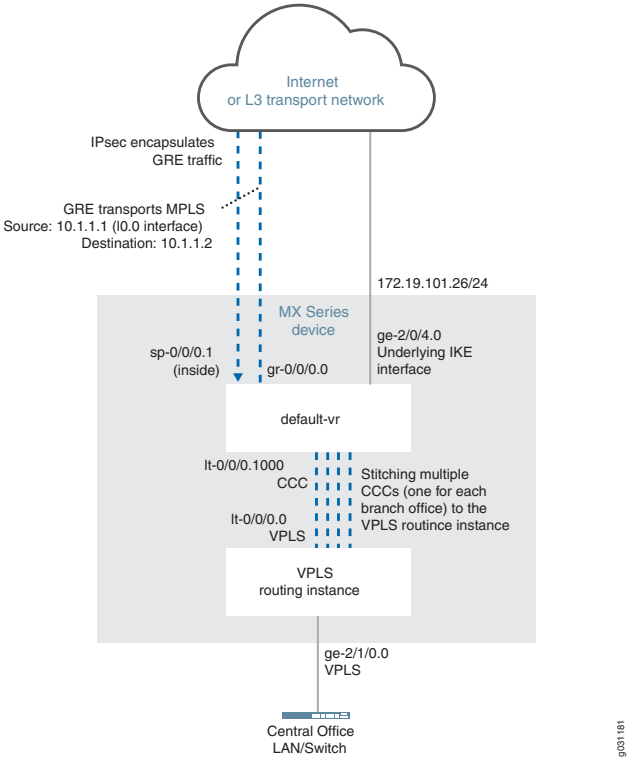
The pseudowires are stitched to a VPLS routing instance using logical tunnel (lt) interfaces. It is possible to use an lt interface unit to terminate a CCC connection and connect this unit to a different unit that is part of a VPLS routing instance. The overall result is as if the pseudowires were terminated directly in the VPLS routing instance. Figure 83 on page 1030 illustrates this configuration.

Figure 83: Central Office Ingress (Head-End) Configuration with an SRX Series Device



You can also use an MX Series device as the central office ingress (head-end) to terminate all branch office connections. The differences in the configuration are due to the way IPsec is configured and the fact that on MX Series devices IDP is not required to reassemble the GRE packets; MX Series devices natively support GRE reassembly. With this configuration, you still use lt interfaces to stitch the CCCs between the remote branch offices and the VPLS routing instance as shown in Figure 84 on page 1031.

Figure 84: Central Office Ingress (Head-End) Configuration with an MX Series Device



Configuration

In this example, we use SRX Series devices and the branch and ingress (head-end) sites will typically be connected to the Internet by Frame-Relay/T1-E1/xDSL/T3/E3 or even Ethernet. A provider MPLS network is not required.

- Configuring the SRX240 Device at the Branch Office on page 1031
- Configuring the SRX650 Device at the Central Office on page 1037

Configuring the SRX240 Device at the Branch Office

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.

```
set interfaces gr-0/0/0 description "GRE tunnel to SRX650”
set interfaces gr-0/0/0 unit 0 clear-dont-fragment-bit
set interfaces gr-0/0/0 unit 0 tunnel source 10.1.1.2
set interfaces gr-0/0/0 unit 0 tunnel destination 10.1.1.1
set interfaces gr-0/0/0 unit 0 tunnel allow-fragmentation
set interfaces gr-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet mtu 2000
set interfaces gr-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet filter input inet-packet-mode
set interfaces gr-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls mtu 1900
```

```
set interfaces gr-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls filter input mpls-packet-mode
set interfaces lt-0/0/0 unit 0 encapsulation frame-relay
set interfaces lt-0/0/0 unit 0 dlci 16
set interfaces lt-0/0/0 unit 0 peer-unit 1
set interfaces lt-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet
set interfaces lt-0/0/0 unit 0 description "Flow-vr Instance"
set interfaces lt-0/0/0 unit 1 encapsulation frame-relay
set interfaces lt-0/0/0 unit 1 dlci 16
set interfaces lt-0/0/0 unit 1 peer-unit 0
set interfaces lt-0/0/0 unit 1 family inet filter input inet-packet-mode
set interfaces lt-0/0/0 unit 1 family inet address 10.1.1.2/32
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 encapsulation ethernet-ccc
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 description "CCC Interface to customer LAN"
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family ccc filter input ccc-packet-mode
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 172.19.101.45/24
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.2.1.2/32
set interfaces st0 unit 0 family inet
set routing-options static route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 172.19.101.1
set routing-options static route 10.1.1.1/32 next-hop lt-0/0/0.1
set routing-options static route 10.2.1.1/32 next-hop gr-0/0/0.0
set routing-options router-id 10.2.1.2
set protocols mpls interface gr-0/0/0.0
set protocols ldp interface gr-0/0/0.0
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
set protocols l2circuit neighbor 10.2.1.1 interface ge-0/0/1.0 virtual-circuit-id 1
set security ike policy SRX650 mode main
set security ike policy SRX650 proposal-set standard
set security ike policy SRX650 pre-shared-key ascii-text "$ABC123"
set security ike gateway SRX650 ike-policy SRX650
set security ike gateway SRX650 address 172.19.101.26
set security ike gateway SRX650 external-interface ge-0/0/0.0
set security ipsec policy SRX650 proposal-set standard
set security ipsec vpn SRX650 bind-interface st0.0
set security ipsec vpn SRX650 ike gateway SRX650
set security ipsec vpn SRX650 ike ipsec-policy SRX650
set security ipsec vpn SRX650 establish-tunnels immediately
set security zones security-zone untrust host-inbound-traffic system-services all
set security zones security-zone untrust host-inbound-traffic protocols all
set security zones security-zone untrust interfaces gr-0/0/0.0
set security zones security-zone untrust interfaces lo0.0
set security zones security-zone untrust interfaces lt-0/0/0.1
set security zones security-zone untrust interfaces ge-0/0/0.0
set security zones security-zone vpn host-inbound-traffic system-services all
set security zones security-zone vpn host-inbound-traffic protocols all
set security zones security-zone vpn interfaces st0.0
set security zones security-zone trust-flow host-inbound-traffic system-services all
set security zones security-zone trust-flow host-inbound-traffic protocols all
set security zones security-zone trust-flow interfaces lt-0/0/0.0
set security policies from-zone trust-flow to-zone vpn policy gre match source-address
  any
set security policies from-zone trust-flow to-zone vpn policy gre match destination-address
  any
set security policies from-zone trust-flow to-zone vpn policy gre match application
  junos-gre
```

```
set security policies from-zone trust-flow to-zone vpn policy gre then permit
  application-services idp
set security idp idp-policy gre-reassembly rulebase-ips rule match-all match application
  junos-gre
set security idp idp-policy gre-reassembly rulebase-ips rule match-all then action
  ignore-connection
set security idp active-policy gre-reassembly
set firewall family inet filter inet-packet-mode term control-traffic from protocol tcp
set firewall family inet filter inet-packet-mode term control-traffic from port 22
set firewall family inet filter inet-packet-mode term control-traffic from port 80
set firewall family inet filter inet-packet-mode term control-traffic from port 8080
set firewall family inet filter inet-packet-mode term control-traffic then accept
set firewall family inet filter inet-packet-mode term packet-mode then packet-mode
set firewall family inet filter inet-packet-mode term packet-mode then accept
set firewall family mpls filter mpls-packet-mode term packet-mode then packet-mode
set firewall family mpls filter mpls-packet-mode term packet-mode then accept
set firewall family ccc filter ccc-packet-mode term all then packet-mode
set firewall family ccc filter ccc-packet-mode term all then accept
set routing-instances flow-vr instance-type virtual-router
set routing-instances flow-vr interface lt-0/0/0.0
set routing-instances flow-vr interface st0.0
set routing-instances flow-vr routing-options static route 10.1.1.1/32 next-hop st0.0
set routing-instances flow-vr routing-options static route 10.1.1.2/32 next-hop lt-0/0/0.0
set security flow tcp-session no-syn-check
set security flow tcp-session no-sequence-check
set groups test security policies from-zone trust-flow to-zone vpn policy all then permit
  tcp-options syn-check-required
set groups test security policies from-zone trust-flow to-zone vpn policy all then permit
  tcp-options sequence-check-required
set security policies apply-groups test
```

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*.

To configure the SRX240 at the branch office:

1. Configure a GRE tunnel to the central office.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set gr-0/0/0 description "GRE tunnel to SRX650”
user@host# set gr-0/0/0 unit 0 clear-dont-fragment-bit
user@host# set gr-0/0/0 unit 0 tunnel source 10.1.1.2
user@host# set gr-0/0/0 unit 0 tunnel destination 10.1.1.1
user@host# set gr-0/0/0 unit 0 tunnel allow-fragmentation
user@host# set gr-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet mtu 2000
user@host# set gr-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet filter input inet-packet-mode
user@host# set gr-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls mtu 1900
user@host# set gr-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls filter input mpls-packet-mode
```

2. Create a logical interface that connects to the default routing instance.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set lt-0/0/0 unit 0 encapsulation frame-relay
user@host# set lt-0/0/0 unit 0 dlci 16
user@host# set lt-0/0/0 unit 0 peer-unit 1
user@host# set lt-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet
user@host# set lt-0/0/0 unit 0 description "Flow-vr Instance"
```

3. Connect the logical tunnel interface to the flow mode virtual router.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set lt-0/0/0 unit 1 encapsulation frame-relay
user@host# set lt-0/0/0 unit 1 dlci 16
user@host# set lt-0/0/0 unit 1 peer-unit 0
user@host# set lt-0/0/0 unit 1 family inet filter input inet-packet-mode
user@host# set lt-0/0/0 unit 1 family inet address 10.1.1.2/32
```

4. Connect the CCC interface to the branch LAN.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set ge-0/0/1 encapsulation ethernet-ccc
user@host# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 description "CCC Interface to customer LAN"
user@host# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family ccc filter input ccc-packet-mode
```

5. Configure the interface bound to the default virtual router.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 172.19.101.45/24
```

6. Set the loopback interface to terminate the CCC connection.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.2.1.2/32
```

7. Bind the IPsec tunnel interface to the flow-mode virtual router.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set st0 unit 0 family inet
```

8. Set a static route address, which will be the default gateway to the Internet.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@host# set static route 0.0.0.0/0 next-hop 172.19.101.1
```

9. Set a static route for the remote GRE tunnel endpoint.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@host# set static route 10.1.1.1/32 next-hop lt-0/0/0.1
```

10. Set a static route for the loopback interface of the SRX650 ingress (head-end) device.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@host# set static route 10.2.1.1/32 next-hop gr-0/0/0.0
```

11. Configure MPLS and the CCC using LDP as the label protocol.

```
[edit]
user@host# set routing-options router-id 10.2.1.2
user@host# set protocols mpls interface gr-0/0/0.0
user@host# set protocols ldp interface gr-0/0/0.0
user@host# set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
user@host# set protocols l2circuit neighbor 10.2.1.1 interface ge-0/0/1.0
  virtual-circuit-id 1
```

12. Configure the IPsec tunnel.

NOTE: The underlying IKE interface is not in the same routing instance as the tunnel interface.

```
[edit security]
user@host# set ike policy SRX650 mode main
user@host# set ike policy SRX650 proposal-set standard
user@host# set ike policy SRX650 pre-shared-key ascii-text "$ABC123"
user@host# set ike gateway SRX650 ike-policy SRX650
user@host# set ike gateway SRX650 address 172.19.101.26
user@host# set ike gateway SRX650 external-interface ge-0/0/0.0
user@host# set ipsec policy SRX650 proposal-set standard
user@host# set ipsec vpn SRX650 bind-interface st0.0
user@host# set ipsec vpn SRX650 ike gateway SRX650
user@host# set ipsec vpn SRX650 ike ipsec-policy SRX650
user@host# set ipsec vpn SRX650 establish-tunnels immediately
```

13. Configure security zones.

NOTE: In a production environment, host-inbound traffic should be restricted to only allow the necessary protocols and services.

```
[edit security]
user@host# set zones security-zone untrust host-inbound-traffic system-services
  all
user@host# set zones security-zone untrust host-inbound-traffic protocols all
user@host# set zones security-zone untrust interfaces gr-0/0/0.0
user@host# set zones security-zone untrust interfaces lo0.0
```

```
user@host# set zones security-zone untrust interfaces lt-0/0/0.1
user@host# set zones security-zone untrust interfaces ge-0/0/0.0
user@host# set zones security-zone vpn host-inbound-traffic system-services all
user@host# set zones security-zone vpn host-inbound-traffic protocols all
user@host# set zones security-zone vpn interfaces st0.0
user@host# set zones security-zone trust-flow host-inbound-traffic system-services
  all
user@host# set zones security-zone trust-flow host-inbound-traffic protocols all
user@host# set zones security-zone trust-flow interfaces lt-0/0/0.0
```

14. Configure IDP.

```
[edit security]
user@host# set policies from-zone trust-flow to-zone vpn policy gre match
  source-address any
user@host# set policies from-zone trust-flow to-zone vpn policy gre match
  destination-address any
user@host# set policies from-zone trust-flow to-zone vpn policy gre match
  application junos-gre
user@host# set policies from-zone trust-flow to-zone vpn policy gre then permit
  application-services idp
user@host# set idp idp-policy gre-reassembly rulebase-ips rule match-all match
  application junos-gre
user@host# set idp idp-policy gre-reassembly rulebase-ips rule match-all then
  action ignore-connection
user@host# set idp active-policy gre-reassembly
```

15. Configure packet-mode filters.

```
[edit firewall]
user@host# set family inet filter inet-packet-mode term control-traffic from protocol
  tcp
user@host# set family inet filter inet-packet-mode term control-traffic from port
  22
user@host# set family inet filter inet-packet-mode term control-traffic from port
  80
user@host# set family inet filter inet-packet-mode term control-traffic from port
  8080
user@host# set family inet filter inet-packet-mode term control-traffic then accept
user@host# set family inet filter inet-packet-mode term packet-mode then
  packet-mode
user@host# set family inet filter inet-packet-mode term packet-mode then accept
user@host# set family mpls filter mpls-packet-mode term packet-mode then
  packet-mode
user@host# set family mpls filter mpls-packet-mode term packet-mode then accept
user@host# set family ccc filter ccc-packet-mode term all then packet-mode
user@host# set family ccc filter ccc-packet-mode term all then accept
```

16. Configure the flow-mode virtual router.

```
[edit routing-instances]]
```

```
user@host# set flow-vr instance-type virtual-router
user@host# set flow-vr interface lt-0/0/0.0
user@host# set flow-vr interface st0.0
user@host# set flow-vr routing-options static route 10.1.1.1/32 next-hop st0.0
user@host# set flow-vr routing-options static route 10.1.1.2/32 next-hop lt-0/0/0.0
```

17. Disable syn check and sequence check to bypass LDP session from syn check and sequence check.

```
[edit ]
user@host# set security flow tcp-session no-syn-check
user@host# set security flow tcp-session no-sequence-check
```

18. Enable syn check and sequence check at the policy level.

```
[edit ]
user@host# set groups test security policies from-zone trust-flow to-zone vpn policy
  all then permit tcp-options syn-check-required
user@host# set groups test security policies from-zone trust-flow to-zone vpn policy
  all then permit tcp-options sequence-check-required
user@host# set security policies apply-groups test
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show** command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Configuring the SRX650 Device at the Central Office

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.

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 172.19.101.26/24
set interfaces gr-0/0/0 unit 0 clear-dont-fragment-bit
set interfaces gr-0/0/0 unit 0 tunnel source 10.1.1.1
set interfaces gr-0/0/0 unit 0 tunnel destination 10.1.1.2
set interfaces gr-0/0/0 unit 0 tunnel allow-fragmentation
set interfaces gr-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet mtu 1500
set interfaces gr-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet filter input inet-packet-mode
set interfaces gr-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls filter input mpls-packet-mode
set interfaces lt-0/0/0 unit 0 description "VPLS hub port - Interconnect for CCC to
  SRX240"
set interfaces lt-0/0/0 unit 0 encapsulation ethernet-vpls
set interfaces lt-0/0/0 unit 0 peer-unit 1000
set interfaces lt-0/0/0 unit 1000 description "Stitch to VPLS for CCC to SRX240"
```

```
set interfaces lt-0/0/0 unit 1000 encapsulation ethernet-ccc
set interfaces lt-0/0/0 unit 1000 peer-unit 0
set interfaces lt-0/0/0 unit 1000 family ccc filter input ccc-packet-mode
set interfaces lt-0/0/0 unit 2000 encapsulation frame-relay
set interfaces lt-0/0/0 unit 2000 dlci 1
set interfaces lt-0/0/0 unit 2000 peer-unit 2001
set interfaces lt-0/0/0 unit 2000 family inet
set interfaces lt-0/0/0 unit 2001 encapsulation frame-relay
set interfaces lt-0/0/0 unit 2001 dlci 1
set interfaces lt-0/0/0 unit 2001 peer-unit 2000
set interfaces lt-0/0/0 unit 2001 family inet filter input inet-packet-mode
set interfaces lt-0/0/0 unit 2001 family inet address 10.1.1.1/32
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 encapsulation ethernet-vpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.2.1.1/32
set interfaces st0 unit 0 family inet
set routing-options static route 10.1.1.2/32 next-hop lt-0/0/0.2001
set routing-options static route 10.2.1.2/32 next-hop gr-0/0/0.0
set protocols mpls interface gr-0/0/0.0
set protocols ldp interface gr-0/0/0.0
set protocols ldp interface lo0.0
set protocols l2circuit neighbor 10.2.1.2 interface lt-0/0/0.1000 virtual-circuit-id 1
set security ike policy SRX mode main
set security ike policy SRX proposal-set standard
set security ike policy SRX pre-shared-key ascii-text "$ABC123"
set security ike gateway SRX240-1 ike-policy SRX
set security ike gateway SRX240-1 address 172.19.101.45
set security ike gateway SRX240-1 external-interface ge-0/0/0.0
set security ipsec policy SRX proposal-set standard
set security ipsec vpn SRX240-1 bind-interface st0.0
set security ipsec vpn SRX240-1 ike gateway SRX240-1
set security ipsec vpn SRX240-1 ike ipsec-policy SRX
set security ipsec vpn SRX240-1 establish-tunnels immediately
set security zones security-zone untrust host-inbound-traffic system-services all
set security zones security-zone untrust host-inbound-traffic protocols all
set security zones security-zone untrust interfaces lo0.0
set security zones security-zone untrust interfaces lt-0/0/0.2001
set security zones security-zone untrust interfaces gr-0/0/0.0
set security zones security-zone untrust interfaces ge-0/0/0.0
set security zones security-zone vpn host-inbound-traffic system-services all
set security zones security-zone vpn host-inbound-traffic protocols all
set security zones security-zone vpn interfaces st0.0
set security zones security-zone trust-flow host-inbound-traffic system-services all
set security zones security-zone trust-flow host-inbound-traffic protocols all
set security zones security-zone trust-flow interfaces lt-0/0/0.2000
set security policies from-zone trust-flow to-zone vpn policy gre match source-address
  any
set security policies from-zone trust-flow to-zone vpn policy gre match destination-address
  any
set security policies from-zone trust-flow to-zone vpn policy gre match application
  junos-gre
set security policies from-zone trust-flow to-zone vpn policy gre then permit
  application-services idp
set security policies from-zone vpn to-zone trust-flow policy gre match source-address
  any
```

```
set security policies from-zone vpn to-zone trust-flow policy gre match destination-address
    any
set security policies from-zone vpn to-zone trust-flow policy gre match application
    junos-gre
set security policies from-zone vpn to-zone trust-flow policy gre then permit
    application-services idp
set security idp idp-policy gre-reassembly rulebase-ips rule match-gre match application
    junos-gre
set security idp idp-policy gre-reassembly rulebase-ips rule match-gre then action
    ignore-connection
set security idp active-policy gre-reassembly
set firewall family inet filter inet-packet-mode term control-traffic from protocol tcp
set firewall family inet filter inet-packet-mode term control-traffic from port 22
set firewall family inet filter inet-packet-mode term control-traffic from port 80
set firewall family inet filter inet-packet-mode term control-traffic from port 8080
set firewall family inet filter inet-packet-mode term control-traffic then accept
set firewall family inet filter inet-packet-mode term packet-mode then packet-mode
set firewall family inet filter inet-packet-mode term packet-mode then accept
set firewall family mpls filter mpls-packet-mode term packet-mode then packet-mode
set firewall family mpls filter mpls-packet-mode term packet-mode then accept
set firewall family ccc filter ccc-packet-mode term all then packet-mode
set firewall family ccc filter ccc-packet-mode term all then accept
set routing-instances flow-vr instance-type virtual-router
set routing-instances flow-vr interface lt-0/0/0.2000
set routing-instances flow-vr interface st0.0
set routing-instances flow-vr routing-options static route 10.1.1.1/32 next-hop
    lt-0/0/0.2000
set routing-instances flow-vr routing-options static route 10.1.1.2/32 next-hop st0.0
set routing-instances vpls-hub instance-type vpls
set routing-instances vpls-hub interface lt-0/0/0.0
set routing-instances vpls-hub interface ge-0/0/1.0
set security flow tcp-session no-syn-check
set security flow tcp-session no-sequence-check
set groups test security policies from-zone trust-flow to-zone vpn policy all then permit
    tcp-options syn-check-required
set groups test security policies from-zone trust-flow to-zone vpn policy all then permit
    tcp-options sequence-check-required
set security policies apply-groups test
```

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*.

To configure the ingress (head-end) SRX650 device at the central office:

1. Configure the interface bound to the default virtual router.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 172.19.101.26/24
```

2. Create the GRE tunnel from the SRX650 to the SRX240 device.

NOTE: As the network expands to include multiple branch offices, you will need to add a similar GRE tunnel configuration on the SRX650 device (head-end) along with a corresponding IPsec configuration to connect to each additional SRX device (SRX240).

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set gr-0/0/0 unit 0 clear-dont-fragment-bit
user@host# set gr-0/0/0 unit 0 tunnel source 10.1.1.1
user@host# set gr-0/0/0 unit 0 tunnel destination 10.1.1.2
user@host# set gr-0/0/0 unit 0 tunnel allow-fragmentation
user@host# set gr-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet mtu 1500
user@host# set gr-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet filter input inet-packet-mode
user@host# set gr-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls filter input mpls-packet-mode
```

3. Configure a logical tunnel interface to stitch the CCC connection to the VPLS instance.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set lt-0/0/0 unit 0 description "VPLS hub port - Interconnect for CCC
   to SRX240"
user@host# set lt-0/0/0 unit 0 encapsulation ethernet-vpls
user@host# set lt-0/0/0 unit 0 peer-unit 1000
```

4. Set unit 1000 to terminate the CCC connection.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set lt-0/0/0 unit 1000 description "Stitch to VPLS for CCC to SRX240"
user@host# set lt-0/0/0 unit 1000 encapsulation ethernet-ccc
user@host# set lt-0/0/0 unit 1000 peer-unit 0
user@host# set lt-0/0/0 unit 1000 family ccc filter input ccc-packet-mode
```

5. Configure the logical tunnel interface.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set lt-0/0/0 unit 2000 encapsulation frame-relay
user@host# set lt-0/0/0 unit 2000 dlci 1
user@host# set lt-0/0/0 unit 2000 peer-unit 2001
user@host# set lt-0/0/0 unit 2000 family inet
```

6. Bind the logical tunnel interface to the default virtual router.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set lt-0/0/0 unit 2001 encapsulation frame-relay
user@host# set lt-0/0/0 unit 2001 dlci 1
user@host# set lt-0/0/0 unit 2001 peer-unit 2000
user@host# set lt-0/0/0 unit 2001 family inet filter input inet-packet-mode
user@host# set lt-0/0/0 unit 2001 family inet address 10.1.1.1/32
```

7. Set the interface to the central office LAN network.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set ge-0/0/1 unit 0
user@host# set ge-0/0/1 encapsulation ethernet-vpls
```

8. Set the loopback interface to terminate the CCC connections to each SRX device.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 10.2.1.1/32
```

9. Bind the IPsec interface to the flow-mode virtual router.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set st0 unit 0 family inet
```

10. Set a static route for the remote GRE tunnel endpoint.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@host# set static route 10.1.1.2/32 next-hop lt-0/0/0.2001
```

11. Set a static route for the loopback interface of the SRX device.

```
[edit]
user@host# set routing-options static route 10.2.1.2/32 next-hop gr-0/0/0.0
```

12. Configure MPLS and CCC using LDP as the label protocol.

```
[edit protocols]
user@host# set mpls interface gr-0/0/0.0
user@host# set ldp interface gr-0/0/0.0
user@host# set ldp interface lo0.0
user@host# set l2circuit neighbor 10.2.1.2 interface lt-0/0/0.1000 virtual-circuit-id
  1
```

13. Configure the IPsec tunnel.

NOTE: The underlying IKE interface is not in the same routing instance as the tunnel interface.

```
[edit security]
user@host# set ike policy SRX mode main
user@host# set ike policy SRX proposal-set standard
user@host# set ike policy SRX pre-shared-key ascii-text "$ABC123"
user@host# set ike gateway SRX240-1 ike-policy SRX
```

```
user@host# set ike gateway SRX240-1 address 172.19.101.45
user@host# set ike gateway SRX240-1 external-interface ge-0/0/0.0
user@host# set ipsec policy SRX proposal-set standard
user@host# set ipsec vpn SRX240-1 bind-interface st0.0
user@host# set ipsec vpn SRX240-1 ike gateway SRX240-1
user@host# set ipsec vpn SRX240-1 ike ipsec-policy SRX
user@host# set ipsec vpn SRX240-1 establish-tunnels immediately
```

14. Configure security zones.

NOTE: In a production environment, restrict host-inbound traffic to only the necessary protocols and services.

```
[edit security]
user@host# set zones security-zone untrust host-inbound-traffic system-services
  all
user@host# set zones security-zone untrust host-inbound-traffic protocols all
user@host# set zones security-zone untrust interfaces lo0.0
user@host# set zones security-zone untrust interfaces lt-0/0/0.2001
user@host# set zones security-zone untrust interfaces gr-0/0/0.0
user@host# set zones security-zone untrust interfaces ge-0/0/0.0
user@host# set zones security-zone vpn host-inbound-traffic system-services all
user@host# set zones security-zone vpn host-inbound-traffic protocols all
user@host# set zones security-zone vpn interfaces st0.0
user@host# set zones security-zone trust-flow host-inbound-traffic system-services
  all
user@host# set zones security-zone trust-flow host-inbound-traffic protocols all
user@host# set zones security-zone trust-flow interfaces lt-0/0/0.2000
```

15. Configure IDP.

```
[edit security]
user@host# set policies from-zone trust-flow to-zone vpn policy GRE match
  source-address any
user@host# set policies from-zone trust-flow to-zone vpn policy GRE match
  destination-address any
user@host# set policies from-zone trust-flow to-zone vpn policy GRE match
  application junos-gre
user@host# set policies from-zone trust-flow to-zone vpn policy GRE then permit
  application-services idp
user@host# set policies from-zone vpn to-zone trust-flow policy GRE match
  source-address any
user@host# set policies from-zone vpn to-zone trust-flow policy GRE match
  destination-address any
user@host# set policies from-zone vpn to-zone trust-flow policy GRE match
  application junos-gre
user@host# set policies from-zone vpn to-zone trust-flow policy GRE then permit
  application-services idp
```

```
user@host# set idp idp-policy gre-reassembly rulebase-ips rule match-gre match
  application junos-gre
user@host# set idp idp-policy gre-reassembly rulebase-ips rule match-gre then
  action ignore-connection
user@host# set idp active-policy gre-reassembly
```

16. Configure packet-mode filters.

```
[edit firewall]
user@host# set family inet filter inet-packet-mode term control-traffic from protocol
  tcp
user@host# set family inet filter inet-packet-mode term control-traffic from port
  22
user@host# set family inet filter inet-packet-mode term control-traffic from port
  80
user@host# set family inet filter inet-packet-mode term control-traffic from port
  8080
user@host# set family inet filter inet-packet-mode term control-traffic then accept
user@host# set family inet filter inet-packet-mode term packet-mode then
  packet-mode
user@host# set family inet filter inet-packet-mode term packet-mode then accept
user@host# set family mpls filter mpls-packet-mode term packet-mode then
  packet-mode
user@host# set family mpls filter mpls-packet-mode term packet-mode then accept
user@host# set family ccc filter ccc-packet-mode term all then packet-mode
user@host#set family ccc filter ccc-packet-mode term all then accept
```

17. Configure the flow-mode virtual router.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@host# set flow-vr instance-type virtual-router
user@host# set flow-vr interface lt-0/0/0.2000
user@host# set flow-vr interface st0.0
user@host# set flow-vr routing-options static route 10.1.1.1/32 next-hop
  lt-0/0/0.2000
user@host# set flow-vr routing-options static route 10.1.1.2/32 next-hop st0.0
```

18. Configure the VPLS instance.

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@host# set vpls-hub instance-type vpls
user@host# set vpls-hub interface lt-0/0/0.0
user@host# set vpls-hub interface ge-0/0/1.0
```

19. Disable syn check and sequence check to bypass LDP session from syn check and sequence check.

```
[edit ]
user@host# set security flow tcp-session no-syn-check
user@host# set security flow tcp-session no-sequence-check
```

20. Enable syn check and sequence check at the policy level.

```
[edit ]
user@host# set groups test security policies from-zone trust-flow to-zone vpn policy
   all then permit tcp-options syn-check-required
user@host# set groups test security policies from-zone trust-flow to-zone vpn policy
   all then permit tcp-options sequence-check-required
user@host# set security policies apply-groups test
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show** command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

Verifying Interfaces

Purpose Verify that the interfaces are configured properly on each device in the VPLS network.

Action From configuration mode, enter **show interfaces** and verify that the IP addressing is correct for each interface, including logical tunnel (lt), loopback (lo), GRE (gr), IPsec tunnel st0, and GE interfaces.

Verifying an IPsec tunnel

Purpose Verify that an IPsec tunnel is working.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show security ipsec security associations** and the **show security ipsec statistics** command.

Verifying GRE

Purpose Verify that GRE is working.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show security flow session protocol gre** command. You can also do a ping between loopback addresses.

Verifying the CCC/L2 circuit.

Purpose Verify that the CCC/L2 circuit is working.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show connections** command.

Verifying that LDP sessions are working.

Purpose Verify that LDP sessions are being created between devices.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show interfaces gr-0/0/0 detail** command.

Related Documentation

- VPLS Overview on page 992
- Understanding VPLS Interfaces on page 1005
- *Understanding Selective Stateless Packet-Based Services*
- *MPLS Overview*

Example: Configuring VPLS with BGP Signaling

This example shows how to configure VPLS with BGP signaling between two devices.

Requirements

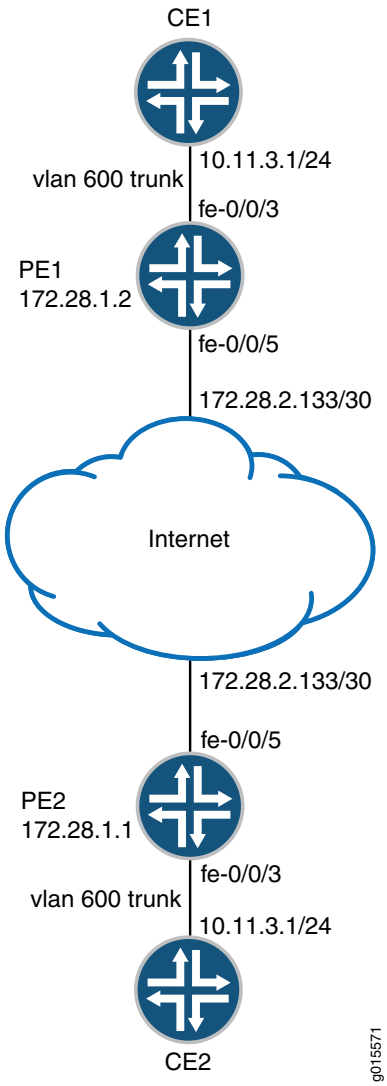
Before you begin, see *Understanding Selective Stateless Packet-Based Services* .

Overview

This example shows a minimum configuration for PE devices and CE devices to create a VPLS network with BGP signaling. The topology consists of two PE devices and two CE devices. In this example, you configure a VPLS routing instance vpls-instance between two PE devices, PE1 and PE2. You also configure the CE1 and CE2 devices that use Ethernet-based interfaces to connect VLAN 600 to their local PE devices. On the CE1 device, configure the Fast Ethernet interface that connects to the PE1 device. The VLAN identifier and IP address must match those of the CE2 device.

Figure 85 on page 1046 shows the topology used in this example.

Figure 85: Configuring VPLS with BGP Signaling



Configuration

Configuring the CE1 Device

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.

```
set interfaces fe-0/0/3 vlan-tagging
set interfaces fe-0/0/3 unit 0 vlan-id 600
set interfaces fe-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 10.11.3.1/24
```

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*.

1. Enable VLAN tagging on the VPLS interface.

```
[edit interfaces fe-0/0/3]
user@host# set vlan-tagging
```

2. Configure the VLAN ID on the logical interface.

```
[edit interfaces fe-0/0/3 unit 0]
user@host# set vlan-id 600
```

3. Configure the VPLS family on the logical interface.

```
[edit interfaces fe-0/0/3 unit 0]
user@host# set family inet address 10.11.3.1/24
```

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces** command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

```
fe-0/0/3 {
    vlan-tagging;
    unit 0 {
        vlan-id 600;
        family inet {
            address 10.11.3.1/24;
        }
    }
}
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Configuring the PE1 Device

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.

```
set system host-name PE1
set interfaces fe-0/0/3 description "CE1 on PE1"
set interfaces fe-0/0/3 vlan-tagging
set interfaces fe-0/0/3 encapsulation vlan-vpls
set interfaces fe-0/0/3 unit 0 encapsulation vlan-vpls
set interfaces fe-0/0/3 unit 0 vlan-id 600
set interfaces fe-0/0/3 unit 0 family vpls
set interfaces fe-0/0/5 vlan-tagging
set interfaces fe-0/0/5 unit 37 vlan-id 37
set interfaces fe-0/0/5 unit 37 family inet address 172.28.2.133/30
set interfaces fe-0/0/5 unit 37 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 172.28.1.2/32
set routing-options router-id 172.28.1.2
set routing-options autonomous-system 65512
set protocols rsvp interface fe-0/0/5.37
set protocols mpls label-switched-path pe1-to-pe2 to 172.28.1.1
set protocols mpls interface fe-0/0/5.37
set protocols mpls interface lo0.0
set protocols bgp group vpls-peering type internal
set protocols bgp group vpls-peering local-address 172.28.1.2
set protocols bgp group vpls-peering family l2vpn signaling
set protocols bgp group vpls-peering neighbor 172.28.1.1
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-0/0/5.37
set routing-instances vpls-instance description "Routing instance from VPLS routing"
set routing-instances vpls-instance instance-type vpls
set routing-instances vpls-instance interface fe-0/0/3.0
set routing-instances vpls-instance route-distinguisher 172.28.1.2:1
set routing-instances vpls-instance vrf-target target:65512:1
set routing-instances vpls-instance protocols vpls site-range 10
set routing-instances vpls-instance protocols vpls no-tunnel-services site site10
  automatic-site-id
```

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*.

To configure PE1:

1. Configure the hostname for the PE1 device.

```
[edit ]
user@host# set system host-name PE1
```

2. Configure VPLS VLAN encapsulation on the VPLS PE1 device.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set fe-0/0/3 description "CE1 on PE1"
user@host# set fe-0/0/3 vlan-tagging
user@host# set fe-0/0/3 encapsulation vlan-vpls
user@host# set fe-0/0/3 unit 0 encapsulation vlan-vpls
user@host# set fe-0/0/3 unit 0 vlan-id 600
```

```
user@host# set fe-0/0/3 unit 0 family vpls
```

3. Configure the routing interface on the VPLS PE1 device.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set fe-0/0/5 vlan-tagging
user@host# set fe-0/0/5 unit 37 vlan-id 37
user@host# set fe-0/0/5 unit 37 family inet address 172.28.2.133/30
user@host# set fe-0/0/5 unit 37 family mpls
user@host# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 172.28.1.2/32
```

NOTE: For this example, it is optional to configure VLAN tagging. Remove the VLAN tagging configuration on the physical interfaces if you do not plan to configure VLAN tagging.

4. Configure the routing options on the VPLS PE1 device.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@host# set router-id 172.28.1.2
user@host# set autonomous-system 65512
```

5. Configure RSVP on the VPLS PE1 device.

```
[edit protocols]
user@host# set rsvp interface fe-0/0/5.37
```

6. Configure MPLS on the VPLS PE1 device.

```
[edit protocols]
user@host# set mpls label-switched-path pe1-to-pe2 to 172.28.1.1
user@host# set mpls interface fe-0/0/5.37
user@host# set mpls interface lo0.0
```

7. Configure BGP on the VPLS PE1 device.

```
[edit protocols]
user@host# set bgp group vpls-peering type internal
user@host# set bgp group vpls-peering local-address 172.28.1.2
user@host# set bgp group vpls-peering family l2vpn signaling
user@host# set bgp group vpls-peering neighbor 172.28.1.1
```

8. (Optional) Configure OSPF on the VPLS PE1 device.

NOTE: For this example, it is optional to configure OFPF. You must configure OSPF only in cases where two PE devices are not connected directly.

```
[edit protocols]
user@host# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
user@host# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-0/0/5.37
```

9. Create a VPLS routing instance.

```
[edit ]
user@host# set routing-instances vpls-instance
```

10. Configure a VPLS routing instance.

```
[edit routing-instances vpls-instance]
user@host# set description "Routing instance from VPLS routing"
user@host# set instance-type vpls
user@host# set interface fe-0/0/3.0
user@host# set route-distinguisher 172.28.1.2:1
user@host# set vrf-target target:65512:1
user@host# set protocols vpls site-range 10
user@host# set protocols vpls no-tunnel-services site site10 automatic-site-id
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show** command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

```
[edit]
user@host# show system
host-name PE1;
```

```
[edit]
user@host# show interfaces
fe-0/0/5 {
   vlan-tagging;
   unit 37 {
      vlan-id 37;
      family inet {
         address 172.28.2.133/30;
      }
      family mpls;
   }
}
fe-0/0/3 {
   description "CE1 on PE1";
```

```
    vlan-tagging;
    encapsulation vlan-vpls;
    unit 0 {
      encapsulation vlan-vpls;
      vlan-id 600;
      family vpls;
    }
}
lo0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 172.28.1.2/32;
      }
    }
}
```

```
[edit]
user@host# show routing-options
router-id 172.28.1.2;
autonomous-system 65512;
```

```
[edit]
user@host# show protocols
rsvp {
    interface fe-0/0/5.37;
}
mpls {
    label-switched-path pe1-to-pe2 {
      to 172.28.1.1;
    }
    interface fe-0/0/5.37;
    interface lo0.0;
}
bgp {
    group vpls-peering {
      type internal;
      local-address 172.28.1.2;
      family l2vpn {
        signaling;
      }
      neighbor 172.28.1.1;
    }
}
ospf {
    area 0.0.0.0 {
      interface lo0.0 {
        passive;
      }
      interface fe-0/0/5.37;
    }
}
```

```
[edit]
```

```
user@host# show routing-instances
vpls-instance {
   description "Routing instance from VPLS routing";
   instance-type vpls;
   interface fe-0/0/3.0;
   route-distinguisher 172.28.1.2:1;
   vrf-target target:65512:1;
   protocols {
      vpls {
         site-range 10;
         no-tunnel-services;
         site site10 {
            automatic-site-id;
         }
      }
   }
}
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Configuring the PE2 Device

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.

```
set system host-name PE2
set interfaces fe-0/0/3 description "CE2 on PE2"
set interfaces fe-0/0/3 vlan-tagging
set interfaces fe-0/0/3 encapsulation vlan-vpls
set interfaces fe-0/0/3 unit 0 encapsulation vlan-vpls
set interfaces fe-0/0/3 unit 0 vlan-id 600
set interfaces fe-0/0/3 unit 0 family vpls
set interfaces fe-0/0/5 vlan-tagging
set interfaces fe-0/0/5 unit 37 vlan-id 37
set interfaces fe-0/0/5 unit 37 family inet address 172.28.2.133/30
set interfaces fe-0/0/5 unit 37 family mpls
set interfaces lo0 unit 0 family inet address 172.28.1.1/32
set routing-options router-id 172.28.1.1
set routing-options autonomous-system 65512
set protocols rsvp interface fe-0/0/5.37
set protocols mpls label-switched-path pe2-to-pe1 to 172.28.1.2
set protocols mpls interface fe-0/0/5.37
set protocols mpls interface lo0.0
set protocols bgp group vpls-peering type internal
set protocols bgp group vpls-peering local-address 172.28.1.1
set protocols bgp group vpls-peering family l2vpn signaling
set protocols bgp group vpls-peering neighbor 172.28.1.2
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-0/0/5.37
set routing-instances vpls-instance description "Routing instance for VPLS routing"
set routing-instances vpls-instance instance-type vpls
```

```
set routing-instances vpls-instance interface fe-0/0/3.0
set routing-instances vpls-instance route-distinguisher 172.28.1.1:1
set routing-instances vpls-instance vrf-target target:65512:1
set routing-instances vpls-instance protocols vpls site-range 10
set routing-instances vpls-instance protocols vpls no-tunnel-services site site11
  automatic-site-id
```

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*.

To configure PE2:

1. Configure the hostname for the device.

```
[edit ]
user@host# set system host-name PE2
```

2. Configure VPLS VLAN encapsulation on the VPLS PE2 device.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set fe-0/0/3 description "CE2 on PE2"
user@host# set fe-0/0/3 vlan-tagging
user@host# set fe-0/0/3 encapsulation vlan-vpls
user@host# set fe-0/0/3 unit 0 encapsulation vlan-vpls
user@host# set fe-0/0/3 unit 0 vlan-id 600
user@host# set fe-0/0/3 unit 0 family vpls
```

3. Configure the routing interface on the VPLS PE2 device.

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# set fe-0/0/5 vlan-tagging
user@host# set fe-0/0/5 unit 37 vlan-id 37
user@host# set fe-0/0/5 unit 37 family inet address 172.28.2.133/30
user@host# set fe-0/0/5 unit 37 family mpls
user@host# set lo0 unit 0 family inet address 172.28.1.1/32
```

NOTE: For this example, it is optional to configure VLAN tagging. Remove the VLAN tagging configuration on the physical interfaces if you do not plan to configure VLAN tagging.

4. Configure the routing options on the VPLS PE2 device.

```
[edit routing-options]
user@host# set router-id 172.28.1.1
user@host# set autonomous-system 65512
```

5. Configure RSVP on the VPLS PE2 device.

```
[edit protocols]
user@host# set rsvp interface fe-0/0/5.37
```

6. Configure MPLS on the VPLS PE2 device.

```
[edit protocols]
user@host# set mpls label-switched-path pe2-to-pe1 to 172.28.1.2
user@host# set mpls interface fe-0/0/5.37
user@host# set mpls interface lo0.0
```

7. Configure BGP on the VPLS PE2 device.

```
[edit protocols]
user@host# set bgp group vpls-peering type internal
user@host# set bgp group vpls-peering local-address 172.28.1.1
user@host# set bgp group vpls-peering family l2vpn signaling
user@host# set bgp group vpls-peering neighbor 172.28.1.2
```

8. (Optional) Configure OSPF on the VPLS PE2 device.

NOTE: For this example, it is optional to configure OFPF. You must configure OSPF only in cases where two PE devices are not connected directly.

```
[edit protocols]
user@host# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0 passive
user@host# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface fe-0/0/5.37
```

9. Create a VPLS routing instance.

```
[edit ]
user@host# set routing-instances vpls-instance
```

10. Configure a VPLS routing instance.

```
[edit routing-instances vpls-instance]
user@host# set description "Routing instance for VPLS routing"
user@host# set instance-type vpls
user@host# set interface fe-0/0/3.0
user@host# set route-distinguisher 172.28.1.1:1
user@host# set vrf-target target:65512:1
user@host# set protocols vpls site-range 10
user@host# set protocols vpls no-tunnel-services site site11 automatic-site-id
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show** command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

```
[edit]
user@host# show system
host-name PE2;
```

```
[edit]
user@host# show interfaces
fe-0/0/5 {
   vlan-tagging;
   unit 37 {
      vlan-id 37;
      family inet {
         address 172.28.2.133/30;
      }
      family mpls;
   }
}
fe-0/0/3 {
   description "CE2 on PE2";
   vlan-tagging;
   encapsulation vlan-vpls;
   unit 0 {
      encapsulation vlan-vpls;
      vlan-id 600;
      family vpls;
   }
}
lo0 {
   unit 0 {
      family inet {
         address 172.28.1.1/32;
      }
   }
}
```

```
[edit]
user@host# show routing-options
router-id 172.28.1.1;
autonomous-system 65512;
```

```
[edit]
user@host# show protocols
rsvp {
   interface fe-0/0/5.37;
}
mpls {
   label-switched-path pe2-to-pe1 {
      to 172.28.1.2;
   }
   interface fe-0/0/5.37;
```

```
    interface lo0.0;
}
bgp {
    group vpls-peering {
        type internal;
        local-address 172.28.1.1;
        family l2vpn {
            signaling;
        }
        neighbor 172.28.1.1;
    }
}
ospf {
    area 0.0.0.0 {
        interface lo0.0 {
            passive;
        }
        interface fe-0/0/5.37;
    }
}
```

```
[edit]
user@host# show routing-instances
vpls-instance {
    description "Routing instance from VPLS routing";
    instance-type vpls;
    interface fe-0/0/3.0;
    route-distinguisher 172.28.1.1:1;
    vrf-target target:65512:1;
    protocols {
        vpls {
            site-range 10;
            no-tunnel-services;
            site site11 {
                automatic-site-id;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Configuring the CE2 Device

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.

```
set interfaces fe-0/0/3 vlan-tagging
set interfaces fe-0/0/3 unit 0 vlan-id 600
set interfaces fe-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 10.11.3.2/24
```

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*.

1. Enable VLAN tagging on the VPLS interface.

```
[edit interfaces fe-0/0/3]
user@host# set vlan-tagging
```

2. Configure the VLAN ID on the logical interface.

```
[edit interfaces fe-0/0/3 unit 0]
user@host# set vlan-id 600
```

3. Configure the VPLS family on the logical interface.

```
[edit interfaces fe-0/0/3 unit 0]
user@host# set family inet address 10.11.3.2/24
```

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces** command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

```
fe-0/0/3 {
   vlan-tagging;
   unit 0 {
      vlan-id 600;
      family inet {
         address 10.11.3.2/24;
      }
   }
}
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

NOTE: If VLAN trunking is not needed between the CE devices, remove the configuration on VLAN tagging on the interfaces connecting the CE and PE devices. Also, use ethernet-VPLS-encapsulation instead of vlan-vpls on the CE facing interfaces of the PE devices.

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- Verifying Interfaces on page 1058
- Verifying Routing Information on page 1058

- Verifying VPLS Information on page 1058
- Verifying Automatic Site Identifier Generation on page 1058

Verifying Interfaces

Purpose Verify that the interfaces are configured correctly.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show interfaces terse** command.

Verifying Routing Information

Purpose Verify that the routing information is configured correctly.

Action From operational mode, enter the following commands:

- **show route forwarding-table family mpls**
- **show route forwarding-table family vpls (destination | extensive | matching | table)**
- **show route instance (detail)**

Verifying VPLS Information

Purpose Verify that the VPLS is configured correctly.

Action From operational mode, enter the following commands:

- **show system statistics vpls**
- **show vpls connections**
- **show vpls statistics**

Verifying Automatic Site Identifier Generation

Purpose Verify that the automatic site identifier has been generated.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show vpls connections** command.

```
[edit]
user@host# show vpls connections
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
VM -- VLAN ID mismatch
Legend for interface status
Up -- operational
Dn -- down
Instance: customer2
Local site: airwalk (2)
connection-site Type St Time last up # Up trans
4 rmt Up Mar 1 03:26:21 2012 1
Remote PE: 200.100.100.2, Negotiated control-word: No
Incoming label: 262148, Outgoing label: 262146
Local interface: lsi.1048838, Status: Up, Encapsulation: VPLS
Description: Intf - vpls customer2 local site 2 remote site 4
Instance: customer4
Local site: airwalk (6)
connection-site Type St Time last up # Up trans
8 rmt Up Feb 21 03:27:33 2012 1
Remote PE: 200.200.200.2, Negotiated control-word: No
Incoming label: 262160, Outgoing label: 262174
Local interface: lsi.1048836, Status: Up, Encapsulation: VPLS
Description: Intf - vpls customer4 local site 6 remote site 8
```

Related Documentation

- VPLS Overview on page 992
- Understanding VPLS Interfaces on page 1005
- *MPLS Overview*

Example: Configuring BGP on the VPLS PE Router

This example shows how to configure BGP on the VPLS PE router.

Requirements

Before you begin:

- See *Understanding Selective Stateless Packet-Based Services* .
- Configure the interfaces that will carry the VPLS traffic between the PE router and the CE devices. See "Example: Configuring Routing Interfaces on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1007 and "Example: Configuring the Interface to the VPLS CE Device" on page 1008.
- Create a VPLS routing instance on each PE router that is participating in the VPLS. See "Example: Configuring the VPLS Routing Instance" on page 1017.
- Configure an IGP on the PE routers to exchange routing information. See "Example: Configuring OSPF on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1021.
- Configure RSVP-TE. See "Example: Configuring RSVP on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1022. Then configure MPLS LSPs on the PE routers. See "Example: Configuring MPLS on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1023. Alternatively, configure LDP on the PE routers. See "Example: Configuring LDP on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1024.
- Configure routing options on the PE router. See "Example: Configuring Routing Options on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1061.

Overview

In this example, you configure an internal BGP session between PE routers so that the routers can exchange information about routes originating and terminating in the VPLS. The PE routers use this information to determine which labels to use for traffic destined for remote sites.

NOTE: On all SRX Series devices, BGP-based virtual private LAN service (VPLS) works on child ports and physical interfaces, but not over aggregated Ethernet (ae) interfaces.

Configuration

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure BGP on the VPLS PE router:

1. Configure the BGP internal group on the VPLS PE router.

```
[edit ]
user@host# set protocols bgp group ibgp type internal local-address 10.255.7.168
   neighbor 10.255.7.164
```

2. Configure the BGP family L2vpn and specify NLRI signaling.

```
[edit ]
user@host# set protocols bgp family L2 VPN signaling
```

3. If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

Verification

To verify the configuration is working properly, enter the **show protocols** command.

Related Documentation

- VPLS Configuration Overview on page 996
- VPLS Overview on page 992

Example: Configuring Routing Options on the VPLS PE Router

This example shows how to configure the routing options on the VPLS PE router.

Requirements

Before you begin:

- Before you begin, see *Understanding Selective Stateless Packet-Based Services* .
- Configure the interfaces that will carry the VPLS traffic between the PE router and the CE devices. See"Example: Configuring Routing Interfaces on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1007 and "Example: Configuring the Interface to the VPLS CE Device" on page 1008.
- Create a VPLS routing instance on each PE router that is participating in the VPLS. See "Example: Configuring the VPLS Routing Instance" on page 1017.
- Configure an IGP on the PE routers to exchange routing information. See "Example: Configuring OSPF on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1021
- Configure RSVP-TE, see "Example: Configuring RSVP on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1022 and then MPLS LSPs on the PE routers, see "Example: Configuring MPLS on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1023. Alternatively configure LDP on the PE routers, see "Example: Configuring LDP on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1024.

Overview

This example describes how to specify the router ID and the AS number for each router involved in the VPLS . In this example, the routers PE1 and PE2 use the same AS number (100).

Configuration

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure the routing options on the VPLS PE router:

1. Configure the router ID on the VPLS PE router.

```
[edit]
user@host# set routing-options router-id 10.255.7.168
```

2. Configure the AS number on the VPLS PE router.

```
[edit]
user@host# set routing-options autonomous-system 100
```

3. If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

Verification

To verify the configuration is working properly, enter the **show routing-options** command.

Related Documentation

- VPLS Configuration Overview on page 996
- VPLS Overview on page 992

Understanding VPLS VLAN Encapsulation

Gigabit Ethernet IQ, Gigabit Ethernet PIMs with small form-factor pluggable optics (SFPs), SRX Series devices with Gigabit Ethernet, Tri-Rate Ethernet copper, and 10-Gigabit Ethernet interfaces with VLAN tagging enabled can use flexible Ethernet services, VLAN virtual private LAN service (VPLS) encapsulation.

NOTE: **VLAN encapsulation is not supported on SRX100 devices because there is no Gigabit Ethernet port.**

Aggregated Ethernet interfaces configured for VPLS can use Ethernet VPLS or VLAN VPLS.

To configure the encapsulation on a Gigabit Ethernet IQ or Gigabit Ethernet physical interface, include the **encapsulation** statement at the **[edit interfaces interface-name]** hierarchy level, specifying **vlan-ccc** or **vlan-vpls**:

[edit interfaces *interface-name*] encapsulation (vlan-ccc | vlan-vpls);

To configure the encapsulation on an aggregated Ethernet interface, include the encapsulation statement at the **[edit interfaces *interface-name*]** hierarchy level, specifying **ethernet-vpls** or **vlan-vpls**:

[edit interfaces interface-name] encapsulation (ethernet-vpls | vlan-vpls);

Ethernet interfaces in VLAN mode can have multiple logical interfaces. In CCC and VPLS modes, VLAN IDs from 1 through 511 are reserved for normal VLANs, and VLAN IDs 512 through 4094 are reserved for CCC or VPLS VLANs. For 4-port Fast Ethernet interfaces, you can use VLAN IDs 512 through 1024 for CCC or VPLS VLANs.

Related Documentation

- Example: Configuring VPLS VLAN Encapsulation on Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces on page 1066
- Understanding VPLS VLAN Encapsulation on a Logical Interface on page 1063
- Example: Configuring Extended VLAN VPLS Encapsulation on page 1068
- Example: Configuring VPLS VLAN Encapsulation on page 1063
- VPLS Overview on page 992

Understanding VPLS VLAN Encapsulation on a Logical Interface

You can configure a logical interface with VLAN VPLS encapsulation by using the following methods:

- Configure the physical interface with the same encapsulation and set VLAN ID of 512 or higher.
- Configure the physical interface with flexible Ethernet services encapsulation. If you configure flexible Ethernet services encapsulation, the VLAN ID restriction is removed.

Ethernet interfaces in VLAN mode can have multiple logical interfaces. In VPLS mode, VLAN IDs from 1 through 511 are reserved for normal VLANs, and VLAN IDs 512 through 4094 are reserved for VPLS VLAN. For 4-port Fast Ethernet interfaces, you can use VLAN IDs 512 through 1024 for VPLS VLAN.

For encapsulation type **flexible-ethernet-services**, all VLAN IDs are valid.

Related Documentation

- VPLS Configuration Overview on page 996
- Understanding VPLS VLAN Encapsulation on page 1062

Example: Configuring VPLS VLAN Encapsulation

This example shows how to configure VPLS VLAN encapsulation and enable it on the physical and the logical interfaces.

- Requirements on page 1064
- Overview on page 1064

Requirements

Before you begin:

- Before you begin, see *Understanding Selective Stateless Packet-Based Services* .
- Configure the interfaces that will carry the VPLS traffic between the PE router and the CE devices. See "Example: Configuring Routing Interfaces on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1007 and "Example: Configuring the Interface to the VPLS CE Device" on page 1008.
- Create a VPLS routing instance on each PE router that is participating in the VPLS. See "Example: Configuring the VPLS Routing Instance" on page 1017.
- Configure an IGP on the PE routers to exchange routing information. See "Example: Configuring OSPF on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1021.
- Configure RSVP-TE, see "Example: Configuring RSVP on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1022 and then MPLS LSPs on the PE routers, see "Example: Configuring MPLS on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1023. Alternatively configure LDP on the PE routers, see "Example: Configuring LDP on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1024.
- Configure routing options on the PE router. See "Example: Configuring Routing Options on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1061.
- Configure an IBGP session between PE routers so that the routers can exchange information about routes originating and terminating in the VPLS. See "Example: Configuring BGP on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1059.

Overview

This example describes how to enable VLAN tagging on VPLS interface ge-3/0/6, configure the encapsulation type on the physical and logical interfaces, and configure the VPLS family on the logical interface.

NOTE: **Perform the following CLI quick configuration and procedures on all of the PE interfaces (CE facing).**

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.

```
set interfaces ge-3/0/6 vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-3/0/6 encapsulation vlan-vpls
set interfaces ge-3/0/6 unit 0 encapsulation vlan-vpls
set interfaces ge-3/0/6 unit 0 vlan-id 512
```

```
set interfaces ge-3/0/6 unit 0 family vpls
```

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*

To configure VPLS VLAN encapsulation:

1. Enable VLAN tagging on the VPLS interface.

```
[edit interfaces ge-3/0/6]
user@host# set vlan-tagging
```

2. Configure the encapsulation type on the physical interface.

```
[edit interfaces ge-3/0/6]
user@host# set interfaces ge-3/0/6 encapsulation vlan-vpls
```

3. Configure the encapsulation type on the logical interface.

```
[edit interfaces ge-3/0/6 unit 0]
user@host# set encapsulation vlan-vpls
```

4. Configure the VLAN ID on the logical interface.

```
[edit interfaces ge-3/0/6 unit 0]
user@host# set vlan-id 512
```

5. Configure the family VPLS on the logical interface.

```
[edit interfaces ge-3/0/6 unit 0]
user@host# set family vpls
```

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces ge-3/0/6** command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

```
[edit]
user@host# show interfaces ge-3/0/6
vlan-tagging;
encapsulation vlan-vpls;
unit 0 {
   encapsulation vlan-vpls;
   vlan-id 512;
   family vpls;
}
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

Verifying VPLS VLAN Encapsulation

Purpose Verify that the VPLS VLAN encapsulation is enabled at the interfaces.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show interfaces** command.

Verifying VPLS VLAN Encapsulation for Logical Interfaces

Purpose Verify that the VPLS VLAN encapsulation is enabled at the logical interface.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show interfaces ge-3/0/6 unit 0** command.

Related Documentation

- VPLS Configuration Overview on page 996
- VPLS Overview on page 992

Example: Configuring VPLS VLAN Encapsulation on Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces

This example shows how to configure the VPLS VLAN encapsulation on either a Gigabit Ethernet IQ or Gigabit Ethernet physical interface.

Requirements

Before you begin:

- Before you begin, see *Understanding Selective Stateless Packet-Based Services* .
- Configure the interfaces that will carry the VPLS traffic between the PE router and the CE devices. See "Example: Configuring Routing Interfaces on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1007 and "Example: Configuring the Interface to the VPLS CE Device" on page 1008.
- Create a VPLS routing instance on each PE router that is participating in the VPLS. See "Example: Configuring the VPLS Routing Instance" on page 1017.

- Configure an IGP on the PE routers to exchange routing information. See "Example: Configuring OSPF on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1021.
- Configure RSVP-TE, see "Example: Configuring RSVP on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1022 and then MPLS LSPs on the PE routers, see "Example: Configuring MPLS on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1023. Alternatively configure LDP on the PE routers, see "Example: Configuring LDP on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1024.
- Configure routing options on the PE router. See "Example: Configuring Routing Options on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1061.
- Configure an IBGP session between PE routers so that the routers can exchange information about routes originating and terminating in the VPLS. See "Example: Configuring BGP on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1059

Overview

This example describes how to configure Ethernet VPLS encapsulation on a Gigabit Ethernet IQ or Gigabit Ethernet physical interface and enable the VPLS family on the interface.

Configuration

Step-by-Step Procedure

To configure VPLS VLAN encapsulation on a Gigabit Ethernet IQ or Gigabit Ethernet physical interface:

1. Configure the ethernet-vpls encapsulation on the interface.

```
[edit ]
user@host# set interfaces ge-3/0/6 encapsulation ethernet-vpls
```

2. Enable the VPLS family on the interface.

```
[edit ]
user@host# set interfaces ge-3/0/6 unit 0 family vpls
```

3. If you are done configuring the device, commit the configuration.

```
[edit]
user@host# commit
```

Verification

To verify the configuration is working properly, enter the **show interfaces** command.

Related Documentation

- VPLS Configuration Overview on page 996
- VPLS Overview on page 992

Example: Configuring Extended VLAN VPLS Encapsulation

This example shows how to configure extended VLAN VPLS encapsulation and enable it on the physical and the logical interfaces.

Requirements

Before you begin:

- Before you begin, see *Understanding Selective Stateless Packet-Based Services* .
- Configure the interfaces that will carry the VPLS traffic between the PE router and the CE devices. See "Example: Configuring Routing Interfaces on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1007 and "Example: Configuring the Interface to the VPLS CE Device" on page 1008.
- Create a VPLS routing instance on each PE router that is participating in the VPLS. See "Example: Configuring the VPLS Routing Instance" on page 1017.
- Configure an IGP on the PE routers to exchange routing information. See "Example: Configuring OSPF on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1021.
- Configure RSVP-TE, see "Example: Configuring RSVP on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1022 and then MPLS LSPs on the PE routers, see "Example: Configuring MPLS on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1023. Alternatively configure LDP on the PE routers, see "Example: Configuring LDP on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1024.
- Configure routing options on the PE router. See "Example: Configuring Routing Options on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1061.
- Configure an IBGP session between PE routers so that the routers can exchange information about routes originating and terminating in the VPLS. See "Example: Configuring BGP on the VPLS PE Router" on page 1059.

Overview

This example describes how to enable VLAN tagging on the VPLS interface ge-3/0/6, configure the extended-vlan-vpls type on the physical and logical interfaces, and configure the VPLS family on the logical interface.

NOTE: **Perform the following CLI quick configurations and procedures on all PE interfaces (CE facing).**

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.

```
set interfaces ge-3/0/6 vlan-tagging
set interfaces ge-3/0/6 encapsulation extended-vlan-vpls
set interfaces ge-3/0/6 unit 0 vlan-id 100
set interfaces ge-3/0/6 unit 0 family vpls
```

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*.

To configure extended VPLS VLAN encapsulation:

1. Enable VLAN tagging on the VPLS interface as it will receive tagged packets from CE.

   ```
   [edit interfaces ge-3/0/6]
   user@host# set vlan-tagging
   ```

2. Configure the encapsulation type on the physical interface.

   ```
   [edit interfaces ge-3/0/6]
   user@host# set interfaces ge-3/0/6 encapsulation vlan-vpls
   ```

3. Configure the VLAN ID on the logical interface.

   ```
   [edit interfaces ge-3/0/6 unit 0]
   user@host# set encapsulation vlan-vpls vlan-id 100
   ```

4. Configure the VPLS family on the logical interface.

   ```
   [edit interfaces ge-3/0/6 unit 0]
   user@host# set family vpls
   ```

Results

From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces ge-3/0/6** command. If the output does not display the intended configuration, repeat the configuration instructions in this example to correct it.

```
[edit]
user@host# show interfaces ge-3/0/6
vlan-tagging;
```

```
encapsulation extended-vlan-vpls;
unit 0 {
   encapsulation vlan-vpls;
   vlan-id 100;
   family vpls;
}
```

If you are done configuring the device, enter **commit** from configuration mode.

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

- Verifying Extended VLAN VPLS Encapsulation on page 1070
- Verifying Extended VLAN VPLS Encapsulation for Logical Interfaces on page 1070

Verifying Extended VLAN VPLS Encapsulation

Purpose Verify that the extended VLAN VPLS encapsulation is enabled at the interfaces.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show interfaces** command.

Verifying Extended VLAN VPLS Encapsulation for Logical Interfaces

Purpose Verify that the extended VLAN VPLS encapsulation is enabled at the logical interface.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show interfaces ge-3/0/6 unit 0** command.

Related Documentation

- VPLS Configuration Overview on page 996
- VPLS Overview on page 992

CHAPTER 29

Configuring Circuit Cross-Connect (CCC) and Translational Cross-Connect (TCC)

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.

NOTE: The QFX10000 Series switches do not support ATM virtual circuits.

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 421 for more information.

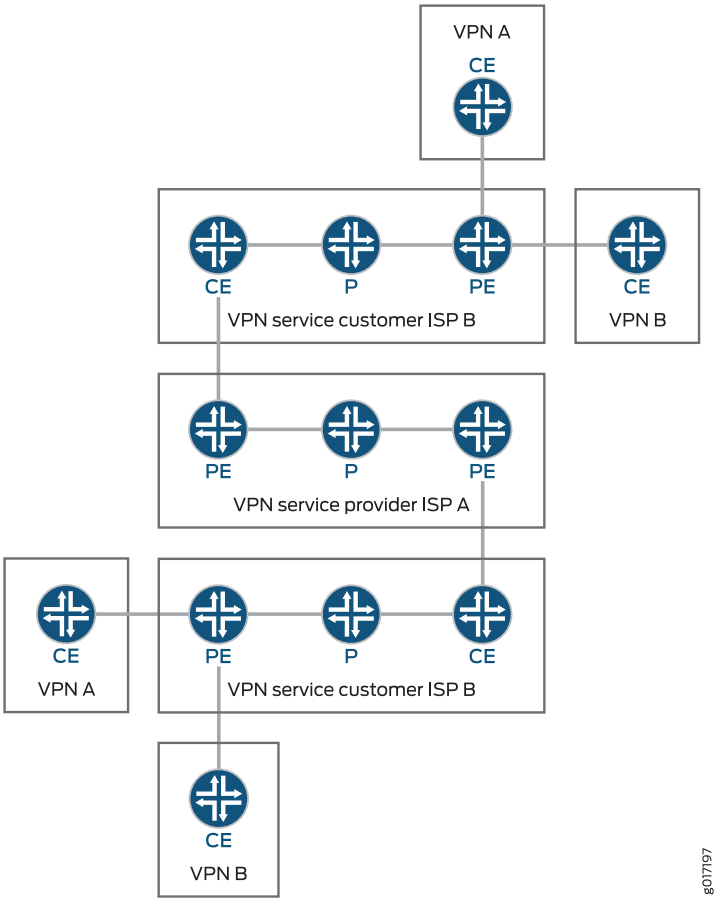
Understanding Carrier-of-Carriers VPNs

The customer of a VPN service provider might be a service provider for the end customer. The following are the two main types of carrier-of-carriers VPNs (as described in RFC 4364:

- "Internet Service Provider as the Customer" on page 1074—The VPN customer is an ISP that uses the VPN service provider's network to connect its geographically disparate regional networks. The customer does not have to configure MPLS within its regional networks.
- "VPN Service Provider as the Customer" on page 1074—The VPN customer is itself a VPN service provider offering VPN service to its customers. The carrier-of-carriers VPN service customer relies on the backbone VPN service provider for inter-site connectivity. The customer VPN service provider is required to run MPLS within its regional networks.

Figure 86 on page 1073 illustrates the network architecture used for a carrier-of-carriers VPN service.

Figure 86: Carrier-of-Carriers VPN Architecture



This topic covers the following:

Internet Service Provider as the Customer

In this type of carrier-of-carriers VPN configuration, ISP A configures its network to provide Internet service to ISP B. ISP B provides the connection to the customer wanting Internet service, but the actual Internet service is provided by ISP A.

This type of carrier-of-carriers VPN configuration has the following characteristics:

- The carrier-of-carriers VPN service customer (ISP B) does not need to configure MPLS on its network.
- The carrier-of-carriers VPN service provider (ISP A) must configure MPLS on its network.
- MPLS must also be configured on the CE routers and PE routers connected together in the carrier-of-carriers VPN service customer's and carrier-of-carriers VPN service provider's networks.

VPN Service Provider as the Customer

A VPN service provider can have customers that are themselves VPN service providers. In this type of configuration, also called a hierarchical or recursive VPN, the customer VPN service provider's VPN-IPv4 routes are considered external routes, and the backbone VPN service provider does not import them into its VRF table. The backbone VPN service provider imports only the customer VPN service provider's internal routes into its VRF table.

The similarities and differences between interprovider and carrier-of-carriers VPNs are shown in Table 44 on page 1074.

Table 44: Comparison of Interprovider and Carrier-of-Carriers VPNs

Feature	ISP Customer	VPN Service Provider Customer
Customer edge device	AS border router	PE router
IBGP sessions	Carry IPv4 routes	Carry external VPN-IPv4 routes with associated labels
Forwarding within the customer network	MPLS is optional	MPLS is required

Support for VPN service as the customer is supported on QFX10000 switches starting with Junos OS Release 17.1R1.

Release History Table

Release	Description
17.1R1	Support for VPN service as the customer is supported on QFX10000 switches starting with Junos OS Release 17.1R1.

Related Documentation

- MPLS Feature Support on QFX Series and EX4600 Switches on page 19
- Understanding Interprovider and Carrier-of-Carriers VPNs on page 1075
- *Interprovider VPNs*

Understanding Interprovider and Carrier-of-Carriers VPNs

All interprovider and carrier-of-carriers VPNs share the following characteristics:

- Each interprovider or carrier-of-carriers VPN customer must distinguish between internal and external customer routes.
- Internal customer routes must be maintained by the VPN service provider in its PE routers.
- External customer routes are carried only by the customer's routing platforms, not by the VPN service provider's routing platforms.

The key difference between interprovider and carrier-of-carriers VPNs is whether the customer sites belong to the same AS or to separate ASs:

- *Interprovider VPNs*—The customer sites belong to different ASs. You need to configure EBGP to exchange the customer's external routes.
- "Understanding Carrier-of-Carriers VPNs" on page 1073—The customer sites belong to the same AS. You need to configure IBGP to exchange the customer's external routes.

In general, each service provider in a VPN hierarchy is required to maintain its own internal routes in its P routers, and the internal routes of its customers in its PE routers. By recursively applying this rule, it is possible to create a hierarchy of VPNs.

The following are definitions of the types of PE routers specific to interprovider and carrier-of-carriers VPNs:

- The AS border router is located at the AS border and handles traffic leaving and entering the AS.
- The end PE router is the PE router in the customer VPN; it is connected to the CE router at the end customer's site.

Related Documentation

- Understanding Carrier-of-Carriers VPNs on page 1073
- *Interprovider VPNs*
- MPLS Feature Support on QFX Series and EX4600 Switches on page 19

Configuring an MPLS-Based VLAN CCC Using a Layer 2 Circuit (CLI Procedure)

You can configure an 802.1Q VLAN as an MPLS-based Layer 2 circuit on the switch to interconnect multiple customer sites with Layer 2 technology.

This topic describes configuring provider edge (PE) switches in an MPLS network using a circuit cross-connect (CCC) on a tagged VLAN interface (802.1Q VLAN) rather than a simple interface.

NOTE: You do not need to make any changes to existing provider switches in your MPLS network to support this type of configuration. For information on configuring provider switches, see "Configuring MPLS on Provider Switches" on page 71.

NOTE: You can send any kind of traffic over a CCC, including nonstandard bridge protocol data units (BPDUs) generated by other vendors' equipment.

NOTE: If you configure a physical interface as VLAN-tagged and with the vlan-ccc encapsulation, you cannot configure the associated logical interfaces with the inet family. Doing so could cause the logical interfaces to drop packets.

To configure a PE switch with a VLAN CCC and an MPLS-based Layer 2 circuit:

1. Configure OSPF (or IS-IS) on the loopback (or switch address) and core interfaces:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
user@switch# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface interface-name
user@switch# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface interface-name
user@switch# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface interface-name
```

2. Enable traffic engineering for the routing protocol:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set ospf traffic-engineering
```

3. Configure an IP address for the loopback interface and for the core interfaces:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set interfaces lo0 unit logical-unit-number family inet address address
user@switch# set interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family inet address
address
user@switch# set interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family inet address
address
user@switch# set interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family inet address
address
```

4. Enable the MPLS protocol with CSPF disabled:

NOTE: 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. You need to disable CSPF for link protection to function properly on interarea paths.

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set mpls no-cspf
```

5. Configure the customer edge interface as a Layer 2 circuit from the local PE switch to the other PE switch:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set l2circuit neighbor address interface interface-name virtual-circuit-id identifier
```

TIP: Use the switch address of the other switch as the neighbor address.

6. Configure MPLS on the core interfaces:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set mpls interface interface-name
user@switch# set mpls interface interface-name
user@switch# set mpls interface interface-name
```

7. Configure LDP on the loopback interface and the core interfaces:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set ldp interface lo0.0
user@switch# set ldp interface interface-name
user@switch# set ldp interface interface-name
user@switch# set ldp interface interface-name
```

8. Configure **family mpls** on the logical units of the core interfaces:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family mpls
user@switch# set interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family mpls
user@switch# set interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family mpls
```

NOTE: You can enable **family mpls** on either individual interfaces or aggregated Ethernet interfaces. You cannot enable it on tagged VLAN interfaces.

9. Enable VLAN tagging on the customer edge interface of the local PE switch:

```
[edit]
```

```
user@switch# set interfaces interface-name vlan-tagging
```

10. Configure the customer edge interface to use VLAN CCC encapsulation:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set interfaces interface-name encapsulation vlan-ccc
```

11. Configure the logical unit of the customer edge interface with a VLAN ID:

NOTE: The VLAN ID cannot be configured on logical interface unit 0. The logical unit number must be 1 or higher.

The same VLAN ID must be used when configuring the customer edge interface on the other PE switch.

```
[edit ]
user@switch# set interfaces interface-name logical-unit-number vlan-idvlan-id
```

When you have completed configuring one PE switch, follow the same procedures to configure the other PE switch.

NOTE: For EX Series switches, you must use the same type of switch for the other PE switch. h.

Related Documentation

- Configuring MPLS on Provider Switches on page 71
- Example: Configuring MPLS-Based Layer 2 VPNs on page 907

VLAN CCC Encapsulation on Transport Side of Pseudowire Client Logical Interfaces Overview

Currently, Junos OS does not allow the same VLAN ID to be configured on more than one logical interface under the same pseudowire client physical interface. To support **vlan-ccc** encapsulation on transport pseudowire service (PS) interface on the provider edge (PE) device, this restriction is removed and you can configure the same VLAN ID on more than one logical interface.

The primary reason to configure **vlan-ccc** on the transport PS interface is interoperability with the existing access and aggregate devices in the network. Currently, Junos OS supports **ethernet-ccc** encapsulation on the transport PS interface. Typically, while establishing a pseudowire connection, the access device initiates a VLAN-based pseudowire (also known as VLAN-tagged mode), and a PE router signals the Ethernet mode VLAN back to the access device. For this type of pseudowire connection to be established, you can use the **ignore-encapsulation-mismatch** statement. However, the Junos OS device (access device) might not support the **ignore-encapsulation-mismatch** statement and, as a result, the pseudowire connection is not formed. When the

ignore-encapsulation-mismatch statement is not supported on the access device, you can configure **vlan-ccc** between the nodes to form a pseudowire connection.

The forwarding data path is not changed with the new **vlan-ccc** encapsulation on the transport PS interface and the behavior similar to that when the **ethernet-ccc** encapsulation is configured on the transport PS interface. The transport PS interface either encapsulates or de-encapsulate the outer Layer 2 header and MPLS headers on the transmitted or received packets on the WAN port. Inner Ethernet or VLAN headers of the packet are handled on pseudowire client service logical interfaces. You must configure pseudowire client service logical interfaces with appropriate VLAN IDs or VLAN tags.

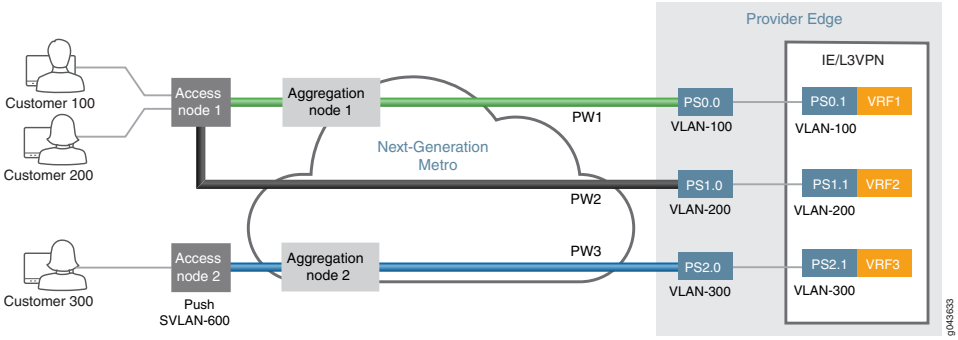
The following sections provides details, along with a sample configuration, about pseudowire configuration from both access and aggregation nodes.

Pseudowire Configuration from Access Node

These pseudowires are set up using VLANs from the access node for customer devices attached to the Layer 2 circuit configured on access and PE routers with customer VLANs (C-VLANs). The ingress traffic (from the access node side) on the PE router is single VLAN tagged (inner Ethernet header), and thus the service logical interfaces must be configured with the same VLAN IDs corresponding to the C-VLAN IDs attached to the access node.

Figure 87 on page 1079 provides the details of a transport PS interface from an access node (access node).

Figure 87: Pseudowire Client Transport Logical Interface from Access Node



The following example shows the configuration of a pseudowire client logical interface configuration on a PE router from an access node:

```
interfaces {
  ps0 {
    anchor-point lt-3;
    unit 0 {
      encapsulation VLAN-ccc;
      VLAN ID 100;
    }
    unit 1 {
```

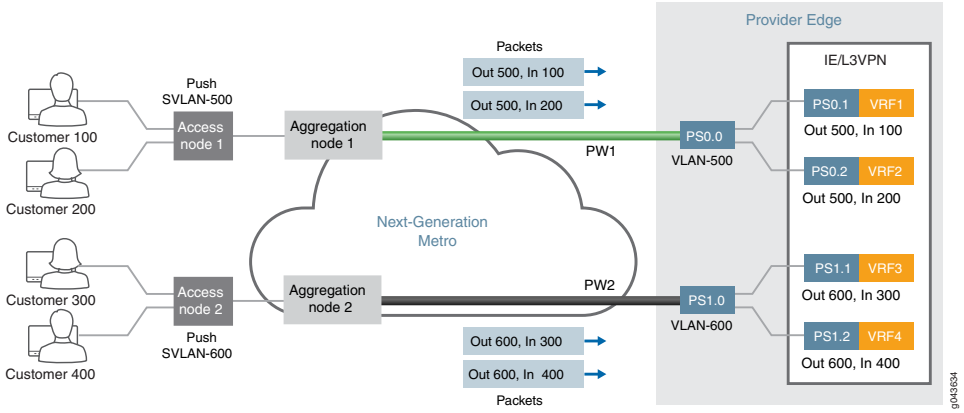
```
        VLAN ID 100;
        family inet;
      }
    }
}
```

Pseudowire Configuration from Aggregation Node

In this case, the aggregation node processes a stacked VLAN (also known as Q-in-Q). The pseudowire originates from aggregation node and terminates on a PE router. The aggregation node pushes the service VLAN (S-VLAN) tag, and the PE router is expected to operate on two VLAN tags—the outer VLAN tag corresponds to an S-VLAN and the inner VLAN tag corresponds to a C-VLAN. The VLAN ID configured on the transport PS interface at the PE router must match the VLAN tag of the S-VLAN. On the pseudowire client service logical interface, the outer VLAN tag must be configured to match the S-VLAN and the inner VLAN tag must be configured to match the C-VLAN.

Figure 88 on page 1080 provides the details of a transport PS interface from an aggregation node.

Figure 88: Pseudowire Client Transport Logical Interface from Aggregation Node



The following example shows the configuration of a pseudowire client logical interface configuration on a PE router from an aggregation node:

```
interfaces {
  ps0 {
    anchor-point lt-3;
    unit 0 {
      encapsulation VLAN-ccc;
      VLAN ID 500;
    }
    unit 1 {
      VLAN tags {
        outer 500;
        inner 100;
      }
    }
```

```
    unit 2 {
      VLAN tags {
        outer 500;
        inner 200;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Related Documentation

- *Anchor Redundancy Pseudowire Subscriber Logical Interfaces Overview*
- *Pseudowire Subscriber Logical Interfaces Overview*

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.

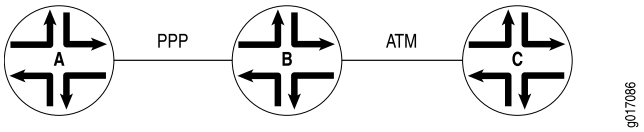
The following PICs are supported on M320 and T Series routers:

- 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 89 on page 1081) and Ethernet-to-Frame Relay connections are possible.

Figure 89: 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 89 on page 1081, 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 (ARP) 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. TCC encapsulation can be configured on **family (inet | iso | mpls)** on most platforms. However, Table 45 on page 1082 shows the platforms and Flexible PIC Concentrator (FPC) combinations that cannot forward ISO traffic when encapsulated with TCC.

Table 45: Platforms/FPCs that Cannot Forward TCC Encapsulated ISO Traffic

Hardware Platform	FPC
T320	T320 FPC
T640	FPC, E-FPC
T1600	T640 E-FPC Type 4, FPC, E-FPC
TX Matrix	T640 E-FPC Type 4, FPC, E-FPC
TX Matrix Plus	T640 E-FPC Type 4, FPC, E-FPC
M320	M320 FPC

For more information about using TCC for virtual private networks (VPNs), see the *Junos OS VPNs Library for Routing Devices*.

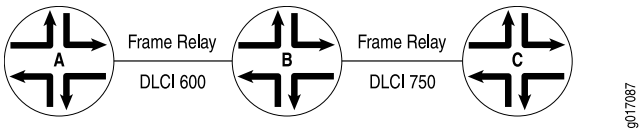
Configuring Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects Using CCC

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 90 on page 1083 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 90: 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 90 on page 1083):

- Configuring the CCC Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects on page 1083
- Configuring the CCC Connection for Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects on page 1088
- Configuring MPLS for Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects on page 1088
- Example: Configuring a Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connect on page 1089

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 90 on page 1083).

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

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 90 on page 1083). 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
```

```
}
```

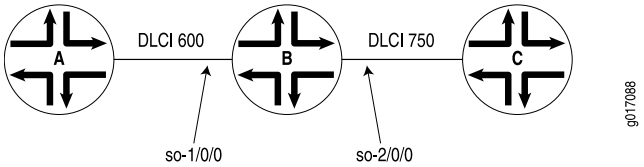
You can configure these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

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

Example: Configuring a Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connect

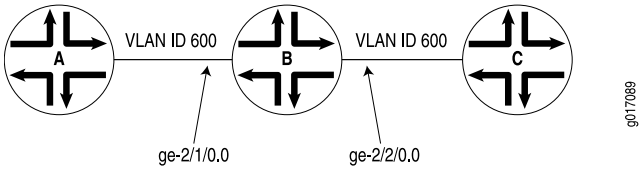
Configure a full-duplex Layer 2 switching cross-connect between Router A and Router C, using a Juniper Networks router, Router B, as the virtual switch. See the topology in Figure 91 on page 1089 and Figure 92 on page 1090.

Figure 91: 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 92: 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;
      }
   }
}
```

Related Documentation

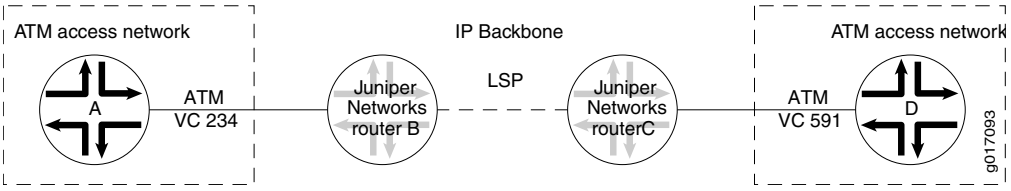
- *Configuring CCC Encapsulation for Layer 2 VPNs*
- *Understanding Encapsulation on an Interface*

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 93 on page 1091 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 93: 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 94 on page 1094) 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:

```
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 94 on page 1094):

- Configuring the CCC Encapsulation for LSP Tunnel Cross-Connects on page 1092
- Configuring the CCC Connection for LSP Tunnel Cross-Connects on page 1093
- Example: Configuring an LSP Tunnel Cross-Connect on page 1094

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 94 on page 1094).

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 94 on page 1094). 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;
}
```

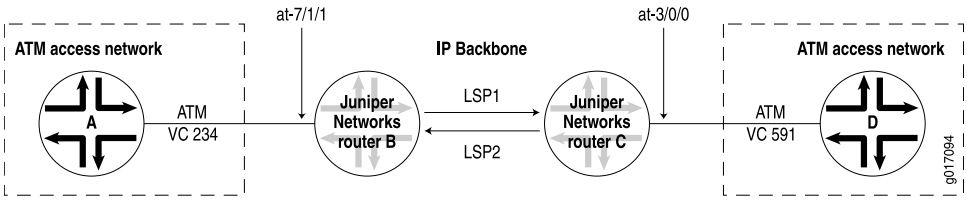
You can include these statements at the following hierarchy levels:

- **[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 94 on page 1094.

Figure 94: 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 1095
- Configuring the Connection for Layer 2 Switching TCCs on page 1099
- Configuring MPLS for Layer 2 Switching TCCs on page 1099

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 1098.

- Configuring PPP and Cisco HDLC Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching TCCs on page 1096
- Configuring ATM Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching TCCs on page 1096
- Configuring Frame Relay Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching TCCs on page 1096

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 1098.

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 1097).

```
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 1098.

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 1081
- *Configuring TCC Encapsulation for Layer 2 VPNs and Layer 2 Circuits*

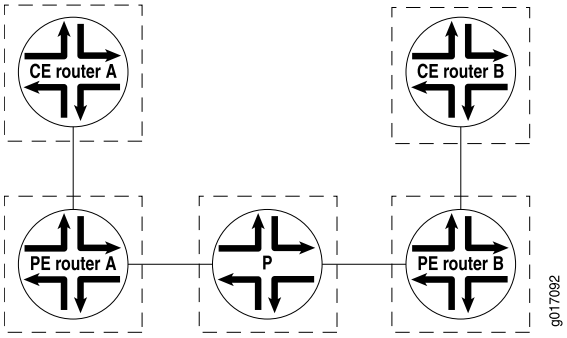
CCC and TCC Graceful Restart

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 95 on page 1101 illustrates how graceful restart might work on a CCC connection between two CE routers.

Figure 95: 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* and *Configuring RSVP Graceful Restart*.

Configuring an MPLS-Based VLAN CCC Using the Connection Method (CLI Procedure)

You can configure an 802.1Q VLAN as an MPLS-based connection using EX8200 and EX4500 switches to interconnect multiple customer sites with Layer 2 technology.

This topic describes configuring provider edge (PE) switches in an MPLS network using a circuit cross-connect (CCC) on a tagged VLAN interface (802.1Q VLAN) rather than a simple interface.

NOTE: You do not need to make any changes to existing provider switches in your MPLS network to support this type of configuration. For information on configuring provider switches, see "Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Provider Switches (CLI Procedure)" on page 81.

NOTE: You can send any kind of traffic over a CCC, including nonstandard bridge protocol data units (BPDUs) generated by other vendors' equipment.

NOTE: If you configure a physical interface as VLAN-tagged and with the vlan-ccc encapsulation, you cannot configure the associated logical interfaces with the inet family. Doing so could cause the logical interfaces to drop packets.

To configure a PE switch with a VLAN CCC and an MPLS-based connections:

1. Configure OSPF (or IS-IS) on the loopback (or switch address) and core interfaces:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
user@switch# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface interface-name
user@switch# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface interface-name
user@switch# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface interface-name
```

2. Enable traffic engineering for the routing protocol:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set ospf traffic-engineering
```

3. Configure an IP address for the loopback interface and for the core interfaces:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set interfaces lo0 unit logical-unit-number family inet address address
user@switch# set interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family inet address
address
user@switch# set interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family inet address
address
user@switch# set interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family inet address
address
```

4. Enable the MPLS protocol with **cspf** disabled:

   NOTE: 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. You need to disable CSPF for link protection to function properly on interarea paths.

   ```
   [edit protocols]
   user@switch# set mpls no-cspf
   ```

5. Enable VLAN tagging on the customer edge interface of the local PE switch:

   ```
   [edit]
   user@switch# set interfaces interface-name vlan-tagging
   ```

6. Configure the customer edge interface to use encapsulation **vlan-ccc**:

   ```
   [edit]
   user@switch# set interfaces interface-name encapsulation vlan-ccc
   ```

7. Configure the logical unit of the customer edge interface with a VLAN ID:

   NOTE: The VLAN ID cannot be configured on logical interface unit 0.

   The same VLAN ID must be used when configuring the customer edge interface on the other PE switch.

   ```
   [edit ]
   user@switch# set interfaces interface-name logical-unit-numberrbhadran vlan-id
   ```

8. Define the label switched path (LSP):

   ```
   [edit protocols]
   user@switch# set mpls label-switched-path lsp-name from address
   user@switch# set mpls label-switched-path lsp-name to address
   ```

   TIP: You will need to use the specified LSP name again when configuring the CCC.

9. Configure the connection between the two circuits in the CCC connection

   ```
   [edit protocols]
   user@switch# set connections remote-interface-switch interface-switch interface
   local-interface
   user@switch# set connections remote-interface-switch interface-switch transmit-lsp
   destination-lsp
   user@switch# set connections remote-interface-switch interface-switch receive-lsp source-lsp
   ```

Related Documentation

- Example: Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Switches on page 48
- Example: Configuring MPLS-Based Layer 2 VPNs on page 907

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 527.

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 1104
- Configuring Local Receivers on a Point-to-Multipoint CCC LSP Switch on Ingress PE Routers on page 1105
- Configuring the Point-to-Multipoint LSP Switch on Egress PE Routers on page 1105

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.

Configuring an MPLS-Based VLAN CCC Using a Layer 2 VPN (CLI Procedure)

You can configure an 802.1Q VLAN as an MPLS-based Layer 2 virtual private network (VPN) using EX8200 and EX4500 switches to interconnect multiple customer sites with Layer 2 technology.

This topic describes configuring provider edge (PE) switches in an MPLS network using a circuit cross-connect (CCC) on a tagged VLAN interface (802.1Q VLAN) rather than a simple interface.

NOTE: You do not need to make any changes to existing provider switches in your MPLS network to support this type of configuration. For information on configuring provider switches, see "Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Provider Switches (CLI Procedure)" on page 81.

NOTE: You can send any kind of traffic over a CCC, including nonstandard bridge protocol data units (BPDUs) generated by other vendors' equipment.

NOTE: If you configure a physical interface as VLAN-tagged and with the vlan-ccc encapsulation, you cannot configure the associated logical interfaces with the inet family. Doing so could cause the logical interfaces to drop packets.

To configure a PE switch with a VLAN CCC and an MPLS-based Layer 2 VPN:

1. Configure OSPF (or IS-IS) on the loopback (or switch address) and core interfaces:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
user@switch# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface interface-name
user@switch# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface interface-name
user@switch# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface interface-name
```

2. Enable traffic engineering for the routing protocol:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set ospf traffic-engineering
```

3. Configure an IP address for the loopback interface and for the core interfaces:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set interfaces lo0 unit logical-unit-number family inet address address
user@switch# set interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family inet address
address
user@switch# set interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family inet address
address
```

```
user@switch# set interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family inet address
address
```

4. Enable the MPLS protocol with **cspf** disabled:

NOTE: 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. You need to disable CSPF for link protection to function properly on interarea paths.

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set mpls no-cspf
```

5. Define the label switched path (LSP):

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set mpls label-switched-path lsp_name to address
```

TIP: You will need to use the specified LSP name again when configuring the CCC.

6. Configure MPLS on the core interfaces:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set mpls interface interface-name
user@switch# set mpls interface interface-name
user@switch# set mpls interface interface-name
```

7. Configure RSVP on the loopback interface and the core interfaces:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set rsvp interface lo0.0
user@switch# set rsvp interface interface-name
user@switch# set rsvp interface interface-name
user@switch# set rsvp interface interface-name
```

8. Configure **family mpls** on the logical units of the core interfaces:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family mpls
user@switch# set interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family mpls
user@switch# set interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family mpls
```

NOTE: You can enable **family mpls** on either individual interfaces or aggregated Ethernet interfaces. You cannot enable it on tagged VLAN interfaces.

9. Enable VLAN tagging on the customer edge interface of the local PE switch:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set interfaces interface-name vlan-tagging
```

10. Configure the customer edge interface to use encapsulation **vlan-ccc**:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set interfaces interface-name encapsulation vlan-ccc
```

11. Configure the logical unit of the customer edge interface with a VLAN ID:

NOTE: The VLAN ID cannot be configured on logical interface unit 0. The logical unit number must be 1 or higher.

The same VLAN ID must be used when configuring the customer edge interface on the other PE switch.

```
[edit ]
user@switch# set interfaces interface-name logical-unit-numbervlan-id vlan-id
```

12. Configure BGP, specifying the loopback address as the local address and enabling **family l2vpn signaling**:

```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@switchPE1# set local-address address family l2vpn signaling
```

13. Configure the BGP group, specifying the group name and type:

```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@switchPE1# set group ibgp type internal
```

14. Configure the BGP neighbor, specifying the loopback address of the remote PE switch as the neighbor's address:

```
[edit protocols bgp]
user@switchPE1# set neighbor address
```

15. Configure the routing instance, specifying the routing-instance name and using **l2vpn** as the instance type:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@switchPE1# set routing-instance-name instance-type l2vpn
```

16. Configure the routing instance to apply to the customer edge interface:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@switchPE1# set routing-instance-name interface interface-name
```

17. Configure the routing instance to use a route distinguisher:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@switchPE1# set routing-instance-name route-distinguisher address
```

18. Configure the VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) target of the routing instance:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@switchPE1# set routing-instance-name vrf-target community
```

NOTE: You can create more complex policies by explicitly configuring VRF import and export policies using the import and export options. See the *Junos OS VPNs Configuration Guide*.

19. Configure the protocols and encapsulation type used by the routing instance:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@switchPE1# set routing-instance-name protocols l2vpn encapsulation-type ethernet-vlan
```

20. Apply the routing instance to a customer edge interface and specify a description for it:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@switchPE1# set routing-instance-name protocols interface interface-name description
description
```

21. Configure the routing-instance protocols site:

```
[edit routing-instances]
user@switchPE1# set routing-instance-name protocols l2vpn site site-name site-identifier
identifier remote-site-id identifier
```

NOTE: The remote site ID (configured with the remote-site-id statement) corresponds to the site ID (configured with the site-identifier statement) configured on the other PE switch.

When you have completed configuring one PE switch, follow the same procedures to configure the other PE switch.

NOTE: You must use the same type of switch for the other PE switch. You cannot use an EX8200 as one PE switch and use an EX3200 or EX4200 as the other PE switch.

Related Documentation

- Example: Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Switches on page 48
- Example: Configuring MPLS-Based Layer 2 VPNs on page 907

Configuring an MPLS-Based VLAN CCC Using a Layer 2 Circuit (CLI Procedure)

You can configure an 802.1Q VLAN as an MPLS-based Layer 2 circuit on the switch to interconnect multiple customer sites with Layer 2 technology.

This topic describes configuring provider edge (PE) switches in an MPLS network using a circuit cross-connect (CCC) on a tagged VLAN interface (802.1Q VLAN) rather than a simple interface.

NOTE: You do not need to make any changes to existing provider switches in your MPLS network to support this type of configuration. For information on configuring provider switches, see "Configuring MPLS on Provider Switches" on page 71.

NOTE: You can send any kind of traffic over a CCC, including nonstandard bridge protocol data units (BPDUs) generated by other vendors' equipment.

NOTE: If you configure a physical interface as VLAN-tagged and with the vlan-ccc encapsulation, you cannot configure the associated logical interfaces with the inet family. Doing so could cause the logical interfaces to drop packets.

To configure a PE switch with a VLAN CCC and an MPLS-based Layer 2 circuit:

1. Configure OSPF (or IS-IS) on the loopback (or switch address) and core interfaces:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
user@switch# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface interface-name
user@switch# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface interface-name
user@switch# set ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface interface-name
```

2. Enable traffic engineering for the routing protocol:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set ospf traffic-engineering
```

3. Configure an IP address for the loopback interface and for the core interfaces:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set interfaces lo0 unit logical-unit-number family inet address address
user@switch# set interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family inet address
address
user@switch# set interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family inet address
address
user@switch# set interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family inet address
address
```

4. Enable the MPLS protocol with CSPF disabled:

NOTE: 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. You need to disable CSPF for link protection to function properly on interarea paths.

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set mpls no-cspf
```

5. Configure the customer edge interface as a Layer 2 circuit from the local PE switch to the other PE switch:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set l2circuit neighbor address interface interface-name virtual-circuit-id identifier
```

TIP: Use the switch address of the other switch as the neighbor address.

6. Configure MPLS on the core interfaces:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set mpls interface interface-name
user@switch# set mpls interface interface-name
user@switch# set mpls interface interface-name
```

7. Configure LDP on the loopback interface and the core interfaces:

```
[edit protocols]
user@switch# set ldp interface lo0.0
user@switch# set ldp interface interface-name
user@switch# set ldp interface interface-name
user@switch# set ldp interface interface-name
```

8. Configure **family mpls** on the logical units of the core interfaces:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family mpls
user@switch# set interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family mpls
user@switch# set interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number family mpls
```

NOTE: You can enable **family mpls** on either individual interfaces or aggregated Ethernet interfaces. You cannot enable it on tagged VLAN interfaces.

9. Enable VLAN tagging on the customer edge interface of the local PE switch:

```
[edit]
```

```
user@switch# set interfaces interface-name vlan-tagging
```

10. Configure the customer edge interface to use VLAN CCC encapsulation:

```
[edit]
user@switch# set interfaces interface-name encapsulation vlan-ccc
```

11. Configure the logical unit of the customer edge interface with a VLAN ID:

NOTE: The VLAN ID cannot be configured on logical interface unit 0. The logical unit number must be 1 or higher.

The same VLAN ID must be used when configuring the customer edge interface on the other PE switch.

```
[edit ]
user@switch# set interfaces interface-name logical-unit-number vlan-idvlan-id
```

When you have completed configuring one PE switch, follow the same procedures to configure the other PE switch.

NOTE: For EX Series switches, you must use the same type of switch for the other PE switch. h.

Related Documentation

- Configuring MPLS on Provider Switches on page 71
- Example: Configuring MPLS-Based Layer 2 VPNs on page 907

PART 8

MPLS for Software Defined Network (SDN)

CHAPTER 30

Introduction to Path Computation Element Protocol (PCEP)

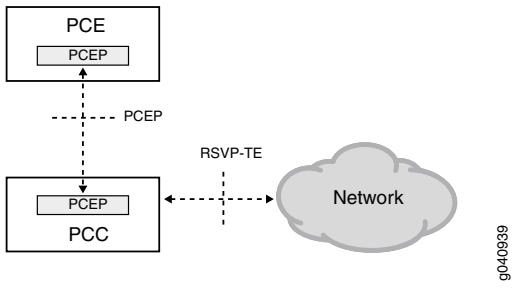
PCEP Overview

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 96 on page 1115 illustrates the role of PCEP in the client-side implementation of a stateful PCE architecture in an MPLS RSVP-TE enabled network.

Figure 96: 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 1117

CHAPTER 31

Configuring PCEP for MPLS RSVP-TE

Support of the Path Computation Element Protocol for RSVP-TE Overview

This section contains the following topics:

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

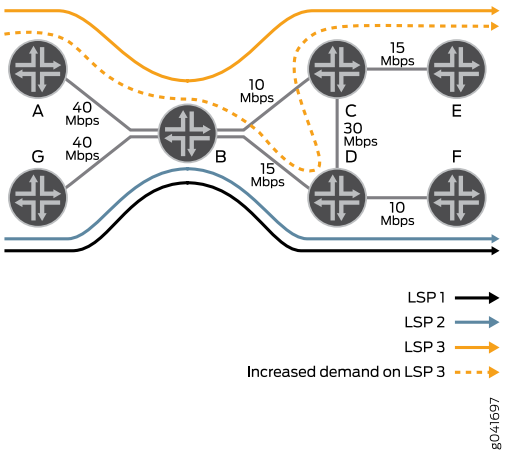
Although the RSVP extensions for traffic engineering enable better network utilization and meet requirements of classes of traffic, today's MPLS RSVP-TE protocol suite has several issues inherent to its distributed nature. This causes a number of issues during contention for bisection capacity, especially 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 97 on page 1120 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 97: 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-C-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 1121.

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

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.

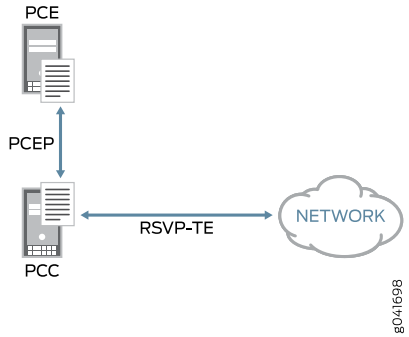
Thus, the PCEP functions include:

- 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 98 on page 1123 illustrates the relationship between a PCE, PCC, and the role of PCEP in the context of MPLS RSVP-TE.

Figure 98: 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 1130.

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.

NOTE: In compliance with *draft-ietf-pce-stateful-pce-09*, revoking of PCE-initiated LSP delegations by a PCC happens in a make-before-break fashion before the LSPs are redelegated to an alternate PCE. Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, the lsp-cleanup-timer must be greater than or equal to the delegation-cleanup-timeout for the PCC to revoke the LSP delegations. If not, the redelegation timeout interval for the PCC can be set to infinity, where the LSP delegations to that PCE remain intact until specific action is taken by the PCC to change the parameters set by the 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.

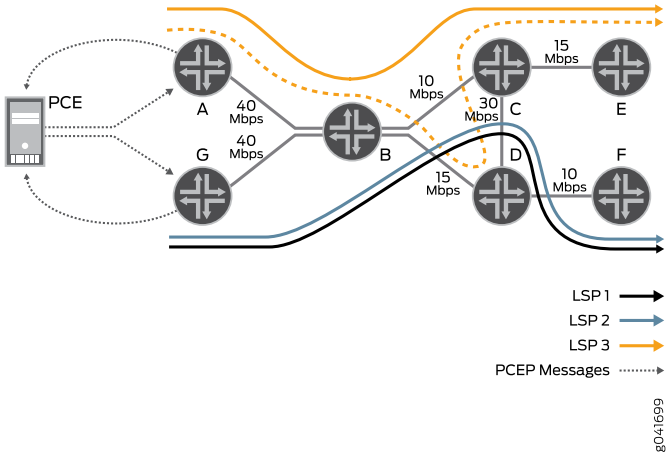
   When the PCE specifies a path that is incomplete or has loose hops where only the path endpoints are specified, the PCC does not perform local constraint-based routing to find out the complete set of hops. Instead, the PCC provides RSVP with the PCE provided path, as it is, for signaling, and the path gets set up using IGP hop-by-hop routing.

Considering the topology used in Figure 97 on page 1120, Figure 99 on page 1126 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 99: 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

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 1126.

Configuration Statements Supported for External Computing

Table 46 on page 1128 lists the MPLS and existing LSP configuration statements that apply to a PCE-controlled LSP.

Table 46: 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.	• admin-group • auto-bandwidth • hop-limit • least-fill • most-fill • random	• 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.	• bandwidth • primary • priority	• priority
These configuration statements cannot be configured along with the PCE configuration.	• p2mp • template	• 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-initated 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-bandwdith 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 1132
- Example: Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol for MPLS RSVP-TE with Support of PCE-Initiated Point-to-Point LSPs on page 1146
- Example: Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol for MPLS RSVP-TE with Support for PCE-Controlled Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 1160

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

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 5G Universal Routing Platforms, 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 { ... }
```

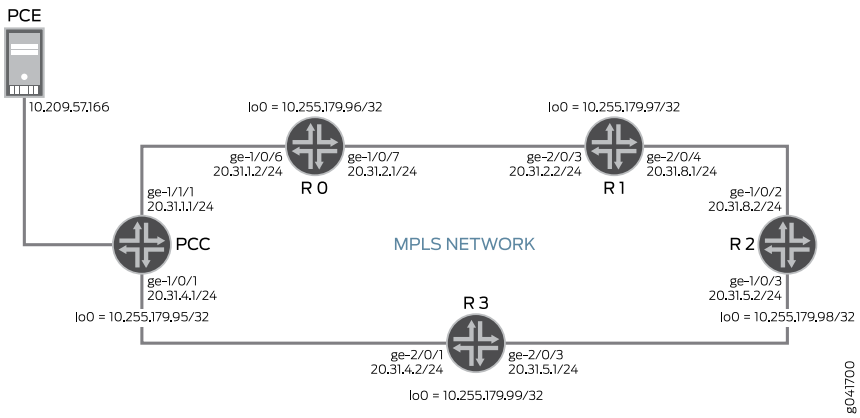
When configuring PCEP on a PCC, be aware of the following considerations:

- 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-bandwdith 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 exisiting 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 100: 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 pce1 {
      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 1141
- Verifying the PCE-Controlled LSP Status When LSP Control Is External on page 1142
- Verifying the PCE-Controlled LSP Status When LSP Control Is Local on page 1143

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, LSPname: 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 1117

Example: Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol for MPLS RSVP-TE with Support of PCE-Initiated Point-to-Point LSPs

This example shows how to configure the Path Computation Client (PCC) with the capability of supporting Path Computation Element (PCE)-initiated traffic-engineered point-to-point label-switched paths (LSPs).

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 point-to-point 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 point-to-point LSPs from a PCE. To enable support of PCE-initated 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 point-to-point 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 point-to-point 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 point-to-point LSP parameters, the PCC uses the default parameters. An optional LSP template may also be configured to specify values for the PCE-initiated point-to-point LSP when the LSP parameters are not provided by the PCE. To configure an LSP template for PCE-initiated point-to-point 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-initiatedLSPs—**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 point-to-point 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 point-to-point 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 point-to-point 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.

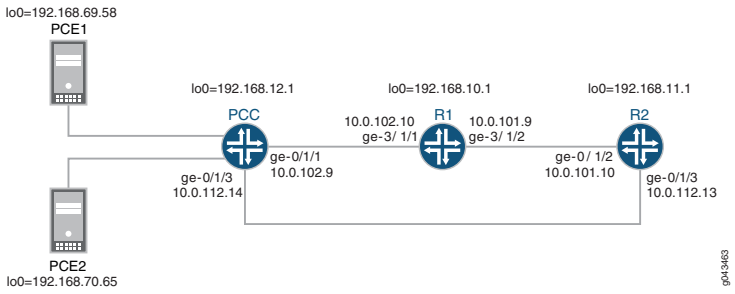
When configuring the support of PCE-initiated point-to-point LSPs for a PCC, be aware of the following considerations:

- 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.
- The PCE initiating a segment routing LSP can use the binding segment ID (SID) labels associated with non-colored segment routing LSPs to provision the PCE-initiated segment routing LSP paths.

  Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, statically configured non-colored segment routing LSPs on the ingress device are reported to a PCE through a PCEP session. These non-colored segment routing LSPs may have binding SID labels associated with them. With this feature, the PCE can use this binding SID label in the label stack to provision PCE-initiated segment routing LSP paths.

Topology

Figure 101: Example PCE-Initated Point-to-Point 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: delgation 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 1154
- Verifying PCE1 Status on page 1154
- Verifying the PCE-Initiated LSP Status When the LSP Is Externally Provisioned on page 1156

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                        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

- Understanding Static Segment Routing LSP in MPLS Networks on page 503
- Support of the Path Computation Element Protocol for RSVP-TE Overview on page 1117
- Example: Configuring the Path Computation Element Protocol for MPLS RSVP-TE on page 1132
- Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol for MPLS RSVP-TE with Support of PCE-Initiated Point-to-Point LSPs on page 1157
- Understanding Path Computation Element Protocol for MPLS RSVP-TE with Support for PCE-Initiated Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 1178

Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol for MPLS RSVP-TE with Support of PCE-Initiated Point-to-Point 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 point-to-point 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 point-to-point 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 point-to-point 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 1117
- Example: Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol for MPLS RSVP-TE with Support of PCE-Initiated Point-to-Point LSPs on page 1146
- **pcep on page 2196**
- Understanding Path Computation Element Protocol for MPLS RSVP-TE with Support for PCE-Initiated Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 1178

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 1161
- Overview on page 1161
- Configuration on page 1162
- Verification on page 1173

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.

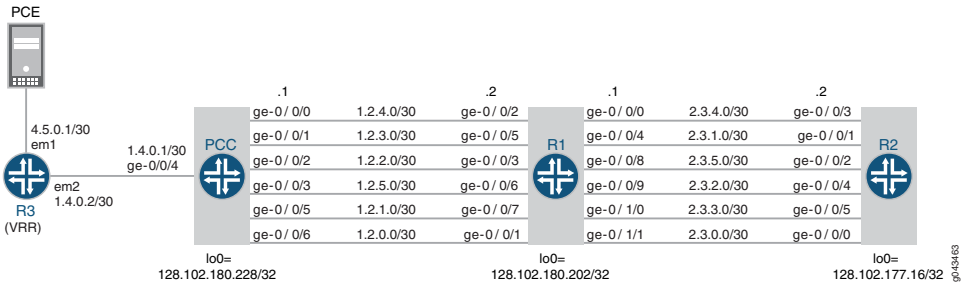
Overview

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 102: 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 pce1 {
      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

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 1117

Understanding Path Computation Element Protocol for MPLS RSVP-TE with Support for PCE-Initiated Point-to-Multipoint LSPs

With the introduction of point-to-multipoint PCE-initiated LSPs, a PCE can initiate and provision a point-to-multipoint LSP dynamically without the need for local LSP configuration on the PCC. This enables the PCE to control the timing and sequence of the point-to-multipoint path computations within and across Path Computation Element Protocol (PCEP) sessions, thereby creating a dynamic network that is centrally controlled and deployed.

Benefits of PCE-Initiated Point-to-Multipoint LSPs

Meets the requirements of point-to-multipoint traffic engineering LSP placement in response to application demands through dynamic creation and tear down of point-to-multipoint LSPs, thereby creating a dynamic network that is centrally controlled and deployed.

Signaling of PCE-Initiated Point-to-Multipoint LSPs

The signaling of PCE-initiated point-to-multipoint LSPs is as follows:

- **When a new branch is added (Grafting)**—Only the new branch sub-LSP is signaled and does not result in re-signaling of the entire point-to-multipoint tree.

  If any topology changes occurred before provisioning of the new sub-LSP, then the Path Computation Server (PCS) re-computes the entire point-to-multipoint tree and updates the point-to-multipoint LSP using a PC update message.

- **When a branch is deleted (Pruning)**—The deleted branch sub-LSP is torn down and does not result in re-signaling of the entire point-to-multipoint tree.

- **When a branch sub-LSP parameter is changed**—Change in sub-LSP parameters, such as Explicit Route Object (ERO), bandwidth, or priority, can happen either because of optimization, or on user request. If there is a re-signaling request for a sub-LSP, the entire point-to-multipoint tree is re-signaled, and then the switchover to the new instance happens once the new instances of all the branches are up.

- **When a branch sub-LSP path fails**—An error is reported to the PCS for the failed branch sub-LSP. On receiving the new ERO from the PCS, the entire point-to-multipoint tree is re-signaled along with the failed branch sub-LSP, and the switchover to the new instance happens in a make-before-break (MBB) fashion.

Behavior of PCE-Initiated Point-to-Multipoint LSPs After PCEP Session Failure

When a PCEP session fails, the PCE-initiated point-to-multipoint LSPs are orphaned until the expiration of the **state timeout** timer. After the **state timeout** timer expires, the PCE-initiated LSPs are cleaned up.

To obtain control of a PCE-initiated point-to-multipoint LSP after a PCEP session failure, the primary or secondary PCE sends a **PCInitiate** message before the **state timeout** timer expires.

Configuring PCE-Initiated Point-to-Multipoint LSP Capability

By default, the creation and provisioning of point-to-multipoint LSPs by a PCE is not supported on a PCC. To enable this capability, include the **p2mp-lsp-init-capability** and **p2mp-lsp-update-capability** statements at the **[edit protocols pcep pce *pce-name*]** or **[edit protocols pcep pce-group group-id]** hierarchy levels.

The **p2mp-lsp-init-capability** statement provides the capability to provision point-to-multipoint RSVP-TE LSPs by a PCE. The **p2mp-lsp-update-capability** statement provides the capability to update point-to-multipoint RSVP-TE LSP parameters by a PCE.

Supported and Unsupported Features for PCE-Initiated Point-to-Multipoint LSPs

The following features are supported with PCE-initiated point-to-multipoint LSPs:

- Partial compliance with the Internet draft draft-ietf-pce-stateful-pce-p2mp (expires October 2018), *Path Computation Element (PCE) Protocol Extensions for Stateful PCE usage for Point-to-Multipoint Traffic Engineering Label Switched Paths*.

The following features are not supported with PCE-initiated point-to-multipoint LSPs:

- Delegation of point-to-multipoint locally controlled LSP.
- LSP control delegation.
- Interior gateway protocol (IGP) extension for PCE discovery within an IGP routing domain.
- Request/response messaging.
- Direct movement of branch sub-LSP from one point-to-multipoint tree to another.

  The same can be achieved by deleting a branch sub-LSP from the first point-to-multipoint tree and re-adding it to another after the **PCReport** message indicates LSP removal from the device.
- IPv6 is not supported.
- SERO based signalling is not supported.
- Empty-ERO feature is not supported.
- Link protection is not supported.

Related Documentation

- pce on page 2208
- show path-computation-client lsp on page 2570
- show path-computation-client status on page 2577
- Example: Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol for MPLS RSVP-TE with Support of PCE-Initiated Point-to-Point LSPs on page 1146

CHAPTER 32

Configuring PCEP for MPLS SPRING-TE

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

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 1182
- Traffic Engineering Database on page 1183
- PCEP Interaction on page 1183

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 looses 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 1185

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

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Four MX Series 5G Universal Routing Platforms, 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.

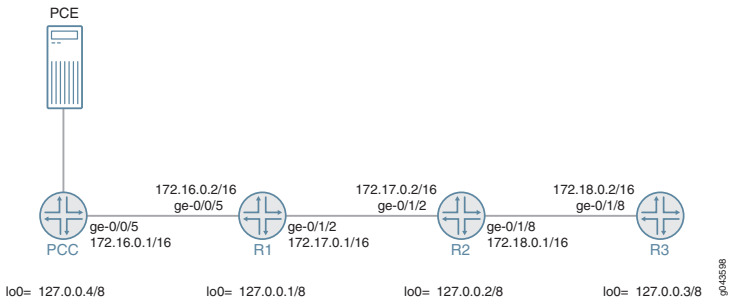
To configure SPRING-TE for PCEP:

- 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 103 on page 1186 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 103: 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
rsvp {
   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 pce1 {
        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 1192
- Verifying the Traffic Engineering Database on page 1199
- Verifying SPRING-TE LSPs on page 1202
- Verifying Tunnel Route Creation on page 1204
- Verifying Forwarding Table Entries on page 1206
- Verifying Use of Tunnel Routes for Static Route Forwarding on page 1208

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                                Status            PLSP-Id  LSP-Type
Controller       Path-Setup-Type       Template
  adj_sid_lsp                         (Up)              3        ext-provised
pce1              spring-te
  node_sid_lsp                        (Up)              5        ext-provised
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                    indr  1048575     2
                              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 1181

Static Segment Routing Label Switched Path

You can create static segment routing label switched paths (LSPs) for MPLS networks. For more information, see the following topics:

Understanding Static Segment Routing LSP in MPLS Networks

Source packet routing or segment routing 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 determine the actual path it should take.

Essentially, segments are provisioned on transit routers using the following two methods:

- First, by configuring static segment MPLS label switched paths (LSPs) at **[edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path]** hierarchy level.
- Second, by using IGPs like ISIS and OSPF to manage segments and advertise segment labels.

The non-colored static segment routing LSPs are then configured on ingress routers at the **[edit protocols source-packet-routing sourc-routing-path]** hierarchy level. These non-colored static segment routing LSPs refer to segment-lists which consists of the labels of the segments provisioned on the transit routers.

Segment routing leverages the source routing paradigm. A node steers a packet through an ordered list of instructions, called segments. A segment can represent any instruction, topological or service-based. A segment can have a local semantic to a segment routing node or to a global node within a segment routing domain. Segment routing enforces a flow through any topological path and service chain while maintaining per-flow state only at the ingress node to the segment routing domain. Segment routing can be directly applied to the MPLS architecture with no change on the forwarding plane. A segment is encoded as an MPLS label. An ordered list of segments is encoded as a stack of labels. The segment to process is on the top of the stack. Upon completion of a segment, the related label is popped from the stack. Segment routing can be applied to the IPv6 architecture, with a new type of routing extension header. A segment is encoded as an IPv6 address. An ordered list of segments is encoded as an ordered list of IPv6 addresses in the routing extension header. The segment to process is indicated by a pointer in the routing extension header. Upon completion of a segment, the pointer is incremented. Static segment routing provisioning in MPLS networks supports static adjacency segments, prefix segment, and non-colored segment routing label switched paths. Static segment routing provisioning in an MPLS network involves segment provisioning, segment information distribution, and segment routing LSP provisioning.

Static Segment Routing Provisioning

Segment provisioning is performed on per-router basis. For a given segment on a router, a unique segment identifier(SID) label is allocated from a desired label pool which may be from the dynamic label pool for an adjacency SID label or from the segment routing global block (SRGB) for a prefix SID or node SID. A route for the SID label is then installed in the mpls.0 table. The next-hop of the route is obtained either through pops-and-forwards for an adjacency SID label, or through swaps-and-forwards for a prefix SID label or node SID label.

Junos OS allows static segment routing LSPs by configuring the **segment** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path *static-label-switched-path*]** hierarchy level. A static segment LSP is identified by a unique SID label that falls under Junos OS static label pool. You can configure the Junos OS static label pool by configuring the **static-label-range *static-label-range*** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls label-range]** hierarchy level. The default range of static label pool is 100000 through 1048575. The static segment LSP performs pop-and-forward label operation for adjacency segment or swap-and-forward label operation for prefix or node segment. For both the types of label operation, the static segment LSP has a next hop operation that specifies the remote IP address or the name of an outgoing interface. The interface name is only acceptable for point-to-point interface. For each static segment LSP, the SID label route is installed in the mpls.0 table with the next hop as per the label operation and the outgoing interface. For an adjacency segment that uses pop-and-forward label operation, a clone route is installed in the mpls.0 table as well. The adjacency segment, prefix segment, and node segment are locally unprotected static segments.

Benefits of using Static Segment Routing of Label Switched Path

- Static segment routing does not rely on per LSP forwarding state on transit routers. Hence, removing the need of provisioning and maintaining per LSP forwarding state in the core.
- Provide higher scalability to MPLS networks.

Non-Colored Static Segment Routing LSP

Junos OS supports non-colored static segment routing LSPs on ingress routers. You can provision non-colored static segment routing LSP by configuring one source routed path and one or more segment lists. These segment lists can be used by multiple non-colored segment routing LSPs.

Segment List

A segment list consists of a list of hops. These hops are based on the SID label or an IP address. For a segment routing LSP to be considered as non-colored static LSP, the first hop of the segment list has to be an IP address of an outgoing interface and the second to Nth hops can be SID labels. The number of SID labels in the segment list should not exceed the maximum segment list limit. By default, the maximum segment list limit is

5. You can configure the maximum segment list limit at the **[edit protocols source-packet-routing]** hierarchy level with a range of 2 through 5 SID labels.

Non-colored Segment Routing LSP

The non-colored segment routing LSP has a unique name and a destination IP address. An ingress route to the destination is installed in the inet.3 routing table with a default preference of 8 and a metric of 1. This route allows non-colored services to be mapped to the segment routing LSP pertaining to the destination. In case the non-colored segment routing LSP does not require an ingress route then the ingress route can be disabled. A non-colored segment routing LSP uses binding SID label to achieve segment routing LSP stitching. This label that can be used to model the segment routing LSP as a segment that may be further used to construct other segment routing LSPs in a hierarchical manner. The transit of the binding SID label, by default, has a preference of 8 and a metric of 1. A non-colored segment routing LSP can have a maximum of 8 primary paths. If there are multiple operational primary paths then the packet forwarding engine (PFE) distributes traffic over the paths based on the load balancing factors like the weight configured on the path. This is equal cost multi path (ECMP) if none of the paths have a weight configured on them or weighted ECMP if at least one of the paths has a non-zero weight configured on the paths. In both the cases, when one or some of the paths fail, the PFE rebalances the traffic over the remaining paths that automatically leads to achieving path protection. A non-colored segment routing LSP can have a secondary path for dedicated path protection. Upon failure of a primary path, the PFE rebalances the traffic to the remaining functional primary paths. Otherwise, the PFE switches the traffic to the backup path, hence achieving path protection. A non-colored segment routing LSP may specify a metric and a preference at **[edit protocols source-packet-routing source-routing-path *lsp-name*]** for its ingress and binding-SID routes. Multiple non-colored segment routing LSPs have the same destination address that contribute to the next hop of the ingress route.

Static Segment Routing LSP Provisioning

Junos OS currently has a limitation that the next hop cannot be built to push more than 5 labels. So, a segment list with more than 5 SID labels (excluding the SID label of the first hop which is used to resolve forwarding next-hop) is not usable for colored or non-colored segment routing LSPs. Also, the actual number allowed for a given segment routing LSP may be even lower than 5, if an MPLS service is on the segment routing LSP or the segment routing LSP is on a link or a node protection path. In all cases, the total number of service labels, SID labels, and link or node protection labels must not exceed 5. You can configure the maximum segment list limit at **[edit protocols source-packet-routing]** hierarchy level. Multiple non-colored segment routing LSPs with less than or equal to 5 SID labels can be stitched together to construct a longer segment routing LSP. This is called segment routing LSP stitching. It can be achieved using binding-SID label. The segment routing LSP stitching is actually performed at path level. If a non-colored segment routing LSP has multiple paths that is multiple segment lists, each path can be independently stitched to another non-colored segment routing LSP at a stitching point. A non-colored segment routing LSP which is dedicated to stitching may disable ingress route installation by configuring **no-ingress** statement at **[edit protocols source-packet-routing source-routing-path *lsp-name*]** hierarchy level.

Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, statically configured non-colored segment routing LSPs on the ingress device are reported to the Path Computation Element (PCE) through a Path Computation Element Protocol (PCEP) session. These non-colored segment routing LSPs may have binding segment ID (SID) labels associated with them. With this feature, the PCE can use this binding SID label in the label stack to provision PCE-initiated segment routing LSP paths.

Limitations

- A segment-list is usable for non-colored static segment routing LSPs only if the first hop specifies an IP address. If the first hop specifies only as SID label, it cannot be used to resolve an outgoing interface, and a log message is displayed. If the first hop specifies both an IP address and a SID label, the SID label is simply ignored.
- A maximum of 8 primary paths and 1 secondary path are supported per non-colored static segment routing LSP. If there is a violation in configuration, commit check fails with an error.
- The maximum depth of label stack that a next hop can push is 5. If any segment-list is configured with more labels then the configuration commit check fails with an error.

Example: Configuring Static Segment Routing Label Switched Path

This example shows how to configure static segment routing label switched paths (LSPs) in MPLS networks. This configuration helps to bring higher scalability to MPLS networks.

Requirements

This example uses the following hardware and software components:

- Seven MX Series 5G Universal Routing Platforms
- Junos OS Release 18.1 or later running on all the routers

Before you begin, be sure you configure the device interfaces.

Overview

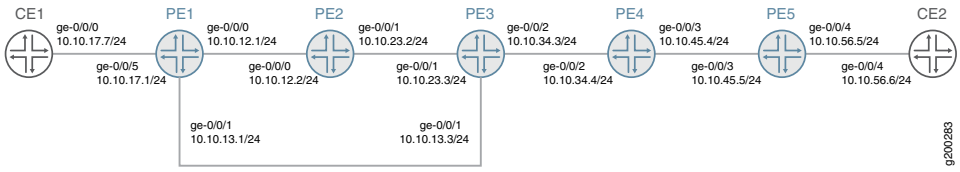
Junos OS a set of explicit segment routing paths are configured on the ingress router of a non-colored static segment routing tunnel by configuring the **segment-list** statement at the **[edit protocols source-packet-routing]** hierarchy level. You can configure segment routing tunnel by configuring the **source-routing-path** statement at **[edit protocols source-packet-routing]** hierarchy level. The segment routing tunnel has a destination address and one or more primary paths and optionally secondary paths that refer to the segment list. Each segment list consists of a sequence of hops. For non-colored static segment routing tunnel, the first hop of the segment list specifies an immediate next hop IP address and the second to Nth hop specifies the segment identifies (SID) labels

corresponding to the link or node which the path traverses. The route to the destination of the segment routing tunnel is installed in inet.3 table.

Topology

In this example, configure layer 3 VPN on the provider edge routers PE1 and PE5. Configure the MPLS protocol on all the routers. The segment routing tunnel is configured from router PE1 to router PE5 with a primary path configured on router PE1 and router PE5 . Router PE1 is also configured with secondary path for path protection. The transit routers PE2 to PE4 are configured with adjacency SID labels with label pop and an outgoing interface.

Figure 104: Static Segment Routing Label Switched Path



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 10.10.12.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 5
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.13.1/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 5
set interfaces ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.17.1/24
set routing-options autonomous-system 65000
set routing-options forwarding-table export load-balance-policy
set routing-options forwarding-table chained-composite-next-hop ingress l3vpn
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols mpls label-range static-label-range 1000000 1000999
set protocols bgp group pe type internal
set protocols bgp group pe local-address 192.168.147.211
set protocols bgp group pe family inet-vpn unicast
set protocols bgp group pe neighbor 192.168.146.181
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 ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols source-packet-routing segment-list sl-15-primary hop-1 ip-address 10.10.13.3
set protocols source-packet-routing segment-list sl-15-primary hop-2 label 1000134
```

```
set protocols source-packet-routing segment-list sl-15-primary hop-3 label 1000145
set protocols source-packet-routing segment-list sl-15-backup hop-1 ip-address 10.10.12.2
set protocols source-packet-routing segment-list sl-15-backup hop-2 label 1000123
set protocols source-packet-routing segment-list sl-15-backup hop-3 label 1000134
set protocols source-packet-routing segment-list sl-15-backup hop-4 label 1000145
set protocols source-packet-routing source-routing-path lsp-15 to 192.168.146.181
set protocols source-packet-routing source-routing-path lsp-15 binding-sid 1000999
set protocols source-packet-routing source-routing-path lsp-15 primary sl-15-primary
set protocols source-packet-routing source-routing-path lsp-15 secondary sl-15-backup
set policy-options policy-statement VPN-A-export term a from protocol ospf
set policy-options policy-statement VPN-A-export term a from protocol direct
set policy-options policy-statement VPN-A-export term a then community add VPN-A
set policy-options policy-statement VPN-A-export term a then accept
set policy-options policy-statement VPN-A-export term b then reject
set policy-options policy-statement VPN-A-import term a from protocol bgp
set policy-options policy-statement VPN-A-import term a from community VPN-A
set policy-options policy-statement VPN-A-import term a then accept
set policy-options policy-statement VPN-A-import term b then reject
set policy-options policy-statement bgp-to-ospf from protocol bgp
set policy-options policy-statement bgp-to-ospf from route-filter 10.10.0.0/16 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement bgp-to-ospf then accept
set policy-options policy-statement load-balance-policy then load-balance per-packet
set policy-options community VPN-A members target:65000:1
set routing-instances VRF1 instance-type vrf
set routing-instances VRF1 interface ge-0/0/5.0
set routing-instances VRF1 route-distinguisher 192.168.147.211:1
set routing-instances VRF1 vrf-import VPN-A-import
set routing-instances VRF1 vrf-export VPN-A-export
set routing-instances VRF1 vrf-table-label
set routing-instances VRF1 protocols ospf export bgp-to-ospf
set routing-instances VRF1 protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/5.0
```

PE2

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.12.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.23.2/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path adj-23 segment 1000123
set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path adj-23 segment next-hop 10.10.23.3
set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path adj-23 segment pop
set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path adj-21 segment 1000221
set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path adj-21 segment next-hop 10.10.12.1
set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path adj-21 segment pop
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/0.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols mpls label-range static-label-range 1000000 1000999
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
```

PE3

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.13.3/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.23.3/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
```

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.34.3/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path adj-34 segment 1000134
set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path adj-34 segment next-hop 10.10.34.4
set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path adj-34 segment pop
set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path adj-32 segment 1000232
set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path adj-32 segment next-hop 10.10.23.2
set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path adj-32 segment pop
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/1.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols mpls label-range static-label-range 1000000 1000999
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-0/0/0.0
```

PE4

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.34.4/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/2 unit 0 family mpls
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.45.4/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls
set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path adj-45 segment 1000145
set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path adj-45 segment next-hop 10.10.45.5
set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path adj-45 segment pop
set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path adj-43 segment 1000243
set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path adj-43 segment next-hop 10.10.34.3
set protocols mpls static-label-switched-path adj-43 segment pop
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/2.0
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols mpls label-range static-label-range 1000000 1000999
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
```

PE5

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.45.5/24
set interfaces ge-0/0/3 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 5
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.56.5/24
set routing-options autonomous-system 65000
set protocols mpls interface ge-0/0/3.0
set protocols mpls label-range static-label-range 1000000 1000999
set protocols bgp group pe type internal
set protocols bgp group pe local-address 192.168.146.181
set protocols bgp group pe family inet-vpn unicast
set protocols bgp group pe neighbor 192.168.147.211
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
set protocols bfd sbfd local-discriminator 0.0.0.32 minimum-receive-interval 1000
set protocols source-packet-routing segment-list sl-51 hop-1 ip-address 10.10.45.4
set protocols source-packet-routing segment-list sl-51 hop-2 label 1000243
set protocols source-packet-routing segment-list sl-51 hop-3 label 1000232
set protocols source-packet-routing segment-list sl-51 hop-4 label 1000221
set protocols source-packet-routing source-routing-path lsp-51 to 192.168.147.211
set protocols source-packet-routing source-routing-path lsp-51 primary sl-51
set policy-options policy-statement VPN-A-export term a from protocol ospf
set policy-options policy-statement VPN-A-export term a from protocol direct
```

```
set policy-options policy-statement VPN-A-export term a then community add VPN-A
set policy-options policy-statement VPN-A-export term a then accept
set policy-options policy-statement VPN-A-export term b then reject
set policy-options policy-statement VPN-A-import term a from protocol bgp
set policy-options policy-statement VPN-A-import term a from community VPN-A
set policy-options policy-statement VPN-A-import term a then accept
set policy-options policy-statement VPN-A-import term b then reject
set policy-options policy-statement bgp-to-ospf from protocol bgp
set policy-options policy-statement bgp-to-ospf from route-filter 10.10.0.0/16 orlonger
set policy-options policy-statement bgp-to-ospf then accept
set policy-options community VPN-A members target:65000:1
set routing-instances VRF1 instance-type vrf
set routing-instances VRF1 interface ge-0/0/4.0
set routing-instances VRF1 route-distinguisher 192.168.146.181:1
set routing-instances VRF1 vrf-import VPN-A-import
set routing-instances VRF1 vrf-export VPN-A-export
set routing-instances VRF1 vrf-table-label
set routing-instances VRF1 protocols ospf export bgp-to-ospf
set routing-instances VRF1 protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/4.0
```

CE1

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.17.7/24
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/0.0
```

CE2

```
set interfaces ge-0/0/4 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.56.6/24
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/4.0
```

Configuring Device PE1

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 interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.12.1/24
set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 5

set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.13.1/24
set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls maximum-labels 5

set ge-0/0/5 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.17.1/24
```

2. Configure autonomous system number and options to control packet forwarding routing options.

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

```
set autonomous-system 65000
set forwarding-table export load-balance-policy
set forwarding-table chained-composite-next-hop ingress l3vpn
```

3. Configure the interfaces with the MPLS protocol and configure the MPLS label range.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
set interface ge-0/0/0.0
set interface ge-0/0/1.0
set label-range static-label-range 1000000 1000999
```

4. Configure the type of peer group, local address, protocol family for NLRIs in updates, and IP address of a neighbor for the peer group.

```
[edit protocols bgp]
set group pe type internal
set group pe local-address 192.168.147.211
set group pe family inet-vpn unicast
set group pe neighbor 192.168.146.181
```

5. Configure the protocol area interfaces.

```
[edit protocols ospf]
set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/0.0
set area 0.0.0.0 interface lo0.0
set area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/1.0
```

6. Configure the IPv4 address and labels of primary and secondary paths for source routing-traffic engineering (TE) policies of protocol source packet routing (SPRING).

```
[edit protocols source-packet-routing segment-list]
set sl-15-primary hop-1 ip-address 10.10.13.3
set sl-15-primary hop-2 label 1000134
set sl-15-primary hop-3 label 1000145
set sl-15-backup hop-1 ip-address 10.10.12.2
set sl-15-backup hop-2 label 1000123
set sl-15-backup hop-3 label 1000134
set sl-15-backup hop-4 label 1000145
```

7. Configure destination IPv4 address, binding SID label, primary, and secondary source routing path for protocol SPRING.

```
[edit protocols source-packet-routing source-routing-path]
set lsp-15 to 192.168.146.181
set lsp-15 binding-sid 1000999
set lsp-15 primary sl-15-primary
set lsp-15 secondary sl-15-backup
```

8. Configure policy options.

```
[edit policy-options policy-statement]
set VPN-A-export term a from protocol ospf
set VPN-A-export term a from protocol direct
set VPN-A-export term a then community add VPN-A
set VPN-A-export term a then accept
set VPN-A-export term b then reject
set VPN-A-import term a from protocol bgp
set VPN-A-import term a from community VPN-A
set VPN-A-import term a then accept
set VPN-A-import term b then reject
set bgp-to-ospf from protocol bgp
set bgp-to-ospf from route-filter 10.10.0.0/16 orlonger
set bgp-to-ospf then accept
set load-balance-policy then load-balance per-packet
```

9. Configure BGP community information.

```
[edit policy-options]
set community VPN-A members target:65000:1
```

10. Configure routing instance VRF1 with instance type, interface, router distinguisher, VRF import, export and table label. Configure export policy and interface of area for protocol OSPF.

```
[edit routing-instances VRF1]
set instance-type vrf
set interface ge-0/0/5.0
set route-distinguisher 192.168.147.211:1
set vrf-import VPN-A-import
set vrf-export VPN-A-export
set vrf-table-label
set protocols ospf export bgp-to-ospf
set protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0 interface ge-0/0/5.0
```

Results From configuration mode, confirm your configuration by entering the **show interfaces**, **show policy-options**, **show protocols**, **show routing-options**, 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 55.1.12.1/24;
      }
      family mpls {
        maximum-labels 5;
      }
```

```
    }
  }
  ge-0/0/1 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 55.1.13.1/24;
      }
      family mpls {
        maximum-labels 5;
      }
    }
  }
  ge-0/0/5 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 55.1.17.1/24;
      }
    }
  }
```

```
user@PE1# show routing-options
```

```
autonomous-system 65000;
forwarding-table {
export load-balance-policy;
  chained-composite-next-hop {
    ingress {
      l3vpn;
    }
  }
```

```
user@PE1# show protocols
mpls {
  interface ge-0/0/0.0;
  interface ge-0/0/1.0;
  label-range {
    static-label-range 1000000 1000999;
  }
}
bgp {
  group pe {
    type internal;
    local-address 128.9.147.211;
    family inet-vpn {
      unicast;
    }
    neighbor 128.9.146.181;
  }
}
ospf {
  area 0.0.0.0 {
    interface ge-0/0/0.0;
    interface lo0.0;
```

```
      interface ge-0/0/1.0;
    }
  }
  bfd {
  }
  source-packet-routing {
    segment-list sl-15-primary {
      hop-1 ip-address 55.1.13.3;
      hop-2 label 1000134;
      hop-3 label 1000145;
    }
    segment-list sl-15-backup {
      hop-1 ip-address 55.1.12.2;
      hop-2 label 1000123;
      hop-3 label 1000134;
      hop-4 label 1000145;
    }
    source-routing-path lsp-15 {
      to 128.9.146.181;
      binding-sid 1000999;
      primary {
        sl-15-primary;
      }
      secondary {
        sl-15-backup;
      }
    }
  }
```

```
user@PE1# show policy-options
policy-statement VPN-A-export {
  term a {
    from protocol [ ospf direct ];
    then {
      community add VPN-A;
      accept;
    }
  }
  term b {
    then reject;
  }
}
policy-statement VPN-A-import {
  term a {
    from {
      protocol bgp;
      community VPN-A;
    }
    then accept;
  }
  term b {
    then reject;
  }
}
```

```
policy-statement bgp-to-ospf {
   from {
      protocol bgp;
      route-filter 55.1.0.0/16 orlonger;
   }
   then accept;
}
policy-statement load-balance-policy {
   then {
      load-balance per-packet;
   }
}
community VPN-A members target:65000:1;
```

```
user@PE1# show routing-instances
VRF1 {
   instance-type vrf;
   interface ge-0/0/5.0;
   route-distinguisher 128.9.147.211:1;
   vrf-import VPN-A-import;
   vrf-export VPN-A-export;
   vrf-table-label;
   protocols {
      ospf {
         export bgp-to-ospf;
         area 0.0.0.0 {
            interface ge-0/0/5.0;
         }
      }
   }
}
```

Configuring Device PE2

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 the interfaces.

```
[edit interfaces]
set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.12.2/24
set ge-0/0/0 unit 0 family mpls


set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family inet address 10.10.23.2/24
set ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family mpls
```

2. Configure the static LSP for protocol MPLS.

```
[edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path]
set adj-23 segment 1000123
set adj-23 segment next-hop 10.10.23.3
```

```
set adj-23 segment pop
set adj-21 segment 1000221
set adj-21 segment next-hop 10.10.12.1
set adj-21 segment pop
```

3. Configure interfaces and static label range for protocol MPLS.

```
[edit protocols mpls]
set interface ge-0/0/0.0
set interface ge-0/0/1.0
set label-range static-label-range 1000000 1000999
```

4. Configure interfaces for protocol OSPF.

```
[edit protocols ospf area 0.0.0.0]
set interface ge-0/0/0.0
set interface ge-0/0/1.0
```

Results

From configuration mode on router PE2, 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@PE2# show interfaces
ge-0/0/0 {
   unit 0 {
      family inet {
         address 55.1.12.2/24;
      }
      family mpls;
   }
}
ge-0/0/1 {
   unit 0 {
      family inet {
         address 55.1.23.2/24;
      }
      family mpls;
   }
}
```

```
user@PE2# show protocols
mpls {
   static-label-switched-path adj-23 {
      segment {
         1000123;
         next-hop 55.1.23.3;
         pop;
      }
```

```
    }
    static-label-switched-path adj-21 {
      segment {
        1000221;
        next-hop 55.1.12.1;
        pop;
      }
    }
    interface ge-0/0/0.0;
    interface ge-0/0/1.0;
    label-range {
      static-label-range 1000000 1000999;
    }
}
ospf {
    area 0.0.0.0 {
      interface ge-0/0/0.0;
      interface ge-0/0/1.0;
    }
}
```

Verification

Confirm that the configuration is working properly.

Verifying Route Entry of Routing Table inet.3 of Router PE1

Purpose Verify the route entry of routing table inet.3 of router PE1.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show route table inet.3** command.

```
user@PE1> show route table inet.3
inet.3: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

192.168.146.181/32   *[SPRING-TE/8] 03:09:26, metric 1
                   > to 10.10.13.3 via ge-0/0/1.0, Push 1000145, Push 1000134(top)

                        to 10.10.12.2 via ge-0/0/0.0, Push 1000145, Push 1000134,
Push 1000123(top)
```

Meaning The output displays the ingress routes of segment routing tunnels.

Verifying Route Table Entries of Routing Table mpls.0 of Router PE1

Purpose Verify the route entries of routing table mpls.0

Action From operational mode, enter the **show route table mpls.0** command.

```
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] 03:25:52, metric 1
                      Receive
1                  *[MPLS/0] 03:25:52, metric 1
                      Receive
2                  *[MPLS/0] 03:25:52, metric 1
                      Receive
13                 *[MPLS/0] 03:25:52, metric 1
                      Receive
16                 *[VPN/0] 03:25:52
                    > via lsi.0 (VRF1), Pop
1000999            *[SPRING-TE/8] 03:04:03, metric 1
                   > to 10.10.13.3 via ge-0/0/1.0, Swap 1000145, Push 1000134(top)

                      to 10.10.12.2 via ge-0/0/0.0, Swap 1000145, Push 1000134,
Push 1000123(top)
```

Meaning The output displays the SID labels of segment routing tunnels.

Verifying SPRING Traffic Engineered LSP of Router PE1

Purpose Verify SPRING traffic engineered LSPs on the ingress routers.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show spring-traffic-engineering overview** command.

```
user@PE1> show spring-traffic-engineering overview
```

```
Overview of SPRING-TE:
  Route preference: 8
  Number of LSPs: 1 (Up: 1, Down: 0)
  External controllers:
   < Not configured >
```

Meaning The output displays the overview of SPRING traffic engineered LSPs on the ingress router.

Verifying SPRING Traffic Engineered LSPs on the Ingress Router of Router PE1

Purpose Verify SPRING traffic engineered LSPs on the ingress router.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show spring-traffic-engineering lsp detail** command.

```
user@PE1# show spring-traffic-engineering lsp detail
Name: lsp-15
To: 192.168.146.181
State: Up
  Path: sl-15-primary
  Outgoing interface: ge-0/0/1.0
  BFD status: N/A (Up: 0, Down: 0)
  SR-ERO hop count: 3
    Hop 1 (Strict):
      NAI: IPv4 Adjacency ID, 0.0.0.0 -> 10.10.13.3
      SID type: None
    Hop 2 (Strict):
      NAI: None
      SID type: 20-bit label, Value: 1000134
    Hop 3 (Strict):
      NAI: None
      SID type: 20-bit label, Value: 1000145
  Path: sl-15-backup
  Outgoing interface: ge-0/0/0.0
  BFD status: N/A (Up: 0, Down: 0)
  SR-ERO hop count: 4
    Hop 1 (Strict):
      NAI: IPv4 Adjacency ID, 0.0.0.0 -> 10.10.12.2
      SID type: None
    Hop 2 (Strict):
      NAI: None
      SID type: 20-bit label, Value: 1000123
    Hop 3 (Strict):
      NAI: None
      SID type: 20-bit label, Value: 1000134
    Hop 4 (Strict):
      NAI: None
      SID type: 20-bit label, Value: 1000145


Total displayed LSPs: 1 (Up: 1, Down: 0)
```

Meaning The output displays details of SPRING traffic engineered LSPs on the ingress router

Verifying the Routing Table Entries of Routing Table mpls.0 of Router PE2

Purpose Verify the routing table entries of routing table mpls.0 of router PE2.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show route table mpls.0** command.

```
user@PE2> 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] 03:22:29, metric 1
                      Receive
1                  *[MPLS/0] 03:22:29, metric 1
                      Receive
2                  *[MPLS/0] 03:22:29, metric 1
                      Receive
13                 *[MPLS/0] 03:22:29, metric 1
                      Receive
1000123            *[MPLS/6] 03:22:29, metric 1
                       > to 10.10.23.3 via ge-0/0/1.0, Pop
1000123(S=0)       *[MPLS/6] 03:22:29, metric 1
                       > to 10.10.23.3 via ge-0/0/1.0, Pop
1000221            *[MPLS/6] 03:22:29, metric 1
                       > to 10.10.12.1 via ge-0/0/0.0, Pop
1000221(S=0)       *[MPLS/6] 03:22:29, metric 1
                       > to 10.10.12.1 via ge-0/0/0.0, Pop
```

Verifying the Status of Static MPLS LSP Segments of Router PE2

Purpose Verify the status of MPLS LSP segments of router PE2.

Action From operational mode, enter the **show mpls static-lsp** command.

```
user@PE2> show mpls static-lsp
Ingress LSPs:
Total 0, displayed 0, Up 0, Down 0

Transit LSPs:
Total 0, displayed 0, Up 0, Down 0

Bypass LSPs:
Total 0, displayed 0, Up 0, Down 0

Segment LSPs:
LSPname                              SID-label       State
adj-21                               1000221         Up
adj-23                               1000123         Up
Total 2, displayed 2, Up 2, Down 0
```

Meaning The output displays the status of static MPLS LSP segments of router PE2.

Release History Table

Release	Description
18.2R1	Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R1, statically configured non-colored segment routing LSPs on the ingress device are reported to the Path Computation Element (PCE) through a Path Computation Element Protocol (PCEP) session.

Related Documentation

- segment on page 1951
- segment-list on page 1952
- source-routing-path on page 1960

PART 9

Troubleshooting MPLS

CHAPTER 33

Troubleshooting MPLS

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 1521.

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).

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 47 on page 1241 provides commands for checking the MPLS layer.

Table 47: Checklist for Checking the MPLS Layer

Solution

Tasks	Command or Action
"Checking the MPLS Layer" on page 1242	
1. Verify the LSP on page 1244	**show mpls lsp** **show mpls lsp extensive** **show mpls lsp name *name*** **show mpls lsp name *name* extensive**
2. Verify the LSP Route on the Transit Router on page 1247	**show route table mpls.0**
3. Verify the LSP Route on the Ingress Router on page 1248	**show route *destination***
4. Verify MPLS Labels with the traceroute Command on page 1250	**traceroute *hostname***
5. Verify MPLS Labels with the ping Command on page 1251	On the ingress router: **ping mpls rsvp *lsp-name* detail**
6. Verify the MPLS Configuration on page 1239	**show configuration protocols mpls** **show configuration interfaces**

Table 47: Checklist for Checking the MPLS Layer (continued)

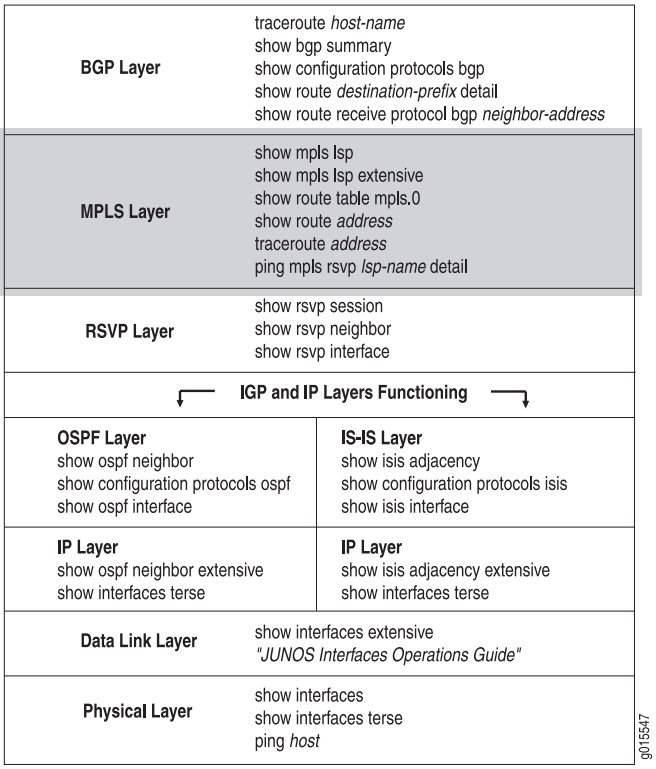
Tasks	Command or Action
7. Take Appropriate Action on page 1254	The following sequence of commands addresses the specific problem described in this topic: **edit** **edit protocols mpls** **[edit protocols mpls]** **show** **activate interface so-0/0/3.0** **show** **commit**
8. Verify the LSP Again on page 1255	**show mpls lsp extensive**

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 105 on page 1243 illustrates the MPLS layer of the layered MPLS model.

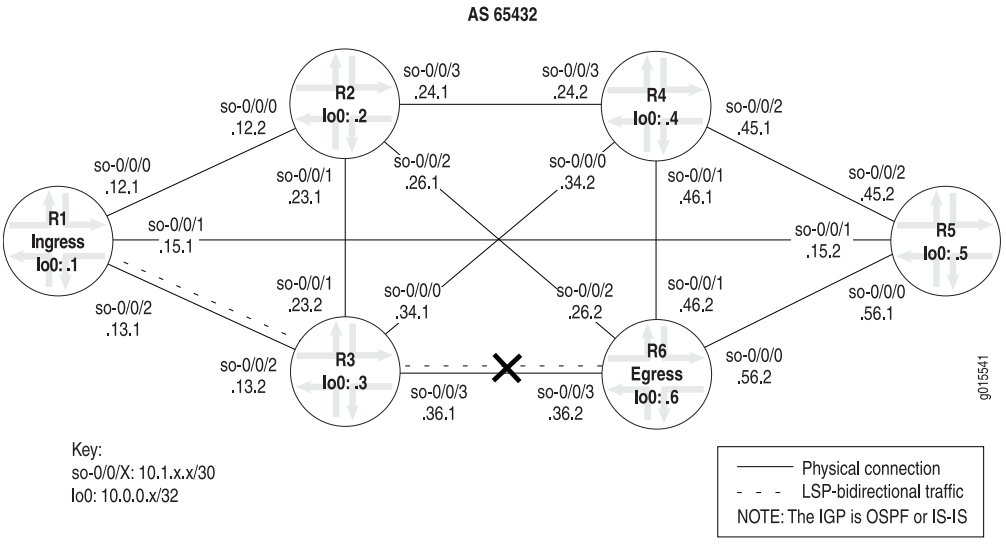
Figure 105: Checking the MPLS Layer



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 106 on page 1243 illustrates the MPLS network used in this topic.

Figure 106: MPLS Network Broken at the MPLS Layer



The network shown in Figure 106 on page 1243 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 106 on page 1243 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 106 on page 1243, a configuration error on egress router **R6** prevents the LSP from traversing the network as expected.

To check the MPLS layer, follow these steps:

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 106 on page 1243. 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 1411.

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 106 on page 1243.

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 106 on page 1243) 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 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 6 on page 112, 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 1260)
show rsvp interface (See Sample Output on page 1261)
show rsvp interface extensive (See Sample Output on page 1262)
show rsvp session detail (See Sample Output on page 1263)

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
                  Active Subscr- Static      Available   Reserved    Highwater
Interface   State resv   iption  BW          BW          BW          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*

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 107 on page 1270, 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

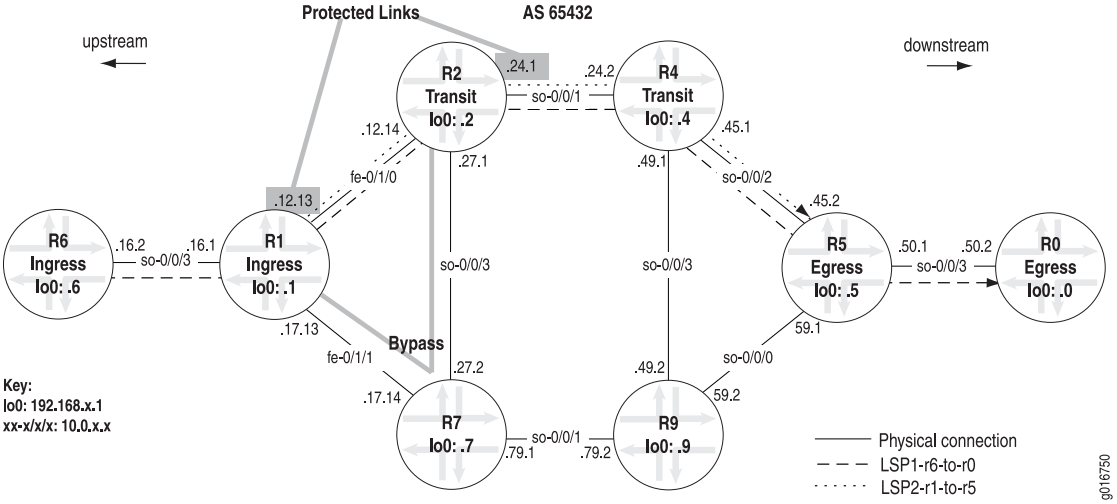
```
user@R1> show rsvp interface
RSVP interface: 4 active
                  Active Subscr- Static      Available   Reserved    Highwater
Interface   State resv   iption  BW          BW          BW          mark
fe-0/1/0.0  Up           2    100%  100Mbps     100Mbps     0bps        35Mbps
fe-0/1/1.0  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 107 on page 1270. In Figure 107 on page 1270, 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 107: Many-to-One or Link Protection



In Figure 107 on page 1270, 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 123 on page 1470.

```
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 123 on page 1470:

```
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 123 on page 1470:

```
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 123 on page 1470:

```
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 123 on page 1470:

```
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 123 on page 1470:

```
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 117.

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
                  Active Subscr- Static      Available   Reserved    Highwater
Interface   State resv   iption  BW          BW          BW          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.

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.

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 106 on page 1243. 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 1411.

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 106 on page 1243.

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 106 on page 1243) 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
  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**.

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 48 on page 1293 provides commands for working with the layered MPLS troubleshooting model.

Table 48: Checklist for Working with the Layered MPLS Troubleshooting Model

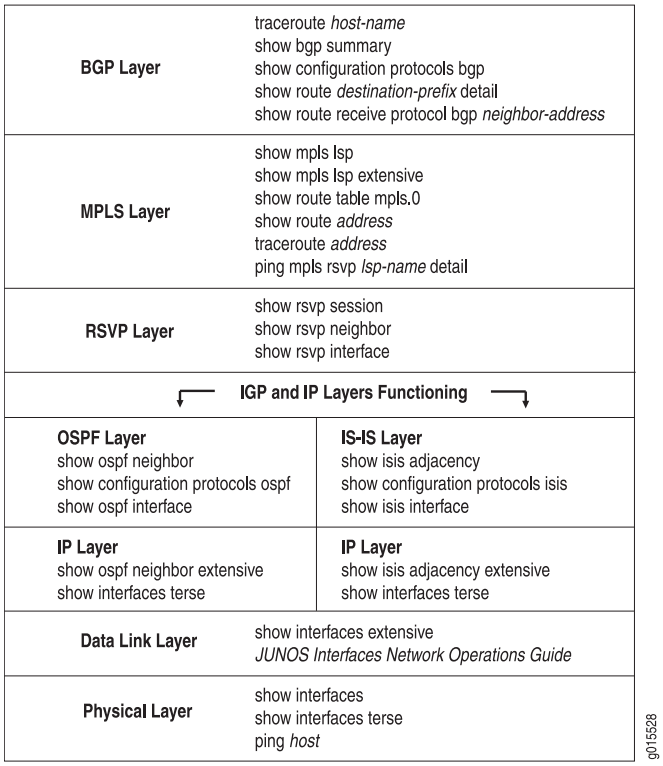
Tasks	Command or Action
"Understanding the Layered MPLS Troubleshooting Model" on page 1293	**show mpls lsp** **show mpls lsp extensive** **show mpls lsp name *name*** **show mpls lsp name *name* extensive**

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 108 on page 1294 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 108 on page 1294 shows the layered MPLS troubleshooting model that you can use to troubleshoot problems with your MPLS network.

Figure 108: Layered MPLS Network Troubleshooting Model



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 1300.

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 1314 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 OSFP 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 1359.
- 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.

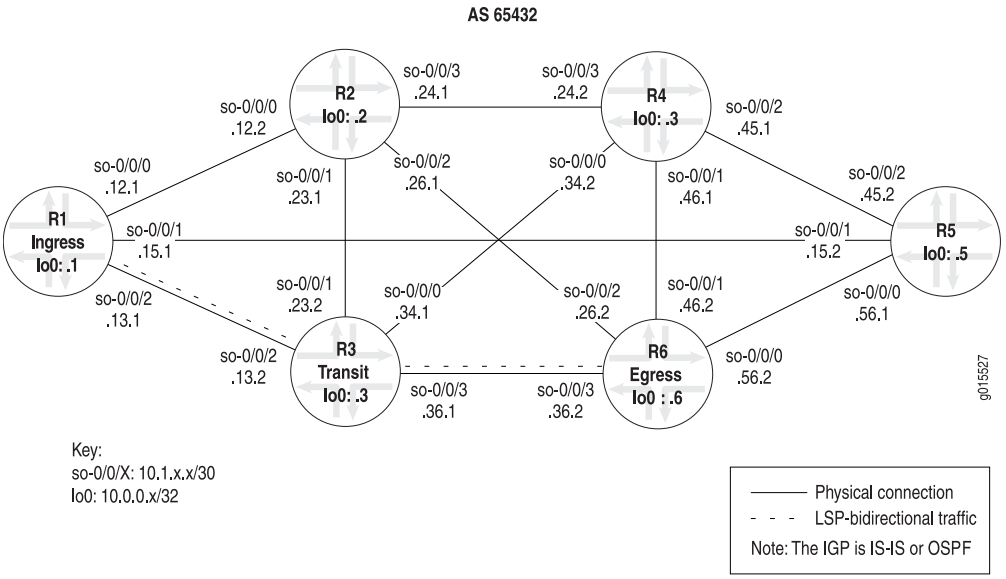
BGP Layer If the problem persists after you have checked the RSVP and MPLS layers, you must verify that the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) is working correctly. There is no point in checking the BGP layer unless the LSP is established because BGP uses the MPLS LSP to forward traffic. When you check the 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 109 on page 1296 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 1300
- Checklist for Checking the Data Link Layer on page 1314
- Checklist for Verifying the IP and IGP Layers on page 1334
- Checklist for Checking the RSVP Layer on page 1385
- Checklist for Checking the MPLS Layer on page 1241
- *Checklist for Checking the BGP Layer*

Figure 109: 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                  *     R1-to-R6
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 1409. For more information on the availability and valid use of an LSP, see "Checklist for Verifying LSP Use" on page 1411.

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 1301
- Checking the Data Link Layer on page 1314
- Verifying the IP and IGP Layers on page 1336
- Checking the RSVP Layer on page 1385
- Checking the MPLS Layer on page 1242
- *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 49 on page 1301 provides commands for verifying the physical layer.

Table 49: Checklist for Verifying the Physical Layer

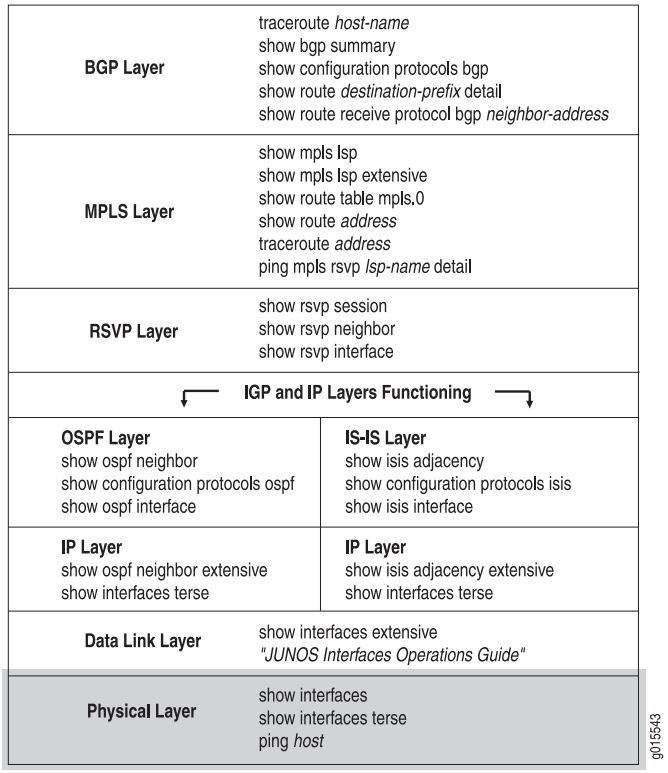
Tasks	Command or Action
"Verifying the Physical Layer" on page 1301	
1. Verify the LSP on page 1303	**show mpls lsp extensive**
2. Verify Router Connection on page 1305	**ping** *host*
3. Verify Interfaces on page 1306	**show interfaces terse** **show configuration interfaces** *type-fpc/pic/port*
4. Take Appropriate Action on page 1306	The following sequence of commands addresses the specific problem described in this topic: [**edit interfaces** *type-fpc/pic/port*] **set family mpls** **show** **commit**
5. Verify the LSP Again on page 1307	**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 110 on page 1302 illustrates the physical layer of the layered MPLS model.

Figure 110: Verifying the Physical Layer

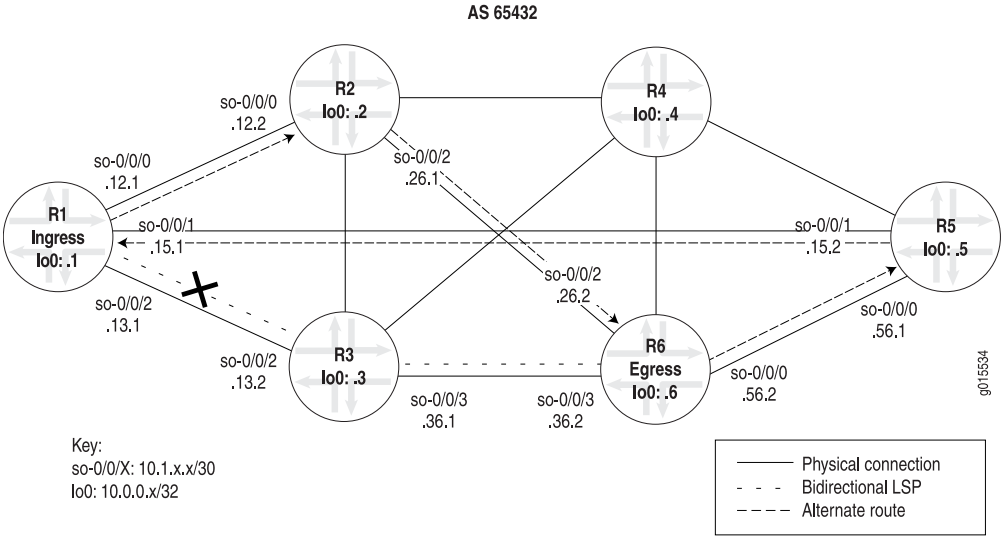


With this layer, you must ensure that the routers are connected, and that the interfaces are up and configured correctly on the ingress, egress, and transit routers.

If the network is not functioning at this layer, the label-switched path (LSP) does not work as configured.

Figure 111 on page 1303 illustrates the MPLS network and the problem described in this topic.

Figure 111: MPLS Network Broken at the Physical Layer



The network shown in Figure 111 on page 1303 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 111 on page 1303 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 1303
2. Verify Router Connection on page 1305
3. Verify Interfaces on page 1306
4. Take Appropriate Action on page 1306
5. Verify the LSP Again on page 1307

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 t**hrough **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
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   <<< 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 t**hrough **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
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   <<< 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.

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 50 on page 1314 provides commands for checking the data link layer.

Table 50: Checklist for Checking the Data Link Layer

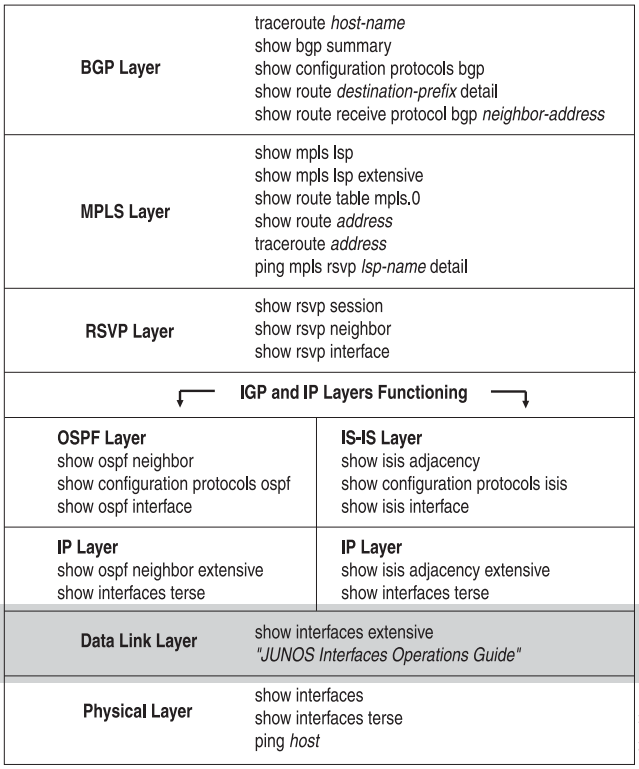
Tasks	Command or Action
"Checking the Data Link Layer" on page 1314	
1. Verify the LSP on page 1316	**show mpls lsp extensive**
2. Verify Interfaces on page 1317	**show interfaces *type-fpc/pic/port* extensive** **show interfaces *type-fpc/pic/port***
3. Take Appropriate Action on page 1321	The following sequence of commands addresses the specific problem described in this topic: **[edit interfaces *type-fpc/pic/port*]** **show** **delete encapsulation** **show** **commit**
4. Verify the LSP Again on page 1322	**show mpls lsp extensive**

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 112 on page 1315 illustrates the data link layer of the layered MPLS model.

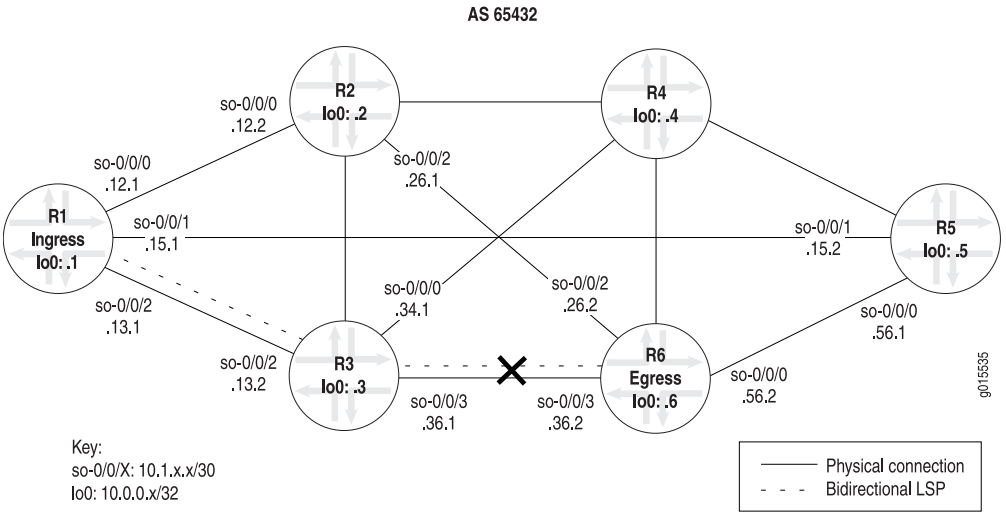
Figure 112: Checking the Data Link Layer



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 113 on page 1315 illustrates the MPLS network used in this topic.

Figure 113: MPLS Network Broken at the Data Link Layer



The network shown in Figure 113 on page 1315 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 113 on page 1315 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 1316
2. Verify Interfaces on page 1317
3. Take Appropriate Action on page 1321
4. Verify the LSP Again on page 1322

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 113 on page 1315, 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
```

Sampel 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 113 on page 1315, 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 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
```

Sampel 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.

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 51 on page 1334 provides commands for verifying the IP and IGP layers.

Table 51: Checklist for Verifying the IP and IGP Layers

Tasks	Command or Action
"Verifying the IP and IGP Layers" on page 1336	
"Verifying the IP Layer" on page 1338	
1. Verify the LSP on page 1339	**show mpls lsp extensive**
2. Verify IP Addressing on page 1340	**show interfaces terse**
3. Verify Neighbors or Adjacencies at the IP Layer on page 1342	**show ospf neighbor extensive** **show isis adjacency extensive**

Table 51: Checklist for Verifying the IP and IGP Layers (continued)

Tasks	Command or Action
4. Take Appropriate Action on page 1345	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 1346	**show mpls lsp extensive**
"Verifying the OSPF Protocol" on page 1359	
1. Verify the LSP on page 1359	**show mpls lsp extensive**
2. Verify OSPF Interfaces on page 1363	**show ospf interface**
3. Verify OSPF Neighbors on page 1364	**show ospf neighbor**
4. *Verifying an OSPF Configuration*	**show configuration protocols ospf**
5. *Taking Appropriate Action for Resolving the Network Problem*	The following sequence of commands addresses the specific problem described in this topic: **[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**
6. Verify the LSP Again on page 1367	**show mpls lsp extensive**
Verifying the IS-IS Protocol	
1. Verify the LSP on page 1378	**show mpls lsp extensive**
2. Verify IS-IS Adjacencies and Interfaces on page 1379	**show isis adjacency** **show isis interface**
3. Verify the IS-IS Configuration on page 1381	**show configuration protocols isis**

Table 51: Checklist for Verifying the IP and IGP Layers (continued)

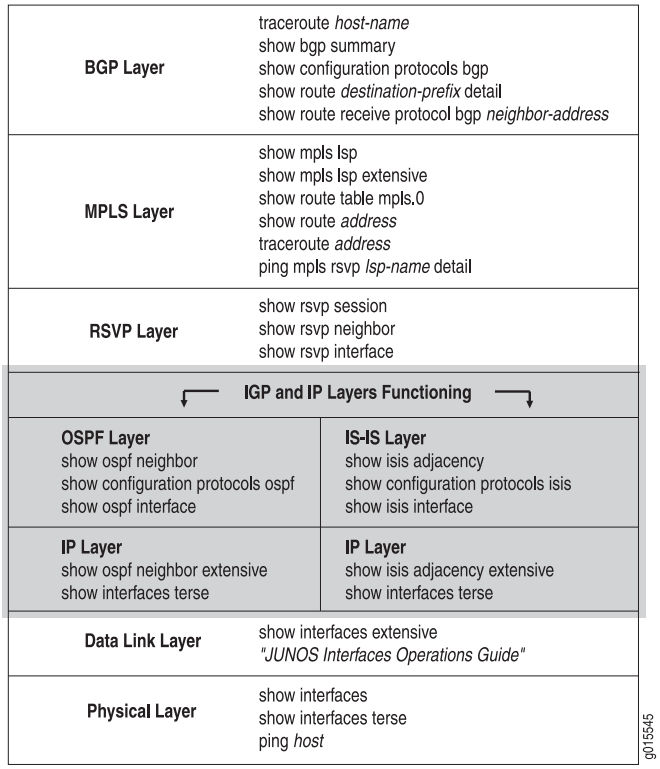
Tasks	Command or Action
4. *Taking Appropriate Action for Resolving the Network Problem*	The following sequence of commands addresses the specific problem described in this topic: **edit** **[edit]** **edit protocols isis** **[edit protocols isis]** **show** **delete level 2** **set level 1 disable** **show** **commit** **run show isis adjacency**
5. Verify the LSP Again on page 1382	**show mpls lsp extensive**

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 114 on page 1337 illustrates the IP and IGP layers of the layered MPLS model.

Figure 114: IP and IGP Layers



Solution At the IP and IGP layers, you must check the following:

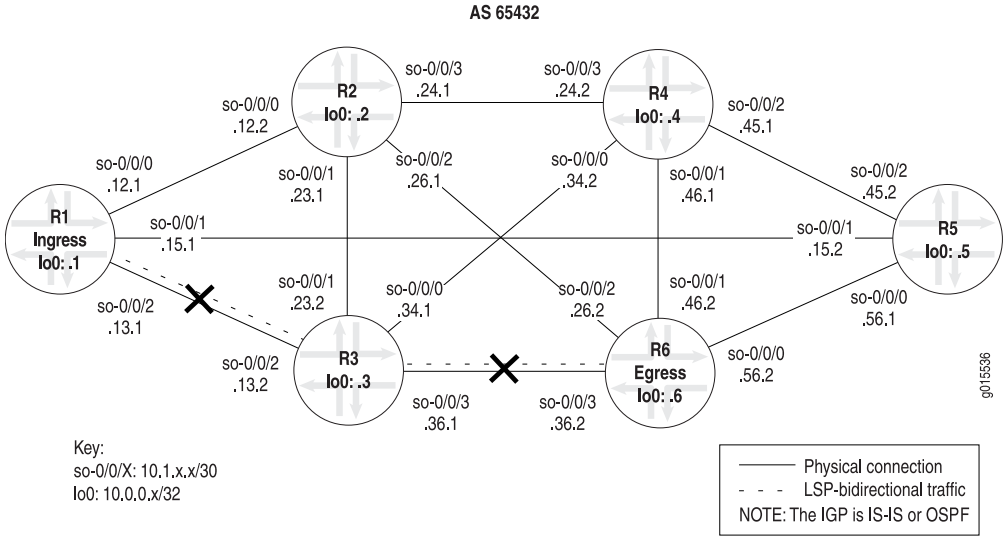
- Interfaces have correct IP addressing, and the IGP neighbors or adjacencies are established.
- Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) or Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) protocols are configured and running correctly.
  - If the OSPF protocol is configured, check the IP layer first, then 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 115 on page 1338 illustrates the MPLS network used in this topic.

Figure 115: MPLS Network Broken at the IP and IGP Layers



The network shown in Figure 115 on page 1338 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 115 on page 1338 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 1338
- Verifying the OSPF Protocol on page 1359
- *Verifying the IS-IS Protocol*

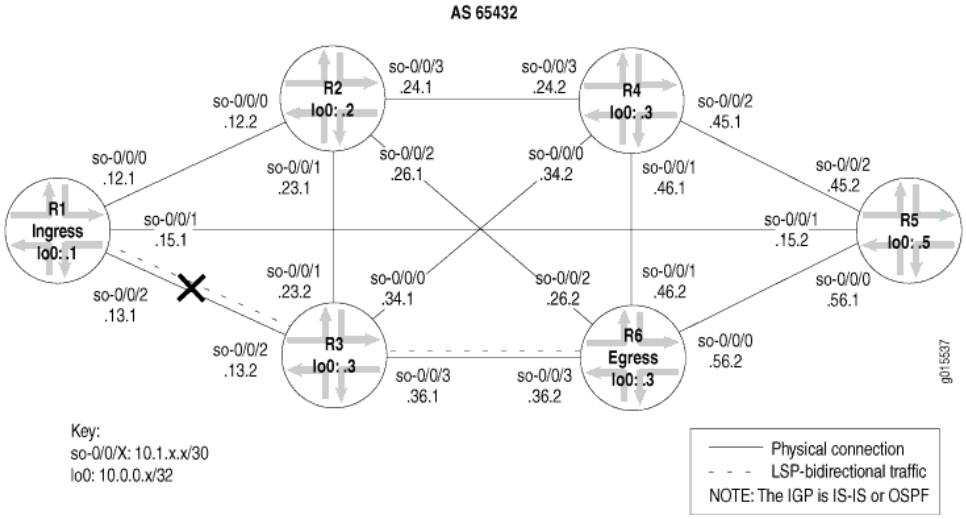
Verifying the IP Layer

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 116: MPLS Network Broken at the IP Layer



The cross in Figure 116 on page 1339 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 1339
2. Verify IP Addressing on page 1340
3. Verify Neighbors or Adjacencies at the IP Layer on page 1342
4. Take Appropriate Action on page 1345
5. Verify the LSP Again on page 1346

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
                                  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 10.1.13.2 <<< Incorrect IP address
                                 iso
                                 mpls
lo0                      up    up
lo0.0                    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
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           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 115 on page 1338, 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**.

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
                                  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 10.1.13.2 <<< Incorrect IP address
                                  iso
                                  mpls
lo0                     up    up
```

```
lo0.0                   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
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          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 115 on page 1338, 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.

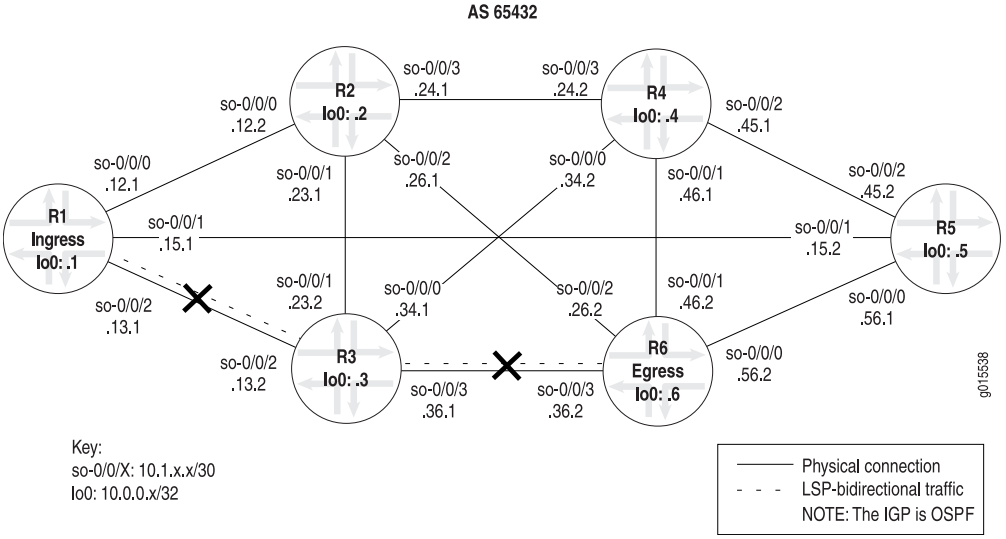
Sample Output 2 from transit router **R3** shows that there are two transit LSP sessions, one from **R1** to **R6** and the other from **R6** to **R1.** Both LSPs are up.

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 117: MPLS Network Broken at the OSPF Protocol Layer



1. Verify the LSP on page 1359
2. Verify OSPF Interfaces on page 1363
3. Verify OSPF Neighbors on page 1364
4. Verify the OSPF Protocol Configuration on page 1365
5. Take Appropriate Action on page 1366
6. Verify the LSP Again on page 1367

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 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,  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:  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,  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,  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:  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,  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 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 115 on page 1338, 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,  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:  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,  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: 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)
  10.1.36.1 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
   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 52 on page 1385 provides commands for checking the RSVP layer.

Table 52: Checklist for Checking the RSVP Layer

Solution

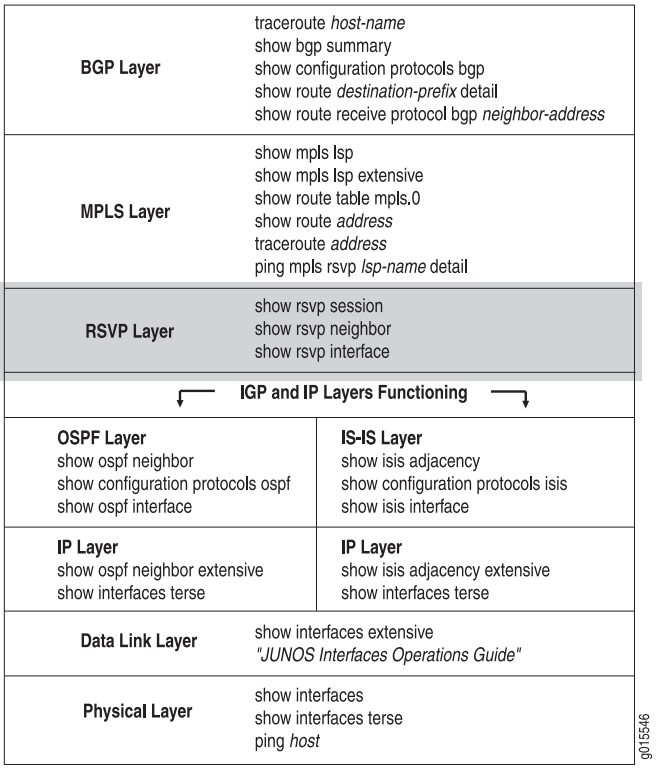
Tasks	Command or Action
"Checking the RSVP Layer" on page 1385	
1. Verify the LSP on page 1388	**show mpls lsp extensive**
2. Verify RSVP Sessions on page 1389	**show rsvp session**
3. Verify RSVP Neighbors on page 1391	**show rsvp neighbor**
4. Verify RSVP Interfaces on page 1392	**show rsvp interface**
5. Verify the RSVP Protocol Configuration on page 1393	**show configuration protocols rsvp**
6. Take Appropriate Action on page 1394	The following sequence of commands addresses the specific problem described in this topic: **[edit]** **edit protocols rsvp** **[edit protocols rsvp]** **show** **set interface *type-fpc/pic/port*** **show** **commit**
7. Verify the LSP Again on page 1395	**show mpls lsp extensive**

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 118 on page 1386 illustrates the RSVP layer of the layered MPLS model.

Figure 118: Checking the RSVP Layer

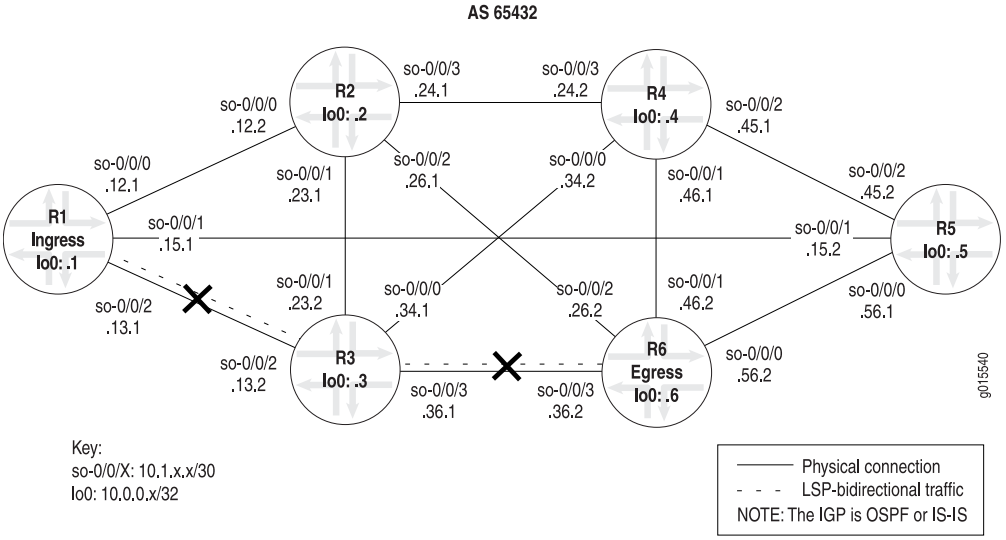


With this layer, you check that dynamic RSVP signaling is occurring as expected, neighbors are connected, and interfaces are configured correctly for RSVP. Check the ingress, egress, and transit routers.

If the network is not functioning at this layer, the LSP does not work as configured.

Figure 119 on page 1387 illustrates the MPLS network used in this topic.

Figure 119: MPLS Network Broken at the RSVP Layer



The network shown in Figure 119 on page 1387 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 119 on page 1387 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 119 on page 1387, 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 1388
2. Verify RSVP Sessions on page 1389
3. Verify RSVP Neighbors on page 1391
4. Verify RSVP Interfaces on page 1392
5. Verify the RSVP Protocol Configuration on page 1393
6. Take Appropriate Action on page 1394
7. Verify the LSP Again on page 1395

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,  Up 1 , 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,  Up 1 , 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,  Up 2 , 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,  Up 1 , 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 1391.

In contrast to Sample Output 1and 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 1392.

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
                    Active  Subscr- Static      Available   Reserved    Highwater
Interface   State   resv    iption  BW          BW          BW          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
                    Active  Subscr- Static      Available   Reserved    Highwater
Interface   State   resv    iption  BW          BW          BW          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
                    Active  Subscr- Static      Available   Reserved    Highwater
Interface   State   resv    iption  BW          BW          BW          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
                  Active Subscr- Static      Available   Reserved    Highwater
Interface   State resv   iption  BW          BW          BW          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
                  Active Subscr- Static      Available   Reserved    Highwater
Interface   State resv   iption  BW          BW          BW          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
                  Active Subscr- Static      Available   Reserved    Highwater
Interface   State resv   iption  BW          BW          BW          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,  Up 1 , 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,  Up 1 , 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,  Up 2 , 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,  Up 1 , 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 1391.

In contrast to Sample Output 1and 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 1392.

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
                   Active  Subscr- Static      Available   Reserved    Highwater
Interface   State  resv    iption  BW          BW          BW          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
                   Active  Subscr- Static      Available   Reserved    Highwater
Interface   State  resv    iption  BW          BW          BW          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
                   Active  Subscr- Static      Available   Reserved    Highwater
Interface   State  resv    iption  BW          BW          BW          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
                  Active Subscr- Static      Available   Reserved    Highwater
Interface   State resv   iption  BW          BW          BW          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
                  Active Subscr- Static      Available   Reserved    Highwater
Interface   State resv   iption  BW          BW          BW          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
                  Active Subscr- Static      Available   Reserved    Highwater
Interface   State resv   iption  BW          BW          BW          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 53 on page 1409 provides commands for determining the LSP state.

Table 53: Checklist for Determining the LSP State

Tasks	Command or Action
"Determining LSP Status" on page 1572	
1. Check the Status of the LSP on page 1572	**show mpls lsp**
2. Display Extensive Status About the LSP on page 1573	**show mpls lsp extensive**
"Determining LSP Statistics" on page 1409	**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 54: Checklist for Verifying LSP Use

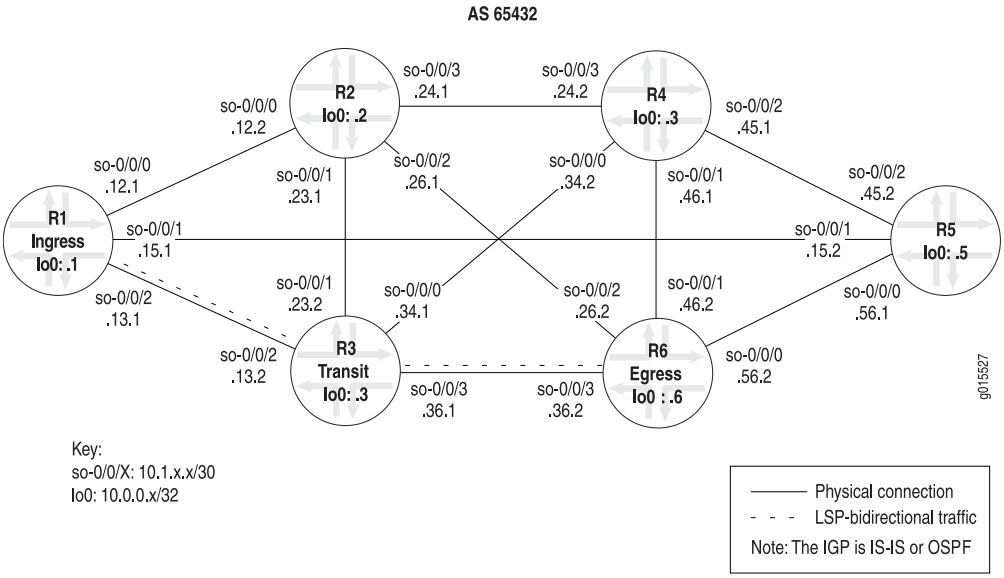
Tasks	Command or Action
Action	
"Verifying LSP Use in Your Network" on page 1412	
"Verifying an LSP on the Ingress Router" on page 1412	**show route table inet.3**
"Verifying an LSP on a Transit Router" on page 1414	**show route table mpls.0**

Table 54 on page 1411 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 120 on page 1412 describes the example network used in this topic.

Figure 120: MPLS Topology for Verifying LSP Use



The MPLS network in Figure 120 on page 1412 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 120 on page 1412 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 1412
2. Verifying an LSP on a Transit Router on page 1414

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 55 on page 1415 lists the various label range allocations for incoming labels.

Table 55: 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 55 on page 1415 lists the various label range allocations for incoming labels.

Table 56: 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 "Load-Balancing Network Topology" on page 1421. 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     O  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                    dscd    38     1
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.

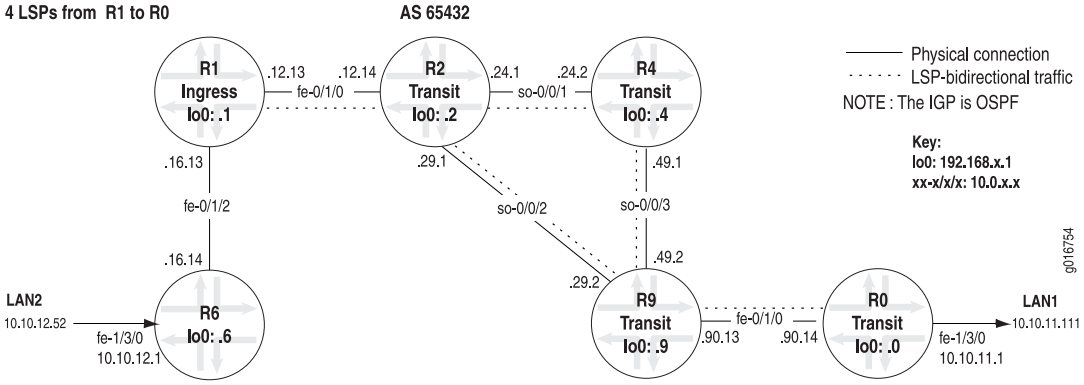
The remaining five labels in the **Destination** column are nonreserved labels that the router uses to forward traffic, and the last column **Netif**, shows the interfaces used to send the labeled traffic. For nonreserved labels, the second **Type** column shows the operation performed on matching packets. 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 121 on page 1422 illustrates an MPLS network with four LSPs configured to the same egress router (**R0**). 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 121: Load-Balancing Network Topology



The network shown in Figure 121 on page 1422 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 121 on page 1422 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 1422.

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 1433.

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 "Load-Balancing Network Topology" on page 1421.

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 "Load-Balancing Network Topology" on page 1421.

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 "Load-Balancing Network Topology" on page 1421.

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)
 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 57 on page 1437 provides links commands for collection crash data.

Table 57: Checklist for Collecting Crash Data

Solution

Tasks	Command or Action
"Understand Crash Data Collection" on page 1439	
"Collect Crash Data for a Routing Engine Kernel" on page 1439	
1. Check the Routing Engine Core Files on page 1439	**file list detail /var/crash**
2. Clear the NVRAM Contents on page 1457	
a. List the Core Files on page 1440	**start shell** **su** ***root password*** **cd /var/crash** **ls -l**
b. Compress the vmcore File on page 1441	**gzip vmcore.*number*** To unzip the vmcore file: **gzip -d vmcore.*number*.gz**
c. Log Software Version Information on page 1444	**show version**
d. Open a Case with JTAC on page 1442	Send an e-mail to **support@juniper.net** .
"Collect Crash Data for Routing Engine Daemons" on page 1445	
1. Check for Daemon Core Files on page 1446	**file list detail /var/tmp**

Table 57: Checklist for Collecting Crash Data (continued)

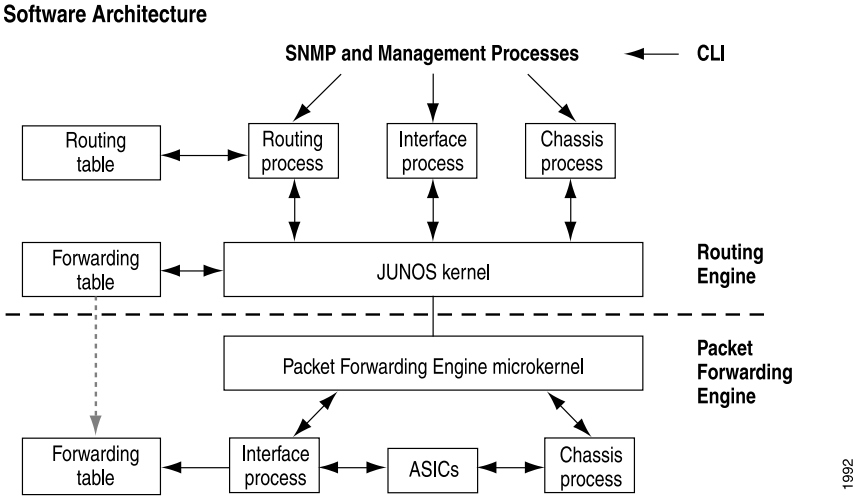
Tasks	Command or Action
2. Collect and Send Routing Engine Crash Data to JTAC on page 1449	
a. List the Daemon Core Files on page 1447	**start shell** **su** ***root password*** **cd /var/tmp** **ls -l**
b. Compress the Daemon Core Files on page 1448	**gzip *daemon-executable-name*.core.*number***
c. Log Software Version Information on page 1444	**show version**
d. Open a Case with JTAC on page 1442	Send an e-mail to **support@juniper.net** .
"Collect Crash Data for the Packet Forwarding Engine Microkernel" on page 1453	
1. Display the Crash Stack Traceback and Registration Information on page 1454	**start shell** **su** ***root password*** **vty *component-executable-name*** **show nvram** **show syslog messages**
2. Clear the NVRAM Contents on page 1457	**start shell** **su** **root password** **vty *component-executable-name*** **clear nvram**
3. Check Packet Forwarding Engine Microkernel Core Files on page 1458	**file list detail /var/crash**
4. Collect and Send Routing Engine Crash Data to JTAC on page 1449	
a. List the Core Files Generated by the Crash on page 1458	**start shell** **su** ***root password*** **cd /var/crash** **ls -l**
b. Compress the Core Files on page 1459	**gzip *filename***
c. Log Software Version Information on page 1444	**show version**
d. Open a Case with JTAC on page 1442	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 122 on page 1439):

- Routing Engine kernel
- Routing Engine daemons (processes)
- Packet Forwarding Engine microkernel

Figure 122: Three Areas Where a Software Crash Can Occur



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 1439
2. List the Core Files on page 1440
3. Compress the vmcore File on page 1441
4. Log Software Version Information on page 1441
5. Open a Case with JTAC on page 1442

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 **vm.core.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 **vm.core.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 1446
2. List the Daemon Core Files on page 1447
3. Compress the Daemon Core Files on page 1448
4. Log Software Version Information on page 1448
5. Open a Case with JTAC on page 1449

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: **rpd.core.0** and **rpd.core.1**.

Table 58 on page 1446 lists the major Routing Engine daemons supported by the Junos OS.

Table 58: Major Routing Engine Daemons

Executable Name	Definition	Description
rpd	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.

Table 58: Major Routing Engine Daemons (continued)

Executable Name	Definition	Description
apsd	Automatic protection switching daemon	Provides SONET Automatic Protection Switching (APS) functionality.
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 (**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.

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 1440
2. Compress the vmcore File on page 1441

3. Log Software Version Information on page 1444
4. Open a Case with JTAC on page 1442

Related Documentation

- Understand Crash Data Collection on page 1439
- Checklist for Collecting Crash Data on page 1437

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: **rpd.core.0** and **rpd.core.1**.

Table 58 on page 1446 lists the major Routing Engine daemons supported by the Junos OS.

Table 59: Major Routing Engine Daemons

Executable Name	Definition	Description
rpd	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**.

Table 59: Major Routing Engine Daemons (continued)

Executable Name	Definition	Description
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.
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 (**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 60 on page 1453 shows where the NVRAM is located for the components for each router.

Table 60: 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 1454
2. Clear the NVRAM Contents on page 1457
3. Check Packet Forwarding Engine Microkernel Core Files on page 1458

4. List the Core Files Generated by the Crash on page 1458
5. Compress the Core Files on page 1459
6. Log Software Version Information on page 1459
7. Open a Case with JTAC on page 1460

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 **vty** 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.

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 **vty** 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.101010092045.gz**. The **gzip** command preserves the mode, ownership, and timestamps of files when compressing or decompressing them.

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 downsteam 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 123 on page 1470.

Figure 123: One-to-One Backup Detours

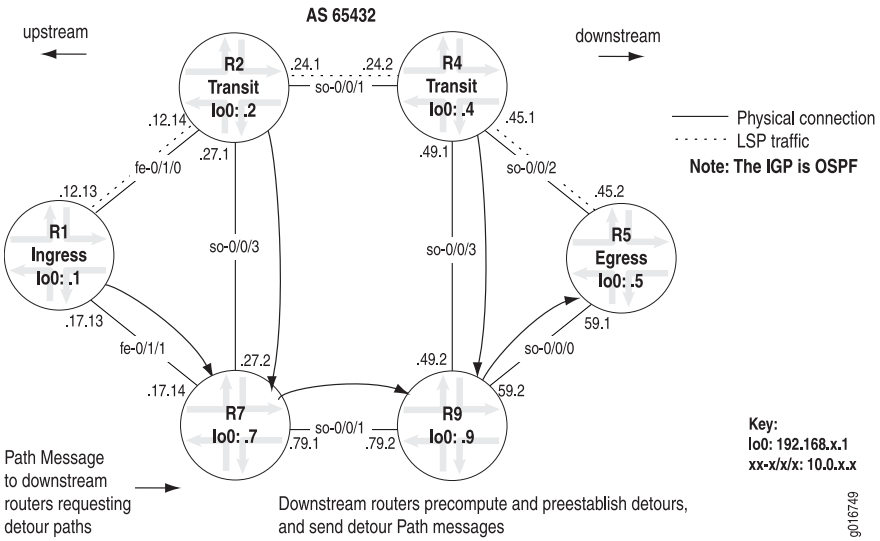


Figure 123 on page 1470 shows a network with one LSP configured from the ingress router **R1** to the egress router **R5**, transiting **R2** and **R4**. The following detours are established:

- **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 107 on page 1270:

```
[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 1472
2. Verify That Link Protection Is Up on page 1474

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 107 on page 1270:

```
[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 107 on page 1270, 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
                  Active Subscr- Static      Available   Reserved    Highwater
Interface   State resv   iption  BW          BW          BW          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:

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 107 on page 1270:

```
[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 1480
2. Verify That Node-Link Protection Is Up on page 1482

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 107 on page 1270:

```
[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 6 on page 112, 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 1260)
show rsvp interface (See Sample Output on page 1261)
show rsvp interface extensive (See Sample Output on page 1262)
show rsvp session detail (See Sample Output on page 1263)

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
                  Active Subscr- Static      Available   Reserved    Highwater
Interface   State resv   iption  BW          BW          BW          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.

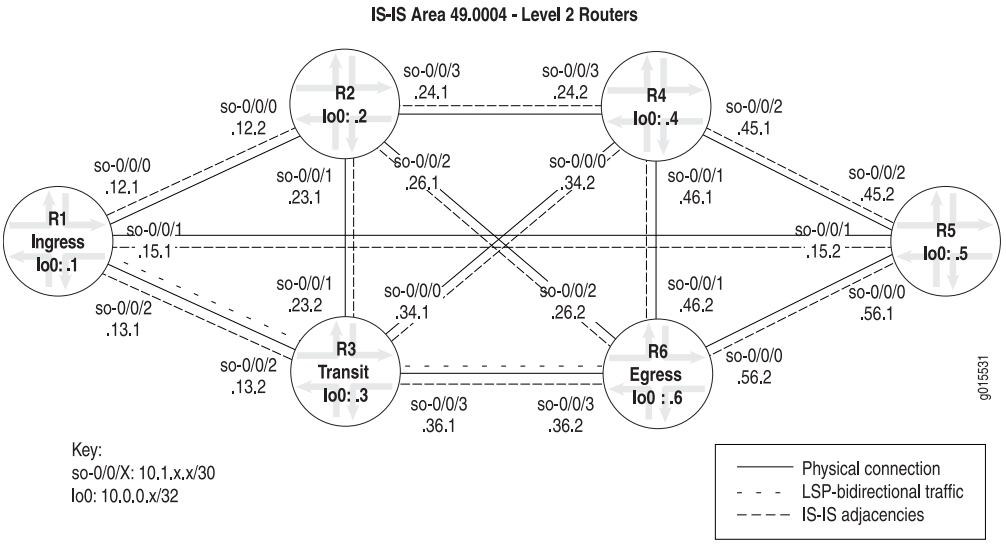
Related Information For additional information about MPLS fast reroute and MPLS protection methods, see the following:

- *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 1497.

Figure 124: IS-IS Network Topology



The IS-IS IGP in the MPLS network in Figure 124 on page 1489 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 1490 through Step 3, "Enable IS-IS on Router Interfaces" on page 1494 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 1490
2. Configure ISO Addressing on page 1493
3. Enable IS-IS on Router Interfaces on page 1494
4. Verify That IS-IS Adjacencies Are Established on page 1495

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 1491:

```
[edit protocols isis]
user@host# set interface fxp0.0 disable
```


5. Include the loopback interface (**lo0**) if you have listed all interfaces separately, as shown in Sample Output 1 on page 1491:

```
[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]
userR1# 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]
```

```
userR1# 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       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.

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

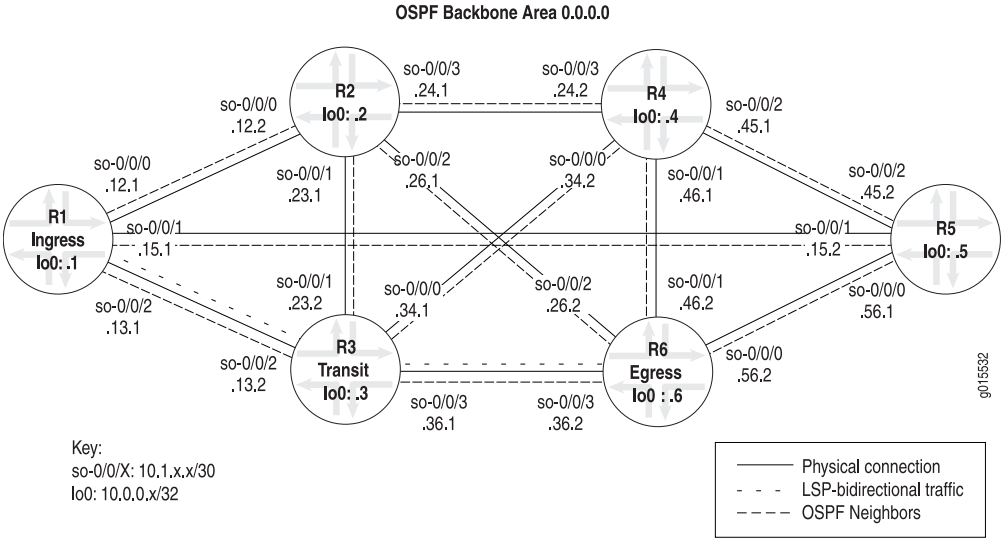
```
user@R1> show isis adjacency
Interface             System         L State       Hold (secs) SNPA
so-0/0/0.0            R2             2 Up                   25
so-0/0/1.0            R5             2 Up                   23
so-0/0/2.0            R3             2 Up                   20

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 1489.

Figure 125: OSPF Network Topology



The OSPF IGP in the MPLS network in Figure 124 on page 1489 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 1499
2. Verify That OSPF Neighbors Are Established on page 1501

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
```

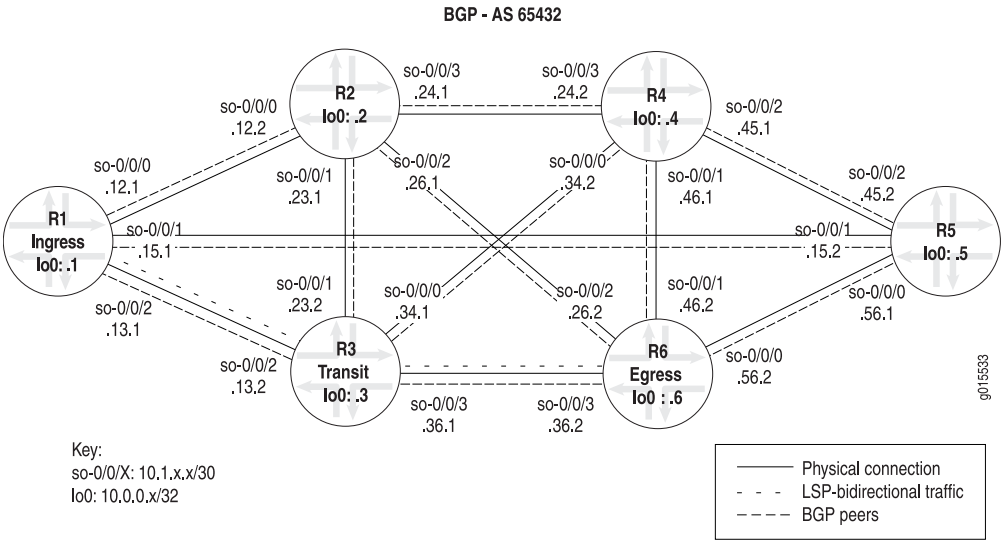
Meaning The sample output from the ingress, transit, and egress routers shows that all routers in the network have formed OSPF neighbor adjacencies.

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 126: BGP Network Topology



The BGP configuration in the MPLS network in Figure 126 on page 1502 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 1503 through Step 3, "Configure a Simple Routing Policy" on page 1505 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:

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 126 on page 1502, 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 126 on page 1502 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 126 on page 1502, 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 126 on page 1502, 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
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
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
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 126 on page 1502 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 126 on page 1502, 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 126 on page 1502 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 1509 and Step 2, "Enable MPLS on Transit Router Interfaces" on page 1511 as appropriate on other routers until all routers are enabled with MPLS and RSVP.

1. Enable MPLS and RSVP on Routers on page 1509
2. Enable MPLS on Transit Router Interfaces on page 1511

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 1490.

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 1490.

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
```

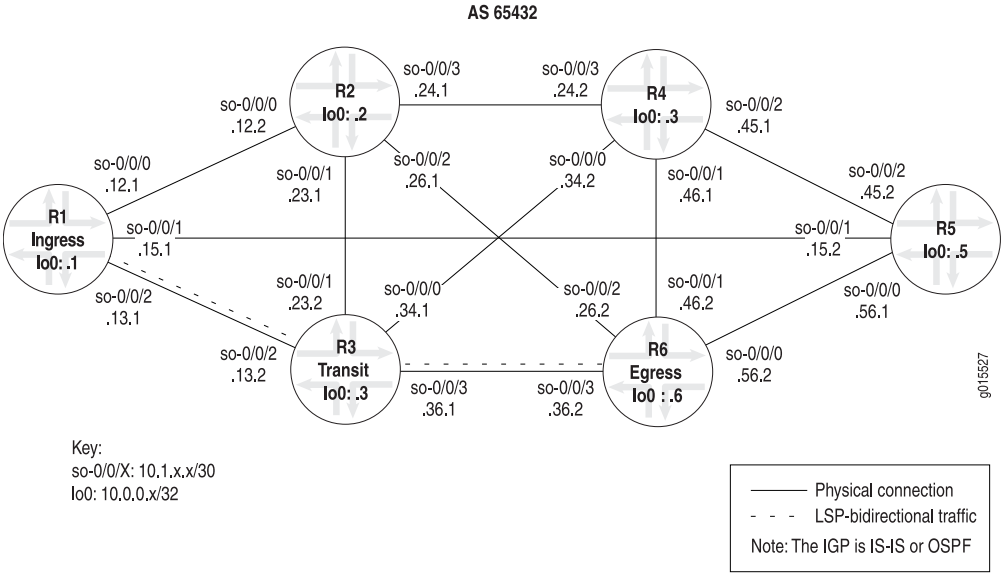
Meaning The sample output shows that the interface **so-0/0/2** is configured to support MPLS. The **family** statement identifies which protocol packets are accepted into the interfaces. For example, valid MPLS packets are dropped if the interface is not configured with the MPLS protocol.

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 127 on page 1516 illustrates the network with the example configurations used in this topic.

Figure 127: MPLS Network Topology



To verify the MPLS configuration, follow these steps:

1. Verify MPLS Interfaces on page 1516
2. Verify the RSVP Protocol on page 1518
3. Verify RSVP Interfaces on page 1519
4. Verify Protocol Families on page 1521

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 1521.

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:

RSVP session lifetime = (keep-multiplier + 0.5) * 1.5 * 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 restar**t 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
                  Active Subscr- Static      Available   Reserved    Highwater
Interface   State resv   iption  BW          BW          BW          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
                Active Subscr- Static      Available   Reserved    Highwater
Interface   State resv   iption  BW          BW          BW          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
                Active Subscr- Static      Available   Reserved    Highwater
Interface   State resv   iption  BW          BW          BW          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
                Active Subscr- Static      Available   Reserved    Highwater
Interface   State resv   iption  BW          BW          BW          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
                Active Subscr- Static      Available   Reserved    Highwater
Interface   State resv   iption  BW          BW          BW          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
                Active Subscr- Static      Available   Reserved    Highwater
Interface   State resv   iption  BW          BW          BW          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
                Active Subscr- Static      Available   Reserved    Highwater
Interface   State resv   iption  BW          BW          BW          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
                                   iso
                                   mpls
so-0/0/3                up    up
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
                                  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 127 on page 1516 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:

RSVP session lifetime = (keep-multiplier + 0.5) * 1.5 * 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 restar**t 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 **traceroute** 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 **traceroute** 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
```

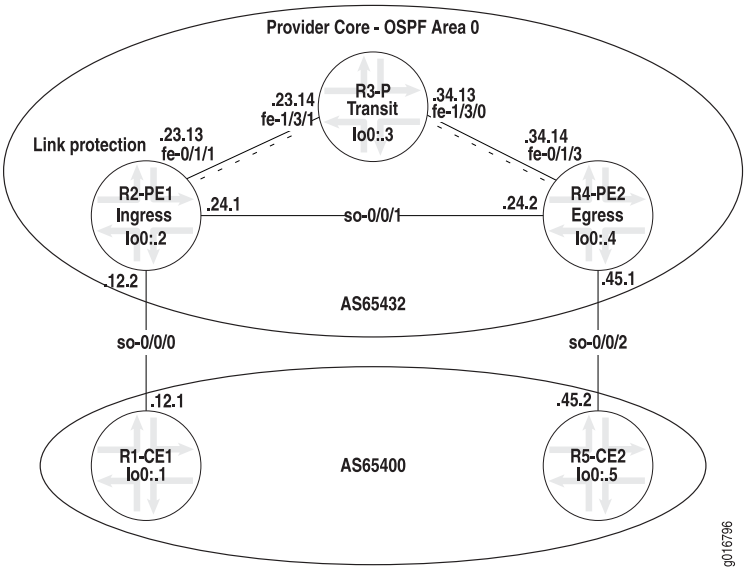
Meaning The sample output shows the process for applying a load-balancing policy to export routes from the routing table to the forwarding table.

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 128 on page 1529 illustrates a network topology with link protection and load balancing enabled to ensure that routes are correctly placed in to the forwarding table.

Figure 128: Fast Reroute Problem Network



The network shown in Figure 128 on page 1529 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 128 on page 1529, 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 128 on page 1529.

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 1538 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.o 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.l3vpn.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-I (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 {
        /* corperate 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 {
        /* corperate 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 {
        /* corperate 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 61 on page 1550

Table 61: Problem Establishing a GRE Tunnel Checklist

Solution

Tasks	Command or Action
"Troubleshooting GMPLS and GRE Tunnel" on page 1551	
"Symptom" on page 1553	**show mpls lsp** **show rsvp session**
"Cause" on page 1554	The cause of the problem with the GMPLS LSP is the configuration of different interface types at both ends of the GMPLS data channel.

Table 61: Problem Establishing a GRE Tunnel Checklist (continued)

Tasks	Command or Action
"Troubleshooting Commands" on page 1554	**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***
"Solution" on page 1560	Configure both ends of the data channel with the same switching type. **show configuration protocols link-management** **show mpls lsp** **show link-management te-link**
"Conclusion" on page 1561	Both ends of a GMPLS data must be the same encapsulation or interface type.
"Router Configurations" on page 1561	**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
```

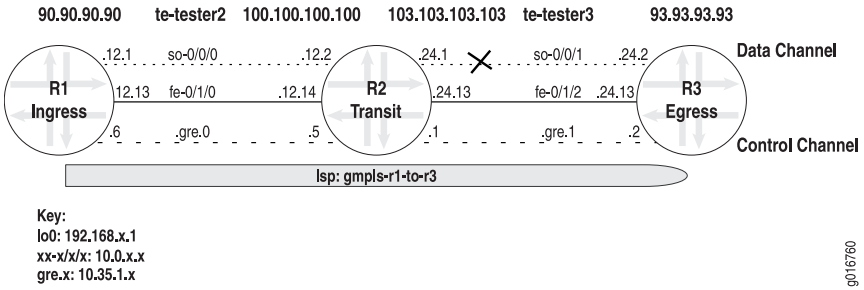
The following are various requirements when you configure a GMPLS LSP using a GRE tunnel:

- 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 129 on page 1553 illustrates a network topology with MPLS tunneled through a GRE interface.

Figure 129: GMPLS Network Topology



The MPLS network topology in Figure 129 on page 1553 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 129 on page 1553 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: -
   Resv style: 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 129 on page 1553 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   gmpls-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   gmpls-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  gmpls-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 129 on page 1553 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, t**he SONET interfaces are used for the LSP **gmpls-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 Outut 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   SuggLabel 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 1 FF  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
                                  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
                                  iso
                                  mpls
so-0/0/3                up    up
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
                                    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 127 on page 1516 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.

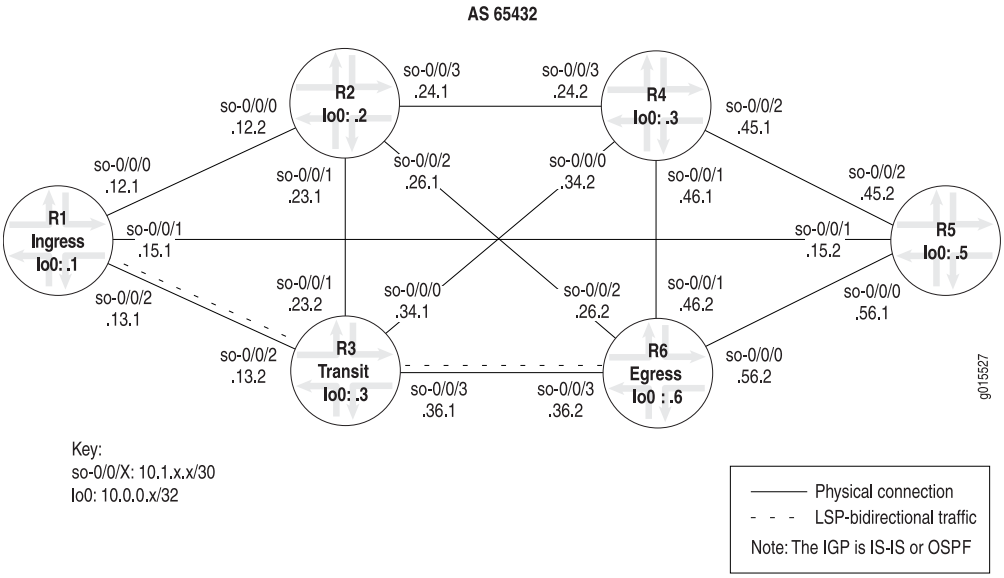
Sample Output 2 shows that interface **so-0/0/2.0** on **R6** does not have the **mpls** statement included at the [**edit interfaces** ***type-fpc/pic/port*** **unit** ***number***] hierarchy level.

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 130 on page 1572 illustrates the network topology used in this topic.

Figure 130: MPLS Network Topology



To determine the LSP state, follow these steps:

1. Check the Status of the LSP on page 1572
2. Display Extensive Status About the LSP on page 1573

Check the Status of the LSP

Purpose Display the status of the label-switched pathe (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 1293.

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: 1 FF , 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 1293.

Check the Status of the LSP

Purpose Display the status of the label-switched pathe (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 1293.

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: 1 FF , 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 1293.

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              Total                 Last 5 seconds
                    Sent      Received        Sent      Received
 Path      114523     80185     1             0
  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

  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               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 62 on page 1587 lists the top-level CLI operational mode commands and describes the options available for each command. The commands are listed in alphabetical order.

Table 62: 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>**
file	Perform file manipulation operations, such as copy, delete, list, rename, and show. Syntax: **file (compare | copy | delete | list | rename | show)**
help	Provide help information. Syntax: **help (reference | syslog | topic)**
monitor	Monitor a log file or interface traffic in real time. Syntax: **monitor (interface | list | start | stop | traffic)**
mtrace	Display trace information about a multicast path from a source to a receiver. Syntax: **mtrace (from-source | monitor | to-gateway)**

Table 62: CLI Operational Mode Top-Level Commands (continued)

Command	Description
ping	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. Syntax: **ping** *host* <**interface** *source-interface* > <**bypass-routing**> <**count** *requests* > <**do-not-fragment**> <**interval** *seconds* > <**pattern** *string* > <**record-route**> <**routing-instance** *routing-instance-name* > <**size** *bytes* > <**strict**> <**tos** *type-of-service* > <**ttl** *value* > <**via** *route* > <**rapid** | **detail**> Syntax: **ping atm interface** *interface* <**count** *count* > <**end-to-end** | **segment**> <**interval** *interval*> <**sequence-number** *sequence-number* > <**vci** *vci* > <**brief**> Syntax: **ping vpn-interface** *vpn-interface host* <**local** *echo-address*>
pipe	Filter the output of an operational mode or configuration mode command. Syntax: | **(compare** | **count** | **display** <**detail** | **inheritance** | **xml**> | **except** *pattern* | **find** *pattern* | **last** *lines* | **match** *pattern* | **no-more** | **resolve** <*file-names*> | **save** *filename* | **trim** *columns)*
quit	Log out from the CLI process. Syntax: **quit**
request	Make system-level requests, such as halt or reboot the router, load software packages, and back up the router's file systems. Syntax: **request system (halt** | **reboot** | **snapshot** | **software)**
restart	Restart the router hardware or software processes. Syntax: **restart (fpc** | **class-of-service** | **gracefully** | **immediately** | **interface-control** | **mib-process** | **network-access-service** | **remote-operations** | **routing** | **sampling** | **sfm** | **snmp** | **soft)**
set	Set CLI properties, the router's date and time, and the craft interface display text. Syntax: **set (chassis** | **cli** | **date)**
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** *host* <**bypass-routing**> <**routing-instance** *routing-instance-name* > <**source** *address* > <**vpn-interface** *vpn-interface* > <**v1** | **v2**>
start	Start a software process. Syntax: **start shell**

Table 62: CLI Operational Mode Top-Level Commands (continued)

Command	Description
telnet	Start a telnet session to another host. Syntax: **telnet** *host* <8bit> <bypass-routing> <inet | inet6> <noresolve> <port *port* > <interface *interface-name*> <routing-instance *routing-instance-name* > <source *address* > <vpn-interface *vpn-interface*>
test	Run various diagnostic debugging commands. Syntax: **test (configuration | interface | msdp | policy)**
traceroute	Trace the route to a remote host. Syntax: **traceroute** *host* <as-number-lookup> <bypass-routing> <gateway *address* > <inet | inet6> <noresolve> <routing-instance *routing-instance-name*><*source address* > <tos *value* > <ttl *value* > <vpn-interface *vpn-interface* > <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 63: 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.
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.

Table 63: CLI Keyboard Shortcuts (continued)

Keyboard sequence	Action
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 64: 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.
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.

Table 64: Keyboard Shortcuts at the ---(more)--- Prompt (continued)

Keyboard Shortcut	Action
?*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.

Solution

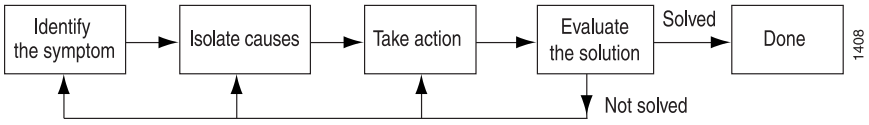
Table 65: Checklist for Working with Problems on Your Network

Tasks	Command or Action
"Isolating a Broken Network Connection" on page 1592	
1. *Identifying the Symptoms of a Broken Network Connection*	**ping (*ip-address* | *hostname*)** **show route (*ip-address* | *hostname*)** **traceroute (*ip-address* | *hostname*)**
2. *Isolating the Causes of a Network Problem*	**show < configuration | interfaces | protocols | route >**
3. *Taking Appropriate Action for Resolving the Network Problem*	**[edit]** **delete routing options static route *destination-prefix*** **commit and-quit** **show route *destination-prefix***
4. *Evaluating the Solution to Check Whether the Network Problem Is Resolved*	**show route (*ip-address* | *hostname*)** **ping (*ip-address* | *hostname*) count 3** **traceroute (*ip-address* | *hostname*)**

Isolating a Broken Network Connection

By applying the standard four-step process illustrated in Figure 131 on page 1592, 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.

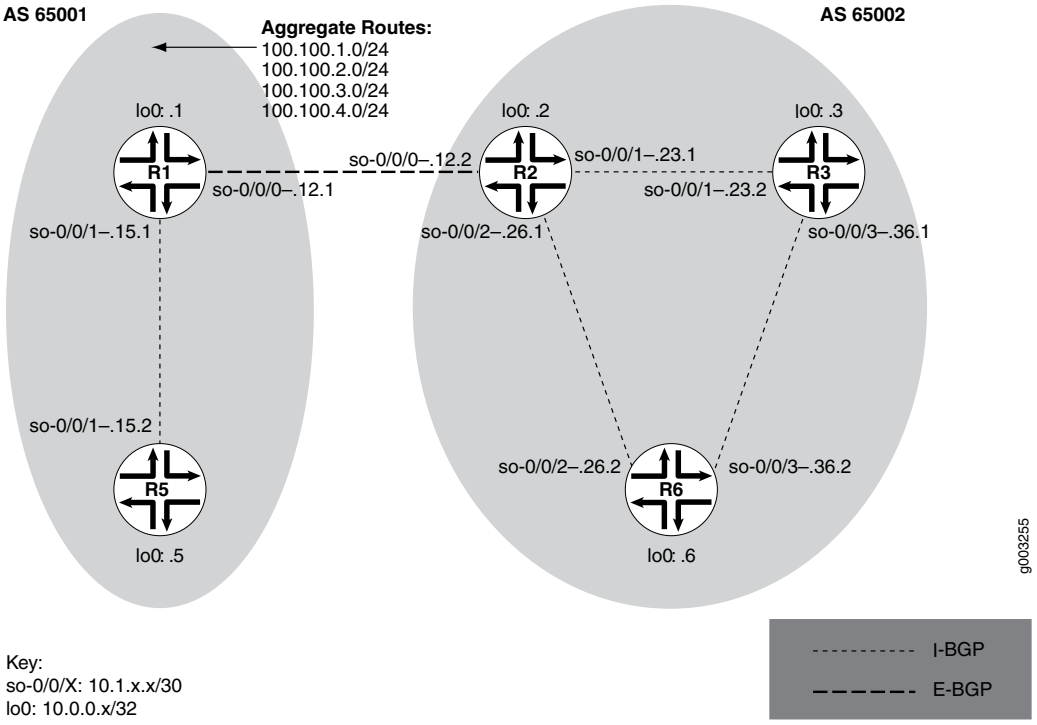
Figure 131: Process for Diagnosing Problems in Your Network



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 132 on page 1592 shows the network topology used in this topic to illustrate the process of diagnosing problems in a network.

Figure 132: Network with a Problem



The network in Figure 132 on page 1592 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 the steps in these topics:

- *Identifying the Symptoms of a Broken Network Connection*
- *Isolating the Causes of a Network Problem*
- *Taking Appropriate Action for Resolving the Network Problem*
- *Taking Appropriate Action for Resolving the Network Problem*
- *Evaluating the Solution to Check Whether the Network Problem Is Resolved*

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
VRRPD 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 "$1$OFf5.$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.PT4oZjik5T369pBIhSlL7dC"; # SECRET-DATA
                    timeout 5;
                    retry 3;
                }
            }
            tacplus-server {
                10.168.5.73 {
                    secret "$9$.539IRSM87O1lMX-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/qZO7F2; # 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-readvertise; [...Output truncated...]
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    re1;
}
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

```
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...]
```

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

```
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...]
```

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 on 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-emptied 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 This LSP event is caused by several factors:

- 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
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.

Related Documentation

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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 ctlr(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

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 1633
2. Protecting Network Security by Configuring the Root Password on page 1635
3. Check Network Connectivity on page 1637
4. Copy Backup Configurations to the Router on page 1637

Configure Host Names, Domain Names, and IP Addresses

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: retype 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-ecdsa | 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
   ```

See Also

- *Accessing a Junos OS Device the First Time*
- *Junos OS User Accounts Overview*
- *Recovering the Root Password*

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

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

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.

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.

NOTE: In calculating the value for Max AvgBW (relative to the ingress LSP), 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.

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 1641
- Requesting Automatic Bandwidth Allocation Adjustment on page 1647

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 1642
- Configuring the Maximum and Minimum Bounds of the LSP's Bandwidth on page 1643
- Configuring the Automatic Bandwidth Adjustment Threshold on page 1644
- Configuring a Limit on Bandwidth Overflow and Underflow Samples on page 1645
- Configuring Passive Bandwidth Utilization Monitoring on page 1647

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 451.

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.

NOTE: For a label-swtiched path (LSP) that has both **bandwidth** and **minimum-bandwidth** for autobandwidth configured under the **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name]** hierarchy level, the LSP bandwidth is adjusted differently.

The LSP is initiated with the bandwidth value configured under the **bandwidth** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name]** hierarchy level. At the expiry of the **adjust-interval** timer, the LSP bandwidth gets adjusted based on the traffic flow.

If the bandwidth to be signaled is less than the value configured under the **minimum-bandwidth** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name autobandwidth]** hierarchy level, then the LSP is signaled only using the minimum bandwidth.

If the bandwidth to be signaled is greater than the value configured under the **maximum-bandwidth** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name autobandwidth]** hierarchy level, then the LSP is signaled only using the maximum bandwidth.

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 resignaled 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, 16.1X2, 16.2R3, and 17.2R2, 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 449).
- 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 449), 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, 16.1X2, 16.2R3, and 17.2R2, 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 189
- Configuring Reporting of Automatic Bandwidth Allocation Statistics for LSPs on page 451
- request mpls lsp adjust-autobandwidth on page 2258
- show mpls lsp on page 2313
- show mpls lsp autobandwidth on page 2335

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 1651
2. Display Error Messages in the Messages Log File on page 1652
3. Display Error Messages in the Chassis Process Log File on page 1652

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

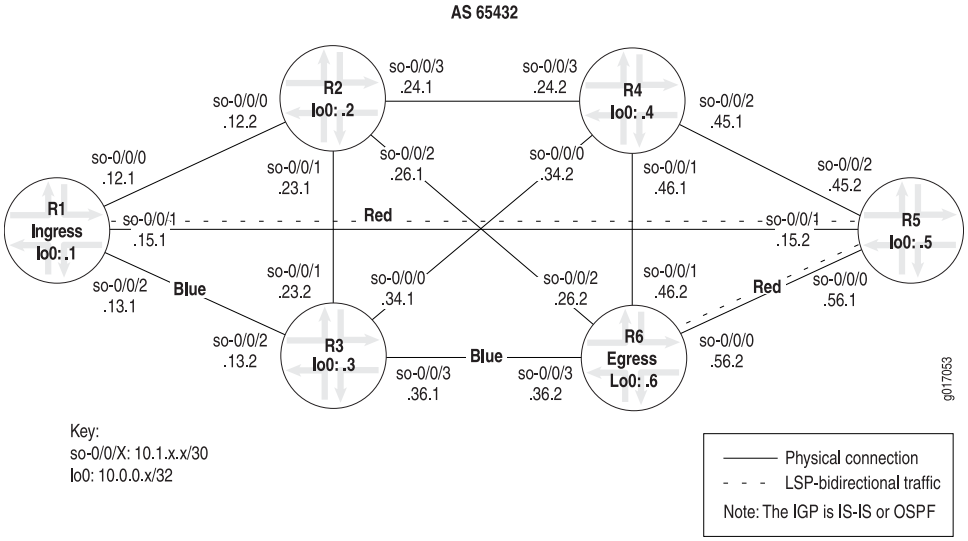
Purpose This case study presents a Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) network topology and CSPF failure scenario designed to demonstrate techniques and commands that are particularly useful when addressing CSPF problems in your network. The focus of the study is the incorrect association of user-provided 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 133 on page 1654 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 133: CSPF Topology with Administrative Group Coloring



The network shown in Figure 133 on page 1654 is an MPLS router-only network with SONET interfaces.

The MPLS network shown in Figure 133 on page 1654 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 1654
2. Check the Administrative Group Configuration on page 1656

Verify That the LSP Is Established

Purpose Check that the LSP shown in Figure 133 on page 1654 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 redand 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 1663 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 1660
2. Examine the CSPF Log File on page 1661
3. Examine the Traffic Engineering Database on page 1663
4. Check the Administrative Group Configuration on R5 on page 1666

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.

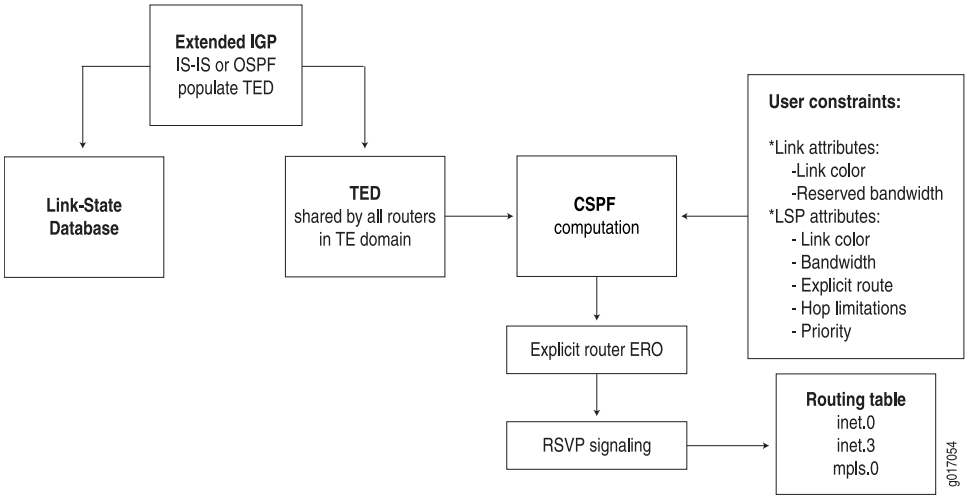
Examine the Traffic Engineering Database

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 134 on page 1664).

Figure 134: 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 133 on page 1654, 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

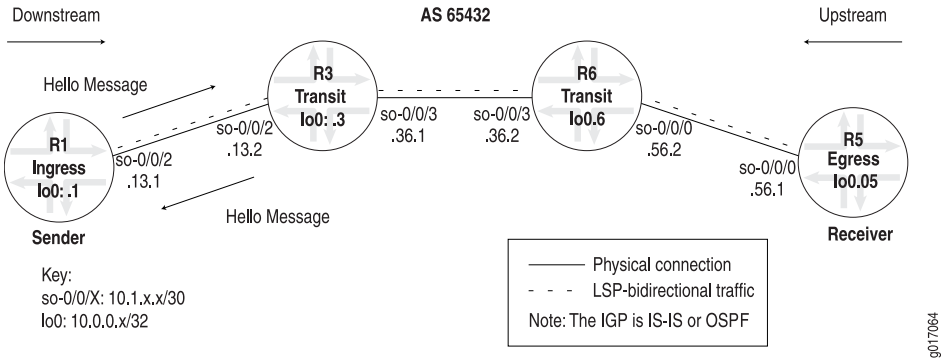
Purpose RSVP monitors the status of the interior gateway protocol (IGP) (Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System [ISIS] or Open Shortest Path First [OSPF]) neighbors and relies on the IGP protocols to detect when a node fails. If an IGP protocol declares a neighbor down (because Hello messages are 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 135 on page 1669 shows two RSVP Hello messages exchanged between routers **R1** and **R3**.

Figure 135: 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 x 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.

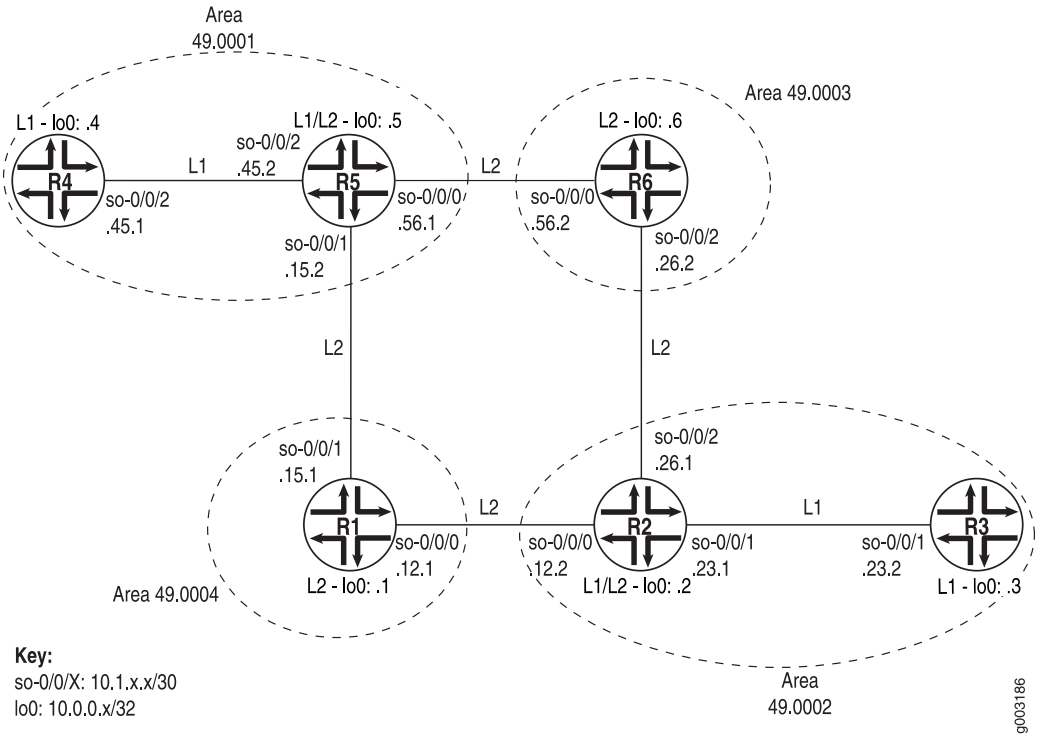
Displaying the Status of IS-IS Adjacencies

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 136 on page 1672 illustrates the example IS-IS topology used for the procedures in this topic.

Figure 136: 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 136 on page 1672 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 1672
2. Examine the Forwarding Table on page 1674

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 1671.

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 1671. 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.

See Also

- *Example: Configuring a Multi-Level IS-IS Topology to Control Interarea Flooding*

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.

See Also
- *Understanding IS-IS Areas to Divide an Autonomous System into Smaller Groups*

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 66 on page 1676 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 66: Checklist for Verifying the BGP Protocol and Peers

Tasks	Command or Action
Verify the BGP Protocol	
1. Verify BGP on an Internal Router on page 1678	**show configuration**
2. Verify BGP on a Border Router on page 1681	**show configuration**
"Verify BGP Peers" on page 1677	
1. *Check BGP Sessions*	**show bgp summary**
2. Verify Advertised BGP Routes on page 1684	**show route advertising-protocol bgp *neighbor-address***
3. Verify That a Particular BGP Route Is Received on Your Router on page 1684	**show route receive-protocol bgp *neighbor-address***
"Examine BGP Routes and Route Selection" on page 1686	
1. Examine the Local Preference Selection on page 1688	**show route *destination-prefix* < detail >**
2. Examine the Multiple Exit Discriminator Route Selection on page 1689	**show route *destination-prefix* < detail >**
3. Examine the EBGP over IBGP Selection on page 1685	**show route *destination-prefix* < detail >**

Table 66: Checklist for Verifying the BGP Protocol and Peers (continued)

Tasks	Command or Action
4. Examine the IGP Cost Selection on page 1692	**show route *destination-prefix* < detail >**
"Examine Routes in the Forwarding Table" on page 1697	**show route forwarding-table**

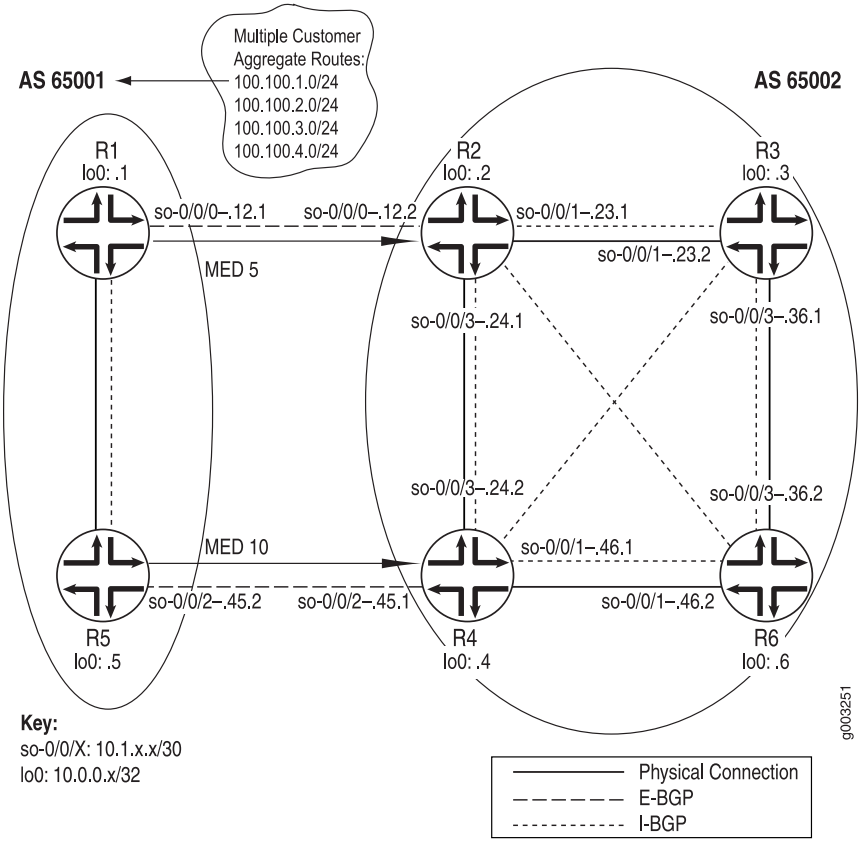
Verify BGP Peers

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 137 on page 1677 illustrates an example BGP network topology used in this topic.

Figure 137: BGP Network Topology



The network consists of two directly connected ASs 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 1678
2. Verify BGP on a Border Router on page 1681
3. Verify Advertised BGP Routes on page 1684
4. Verify That a Particular BGP Route Is Received on Your Router on page 1684
5. Examine the EBGP over IBGP Selection on page 1685

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     Lclpref    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        65001 I
* 100.100.4.0/24          Self                         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     Lclpref    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        65001 I
  100.100.4.0/24          10.0.0.2                     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        65001 I
* 100.100.4.0/24          10.0.0.4                    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.

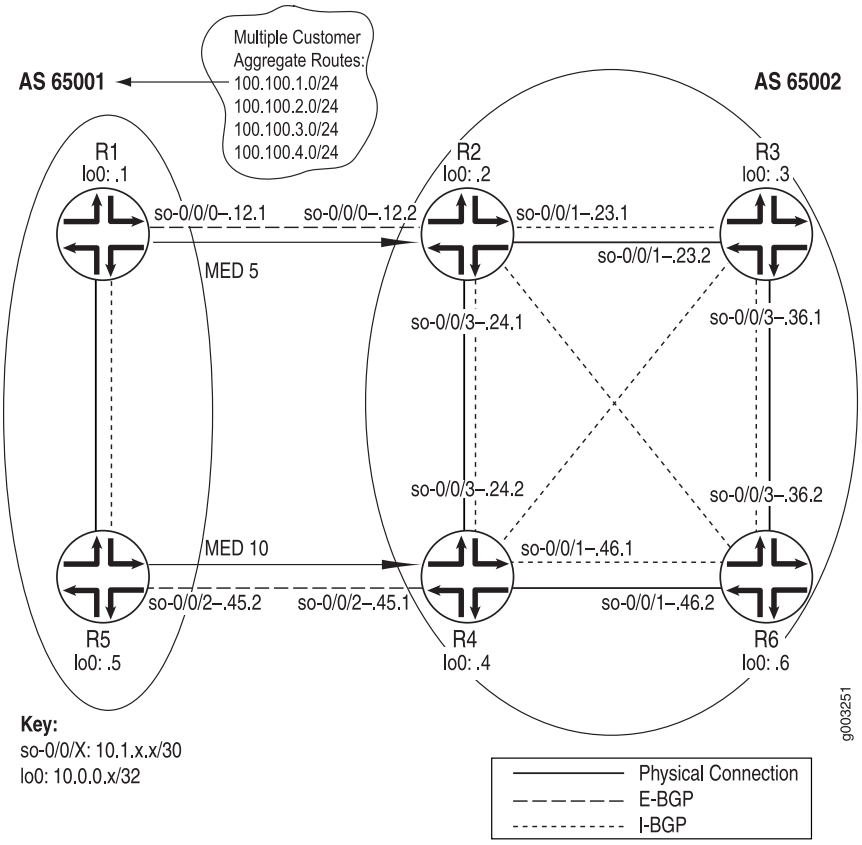
The reason that the inactive path is not selected is displayed in the **Inactive reason** field, in this case, **Interior > Exterior > Exterior via Interior**. The wording of this reason shows the order of preferences applied when the same route is received from two routers. The route received from a 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 138: BGP Network Topology



The network in Figure 138 on page 1687 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 1688.
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 1689.
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 1685
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 1692. 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 1688
2. Examine the Multiple Exit Discriminator Route Selection on page 1689
3. Examine the EBGP over IBGP Selection on page 1690
4. Examine the IGP Cost Selection on page 1692

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 I
                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 I
                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 I
                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 I
                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 I
                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 I
                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 I
                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 I
                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 I
                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 I
                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 I
                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 I
                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                    rjct     10     1
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 recv 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 recv 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 (**recv 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 (**recv 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 1703
2. Check Routing Protocol Process (rpd) Memory Usage on page 1705
3. Display Tasks on page 1708

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
 5251 root    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-RTClien         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 1708.

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.0.0.0.0+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 tasks'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 nonexisting 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 .1.3.6.1.2.1.1.1.0
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 139 on page 1714.)

Figure 139: 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 IIv1
jnxOperatingDescr.6.1.2.0 = CFEB Internet Processor IIv1
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
```

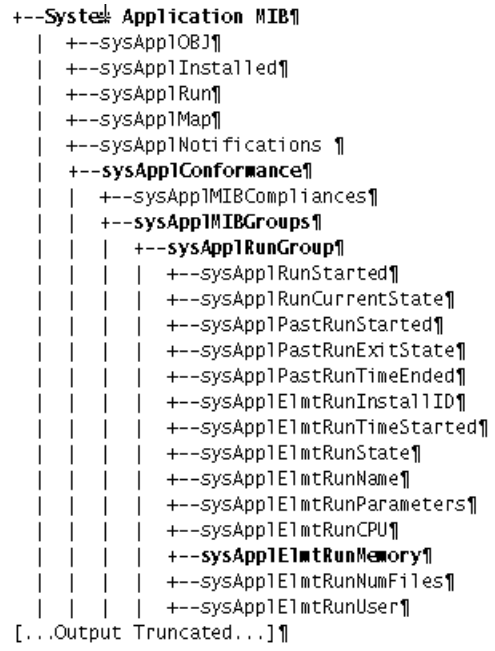
Meaning The sample output shows the percentage CPU utilization on router, **tp1**. The Routing Engine (**9.1.0.0**) has 6 percent CPU utilization, the two CFEB Internet Processors IIv1 (**6.1.1.0** and **6.1.2.0**) have 22 percent each, and the FPCs (**7.1.0.0** and **7.2.0.0**) have 2 percent each. 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 **sysApplElmtRunCPU** provides information about applications and associated elements that have run or are currently running on the host system. (See Figure 140 on page 1716.)

Figure 140: System Application MIB Tree



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 sysApplElmtRunCPU
sysApplElmtRunCPU.0.0.0 = Timeticks: (278) 0:00:02.78
sysApplElmtRunCPU.0.0.2 = Timeticks: (487) 0:00:04.87
sysApplElmtRunCPU.0.0.3 = Timeticks: (0) 0:00:00.00
sysApplElmtRunCPU.0.0.4 = Timeticks: (1742) 0:00:17.42
sysApplElmtRunCPU.0.0.5 = Timeticks: (13899) 0:02:18.99
sysApplElmtRunCPU.0.0.6 = Timeticks: (79) 0:00:00.79
sysApplElmtRunCPU.0.0.7 = Timeticks: (0) 0:00:00.00
sysApplElmtRunCPU.0.0.8 = Timeticks: (0) 0:00:00.00
sysApplElmtRunCPU.0.0.9 = Timeticks: (0) 0:00:00.00
sysApplElmtRunCPU.0.0.10 = Timeticks: (2229) 0:00:22.29
sysApplElmtRunCPU.0.0.11 = Timeticks: (0) 0:00:00.00
sysApplElmtRunCPU.0.0.12 = Timeticks: (0) 0:00:00.00
sysApplElmtRunCPU.0.0.116 = Timeticks: (25) 0:00:00.25
sysApplElmtRunCPU.0.0.2023 = Timeticks: (0) 0:00:00.00
sysApplElmtRunCPU.0.0.2131 = Timeticks: (1103) 0:00:11.03
sysApplElmtRunCPU.0.0.2160 = Timeticks: (1599) 0:00:15.99
sysApplElmtRunCPU.0.0.2161 = Timeticks: (4) 0:00:00.04
sysApplElmtRunCPU.0.0.2174 = Timeticks: (1168) 0:00:11.68
sysApplElmtRunCPU.0.0.2324 = Timeticks: (1738) 0:00:17.38
sysApplElmtRunCPU.0.0.16781 = Timeticks: (0) 0:00:00.00
sysApplElmtRunCPU.0.0.18311 = Timeticks: (0) 0:00:00.00
sysApplElmtRunCPU.0.0.26827 = Timeticks: (2) 0:00:00.02
```

```
sysApplElmtRunCPU.3.1.1 = Timeticks: (483) 0:00:04.83
sysApplElmtRunCPU.3.2.2163 = Timeticks: (33548776) 3 days, 21:11:27.76
sysApplElmtRunCPU.3.3.2185 = Timeticks: (1314) 0:00:13.14
sysApplElmtRunCPU.3.4.2194 = Timeticks: (5282) 0:00:52.82
sysApplElmtRunCPU.3.7.2168 = Timeticks: (20380) 0:03:23.80
sysApplElmtRunCPU.3.9.2169 = Timeticks: (6703) 0:01:07.03
sysApplElmtRunCPU.3.12.2172 = Timeticks: (337) 0:00:03.37
sysApplElmtRunCPU.3.13.2173 = Timeticks: (36) 0:00:00.36
sysApplElmtRunCPU.3.14.2164 = Timeticks: (39783) 0:06:37.83
sysApplElmtRunCPU.3.15.2175 = Timeticks: (4206) 0:00:42.06
sysApplElmtRunCPU.3.16.2165 = Timeticks: (18) 0:00:00.18
sysApplElmtRunCPU.3.17.2176 = Timeticks: (61) 0:00:00.61
sysApplElmtRunCPU.3.19.2177 = Timeticks: (25) 0:00:00.25
sysApplElmtRunCPU.3.20.2178 = Timeticks: (200) 0:00:02.00
sysApplElmtRunCPU.3.21.2179 = Timeticks: (38) 0:00:00.38
sysApplElmtRunCPU.3.23.2188 = Timeticks: (3175) 0:00:31.75
sysApplElmtRunCPU.3.25.2186 = Timeticks: (44774) 0:07:27.74
sysApplElmtRunCPU.3.26.2180 = Timeticks: (17) 0:00:00.17
sysApplElmtRunCPU.3.27.2181 = Timeticks: (48950) 0:08:09.50
sysApplElmtRunCPU.3.30.2187 = Timeticks: (11) 0:00:00.11
sysApplElmtRunCPU.3.31.2184 = Timeticks: (93) 0:00:00.93
sysApplElmtRunCPU.3.34.2171 = Timeticks: (80) 0:00:00.80
sysApplElmtRunCPU.3.35.2047 = Timeticks: (1585) 0:00:15.85
sysApplElmtRunCPU.3.36.2189 = Timeticks: (30) 0:00:00.30
sysApplElmtRunCPU.3.37.2191 = Timeticks: (326) 0:00:03.26
sysApplElmtRunCPU.5.5.7495 = Timeticks: (24721) 0:04:07.21
sysApplElmtRunCPU.5.6.2167 = Timeticks: (936) 0:00:09.36
sysApplElmtRunCPU.5.6.26829 = Timeticks: (1) 0:00:00.01
sysApplElmtRunCPU.5.8.26828 = Timeticks: (25) 0:00:00.25
sysApplElmtRunCPU.5.28.2182 = Timeticks: (29234) 0:04:52.34
sysApplElmtRunCPU.5.29.2183 = Timeticks: (21) 0:00:00.21

user-nms % snmpwalk -Os -M /~/mibs -m all tp1 public sysApplElmtRunName
sysApplElmtRunName.0.0.0 = (swapper)
sysApplElmtRunName.0.0.2 = (pagedaemon)
sysApplElmtRunName.0.0.3 = (vmdaemon)
sysApplElmtRunName.0.0.4 = (bufdaemon)
sysApplElmtRunName.0.0.5 = (syncer)
sysApplElmtRunName.0.0.6 = (netdaemon)
sysApplElmtRunName.0.0.7 = (if_pfe)
sysApplElmtRunName.0.0.8 = (if_pfe_listen)
sysApplElmtRunName.0.0.9 = (cb_poll)
sysApplElmtRunName.0.0.10 = (vmuncachedaemon)
sysApplElmtRunName.0.0.11 = (scs_housekeeping)
sysApplElmtRunName.0.0.12 = (if_pic_listen)
sysApplElmtRunName.0.0.116 = mfs
sysApplElmtRunName.0.0.2023 = pccardd
sysApplElmtRunName.0.0.2131 = cron
sysApplElmtRunName.0.0.2160 = /sbin/watchdog
sysApplElmtRunName.0.0.2161 = /usr/sbin/tnetd
sysApplElmtRunName.0.0.2174 = /usr/sbin/tnp.sntpd
sysApplElmtRunName.0.0.2324 = (peer proxy)
sysApplElmtRunName.0.0.16781 = /usr/libexec/getty
sysApplElmtRunName.0.0.18311 = /usr/sbin/xntpd
sysApplElmtRunName.0.0.26827 = telnetd
sysApplElmtRunName.3.1.1 = /sbin/preinit
sysApplElmtRunName.3.2.2163 = /usr/sbin/chassisd
sysApplElmtRunName.3.3.2185 = /usr/sbin/dfwd
sysApplElmtRunName.3.4.2194 = /sbin/dcd
sysApplElmtRunName.3.7.2168 = /usr/sbin/snmpd
```

```
sysApplElmtRunName.3.9.2169 = /usr/sbin/mib2d
sysApplElmtRunName.3.12.2172 = /usr/sbin/apsd
sysApplElmtRunName.3.13.2173 = /usr/sbin/vrrpd
sysApplElmtRunName.3.14.2164 = /usr/sbin/alarmd
sysApplElmtRunName.3.15.2175 = /usr/sbin/pfed
sysApplElmtRunName.3.16.2165 = /usr/sbin/craftd
sysApplElmtRunName.3.17.2176 = /usr/sbin/sampled
sysApplElmtRunName.3.19.2177 = /usr/sbin/ilmid
sysApplElmtRunName.3.20.2178 = /usr/sbin/rmopd
sysApplElmtRunName.3.21.2179 = /usr/sbin/cosd
sysApplElmtRunName.3.23.2188 = /usr/sbin/fsad
sysApplElmtRunName.3.25.2186 = /usr/sbin/irsd
sysApplElmtRunName.3.26.2180 = /usr/sbin/nasd
sysApplElmtRunName.3.27.2181 = /usr/sbin/fud
sysApplElmtRunName.3.30.2187 = /usr/sbin/rtspd
sysApplElmtRunName.3.31.2184 = /usr/sbin/smartd
sysApplElmtRunName.3.34.2171 = /usr/sbin/inetd
sysApplElmtRunName.3.35.2047 = syslogd
sysApplElmtRunName.3.36.2189 = /usr/sbin/spd
sysApplElmtRunName.3.37.2191 = /usr/sbin/eccd
sysApplElmtRunName.5.5.7495 = /usr/sbin/rpd
sysApplElmtRunName.5.6.2167 = /usr/sbin/mgd
sysApplElmtRunName.5.6.26829 = mgd: (mgd) (user)/dev/ttyp0
sysApplElmtRunName.5.8.26828 = -cli
sysApplElmtRunName.5.28.2182 = /usr/sbin/ppmd
sysApplElmtRunName.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 **sysApplElmtRunName** object retrieves the name of the OID. For example, **sysApplElmtRunCPU.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 67 on page 1719 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 67: Checklist for Displaying Basic Chassis Information

Task	Command or Action
"Display Basic Chassis Information" on page 1719	**show chassis hardware <detail>**

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 68 on page 1721 provides a description of all the output fields for the **show chassis hardware** command.

Table 68: Output fields for the show chassis hardware command

Output field	Description
Item	(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. (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).
Version	Revision level of the chassis component.
Part number	Part number of the chassis component.

Table 68: Output fields for the show chassis hardware command (continued)

Output field	Description
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 1722
2. Apply the New Group on page 1724

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-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.

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 1732
2. Display the Configured Log File on page 1733

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 69 on page 1732 lists and describes the severity levels.

Table 69: Severity Levels

Severity Level	Description
info	Log all top-level CLI commands, including the **configure** command, and all configuration mode commands.

Table 69: Severity Levels (continued)

Severity Level	Description
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;
}
```

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 69 on page 1732 lists and describes the severity levels.

Table 70: 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:

1. Configure Configuration Change Tracking on page 1735
2. Display the Configured Log File on page 1735

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 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 1738
2. Displaying Sent or Received IS-IS Protocol Packets on page 1740
3. Analyzing IS-IS Link-State PDUs in Detail on page 1741

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 l2, 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 l2, 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 71 on page 1739 lists tracing flags that can be configured specific to IS-IS and presents example output for some of the flags.

Table 71: IS-IS Protocol Tracing Flags

Tracing Flags	Description	Example Output
csn	Complete sequence number PDU (CSNP)	**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** With the **detail** option. **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**
hello	Hello packet	**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**
lsp	Link-state PDUs (LSPs)	**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**
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**

Table 71: IS-IS Protocol Tracing Flags (continued)

Tracing Flags	Description	Example Output
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

See Also

- *Understanding IS-IS Areas to Divide an Autonomous System into Smaller Groups*
- *Example: Configuring a Multi-Level IS-IS Topology to Control Interarea Flooding*

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
```

See Also

- *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
```

See Also

- *Understanding IS-IS Areas to Divide an Autonomous System into Smaller Groups*
- *Example: Configuring a Multi-Level IS-IS Topology to Control Interarea Flooding*

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 l2, 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 l2, 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 71 on page 1739 lists tracing flags that can be configured specific to IS-IS and presents example output for some of the flags.

Table 72: IS-IS Protocol Tracing Flags

Tracing Flags	Description	Example Output
csn	Complete sequence number PDU (CSNP)	**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** With the **detail** option. **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**
hello	Hello packet	**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**
lsp	Link-state PDUs (LSPs)	**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**
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**

Table 72: IS-IS Protocol Tracing Flags (continued)

Tracing Flags	Description	Example Output
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 1748
2. Analyze OSPF Link-State Advertisement Packets in Detail on page 1752

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
ec 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 73 on page 1749 lists OSPF tracing flags and presents example output for some of the flags.

Table 73: OSPF Protocol Tracing Flags

Tracing Flags	Description	Example Output
database-descriptiion	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

Table 73: OSPF Protocol Tracing Flags (continued)

Tracing Flags	Description	Example Output
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
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 rexmit 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 rexmit 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 rexmit 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 rexmit lists, no flood

Table 73: 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_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
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.

Table 73: 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 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
ec 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 73 on page 1749 lists OSPF tracing flags and presents example output for some of the flags.

Table 74: OSPF Protocol Tracing Flags

Tracing Flags	Description	Example Output
database-descriptiton	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

Table 74: 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 rexmit 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 rexmit 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 rexmit 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 rexmit lists, no flood

Table 74: 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_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
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.

Table 74: 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 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
```

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 75 on page 1758 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 75: 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

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 75 on page 1758 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 76: 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 10

Configuration Statements

CHAPTER 34

MPLS Configuration Statements

abstract-hop

Syntax

```
abstract-hop abstract-hop-name {
  constituent-list constituent-list-name (include-any-list | include-all-list | exclude-all-list
    | exclude-any-list);
  operators (AND | OR);
}
```

Hierarchy Level

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

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.1 for all platforms.

Description 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).

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.

Options

abstract-hop-name—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.

constituent-list *constituent-list-name*—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.

include-any-list—Satisfy any one of the attributes specified in the constituent list.

include-all-list—Satisfy all of the attributes specified in the constituent list.

exclude-all-list—Satisfy none of the attributes specified in the constituent list.

exclude-any-list—Fail to satisfy any one of the attributes specified in the constituent list.

operators—Specify the operation between constituent lists when more than one constituent list is included in the abstract hop definition.

AND—Satisfy all the constituent lists referenced in the abstract hop definition for the attached node to be a member of the abstract hop.

OR—Satisy 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.

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 353
- constituent-list on page 1802
- show mpls abstract-hop-membership on page 2278
- show mpls lsp abstract-computation on page 2333

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 457

adjust-interval

Syntax

```
adjust-interval seconds;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name
  auto-bandwidth],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name 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

seconds—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

- Configuring the Automatic Bandwidth Allocation Interval on page 445

adjust-threshold

Syntax

```
adjust-threshold percent;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name
  auto-bandwidth],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name 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 in percentage how sensitive the automatic bandwidth adjustment for a label-switched path (LSP) is to changes in bandwidth utilization.

To specify the changes in the automatic bandwidth adjustment for a LSP in absolute value, use the *adjust-threshold-absolute* statement instead.

Options

percent—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

- Configuring the Automatic Bandwidth Adjustment Threshold on page 447

adjust-threshold-activate-bandwidth

Syntax

```
adjust-threshold-activate-bandwidth bps;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name
  auto-bandwidth],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name 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

bps—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

- Configuring the Automatic Bandwidth Adjustment Threshold on page 447

adjust-threshold-overflow-limit

Syntax

```
adjust-threshold-overflow-limit number;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name
  auto-bandwidth],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name 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

number—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

- Configuring a Limit on Bandwidth Overflow and Underflow Samples on page 447

adjust-threshold-underflow-limit

Syntax
```
adjust-threshold-underflow-limit number;
```

Hierarchy Level
```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name
  auto-bandwidth],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name 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
- Configuring a Limit on Bandwidth Overflow and Underflow Samples on page 447

admin-down

Syntax
```
admin-down;
```

Hierarchy Level
```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name]
```

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
- Allowing Nonpacket GMPLS LSPs to Establish Paths Through Routers Running Junos OS on page 851

admin-group (for Interfaces)

Syntax

```
admin-group [ group-names ];
```

Hierarchy Level

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

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description

Define administrative groups for an interface.

Options

group-names—One or more names of groups defined with the admin-groups statement at the **[edit protocols mpls]** 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 Administrative Groups for LSPs on page 429
- admin-groups on page 1783

admin-group (for LSPs)

Syntax

```
admin-group {
  exclude [ group-names ];
  include-all [ group-names ];
  include-any [ group-names ];
}
```

Hierarchy Level

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

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
routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Configuring Administrative Groups for LSPs on page 429

admin-group-extended

Syntax

```
admin-group-extended {
  apply-groups group-value;
  apply-groups-except group-value;
  exclude [ group-values ];
  include-all [ group-values ];
  include-any [ group-values ];
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls],
[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],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name (primary | secondary) path-name]
```

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

apply-groups—Apply the specified administrative groups for the LSP or for the primary and secondary paths.

apply-groups-except—Exclude the specified administrative groups from the LSP or from the primary and secondary paths.

exclude—Define the administrative groups to exclude from an LSP or from the primary and secondary paths.

include-all—Require the LSP to traverse links that include all of the defined administrative groups.

include-any—Define the administrative groups to include for an LSP for the primary and secondary paths.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Configuring Extended Administrative Groups for LSPs on page 431
- Configuring Administrative Groups for LSPs on page 429

- admin-groups-extended on page 1784
- admin-groups-extended-range on page 1785

admin-groups

Syntax

```
admin-groups {
  group-name group-value;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name 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

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.

group-value—Value assigned to the group. The names and their corresponding values must be identical across all routers within a single domain.

Range: 0 through 31

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Configuring Administrative Groups for LSPs on page 429
- admin-group (for Interfaces) on page 1780

admin-groups-extended

Syntax

```
admin-groups-extended group-name {
  group-value group-identifier;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls interface interface-name],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-options],
[edit protocols mpls interface interface-name],
[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

group-name—The range of configurable values is between 32 and 4,294,967,295. The range maximum must be greater than the range minimum.

group-value *group-identifier*—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

- Configuring Extended Administrative Groups for LSPs on page 431
- Configuring Administrative Groups for LSPs on page 429
- admin-group-extended on page 1782
- admin-groups-extended-range on page 1785

admin-groups-extended-range

Syntax

```
admin-groups-extended-range {
  maximum maximum-number;
  mininum minimum-number;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* 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

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).

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.

Options

maximum *maximum-number*—The range of configurable values is between 32 and 4,294,967,295. The range maximum must be greater than the range minimum.

minimum *minimum-number*—The range of configurable values is between 32 and 4,294,967,295. The range maximum must be greater than the range minimum.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Configuring Extended Administrative Groups for LSPs on page 431
- Configuring Administrative Groups for LSPs on page 429
- admin-group-extended on page 1782

advertise-mode (MPLS)

Syntax

```
advertise-mode (stub-alias | stub-proxy);
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls egress-protection context-identifier
  context-id],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name
  egress-protection context-identifier context-id],
[edit protocols mpls egress-protection context-identifier context-id],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name egress-protection context-identifier
  context-id]
```

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3.

Description Configure the method for the interior gateway protocol (IGP) to advertise egress protection availability.

Egress protection availability is advertised in the IGP. Label protocols along with CSPF use this information to do egress protection.

Options

stub-alias—Context identifier has an alias.

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.

stub-proxy—Context-identifier has a stub proxy node.

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.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Egress Protection for Layer 3 VPN Edge Protection Overview*
- *Example: Configuring Layer 3 VPN Egress Protection with RSVP and LDP*

advertisement-hold-time

Syntax advertisement-hold-time *seconds*;

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* 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

- Damping Advertisement of LSP State Changes on page 459

allow-fragmentation

Syntax allow-fragmentation;

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* 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

- *Enabling Packet Fragmentation*

always-mark-connection-protection-tlv

Syntax

```
always-mark-connection-protection-tlv;
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-systems-name* protocols mpls interface *interface-name*],
[edit protocols mpls interface *interface-name*]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.

Description

(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.

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.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Switching LSPs Away from a Network Node*

associate-backup-pe-groups

Syntax

```
associate-backup-pe-groups;
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name*],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name*]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0.

Description

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.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Enabling Point-to-Point LSPs to Monitor Egress PE Routers on page 557

associate-lsp

Syntax

```
associate-lsp lsp-name {
  from from-ip-address;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name* oam]

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 *from-ip-address*—(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

- Example: Configuring the MPLS Transport Profile for OAM on page 714

auto-bandwidth (MPLS Tunnel)

Syntax

```
auto-bandwidth {
  adjust-interval seconds;
  adjust-threshold percent;
  adjust-threshold-absolute adjust-threshold-absolute-value;
  adjust-threshold-activate-bandwidthbps
  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;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[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 QFX Series switches.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for QFX10000 Series switches.

Description

Allow an MPLS tunnel to automatically adjust its bandwidth allocation based on the volume of traffic flowing through the tunnel.

NOTE: In calculating the value for Max AvgBW (relative to the ingress LSP), 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.

Options

adjust-threshold-absolute *adjust-threshold-absolute-value*—Configure an absolute value based threshold along with the percentage based threshold that helps avoid the bandwidth getting triggered for LSPs of both small and large bandwidth reservations.

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 Automatic Bandwidth Allocation for LSPs on page 443
- request mpls lsp adjust-autobandwidth on page 2258

- show mpls lsp autobandwidth on page 2335

auto-bandwidth (MPLS Statistics)

Syntax

```
auto-bandwidth;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name 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

- Configuring Automatic Bandwidth Allocation for LSPs on page 443
- Configuring MPLS to Gather Statistics on page 189
- statistics on page 1971

auto-policing

Syntax

```
auto-policing {
  class all (drop | loss-priority-high | loss-priority-low);
  class ct number (drop | loss-priority-high | loss-priority-low);
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name 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

class all—Apply the same policer action to all the class types (**ct0**, **ct1**, **ct2**, and **ct3)**.

class ct*number*—Specific class type (**ct0**, **ct1**, **ct2**, or **ct3)** to which to apply a policer action.

Policer actions—You can specify the following policer actions:

Default: no action

- **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

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- policing (Protocols MPLS) on page 1923
- Configuring Automatic Policers on page 100v

backup-pe-group

Syntax

```
backup-pe-group group-name {
  backups [ addresses ];
  local-address address;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name
  routing-options multicast],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-options multicast],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name 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

group-name—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

- *Example: Configuring Ingress PE Redundancy*

bandwidth (Fast Reroute, Signaled, and Multiclass LSPs)

Syntax

```
bandwidth bps {
  ct0 bps;
  ct1 bps;
  ct2 bps;
  ct3 bps;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls],
[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
  fast-reroute],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name
  (primary | secondary) path-name],
[edit protocols mpls],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name fast-reroute],
[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

When configuring an LSP, specify the traffic rate associated with the LSP.

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.

When configuring a multiclass LSP, use the **ct*number bandwidth*** statements to specify the bandwidth to be allocated for each class type.

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)

NOTE: On the ACX Series, *bps* is the only supported option.

ct*number 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 381
- Configuring the Bandwidth Value for LSPs on page 442
- Configuring Traffic-Engineered LSPs on page 705
- Configuring Class-Type Bandwidth Constraints for Multiclass LSPs on page 708

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 491

bandwidth-model

Syntax

```
bandwidth-model {
  extended-mam;
  mam;
  rdm;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* 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

extended-mam—The extended maximum allocation model (MAM) is a bandwidth model based on MAM.

mam—The MAM is defined in RFC 4125, *Maximum Allocation Bandwidth Constraints Model for Diffserv-aware MPLS Traffic Engineering*.

rdm—The Russian dolls bandwidth allocation model (RDM) is defined in RFC 4127, *Russian Dolls Bandwidth Constraints Model for Diffserv-aware MPLS Traffic Engineering*. RDM makes efficient use of bandwidth by allowing the class types to share bandwidth.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Configuring the Bandwidth Model on page 694

bandwidth-percent

Syntax

```
bandwidth-percent percentage;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name
  fast-reroute],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name 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 ***percentage***—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

- Configuring Fast Reroute on page 381
- Configuring Fast Reroute for Traffic-Engineered LSPs on page 706
- Configuring Fast Reroute for Multiclass LSPs on page 709

bfd-liveness-detection (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax

```
bfd-liveness-detection {
  failure-action {
    make-before-break teardown-timeout seconds;
    teardown;
  }
  minimum-interval milliseconds;
  minimum-receive-interval milliseconds;
  minimum-transmit-interval milliseconds;
  multiplier detection-time-multiplier;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name 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

minimum-interval—Minimum transmit and receive interval.

Range: 50 through 255,000 milliseconds

Default: 50

minimum-receive-interval—Minimum receive interval.

Range: 50 through 255,000 milliseconds

Default: 50

minimum-transmit-interval—Minimum transmit interval.

Range: 50 through 255,000 milliseconds

Default: 50

multiplier—Detection time multiplier.

Range: 1 through 255

Default: 3

The **failure-action** 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 BFD for MPLS IPv4 LSPs on page 89

- Configuring Bidirectional Forwarding Detection for MPLS (CLI Procedure) on page 83

class-of-service (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax

```
class-of-serviceclass-of-service cos-value;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls static-label-switched-path
  lsp-name ingress],
[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],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name (primary | secondary) path-name],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name 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 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

Class-of-service (CoS) value given to all packets in the LSP.

The CoS value might affect the scheduling or queuing algorithm of traffic traveling along an LSP.

Options

cos-value—CoS value. A higher value typically corresponds to a higher level of service.

Range: 0 through 7

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.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Configuring Class of Service for MPLS LSPs on page 795
- Configuring the Ingress Router for Static LSPs on page 491
- Configuring the Intermediate (Transit) and Egress Routers for Static LSPs on page 494

connections (MPLS)

Syntax

```
connections {
  remote-interface-switch connection-name {
    interface interface-name.unit-number;
    transmit-lsp label-switched-path;
    receive-lsp label-switched-path;
  }
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.

Description

Define the connection between two circuits in a CCC connection.

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

- Example: Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Switches on page 48

constituent-list

Syntax

```
constituent-list constituent-list-name {
  (administrative-group [ group-names ] | administrative-group-extended [
    extended-administrative-group-names ] | srlg [ srlg-names ]);
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical systems logical-systems-name 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

constituent-list-name—Name of the constituent list that includes constituent traffic engineering attributes for use in the abstract hop definition.

administrative-group *[group-names]*—Names of administrative groups to include in the constituent list.

administrative-group-extended *[extended-administrative-group-names]*—Names of extended administrative groups to include in the constituent list.

srlg *[srlg-names]*—Names of SRLGs to include in the constituent list.

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 353
- abstract-hop on page 1773
- show mpls abstract-hop-membership on page 2278
- show mpls lsp abstract-computation on page 2333

container-label-switched-path

Syntax

```
container-label-switched-path lsp-name {
  disable;
  description description;
  label-switched-path-template;
  splitting-merging;
  suffix string;
  to ip-address;
}
```

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

disable—Disable MPLS container-label-switched path.

description *description*—Text describing the container LSP.

suffix *string*—Suffix to generate names of member LSPs of the container LSP.

to *ip-address*—IP address of the egress router.

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.

corouted-bidirectional

Syntax

```
corouted-bidirectional;
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name*],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name*]

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

- Configuring Corouted Bidirectional LSPs on page 463
- corouted-bidirectional-passive on page 1805

corouted-bidirectional-passive

Syntax
```
corouted-bidirectional-passive;
```

Hierarchy Level
```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name]
```

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
- Configuring Corouted Bidirectional LSPs on page 463
- corouted-bidirectional on page 1804

credibility

Syntax

```
credibility {
  direct;
  isis-level-1;
  isis-level-2;
  ospf;
  static;
  unknown;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name 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

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.

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

Options

direct— Entries sourced from directly connected links.

isis-level-1—Entries sourced from IS-IS Level 1.

isis-level-2—Entries sourced from IS-IS Level 2.

ospf—Entries sourced from OSPF.

static—Entries sourced from static configuration.

unknown—Entries sourced from unknown entities.
Range: 0 through 512

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 1987

database

Syntax

```
database {
  export;
  import;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* 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 1987

delay (querier)

Syntax

```
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;
  }
}
```

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 delay measurement 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

- Configuring Pro-Active Loss and Delay Measurements on page 216
- On-Demand Packet Loss and Delay Measurement for UHP LSPs Overview on page 191
- performance-monitoring (Protocols MPLS) on page 1922

delay (responder)

Syntax

```
delay {
  min-query-interval milliseconds;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols mpls oam performance-monitoring responder],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name* oam performance-monitoring responder],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name* primary *path-name* oam performance-monitoring responder],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name* secondary *path-name* oam performance-monitoring responder]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.

Description

Configure delay measurement options.

Options

min-query-interval *milliseconds*—(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.

Default: 10 seconds

Range: 1000 through 4294967295 milliseconds

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Configuring Pro-Active Loss and Delay Measurements on page 216
- On-Demand Packet Loss and Delay Measurement for UHP LSPs Overview on page 191
- performance-monitoring (Protocols MPLS) on page 1922

description (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax

```
description text;
```

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 logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls
  static-label-switched-path lsp-name transit incoming-label],
[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],
[edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path lsp-name transit incoming-label]
```

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

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

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Configuring a Text Description for LSPs on page 425

description (Protocols Layer 2 VPN)

Syntax

```
description text;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols
  l2vpn site site-name interface interface-name],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols l2vpn site site-name interface
  interface-name]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for EX Series switches.

Description

Describe the VPN or virtual private LAN service (VPLS) routing instance.

Options

text—Provide a text description. If the text includes one or more spaces, enclose it in quotation marks (" "). Any descriptive text you include is displayed in the output of the **show route instance detail** command and has no effect on operation.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Configuring the Site*
- Configuring an MPLS-Based Layer 2 VPN (CLI Procedure) on page 926

deselect-on-bandwidth-failure

Syntax

```
deselect-on-bandwidth-failure {
  tear-lsp;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols mpls],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *path-name*]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.

Description

Deselect an active path if it does not meet the auto-bandwidth criteria required for path selection. The **deselect-on-bandwidth-failure** statement does not apply to static bandwidth.

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

```
diffserv-te {
  bandwidth-model {
    extended-mam;
    mam;
    rdm;
  }
  te-class-matrix {
    tenumber {
      priority priority;
      traffic-class {
        ctnumber priority priority;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* 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

- Configuring Routers for DiffServ-Aware Traffic Engineering on page 693

disable (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax

```
disable;
```

Hierarchy Level

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

- label-switched-path on page 1858
- interface on page 1853

dual-transport

Syntax

```
dual-transport {
  inet-lsr-id inet-lsr-id;
  inet6-lsr-id inet6-lsr-id;
}
```

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

inet-lsr-id *inet-lsr-id*— Configure the LSR ID to establish an LDP session over IPv4 TCP transport.

inet6-lsr-id *inet6-lsr-id*— Configure the LSR ID to establish an LDP session over IPv6 TCP transport.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *LDP Native IPv6 Support Overview*
- *Example: Configuring LDP Native IPv6 Support*
- *Configuring LDP Native IPv6 Support*
- family (Protocols LDP) on page 1832

dynamic-tunnels

Syntax

```
dynamic-tunnels tunnel-name {
  destination-networks prefix;
  gre;
  rsvp-te entry-name {
    destination-networks network-prefix;
    label-switched-path-template (Multicast) {
      default-template;
      template-name;
    }
  }
  source-address address;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name
  routing-options],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-options],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name routing-options],
[edit routing-options]
```

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.

NOTE: ACX Series routers do not support the gre statement.

Options

tunnel-name—Name of the dynamic tunnel.

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

- *Example: Configuring a Two-Tiered Virtualized Data Center for Large Enterprise Networks*

egress-protection (MPLS)

Syntax

```
egress-protection {
  context-identifier context-id {
    primary | protector;
    metric igp-metric-value;
    advertise-mode (stub-alias | stub-proxy);
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name],
[edit protocols mpls],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name]
```

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

context-identifier *context-id-ip-address*—(Optional) The context identifier IPv4 address.

metric *igp-metric-value*—(Optional) The IGP metric value ranging from **2** through **16777215**.

(primary | protector)—On the primary PE router, configure as type **primary**. On the protector PE router, configure as type **protector**.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Example: Configuring Egress Protection for Layer 3 VPN Services*
- *Example: Configuring Layer 3 VPN Egress Protection with RSVP and LDP*

encapsulation-type (Layer 2 VPNs)

Syntax

```
encapsulation-type (atm-aal5 | atm-cell | atm-cell-port-mode | atm-cell-vc-mode |
  atm-cell-vp-mode | cesop | cisco-hdlc | ethernet | ethernet-vlan | frame-relay |
  frame-relay-port-mode | interworking | ppp | satop-e1 | satop-e3 | satop-t1 | satop-t3);
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols l2circuit neighbor address interface
  interface-name],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols
  l2vpn],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols
  l2vpn neighbor address],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols
  vpls],
[edit protocols l2circuit neighbor address interface interface-name],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols l2vpn],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols l2vpn neighbor address],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols vpls],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols vpls neighbor address]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for EX Series switches.

Description

Specify the type of Layer 2 traffic originating from the CE device. Only the **ethernet** and **ethernet-vlan** encapsulation types are supported for VPLS. Not all encapsulation types are supported on the switches. See the switch CLI.

Options

atm-aal5—ATM Adaptation Layer (AAL/5)

atm-cell—ATM cell relay

atm-cell-port-mode—ATM cell relay port promiscuous mode

atm-cell-vc-mode—ATM VC cell relay nonpromiscuous mode

atm-cell-vp-mode—ATM virtual path (VP) cell relay promiscuous mode

cesop—CESOP-based Layer 2 VPN

cisco-hdlc—Cisco Systems–compatible HDLC

ethernet—Ethernet

ethernet-vlan—Ethernet VLAN

frame-relay—Frame Relay

frame-relay-port-mode—Frame Relay port mode

interworking—Layer 2.5 interworking VPN

ppp—PPP

satsop-e1—SATSOP-E1–based Layer 2 VPN

satsop-e3—SATSOP-E3–based Layer 2 VPN

satsop-t1—SATSOP-T1–based Layer 2 VPN

satsop-t3—SATSOP-T3–based Layer 2 VPN

Default: For VPLS networks, the default encapsulation type is **ethernet**.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Configuring the Encapsulation Type*
- *Configuring VPLS Routing Instances*
- *Configuring the Encapsulation Type for the Layer 2 Circuit Neighbor Interface*
- Configuring an MPLS-Based Layer 2 VPN (CLI Procedure) on page 926

encoding-type

Syntax

```
encoding-type (ethernet | packet | pdh | sonet-sdh);
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name
  lsp-attributes],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name lsp-attributes]
```

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Specify the encoding type of 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

Default **packet**

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Configuring the Encoding Type on page 850

entropy-label

Syntax

```
entropy-label {
  ingress-policy ingress-policy-name;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols ldp],

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

- Configuring the Entropy Label for LSPs on page 466

entropy-label

Syntax

```
entropy-label {
  import policy-name;
  no-next-hop-validation;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system name protocols bgp family inet labeled-unicast],
[edit logical-systems logical-system name protocols bgp group group-name family inet
  labeled-unicast],
[edit logical-systems logical-system name protocols bgp group group-name neighbor address
  labeled-unicast],
[edit protocols bgp family inet labeled-unicast],
[edit protocols bgp group group-name family inet labeled-unicast],
[edit protocols bgp group group-name neighbor address labeled-unicast]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for QFX10000 Series switches.

Description

Insert the entropy label into the BGP labeled unicast LSP packets, which assists the transit router in load-balancing BGP traffic across equal-cost multipaths or link aggregation groups. The ingress label edge router inspects the flow information of a packet and maps it to an entropy label, which is inserted into the BGP label stack. LSRs in the core use this entropy label as the key to hash the packet and direct it to the correct path.

Options

import *policy-name*— (Optional) Specify a policy that lists the routes that allow the use of entropy labels.

no-next-hop-validation—(Optional) Do not validate the next-hop field in the entropy label capability attribute against the route next hop.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *labeled-unicast*
- policy-statement on page 1925
- *Configuring an Entropy Label for a BGP Labeled Unicast LSP*
- Example: Configuring an Entropy Label for a BGP Labeled Unicast LSP on page 467
- *Understanding Entropy Label for BGP Labeled Unicast LSP*

ethernet-vlan (Protocols Link Management)

Syntax

```
ethernet-label {
  vlan-id-range vlan-id-range;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols link-management te-link te-link-name]
```

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 *vlan-id-range***—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

```
ether-pseudowire {
  zero-control-word;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit forwarding-options enhanced-hash-key family mpls]
```

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1 for the MX Series.

Description Load-balance IP over Ethernet pseudowire. Presence of zero-control-word in the payload indicates an Ethernet frame.

zero-control-word— Precedes Ethernet packet to indicate the start Ethernet farme in an MPLS ether-pseudowire payload.

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *enhanced-hash-key*
- *hash-key*
- family mpls on page 1833
- MPLS Encapsulated Payload Load-balancing Overview on page 187

exclude (for Administrative Groups)

Syntax

```
exclude [ group-names ];
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name
  admin-group],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name
  (primary | secondary) path-name admin-group],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name admin-group],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name (primary | secondary) path-name
  admin-group]
```

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 *group-names*—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

- Configuring Administrative Groups for LSPs on page 429

exclude (for Fast Reroute)

Syntax

```
(exclude [ group-names ] | no-exclude);
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name
  fast-reroute],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name 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:

- **exclude**—Define the administrative groups to exclude for fast reroute.
- **no-exclude**—Disable administrative group exclusion.

Options

group-names—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

- Configuring Fast Reroute on page 381
- admin-groups on page 1783

exclude-srlg

Syntax

```
exclude-srlg;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols mpls],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path path-name],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path path-name],
[edit protocols rsvp interface interface-name link-protection],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols rsvp interface interface-name
  link-protection],
[edit protocols rsvp interface interface-name link-protection bypass destination],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols rsvp interface interface-name
  link-protection bypass destination]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.

Description

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.

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.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Example: Excluding SRLG Links Completely for the Secondary LSP on page 230

exp

Syntax

```
exp classifier-name {
  import (classifier-name | default);
  forwarding-class class-name {
    loss-priority level {
      code-points [aliases] [3–bit-patterns];
    }
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit class-of-service classifiers],
  [edit class-of-service code-point-aliases],
  [edit class-of-service interfaces interface-name unit logical-unit-number rewrite-rules],
  [edit class-of-service rewrite-rules]
```

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1 for EX Series switches.

Description Define the experimental bits (EXP) code point mapping that is applied to MPLS packets. You can define an **exp** classifier only on EX3200 switches, EX4200 and EX8200 standalone switches, and EX8200 Virtual Chassis. You can bind an **exp** rewrite rule on EX8200 standalone switches and EX8200 Virtual Chassis.

EX Series switches support only one EXP code mapping on the switch (either default or custom). It is applied globally and implicitly to all the MPLS-enabled interfaces on the switch. You cannot bind it or disable it on individual interfaces.

Options ***classifier-name***—Name of the classifier.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Understanding Using CoS with MPLS Networks on EX Series Switches on page 807
- Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge EX8200 and EX4500 Switches Using Circuit Cross-Connect (CLI Procedure) on page 77
- Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge Switches Using IP Over MPLS (CLI Procedure) on page 72
- Configuring CoS on Provider Switches of an MPLS Network (CLI Procedure) on page 806

expand-loose-hop

Syntax

```
expand-loose-hop;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name 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

Allow an LSP to traverse multiple OSPF areas within a service provider's network.

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.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Enabling Interarea Traffic Engineering on page 643
- Configuring Inter-Domain Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 553

explicit-null (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax

```
explicit-null;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name 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.

NOTE: **Junos OS does not support explicit null routes with next hops to virtual tunnel (vt-) interfaces.**

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Configuring RSVP to Pop the Label on the Ultimate-Hop Router*

export (MPLS Traffic engineering database)

Syntax

```
export {
  credibility;
  policy policy-name;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* 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

policy *policy-name*—Name of the export policy.

The remaining statement is 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 1987

failure-action (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax

```
failure-action {
  make-before-break teardown-timeout seconds;
  teardown;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls oam bfd-liveness-detection],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name
  oam bfd-liveness-detection],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name oam bfd-liveness-detection],
[edit protocols mpls oam bfd-liveness-detection]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4.

Description

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.

Options

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.

teardown—When a BFD session fails for an RSVP LSP, the associated LSP path is taken down and resignaled immediately.

teardown-timeout *seconds*—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 resignaled.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Configuring a Failure Action for the BFD Session on an RSVP LSP on page 91

family

Syntax

```
family {
  inet;
  inet6;
}
```

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

- *LDP Native IPv6 Support Overview*
- *Example: Configuring LDP Native IPv6 Support*
- *Configuring LDP Native IPv6 Support*
- dual-transport on page 1815

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 391
- Configuring Load Balancing for Ethernet Pseudowires on page 792

fast-reroute (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax

```
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);
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-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 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

- Configuring Fast Reroute on page 381
- Fast Reroute Overview on page 379
- MPLS Feature Support on QFX Series and EX4600 Switches on page 19
- Understanding Interprovider and Carrier-of-Carriers VPNs on page 1075

fate-sharing

Syntax

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

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-options],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name
  routing-options],
[edit routing-options],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name routing-options]
```

Release Information

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.

Description

Specify a backup path in case the primary path becomes unusable.

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.

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.

Options

cost *value*—Cost assigned to the group.

Range: 1 through 65,535

Default: 1

from *address*—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.

group *group-name*—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.

to *address*—(Optional) Address of egress router. For point-to-point link objects, you must specify both a **from** and a **to** address.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Configuring Alternate Backup Paths Using Fate Sharing on page 416
- *MPLS Applications Feature Guide*

forwarding-rib

Syntax

```
forwarding-rib name {
  inet-import [ inet-import ... ];
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems name routing-instances name routing-options dynamic-tunnels],
[edit logical-systems name routing-options dynamic-tunnels],
[edit logical-systems name tenants name routing-instances name routing-options
  dynamic-tunnels],
[edit routing-instances name routing-options dynamic-tunnels],
[edit routing-options dynamic-tunnels],
[edit tenants name routing-instances name routing-options dynamic-tunnels]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.3R1 on PTX Series routers and QFX Series switches.

Description

Configure policy control for forwarding routing table next hops for MPLS-over-UDP dynamic tunnels. With this configuration, you can resolve the dynamic tunnel destination routes over select prefixes.

Options

name—Name of the routing table.

inet-import—Name of the import policy for IPv4 dynamic-tunnels.

Required Privilege Level

routing

Related Documentation

- Example: Configuring Next-Hop-Based MPLS-Over-UDP Dynamic Tunnels on page 291

forwarding-table

Syntax

```
forwarding-table {
  export [ policy--names ];
  (indirect-next-hop | no-indirect-next-hop);
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-options],
[edit routing-options]

Release Information

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

Configure information about the routing device's forwarding table.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

Options

remnant-holdtime—Sets the remnant hold time, which is required for the MXVC-ISSU, where the recommended value is 900..

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Configuring Per-Packet Load Balancing*

from (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax

```
from address;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-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

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

address—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 412

gpid

Syntax

```
gpid (ethernet | hdlc | ipv4 | pos-scrambling-crc-16 | pos-no-scrambling-crc-16 |
  pos-scrambling-crc-32 | pos-no-scrambling-crc-32 | ppp);
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name
  lsp-attributes],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name 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:

- **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

- Configuring the GPID on page 850

gre (Routing Options)

Syntax

```
gre;
next-hop-based-tunnel;
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-options dynamic-tunnels *tunnel-name*],
[edit routing-options dynamic-tunnels *tunnel-name*]

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

- Configuring MPLS-Signaled LSPs to Use GRE Tunnels on page 107

hop-limit

Syntax

```
hop-limit number;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls],
[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
  fast-reroute],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name
  (primary | 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 bypass-name],
[edit protocols mpls],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name fast-reroute],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name (primary | secondary) path-name],
[edit protocols rsvp interface interface-name link-protection],
[edit protocols rsvp interface interface-name link-protection bypass bypass-name]
```

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 maximum number of routers that an LSP can traverse. This limit can be applied to any of the following:

- 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

number—Maximum number of hops.

Range: 2 through 255 (for an LSP or for a link protection bypass); 0 through 255 (for fast reroute)

Default: 255 (for an LSP or for a link protection bypass); 6 (for fast reroute)

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 381
- Limiting the Number of Hops in LSPs on page 442
- *Configuring the Hop Limit for Bypass LSPs*

import (MPLS Traffic Engineering Database)

Syntax

```
import {
  bgp-ls-identifier domain-identifier;
  identifier identifier;
  policy policy-name;
  igp-topology{
    bgp-link-state;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* 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

bgp-ls-identifier *domain-identifier*—BGP-TE domain identifier.

identifier *identifier*—BGP-TE identifier.

Range: 2 through 18446744073709551615

policy *policy-name*—Name of the import policy.

igp-topology—Download IGP topology information into the traffic engineering database (TED). In Junos OS, the IGPs install topology information into a database called the traffic engineering database. The traffic engineering database contains the aggregated topology information. The IGP routes are installed by the traffic engineering database on behalf of the corresponding IGP into a user-visible routing table called lsdist.0, subject to route policies.

bgp-link-state—Export IGP topology information into BGP-Link State (BGP-LS) from the lsdist.0 routing table. The lsdist.0 routing table stores the network topology information from the traffic engineering database. The BGP-LS reads IGP entries from lsdist.0 and advertises the information to BGP peers.

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 1987

ip-tunnel-rpf-check

Syntax

```
ip-tunnel-rpf-check {
   mode (strict | loose);
   fail-filter filter-name;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* routing-options forwarding-table]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.1 for MX Series Routers with MICs.

Description

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.

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.

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.

Options

mode (*strict* | *loose*)—(Optional) Specify the mode of the reverse path forwarding check to enable anti-spoofing protection for next-hop-based dynamic tunnels.

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.

In the loose mode, the reverse path forwarding check passes even if the packet is received from a nondesignated tunnel source.

When the packet is from a nonexistent tunnel source, the reverse path forwarding check fails in both the strict and loose modes.

Default: If you omit the mode statement, the default behavior is strict mode.

fail-filter *filter-name*—(Optional) Attach a filter to the Layer 3 VPN to log packets that failed the reverse path forwarding check.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Anti-Spoofing Protection for Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnels Overview on page 305
- Example: Configuring Anti-Spoofing Protection for Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnels on page 308

include-all (for Administrative Groups)

Syntax

```
include-all [ group-names ];
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name
  admin-group],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name
  (primary | secondary) path-name admin-group],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name admin-group],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name (primary | secondary) path-name
  admin-group]
```

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 ***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

- Configuring Administrative Groups for LSPs on page 429
- admin-groups on page 1783

include-all (for Fast Reroute)

Syntax

```
(include-all [ group-names ] | no-include-all);
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name
  fast-reroute],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name 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:

- **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

- Configuring Fast Reroute on page 381

include-any (for Administrative Groups)

Syntax

```
include-any [ group-names ];
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name
  admin-group],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name
  (primary | secondary) path-name admin-group],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name admin-group],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name (primary | secondary) path-name
  admin-group]
```

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 *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

- Configuring Administrative Groups for LSPs on page 429

include-any (for Fast Reroute)

Syntax

```
(include-any [ group-names ] | no-include-any);
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name
  fast-reroute],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name 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:

- **include-any**—Define the administrative groups to include for fast reroute.
- **no-include-any**—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

- Configuring Fast Reroute on page 381

ingress (LSP)

Syntax

```
ingress {
  bandwidth bps;
  class-of-service cos-value;
  description string;
  entropy-label;
  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;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls static-label-switched-path
  lsp-name],
[edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path lsp-name]
```

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

- Configuring Static LSPs on page 491

install (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax

```
install {
  destination-prefix <active>;
}
```

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 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.

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.

destination-prefix—IPv4 or IPv6 address to associate with the LSP.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Adding LSP-Related Routes to the inet.3 or inet6.3 Routing Table on page 384

ingress-policy

Syntax

```
ingress-policy [ ingress-policy-names ];
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-system *logical-system-name* protocols ldp entropy-label],
[edit logical-system *logical-system-name* 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

Configure an LDP ingress policy for either the entropy label or Operation, Administration, and Management (OAM).

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.

Options

ingress-policy-names—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

- Configuring OAM Ingress Policies for LDP on page 727
- Configuring the Entropy Label for LSPs on page 466

interface (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax

```
interface (interface-name | all) {
  disable;
  admin-group [ group-names ];
  srlg srlg-name;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name 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

Enable MPLS on one or more interfaces.

Options

interface-name—Name of the interface on which to configure MPLS. To configure all interfaces, specify **all**. For details about specifying interfaces, see the *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*.

srlg *srlg-name*—Name of the SRLG to associate with an interface.

The remaining 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 the Intermediate (Transit) and Egress Routers for Static LSPs on page 494
- Example: Configuring SRLG on page 220

interface (MPLS)

Syntax interface (all | *interface-name*);

Hierarchy Level [edit protocols mpls]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.

Description Enable MPLS on all interfaces on the switch or on the specified interface.

Default MPLS is disabled.

Options **all**—All interfaces on the switch.

interface-name—Name of an interface:

- Aggregated Ethernet—**ae*x***
- Gigabit Ethernet—**ge-*fpc/pic/port***

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Example: Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Switches on page 48
- Configuring CoS on an MPLS Provider Edge Switch Using IP Over MPLS (CLI Procedure) on page 801
- Configuring CoS on an MPLS Provider Edge Switch Using Circuit Cross-Connect (CLI Procedure) on page 804
- Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Provider Switches (CLI Procedure) on page 81

inter-domain

Syntax

```
inter-domain;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path
  label-switched-path-name],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path label-switched-path-name]
```

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

- Configuring an LSP Across ASs on page 455
- label-switched-path on page 1858

ip-tunnel-rpf-check

Syntax

```
ip-tunnel-rpf-check {
  mode (strict | loose);
  fail-filter filter-name;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* routing-options forwarding-table]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.1 for MX Series Routers with MICs.

Description

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.

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.

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.

Options

mode (*strict* | *loose*)—(Optional) Specify the mode of the reverse path forwarding check to enable anti-spoofing protection for next-hop-based dynamic tunnels.

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.

In the loose mode, the reverse path forwarding check passes even if the packet is received from a nondesignated tunnel source.

When the packet is from a nonexistent tunnel source, the reverse path forwarding check fails in both the strict and loose modes.

Default: If you omit the mode statement, the default behavior is strict mode.

fail-filter *filter-name*—(Optional) Attach a filter to the Layer 3 VPN to log packets that failed the reverse path forwarding check.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Anti-Spoofing Protection for Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnels Overview on page 305
- Example: Configuring Anti-Spoofing Protection for Next-Hop-Based Dynamic Tunnels on page 308

ipv6-tunneling

Syntax

```
ipv6-tunneling;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name 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

- Example: Tunneling IPv6 Traffic over MPLS IPv4 Networks on page 281

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;
  cross-credibility-cspf;
  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 {
    lsp-external-controller;
    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);
  }
  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 *logical-system-name* protocols mpls],
[edit protocols mpls]

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
cross-credibility-cspf option introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2.
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 ***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.

cross-credibility-cspf—Enable path computation across credibility levels. The constraint path computation is run across multi-protocol links and nodes, instead of a credibility-by-credibility basis.

link-protection—Enable protection for LSP from link faults only.

no-self-ping—Disable self-ping for the LSP.

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS 17.4, you can override the behavior of self-ping running by default using **no-self-ping** statement.

self-ping-duration ***seconds***—Specify the duration (in seconds) for which to run the self-ping mechanism unless the ping succeeds sooner.

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**.

By default, self-ping is enabled. The LSP types like CCC, P2MP, VLAN-based , and non-default instances do not support self-ping .

The self-ping mechanism runs until the self-ping probe is received back (at which point the traffic is immediately switched to it) , or until the configured self-ping duration for the LSP is over (at which point traffic is switched over).

When LSP self-ping-duration is enabled, the LSP behavior reverts back to a timer-based mechanism similar to the **optimize-switchover-delay**, where a specific amount of time is provided for all the downstream nodes to install the forwarding path before switchover. When LSP self-ping-duration is not enabled, the default behavior is to wait for an infinite amount of time for the self-ping to succeed before switching the traffic.

Range: 1 through 65535 seconds

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS 17.4R1, the default time-out duration for which the self-ping runs on an LSP instance is reduced from 65535 (runs until success) to 1800 seconds. You can also configure the self ping duration value between 1 to 65535 (runs until success) 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 the Ingress and Egress Router Addresses for LSPs on page 412
- Configuring Primary and Secondary LSPs on page 459

label-switched-path

Syntax
label-switched-path *lsp-name* to *remote-provider-edge-switch*;

Hierarchy Level
[edit protocols mpls]

Release Information
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.

Description
Define a label-switched path (LSP) to the remote provider edge switch to use for MPLS traffic. You must specify this statement on the provider edge switch.

Options
lsp-name —Name that identifies the LSP. The name can be up to 32 characters and can contain letters, digits, periods, and hyphens. To include other characters, enclose the name in quotation marks. The name must be unique on the ingress switch.

remote-provider-edge-switch —Either the loopback address or the switch address.

Required Privilege Level
routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation
- Example: Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Switches on page 48
- Configuring CoS on an MPLS Provider Edge Switch Using IP Over MPLS (CLI Procedure) on page 801
- Configuring CoS on an MPLS Provider Edge Switch Using Circuit Cross-Connect (CLI Procedure) on page 804

label-switched-path-template (Container LSP)

Syntax

```
label-switched-path-template {
  (default-template | lsp-template-name);
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols mpls container-label-switched-path *lsp-name*]
[edit routing-instances *instance-name* provider-tunnel]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2.
Statement introduced for QFX Switches in Junos OS Release 15.1X53-D30.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.2. under the heirarchy level [edit routing-instances *instance-name* provider-tunnel]

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

- container-label-switched-path on page 1803

ldp-tunneling

Syntax ldp-tunneling;

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-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 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
- *Enabling LDP over RSVP-Established LSPs*

least-fill

See random

link-protection (Dynamic LSPs)

Syntax

```
link-protection;
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-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 14.1X53-D10 for the QFX Series and for EX4600 switches.

Description

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.

To fully enable link protection, you must also include the **link-protection** statement at the **[edit protocols rsvp interface *interface-name*]** or **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp interface *interface-name*]** hierarchy level.

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

- Configuring Link Protection for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 554
- *Configuring Node Protection or Link Protection for LSPs*
- link-protection (RSVP) on page 2021

link-protection (Static LSPs)

Syntax

```
link-protection bypass-name name;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[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 ingress],
[edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path lsp-name transit incoming-label]
```

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 *name***—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

- Configuring Static LSPs on page 491
- Example: Configuring a Collection of Paths to Create an RSVP-Signaled Point-to-Multipoint LSP on page 531

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.

The **load-balance-label-capability** and **no-load-balance-label-capability** statements at the **[edit forwarding-options]** hierarchy level are mutually exclusive, and at a given point in time, configuring one statement overrides the other.

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 466
- no-load-balance-label-capability on page 1900

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 104
- *Network Management and Monitoring Guide*
- no-trap on page 1904
- traceoptions (Protocols MPLS) on page 1979

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*
- *Example: Configuring Longest Match for LDP*
- *Configuring Longest Match for LDP*

loss (querier)

Syntax

```
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;
  }
}
```

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 loss measurement 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

- Configuring Pro-Active Loss and Delay Measurements on page 216
- On-Demand Packet Loss and Delay Measurement for UHP LSPs Overview on page 191
- performance-monitoring (Protocols MPLS) on page 1922

loss (responder)

Syntax

```
loss {
  min-query-interval milliseconds;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols mpls oam performance-monitoring responder],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name* oam performance-monitoring responder],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name* primary *path-name* oam performance-monitoring responder],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name* secondary *path-name* oam performance-monitoring responder]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.

Description

Configure loss measurement options.

Options

min-query-interval *milliseconds*—(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.

Default: 10 seconds

Range: 1000 through 4294967295 milliseconds

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Configuring Pro-Active Loss and Delay Measurements on page 216
- On-Demand Packet Loss and Delay Measurement for UHP LSPs Overview on page 191
- performance-monitoring (Protocols MPLS) on page 1922

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 Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Configuring Pro-Active Loss and Delay Measurements on page 216
- On-Demand Packet Loss and Delay Measurement for UHP LSPs Overview on page 191
- performance-monitoring (Protocols MPLS) on page 1922

lsp-attributes

Syntax

```
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);
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name*],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name*]

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

- Configuring MPLS LSPs for GMPLS on page 849

lsping-channel-type

Syntax

```
lsping-channle-type {
  ipv4;
  on-demand-cv;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name oam mpls-tp-mode]
[edit protocols mpls oam mpls-tp-mode]
```

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1.

Description 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.

As per RFC 7026, GACH-TLV is deprecated for ipv4 and on-demand-cv channel types.

Options

ipv4—Channel type 0x0021. This channel type uses the IP/UDP encapsulation and provides interoperability support with other vendor devices using IP addressing.

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.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- mpls-tp-mode on page 1889

l2vpn

Syntax

```
l2vpn {
  (control-word | no-control-word);
  encapsulation-type type;
  oam {
    bfd-liveness-detection {
      detection-time {
        threshold milliseconds;
      }
      minimum-interval milliseconds;
      minimum-receive-interval milliseconds;
      multiplier number;
      no-adaptation;
      transmit-interval {
        threshold milliseconds;
        minimum-interval milliseconds;
      }
      version (1 | automatic);
    }
    ping-interval seconds;
  }
  site site-name {
    community COMM;
    control-word ;
    encapsulation-type ethernet;
    ignore-encapsulation-mismatch;
    ignore-mtu-mismatch;
    interface interface-name {
      description text;
      community COMM;
      control-word ;
      encapsulation-type ethernet;
      ignore-encapsulation-mismatch;
      ignore-mtu-mismatch;
      mtu 1500;
      no-control-word;
      oam {
        bfd-liveness-detection {
          detection-time {
            threshold milliseconds;
          }
          minimum-interval milliseconds;
          minimum-receive-interval milliseconds;
          multiplier number;
          no-adaptation;
          transmit-interval {
            threshold milliseconds;
            minimum-interval milliseconds;
          }
          version (1 | automatic);
        }
        ping-interval seconds; seconds;
```

```
      }
      remote-site-id remote-site-id;
      target-attachment-identifier identifier;
    }
    mtu 1500;
    no-control-word;
    oam {
      bfd-liveness-detection {
        detection-time {
          threshold milliseconds;
        }
        minimum-interval milliseconds;
        minimum-receive-interval milliseconds;
        multiplier number;
        no-adaptation;
        transmit-interval {
          threshold milliseconds;
          minimum-interval milliseconds;
        }
        version (1 | automatic);
      }
      ping-interval seconds; seconds;
    }
    site-identifier identifier;
    site-preference preference-value {
      backup;
      primary;
    }
    source-attachment-identifier identifier;
  }
  traceoptions {
    file filename <files number> <size size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
    flag flag <flag-modifier> <disable>;
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name
  protocols],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for EX Series switches.

Description

Enable a Layer 2 VPN routing instance on a PE router or switch.

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 a Layer 2 VPN Routing Instance*
- Configuring an MPLS-Based Layer 2 VPN (CLI Procedure) on page 926

maximum-bandwidth (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax

```
maximum-bandwidth bps;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name
  auto-bandwidth],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name 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

bps—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

- Configuring the Maximum and Minimum Bounds of the LSP's Bandwidth on page 446

maximum-helper-recovery-time

Syntax maximum-helper-recovery-time *seconds*;

Hierarchy Level [edit protocols rsvp graceful-restart],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp 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 length of time the router or switch retains the state of its Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) neighbors while they undergo a graceful restart.

Options ***seconds***—Legnth of time that the router retains the state of its Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) neighbors while they undergo a graceful restart.

Range: 1 through 3600

Default: 180

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Configuring Graceful Restart Options for RSVP, CCC, and TCC*
- maximum-helper-restart-time (RSVP) on page 1879

maximum-helper-restart-time (RSVP)

Syntax maximum-helper-restart-time *seconds*;

Hierarchy Level [edit protocols rsvp graceful-restart],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp graceful-restart]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.3.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.

Description Specify the length of time the router or switch waits after it discovers that a neighboring router has gone down before it declares the neighbor down. This value is applied to all RSVP neighbor routers and should be based on the time that the slowest RSVP neighbor requires for restart.

Options ***seconds***—The time the router or switch waits after it discovers that a neighboring router has gone down before it declares the neighbor down.

Range: 1 through 1800

Default: 60

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Configuring Graceful Restart Options for RSVP, CCC, and TCC*
- maximum-helper-recovery-time on page 1878

maximum-labels

Syntax maximum-labels *maximum-labels*;

Hierarchy Level [edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* family mpls],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* family mpls]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for QFX10000 switches.

Description On the logical interface, specify the maximum number of MPLS labels upon which MPLS can operate.

You can configure this statement on the following devices:

- MX Series 5G Universal Routing Platform
- 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 ***maximum-labels***—Maximum number of labels.

Range: 3 through 5

Default: 3

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Configuring the Maximum Number of MPLS Labels on page 370
- *Junos OS VPNs Library for Routing Devices*

minimum-bandwidth-adjust-interval

Syntax

```
minimum-bandwidth-adjust-interval seconds;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name
  auto-bandwidth],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name 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

seconds—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

- Configuring the Maximum and Minimum Bounds of the LSP's Bandwidth on page 446

minimum-bandwidth-adjust-threshold-change

Syntax

```
minimum-bandwidth-adjust-threshold-change percentage;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name
  auto-bandwidth],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name 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

percentage—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

- Configuring the Maximum and Minimum Bounds of the LSP's Bandwidth on page 446

minimum-bandwidth-adjust-threshold-value

Syntax

```
minimum-bandwidth-adjust-threshold-value bps;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name
  auto-bandwidth],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name 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

bps—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

- Configuring the Maximum and Minimum Bounds of the LSP's Bandwidth on page 446

metric (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax

```
metric metric;
```

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 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

- Configuring Static LSP Metrics on page 424

minimum-bandwidth

Syntax

```
minimum-bandwidth bps;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name
  auto-bandwidth],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name 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.

NOTE: For a label-swtiched path (LSP) that has both **bandwidth** and **minimum-bandwidth** for autobandwidth configured under the **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name]** hierarchy level, the LSP bandwidth is adjusted differently.

The LSP is initiated with the bandwidth value configured under the **bandwidth** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name]** hierarchy level. At the expiry of the **adjust-interval** timer, the LSP bandwidth gets adjusted based on the traffic flow.

If the bandwidth to be signaled is less than the value configured under the **minimum-bandwidth** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name autobandwidth]** hierarchy level, then the LSP is signaled only using the minimum bandwidth.

If the bandwidth to be signaled is greater than the value configured under the **maximum-bandwidth** statement at the **[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name autobandwidth]** hierarchy level, then the LSP is signaled only using the maximum bandwidth.

Options

bps—Miniminum 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

- Configuring the Maximum and Minimum Bounds of the LSP's Bandwidth on page 446

monitor-bandwidth

Syntax monitor-bandwidth;

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name* auto-bandwidth],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name* 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
- Configuring Passive Bandwidth Utilization Monitoring on page 449

most-fill

See random

mpls (Protocols)

Syntax mpls { ... }

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols],
[edit protocols]

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
- Configuring MPLS on page 45

mpls

Syntax

```
mpls {
  disable;
  class-of-service cos-value;
  no-cspf;
  no-decrement-ttl;

  advertisement-hold-time seconds;
  explicit-null;
  icmp-tunneling;
  interface (interface-name | all) {
    disable;
  }
  ipv6-tunneling;
  no-propagate-ttl;
  path path-name {
    (address | hostname) <loose | strict>;
  }
  label-switched-path lsp-name {
    disable;
    auto-bandwidth {
      adjust-interval seconds;
      adjust-threshold percentage;
      adjust-threshold-overflow-limit count;
      adjust-threshold-underflow-limit
      maximum-bandwidth bps;
      minimum-bandwidth bps;
      monitor-bandwidth;
    }
    description text-string;
    from address;
    install destination-prefix</prefix-length> <active>;
    ldp-tunneling;
    no-cspf;
    no-decrement-ttl;
    primary path-name {
      adaptive;
      select (manual | unconditional);
    }
    secondary path-name {
      adaptive;
      select (manual | unconditional);
    }
    to address;
    traceoptions {
      file filename <files number> <size maximum-file-size> <world-readable |
        no-world-readable>;
      flag flag;
    }
  }
  static-label-switched-path lsp-name {
    bypass bypass-name {
```

```
      description text-string;
      next-hop (address | interface-name | address/interface-name);
      to address;
    }
    ingress {
      description string;
      install {
        destination-prefix <active>;
      }
      link-protection bypass-name name;
      next-hop (address | interface-name | address/interface-name);
      to address;
    }
    transit incoming-label {
      bandwidth bps;
      description text-string;
      link-protection bypass-name name;
      next-hop (address | interface-name | address/interface-name);
      pop;
      swap out-label;
    }
  statistics {
    auto-bandwidth;
    file filename <files number> <size maximum-file-size> <world-readable |
      no-world-readable>;
    interval seconds;
  }
  traceoptions {
    file filename <files number> <size maximum-file-size> <world-readable |
      no-world-readable>;
    flag flag;
  }
  traffic-engineering (bgp | bgp-igp);
}
}
```

Hierarchy Level [edit protocols]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.

Description Enable MPLS on the switch.

The remaining statements are explained separately.

Default MPLS is disabled.

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Example: Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Switches on page 48
- Configuring CoS on an MPLS Provider Edge Switch Using IP Over MPLS (CLI Procedure) on page 801
- Configuring CoS on an MPLS Provider Edge Switch Using Circuit Cross-Connect (CLI Procedure) on page 804
- Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Provider Switches (CLI Procedure) on page 81
- *Junos OS MPLS Applications Configuration Guide*

mpls-tp-mode

Syntax

```
mpls-tp-mode;
lsping-channel-type;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name oam],
[edit protocols mpls oam]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.
lsping-channel-type statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1.

Description

Enable GAL or G-Ach OAM operation without IP encapsulation on a label-switched path (LSP).

Include this statement at the **[edit protocols mpls oam]** 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 **[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.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Example: Configuring the MPLS Transport Profile for OAM on page 714

mtu-signaling

Syntax mtu-signaling;

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* 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

- *Enabling MTU Signaling in RSVP*

neighbor (Protocols Layer 2 Circuit)

Syntax

```
neighbor address {
  interface interface-name {
    backup-neighbor address {
      community name;
      hot-standby;
      psn-tunnel-endpoint address;
      standby;
      virtual-circuit-id number;
    }
    bandwidth (bandwidth | ctnumber bandwidth);
    community community-name;
    (control-word | no-control-word);
    description text;
    egress-protection {
      protected-l2circuit {
        egress-pe address;
        ingress-pe address;
        virtual-circuit-id identifier;
      }
      protector-interface interface-name;
      protector-pe address {
        context-identifier identifier;
        lsp lsp-name;
        }
      }
    }
    encapsulation-type type;
    ignore-encapsulation-mismatch;
    ignore-mtu-mismatch;
    mtu mtu-number;
    no-revert;
    protect-interface interface-name;
    pseudowire-status-tlv hot-standby-vc-on;
    psn-tunnel-endpoint address;
    revert-time seconds;
    static {
      incoming-label label;
      outgoing-label label;
      send-oam;
    }
    switchover-delay milliseconds;
    virtual-circuit-id identifier;
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols l2circuit],
[edit protocols l2circuit]

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for EX Series switches.

Description Each Layer 2 circuit is represented by the logical interface connecting the local provider edge (PE) router or switch to the local customer edge (CE) router or switch. All the Layer 2 circuits using a particular remote PE router or switch designated for remote CE routers or switches are listed under the **neighbor** statement (neighbor designates the PE router or switch). Each neighbor is identified by its IP address and is usually the end-point destination for the LSP tunnel (transporting the Layer 2 circuit).

Options ***address***—IP address of a neighboring router or switch.

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 the Neighbor Interface for the Layer 2 Circuit*

next-hop (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax

```
next-hop (address | interface-name | address/interface-name);
```

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 before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Support for IPv6 addresses in static LSP configurations added in Junos OS Release 17.2R1.
Support for IPv4 or IPv6 lookup after poping the label added in Junos OS Release 17.4R1.

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.

NOTE: **IPv6 static LSPs are not supported at the [edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path *lsp-name* ingress] hierarchy level.**

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.

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 for Static LSPs on page 491

no-bfd-triggered-local-repair

Syntax

```
no-bfd-triggered-local-repair;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name 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

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.

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.

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

- BFD-Triggered Local Repair for Rapid Convergence on page 87
- graceful-restart (Enabling Globally) on page 1897

no-cspf

Syntax

```
no-cspf;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mplslabel-switched-path lsp-name],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name
   (primary | secondary) path-name],
[edit protocols mpls],
[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

Disable constrained-path LSP computation.

An explicit-path LSP is completely configured through operator action. Once configured, it is initiated only along the explicitly specified path.

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:

- 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

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.

Default

Constrained-path LSP computation enabled.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Disabling Constrained-Path LSP Computation on page 390
- Configuring Explicit-Path LSPs on page 522

no-decrement-ttl

Syntax

```
no-decrement-ttl;
```

Hierarchy Level

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

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

- Disabling Normal TTL Decrementing on page 456
- no-propagate-ttl on page 1902

graceful-restart (Enabling Globally)

Syntax

```
graceful-restart {
  disable;
  helper-disable;
  maximum-helper-recovery-time seconds;
  maximum-helper-restart-time seconds;
  notify-duration seconds;
  recovery-time seconds;
  restart-duration seconds;
  stale-routes-time seconds;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-options],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name
  routing-options],
[edit routing-options],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name routing-options]
```

Release Information

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 12.1 for the QFX Series.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D20 for the OCX Series.

Description

You configure the graceful restart routing option globally to enable the feature, but not to enable graceful restart for all routing protocols in a routing instance. Because all routing protocols are not usually run on every routing instance, you must also configure graceful restart for individual routing protocols running on a routing instance, including the main routing instance. You can, optionally, modify the global settings at the individual protocol level.

NOTE:

- For VPNs, the graceful-restart statement allows a router whose VPN control plane is undergoing a restart to continue to forward traffic while recovering its state from neighboring routers.
- For BGP, if you configure graceful restart after a BGP session has been established, the BGP session restarts and the peers negotiate graceful restart capabilities.
- LDP sessions flap when graceful-restart configurations change.

Default

Graceful restart is disabled by default.

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
- *Enabling Graceful Restart*
- *Configuring Routing Protocols Graceful Restart*
- *Configuring Graceful Restart for MPLS-Related Protocols*
- *Configuring VPN Graceful Restart*
- *Configuring Logical System Graceful Restart*
- *Configuring Graceful Restart for QFabric Systems*

helper-disable (Multiple Protocols)

Syntax
```
helper-disable;
```

Hierarchy Level
```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols (isis | ldp | ospf | ospf3 | rsvp)
  graceful-restart],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols
  (ldp | ospf | ospf3) graceful-restart],
[edit protocols (isis | ldp | ospf | ospf3 | rsvp) graceful-restart],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols (ldp | ospf | ospf3) 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 graceful restart. When helper mode is disabled, a router or switch cannot help a neighboring router that is attempting to restart.

Default
Helper mode is enabled by default for these supported protocols: IS-IS, LDP, OSPF/OSPFv3, and RSVP.

Required Privilege Level
routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation
- *Configuring Routing Protocols Graceful Restart*
- *Configuring Graceful Restart for MPLS-Related Protocols*

no-install-to-address

Syntax

```
no-install-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 ingress],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name],
[edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path lsp-name 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

- Preventing the Addition of Egress Router Addresses to Routing Tables on page 413
- to on page 1978

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.

The **load-balance-label-capability** and **no-load-balance-label-capability** statements at the **[edit forwarding-options]** hierarchy level are mutually exclusive, and at a given point in time, configuring one statement overrides the other.

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- load-balance-label-capability on page 1867
- entropy-label on page 1821
- Configuring the Entropy Label for LSPs on page 466

no-mcast-replication

Syntax

```
no-mcast-replication;
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit chassis fpc *slot-number* pic *pic-number*],
[edit chassis lcc *number* fpc *slot-number* pic *pic-number*]

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

- Point-to-Multipoint LSPs Overview on page 527

no-propagate-ttl

Syntax no-propagate-ttl;

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* 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 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.

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.

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

- Disabling Normal TTL Decrementing on page 456
- *Example: Diagnosing Networking Problems Related to Layer 3 VPNs by Disabling TTL Decrementing* (on *Layer 3 VPNs Feature Guide for Routing Devices* or in the *Junos VPNs Configuration Guide*)
- no-decrement-ttl on page 1896

no-transit-statistics

Syntax
```
no-transit-statistics;
```

Hierarchy Level
```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name 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
- Configuring MPLS to Gather Statistics on page 189
- statistics on page 1971

no-trap

Syntax

```
no-trap {
  mpls-lsp-traps;
  rfc-3812-traps;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* 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

- Configuring System Log Messages and SNMP Traps for LSPs on page 104
- *Network Management and Monitoring Guide*
- traceoptions (Protocols MPLS) on page 1979

node-protection (Static LSP)

Syntax

```
node-protection bypass-name name next-next-label label;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[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 ingress],
[edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path lsp-name transit incoming-label]
```

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 **bypass-name *name***—Bypass LSP name.

next-next-label *label*—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

- Configuring Static LSPs on page 491

normalization

Syntax

```
normalization {
  failover-normalization;
  no-incremental-normalize;
  normalization-retry-duration seconds;
  normalization-retry-limits number;
  normalize-interval seconds;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols mpls container-label-switched-path lsp-name 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 normailzation.

Options

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

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)

normalization-retry-duration *seconds*—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

normalization-retry-limits *number*—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

normalize-interval *seconds*—Specifies the duration between two normalization events.

Range: 21600 seconds through 6 hours

Default: 21600 seconds

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 1963

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 89

optimize-adaptive-teardown

Syntax

```
optimize-adaptive-teardown {
  p2p:
}
```

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

- Optimizing Signaled LSPs on page 437
- Achieving a Make-Before-Break, Hitless Switchover for LSPs on page 434

optimize-aggressive

Syntax
```
optimize-aggressive;
```

Hierarchy Level
```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name 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
- Optimizing Signaled LSPs on page 437

optimize-hold-dead-delay

Syntax

optimized-hold-dead-delay *seconds*;

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls label-switch-path *lsp-name*],
[edit protocols mpls],
[edit protocols mpls label-switch-path *lsp-name*]

Description

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).

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.

Options

seconds—Configure the time in seconds to wait before tearing down the old paths that were in use prior to the last LSP optimization.

Default: 60 to 90 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

- Optimizing Signaled LSPs on page 437
- optimize-switchover-delay on page 1913
- optimize-timer on page 1914

optimize-switchover-delay

Syntax

```
optimize-switchover-delay seconds;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name 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

seconds—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

- Optimizing Signaled LSPs on page 437
- optimize-hold-dead-delay on page 1912
- optimize-timer on page 1914

optimize-timer (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax

```
optimize-timer seconds;
```

Hierarchy Level

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

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).

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.

Default

The optimize timer is disabled.

Options

seconds—Length of the optimize timer, in seconds.

Range: 0 through 65,535 seconds

Default: 0 seconds (the optimize timer is disabled)

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Optimizing Signaled LSPs on page 437

p2mp (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax

```
p2mp p2mp-lsp-name;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-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

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

- Configuring the Primary Point-to-Multipoint LSP on page 552

p2mp-lsp-next-hop

Syntax

```
p2mp-lsp-next-hop {
  metric metric;
  preference preference;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name
  routing-options static route destination-prefix],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-options static route destination-prefix],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name routing-options static route destination-prefix].
[edit routing-options static route destination-prefix]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3 for ACX Series routers.

Description

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.

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 Static Unicast Routes for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 497
- Example: Configuring a Collection of Paths to Create an RSVP-Signaled Point-to-Multipoint LSP on page 531
- *Example: Configuring an RSVP-Signaled Point-to-Multipoint LSP on Logical Systems*

path (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax

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

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name 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.
abstract-hop-name option introduced in Junos OS Release 17.1 for all platforms.

Description

Create a named path and optionally specify the sequence of explicit routers that form the path.

You must include this statement when configuring explicit LSPs.

Options

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.

abstract—Indicate that the next hop configured in the **path** statement is an abstract hop..

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

- Creating Named Paths on page 414
- abstract-hop on page 1773

path

Syntax

```
path destination {
  <address | hostname> <strict | loose>
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols mpls]
```

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.

Description Configure path protection on your MPLS network.

Options

destination —Name of a label switched path (LSP). In addition to specifying the name of the configured LSP, you can include some other designation such as **primary-path**.

address —(Optional) IP address of each transit switch (or the IP address of the loopback interface on the switch) in the LSP. If you want to control exactly which switches are selected for the LSP, specify the address or hostname of each transit switch. Specify the addresses in order, starting with the first provider (transit) switch, and continuing sequentially along the path until reaching the egress provider edge switch.

Default: If you do not specify the addresses or hostnames of any switches, the LSP is calculated by the switch.

hostname —(Optional) See ***address*** .

Default: If you do not specify the addresses or hostnames of any switches, the LSP is calculated by the switch.

loose—(Optional) Indicates that the next address in the **path** statement is a loose link. This means that the LSP can traverse through other switches before reaching this switch.

Default: **strict**

strict—(Optional) Indicates that the LSP must go to the next address specified in the **path** statement without traversing other switches. 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

- Configuring Path Protection in an MPLS Network (CLI Procedure) on page 113

path-mtu

Syntax

```
path-mtu {
  allow-fragmentation;
  rsvp {
    mtu-signaling;
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* 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

- *Configuring MTU Signaling in RSVP*

per-prefix-label

Syntax

```
per-prefix-label;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols bgp family inet labeled-unicast],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols bgp group group-name family inet
  labeled-unicast],
[edit protocols bgp family inet labeled-unicast],
[edit protocols bgp group group-name family inet labeled-unicast],
[edit routing-instances instance-name logical-systems logical-system-name protocols bgp
  family inet labeled-unicast],
[edit routing-instances instance-name logical-systems logical-system-name protocols bgp
  group group-name family inet labeled-unicast],
[edit routing-instances instance-name protocols bgp family inet labeled-unicast],
[edit routing-instances instance-name protocols bgp group group-name family inet
  labeled-unicast]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1x48 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3 for M Series, T Series, and MX Series routers.

Description

Allocate a unique label for each prefix. The **per-prefix-label** statement helps minimize packet loss in most deployments.

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.

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.

Default

By default, label allocation is per next-hop router.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- MPLS Label Allocation on page 329

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 Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
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 Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation
- Configuring Policers for LSPs on page 98
- auto-policing on page 1793

policing

Syntax

```
policing (filter filter-name | no-automatic-policing);
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name]
[edit interfaces interface-id unit number-of-logical-unit family inet address ip-address]
```

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1 for EX Series switches.

Description Apply a rate-limiting policer as the specified policing filter:

- To the LSP for MPLS over CCC.
- To the customer-edge interface for IP over MPLS.

Options

filter *filter-name*—Specify the name of the policing filter.

no-automatic-policing—Disable automatic policing on this LSP.

Required Privilege Level

interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *policer*
- *Configuring Policers to Control Traffic Rates (CLI Procedure)*
- Configuring CoS on an MPLS Provider Edge Switch Using Circuit Cross-Connect (CLI Procedure) on page 804
- Configuring CoS on an MPLS Provider Edge Switch Using IP Over MPLS (CLI Procedure) on page 801

policy-statement

Syntax

```
policy-statement policy-name {
  term term-name {
    from {
      as-path-unique-count count (equal | orhigher | orlower);
      family family-name;
      match-conditions;
      policy subroutine-policy-name;
      prefix-list prefix-list-name;
      prefix-list-filter prefix-list-name match-type <actions>;
      protocol protocol-name;
      route-filter destination-prefix match-type <actions>;
      source-address-filter source-prefix match-type <actions>;
      tag value;
      traffic-engineering;
    }
    to {
      match-conditions;
      policy subroutine-policy-name;
    }
    then actions;
  }
  then {
    aggregate-bandwidth;
    dynamic-tunnel-attributes dynamic-tunnel-attributes;
    limit-bandwidth limit-bandwidth;
    multipath-resolve multipath-resolve;
    no-entropy-label-capability;
    prefix-segment {
      index index;
      node-segment;
    }
    priority (high | medium | low);
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit dynamic-profiles profile-name policy-options],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name policy-options],
[edit policy-options]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.
Support for configuration in the dynamic database introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5.
Support for configuration in the dynamic database introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.
inet-mdt option introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0R2.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.3 for the QFX Series.
route-target option introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2.
Statement introduced in Junos OS 14.1X53-D20 for the OCX Series.

protocol and **traffic-engineering** options introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2.
no-entropy-label-capability option introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
priority and **tag *value*** options introduced in Junos OS Release 17.1.
as-path-unique-count option introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1.
prefix-segment option introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for MX Series routers, PTX Series routers, QFX5100 switches, and QFX10000 switches.
multipath-resolve and **dynamic-tunnel-attributes** options introduced in Junos OS Release 17.3R1.
aggregate-bandwidth and **limit-bandwidth *limit-bandwidth*** options introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1 for MX Series, PTX Series, and QFX Series.

Description Define a routing policy, including subroutine policies.

A *term* is a named structure in which match conditions and actions are defined. Routing policies are made up of one or more terms. Each routing policy term is identified by a term name. The name can contain letters, numbers, and hyphens (-) and can be up to 255 characters long. To include spaces in the name, enclose the entire name in double quotation marks.

Each term contains a set of match conditions and a set of actions:

- Match conditions are criteria that a route must match before the actions can be applied. If a route matches all criteria, one or more actions are applied to the route.
- Actions specify whether to accept or reject the route, control how a series of policies are evaluated, and manipulate the characteristics associated with a route.

Generally, a router compares a route against the match conditions of each term in a routing policy, starting with the first and moving through the terms in the order in which they are defined, until a match is made and an explicitly configured or default action of **accept** or **reject** is taken. If none of the terms in the policy match the route, the router compares the route against the next policy, and so on, until either an action is taken or the default policy is evaluated.

If none of the match conditions of each term evaluates to true, the final action is executed. The final action is defined in an unnamed term. Additionally, you can define a default action (either **accept** or **reject**) that overrides any action intrinsic to the protocol.

The order of match conditions in a term is not relevant, because a route must match all match conditions in a term for an action to be taken.

To list the routing policies under the **[edit policy-options]** hierarchy level by **policy-statement *policy-name*** in alphabetical order, enter the **show policy-options** configuration command.

The statements are explained separately.

Options

actions—(Optional) One or more actions to take if the conditions match. The actions are described in *Configuring Flow Control Actions*.

family *family-name*—(Optional) Specify an address family protocol. Specify **inet** for IPv4. Specify **inet6** for 128-bit IPv6, and to enable interpretation of IPv6 router filter addresses. For IS-IS traffic, specify **iso**. For IPv4 multicast VPN traffic, specify **inet-mvpn**. For IPv6 multicast VPN traffic, specify **inet6-mvpn**. For multicast-distribution-tree (MDT) IPv4 traffic, specify **inet-mdt**. For BGP route target VPN traffic, specify **route-target**. For traffic engineering, specify **traffic-engineering**.

NOTE: When **family** is not specified, the routing device or routing instance uses the address family or families carried by BGP. If multiprotocol BGP (MP-BGP) is enabled, the policy defaults to the protocol family or families carried in the network layer reachability information (NLRI) as configured in the *family* statement for BGP. If MP-BGP is not enabled, the policy uses the default BGP address family unicast IPv4.

from—(Optional) Match a route based on its source address.

as-path-unique-count *count* (equal | orhigher | orlower)—(Optional) Specify a number from 0 through 1024 to filter routes based on the number of unique autonomous systems (ASs) in the AS path. Specify the match condition for the unique AS path count.

aggregate-bandwidth—(Optional) Enable BGP to advertise aggregate outbound link bandwidth for load balancing.

dynamic-tunnel-attributes *dynamic-tunnel-attributes*—(Optional) Choose a set of defined dynamic tunnel attributes for forwarding traffic over V4oV6 tunnels.

match-conditions—(Optional in **from** statement; required in **to** statement) One or more conditions to use to make a match. The qualifiers are described in *Routing Policy Match Conditions*.

multipath-resolve *multipath-resolve*—(Optional) Enable the use of all paths for resolution over the specified prefix.

limit-bandwidth *limit-bandwidth*—(Optional) Specify the limit for advertised aggregate outbound link bandwidth for load balancing.

Range: 0 through 4,294,967,295 bytes

no-entropy-label-capability—(Optional) Disable the entropy label capability advertisement at egress or transit routes specified in the policy.

priority (high | medium | low)—(Optional) Configure the priority for an IS-IS route to change the default order in which the routes are installed in the routing table, in the event of a network topology change.

policy ***subroutine-policy-name***—Use another policy as a match condition within this policy. The name identifying the subroutine policy can contain letters, numbers, and hyphens (-) and can be up to 255 characters long. To include spaces in the name, enclose it in quotation marks (“ ”). Policy names cannot take the form **__.*-internal__**, as this form is reserved. For information about how to configure subroutines, see *Understanding Policy Subroutines in Routing Policy Match Conditions*.

policy-name—Name that identifies the policy. The name can contain letters, numbers, and hyphens (-) and can be up to 255 characters long. To include spaces in the name, enclose it in quotation marks (“ ”).

prefix-list ***prefix-list-name***—Name of a list of IPv4 or IPv6 prefixes.

prefix-list-filter ***prefix-list-name***—Name of a prefix list to evaluate using qualifiers; ***match-type*** is the type of match, and ***actions*** is the action to take if the prefixes match.

protocol ***protocol-name***—Name of the protocol used to control traffic engineering database import at the originating point.

route-filter ***destination-prefix match-type <actions>***—(Optional) List of routes on which to perform an immediate match; ***destination-prefix*** is the IPv4 or IPv6 route prefix to match, ***match-type*** is the type of match (see *Configuring Route Lists*), and ***actions*** is the action to take if the ***destination-prefix*** matches.

source-address-filter ***source-prefix match-type <actions>***—(Optional) Unicast source addresses in multiprotocol BGP (MBGP) and Multicast Source Discovery Protocol (MSDP) environments on which to perform an immediate match. ***source-prefix*** is the IPv4 or IPv6 route prefix to match, ***match-type*** is the type of match (see *Configuring Route Lists*), and ***actions*** is the action to take if the ***source-prefix*** matches.

tag ***value***—(Optional) A numeric value that identifies a route. You can tag certain routes to prioritize them over other routes. In the event of a network topology change, Junos OS updates these routes in the routing table before updating other routes with lower priority. You can also tag some routes to identify and reject them based on your requirement.

term ***term-name***—Name that identifies the term. The term name must be unique in the policy. It can contain letters, numbers, and hyphens (-) and can be up to 64 characters long. To include spaces in the name, enclose the entire name in quotation marks (“ ”). A policy statement can include multiple terms. We recommend that you name all terms. However, you do have the option to include an unnamed term which must be the final term in the policy. To configure an unnamed term, omit the **term** statement when defining match conditions and actions.

to—(Optional) Match a route based on its destination address or the protocols into which the route is being advertised.

then—(Optional) Actions to take on matching routes. The actions are described in *Configuring Flow Control Actions* and *Configuring Actions That Manipulate Route Characteristics*.

Required Privilege Level
routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation
- *dynamic-db*
- *Understanding Source Packet Routing in Networking (SPRING)*

pop

Syntax

```
pop;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[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 transit incoming-label]
```

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
- Configuring the Intermediate (Transit) and Egress Routers for Static LSPs on page 494
- swap on page 1973

pop-and-forward (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax

```
pop-and-forward;
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *name* protocols mpls label-switched-path],
[edit logical-systems *name* routing-instances *name* protocols mpls label-switched-path],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path],
[edit routing-instances *name* protocols mpls label-switched-path]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1R1 on MX Series routers, PTX Series routers, and vMX.

Description

Enable LSP as pop-and-forward with auto-delegation signaling enabled by default.

The LSP undergoes a make-before-break from a regular point-to-point LSP to a pop-and-forward LSP.

Required Privilege Level

routing

Related Documentation

- RSVP-TE Pop-and-Forward LSP Tunnels Overview on page 621
- show rsvp pop-and-forward on page 2448
- pop-and-forward (Protocols RSVP) on page 2037

preference (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax

```
preference preference;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls],
[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 logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls
  static-label-switched-path lsp-name ingress],
[edit protocols mpls],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name (primary | secondary) path-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

Preference for the route.

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.

Options

preference—Preference to assign to the route. A route with a lower preference value is preferred.

Range: 1 through 255

Default: 5 for static MPLS LSPs, 7 for RSVP MPLS LSPs, 9 for LDP MPLS LSPs

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Configuring Preference Values for LSPs on page 433
- Configuring the Ingress Router for Static LSPs on page 491
- Configuring the Intermediate (Transit) and Egress Routers for Static LSPs on page 494

primary (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax

```
primary path-name {
  adaptive;
  admin-group {
    exclude [ group-names ];
    include-all [ group-names ];
    include-any [ group-names ];
  }
  bandwidth 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;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-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 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.

Description

Specify the primary path to use for an LSP. You can configure only one primary path.

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 *lsp-name*]** hierarchy level).

Options

path-name—Name of a path that you created with the **path** statement.

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 Primary and Secondary LSPs on page 459

primary

Syntax primary *path-name*;

Hierarchy Level [edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.

Description Specify the primary path to use for a label switched path (LSP). You can configure only one primary path.

Options ***path-name*** —Name of the primary path that you created with the **path** statement.

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Configuring Path Protection in an MPLS Network (CLI Procedure) on page 113

priority (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax

priority *setup-priority reservation-priority*;

Hierarchy Level

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

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

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.

Range: 0 through 7, where 0 is the highest and 7 is the lowest priority.

Default: 0 (Once the session is set up, no other session can preempt it.)

setup-priority—Setup priority.

Range: 0 through 7, where 0 is the highest and 7 is the lowest priority.

Default: 7 (The session cannot preempt any existing sessions.)

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Configuring Priority and Preemption for LSPs on page 428

protection-revert-time

Syntax protection-revert-time *seconds*;

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls interface *interface-name* static], [edit protocols mpls interface *interface-name* static]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1.

Description Specify the amount of time (in seconds) that a static LSP must wait before traffic reverts from the bypass path to the original path.

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.

Options ***seconds***—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

- Configuring Static LSPs on page 491

push

Syntax

```
push out-label;
```

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 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.

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

- pop on page 1929
- swap on page 1973
- Configuring the Ingress Router for Static LSPs on page 491

random

Syntax

```
(random | least-fill | most-fill);
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name*],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name*]

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description

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.

- **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

- Configuring CSPF Tie Breaking on page 389

record

Syntax

```
(record | no-record);
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path  (primary |
  secondary) path-name],
[edit protocols mpls],
[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

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

- Disabling Path Route Recording by LSPs on page 434

remote-interface-switch

Syntax

```
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 connections],
[edit protocols connections (MPLS)]

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.

Description

Configure MPLS LSP tunnel cross-connects. This makes an association between a CCC interface and two LSPs, one for transmitting MPLS packets from the local provider edge switch to the remote provider edge switch and the other for receiving MPLS packets on the local provider edge switch from the remote provider edge switch.

Options

connection-name—Connection name.

interface *interface-name.unit-number*—Interface name. Include the logical portion of the name, which corresponds to the logical unit number of the CCC interface.

receive-lsp *label-switched-path*—Name of the LSP from the connection's source. This LSP name was specified by the **label-switched-path** statement on the remote provider edge switch in the **protocols mpls** stanza.

transmit-lsp *label-switched-path*—Name of the LSP to the connection's destination. This LSP name was specified by the **label-switched-path** statement on the local provider edge switch in the **protocols mpls** stanza.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Configuring MPLS LSP Tunnel Cross-Connects Using CCC on page 1090
- Example: Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Switches on page 48
- Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge EX8200 and EX4500 Switches Using Circuit Cross-Connect (CLI Procedure) on page 77
- Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge Switches Using IP Over MPLS (CLI Procedure) on page 72
- *MPLS Applications Feature Guide*

remote-site-id

Syntax

```
remote-site-id remote-site-ID;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols
  l2vpn site site-name interface interface-name],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols l2vpn site site-name interface
  interface-name]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for EX Series switches.

Description

Control the remote interface to which the interface should connect. If you do not explicitly configure the remote site ID, the order of the interfaces configured for the site determines the default value. This statement is optional.

Options

remote-site-ID—Identifier specifying the interface on the remote PE router the Layer 2 VPN routing instance connects to.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Configuring the Remote Site ID*
- Configuring an MPLS-Based Layer 2 VPN (CLI Procedure) on page 926

retry-limit

Syntax retry-limit *number*;

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-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 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 *number*—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

- Configuring the Connection Between Ingress and Egress Routers on page 419

retry-timer

Syntax retry-timer *seconds*;

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-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 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.

Description Amount of time the ingress router waits between attempts to establish the primary path.

Options ***seconds***—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

- Configuring the Connection Between Ingress and Egress Routers on page 419

revert-timer

Syntax

```
revert-timer seconds;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name],
[edit protocols mpls],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name]
```

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

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.

If you have configured BFD on the LSP, the Junos OS waits until the BFD session is restored before starting the revert timer counter.

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.

Options

seconds—Time in seconds.

Range: 0 through 65,535 seconds

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

- Configuring the Revert Timer for LSPs on page 460

revert-timer

Syntax revert-timer *seconds*;

Hierarchy Level [edit protocols mpls],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.

Description Specify the amount of time that a label switched path (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.

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.

Default 60 seconds

Options *seconds* —Value in 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
- Configuring Path Protection in an MPLS Network (CLI Procedure) on page 113

responder (performance-monitoring)

Syntax

```
responder {
  delay {
    min-query-interval milliseconds;
  }
  loss {
    min-query-interval milliseconds;
  }
}
```

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.

Description

Configure responder 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

- Configuring Pro-Active Loss and Delay Measurements on page 216
- On-Demand Packet Loss and Delay Measurement for UHP LSPs Overview on page 191
- performance-monitoring (Protocols MPLS) on page 1922

rpf-check-policy (Routing Options)

Syntax

```
rpf-check-policy policy;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name 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

policy—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

- Configuring a Multicast RPF Check Policy for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 556

rsvp-error-hold-time

Syntax rsvp-error-hold-time *seconds*;

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* 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 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.

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.

Options ***seconds***—Amount of time MPLS retains RSVP PathErr messages and considers them for CSPF computations.

Range: 0 through 240 seconds

Default: 25 seconds

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Improving Traffic Engineering Database Accuracy with RSVP PathErr Messages on page 683

sampling (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax

```
sampling {
  cut-off-threshold percentile;
  use-average-aggregate;
  use-percentile percentile;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols mpls container-label-switched-path lsp-name splitting-merging]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for the QFX Series switches.

Description

Configure traffic sampling.

Options

cut-off-threshold *percentile*—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.

Default: 0 percentile (the ingress considers all aggregate bandwidth samples for normlaization.)

Range: 0 through 100

use-average-aggregate—Specify the ingress router to take average of the aggregate samples for normalization.

This option is mutually exclusive with the **use-percentile** configuration option.

use-percentile *percentile*—Specify the ingress router to compute and use the **pth** percentile from all the bandwidth samples, and use that for normalization.

This option is mutually exclusive with the **use-average-aggregate** configuration option.

Range: 0 through 100

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 1963

secondary (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax

```
secondary path-name {
  adaptive;
  admin-group {
    exclude [ group-names ];
    include-all [ group-names ];
    include-any [ group-names ];
  }
  bandwidth 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);
  retry-limit number;
  retry-timer seconds;
  select (manual | unconditional);
  standby;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-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 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.

Description

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.

You can specify secondary paths even if you have not specified any primary paths.

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).

Options

path-name—Name of a path that you created with the **path** statement.

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 Primary and Secondary LSPs on page 459

secondary

Syntax

```
secondary path-name {
  standby;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name*]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.

Description

Specify one or more secondary paths to use for the label switched path (LSP). You can configure more than one secondary path. All secondary paths are equal, and the first one that is available is chosen.

Options

path-name —Name of a secondary path that you created with the **path** statement.

The remaining statement is 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 Path Protection in an MPLS Network (CLI Procedure) on page 113

segment

Syntax

```
segment {
  (pop | swap swap);
  description description;
  next-hop next-hop;
  sid-label;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems name protocols mpls static-label-switched-path],
[edit logical-systems name routing-instances name protocols mpls
  static-label-switched-path],
[edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path],
[edit routing-instances name protocols mpls static-label-switched-path]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release OS 18.1R1 for MX Series, PTX Series, and QFX Series.

Description

Static segment for segment routing. A static segment is identified by a unique name. This segment type is assigned a segment identifier (SID) which falls under a default range of 100000 through 1048575. The segment has label operation such as pop-and-forward for adjacency segment and swap-and-forward for prefix or node segment. For both types of label operation, the segment is assigned a next hop that specifies the remote IP address if the outgoing interface is a multi-access interface, or the name of the outgoing interface if the interface is a point-to-point interface. Static segment configuration is used to statically configure or provision the adjacency SIDs, node SIDs, and prefix SIDs on transit routers.

Options

pop—Pop the SID label

swap—Swap the SID label to this label

description—Text description of label-switched path

next-hop—IPv4 address or interface of next-hop router

sid-label—Segment identifier (SID) label

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

Required Privilege Level

routing

Related Documentation

- Static Segment Routing Label Switched Path on page 503
- segment-list on page 1952
- source-routing-path on page 1960

segment-list

Syntax

```
segment-list name {
  hop-name name {
    ip_address ip address;
    label label;
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems name protocols source-packet-routing],
[edit protocols source-packet-routing]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1 for MX Series and PTX Series with FPC-PTX-P1-A.
ip-address statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1R1 for MX Series.

Description

Specify an explicit path for source routing label switched path (LSPs) to traverse through traffic engineering segments. The segment list is essentially a stack of segment identifiers. that

NOTE: The segment list enables BGP and static segment routing LSP to steer traffic based on segment routing policies. When a segment list is used by the protocol BGP, the BGP protocol validates these segment identifiers and selects valid segments for traffic engineering.

Options

name—Specify a name to identify the segment routing list, which is used in traffic engineering policy.

hop-name—Specify the name of a hop from the segment list in the segment routing traffic engineering policy.

ip-address—Specify the IP address of the hop. For a segment-list to be used by a non-colored segment routing LSP, the first hop must specify an IP address..

label—Specify the SID label of the hop in a segment routing traffic engineering segment list. In static segment routing LSPs, the source routing path uses the segment list only if the second to Nth hop specifies segment identifiers (SID) labels.

Range: **0** through **1,048,576**

NOTE: The range is applicable for protocol BGP and static segment routing LSPs.

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details.

Required Privilege Level
routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation
- *extended-nexthop-color*
- *source-packet-routing*
- source-routing-path on page 1960
- *sr-preference-override*
- *Support for Segment Routing Traffic Engineering at BGP Ingress Peer Overview*
- Static Segment Routing Label Switched Path on page 503

select

Syntax
```
select (manual | unconditional);
```

Hierarchy Level
```
[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 (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
Specify the conditions under which the path is selected to carry traffic. The **manual** and **unconditional** options are mutually exclusive.

Options
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).

unconditional—The path is always selected for carrying traffic, even if it is currently down or degraded (receiving errors).

Required Privilege Level
routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation
- Specifying the Conditions for Path Selection on page 461

signal-bandwidth

Syntax

```
signal-bandwidth type;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name
  lsp-attributes],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name 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

- Configuring the Signal Bandwidth Type on page 851

signaling

Syntax

```
signaling;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols
  bgp family inet-mdt],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols
  bgp family inet-mvpn],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols
  bgp group group-name family inet-mdt],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols
  bgp group group-name family inet-mvpn],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols bgp family inet-mdt],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols bgp family inet-mvpn],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols bgp group group-name family
  inet-mdt],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols bgp group group-name family
  inet-mvpn]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for EX Series switches.

Description

Enable signaling in BGP. For multicast distribution tree (MDT) subaddress family identifier (SAFI) NLRI signaling, configure signaling under the **inet-mdt** family. For multiprotocol BGP (MBGP) intra-AS NLRI signaling, configure signaling under the **inet-mvpn** family.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Example: Configuring Source-Specific Multicast for Draft-Rosen Multicast VPNs*

site (Layer 2 Circuits)

Syntax

```
site site-name {
  hot-standby;
  site-identifier identifier;
  site-preference preference-value {
    backup;
    primary;
  }
  interface interface-name {
    description text;
    remote-site-id remote-site-ID;
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols
  l2vpn],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols l2vpn]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for EX Series switches.
hot-standby option introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 for MX Series routers.

Description

Specify the site name, site identifier, and interfaces connecting to the site. Allows you to configure a remote site ID for remote sites.

Options

hot-standby—Turn on the protector behavior for the site. This keeps backup pseudowire in continuous standby mode and ready for traffic forwarding.

site-identifier *identifier*—Numerical identifier for the site used as a default reference for the remote site ID.

site-name—Name of the site.

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 the Site*
- Configuring an MPLS-Based Layer 2 VPN (CLI Procedure) on page 926

site-identifier (Layer 2 Circuits)

Syntax site-identifier *identifier*;

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols l2vpn site *site-name*],
[edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols l2vpn site *site-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for EX Series switches.

Description Specify the numerical identifier for the local Layer 2 VPN site.

Options ***identifier***—The numerical identifier for the Layer 2 VPN site, which can be any number from 1 through 65,534.

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Configuring the Site*
- Configuring an MPLS-Based Layer 2 VPN (CLI Procedure) on page 926

smart-optimize-timer

Syntax smart-optimize-timer *seconds*;

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* 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 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.

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.

Default The smart optimization timer is enabled by default.

Options ***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.

Range: 0 through 65,535 seconds

Default: 180 seconds

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Configuring the Smart Optimize Timer for LSPs on page 440
- Optimizing Signaled LSPs on page 437
- optimize-aggressive on page 1911

- optimize-timer on page 1914

soft-preemption (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax

```
soft-preemption;
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name*],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name*]

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

- Configuring MPLS Soft Preemption on page 427

source-routing-path

Syntax

```
source-routing-path name {
  binding-sid binding-sid;
  color color;
  metric value;
  no-ingress;
  preference preference;
  primary name {
    weight weight;
  }
  secondary name {
    weight weight;
  }
  sr-preference sr-preference;
  to to;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems name protocols source-packet-routing],
[edit protocols source-packet-routing]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1 for MX Series and PTX Series with FPC-PTX-P1-A.
The **metric**, **no-ingress**, and **secondary** statements are introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1R1 for MX Series.

Description

Configure a source routing label switched path (LSP) for steering traffic at an ingress router. Specify a binding segment identifier from the static label range. Configure other parameters such as color, weight, preference, and segment routing SR) preference for traffic engineering.

Starting with Junos OS Release 18.1R1, static non-colored SR label switched paths (LSPs) for protocol SPRING-TE in an MPLS network. Configure parameters such as destination address, binding SIDs, primary segment, secondary segment, metric, and preference. These SR LSPs do not have a color associated with them. If an ingress route is not required for a non-colored SR LSP then the ingress route installation in inet.3 table can be disabled.

Options

name—Specify a name to identify a source routing path.

binding-sid—Specify the binding label to enable transit functionality for this tunnel. For a non-colored static SR LSP, the binding SID label of protocol SPRING-TE have , by default, a preference of 8 and a metric of 1.

NOTE: This is optional for MPLS networks.

Range: 16 through 1,048,576

color—Specify a color identifier for the tunnel end point.

NOTE: This is only for colored SR LSPs. For non-colored SR LSPs, you do not have to configure the color parameter.

metric—Specify metric for routes downloaded for the non-colored static SR tunnel.

Default:

NOTE: This is the default label range for static LSPs in MPLS networks. You can configure the label range at **[edit protocols mpls label-range static label-range]** hierarchy level.

1000000 through 1048575

Range:

NOTE: This range is for protocol BGP.

1 through 16777215

no-ingress—Disable ingress route that is not required for the non-colored static SR tunnel

preference—Specify the preference for routes downloaded for this tunnel.

primary—Specify a primary segment list for the configured source routing path.

The non-colored static SR LSP can have a maximum of 8 primary paths. incase of multiple operational primary paths, the PFE distributes the traffic over the paths based on the weight configured on the paths. If none of the paths have weights configured then the weights default to 1 making it an ECMP path. the paths become weighted ECMP if the at least one of the paths have a non-zero weight. In both cases , when one or some of the paths fail, the PFE automatically re-balances the traffic over the remaining paths resulting in path protection.

weight *weight_value*—Specify a percentage of the bandwidth with respect to the sum of weights of all paths for the primary segment list. If forwarding interfaces are also configured with weighted ECMP, then Junos OS applies hierarchical weighted ECMP. If the weight percentage is not configured, then only IGP weights are applied on the forwarding interfaces.

secondary—Specify a secondary segment list for the configured non-colored static SR LSP.

sr-preference—Configure a preference for segment routing routes for traffic engineering. BGP chooses a higher preference over a lower preference value.

Range: **0** through **4,294,967,295**

to—Specify the IP address of the tunnel end-point

The remaining statements are explained separately. Search for a statement in CLI Explorer or click a linked statement in the Syntax section for details..

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *extended-nexthop-color*
- segment-list on page 1952
- *source-packet-routing*
- *sr-preference-override*
- *Support for Segment Routing Traffic Engineering at BGP Ingress Peer Overview*

splitting-merging

Syntax

```
splitting-merging {
  maximum-member-lsps number;
  maximum-signaling-bandwidth bps;
  merging-bandwidth bps;
  minimum-member-lsps number;
  minimum-signaling-bandwidth bps;
  normalization;
  sampling;
  splitting-bandwidth bps;
  splitting-merging-threshold percent;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols mpls container-label-switched-path lsp-name]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2.
Statement introduced for QFX Series switches in Junos OS Release 15.1X53-D30.

Description

Perform splitting and merging.

Options

maximum-member-lsps *number*—Number of label-switched paths (LSPs) that a container LSP can have as member LSPs at maximum.

Default: 1

maximum-signaling-bandwidth *bandwidth*—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**.

When auto-bandwidth adjustment is done between two normalization events, per LSP auto-bandwidth configuration and thresholds are used instead of the **splitting-bandwidth**.

Default: 1 bps

merging-bandwidth *bandwidth*—Amount of bandwidth in bits per second (bps) that is used for merging during normalization.

Default: 1 bps

minimum-member-lsps *number*—Number of LSPd that a container LSP can have as member LSPs at minimum.

Default: 64

minimum-signaling-bandwidth *bandwidth*—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**.

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 1803

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 220

srlg-cost

Syntax srlg-cost *srlg-cost*;

Hierarchy Level [edit routing-options srlg],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* 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
- Example: Configuring SRLG on page 220

srlg-value

Syntax srlg-value *srlg-value*;

Hierarchy Level [edit routing-options srlg],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* 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
- Example: Configuring SRLG on page 220

standby

Syntax

```
standby;
```

Hierarchy Level

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

- Configuring Hot Standby of Secondary Paths for LSPs on page 462
- Configuring Path Protection in an MPLS Network (CLI Procedure) on page 113

standby

Syntax

```
standby;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls],
[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],
[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.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D30 for QFX Virtual Chassis and Virtual Chassis Fabric.

Description

Have the path 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

- Configuring Hot Standby of Secondary Paths for LSPs on page 462

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 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 491

statistics (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax

```
statistics {
  auto-bandwidth (MPLS Statistics);
  file filename <files number> <size size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
  interval seconds;
  no-transit-statistics;
  traffic-class-statistics;
  transit-statistics-polling;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name 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.
traffic-class-statistics option introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 for QFX10000 Series switches.

Description

Enable MPLS statistics collection and reporting.

Options

file *filename*—(Optional) Name of the file to receive the output. We recommend that you place MPLS tracing output in the file mpls-stat in the /var/log directory.

files *number*—(Optional) Maximum number of trace files. When a trace file named *file* reaches its maximum size, it is renamed *file*.0, then *file*.1, and so on, until the maximum number of files is reached. Then, the oldest file is overwritten.

Range: 2 or more

Default: 2 files

If you specify a maximum number of files, you also must specify a maximum file size with the **size** option.

interval *seconds*—Interval at which to periodically collect statistics.

Range: 1 through 65,535

Default: 300 seconds

no-world-readable—(Optional) Prevent users from reading the log file.

size *size*—(Optional) Maximum size of each file, in kilobytes (KB), megabytes (MB), or gigabytes (GB). When a file named *file* reaches this size, it is renamed *file*.0. When the *file* again reaches its maximum size, *file*.0 is renamed *file*.1 and *file* is renamed *file*.0. This renaming scheme continues until the maximum number of files is reached. Then the oldest trace file is overwritten.

If you specify a maximum file size, you also must specify a maximum number of files with the **files** option.

world-readable—(Optional) Enable users to read the log file.

Syntax: Syntax: ***x*k** to specify KB, ***x*m** to specify MB, or ***x*g** 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 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

- Configuring MPLS to Gather Statistics on page 189
- Configuring Automatic Bandwidth Allocation for LSPs on page 443

swap

Syntax

```
swap out-label;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[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 transit incoming-label]
```

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

- pop on page 1929
- push on page 1936
- Configuring the Intermediate (Transit) and Egress Routers for Static LSPs on page 494

switch-away-lsps

Syntax

```
switch-away-lsps;
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-systems-name* protocols mpls interface *interface-name*],
[edit protocols mpls interface *interface-name*]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.2.

Description

(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.

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.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Switching LSPs Away from a Network Node*

switching-type

Syntax

```
switching-type (fiber | lambda | psc-1 | tdm);
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name
  lsp-attributes],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name 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:

- **fiber**—Fiber switching
- **lambda**—Lambda switching
- **psc-1**—Packet switching
- **tdm**—Time-division multiplexing (TDM) switching

Default

psc-1

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Configuring MPLS LSPs for GMPLS on page 849

sync-active-path-bandwidth

Syntax

```
sync-active-path-bandwidth;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mplslabel-switched-path lsp-name],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name
  auto-bandwidth (MPLS Tunnel)],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name
  (primary | secondary) path-name],
[edit protocols mpls],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name auto-bandwidth (MPLS Tunnel)],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name (primary | secondary) path-name]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2.

Description

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.

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.

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.

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

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Disabling Constrained-Path LSP Computation on page 390
- Configuring Explicit-Path LSPs on page 522

te-class-matrix

Syntax

```
te-class-matrix {
  tenumber {
    priority priority;
    traffic-class {
      ctnumber priority priority;
    }
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name 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

The default traffic engineering class matrix is:

```
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;
}
```

If you define any of the traffic engineering classes, all the default values are dropped.

Options

ct*number*—Specify the number of the class type. It can be one of four values: **ct0**, **ct1**, **ct2**, or **ct3**.

priority ***priority***—Specify the priority of the class type. It can be one of eight values from 0 through 7.

te*number*—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**.

traffic-class—Specify the traffic class for the traffic engineering class.

Required Privilege Level
routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation
- Configuring Traffic Engineering Classes on page 695

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 412

traceoptions (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax

```
traceoptions {
  file filename <files number> <size size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
  flag flag;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name],
[edit protocols mpls],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name]
```

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

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**.

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.

Range: 2 through 1000

Default: 2 files

If you specify a maximum number of files, you must also include the **size** statement to specify the maximum file size.

flag—Tracing operation to perform. To specify more than one tracing operation, include multiple **flag** statements.

MPLS Tracing Flags

- **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: ***x*k** to specify KB, ***x*m** to specify MB, or ***x*g** 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.

Related Documentation

- Tracing MPLS and LSP Packets and Operations on page 728

traffic-class (delay)

Syntax

```
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;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols mpls oam performance-monitoring querier delay],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name* oam performance-monitoring querier delay],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name* primary *path-name* oam performance-monitoring querier delay],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name* secondary *path-name* oam performance-monitoring querier delay]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.

Description

Configure traffic class specific options.

Specify the traffic classes for which loss measurement has to be performed. This parameter takes one of the *tc-all|tc-0|tc-1|tc-2|tc-3|tc-4|tc-5|tc-6|tc-7|tc-none* traffic-class values. For each traffic class, you can configure the respective parameters.

To enable traffic-class parameters, configure the **traffic-class-statistics** configuration statement under the **[edit protocol mpls statistic]** hierarchy level.

Options

average-sample-size *sample size*—(Optional) Specify the number of samples used for calculating the average of various metrics.

Default: 5

Range: 1 through 30

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.

Related Documentation

- Configuring Pro-Active Loss and Delay Measurements on page 216
- On-Demand Packet Loss and Delay Measurement for UHP LSPs Overview on page 191
- **performance-monitoring (Protocols MPLS) on page 1922**

traffic-class (loss)

Syntax

```
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;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols mpls oam performance-monitoring querier loss],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name* oam performance-monitoring querier loss],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name* primary *path-name* oam performance-monitoring querier loss],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name* secondary *path-name* oam performance-monitoring querier loss]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.

Description

Configure traffic class specific options.

Specify the traffic classes for which loss measurement has to be performed. This parameter takes one of the *tc-all|tc-0|tc-1|tc-2|tc-3|tc-4|tc-5|tc-6|tc-7|tc-none* traffic-class values. For each traffic class, you can configure the respective parameters.

To enable traffic-class parameters, configure the **traffic-class-statistics** configuration statement under the **[edit protocol mpls statistic]** hierarchy level.

Options

average-sample-size *sample size*—(Optional) Specify the number of samples used for calculating the average of various metrics.

Default: 5

Range: 1 through 30

loss-threshold *loss threshold value*—Specify the threshold value that will be used with **loss-threshold-window** to calculate the loss within specified window size.

Range: 1 through 4294967295

loss-threshold-window *number of samples for loss threshold*—Specify the number of samples used for loss threshold calculation.

Range: 1 through 30

measurement-quantity *bytes|packets*—(Optional) Specify whether packet or byte loss is being measured at the querier.

Default: packets

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

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Configuring Pro-Active Loss and Delay Measurements on page 216
- On-Demand Packet Loss and Delay Measurement for UHP LSPs Overview on page 191
- performance-monitoring (Protocols MPLS) on page 1922

traffic-class (loss-delay)

Syntax

```
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 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]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.

Description

Configure traffic class specific options.

Specify the traffic classes for which loss measurement has to be performed. This parameter takes one of the *tc-all|tc-0|tc-1|tc-2|tc-3|tc-4|tc-5|tc-6|tc-7|tc-none* traffic-class values. For each traffic class, you can configure the respective parameters.

To enable traffic-class parameters, configure the **traffic-class-statistics** configuration statement under the **[edit protocol mpls statistic]** hierarchy level.

Options

average-sample-size *sample size*—(Optional) Specify the number of samples used for calculating the average of various metrics.

Default: 5

Range: 1 through 30

loss-threshold *loss threshold value*—Specify the threshold value that will be used with **loss-threshold-window** to calculate loss within specified window size.

Range: 1 through 4294967295

loss-threshold-window *number of samples for loss threshold*—Specify the number of samples used for loss threshold calculation.

Range: 1 through 30

measurement-quantity *bytes|packets*—(Optional) Specify whether packet or byte loss is being measured at the querier.

Default: packets

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.

Related Documentation

- Configuring Pro-Active Loss and Delay Measurements on page 216
- On-Demand Packet Loss and Delay Measurement for UHP LSPs Overview on page 191
- **performance-monitoring (Protocols MPLS) on page 1922**

traffic-engineering (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax

```
traffic-engineering (bgp | bgp-igp | bgp-igp-both-ribs | mpls-forwarding);
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name 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

bgp—On BGP destinations only. Ingress routes are installed in the inet.3 routing table.

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.

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.

mpls-forwarding—On both BGP and IGP destinations. Use ingress routes for forwarding only, not for routing.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Configuring Traffic Engineering for LSPs on page 640
- Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge Switches Using IP Over MPLS (CLI Procedure) on page 72

traffic-engineering

Syntax

```
traffic-engineering {
  disable;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols ospf | isis]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.

Description

Enable the traffic engineering features of the specified routing protocol.

Default

Traffic engineering is disabled.

Starting in Junos OS release 15.1, traffic engineering is enabled by default whenever the IS-IS protocol is enabled. You can disable it by including the **disable** statement at the **[edit protocols isis traffic-engineering]** hierarchy level. For the EX3300, EX4200, EX4500, EX4550, EX8200 and XRE200, you can disable traffic engineering starting in Junos OS release 15.1R7.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Example: Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Switches on page 48
- Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge EX8200 and EX4500 Switches Using Circuit Cross-Connect (CLI Procedure) on page 77
- Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge Switches Using IP Over MPLS (CLI Procedure) on page 72
- Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Provider Switches (CLI Procedure) on page 81
- *Configuring an OSPF Network (J-Web Procedure)*
- *MPLS Applications Feature Guide*

traffic-engineering (Protocols BGP)

Syntax

```
traffic-engineering {
  unicast;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols bgp family],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols bgp group *group-name* family],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols bgp group *group-name* neighbor *address* family],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols bgp family],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols bgp group *group-name* family],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols bgp group *group-name* neighbor *address* family],
[edit protocols bgp family],
[edit protocols bgp group *group-name* family],
[edit protocols bgp group *group-name* neighbor *address* family],
[edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols bgp family],
[edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols bgp group *group-name* family],
[edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols bgp group *group-name* neighbor *address* family]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2.
Statement introduced on QFX5100 switches in Junos OS Release 15.1
Statement introduced on QFX10000 switches in Junos OS Release 17.1.

Description

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.

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.

Options

unicast—Include BGP-TE NLRI.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Example: Configuring Link State Distribution Using BGP on page 662

transit-lsp-association

Syntax

```
transit-lsp-association transit-association-lsp-group-name {
  from-1 address-of-associated-lsp-1;
  from-2 address-of-associated-lsp-2;
  lsp-name-1 name-of-associated-lsp-1;
  lsp-name-2 name-of-associated-lsp-2;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols mpls]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.

Description

Associate two label-swiched paths (LSPs) at a transit node to configure a path for sending and receiving GAL and G-Ach messages for MPLS-TP OAM.

Options

transit-association-lsp-group-name—Name of the transit association LSP group.

from-1 ***address-of-associated-lsp-1***—Address of the first associated LSP.

from-2 ***address-of-associated-lsp-2***—Address of the second associated LSP.

lsp-name-1 ***name-of-associated-lsp-1***—Name of the first associated LSP.

lsp-name-2 ***name-of-associated-lsp-1***—Name of the second associated 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 the MPLS Transport Profile for OAM on page 714

ultimate-hop-popping

Syntax

```
ultimate-hop-popping;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path
  label-switched-path-name],
[edit protocols mpls],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path label-switched-path-name]
```

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

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.

Be aware of the following platform requirements and restrictions:

- 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 *no-tunnel-services* statement at the **[edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* 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

- Configuring Ultimate-Hop Popping for LSPs on page 487
- explicit-null on page 1829

vrf-table-label

Syntax

```
vrf-table-label {
  source-class-usage;
  static;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name*],
[edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name*]

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Support for the **source-class-usage** statement added in Junos OS Release 9.3.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for EX Series switches.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3 for ACX Series routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F5 and 16.1R2 for PTX5000 routers with third-generation FPCs installed.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1F6 and 16.1R2 for PTX3000 routers with third-generation FPCs.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1X65 and 17.2R1 for PTX1000 routers.
Support for the **static** statement added in Junos OS Release 17.2.

Description

Map the inner label of a packet to a specific VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance. This allows the examination of the encapsulated IP header. The first lookup is done on the VPN label to determine which VRF instance to refer to, and the second lookup is done on the IP header to determine how to forward packets to the correct end hosts.

When you include the **vrf-table-label** statement in the configuration of a VRF routing instance, a label-switched interface (LSI) logical interface label is created and mapped to the VRF routing table. Any routes in the VRF routing table are advertised with the LSI logical interface label allocated for the VRF routing table. When packets destined for the VRF routing instance arrive on a core-facing interface, they are treated as if the enclosed IP packet arrived on the LSI interface and are then forwarded and filtered based on the correct table.

All routes in a VRF routing instance configured with this option are advertised with one label allocated per VRF.

NOTE:

- The **vrf-table-label** statement is supported on PTX5000 and PTX3000 routers only when third-generation FPCs are installed on the router and **enhanced-ip** command is configured on the chassis.
- 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. The vrf-table-label space is increased to at least 16,000, if the platform can support the scale.

Options 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
- *Filtering Packets in Layer 3 VPNs Based on IP Headers*
- *Configuring EXP-Based Traffic Classification for VPLS*
- *Load Balancing and IP Header Filtering for Layer 3 VPNs*

CHAPTER 35

RSVP Configuration Statements

admin-group

Syntax

```
admin-group {
  exclude [ group-names ];
  include-all [ group-names ];
  include-any [ group-names ];
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[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 bypass-name],
[edit protocols rsvp interface interface-name link-protection],
[edit protocols rsvp interface interface-name link-protection bypass bypass-name]
```

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.2.

Description 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.

Options

exclude *group-names*—Specify the administrative groups to exclude for a bypass LSP.

include-all *group-names*—Specify the administrative groups whose links the bypass LSP must traverse.

include-any *group-names*—Specify the administrative groups whose links the bypass LSP can traverse.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Configuring Administrative Groups for Bypass LSPs*

aggregate (Protocols RSVP)

Syntax

```
(aggregate | no-aggregate);
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp peer-interface *peer-interface-name*],
[edit protocols rsvp peer-interface *peer-interface-name*]

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 use of RSVP aggregate messages on an interface or peer interface, as described below.

Note that starting in Junos OS Release 15.2, this statement has been deprecated at the **[edit protocols rsvp interface *interface-name*]** and **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp interface *interface-name*]** hierarchy levels for MX Series and PTX Series routers.

- **aggregate**—Use RSVP aggregate messages.
- **no-aggregate**—Do not use RSVP aggregate messages.

  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.

  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.

To have refresh reduction and reliable delivery, you must include the **aggregate** and **reliable** statements.

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

- *RSVP Refresh Reduction*
- *Configuring RSVP Refresh Reduction*
- reliable on page 2041

authentication-key (Protocols RSVP)

Syntax

```
authentication-key key;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols rsvp interface interface-name],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols rsvp peer-interface peer-interface-name],
[edit protocols rsvp],
[edit protocols rsvp interface interface-name],
[edit protocols rsvp peer-interface peer-interface-name]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.

Description

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 **[edit protocols rsvp]** hierarchy level.

RSVP uses HMAC-MD5 authentication, which is defined in RFC 2104, *HMAC: Keyed-Hashing for Message Authentication*.

All routers that are connected to the same IP subnet must use the same authentication scheme and password.

Options

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 (" ").

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Configuring RSVP Authentication*

bandwidth (Protocols RSVP)

Syntax

```
bandwidth bps;
```

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 logical-systems logical-system-name protocols rsvp interface interface-name
  link-protection bypass bypass-name],
[edit protocols rsvp interface interface-name],
[edit protocols rsvp interface interface-name link-protection],
[edit protocols rsvp interface interface-name link-protection bypass bypass-name]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.

Description

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.

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.

Default

The hardware raw bandwidth is used.

Options

bps—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]).

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 the Bandwidth for Bypass LSPs*
- *Configuring Link Protection on Interfaces Used by LSPs*
- *Configuring Bypass LSPs*

bypass (Signaled LSP)

Syntax

```
bypass bypass-name {
  bandwidth bps;
  description text;
  hop-limit number;
  no-cspf;
  path address <strict | loose>;
  priority setup-priority reservation-priority;
  to address;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols rsvp interface interface-name
  link-protection],
[edit protocols rsvp interface interface-name link-protection]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
The **description** option was added in Junos OS Release 10.4.

Description

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.

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.

Options

bypass-name—(Required) Specify a name for the bypass LSP. The name can be up to 64 characters.

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.

to *address*—(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.

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 Bypass LSPs*

bypass (Static LSP)

Syntax

```
bypass bypass-name {
  bandwidth bps;
  description string;
  next-hop (address | interface-name | address/interface-name);
  push out-label;
  to address;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls static-label-switched-path
  lsp-name],
[edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path lsp-name]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 10.1.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.

Description

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.

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 Static LSPs on page 491

chained-composite-next-hop

Syntax

```
chained-composite-next-hop {
  ingress;
  transit;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-options forwarding-table],
[edit routing-options forwarding-table]
```

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 12.3 for ACX Series routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1 for QFX10000 Series switches.

Description

Allows you to configure the chained composite next hops for devices handling ingress or transit traffic in the network.

Chained composite next hops help to facilitate the handling of large volumes of transit traffic in the core of large networks by allowing the router to process much larger volumes of routes. A chained composite next hop allows the router to direct sets of routes sharing the same destination to a common forwarding next hop, rather than having each route also include the destination. In the event that a network destination is changed, rather than having to update all of the routes sharing that destination with the new information, just the shared forwarding next hop is updated with the new information. The chained composite next hops continue to point to this forwarding next hop which now contains the new destination.

On platforms containing only MPCs, such as PTX Series Packet Transport Routers, the MX80 router, the MX2020 router, and the QFX10000 switches, chained composite next hops are enabled by default. On MX Series 5G Universal Routing Platforms containing both DPC and MPC FPCs and on T4000 Core Routers containing MPC and FPCs, chained composite next hops are disabled by default and need to be explicitly configured.

NOTE:

- Starting with Junos OS Release 13.3, for chained composite next hop feature to take effect for directly connected PE devices, the chassis must be configured to use the **enhanced-ip** option (in the case of MX Series 5G Universal Routing Platforms containing both DPC and MPC FPCs) or the **enhanced-mode** option (in the case of T4000 Core Routers containing MPC

and FPCs) in the network service mode, in addition to the l3vpn configuration.

For more information about configuring chassis network services, see the *Junos OS Administration Library*.

- On MX Series routers, removing the chained-composite-next-hop statement from a PE device configuration causes all IBGP sessions to be torn down and triggers the BGP session to flap as well. A similar change on a router configured as a route reflector does not have any effect, however.

  The following is a sample system log message that is generated to record such an event:

```
Nov  6 15:16:21.670 host PE1: rpd[6947]: bgp_peer_mgmt_clear:5995:
NOTIFICATION sent to 10.0.100.2 (External AS 100): code 6 (Cease)
subcode 4 (Administratively Reset), Reason: Management session cleared
 BGP neighbor
```

NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 14.1, the transit l3vpn statement is enabled by default on PTX Series Packet Transport Routers only.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

Default This statement is disabled by default.

Options **ingress**—Enable or disable composite chained next hop for ingress traffic.

transit—Enable or disable composite chained next hop for transit traffic.

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

- *Accepting Route Updates with Unique Inner VPN Labels in Layer 3 VPNs*
- Chained Composite Next Hops for Transit Devices for VPNs on page 896
- *Example: Configuring Chained Composite Next Hops for Direct PE-PE Connections in VPNs*
- *ingress*
- transit (Chained Composite Next Hops) on page 2418

class-of-service (Protocols RSVP)

Syntax

```
class-of-service cos-value;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[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 bypass-name],
[edit protocols rsvp interface interface-name link-protection],
[edit protocols rsvp interface interface-name link-protection bypass bypass-name]
```

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description 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.

The CoS value might affect the scheduling or queuing algorithm of traffic traveling along an LSP.

Options ***cos-value***—CoS value. A higher value typically corresponds to a higher level of service.

Range: 0 through 7

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.

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Configuring Class of Service for Bypass LSPs*

destination-networks

Syntax

```
destination-networks prefix;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name
  routing-options dynamic-tunnels tunnel-name],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-options dynamic-tunnels tunnel-name
  rsvp-te entry],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-options dynamic-tunnels tunnel-name],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name routing-options dynamic-tunnels tunnel-name],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name routing-options dynamic-tunnels tunnel-name
  rsvp-te entry],
[edit routing-options dynamic-tunnels tunnel-name],
[edit routing-options dynamic-tunnels tunnel-name rsvp-te entry]
```

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

prefix—Destination prefix of the network.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Configuring GRE Tunnels for Layer 3 VPNs*
- *Configuring Dynamic Tunnels*
- *Configuring RSVP Automatic Mesh*

devices

Syntax devices *device-names*;

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* 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 ***device-names***—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

- *Enabling Ultimate-Hop Popping on Point-to-Multipoint LSPs*
- *Understanding Redundant Virtual Tunnel Interfaces in MBGP MVPNs*

disable (Protocols RSVP)

Syntax

```
disable;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols rsvp],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols rsvp graceful-restart],
[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 logical-systems logical-system-name protocols rsvp peer-interface peer-interface-name],
[edit protocols rsvp],
[edit protocols rsvp graceful-restart],
[edit protocols rsvp interface interface-name],
[edit protocols rsvp interface interface-name link-protection],
[edit protocols rsvp peer-interface peer-interface-name]
```

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

- *Minimum RSVP Configuration*
- *Configuring RSVP Graceful Restart*
- *Configuring Link Protection on Interfaces Used by LSPs*

dynamic-bidirectional-transport

Syntax

```
dynamic-bidirectional-transport {
  template template;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols rsvp peer-interface *peer-interface-name*]

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 *template*—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

```
fast-reroute optimize-timer seconds;
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* 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

seconds—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

- Configuring the Optimization Interval for Fast Reroute Paths on page 384

graceful-deletion-timeout

Syntax graceful-deletion-timeout *seconds*;

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 Specify the time, in seconds, before completing graceful deletion of signaling.

Options ***seconds***—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

- Configuring the Graceful Deletion Timeout Interval on page 853

graceful-restart (Protocols RSVP)

Syntax

```
graceful-restart {
  disable;
  helper-disable;
  maximum-helper-recovery-time seconds;
  maximum-helper-restart-time seconds;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name 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

disable—Disable graceful restart on the router or for RSVP.

helper-disable—Disable RSVP graceful restart helper mode (this option is only available at the **[edit protocols rsvp]** hierarchy level).

Default: Helper mode is enabled by default.

maximum-helper-recovery-time *seconds*—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.

Default: 180 seconds

Range: 1 through 3600 seconds

maximum-helper-restart-time *seconds*—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.

Default: 20 seconds

Range: 1 through 1800 seconds

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Configuring RSVP Graceful Restart*

hello-acknowledgements

Syntax hello-acknowledgements;

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-systems-name* 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

- *Configuring Hello Acknowledgments for Nonsession RSVP Neighbors*

hello-interval (Protocols RSVP)

Syntax

```
hello-interval seconds;
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp interface *interface-name*],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp peer-interface *peer-interface-name*],
[edit protocols rsvp interface *interface-name*],
[edit protocols rsvp peer-interface *peer-interface-name*]

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

seconds—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

- *Configuring the RSVP Hello Interval*

hop-limit

Syntax

```
hop-limit number;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls],
[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
  fast-reroute],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name
  (primary | 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 bypass-name],
[edit protocols mpls],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name fast-reroute],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name (primary | secondary) path-name],
[edit protocols rsvp interface interface-name link-protection],
[edit protocols rsvp interface interface-name link-protection bypass bypass-name]
```

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 maximum number of routers that an LSP can traverse. This limit can be applied to any of the following:

- 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

number—Maximum number of hops.

Range: 2 through 255 (for an LSP or for a link protection bypass); 0 through 255 (for fast reroute)

Default: 255 (for an LSP or for a link protection bypass); 6 (for fast reroute)

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 381
- Limiting the Number of Hops in LSPs on page 442
- *Configuring the Hop Limit for Bypass LSPs*

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 ***interface-name***—Name of an interface. To configure all interfaces, specify **all**. For details about specifying interfaces, see the *Junos OS Network Interfaces Library for Routing Devices*.

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

- *Minimum RSVP Configuration*

keep-multiplier

Syntax keep-multiplier *number*;

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 Specify a value used by RSVP to calculate timer values for network outages, and declare that a reservation or a neighbor is down. 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.

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.

Options ***number***—Multiplier value.

Range: 1 through 255

Default: 3

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.

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Configuring Timers for RSVP Refresh Messages*

label-switched-path-template (Multicast)

Syntax

```
label-switched-path-template {
  (default-template | lsp-template-name);
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name
  provider-tunnel rsvp-te],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name
  provider-tunnel ingress-replication label-switched-path],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name
  provider-tunnel selective group address source source-address rsvp-te],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-options dynamic-tunnels tunnel-name
  rsvp-te entry-name],
[edit protocols mvpn inter-region-segmented template template-name region region-name
  ingress-replication label-switched-path],
[edit protocols mvpn inter-region-segmented template template-name region region-name
  rsvpe-te],
[edit protocols mvpn inter-region-template template template-name all-regions
  ingress-replication label-switched-path],
[edit protocols mvpn inter-region-template template template-name all-regions rsvp-te],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name provider-tunnel ingress-replication
  label-switched-path],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name provider-tunnel rsvp-te],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name provider-tunnel selective group address source
  source-address rsvp-te],
[edit routing-options dynamic-tunnels tunnel-name rsvp-te entry-name]
[edit routing-instances instance-name provider-tunnel]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.5.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.2. under the heirarchy level [edit routing-instances *instance-name* provider-tunnel]

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

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

- *Example: Configuring Ingress Replication for IP Multicast Using MBGP MVPNs*
- *Configuring RSVP-Signaled Inclusive Point-to-Multipoint LSPs for an MBGP MVPN*
- *Configuring Dynamic Point-to-Multipoint Flooding LSPs*
- *Configuring RSVP Automatic Mesh*

link-protection (RSVP)

Syntax

```
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;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp interface *interface-name*],
[edit protocols rsvp interface *interface-name*]

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 *lsp-name*]** 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*
- link-protection (Dynamic LSPs) on page 1865

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*

max-bypasses

Syntax max-bypasses *number*;

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp interface *interface-name*], [edit protocols rsvp interface *interface-name*]

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 ***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.

Range: 0 through 99

Default: 1

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Configuring the Maximum Number of Bypass LSPs*

no-local-reversion

Syntax

```
local-reversion;
no-local-reversion;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name 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, *Fast Reroute Extensions to RSVP-TE for LSP Tunnels*.

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 *logical-system-name* 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.

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-bypass 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.

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.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Configuring RSVP Node-ID Hellos*
- no-enhanced-frr-bypass on page 2032

no-adjacency-down-notification (Protocols IS-IS)

Syntax

```
no-adjacency-down-notification;
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols isis interface *interface-name*],
[edit protocols isis interface *interface-name*]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.0.

Description

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).

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.

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.

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.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- no-neighbor-down-notification on page 2029

no-cspf (Protocols RSVP)

Syntax

```
no-cspf;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[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 bypass-name],
[edit protocols rsvp interface interface-name link-protection],
[edit protocols rsvp interface interface-name link-protection bypass bypass-name]
```

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

- *Disabling CSPF for Bypass LSPs*

no-interface-hello

Syntax no-interface-hello;

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* 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

- *Configuring RSVP Node-ID Hellos*
- hello-interval (Protocols RSVP) on page 2013

no-neighbor-down-notification

Syntax
```
no-neighbor-down-notification;
```

Hierarchy Level
```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols ospf area area-id interface
  interface-name],
[edit protocols ospf area area-id interface interface-name]
```

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 *logical-system-name* 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

- *Configuring Inter-AS Node and Link Protection*

no-p2mp-sublsp

Syntax
```
no-p2mp-sublsp;
```

Hierarchy Level
```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name 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
- Preserving Point-to-Multipoint LSP Functioning with Different Junos OS Releases on page 558

no-enhanced-frr-bypass (Protocols RSVP)

Syntax

```
no-enhanced-frr-bypass;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols rsvp ]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.2R1.

Description

Enable **no-enhanced-frr-bypass** to turn off all Fast reroute (FRR) facility protection enhancements, which includes improved LSP scaling and enhanced RSVP message handling, and reduce the default refresh time to 30 seconds.

FRR is enabled by default for MX Series and PTX Series routers starting in Junos OS Release 15.2R1.

Default

This feature, **no-enhanced-frr-bypass**, is disabled by default. That is, 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

- *RSVP Refresh Reduction*

node-link-protection (Protocols MPLS)

Syntax

```
node-link-protection;
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-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 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 *interface-name*]** 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

- *Configuring Node Protection or Link Protection for LSPs*
- MPLS Feature Support on QFX Series and EX4600 Switches on page 19
- Understanding Interprovider and Carrier-of-Carriers VPNs on page 1075

optimize-timer (Protocols RSVP)

Syntax

```
optimize-timer seconds;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols rsvp interface interface-name
  link-protection],
[edit protocols rsvp interface interface-name 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 ***seconds***—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

- *Configuring the Optimization Interval for Bypass LSPs*

path (Protocols RSVP)

Syntax

```
path address <strict | loose>;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[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 bypass-name],
[edit protocols rsvp interface interface-name link-protection],
[edit protocols rsvp interface interface-name link-protection bypass bypass-name]
```

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

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.

Default: If you do not specify any routers explicitly, no routing limitations are imposed on the bypass LSP.

loose—(Optional) The next address in the **path** statement is loose. The LSP can traverse other routers before reaching this router.

Default: **strict**

strict—(Optional) 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

- *Configuring an Explicit Path for Bypass LSPs*

peer-interface (Protocols RSVP)

Syntax

```
peer-interface peer-interface-name {
  disable;
  (aggregate | no-aggregate);
  authentication-key key;
  dynamic-bidirectional-transport template template;
  hello-interval seconds;
  (reliable | no-reliable);
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols rsvp]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
dynamic-bidirectional-transport template *template* 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

- Configuring RSVP and OSPF for LMP Peer Interfaces on page 846

pop-and-forward (Protocols RSVP)

Syntax

```
pop-and-forward {
  application-label depth depth;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems name protocols rsvp],
[edit logical-systems name routing-instances name protocols rsvp],
[edit protocols rsvp],
[edit routing-instances name protocols rsvp]
```

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1R1 on MX Series routers, PTX Series routers, and vMX.

Description Specify RSVP pop-and-forward LSP tunnel-specific global parameters. The application label depth (AppLD) value must be configured uniformly across the RSVP-TE network.

Options **application-label depth *depth***—Specify the maximum number of service labels.

Range: 0 through 3

Default: 1

Required Privilege Level routing

Related Documentation

- RSVP-TE Pop-and-Forward LSP Tunnels Overview on page 621
- show rsvp pop-and-forward on page 2448
- pop-and-forward (Protocols MPLS) on page 1930

preemption

Syntax

```
preemption {
  (aggressive | disabled | normal);
  soft-preemption {
    cleanup-timer seconds;
  }
}
```

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

Control RSVP session preemption.

Default

normal

Options

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.

disabled—Do not preempt RSVP sessions.

normal—Preempt RSVP sessions to accommodate new higher-priority sessions when bandwidth is insufficient to handle all sessions.

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

- *Preempting RSVP Sessions*

priority (Protocols RSVP)

Syntax

priority *setup-priority reservation-priority*;

Hierarchy Level

[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 *bypass-name*],
[edit protocols rsvp interface *interface-name* link-protection],
[edit protocols rsvp interface *interface-name* link-protection bypass *bypass-name*],

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

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.

Range: 0 through 7, where 0 is the highest and 7 is the lowest priority.

Default: 0 (Once the session is set up, no other session can preempt it.)

setup-priority—Setup priority.

Range: 0 through 7, where 0 is the highest and 7 is the lowest priority.

Default: 7 (The session cannot preempt any existing sessions.)

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Configuring Priority and Preemption for Bypass LSPs*
- Configuring Priority and Preemption for LSPs on page 428

refresh-time

Syntax refresh-time *seconds*;

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 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

- *Configuring Timers for RSVP Refresh Messages*

reliable

Syntax

```
(reliable | no-reliable);
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp interface *interface-name*],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp peer-interface *peer-interface-name*],
[edit protocols rsvp interface *interface-name*],
[edit protocols rsvp peer-interface *peer-interface-name*]

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.

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.

Default

This option, **reliable**, 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 RSVP Refresh Reduction*
- aggregate on page 1998
- no-enhanced-frr-bypass on page 2032

rsvp

Syntax

```
rsvp;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name 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

Enable Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) signaling.

You must include the **rsvp** statement in the configuration to enable RSVP on the router.

The primary purpose of RSVP in Junos OS for EX Series switches is to support dynamic signaling within label switched paths (LSPs).

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

- *Minimum RSVP Configuration*
- Example: Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Switches on page 48
- Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge EX8200 and EX4500 Switches Using Circuit Cross-Connect (CLI Procedure) on page 77
- Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Provider Switches (CLI Procedure) on page 81

rsvp-te (Routing Options)

Syntax

```
rsvp-te entry-name {
  destination-networks network-prefix;
  label-switched-path-template (Multicast) {
    default-template;
    template-name;
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-options dynamic-tunnels *tunnel-name*],
[edit routing-options dynamic-tunnels *tunnel-name*]

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

- *Configuring RSVP Automatic Mesh*
- *Configuring Dynamic Point-to-Multipoint Flooding LSPs*

setup-protection

Syntax

```
setup-protection;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name 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

- *Configuring RSVP Setup Protection*

soft-preemption (Protocols RSVP)

Syntax

```
soft-preemption {
  cleanup-timer seconds;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name 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

- Configuring MPLS Soft Preemption on page 427

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 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 491

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

ct*number 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 Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Configuring the Bandwidth Subscription Percentage for LSPs on page 702
- *Configuring the Amount of Bandwidth Subscribed for Bypass LSPs*

traceoptions (Protocols RSVP)

Syntax

```
traceoptions {
  enhanced-frr ;
  file filename <files number> <size size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
  flag flag <flag-modifier> <disable>;
}
```

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-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

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**.

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.

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**.

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.

Range: 2 through 1000

Default: 2 files

If you specify a maximum number of files, you must also include the **size** statement to specify the maximum file size.

flag—Tracing operation to perform. To specify more than one tracing operation, include multiple **flag** statements.

- **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: ***x*k** to specify KB, ***x*m** to specify MB, or ***x*g** 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*

transit

Syntax

```
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;
  stitch {
    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;
  }
  swap out-label;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls static-label-switched-path
  lsp-name],
[edit protocols mpls static-label-switched-path lsp-name]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 10.1.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Statement updated to include switch option in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D25

Description

Configure a transit static LSP.

NOTE: When configuring transit static LSPs with label operation as stitch, the configured next-hop can only be a valid IP address and not an interface name.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

Options

incoming-label—Incoming label value.

Range: 1000000 through 1048575

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 491

tunnel-services (RSVP)

Syntax

```
tunnel-services {
  devices device-names;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name 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 *device-names*—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

- *Enabling Ultimate-Hop Popping on Point-to-Multipoint LSPs*

ultimate-hop-popping

Syntax

```
ultimate-hop-popping;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols mpls label-switched-path
  label-switched-path-name],
[edit protocols mpls],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path label-switched-path-name]
```

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

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.

Be aware of the following platform requirements and restrictions:

- 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 *no-tunnel-services* statement at the **[edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* 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

- Configuring Ultimate-Hop Popping for LSPs on page 487
- explicit-null on page 1829

update-threshold

Syntax update-threshold *threshold*;

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols rsvp interface *interface-name*],
[edit protocols rsvp interface *interface-name*]

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 ***threshold***—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

- *Configuring the RSVP Update Threshold on an Interface*

CHAPTER 36

LDP Configuration Statements

- transport-address on page 2131
- version (BFD) on page 2132

allow-subnet-mismatch

Syntax

```
allow-subnet-mismatch;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols ldp interface interface-name],
[edit protocols ldp interface interface-name]
```

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

- *Ignoring the LDP Subnet Check*

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*

authentication-key-chain (Protocols LDP)

Syntax

```
authentication-key-chain key-chain;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems name protocols ldp session address],
[edit logical-systems name routing-instances instance-name protocols ldp session address],
[edit protocols ldp session address],
[edit routing-instances instance-name protocols ldp session address]
```

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.

NOTE: You must also configure an authentication algorithm using the **authentication-algorithm** statement.

Options

key-chain—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

- *Configuring Authentication Key Updates*
- *Configuring Miscellaneous LDP Properties*
- authentication-algorithm on page 2060

auto-targeted-session

Syntax

```
auto-targeted-session {
  maximum-sessions seconds;
  teardown-delay seconds;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name 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

maximum-sessions *seconds* —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

teardown-delay *seconds* —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

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *no-eligible-remote-backup*
- *remote-backup-calculation*

bfd-liveness-detection (Protocols LDP)

Syntax

```
bfd-liveness-detection {
  detection-time threshold milliseconds;
  ecmp;
  failure-action {
    remove-nexthop;
    remove-route;
  }
  holddown-interval seconds;
  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);
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols ldp oam],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols ldp oam fec address],
[edit protocols ldp oam],
[edit protocols ldp oam fec address]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.6.
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.
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.

Description

Enable Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) for all MPLS LSPs or for just a specific LSP.

Options

minimum-interval—Minimum transmit and receive interval.

Range: 50 through 255,000 milliseconds

Default: 50

minimum-receive-interval—Minimum receive interval.

Range: 50 through 255,000 milliseconds

Default: 50

minimum-transmit-interval—Minimum transmit interval.

Range: 50 through 255,000 milliseconds

Default: 50

multiplier—Detection time multiplier.

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*

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*

disable (Protocols LDP)

Syntax

```
disable;
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols ldp graceful-restart],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols ldp interface *interface-name*],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols ldp interface *interface-name*],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* routing-options graceful-restart],
[edit protocols ldp graceful-restart],
[edit protocols ldp interface *interface-name*],
[edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols ldp interface *interface-name*],
[edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* 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

- *Enabling and Disabling LDP*
- *Configuring LDP Graceful Restart*

dod-request-policy

Syntax

```
dod-request-policy dod-request-policy-name;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols ldp],
[edit protocols ldp]
```

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

dod-request-polcy-name—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

- *Example: Configuring LDP Downstream on Demand*

downstream-on-demand

Syntax

```
downstream-on-demand;
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical systems *logical-system-name* protocols ldp session *session-address*],
[edit protocols ldp session *session-address*]

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

- *Example: Configuring LDP Downstream on Demand*

ecmp

Syntax

```
ecmp;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols ldp oam bfd-liveness-detection],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols ldp oam fec address
  bfd-liveness-detection],
[edit protocols ldp oam bfd-liveness-detection],
[edit protocols ldp oam fec address 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 *address* 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

- *Configuring ECMP-Aware BFD for LDP LSPs*

egress-policy

Syntax

```
egress-policy [ policy-names ];
```

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 the prefixes advertised into LDP.

Default

Only the loopback address is advertised.

Options

policy-names—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

- *Configuring the Prefixes Advertised into LDP from the Routing Table*

explicit-null (Protocols LDP)

Syntax

```
explicit-null;
```

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

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

- *Configuring MPLS and LDP to Pop the Label on the Ultimate-Hop Router*

export (Protocols LDP)

Syntax

```
export [ policy-names ];
```

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

Apply policy filters to outbound LDP label bindings. Filters are applied to all label bindings from all neighbors.

Options

policy-names—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

- *Filtering Outbound LDP Label Bindings*

failure-action (Protocols LDP)

Syntax

```
failure-action {
  remove-nexthop;
  remove-route;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols ldp oam bfd-livenesss-detection],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols ldp oam fec address
  bfd-livenesss-detection],
[edit protocols ldp oam bfd-livenesss-detection],
[edit protocols ldp oam fec address bfd-livenesss-detection]
```

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

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.

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.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Configuring a Failure Action for the BFD Session on an LDP LSP*

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 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*

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 Level
routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation
- *Configuring LDP Graceful Restart*

hello-interval (Protocols LDP)

Syntax

```
hello-interval seconds;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols ldp interface interface-name],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols ldp targeted-hello],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols
  ldp interface interface-name],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols
  ldp targeted-hello],
[edit protocols ldp interface interface-name],
[edit protocols ldp targeted-hello],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols ldp interface interface-name],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols ldp targeted-hello]
```

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

seconds—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

- *Configuring the LDP Timer for Hello Messages*

helper-disable (LDP)

Syntax

```
helper-disable;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols ldp graceful-restart],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols
    ldp graceful-restart],
[edit protocols ldp graceful-restart],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name 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

- *Configuring LDP Graceful Restart*

holddown-interval

Syntax

```
holddown-interval holddown-interval;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols ldp oam bfd-livenesss-detection],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols ldp oam fec address
  bfd-livenesss-detection],
[edit protocols ldp oam bfd-livenesss-detection],
[edit protocols ldp oam fec address bfd-livenesss-detection]
```

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 ***holddown-interval***—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

- *Configuring the Holddown Interval for the BFD Session*

hold-time (Protocols LDP)

Syntax

```
hold-time seconds;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols ldp interface interface-name],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols ldp targeted-hello],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols
  ldp interface interface-name],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols
  ldp targeted-hello],
[edit protocols ldp interface interface-name],
[edit protocols ldp targeted-hello],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols ldp interface interface-name],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols ldp targeted-hello]
```

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

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

seconds—Hold-time value.

Range: 1 through 65,535 seconds

Default: 15 seconds for link hello messages, 45 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

- *Configuring the Delay Before LDP Neighbors Are Considered Down*

ignore-lsp-metrics

Syntax

```
ignore-lsp-metrics;
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* 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

Cause OSPF to ignore the RSVP LSP metric.

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.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Enabling LDP over RSVP-Established LSPs in Heterogeneous Networks*

igp-synchronization

Syntax

```
igp-synchronization holddown-interval seconds;
```

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 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 *seconds*—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

- *Configuring LDP Synchronization with the IGP on the Router*

import (Protocols LDP)

Syntax

```
import [ policy-names ];
```

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

Apply policy filters to received LDP label bindings. Filters are applied to all label bindings from all neighbors.

Options

policy-names—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

- *Filtering Inbound LDP Label Bindings*

ingress-policy

Syntax

```
ingress-policy [ ingress-policy-names ];
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-system *logical-system-name* protocols ldp entropy-label],
[edit logical-system *logical-system-name* 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

Configure an LDP ingress policy for either the entropy label or Operation, Administration, and Management (OAM).

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.

Options

ingress-policy-names—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

- Configuring OAM Ingress Policies for LDP on page 727
- Configuring the Entropy Label for LSPs on page 466

interface (Protocols LDP)

Syntax

```
interface interface-name {
  disable;
  hello-interval seconds;
  hold-time seconds;
  transport-address (interface | loopback);
}
```

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

Enable LDP on one or more router interfaces.

Default

LDP is disabled on all interfaces.

Options

interface-name—Name of an interface. To configure all interfaces, specify **all**.

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

- *Enabling and Disabling LDP*

keepalive-interval

Syntax

keepalive-interval *seconds*;

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

Set the keepalive interval value.

Options

seconds—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

- *Configuring the Interval for LDP Keepalive Messages*

keepalive-timeout

Syntax

```
keepalive-timeout seconds;
```

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

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

seconds—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

- *Configuring the LDP Keepalive Timeout*

l2-smart-policy

Syntax

```
l2-smart-policy;
```

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 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

- *Configuring LDP IPv4 FEC Filtering*

label-withdrawal-delay

Syntax

```
label-withdrawal-delay seconds;
```

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 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

seconds—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

- *Configuring the Label Withdrawal Timer*

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;
    neighbor neighbor-address;
    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

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name
  protocols],
[edit protocols],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols]
```

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 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
dual-transport statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1 for the M320 Series, MX Series, and PTX Series.
family statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1 for the M320 Series, MX Series, and PTX Series.
transport-preference option introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1 for the M320 Series, MX Series, and PTX Series.

Description

Enable LDP routing on the router or switch.

You must include the **ldp** statement in the configuration to enable LDP on the router or switch.

Default

LDP is disabled on the router.

Options

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.

Default: ipv6

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
- *Minimum LDP Configuration*
- *Enabling and Disabling LDP*

ldp-synchronization

Syntax

```
ldp-synchronization {
  disable;
  hold-time seconds;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols ospf interface *interface-name*],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols ospf interface *interface-name*],
[edit protocols ospf interface *interface-name*],
[edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols ospf interface *interface-name*]

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*

log-updown (Protocols LDP)

Syntax

```
log-updown {
  trap disable;
}
```

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

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

- *Disabling SNMP Traps for LDP*

make-before-break (LDP)

Syntax

```
make-before-break {
  timeout seconds;
  switchover-delay seconds;
}
```

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

timeout *seconds*—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.

Range: 1 through 300 seconds

Default: 30 seconds

switchover-delay *seconds*—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.

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

- *Example: Configuring LDP Link Protection*

mapping-server-entry

Syntax

```
mapping-server-entry mapping-server-name {
  prefix-segment prefix;
  prefix-segment-range prefix-segment-range-name;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems name routing-instances name routing-options source-packet-routing],
[edit logical-systems name routing-options source-packet-routing],
[edit routing-instances name routing-options source-packet-routing],
[edit routing-options source-packet-routing]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.2R1.

Description

Configure an LDP mapping server to enable interoperability between islands of devices supporting only segment routing and only LDP in an LDP network domain.

The mapping server configuration can be included an on any device in the segment routing network.

Options

mapping-server-entry-name—Name of the LDP mapping server.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

Required Privilege Level

routing

Related Documentation

- *LDP Mapping Server for Interoperability of Segment Routing with LDP Overview*
- source-packet-routing on page 2122

maximum-neighbor-recovery-time

Syntax

```
maximum-neighbor-recovery-time seconds;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols ldp graceful-restart],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols
    ldp graceful-restart],
[edit protocols ldp graceful-restart],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name 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

- *Configuring Recovery Time and Maximum Recovery Time*
- *Configuring Graceful Restart Options for LDP*
- *no-strict-lsa-checking*
- *recovery-time*

mldp-inband-signalling (Protocols Multipoint LDP)

Syntax

```
mldp-inband-signalling {
  policy policy-name;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols pim],
[edit protocols pim],
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2.
Support added in Junos OS Release 18.2R1 for using this command in conjunction with distributed MLD or distributed IGMP.

Description

Multipoint LDP (mLDP) in-band signalling lets you carry multicast traffic across an existing IP/MPLS backbone, while avoiding the use of PIM in the provider core.

On the label-edge router (LER), enable PIM to use mLDP 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.

When used in conjunction with distributed MLD or distributed IGMP, mLDP inband signalling supports interconnecting separate PIM domains via a MPLS-based core. To enable the inter-working, **chassis network-services enhanced-ip** must be enabled and you need to set the **dynamic-profiles profile-name protocols *igmp|mld* interface *interface-name*** to **distributed**. Enabling this command, **mldp-inband-signalling**, has PIM act as a multipoint LDP inband edge router.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Example: Configuring Multipoint LDP In-Band Signaling for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs*

mofrr-asm-starg (Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a PIM Domain)

Syntax

```
mofrr-asm-starg;
```

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.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1 for QFX Series switches.

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

- *Understanding Multicast-Only Fast Reroute*
- *Understanding Multicast-Only Fast Reroute on Switches*
- *Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a PIM Domain*
- *Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a PIM Domain on Switches*
- *Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a Multipoint LDP Domain*

mofrr-disjoint-upstream-only (Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a PIM Domain)

Syntax

```
mofrr-disjoint-upstream-only;
```

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.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1 for QFX Series switches.

Description

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.

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.

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*
- *Understanding Multicast-Only Fast Reroute on Switches*
- *Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a PIM Domain*
- *Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a PIM Domain on Switches*
- *Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a Multipoint LDP Domain*

mofrr-no-backup-join (Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a PIM Domain)

Syntax

```
mofrr-no-backup-join;
```

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.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1 for QFX Series switches.

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

- *Understanding Multicast-Only Fast Reroute*
- *Understanding Multicast-Only Fast Reroute on Switches*
- *Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a PIM Domain*
- *Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a PIM Domain on Switches*
- *Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a Multipoint LDP Domain*

mofrr-primary-path-selection-by-routing (Multicast-Only Fast Reroute)

Syntax

```
mofrr-primary-path-selection-by-routing;
```

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.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1 for QFX Series switches.

Description

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.

In the context of load balancing, MoFRR prioritizes the disjoint backup in favor of load balancing the available paths.

For Junos OS releases before 15.1R7, for both ECMP and Non-ECMP scenarios, the default MoFRR behavior was *sticky* , 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

Starting in Junos OS Release 15.1R7 however, the default behavior for non-EMCP scenarios is to be *non*sticky, 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.

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

- *Understanding Multicast-Only Fast Reroute*
- *Understanding Multicast-Only Fast Reroute on Switches*
- *Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a PIM Domain*
- *Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a PIM Domain on Switches*
- *Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a Multipoint LDP Domain*

no-forwarding

Syntax

```
no-forwarding;
```

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

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

- *Preventing Addition of Ingress Routes to the inet.0 Routing Table*
- *Configuring a Routing Protocol Between the Service Provider Routers*

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*

p2mp (Protocols LDP)

Syntax

```
p2mp {
  no-rsvp-tunneling;
  recursive;
  root-address root-address;
}
```

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.
no-rsvp-tunneling option added in Junos OS Release 16.1R5.

Description

Enable point-to-multipoint MPLS LSPs in an LDP-signaled LSP.

Options

no-rsvp-tunneling—(Optional) Disable LDP point-to-multipoint LSPs from using RSVP-TE LSPs for tunneling, and use LDP paths instead.

NOTE: The **no-rsvp-tunneling** option is introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1R5, 17.3R1, 17.2R2, 16.2R3, and later releases.

Starting in Junos OS Release 12.3R1, Junos OS provides support for Multipoint LDP (M-LDP) for Targeted LDP (T-LDP) sessions with unicast replication, in addition to link sessions. As a result, the default behavior of M-LDP over RSVP tunneling is similar to unicast LDP. However, because T-LDP is chosen over LDP and link sessions to signal point-to-multipoint LSPs, the **no-rsvp-tunelling** option enables LDP natively throughout the network.

recursive—(Optional) Configure point-to-multipoint recursive parameters, including **route**.

root-address ***root-address***—(Optional) Specify the root address of the point-to-multipoint 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 LDP LSPs as the Data Plane for Intra-AS MBGP MVPNs*

- Point-to-Multipoint LSPs Overview on page 527

p2mp-ldp-next-hop

Syntax

```
p2mp-ldp-next-hop {
root-address root-address{
  lsp-id id;
    }
  }
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name
  routing-options static route destination-prefix],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-options static route destination-prefix],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name routing-options static route destination-prefix].
[edit routing-options static route destination-prefix]
```

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 *root address*** — Specify the root address of the point-to-multipoint LSP.

lsp-id *id* — 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

```
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 oam],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols ldp oam fec fec-address],
[edit protocols ldp oam],
[edit protocols ldp oam fec fec-address]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.
Support added at the **[edit protocols ldp oam]** and **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols ldp oam]** hierarchy levels in Junos OS Release 9.0.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for EX Series switches.

Description

Enable tracing of forwarding equivalence classes (FECs) for LDP LSPs.

Options

disable—(Optional) Disable tracing for a specific FEC. This option is available at the **[edit protocols ldp oam fec *fec-address* periodic-traceroute]** and **[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols ldp oam fec *fec-address* periodic-traceroute]** hierarchy levels only.

exp *exp-value*—(Optional) Specify the class of service to use when sending probes.

Default: 7

Range: 0 through 7

fanout *fanout-value*—(Optional) Specify the maximum number of next hops to search per node.

Default: 16

Range: 1 though 16

frequency *minutes*—(Optional) Specify the interval between traceroute attempts.

Default: 60 minutes

Range: 15 through 120 minutes

paths *number-of-paths*—(Optional) Specify the maximum number of paths to search.

Default: 3

Range: 1 through 255

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 Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Configuring LDP LSP Traceroute*

policing (Protocols LDP)

Syntax

```
policing {
  fec fec-address {
    ingress-traffic filter-name;
    transit-traffic filter-name;
  }
}
```

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

Enable policing of forwarding equivalence classes (FECs) for LDP.

Options

fec *fec-address*—Specify the address for the FEC.

ingress-traffic *filter-name*—Specify the name of the filter for policing ingress FEC traffic.

transit-traffic *filter-name*—Specify the name of the filter for policing transit FEC traffic.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Configuring Policers for LDP FECs*

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.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1 for QFX Series switches.

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*
- *Understanding Multicast-Only Fast Reroute on Switches*
- *Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a PIM Domain*
- *Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a PIM Domain on Switches*
- *Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a Multipoint LDP Domain*

policy (Protocols Multipoint LDP)

Syntax

```
policy policy-name;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols pim mldp-inband-signalling],
[edit protocols pim mldp-inband-signalling]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2.

Description

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.

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.

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.

Options

policy-name—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

- *Example: Configuring Multipoint LDP In-Band Signaling for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs*

preference (Protocols LDP)

Syntax

```
preference preference;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols ldp],
[edit protocols ldp interface interface-name],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols
  ldp],
[edit protocols ldp],
[edit protocols ldp interface interface-name],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols ldp interface interface-name]
```

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

preference—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

- *Configuring LDP Route Preferences*

prefix-segment (Routing Options)

Syntax

```
prefix-segment prefix-segment {
  index index;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems name routing-instances name routing-options source-packet-routing
  mapping-server-entry],
[edit logical-systems name routing-options source-packet-routing mapping-server-entry],
[edit routing-instances name routing-options source-packet-routing mapping-server-entry],
[edit routing-options source-packet-routing mapping-server-entry]
```

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.2R1.

Description Configure the IP address and index number of the prefix segment for the LDP mapping server.

Options ***prefix-segment***—IP address of the prefix segment.

index *index*—Prefix segment index.

Range: 0 through 199999

Required Privilege Level routing

Related Documentation

- *LDP Mapping Server for Interoperability of Segment Routing with LDP Overview*
- source-packet-routing on page 2122

prefix-segment-range

Syntax

```
prefix-segment-range prefix-segment-range-name {
  size size;
  start-index start-index;
  start-prefix start-prefix;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems name routing-instances name routing-options source-packet-routing
  mapping-server-entry],
[edit logical-systems name routing-options source-packet-routing mapping-server-entry],
[edit routing-instances name routing-options source-packet-routing mapping-server-entry],
[edit routing-options source-packet-routing mapping-server-entry]
```

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.2R1.

Description Configure the prefix segment range for the LDP mapping server.

Options ***prefix-segment-range-name***—Name of the prefix segment range.

size *size*—Size of prefix segment range.

Range: 1 through 1024

start-index *start-index*—Include start index.

Range: 0 through 199999

start-prefix *start-prefix*—Include start prefix.

Required Privilege Level routing

Related Documentation

- *LDP Mapping Server for Interoperability of Segment Routing with LDP Overview*
- source-packet-routing on page 2122
- mapping-server-entry on page 2096

reconnect-time

Syntax

reconnect-time *seconds*;

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols ldp graceful-restart],
[edit protocols ldp graceful-restart],
[edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* 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

- *Configuring LDP Graceful Restart* on *MPLS Applications Feature Guide*
- *Configuring Graceful Restart Options for LDP*

recovery-time

Syntax

recovery-time *seconds*;

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols ldp graceful-restart],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols ldp graceful-restart],
[edit protocols ldp graceful-restart],
[edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* 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

- *Configuring Recovery Time and Maximum Recovery Time*

session (Protocols LDP)

Syntax

```
session session-address {
  authentication-algorithm (aes-128-cmac-96 | hmac-sha-1-96 | md5);
  authentication-key authentication-key;
  authentication-key-chain authentication-key-chain;
  downstream-on-demand downstream-on-demand;
  (mtu-discovery | no-mtu-discovery);
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems name protocols ldp],
[edit logical-systems name routing-instances name protocols ldp],
[edit protocols ldp],
[edit routing-instances name protocols ldp]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
authentication-algorithm statement introduced in Junos OS Release 7.6.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.

Description

Configure LDP session parameters by specifying the session destination address.

Options

session-address—Session destination address.

authentication-algorithm—Authentication algorithm name.

Values:

- **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.

authentication-key—MD5 authentication key.

authentication-key-chain—Key chain name.

downstream-on-demand—Configure downstream on demand label distribution mode.

mtu-discovery—Enable TCP path MTU discovery.

no-mtu-discovery—Disable TCP path MTU discovery.

Required Privilege Level

routing

Related Documentation

- *Configuring the TCP MD5 Signature for LDP Sessions*

session-group

Syntax

```
session-group name {
  authentication-algorithm (aes-128-cmac-96 | hmac-sha-1-96 | md5);
  authentication-key authentication-key;
  authentication-key-chain authentication-key-chain;
  downstream-on-demand;
  (mtu-discovery | no-mtu-discovery);
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems name protocols ldp],
[edit logical-systems name routing-instances name protocols ldp],
[edit protocols ldp],
[edit routing-instances name protocols ldp]
```

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1.

Description Specify the group prefix address for the remote end of the LDP session.

The remaining statements are explained separately. See CLI Explorer.

Options **name**—Session destination address or prefix length.

authentication-algorithm—Authentication algorithm name.

Values:

- *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

authentication-key—MD5 authentication key.

authentication-key-chain—Authentication key chain name.

downstream-on-demand—Configure downstream on demand label distribution mode.

mtu-discovery | no-mtu-discovery—Enable and disable TCP path MTU discovery, respectively.

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*

session-protection

Syntax

```
session-protection {
  timeout seconds;
}
```

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]
```

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 *seconds***—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

- *Configuring LDP Session Protection*

source-packet-routing

Syntax

mapping-server-entry *mapping-server-entry*;

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *name* routing-instances *name* routing-options],
[edit logical-systems *name* routing-options],
[edit routing-instances *name* routing-options],
[edit routing-options]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 18.2R1.

Description

Configure interoperability between islands of devices supporting only segment routing and LDP in an LDP network domain where there is gradual deployment of segment routing.

Required Privilege Level

routing

Related Documentation

- *LDP Mapping Server for Interoperability of Segment Routing with LDP Overview*
- mapping-server-entry on page 2096

stream-protection (Multicast-Only Fast Reroute)

Syntax

```
stream-protection {
  mofrr-asm-starg;
  mofrr-disjoint-upstream-only;
  mofrr-no-backup-join;
  mofrr-primary-path-selection-by-routing;
  policy policy-name;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name
  routing-options multicast],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-options multicast],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name routing-options multicast],
[edit routing-options multicast]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1 for QFX Series switches.

Description

Enable multicast-only fast reroute (MoFRR) on a routing or switching device. MoFRR minimizes packet loss in a network when there is a link failure.

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*
- *Understanding Multicast-Only Fast Reroute on Switches*
- *Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a PIM Domain*
- *Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a PIM Domain on Switches*
- *Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a Multipoint LDP Domain*

strict-targeted-hellos

Syntax

```
strict-targeted-hellos;
```

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

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

- *Enabling Strict Targeted Hello Messages for LDP*

targeted-hello

Syntax

```
targeted-hello {
  hello-interval seconds;
  hold-time seconds;
}
```

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 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

- *Configuring the LDP Timer for Hello Messages*
- *Configuring the Delay Before LDP Neighbors Are Considered Down*

traceoptions (Protocols LDP)

Syntax

```
traceoptions {
  file filename <files number> <size size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
  flag flag <flag-modifier> <disable>;
}
```

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.
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

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**.

file *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 **ldp-log**. We recommend that you place LDP tracing output in the file **ldp-log**.

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.

Range: 2 through 1000

Default: 2 files

If you specify a maximum number of files, you must also include the **size** statement to specify the maximum file size.

flag *flag*—Tracing operation to perform. To specify more than one tracing operation, include multiple **flag** statements.

- **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: ***x*k** to specify KB, ***x*m** to specify MB, or ***x*g** 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 LDP Protocol Traffic*
- *Network Management and Monitoring Guide*

track-igp-metric

Syntax

```
track-igp-metric;
```

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
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
- *Configuring LDP to Use the IGP Route Metric*

traffic-statistics (Protocols LDP)

Syntax

```
traffic-statistics {
  file filename <files number> <size size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
  interval seconds;
  no-penultimate-hop;
}
```

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

LDP traffic statistics display the amount of traffic passed through a router for a particular FEC.

Options

file *filename*—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**.

files *number*—(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.

Range: 2 through 1000

Default: 2 files

If you specify a maximum number of files, you also must include the **size** statement to specify the maximum file size.

interval *seconds*—(Optional) Specify the interval at which the statistics are polled and written to the file.

Default: 300 seconds (5 minutes)

no-penultimate-hop—(Optional) Do not collect traffic statistics on the penultimate hop router.

no-world-readable—(Optional) Prevent all users from reading the log file.

size *size*—(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.

Syntax: ***x*k** to specify KB, ***x*m** to specify MB, or ***x*g** 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 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 Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Collecting LDP Statistics*

transport-address

Syntax

```
transport-address (interface | router-id);
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols ldp],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols ldp interface interface-name],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols
  ldp],
[edit protocols ldp],
[edit protocols ldp interface interface-name],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols ldp interface interface-name]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.

Description

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.

Default

router-id

Options

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.

router-id—The router identifier is used as the transport address. Unless otherwise configured, the router identifier is the loopback address.

Required Privilege Level

interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Specifying the Transport Address Used by LDP*

version (BFD)

Syntax

```
version (0 | 1 | automatic);
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols ldp oam bfd-liveness-detection],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols ldp oam fec address
  bfd-liveness-detection],
[edit system services dhcp-local-server liveness-detection method bfd],
[edit system services dhcp-local-server dhcpv6 liveness-detection method bfd],
[edit forwarding-options dhcp-relay liveness-detection method bfd],
[edit forwarding-options dhcp-relay dhcpv6 liveness-detection method bfd],
[edit system services dhcp-local-server group group-name liveness-detection method bfd],
[edit system services dhcp-local-server dhcpv6 group group-name liveness-detection method
  bfd],
[edit forwarding-options dhcp-relay group group-name liveness-detection method bfd],
[edit forwarding-options dhcp-relay dhcpv6 group group-name liveness-detection method
  bfd],
[edit protocols ldp oam bfd-liveness-detection],
[edit protocols ldp oam fec address bfd-liveness-detection]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3R2 for EX Series switches.

Description

Configure the BFD protocol version to detect.

Options

0—Use BFD protocol version 0.

1—Use BFD protocol version 1.

automatic—Autodetect the BFD protocol version.

Default: automatic

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Example: Configuring Group Liveness Detection with BFD for DHCP Local Server Clients*
- *Example: Configuring Global Liveness Detection with BFD for DHCP Relay Agent Clients*
- *Configuring BFD for LDP LSPs*

CHAPTER 37

CCC and TCC Configuration Statements

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 1082
- Configuring MPLS LSP Tunnel Cross-Connects Using CCC on page 1090
- Configuring TCC on page 1095
- Configuring CCC Switching for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 1104

encapsulation (Logical Interface)

Syntax

```
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);
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*],
[edit interfaces rlsq *number* unit *logical-unit-number*]
[edit protocols evpn]

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.1X48 for PTX Series Packet Transport Routers (**ethernet**,**vlan-ccc**, and **vlan-tcc** options only).
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.2 for the ACX Series Universal Metro Routers. Only the **atm-ccc-cell-relay** and **atm-ccc-vc-mux** options are supported on ACX Series routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.3R1 for QFX10000 Series switches (**ethernet-ccc** and **vlan-ccc** options only).

Description

Configure a logical link-layer encapsulation type. Not all encapsulation types are supported on the switches. See the switch CLI.

Options

atm-ccc-cell-relay—Use ATM cell-relay encapsulation.

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.

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.

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.

atm-nlpid—Use ATM NLPID encapsulation. When you use this encapsulation type, you can configure the **inet** family only.

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.

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.

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.

Related Documentation

- Configuring Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects Using CCC on page 1082
- Configuring the Encapsulation for Layer 2 Switching TCCs on page 1095
- *Configuring Interface Encapsulation on Logical Interfaces*
- Configuring the CCC Encapsulation for LSP Tunnel Cross-Connects on page 1092
- *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

List of Syntax

Syntax for Physical Interfaces: M Series, MX Series, QFX Series, T Series, PTX Series on page 2139
Syntax for Logical Interfaces: SRX Series on page 2139

Syntax for Physical Interfaces: M Series, MX Series, QFX Series, T Series, PTX Series

```
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);
```

Syntax for Logical Interfaces: SRX Series

```
encapsulation (ether-vpls-ppp | ethernet-bridge | ethernet-ccc | ethernet-tcc | ethernet-vpls
  | extended-frame-relay-ccc | extended-frame-relay-tcc | extended-vlan-bridge |
  extended-vlan-ccc | extended-vlan-tcc | extended-vlan-vpls | frame-relay-port-ccc |
  vlan-ccc | vlan-vpls);
```

Physical Interfaces: M Series, MX Series, QFX Series, T Series, PTX Series

[edit interfaces *interface-name*],
[edit interfaces rlsq *number*:*number*]

Logical Interfaces: SRX Series

[edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number*]

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5.
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

For M Series, MX Series, QFX Series, T Series, PTX Series, specify the physical link-layer encapsulation type.

For SRX Series, specify logical link layer encapsulation.

NOTE: Not all encapsulation types are supported on the switches. See the switch CLI.

Default

ppp—Use serial PPP encapsulation.

Physical Interface Options and Logical Interface Options

[Warning: element unresolved in stylesheets: <title> (in <config-options>). This is probably a new element that is not yet supported in the stylesheets.]
Physical Interface Options and Logical Interface Options

For physical interfaces:

NOTE: **Frame Relay, ATM, PPP, SONET, and SATSOP options are not supported on 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-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 BPDU packets 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), and for Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, 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.

For logical interfaces:

- **frame-relay**—Configure a Frame Relay encapsulation when the physical interface has multiple logical units, and the units are either point to point or multipoint.
- **multilink-frame-relay-uni-nni**—Link services interfaces functioning as FRF.16 bundles can use Multilink Frame Relay UNI NNI encapsulation.
- **ppp**—For normal mode (when the device is using only one ISDN B-channel per call). Point-to-Point Protocol is for communication between two computers using a serial interface.
- **ppp-over-ether**—This encapsulation is used for underlying interfaces of pp0 interfaces.

Required Privilege Level

interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Understanding Physical Encapsulation on an Interface*
- *Configuring Interface Encapsulation on Physical Interfaces*
- *Configuring CCC Encapsulation for Layer 2 VPNs*
- Configuring Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects Using CCC on page 1082
- *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 1090
- Configuring TCC on page 1095
- *Configuring VPLS Interface Encapsulation*
- *Configuring Interfaces for VPLS Routing*
- *Defining the Encapsulation for Switching Cross-Connects*
- Configuring an MPLS-Based Layer 2 VPN (CLI Procedure) on page 926

interface-switch

Syntax

```
interface-switch connection-name {
  interface interface-name.unit-number;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols connections],
[edit protocols connections]
```

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description 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.

For Layer 2 switching cross-connects to work, you must also configure MPLS.

Options ***connection-name***—Connection name (up to 128 characters in Junos 12.3 and later).

interface *interface-name.unit-number*—Interface name. Include the logical portion of the name, which corresponds to the logical unit number.

Required Privilege Level routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration

Related Documentation

- Configuring the CCC Connection for Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects on page 1088
- *Defining the Connection for Switching Cross-Connects*
- *MPLS Applications Feature Guide*

l2circuit-control-passthrough

Syntax l2circuit-control-passthrough;

Hierarchy Level [edit forwarding-options]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 17.4R1.

Description Configure the device to allow LACP, LLDP, OAM LFM, and OAM CFM packets to cross the Layer 2 circuit. If the **l2circuit-control-passthrough** statement is not configured, LACP, LLDP, OAM LFM, and OAM CFM packets are classified as control packets and are not transmitted across the Layer 2 circuit.

Default By default, this statement is not configured.

Required Privilege Level interface—To view this statement in the configuration.
interface-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *forwarding-options*
- Configuring Layer 2 Switching Cross-Connects Using CCC on page 1082

lsp-switch

Syntax

```
lsp-switch connection-name {
   transmit-lsp label-switched-path;
   receive-lsp label-switched-path;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols connections],
[edit protocols connections]
```

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Configure Layer 2 switching cross-connects.

Options ***connection-name***—Connection name.

receive-lsp *label-switched-path*—Name of the LSP from the connection's source.

transmit-lsp *label-switched-path*—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

- Configuring the Connection for Layer 2 Switching TCCs on page 1099

output-interface (CCC)

Syntax

```
output-interface [interface-name 1 interface-name n];
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols connections p2mp-transmit-switch p2mp-transmit-switch-name]
```

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

- Configuring CCC Switching for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 1104

p2mp-receive-switch

Syntax

```
p2mp-receive-switch point-to-multipoint-switch-name {
  output-interface [ interface-name.unit-number ];
  receive-p2mp-lsp receiving-point-to-multipoint-lsp;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* 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

point-to-multipoint-switch-name—Point-to-multipoint CCC receive switch name.

output-interface *interface-name.unit-number*—Name of the egress interfaces for the point-to-multipoint LSP traffic. You can configure multiple output interfaces.

receive-p2mp-lsp *receiving-point-to-multipoint-lsp*—Name of the point-to-multipoint LSP that is switched to the output interface.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Configuring the Point-to-Multipoint LSP Switch on Egress PE Routers on page 1105

p2mp-transmit-switch

Syntax

```
p2mp-transmit-switch point-to-multipoint-transmit-switch-name {
  input-interface interface-name.unit-number;
  transmit-p2mp-lsp transmitting-point-to-multipoint-lsp;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* 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

point-to-multipoint-transmit-switch-name—Point-to-multipoint CCC transmit switch name.

input-interface *input-interface-name.unit-number*—Specify the name of the interface carrying incoming traffic to be switched to the point-to-multipoint LSP.

transmit-p2mp-lsp *transmitting-point-to-multipoint-lsp*—Specify the name of the point-to-multipoint LSP carrying traffic to the CCC switch on the egress PE router.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Configuring the Point-to-Multipoint LSP Switch on Ingress PE Routers on page 1104

remote-interface-switch

Syntax

```
remote-interface-switch connection-name {
  interface interface-name.unit-number;
  transmit-lsp label-switched-path;
  receive-lsp label-switched-path;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols connections],
[edit protocols connections]

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description

Configure MPLS LSP tunnel cross-connects.

Options

connection-name—Connection name.

interface *interface-name.unit-number*—Interface name. Include the logical portion of the name, which corresponds to the logical unit number.

receive-lsp *label-switched-path*—Name of the LSP from the connection's source.

transmit-lsp *label-switched-path*—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

- Configuring MPLS LSP Tunnel Cross-Connects Using CCC on page 1090

CHAPTER 38

GMPLS Configuration Statements

- te-link on page 2187
- traceoptions (Protocols Link Management) on page 2188
- transit-delay (OSPF) on page 2190
- upstream-label on page 2191
- vrf-target on page 2192

address (Peer)

Syntax address *ip-address*;

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols link-management peer *peer-name*], [edit protocols link-management peer *peer-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Specify the ID of the peer.

Default The loopback address is advertised.

Options ***ip-address***—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

- Configuring the ID for LMP Peers on page 842

control-channel (Protocols Link Management Peer)

Syntax control-channel *control-channel-interface*;

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols link-management peer *peer-name*], [edit protocols link-management peer *peer-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description Specify the control channel interface for the peer.

Options ***control-channel-interface***—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

- Configuring LMP Peers on page 841

dead-interval

Syntax

dead-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 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

seconds—Interval to wait.

Range: 1 through 65,535 seconds

Default: Four times the hello interval—40 seconds (broadcast and point-to-point networks); 120 seconds (nonbroadcast multiple access (NBMA) networks)

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 846
- hello-interval on page 2163

disable (GMPLS)

Syntax

```
disable;
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols link-management te-link *te-link-name*],
[edit protocols link-management te-link *te-link-name*]

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

- Disabling the Traffic Engineering Link for LMP Peers on page 846

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
- *Understanding OSPF Configurations*
- Configuring RSVP and OSPF for LMP Peer Interfaces on page 846

export (Protocols BGP)

Syntax

```
export [ policy-names ];
```

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 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 protocols bgp],
[edit protocols bgp group group-name],
[edit protocols bgp group group-name neighbor 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]
```

Release Information

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.

Description

Apply one or more policies to routes being exported from the routing table into BGP.

If you specify more than one policy, they are evaluated in the order specified, from left to right, and the first matching filter is applied to the route. If no routes match the filters, the routing table exports into BGP only the routes that it learned from BGP. If an action specified in one of the policies manipulates a route characteristic, the policy framework software carries the new route characteristic forward during the evaluation of the remaining policies. For example, if the action specified in the first policy of a chain sets a route's metric to 500, this route matches the criterion of **metric 500** defined in the next policy.

Options

policy-names—Name of one or more policies.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Configuring Routing Policies to Control BGP Route Advertisements*
- *Routing Policies, Firewall Filters, and Traffic Policers Feature Guide*
- import on page 2165

hello-dead-interval

Syntax

```
hello-dead-interval milliseconds;
```

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 8.0.

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

- Configuring Hello Message Intervals for LMP Control Channels on page 844
- hello-interval (LMP) on page 2162

hello-interval (LMP)

Syntax

```
hello-interval milliseconds;
```

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 often the router sends Link Management Protocol (LMP) hello packets.

Options ***milliseconds***—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

- Configuring Hello Message Intervals for LMP Control Channels on page 844
- hello-dead-interval on page 2161

hello-interval (Protocols OSPF)

Syntax

hello-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 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

seconds—Time between hello packets, in seconds.

Range: 1 through 255 seconds

Default: 10 seconds (broadcast and point-to-point networks); 30 seconds (nonbroadcast multiple access [NBMA] networks)

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 846
- dead-interval on page 2156

import

Syntax

```
import [ policy-names ];
```

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 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 protocols bgp],
[edit protocols bgp group group-name],
[edit protocols bgp group group-name neighbor 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]
```

Release Information

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.

Description

Apply one or more routing policies to routes being imported into the Junos OS routing table from BGP.

If you specify more than one policy, they are evaluated in the order specified, from left to right, and the first matching filter is applied to the route. If no match is found, BGP places into the routing table only those routes that were learned from BGP routing devices. The policy framework software evaluates the routing policies in a chain sequentially. If an action specified in one of the policies manipulates a route characteristic, the policy framework software carries the new route characteristic forward during the evaluation of the remaining policies. For example, if the action specified in the first policy of a chain sets a route's metric to 500, this route matches the criterion of **metric 500** defined in the next policy.

It is also important to understand that in Junos OS, although an import policy (inbound route filter) might reject a route, not use it for traffic forwarding, and not include it in an advertisement to other peers, the router retains these routes as hidden routes. These hidden routes are not available for policy or routing purposes. However, they do occupy memory space on the router. A service provider filtering routes to control the amount of information being kept in memory and processed by a router might want the router to entirely drop the routes being rejected by the import policy.

Hidden routes can be viewed by using the **show route receive-protocol bgp** *neighbor-address* **hidden** command. The hidden routes can then be retained or dropped from the routing

table by configuring the **keep all | none** statement at the **[edit protocols bgp]** or **[edit protocols bgp group *group-name*]** hierarchy level.

The rules of BGP route retention are as follows:

- By default, all routes learned from BGP are retained, except those where the AS path is looped. (The AS path includes the local AS.)
- By configuring the **keep all** statement, all routes learned from BGP are retained, even those with the local AS in the AS path.
- By configuring the **keep none** statement, all routes received are discarded. When this statement is configured and the inbound policy changes, Junos OS re-advertises all the routes advertised by the peer.

Options

policy-names—Name of one or more policies.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Example: Configuring BGP Interactions with IGPs*
- *Configuring Routing Policies to Control BGP Route Advertisements*
- *Understanding Routing Policies*
- export on page 2160

instance-type

Syntax instance-type *type*;

Hierarchy Level [edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name*], [edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name*]

Release Information Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
virtual-switch and **layer2-control** options introduced in Junos OS Release 8.4.
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 12.3 for ACX Series routers.
mpls-internet-multicast option introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for the EX Series, M Series, MX Series, and T Series.
evpn option introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2 for MX 3D Series routers.
evpn option introduced in Junos OS Release 17.3 for the QFX Series.
forwarding option introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2 for the PTX Series.
mpls-forwarding option introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1 for the MX Series.
evpn-vpws option introduced in Junos OS Release 17.1 for MX Series routers.
Support for logical systems on MX Series routers added in Junos OS Release 17.4R1.

Description Define the type of routing instance.

Options

NOTE: On ACX Series routers, you can configure only the forwarding, virtual router, and VRF routing instances.

type—Can be one of the following:

- **evpn**—(MX 3D Series routers, QFX switches and EX9200 switches)—Enable an Ethernet VPN (EVPN) on the routing instance.
  hierarchy level.
- **evpn-vpws**—Enable an Ethernet VPN (EVPN) Virtual Private Wire Service (VPWS) on the routing instance.
- **forwarding**—Provide support for filter-based forwarding, where interfaces are not associated with instances. All interfaces belong to the default instance. Other instances are used for populating RPD learned routes. For this instance type, there is no one-to-one mapping between an interface and a routing instance. All interfaces belong to the default instance inet.0.
- **l2backhaul-vpn**—Provide support for Layer 2 wholesale VLAN packets with no existing corresponding logical interface. When using this instance, the router learns both the outer tag and inner tag of the incoming packets, when the **instance-role** statement is

defined as **access**, or the outer VLAN tag only, when the **instance-role** statement is defined as **nni**.

- **l2vpn**—Enable a Layer 2 VPN on the routing instance. You must configure the **interface**, **route-distinguisher**, **vrf-import**, and **vrf-export** statements for this type of routing instance.
- **layer2-control**—(MX Series routers only) Provide support for RSTP or MSTP in customer edge interfaces of a VPLS routing instance. This instance type cannot be used if the customer edge interface is multihomed to two provider edge interfaces. If the customer edge interface is multihomed to two provider edge interfaces, use the default BPDU tunneling.
- **mpls-forwarding**—(MX Series routers only) Allow filtering and translation of route distinguisher (RD) values in IPv4 and IPv6 VPN address families on both routes received and routes sent for selected BGP sessions. In particular, for Inter-AS VPN Option-B networks, this option can prevent the malicious injection of VPN labels from one peer AS boundary router to another.
- **mpls-internet-multicast**—(EX Series, M Series, MX Series, and T Series routers only) Provide support for ingress replication provider tunnels to carry IP multicast data between routers through an MPLS cloud, using MBGP or next-generation MVPN.
- **no-forwarding**—This is the default routing instance. Do not create a corresponding forwarding instance. Use this routing instance type when a separation of routing table information is required. There is no corresponding forwarding table. All routes are installed into the default forwarding table. IS-IS instances are strictly nonforwarding instance types.
- **virtual-router**—Enable a virtual router routing instance. This instance type is similar to a VPN routing and forwarding instance type, but used for non-VPN-related applications. You must configure the **interface** statement for this type of routing instance. You do not need to configure the **route-distinguisher**, **vrf-import**, and **vrf-export** statements.
- **virtual-switch**—(MX Series routers, EX9200 switches, and QFX switches only) Provide support for Layer 2 bridging. Use this routing instance type to isolate a LAN segment with its Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) instance and to separate its VLAN identifier space.
- **vpls**—Enable VPLS on the routing instance. Use this routing instance type for point-to-multipoint LAN implementations between a set of sites in a VPN. You must configure the **interface**, **route-distinguisher**, **vrf-import**, and **vrf-export** statements for this type of routing instance.
- **vrf**—VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance. Provides support for Layer 3 VPNs, where interface routes for each instance go into the corresponding forwarding table only. Required to create a Layer 3 VPN. Create a VRF table (***instance-name*.inet.0**) that contains the routes originating from and destined for a particular Layer 3 VPN. For this instance type, there is a one-to-one mapping between an interface and a routing instance. Each VRF instance corresponds with a forwarding table. Routes on an interface go into the corresponding forwarding table. You must configure the **interface**, **route-distinguisher**, **vrf-import**, and **vrf-export** statements for this type of routing instance.

Required Privilege Level
routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation
- *Configuring the Instance Type*
- *Configuring EVPN Routing Instances*
- *Configuring EVPN Routing Instances on EX9200 Switches*
- *Configuring Virtual Router Routing Instances*
- *Example: Configuring Filter-Based Forwarding on the Source Address*
- *Example: Configuring Filter-Based Forwarding on Logical Systems*

interface (Protocols Link Management)

Syntax
```
interface interface-name;
```

Hierarchy Level
```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols link-management te-link te-link-name],
[edit protocols link-management te-link te-link-name]
```

Release Information
Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description
Specify the egress router interface.

Options
interface-name—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
- LMP Configuration Overview on page 838

label-switched-path (Protocols Link Management)

Syntax
label-switched-path *lsp-name*;

Hierarchy Level
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols link-management te-link *te-link-name*],
[edit protocols link-management te-link *te-link-name*]

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
lsp-name—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
- *Configuring Forwarding Adjacencies*

link-management

Syntax

```
link-management {
  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;
      passive;
      retransmission-interval milliseconds;
      retry-limit number;
    }
    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;
    }
    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>;
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name 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

- LMP Configuration Overview on page 838

lmp-control-channel

Syntax

```
lmp-control-channel control-channel-interface {
  remote-address ip-address;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols link-management peer *peer-name*],
[edit protocols link-management peer *peer-name*]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 8.1.

Description

Specify the Link Management Protocol (LMP) control channel interface for the peer.

Options

control-channel-interface—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

- Configuring the LMP Control Channel Interface for the Peer on page 843

lmp-protocol

Syntax

```
lmp-protocol {
  hello-dead-interval milliseconds;
  hello-interval milliseconds;
  passive;
  retransmission-interval milliseconds;
  retry-limit number;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols link-management peer *peer-name*],
[edit protocols link-management peer *peer-name*]

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

- Configuring LMP Peers on page 841

local-address (Protocols Link Management)

Syntax

```
local-address ip-address;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols link-management te-link te-link-name],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols link-management te-link te-link-name
  interface interface-name],
[edit protocols link-management te-link te-link-name],
[edit protocols link-management te-link te-link-name interface interface-name]
```

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 routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- Configuring the Local IP Address for Traffic Engineering Links on page 840
- *Configuring the Local IP Address for Forwarding Adjacencies*
- remote-address (for LMP Traffic Engineering) on page 2180

l2circuit

Syntax

```
l2circuit {
  auto-sensing{
    password password;
    }
  local-switching {
    interface interface-name {
      description text;
      end-interface {
        interface interface-name;
        protect-interface interface-name;
      }
      ignore-mtu-mismatch;
      protect-interface interface-name;
    }
  }
  neighbor address {
    interface interface-name {
      backup-neighbor address;
      bandwidth (bandwidth | ctnumber bandwidth);
      community community-name;
      connection-protection;
      (control-word | no-control-word);
      description text;
      egress-protection;
      encapsulation-type type;
      ignore-encapsulation-mismatch;
      ignore-mtu-mismatch;
      mtu mtu-number;
      protect-interface interface-name;
      pseudowire-status-tlv hot-standby-vc-on;
      psn-tunnel-endpoint address;
      virtual-circuit-id identifier;
    }
  }
  traceoptions {
    file filename <files number> <size size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
    flag flag <flag-modifier> <disable>;
  }
}
```

Hierarchy Level

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

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 14.1X53-D10 for the QFX Series and for EX4600 switches.

Description

Enables a Layer 2 circuit.

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 ATM Trunking on Layer 2 Circuits*
- *Configuring Bandwidth Allocation and Call Admission Control in Layer 2 Circuits*
- *Configuring Interfaces for Layer 2 Circuits*
- *Configuring LDP for Layer 2 Circuits*
- *Configuring Policies for Layer 2 Circuits*
- *Configuring Static Layer 2 Circuits*
- *Tracing Layer 2 Circuit Operations*

passive (Protocols Link Management)

Syntax
```
passive;
```

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 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
routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation
- Preventing the Local Peer from Initiating LMP Negotiation on page 845

peer (Protocols LMP)

Syntax

```
peer peer-name {
  address ip-address;
  control-channel control-channel-interface;
  lmp-control-channel control-channel-interface;
  lmp-protocol {
    hello-dead-interval milliseconds;
    hello-interval milliseconds;
    passive;
    retransmission-interval milliseconds;
    retry-limit number;
  }
  te-link te-link-name;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name 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

peer-name—Name of the network peer.

The remaining 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

- Configuring LMP Peers on page 841

peer-interface (Protocols OSPF)

Syntax

```
peer-interface interface-name {
  disable;
  dead-interval seconds;
  hello-interval seconds;
  retransmit-interval seconds;
  transit-delay seconds;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* protocols ospf area *area-id*],
[edit protocols ospf area *area-id*]

Release Information

Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.

Description

Configure a peer interface.

Options

interface-name—Name of the peer interface. To configure all interfaces, you can specify **all**.

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

- *Example: Configuring OSPFv2 Peer interfaces*
- Configuring RSVP and OSPF for LMP Peer Interfaces on page 846
- *Configuring a Hierarchy of RSVP LSPs to Tunnel Multiple RSVP LSPs Over a Single RSVP LSP*

remote-address (for LMP Control Channel)

Syntax

```
remote-address ip-address;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols link-management peer peer-name
    lmp-control-channel control-channel-interface],
[edit protocols link-management peer peer-name lmp-control-channel
    control-channel-interface]
```

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 ***ip-address***—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

- Configuring the Remote IP Address for LMP Control Channels on page 844

remote-address (for LMP Traffic Engineering)

Syntax

```
remote-address ip-address;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols link-management te-link te-link-name],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols link-management te-link te-link-name
  interface interface-name],
[edit protocols link-management te-link te-link-name],
[edit protocols link-management te-link te-link-name interface interface-name]
```

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 ***ip-address***—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

- Configuring the Remote IP Address for Traffic Engineering Links on page 840
- *Configuring the Remote IP Address for Forwarding Adjacencies*
- **local-address (Protocols Link Management) on page 2174**

remote-id

Syntax

```
remote-id id-number;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols link-management te-link te-link-name],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name protocols link-management te-link te-link-name
  interface interface-name],
[edit protocols link-management te-link te-link-name],
[edit protocols link-management te-link te-link-name interface interface-name]
```

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 ***id-number***—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

- Configuring the Remote ID for Traffic Engineering Links on page 841

retransmission-interval

Syntax

```
retransmission-interval milliseconds;
```

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 often Link Management Protocol (LMP) sends Config and LinkSummary messages on the LMP control channel.

Options ***milliseconds***—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

- retry-limit (Protocols Link Management) on page 2184
- Controlling Message Exchange for LMP Control Channels on page 845

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 846

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 2182
- Controlling Message Exchange for LMP Control Channels on page 845

route-distinguisher

Syntax route-distinguisher (*as-number:id* | *ip-address:id*);

Hierarchy Level
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name*],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols l2vpn mesh-group *mesh-group-name*],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols vpls mesh-group *mesh-group-name*],
[edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name*],
[edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols l2vpn mesh-group *mesh-group-name*],
[edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols vpls mesh-group *mesh-group-name*]

Release Information
Statement introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 11.1 for EX Series switches.
Support at **[edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols vpls mesh-group *mesh-group-name*]** hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3 for ACX Series routers.
Support at **[edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols l2vpn mesh-group *mesh-group-name*]** hierarchy level introduced in Junos OS Release 13.2.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D30 for QFX Series switches.

Description
Specify an identifier attached to a route, enabling you to distinguish to which VPN or virtual private LAN service (VPLS) the route belongs. Each routing instance must have a unique route distinguisher (RD) associated with it. The RD is used to place bounds around a VPN so that the same IP address prefixes can be used in different VPNs without having them overlap. If the instance type is **vrf**, the **route-distinguisher** statement is required.

For Layer 2 VPNs and VPLS, if you configure the **l2vpn-use-bgp-rules** statement, you must configure a unique RD for each PE router participating in the routing instance.

For other types of VPNs, we recommend that you use a unique RD for each provider edge (PE) router participating in specific routing instance. Although you can use the same RD on all PE routers for the same VPN routing instance, if you use a unique RD, you can determine the customer edge (CE) router from which a route originated within the VPN.

For Layer 2 VPNs and VPLSs, if you configure mesh groups, the RD in each mesh group must be unique.

CAUTION: We strongly recommend that if you change an RD that has already been configured, make the change during a maintenance window, as follows:

1. Deactivate the routing instance.
2. Change the RD.

3. Activate the routing instance.

This is not required if you are configuring the RD for the first time.

Options

as-number:number*—*as-number is an assigned AS number, and ***number*** is any 2-byte or 4-byte value. The AS number can be from 1 through 4,294,967,295. If the AS number is a 2-byte value, the administrative number is a 4-byte value. If the AS number is 4-byte value, the administrative number is a 2-byte value. An RD consisting of a 4-byte AS number and a 2-byte administrative number is defined as a type 2 RD in RFC 4364 *BGP/MPLS IP VPNs*.

NOTE: In Junos OS Release 9.1 and later, the numeric range for AS numbers is extended to provide BGP support for 4-byte AS numbers, as defined in RFC 4893, *BGP Support for Four-octet AS Number Space*. All releases of Junos OS support 2-byte AS numbers. To configure an RD that includes a 4-byte AS number, append the letter "L" to the end of the AS number. For example, an RD with the 4-byte AS number 7,765,000 and an administrative number of 1,000 is represented as 77765000L:1000.

In Junos OS Release 9.2 and later, you can also configure a 4-byte AS number using the AS dot notation format of two integer values joined by a period: *<16-bit high-order value in decimal>.<16-bit low-order value in decimal>*. For example, the 4-byte AS number of 65,546 in the plain-number format is represented as 1.10 in AS dot notation format.

ip-address*:*id—IP address (***ip-address*** is a 4-byte value) within your assigned prefix range and a 2-byte value for the ***id***. The IP address can be any globally unique unicast address.

Range: 0 through 4,294,967,295 ($2^{32} - 1$). If the router you are configuring is a BGP peer of a router that does not support 4-byte AS numbers, you need to configure a local AS number. For more information, see *Using 4-Byte Autonomous System Numbers in BGP Networks Technology Overview*.

NOTE: For Ethernet VPN (EVPN), an RD that includes zero as the *id* value is reserved for the default EVPN routing instance by default. Because the same RD cannot be assigned for two routing instances, using a *ip-address*:*id* RD for another routing instance (default-switch), where the *id* value is zero, throws a commit error.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Example: Configuring BGP Route Target Filtering for VPNs*
- *Example: Configuring FEC 129 BGP Autodiscovery for VPWS*
- *Configuring EVPN Routing Instances*
- *Configuring the Route Distinguisher*
- Configuring an MPLS-Based Layer 2 VPN (CLI Procedure) on page 926
- Configuring an MPLS-Based Layer 3 VPN (CLI Procedure) on page 969
- *l2vpn-use-bgp-rules*

te-link

Syntax

```
te-link te-link-name {
  disable;
  ethernet-vlan;
  interface interface-name {
    disable;
    local-address ip-address;
    remote-address ip-address;
    remote-id id-number;
  }
  local-address ip-address;
  remote-address ip-address;
  remote-id id-number;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols link-management],
[edit protocols link-management peer peer-name]
```

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

te-link-name—Name of the collection of physical ports or the name of the time slots.

disable—Disable the traffic engineering link or an interface to a traffic engineering link.

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

- Configuring LMP Traffic Engineering Links on page 839

traceoptions (Protocols Link Management)

Syntax

```
traceoptions {
  file filename <files number> <size size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
  flag flag <flag-modifier> <disable>;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name 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

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**.

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.

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.

Range: 2 through 1000

Default: 2 files

If you specify a maximum number of files, you must also include the **size** statement to specify the maximum file size.

flag—Tracing operation to perform. To specify more than one tracing operation, include multiple **flag** statements.

- **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: ***x*k** to specify KB, ***x*m** to specify MB, or ***x*g** 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

- Tracing LMP Traffic on page 848
- *Network Management and Monitoring Guide*

transit-delay (OSPF)

Syntax

transit-delay *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 area *area-id* interface *interface-name*],
[edit logical-systems *logical-system-name* routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols ospf 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 area *area-id* interface *interface-name*],
[edit routing-instances *routing-instance-name* protocols ospf 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

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.

You should never have to modify the transit delay time.

Options

seconds—Estimated time, in seconds.

Range: 1 through 65,535 seconds

Default: 1 second

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 846

upstream-label

Syntax

```
upstream-label {
  vlan-id vlan-id;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path *lsp-name* 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 *vlan-id*—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

- Configuring MPLS LSPs for GMPLS on page 849

vrf-target

Syntax

```
vrf-target {
  community;
  auto
  import community-name;
  export community-name;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols
  l2vpn mesh-group mesh-group-name],
[edit logical-systems logical-system-name routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols
  vpls mesh-group mesh-group-name],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols evpn vni-options],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols l2vpn mesh-group
  mesh-group-name],
[edit routing-instances routing-instance-name protocols vpls mesh-group mesh-group-name],
[edit switch-options]
```

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 12.3 for ACX Series routers.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D30 for QFX Series switches. **auto option** was also added at this time.

Description

Specify a virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) target community. If you configure the ***community*** option only, default VRF import and export policies are generated that accept and tag routes with the specified target community. The purpose of the **vrf-target** statement is to simplify the configuration by allowing you to configure most statements at the **[edit routing-instances]** hierarchy level. In effect, this statement configures a single policy for import and a single policy for export to replace the per-VRF policies for every community.

You can still create more complex policies by explicitly configuring VRF import and export policies using the **import** and **export** options.

Options

community—Community name.

auto—Automatically derives the route target (RT) for QFX5100 switches.

import *community-name*—Allowed communities accepted from neighbors.

export *community-name*—Allowed communities sent to neighbors.

Required Privilege Level

routing—To view this statement in the configuration.
routing-control—To add this statement to the configuration.

Related Documentation

- *Configuring a VRF Target*
- *Example: Configuring FEC 129 BGP Autodiscovery for VPWS*

CHAPTER 39

PCEP Configuration Statements

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 QFX Series 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

- Support of the Path Computation Element Protocol for RSVP-TE Overview on page 1117
- Example: Configuring the Path Computation Element Protocol for MPLS RSVP-TE on page 1132
- Example: Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol for MPLS RSVP-TE with Support of PCE-Initiated Point-to-Point LSPs on page 1146
- Example: Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol for MPLS RSVP-TE with Support for PCE-Controlled Point-to-Multipoint LSPs on page 1160

delegation-cleanup-timeout

Syntax delegation-cleanup-timeout *seconds*;

Hierarchy Level [edit protocols pcep pce *pce-id*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3.
Support for PTX Series added in Junos OS Release 14.2.
Support for QFX Series switches added in Junos OS Release 16.1R3.
Support for ACX Series added in Junos OS Release 17.1R1.

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.

NOTE: In compliance with *draft-ietf-pce-stateful-pce-09*, revoking of PCE-initiated LSP delegations by a PCC happens in a make-before-break fashion before the LSPs are redelegated to an alternate PCE. Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, the **lsp-cleanup-timer** must be greater than or equal to the **delegation-cleanup-timeout** for the PCC to revoke the LSP delegations. If not, the redelegation timeout interval for the PCC can be set to infinity, where the LSP delegations to that PCE remain intact until specific action is taken by the PCC to change the parameters set by the PCE.

Options ***seconds***—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.

Range: 0 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

- pce on page 2208

delegation-priority

Syntax delegation-priority *priority-number*;

Hierarchy Level [edit protocols pcep pce *pce-id*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3.
Support for PTX Series added in Junos OS Release 14.2.
Support for QFX Series 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 *priority-number*—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

- pce on page 2208

destination-ipv4-address

Syntax destination-ipv4-address *ipv4-address*;

Hierarchy Level [edit protocols pcep pce *pce-id*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3.
Support for PTX Series added in Junos OS Release 14.2.
Support for QFX Series 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 ***ipv4-address***—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
- pce on page 2208

destination-port

Syntax destination-port *port-number*;

Hierarchy Level [edit protocols pcep pce *pce-id*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3.
Support for PTX Series added in Junos OS Release 14.2.
Support for QFXswitches 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 *port-number*—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

- pce on page 2208

label-switched-path-template

Syntax

```
label-switched-path-template {
  (default-template | lsp-template-name);
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols mpls lsp-external-controller *lsp-external-controller*]

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

default-template—Specify that the default LSP template be used for the dynamically generated PCE-initiated LSPs.

lsp-template-name—Specify the name of the LSP template to be used for setting up PCE-initated LSPs.

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 2196

lsp-cleanup-timer

Syntax lsp-cleanup-timer *seconds*;

Hierarchy Level [edit protocols pcep pce *pce-id*]
[edit protocols pcep pce-group *group-id*]

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.

NOTE: In compliance with *draft-ietf-pce-stateful-pce-09*, revoking of PCE-initiated LSP delegations by a PCC happens in a make-before-break fashion before the LSPs are redelegated to an alternate PCE. Starting in Junos OS Release 18.1R1, the **lsp-cleanup-timer** must be greater than or equal to the **delegation-cleanup-timeout** for the PCC to revoke the LSP delegations. If not, the redelegation timeout interval for the PCC can be set to infinity, where the LSP delegations to that PCE remain intact until specific action is taken by the PCC to change the parameters set by the PCE.

Options ***seconds***—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

- pcep on page 2196

lsp-external-controller

Syntax

```
lsp-external-controller controller-name;
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols mpls],
[edit protocols mpls label-switched-path lsp-name]
[edit protocols spring-traffic-engineering]
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1R3 for QFX Series 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

controller-name—Name of the external path computing entity. By default, *pccd* is the only allowed LSP external controller.

Values: *pccd*

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 2196
- Support of the Path Computation Element Protocol for RSVP-TE Overview on page 1117
- Support of SPRING-TE for the Path Computation Element Protocol Overview on page 1181
- Example: Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol for SPRING-TE LSPs on page 1185

max-unknown-messages

Syntax max-unknown-messages *messages-per-minute*;

Hierarchy Level [edit protocols pcep pce *pce-id*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3.
Support for PTX Series added in Junos OS Release 14.2.
Support for QFX Series 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 ***messages-per-minute***—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.

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

- pce on page 2208

max-unknown-requests

Syntax max-unknown-requests *requests-per-minute*;

Hierarchy Level [edit protocols pcep pce *pce-id*]
[edit protocols pcep pce-group *group-id*]

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 ***requests-per-minute***—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

- pce on page 2208

message-rate-limit

Syntax message-rate-limit *messages-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 QFX Series 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 ***messages-per-minute***—Number of messages 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 2196

pce

Syntax

```
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-init-capability;
  p2mp-lsp-report-capability;
  p2mp-lsp-update-capability;
  pce-group pce-group-name;
  pce-type ;
  request-timer seconds;
  request-priority priority;
  spring-capability;
traceoptions ;
```

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 QFX Series switches added in Junos OS Release 16.1R3.
Support for ACX Series added in Junos OS Release 17.1R1.
lsp-cleanup-timer, **lsp-provisioning**, **max-unknown-requests**, **request-timer**, and **request-priority** options introduced in Junos OS Release 13.3.
authentication-key *key*, **authentication-key-chain** *key-chain*, and **p2mp-lsp-report-capability** options introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1.
max-sid-depth and **spring-capability** options introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2.
p2mp-lsp-init-capability and **p2mp-lsp-update-capability** options introduced in Junos OS Release 18.3R1 on all platforms.

Description

Configure per-Path Computation Element (PCE) parameters.

Options

pce-id—IP address of the PCE.

authentication-key ***key***—(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 (“ ”).

It is recommended to define and bind an authentication key for securing a PCEP session, as opposed to binding an authentication keychain.

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-init-capability—(Optional) Capability to provision point-to-multipoint RSVP-TE LSPs by a PCE. By default, this capability is not supported on a PCC, and should be explicitly configured to enable PCE-initated point-to-multipoint LSPs.

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.

p2mp-lsp-update-capability—(Optional) Capability to update point-to-multipoint RSVP-TE LSP parameters by a PCE. By default, this capability is not supported on a PCC, and should be explicitly configured to enable updating of PCE-initated point-to-multipoint LSPs.

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

- pcep on page 2196
- Example: Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol for SPRING-TE LSPs on page 1185
- Support of the Path Computation Element Protocol for RSVP-TE Overview on page 1117

pce-group (PCE)

Syntax pce-group *pce-group-name*;

Hierarchy Level [edit protocols pcep pce *pce-id*]

Release Information Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3.
Support for PTX Series added in Junos OS Release 14.2.
Support for QFX Series 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 ***pce-group-name***—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

- pce on page 2208

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 QFX Series 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 2196

pce-type

Syntax

```
pce-type {
  active stateful;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

[edit protocols pcep pce *pce-id*]

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3.
Support for PTX Series added in Junos OS Release 14.2.
Support for QFX Series 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) type:

- 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

- pce on page 2208

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 QFX Series 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

```
traceoptions {
  file filename <files number> <size size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
  flag (all | pcep);
  no-remote-trace;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols pcep pce pce-id]
```

Description Configure the Path Computation Element Protocol (PCEP) tracing options.

Options

filename—Name of the file to receive the output of the tracing operation. All files are placed in the directory **/var/log**.

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.

Range: 2 through 1000 files

Default: 2 files. If you specify a maximum number of files, you must also include the **size** statement to specify the maximum file size.

flag—Area of path computation client process (pccd) to enable debugging output.

- all—Trace all areas of PCD code.
- pcep—Trace Path Computation Element Protocol (PCEP) operations.

no-remote-trace—(Optional) Disable remote tracing options.

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.

Related Documentation
- pce on page 2208

traceoptions (Protocols PCEP)

Syntax

```
traceoptions {
  file filename <files number> <size size> <world-readable | no-world-readable>;
  flag flag;
  no-remote-trace;
}
```

Hierarchy Level

```
[edit protocols pcep]
```

Description Configure the Path Computation Element Protocol (PCEP) tracing options.

Options

filename—Name of the file to receive the output of the tracing operation. All files are placed in the directory **/var/log**.

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.

Range: 2 through 1000 files

Default: 2 files. If you specify a maximum number of files, you must also include the **size** statement to specify the maximum file size.

flag—Area of path computation client process (pccd) to enable debugging output.

PCEP Tracing Flags

- ***all***—Trace all areas of PCCD code
- ***pccd-config***—All configuration parsing operations
- ***pccd-core***—PCCD core operations
- ***pccd-functions***—PCCD function entries and outs
- ***pccd-main***—PCCD main module
- ***pccd-rpd***—PCCD communication with RPD
- ***pccd-ui***—PCCD user interface handling

no-remote-trace—(Optional) Disable remote tracing options.

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.

Related Documentation
- pcep on page 2196

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 QFX Series 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 2196

PART 11

Operational Commands

CHAPTER 40

MPLS Operational Commands

- show mpls diffserv-te
- show mpls interface
- show mpls egress-protection
- show mpls interface
- show mpls label usage
- show mpls label usage label-range
- 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 route forwarding-table
- show route table
- show ted database
- show ted link
- show ted protocol
- traceroute mpls bgp
- transit (Chained Composite Next Hops) on page 2418

clear mpls lsp

List of Syntax

Syntax on page 2223
Syntax (EX and QFX Series Switches) on page 2223

Syntax

```
clear mpls lsp
<all>
<autobandwidth>
<counters>
<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.

counters—(Optional) Reset the flap and the MBB counters to zero.

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 2313
- show rsvp session on page 2450

List of Sample Output clear mpls lsp all on page 2224

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

```
clear mpls container-lsp
<autobandwidth>
<history>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
<member>
<name name>
<optimize | optimize-aggressive>
<statistics>
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.2.
Statement introduced for QFX Switches in Junos OS Release 15.1X53-D30.

Description

Release the routes and states associated with MPLS container label-switched paths (LSPs), and start new LSPs.

Options

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.

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.

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 container-lsp on page 2287
- request mpls container-lsp on page 2257

List of Sample Output

clear mpls container-lsp on page 2226
clear mpls container-lsp name on page 2226
clear mpls container-lsp statistics on page 2226

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 lsp-name>
```

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 *lsp-name*—(Optional) Reset and restart performance monitoring for the specified LSP.

Required Privilege Level clear

Related Documentation

- performance-monitoring (Protocols MPLS) on page 1922
- show performance-monitoring mpls lsp on page 2346

List of Sample Output clear performance-monitoring mpls lsp on page 2227

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 2233
- monitor mpls loss-delay rsvp on page 2238
- Example: Configuring On-Demand Loss and Delay Measurement on page 198

List of Sample Output monitor mpls lsp delay rsvp count on page 2230
monitor mpls lsp delay rsvp count detail on page 2230

Output Fields Table 77 on page 2229 describes the output fields for the **monitor mpls delay rsvp** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 77: 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: • **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 77: 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 2228
- monitor mpls loss-delay rsvp on page 2238
- Example: Configuring On-Demand Loss and Delay Measurement on page 198

List of Sample Output

monitor mpls lsp loss rsvp count on page 2235
monitor mpls lsp loss rsvp detail on page 2236

Output Fields

Table 77 on page 2229 describes the output fields for the **monitor mpls loss rsvp** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 78: 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 78: 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: • **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 2233
- monitor mpls delay rsvp on page 2228
- Example: Configuring On-Demand Loss and Delay Measurement on page 198

List of Sample Output

monitor mpls loss-delay rsvp count on page 2239
monitor mpls loss-delay rsvp count detail on page 2240

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.

NOTE: In a Juniper-Cisco interoperation network scenario, a point-to-multipoint LSP ping echo reply message from a Cisco device in a different IGP area is dropped on the Juniper device when the source address of the reply message is an interface address other than the loopback address or router ID. Starting in Junos OS Release 13.3X8, 14.2R6, 15.1R4, 15.1F6, 15.1F5-S8, 16.1R1, and later releases, such point-to-multipoint LSP ping echo reply messages are accepted by the Juniper device and the messages get logged as uncorrelated responses.

Required Privilege Level

network

List of Sample Output

ping mpls bgp fec count on page 2244

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--- lsping 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.

NOTE: In a Juniper-Cisco interoperation network scenario, a point-to-multipoint LSP ping echo reply message from a Cisco device in a different IGP area is dropped on the Juniper device when the source address of the reply message is an interface address other than the loopback address or router ID. Starting in Junos OS Release 13.3X8, 14.2R6, 15.1R4, 15.1F6, 15.1F5-S8, 16.1R1, and later releases, such point-to-multipoint LSP ping echo reply messages are accepted by the Juniper device and the messages get logged as uncorrelated responses.

Required Privilege Level

network

List of Sample Output

ping mpls lsp-end-point detail on page 2246

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
```

ping mpls l2circuit

Syntax

```
ping mpls l2circuit (interface interface-name | virtual-circuit virtual-circuit-id neighbor address)
<count count>
<destination address>
<detail>
<exp forwarding-class>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
reply-mode (application-level-control-channel | ip-udp | no-reply)
<size bytes>
<source source-address>
<sweep>
<v1>
```

Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
The **size** and **sweep** options were introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6.
The **reply-mode** option and its suboptions are introduced in Junos OS Release 10.4R1.

Description

Check the operability of the MPLS Layer 2 circuit connections. Type Ctrl+c to interrupt a **ping mpls l2circuit** command.

NOTE: This command is not supported on EX4500 and EX4550 switches.

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.

interface *interface-name*—Ping an interface configured for the Layer 2 circuit on the egress provider edge (PE) router.

logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on the specified logical system.

reply-mode—(Optional) Reply mode for the ping request. This option has the following suboptions:

application-level-control-channel—Reply using an application level control channel.

ip-udp—Reply using an IPv4 or IPv6 UDP packet.

no-reply—Do not reply to the ping request.

NOTE: The **reply-mode** option and its suboptions **application-level-control-channel**, **ip-udp**, and **no-reply** are also available in Junos OS Release 10.2R4 and 10.3R2.

size *bytes*—(Optional) Size of the label-switched path (LSP) ping request packet (**96** through **65468** bytes). Packets are 4-byte aligned. For example, If you enter a size of 97, 98, 99, or 100, the router or switch uses a size value of 100 bytes. If you enter a packet size that is smaller than the minimum size, an error message is displayed reminding you of the 96-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).

v1—(Optional) Use the type 9 Layer 2 circuit type, length, and value (TLV).

virtual-circuit *virtual-circuit-id* neighbor *address*—Ping the virtual circuit identifier on the egress PE router or switch and the specified neighbor, testing the integrity of the Layer 2 circuit between the ingress and egress PE routers or switches.

Additional Information

You must configure MPLS at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy level on the egress PE router or switch (the router or switch receiving the MPLS echo packets) to ping a Layer 2 circuit.

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 l2circuit interface on page 2250
ping mpls l2circuit virtual-circuit detail on page 2250
ping mpls l2circuit interface <interface-name> reply-mode on page 2250

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 l2circuit interface

```
user@host> ping mpls l2circuit interface so-1/0/0.1
Request for seq 1, to interface 69, labels <100000, 100208>, packet size 100
Reply for seq 1, return code: Egress-ok, time: 0.439 ms
```

ping mpls l2circuit virtual-circuit detail

```
user@host> ping mpls l2circuit virtual-circuit 200 neighbor 10.255.245.122/32 detail
Request for seq 1, to interface 68, labels <100048, 100128>, packet size 100

Reply for seq 1, return code: Egress-ok time: 0.539 ms
```

ping mpls l2circuit interface <interface-name> reply-mode

```
user@host> ping mpls l2circuit interface lt-1/2/0.21 reply-mode application-level-control-channel
!!!!!
--- lsping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0% packet loss
```

ping mpls l2vpn

Syntax

```
ping mpls l2vpn (instance instance-name local-site-id local-site-id-number remote-site-id
  remote-site-id-number | interface interface-name)
<bottom-label-ttl>
<count count>
<destination address>
<detail>
<exp forwarding-class>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
reply-mode (application-level-control-channel | ip-udp | no-reply)
<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 **reply-mode** option and its suboptions are introduced in Junos OS Release 10.4R1.

Description

Check the operability of MPLS Layer 2 virtual private network (VPN) connections. Type Ctrl+c to interrupt a **ping mpls l2vpn** command.

Options

bottom-label-ttl—(Optional) Display the time-to-live value for the bottom label in the label stack.

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 *instance-name* local-site-id *local-site-id-number* remote-site-id *remote-site-id-number*—Ping a combination of the Layer 2 VPN routing instance name, the local site identifier, and the remote site identifier, testing the integrity of the Layer 2 VPN circuit (specified by the identifiers) between the ingress and egress provider edge (PE) routers or switches.

interface *interface-name*—Ping an interface configured for the Layer 2 VPN on the egress PE router or switch.

logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on the specified logical system.

reply-mode—(Optional) Reply mode for the ping request. This option has the following suboptions:

application-level-control-channel—Reply using an application level control channel.

ip-udp—Reply using an IPv4 or IPv6 UDP packet.

no-reply—Do not reply to the ping request.

The **reply-mode** option and its suboptions **application-level-control-channel, ip-udp**, and **no-reply** are also available in Junos OS Release 10.2R4 and 10.3R2.

size *bytes*—(Optional) Size of the label-switched path (LSP) ping request packet (**96** through **65468** bytes). Packets are 4-byte aligned. For example, If you enter a size of 97, 98, 99, or 100, the router or switch uses a size value of 100 bytes. If you enter a packet size that is smaller than the minimum size, an error message is displayed reminding you of the 96-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

You must configure MPLS at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy level on the egress PE router or switch (the router or switch receiving the MPLS echo packets) to ping a Layer 2 circuit.

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 l2vpn instance on page 2253
ping mpls l2vpn instance detail on page 2253
ping mpls l2vpn interface <interface-name> reply-mode on page 2253

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 these packets are not counted in the received packets count. They are accounted for separately.

Sample Output

ping mpls l2vpn instance

```
user@host> ping mpls l2vpn instance vpn1 remote-site-id 1 local-site-id 2
!!!!!
--- lsping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0% packet loss
```

ping mpls l2vpn instance detail

```
user@host> ping mpls l2vpn instance vpn1 remote-site-id 1 local-site-id 2 detail
Request for seq 1, to interface 68, labels <800001, 100176>
Reply for seq 1, return code: Egress-ok
Request for seq 2, to interface 68, labels <800001, 100176>
Reply for seq 2, return code: Egress-ok
Request for seq 3, to interface 68, labels <800001, 100176>
Reply for seq 3, return code: Egress-ok
Request for seq 4, to interface 68, labels <800001, 100176>
Reply for seq 4, return code: Egress-ok
Request for seq 5, to interface 68, labels <800001, 100176>
Reply for seq 5, return code: Egress-ok

--- lsping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0% packet loss
```

ping mpls l2vpn interface <interface-name> reply-mode

```
user@host> ping mpls l2vpn interface lt-1/2/0.21 reply-mode ip-udp
!!!!!
--- lsping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0% packet loss
```

ping mpls l3vpn

Syntax

```
ping mpls l3vpn prefix prefix-name
<l3vpn-name>
<bottom-label-ttl>
<count count>
<destination address>
<detail>
<exp forwarding-class>
<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.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D30 for QFX Virtual Chassis and Virtual Chassis Fabric.

Description

Check the operability of a MPLS Layer 3 virtual private network (VPN) connection. Type Ctrl+c to interrupt a **ping mpls l3vpn** command.

Options

bottom-label-ttl—(Optional) Display the time-to-live value for the bottom label in the label stack.

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.

l3vpn-name—(Optional) Layer 3 VPN name.

logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on the specified logical system.

prefix *prefix-name*—Ping to test whether a prefix is present in a provider edge (PE) router's or switch's VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) table, by means of a Layer 3 VPN destination prefix. This option does not test the connection between a PE router or switch and a customer edge (CE) router or switch.

size *bytes*—(Optional) Size of the label-switched path (LSP) ping request packet (**96** through **65468** bytes). Packets are 4-byte aligned. For example, If you enter a size of 97, 98, 99, or 100, the router or switch uses a size value of 100 bytes. If you enter a packet size that is smaller than the minimum size, an error message is displayed reminding you of the 96-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

You must configure MPLS at the **[edit protocols mpls]** hierarchy level on the egress PE router or switch (the router or switch receiving the MPLS echo packets) to ping a Layer 2 circuit.

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.

If the Layer 3 VPN traffic transits a route reflector within the network, the **ping mpls l3vpn** command does not work.

Required Privilege Level

network

List of Sample Output

ping mpls l3vpn on page 2255
ping mpls l3vpn detail on page 2255

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 these packets are not counted in the received packets count. They are accounted for separately.

Sample Output

ping mpls l3vpn

```
user@host> ping mpls l3vpn vpn1 prefix 10.255.245.122/32
!!!!!
--- lsping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0% packet loss
```

ping mpls l3vpn detail

```
user@host> ping mpls l3vpn vpn1 prefix 10.255.245.122/32 detail
```

```
Request for seq 1, to interface 68, labels <100128, 100112>
Reply for seq 1, return code: Egress-ok
Request for seq 2, to interface 68, labels <100128, 100112>
Reply for seq 2, return code: Egress-ok
Request for seq 3, to interface 68, labels <100128, 100112>
Reply for seq 3, return code: Egress-ok
Request for seq 4, to interface 68, labels <100128, 100112>
Reply for seq 4, return code: Egress-ok
Request for seq 5, to interface 68, labels <100128, 100112>
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 | logical-system-name)>
<name lsp-name>
<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

none—Manually trigger a bandwidth allocation adjustment for all active member LSP paths.

logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

name *lsp-name*—(Optional) Manually trigger a bandwidth allocation adjustment on the specified member LSP only.

adjust-autobandwidth—(Optional) Request LSP autobandwidth adjustment.

normalization—(Optional) Request container LSP normalization.

Required Privilege Level

clear, maintenance

Related Documentation

- show mpls container-lsp on page 2287
- clear mpls container-lsp on page 2225

List of Sample Output

request mpls container-lsp on page 2257
request mpls container-lsp on page 2257

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 2258
Syntax (EX and QFX Series Switches) on page 2258

Syntax

```
request mpls lsp adjust-autobandwidth
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
<name lsp-name>
```

Syntax (EX and QFX Series Switches)

```
request mpls lsp adjust-autobandwidth
<name lsp-name>
```

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

Manually trigger a bandwidth allocation adjustment for active label-switched paths (LSPs).

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.

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 *make-before-break*.

Options

none—Manually trigger a bandwidth allocation adjustment for all active LSP paths.

logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

name *lsp-name*—(Optional) Manually trigger a bandwidth allocation adjustment on the specified LSP only.

Additional Information

For this command to work properly, the following conditions must exist:

- 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 1791
- Configuring Automatic Bandwidth Allocation for LSPs on page 443

List of Sample Output request mpls lsp adjust-auto-bandwidth on page 2259

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 2260
Syntax (EX Series Switches) on page 2260

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 79 on page 2261 describes the output fields for the **show connections** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 79: show connections Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
CCC and TCC connections [Link Monitoring On I 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: • **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: • **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.

Table 79: show connections Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description
Time last up	Time that the connection or circuit last transitioned to the **Up** (operational) state.
# 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                          Legend for circuit types
  -> -- only outbound conn is up      intf -- interface
  <- -- only inbound  conn is up      tlsp -- transmit LSP
  Up -- operational                   rlsp -- receive LSP
  RmtDn -- remote CCC down
  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

- show link-management peer on page 2267
- show link-management routing on page 2269
- show link-management statistics on page 2273
- show link-management te-link on page 2275

List of Sample Output show link-management on page 2266

Output Fields Table 80 on page 2263 describes the output fields for the **show link-management** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 80: 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**.

Table 80: show link-management Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description
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.
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.

Table 80: show link-management Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description
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

```
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 peer-name>
```

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 *peer-name*—(Optional) Display information for the specified peer only.

Required Privilege Level

view

Related Documentation

- show link-management on page 2263
- show link-management routing on page 2269
- show link-management statistics on page 2273
- show link-management te-link on page 2275

List of Sample Output

show link-management peer on page 2268

Output Fields

Table 81 on page 2267 describes the output fields for the **show link-management peer** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 81: 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 81: 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 name> | te-link <name name>>
<resource <name name>>
```

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

none—Display all peer and traffic-engineered link information.

peer <name *name*>—(Optional) Display information for all peers or for the specified peer only.

resource <name *name*>—(Optional) Display information for all resources or for the specified resource only.

te-link <name *name*>—(Optional) Display information for all traffic-engineered forwarding paths or for the specified path only.

Required Privilege Level

view

Related Documentation

- show link-management on page 2263
- show link-management peer on page 2267
- show link-management statistics on page 2273
- show link-management te-link on page 2275

List of Sample Output

show link-management routing on page 2272

Output Fields

Table 82 on page 2269 describes the output fields for the **show link-management routing** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 82: 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 82: 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 82: show link-management routing Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description
Traffic parameters	• **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

Peer name: __rpd:so-0/2/1.0, System identifier: 2147483652
 State: Down, Control address: (null)
   Control-channel                  State
   so-0/2/1.0

...

 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 name>>
```

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 *name*>—(Optional) Display information for all peers or for the specified peer only.

Required Privilege Level

view

Related Documentation

- show link-management on page 2263
- show link-management peer on page 2267
- show link-management routing on page 2269
- show link-management te-link on page 2275

List of Sample Output

show link-management statistics on page 2274

Output Fields

Table 83 on page 2273 describes the output fields for the **show link-management statistics** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 83: 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 83: 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 name>
```

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 *name*—(Optional) Display information for the specified traffic-engineered link only.

Required Privilege Level

view

Related Documentation

- show link-management on page 2263
- show link-management peer on page 2267
- show link-management routing on page 2269
- show link-management statistics on page 2273

List of Sample Output

show link-management te-link on page 2276

Output Fields

Table 84 on page 2275 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 84: 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.

Table 84: show link-management te-link Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description
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, 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
   falsp-be    Up       43076          0         10Mbps  Yes  e2elsp-bf
```

show mpls abstract-hop-membership

Syntax

```
show mpls abstract-hop-membership
<abstract-hop-name>
<instance instance-name>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

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

none—(Optional) Display the MPLS abstract hop membership table for all the configured abstract hops on the router.

abstract-hop-name—(Optional) Display the MPLS abstract hop membership table for the specified abstract hop.

instance *instance-name*—(Optional) Display the MPLS abstract hop membership table for the specified instance. If *instance-name* is omitted, information is displayed for the master instance.

logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)—(Optional) Display the MPLS abstract hop membership table for all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

Required Privilege Level view

Related Documentation

- Example: Configuring Abstract Hops for MPLS LSPs on page 353
- abstract-hop on page 1773
- constituent-list on page 1802
- show mpls lsp abstract-computation on page 2333

List of Sample Output show mpls abstract-hop-membership on page 2279

Output Fields Table 85 on page 2278 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 85: 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 85: 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 2280
Syntax (EX Series Switches) on page 2280

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-groups on page 2281

Output Fields

Table 86 on page 2280 describes the output fields for the **show mpls admin-groups** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 86: 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

```
show mpls association (iif incoming-interface | oif outgoing-interface)
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

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

iif *incoming-interface-name*—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).

oif *outgoing-interface-name*—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.

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 correlation nexthop-id on page 2297

List of Sample Output

show mpls association iif on page 2283
show mpls association oif on page 2283

Output Fields Table 87 on page 2282 describes the output fields for the **show mpls association** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 87: 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 2284
Syntax (EX Series Switches) on page 2284

Syntax

```
show mpls call-admission-control
<instance instance-name>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
<lsp-name>
```

Syntax (EX Series Switches)

```
show mpls call-admission-control
<lsp-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 Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) label-switched path (LSP) call admission control (CAC) information.

Options
none—Display CAC information for all LSPs.

instance *instance-name*—(Optional) Display MPLS LSP CAC information for the specified instance. If ***instance-name*** is omitted, MPLS LSP CAC 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.

lsp-name—(Optional) Display CAC information for the specified LSP only.

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 2285

Output Fields
Table 88 on page 2285 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 88: 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—(Optional) Display the LSPs ending at this device.

NOTE: The egress option displays all the LSPs including regular LSPs, members of container LSPs, and transit LSPs. This is an expected behavior for all platforms.

ingress—(Optional) Display the member LSPs originating from this device.

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 2257
- clear mpls container-lsp on page 2225

List of Sample Output
show mpls container-lsp on page 2292
show mpls container-lsp extensive on page 2292

Output Fields Table 89 on page 2288 describes the output fields for the **show mpls container-lsp** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 89: 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: • **Up** • **Dn** (down) • **Restart**	brief detail

Table 89: show mpls container-lsp Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
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 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

Table 89: show mpls container-lsp Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
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
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

Table 89: show mpls container-lsp Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
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
Received RRO	Received record route. 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. The following flags identify the protection capability and status of the downstream node: • **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                              Member LSP count
test                                                  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-identifer

Syntax

```
show mpls context-identifer
<brief | detail>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
<primary>;
<protector>;
```

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.4R3.

Description Display information about configured egress protection context identifiers.

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.

primary—(Optional) Perform this operation on the primary node.

protector—(Optional) Perform this operation on the protector node.

Required Privilege Level view

Related Documentation

- *Example: Configuring Layer 3 VPN Egress Protection with RSVP and LDP*
- *Example: Configuring MPLS Egress Protection for Layer 3 VPN Services*

List of Sample Output

show mpls context-identifier detail (Protector) on page 2295
show mpls context-identifier detail (Primary) on page 2295

Output Fields Table 90 on page 2294 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 90: 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 90: 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

```
show mpls correlation label label-value
<brief | detail | extensive | terse>
<descriptions>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

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

label-value—Display information about the specified label.

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.

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.

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 correlation nexthop-id on page 2297
- show mpls association on page 2282

show mpls correlation nexthop-id

Syntax

```
show mpls correlation nexthop-id nexthop-id
<descriptions>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

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 ***nexthop-id***—Display information about the specified next-hop ID.

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.

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 association on page 2282

List of Sample Output show mpls correlation nexthop-id on page 2297

Output Fields Table 91 on page 2297 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 91: 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 2298
Syntax (EX Series Switches) on page 2298

Syntax

```
show mpls cspf
<instance instance-name>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

Syntax (EX Series Switches)

```
show mpls cspf
```

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) Constrained Shortest Path First (CSPF) statistics.

Options

none—Display MPLS CSFP statistics.

instance *instance-name*—(Optional) Display MPLS CSPF information for the specified instance. If ***instance-name*** is omitted, MPLS CSPF 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 cspf on page 2299

Output Fields

Table 92 on page 2298 describes the output fields for the **show mpls cspf** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 92: 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.

Table 92: show mpls cspf Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description
Paths	Counters for label-switched path computations.
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 2300
Syntax (EX Series Switches) on page 2300

Syntax

```
show mpls diffserve-te
<instance instance-name>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

Syntax (EX Series Switches)

```
show mpls diffserve-te
```

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) label-switched path (LSP) Differentiated Services (DiffServ) class and preemption priority information.

Options

none—Display DiffServ classes and priorities used by MPLS LSPs.

instance *instance-name*—(Optional) Display DiffServ classes and priorities used by MPLS LSPs for the specified instance. If ***instance-name*** is omitted, DiffServ 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 diffserv-te on page 2301

Output Fields

Table 93 on page 2300 describes the output fields for the **show mpls diffserv-te** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 93: 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 93: show mpls diffserv-te Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description
Traffic class	MPLS class type that corresponds to the DiffServ traffic engineering class: • **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 interface

Syntax show mpls interface

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.

Description Display information about MPLS-enabled interfaces. MPLS is enabled on an interface when the interface is configured with both the **set protocols mpls interface** *interface-name* and **set interfaces** *interface-name* **unit 0 family mpls** commands.

Required Privilege Level view

Related Documentation

- Example: Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Switches on page 48
- Configuring CoS on an MPLS Provider Edge Switch Using IP Over MPLS (CLI Procedure) on page 801
- Configuring CoS on an MPLS Provider Edge Switch Using Circuit Cross-Connect (CLI Procedure) on page 804
- Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Provider Switches (CLI Procedure) on page 81

List of Sample Output show mpls interface on page 2302

Output Fields Table 94 on page 2302 describes the output fields for the **show mpls interface** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 94: 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.

Sample Output

show mpls interface

```
user@switch> show mpls interface
Interface   State       Administrative groups
so-1/0/0.0  Up          Blue Yellow Red
```

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 2304
show mpls egress-protection detail (Collocated Protector) on page 2304

Output Fields Table 90 on page 2294 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 95: 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 95: show mpls lsp Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description
Interface/Enhanced-lookup	Show VT interfaces associated with the backup RIB. Shows **Enhanced-lookup** for MX Series 5G Universal Routing Platforms 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 2305
Syntax (EX Series Switches) on page 2305

Syntax

```
show mpls interface
<instance instance-name>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

Syntax (EX Series Switches)

```
show mpls interface
```

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 Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS)-enabled interfaces.

Options

none—Display information about MPLS-enabled interfaces.

instance *instance-name*—(Optional) Display information about MPLS-enabled interfaces for the specified routing instance. If ***instance-name*** is omitted, information about MPLS-enabled interfaces 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.

Additional Information

MPLS is enabled on an interface when the interface is configured with both the **set protocol mpls interface *interface-name*** and **set interface *interface-name* unit 0 family mpls** statements.

Required Privilege Level

view

List of Sample Output

show mpls interface on page 2306

Output Fields

Table 96 on page 2305 describes the output fields for the **show mpls interface** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 96: show mpls interface Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Interface	Name of the interface.
State	State of the interface: **Up** or **Dn** (down).

Table 96: show mpls interface Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description
Administrative groups	Administratively assigned colors of the link.
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 *logical-system-name* interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* family mpls]** or the **[edit interfaces *interface-name* unit *logical-unit-number* 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 *logical-system-name* protocols mpls interface *interface-name* static]** or the **[edit protocols mpls interface *interface-name* 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 *logical-system-name* protocols mpls interface *interface-name* static]** or the **[edit protocols mpls interface *interface-name* 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 *logical-system-name* protocols mpls interface *interface-name* static]** or the **[edit protocols mpls interface *interface-name* 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

```
show mpls label usage
<label label value>
<label-range range-start range-end>
<logical-system (all | logical-sytem-name)>
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1.
Support for the **label** statement added in Junos OS Release 17.2.
Support for the **label-range** statement added in Junos OS Release 17.2.

Description

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.

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.

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.

Options

none— Display the available labels in each label space and the applications using the labels.

label *label value*—(Optional) Display the information about which *label value* is used by which protocol, if any.

label-range *range-start range-end* —(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.

logical-system (all |*logical-system-name*)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

Additional Information

Once the label space crosses the threshold, a new syslog message is added.

<label-space-name> label space usage crossed threshold limit of 90%.

For instance, LSI label space usage crossed threshold limit of 90%.

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output show mpls label usage on page 2308

Output Fields Table 97 on page 2308 describes the output fields for the **show mpls label usage** command. Output fields are listed in the order in which they appear.

Table 97: 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 label usage label-range

Syntax

```
show mpls label usage label-range
<block-label-range range-start range-end>
<dynamic-label-range range-start range-end>
<label-limit label-limit value>
<lsi-label-range range-start range-end>
<static-label-range range-start range-end>
```

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2.

Description 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 **show mpls label usage label-range** 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.

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.

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.

Options

block-label-range *range-start range-end*—Display the details of block label type.

dynamic-label-range *range-start range-end* —Display the details of dynamic label type.

label-limit *label-limit value*—Limit for the number of concurrent active labels.

lsi-label-range *range-start range-end*—Display the details of LSI label type.

static-label-range *range-start range-end*—Display the details of static label type.

Required Privilege Level view

Related Documentation

- show mpls label usage on page 2307

Output Fields Table 98 on page 2311 describes the output fields for the **show mpls label usage label-range** command. Output fields are listed in the order in which they appear.

Table 98: show mpls label usage label-range 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.
Total	Indicates the currently used labels with label type and application type details.

Sample Output

With the **enhanced-ip** command enabled on the supported device, you get the following output.

```
user@host> show mpls label usage label-range 16 600
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
Total(16 to 600) 5
Label type  Alloc count
LSI         2
Dynamic     3
App type    Alloc count
LDP         1
BGP         2
RT_INSTANCE 2
```

show mpls lsp

List of Syntax

Syntax on page 2313
Syntax (EX Series Switches) on page 2313

Syntax

```
show mpls lsp
<brief | detail | extensive | terse>
<abstract-computation>
<autobandwidth>
<bidirectional | unidirectional>
<bypass>
<count-active-routes>
<defaults>
<descriptions>
<down | up>
<externally-controlled>
<externally-provisioned>
<instance routing-instance-name>
<locally-provisioned>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
<lsp-type>
<name name>
<p2mp>
<reverse-statistics>
<segment>
<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.

In the extensive command output, the duplicate back-to-back messages are recorded as aggregated messages. An additional timestamp is included for these aggregated messages, where if the aggregated messages are five or less, timestamp deltas are recorded for each message, and if the aggregated messages are greater than five, the first and last timestamp is recorded.

For example:

- All timestamps

```
9204 Jun 29 13:23:45.405 54.239.43.110: Explicit Route: bad strict route
 [3 times - 13:21:00, 13:22:01, 13:23:10]
```

- Timestamp deltas

```
9204 Jun 29 13:23:45.405 54.239.43.110: Explicit Route: bad strict route
 [3 times - 13:21:00, +1:01, +2:10]
```

- First and last timestamp

```
9204 Jun 29 13:23:45.405 54.239.43.110: Explicit Route: bad strict route
 [6 times - 13:21:00, 13:23:10]
```

abstract-computation—(Optional) Display abstract computation preprocessing for LSPs.

See show mpls lsp abstract-computation for more details.

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.

locally-provisioned—(Optional) Display LSPs that have been provisioned locally by the Path Computation Client (PCC).

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.
- **pop-and-forward**—Sessions that originate from RSVP-TE pop-and-forward LSP tunnels.
- **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.

reverse-statistics—(Optional) Display packet statistics for reverse direction of LSPs.

segment—(Optional) Display segment identifier (SID) labels.

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 2223
- show mpls lsp autobandwidth on page 2335

List of Sample Output

show mpls lsp defaults on page 2324
show mpls lsp descriptions on page 2324
show mpls lsp detail on page 2324
show mpls lsp detail (When Egress Protection Is in Standby Mode) on page 2325
show mpls lsp detail (When Egress Protection Is in Effect During a Local Repair) on page 2326
show mpls lsp extensive on page 2327
show mpls lsp ingress extensive on page 2328
show mpls lsp extensive (automatic bandwidth adjustment enabled) on page 2329
show mpls lsp bypass extensive on page 2330
show mpls lsp p2mp on page 2330
show mpls lsp p2mp detail on page 2331
show mpls lsp detail count-active-routes on page 2331
show mpls lsp statistics extensive on page 2332

Output Fields

Table 99 on page 2316 describes the output fields for the **show mpls lsp** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 99: 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 99: 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 ***identifier*:vpls:*router-id*:*routing-instance-name***. The ***identifier*** 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 99: show mpls lsp Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
DiffServeInfo	Type of LSP: multiclass LSP **(multiclass diffServ-TE LSP)** or Differentiated-Services-aware traffic engineering LSP **(diffServ-TE LSP)**.	**detail**
LSPtype	Type of LSP: • **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	Link protection has been requested by the ingress routing device.	**detail**
Node/Link protection desired	Link protection has been requested by the ingress routing device.	**detail**
LSP Control Status	(Ingress LSP) LSP control mode: • 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.	**extensive**

Table 99: show mpls lsp Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
External Path CSPF status	(PCE-controlled LSPs) Status of the PCE-controlled LSP with per path attributes: • Local • External	**extensive**
Externally Computed ERO	(PCE-controlled LSPs) Externally computed explicit route when the route object is not null or empty. 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**
EXTCTRL_LSP	(PCE-controlled LSPs) Display path history including the bandwidth, priority, and metric values received from the external controller.	**extensive**
flap counter	Counts the number of times a LSP flaps down or up.	extensive
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**, **Lamda**, **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
Upstream label out	(Bidirectional LSPs) Outgoing label for reverse direction traffic for this LSP.	All levels
Suggested label received	(Bidirectional LSPs) Label the upstream interface 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**
Mbb counter	Counts the number of times a LSP incurs MBB.	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**

Table 99: show mpls lsp Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
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 *nnn* 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**
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**

Table 99: show mpls lsp Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
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 respecitively (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 99: show mpls lsp Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Received RRO	(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: • **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**
Labels	Labels of pop-and-forward LSP tunnel: • P—Pop labels. • D—Delegation labels.	**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**

Table 99: show mpls lsp Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Labelin	Incoming label for this LSP.	**brief detail**
Labelout	Outgoing label for this LSP.	**brief detail**
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**
Pop-and-forward	Attributes of the pop-and-forward LSP tunnel.	**extensive**
ETLD In	Number of transport labels that the LSP-Hop can potentially receive from its upstream hop. It is recorded as Effective Transport Label Depth (ETLD) at the transit and egress devices.	**extensive**
ETLD Out	Number of transport labels the LSP-Hop can potentially send to its downstream hop. It is recorded as ETLD at the transit and ingress devices.	**extensive**
Delegation hop	Specifies if the transit hop is selected as a delegation label: • Yes • No	**extensive**
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**

Table 99: show mpls lsp Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
MPLS-TE LSP Defaults	Default settings for MPLS traffic engineered LSPs: • **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
  Tspec: 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: 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
  LSP Control Status: Externally controlled
  LoadBalance: Random
  Metric: 10
  Encoding type: Packet, Switching type: Packet, GPID: IPv4
 *Primary                    State: Up
    Priorities: 7 0
    External Path CSPF status: local
    Bandwidth: 98.76kbps
    SmartOptimizeTimer: 180
    Include All: green
    Externally Computed ERO (S [L] denotes strict [loose] hops): (CSPF metric:
0) 1.2.3.2 S 2.3.3.2 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
    9 May 17 16:55:06.574 EXTCTRL LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP
status
    8 May 17 16:55:06.574 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains:
signalled bw 98760 req BW 0 admin group(exclude 0 include any 0 include all 16)
priority setup 5 hold 4 hops: 1.2.3.2 2.3.3.2
    7 May 17 16:55:06.574 Selected as active path
    6 May 17 16:55:06.558 EXTCTRL LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP
status
    8 May 17 16:55:06.574 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains:
signalled bw 98760 req BW 0 admin group(exclude 0 include any 0 include all 16)
priority setup 5 hold 4 hops: 1.2.3.2 2.3.3.2
    7 May 17 16:55:06.574 Selected as active path
    6 May 17 16:55:06.558 EXTCTRL LSP: Sent Path computation request and LSP
status
    5 May 17 16:55:06.558 EXTCTRL_LSP: Computation request/lsp status contains:
signalled bw 98760 req BW 0 admin group(exclude 0 include any 0 include all 16)
priority setup 5 hold 4 hops: 1.2.3.2 2.3.3.2
    4 May 17 16:55:06.557 Record Route: 1.2.3.2 2.3.3.2
    3 May 17 16:55:06.557 Up
    2 May 17 16:55:06.382 Originate Call
    1 May 17 16:55:06.382 EXTCTRL_LSP: Received setup parameters :: local_cspf,
1.2.3.2 2.3.3.2
  Created: Tue May 17 16:55:07 2016
```

```
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>
```

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 Pop-and-forward Configured, Penultimate hop popping
  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):
                             (Labels: P=Pop D=Delegation)
          80.1.1.2(Label=18 P) 50.1.1.2(Label=17 P) 70.1.1.2(Label=16 P)
          92.1.1.1(Label=16 D) 93.1.1.2(Label=16 P) 99.1.1.1(Label=16 P)
          99.2.1.1(Label=16 P) 99.3.1.2(Label=3)
   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

```
show mpls lsp abstract-computation
<brief | detail | extensive>;
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>;
<name lsp-name>;
```

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

brief | detail | extensive—(Optional) Display the desired level of output.

logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)—(Optional) Display the abstract computation for abstract hop constraints on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

lsp-name—(Optional) Name of the LSP for which the abstract hop computation is displayed.

Required Privilege Level view

Related Documentation

- Example: Configuring Abstract Hops for MPLS LSPs on page 353
- abstract-hop on page 1773
- constituent-list on page 1802
- show mpls abstract-hop-membership on page 2278

List of Sample Output show mpls lsp abstract-computation on page 2334

Output Fields Table 100 on page 2333 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 100: 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.

Table 100: show mpls lsp abstract-computation Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description
Credibility	Credibility value associated with the interior gateway protocol in use.
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: • 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)>
<name lsp-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.
name*lsp-name* option introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1R1 for all platforms.

Description

Display automatic bandwidth information for the LSP(s).

After a Routing Engine switchover, the output of the **show mpls autobandwidth** command might not be up-to-date, as the automatic bandwidth information for the LSP(s) is gathered by the new master Routing Engine during the first adjustment interval.

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.

name *lsp-name*—(Optional) Specify name of the LSP for which the automatic bandwidth information should be displayed.

Required Privilege Level

view

Related Documentation

- show mpls lsp on page 2313
- Achieving a Make-Before-Break, Hitless Switchover for LSPs on page 434

List of Sample Output

show mpls lsp autobandwidth on page 2337

Output Fields

Table 101 on page 2335 describes the output fields for the **show mpls lsp autobandwidth** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 101: 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

Table 101: show mpls lsp autobandwidth Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
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**
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**

Table 101: show mpls lsp autobandwidth Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
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 2338
Syntax (EX Series Switches) on page 2338

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 2339

Output Fields

Table 102 on page 2338 describes the output fields for the **show mpls path** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 102: 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 a 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 220

Output Fields Table 103 on page 2340 lists the output fields for the **show mpls srlg** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 103: 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 2344
show mpls static-lsp statistics ingress on page 2344
show mpls static-lsp (when MPLS stitching is used) on page 2344

Output Fields Table 89 on page 2288 describes the output fields for the **show mpls static-lsp** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 104: 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 104: 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                              Incoming-label  State
to-165                                          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 2227
- performance-monitoring (Protocols MPLS) on page 1922

List of Sample Output

show performance-monitoring mpls lsp on page 2348
show performance-monitoring mpls lsp detail on page 2349

Output Fields Table 105 on page 2347 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 105: 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 105: 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 route forwarding-table

Syntax

```
show route forwarding-table
<detail | extensive | summary>
<ccc ccc-interface-name>
<destination>
<family family-name>
<label label>
<matching ip_prefix>
<multicast>
<vpn vpn>
```

Release Information

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.
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D30 for QFX Virtual Chassis and Virtual Chassis Fabric.

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.

Options

none—Display the routes in the forwarding table.

detail | extensive | summary—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.

ccc—(Optional) Display the specified circuit cross-connect interface name for entries to match.

destination—(Optional) Display the destination prefix.

family *family-name*—(Optional) Display routing table entries for the specified family: **ethernet-switching**, **inet**, **inet6**, **iso**, **mpls**, **vlan classification**.

label *label*—(Optional) Display route entries for the specified label name.

matching *ip_prefix*—(Optional) Display route entries for the specified IP prefix.

multicast—(Optional) Display route entries for multicast routes.

vpn *vpn*—(Optional) Display route entries for the specified VPN.

Required Privilege Level

view

Related Documentation

- Example: Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Switches on page 48

- Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Provider Switches (CLI Procedure) on page 81

List of Sample Output

show route forwarding-table on page 2355
show route forwarding-table summary on page 2356
show route forwarding-table extensive on page 2356
show route forwarding-table ccc on page 2357
show route forwarding-table family (MPLS) on page 2357
show route forwarding-table family (IPv6) on page 2358
show route forwarding-table label on page 2359
show route forwarding-table matching on page 2359
show route forwarding-table multicast on page 2359

Output Fields

Table 106 on page 2353 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 106: show route forwarding-table Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Routing table	Name of the routing table (for example, **inet**, **inet6**, **mpls**).	All levels
Address family	Address family (for example, **IP**, **IPv6**, **ISO**, **MPLS**).	All levels
Destination	Destination of the route.	**detail, extensive**
Route Type (Type)	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): • **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**

Table 106: show route forwarding-table Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Flags	Route type flags: • **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. • **sent to PFE**—Route has been sent to the Packet Forwarding Engine. • **static**—Static route.	**extensive**
Nexthop	IP address of the next hop to the destination.	**detail, extensive**
Next hop type (Type)	Next-hop type. When the **detail** keyword is used, the next-hop type might be abbreviated (as indicated in parentheses): • **broadcast (bcst)**—Broadcast. • **deny**—Deny. • **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 (recv)**—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.	none **detail, extensive**
Next-hop interface (Netif)	Interface used to reach the next hop.	none **detail, extensive**
Alternate forward nh index	Index number of the alternate next hop interface. Seen with **multicast** option only.	**extensive**

Table 106: show route forwarding-table Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Next-hop L3 Interface	The next hop layer 3 interface. This option can be expressed as a VLAN name and is only seen with the **multicast** option.	**extensive**
Next-hop L2 Interfaces	The next hop layer 2 interfaces. Seen with **multicast** option only.	**extensive**

Sample Output

show route forwarding-table

```
user@switch> show route forwarding-table

Routing table: default.inet
Internet:
Destination        Type RtRef Next hop           Type Index NhRef Netif
default            user     2 0:12:f2:21:cf:0    ucst   333     5 me0.0
default            perm     0                    rjct    36     2
0.0.0.0/32         perm     0                    dscd    34     1
2.2.2.0/24         intf     0                    rslv  1309     1 ae0.0
2.2.2.0/32         dest     0 2.2.2.0            recv  1307     1 ae0.0
2.2.2.1/32         dest     0 0:21:59:cc:89:c0   ucst  1320     1 ae0.0
2.2.2.2/32         intf     0 2.2.2.2            locl  1308     2
2.2.2.2/32         dest     0 2.2.2.2            locl  1308     2
2.2.2.255/32       dest     0 2.2.2.255          bcst  1306     1 ae0.0
3.3.3.0/24         intf     0                    rslv  1313     1 ae1.0
3.3.3.0/32         dest     0 3.3.3.0            recv  1311     1 ae1.0
3.3.3.1/32         intf     0 3.3.3.1            locl  1312     2
3.3.3.1/32         dest     0 3.3.3.1            locl  1312     2
3.3.3.2/32         dest     0 0:21:59:cc:89:c1   ucst  1321    24 ae1.0
3.3.3.255/32       dest     0 3.3.3.255          bcst  1310     1 ae1.0
4.4.4.0/24         user     0 3.3.3.2            ucst  1321    24 ae1.0
8.8.8.8/32         user     0 3.3.3.2            ucst  1321    24 ae1.0
9.9.9.9/32         intf     0 9.9.9.9            locl  1280     1
10.10.10.10/32     user     0 3.3.3.2            ucst  1321    24 ae1.0
10.93.8.0/21       intf     0                    rslv   323     1 me0.0
10.93.8.0/32       dest     0 10.93.8.0          recv   321     1 me0.0
10.93.13.238/32    intf     0 10.93.13.238       locl   322     2
10.93.13.238/32    dest     0 10.93.13.238       locl   322     2
10.93.15.254/32    dest     0 0:12:f2:21:cf:0    ucst   333     5 me0.0
10.93.15.255/32    dest     0 10.93.15.255       bcst   320     1 me0.0
14.14.14.0/24      ifdn     0                    rslv  1319     1 ge-0/0/25.0
14.14.14.0/32      iddn     0 14.14.14.0         recv  1317     1 ge-0/0/25.0
14.14.14.2/32      user     0                    rjct    36     2
14.14.14.2/32      intf     0 14.14.14.2         locl  1318     2
14.14.14.2/32      iddn     0 14.14.14.2         locl  1318     2
14.14.14.255/32    iddn     0 14.14.14.255       bcst  1316     1 ge-0/0/25.0
224.0.0.0/4        perm     1                    mdsc    35     1
224.0.0.1/32       perm     0 224.0.0.1          mcst    31     3
224.0.0.5/32       user     1 224.0.0.5          mcst    31     3
255.255.255.255/32 perm     0                    bcst    32     1
```

show route forwarding-table summary

```
user@switch> show route forwarding-table summary

Routing table: default.inet
Internet:
        user:          6 routes
        perm:          5 routes
        intf:          8 routes
        dest:         12 routes
        ifdn:          1 routes
        iddn:          3 routes
```

show route forwarding-table extensive

```
user@switch> show route forwarding-table extensive

Routing table: default.inet [Index 0]
Internet:

Destination:  default
  Route type: user
  Route reference: 2                    Route interface-index: 0
  Flags: sent to PFE, rt nh decoupled
  Nexthop: 0:12:f2:21:cf:0
  Next-hop type: unicast                Index: 333      Reference: 5
  Next-hop interface: me0.0

Destination:  default
  Route type: permanent
  Route reference: 0                    Route interface-index: 0
  Flags: none
  Next-hop type: reject                 Index: 36       Reference: 2

Destination:  0.0.0.0/32
  Route type: permanent
  Route reference: 0                    Route interface-index: 0
  Flags: sent to PFE
  Next-hop type: discard                Index: 34       Reference: 1

Destination:  2.2.2.0/24
  Route type: interface
  Route reference: 0                    Route interface-index: 66
  Flags: sent to PFE
  Next-hop type: resolve                Index: 1309     Reference: 1
  Next-hop interface: ae0.0

Destination:  2.2.2.0/32
  Route type: destination
  Route reference: 0                    Route interface-index: 66
  Flags: sent to PFE
  Nexthop: 2.2.2.0
  Next-hop type: receive                Index: 1307     Reference: 1
  Next-hop interface: ae0.0

Destination:  2.2.2.1/32
  Route type: destination
  Route reference: 0                    Route interface-index: 66
```

```
  Flags: sent to PFE
  Nexthop: 0:21:59:cc:89:c0
  Next-hop type: unicast              Index: 1320     Reference: 1
  Next-hop interface: ae0.0

Destination:  2.2.2.2/32
  Route type: interface
  Route reference: 0                  Route interface-index: 0
  Flags: sent to PFE
  Nexthop: 2.2.2.2
  Next-hop type: local                Index: 1308     Reference: 2

Destination:  2.2.2.2/32
  Route type: destination
  Route reference: 0                  Route interface-index: 66
  Flags: none
  Nexthop: 2.2.2.2
  Next-hop type: local                Index: 1308     Reference: 2

Destination:  2.2.2.255/32
  Route type: destination
  Route reference: 0                  Route interface-index: 66
  Flags: sent to PFE
  Nexthop: 2.2.2.255
  Next-hop type: broadcast            Index: 1306     Reference: 1
  Next-hop interface: ae0.0
```

show route forwarding-table ccc

```
user@switch> 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 3.3.3.2           Push 300112  1343     2 ae1.0
```

show route forwarding-table family (MPLS)

```
user@switch> show route forwarding-table family mpls
```

```
Routing table: default.mpls
MPLS:
Destination        Type RtRef Next hop           Type Index NhRef Netif
default            perm     0                    dscd    50     1
0                  user     0                    recv    49     3
1                  user     0                    recv    49     3
2                  user     0                    recv    49     3
299776             user     0                   Pop    1334     2 ge-0/0/0.10
299792             user     0                   Pop    1339     2 ge-0/0/0.14
299808             user     0                   Pop    1341     2 ge-0/0/0.2
299824             user     0                   Pop    1344     2 ge-0/0/0.11
299840             user     0                   Pop    1345     2 ge-0/0/0.13
299856             user     0                   Pop    1346     2 ge-0/0/0.18
299872             user     0                   Pop    1347     2 ge-0/0/0.16
299888             user     0                   Pop    1348     2 ge-0/0/0.7
299904             user     0                   Pop    1349     2 ge-0/0/0.20
299920             user     0                   Pop    1350     2 ge-0/0/0.19
299936             user     0                   Pop    1351     2 ge-0/0/0.17
```

```
299952             user     0                    Pop    1352     2 ge-0/0/0.9
299968             user     0                    Pop    1353     2 ge-0/0/0.1
299984             user     0                    Pop    1354     2 ge-0/0/0.12
300000             user     0                    Pop    1355     2 ge-0/0/0.8
300016             user     0                    Pop    1356     2 ge-0/0/0.4
300032             user     0                    Pop    1357     2 ge-0/0/0.5
300048             user     0                    Pop    1358     2 ge-0/0/0.3
300064             user     0                    Pop    1359     2 ge-0/0/0.15
ge-0/0/0.1  (CCC)  user     0 3.3.3.2            Push 300064  1340     2 ae1.0
ge-0/0/0.2  (CCC)  user     0 3.3.3.2            Push 299872  1328     2 ae1.0
ge-0/0/0.3  (CCC)  user     0 3.3.3.2            Push 299792  1323     2 ae1.0
ge-0/0/0.4  (CCC)  user     0 3.3.3.2            Push 300016  1337     2 ae1.0
ge-0/0/0.5  (CCC)  user     0 3.3.3.2            Push 299824  1325     2 ae1.0
ge-0/0/0.7  (CCC)  user     0 3.3.3.2            Push 299920  1331     2 ae1.0
ge-0/0/0.8  (CCC)  user     0 3.3.3.2            Push 299840  1326     2 ae1.0
ge-0/0/0.9  (CCC)  user     0 3.3.3.2            Push 299888  1329     2 ae1.0
ge-0/0/0.10  (CCC) user     0 3.3.3.2            Push 300112  1343     2 ae1.0
ge-0/0/0.11  (CCC) user     0 3.3.3.2            Push 299776  1322     2 ae1.0
ge-0/0/0.12  (CCC) user     0 3.3.3.2            Push 299952  1333     2 ae1.0
ge-0/0/0.13  (CCC) user     0 3.3.3.2            Push 300096  1342     2 ae1.0
ge-0/0/0.14  (CCC) user     0 3.3.3.2            Push 299984  1335     2 ae1.0
ge-0/0/0.15  (CCC) user     0 3.3.3.2            Push 299936  1332     2 ae1.0
ge-0/0/0.16  (CCC) user     0 3.3.3.2            Push 299808  1324     2 ae1.0
ge-0/0/0.17  (CCC) user     0 3.3.3.2            Push 300000  1336     2 ae1.0
ge-0/0/0.18  (CCC) user     0 3.3.3.2            Push 300032  1338     2 ae1.0
ge-0/0/0.19  (CCC) user     0 3.3.3.2            Push 299904  1330     2 ae1.0
ge-0/0/0.20  (CCC) user     0 3.3.3.2            Push 299856  1327     2 ae1.0
```

show route forwarding-table family (IPv6)

```
user@switch> show route forwarding-table family inet6

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-switch.inet6
Internet6:
Destination        Type RtRef Next hop           Type Index NhRef Netif
default            perm     0                    rjct   530     1
::/128             perm     0                    dscd   528     1
2:1::3a00/312      user     0                    indr 131070     2
                                                 comp   572     1
2:1::3a82/320      user     0                    indr 131071     3
                                                 comp   573     1
2:1::3af0/320      user     0                    indr 131071     3
                                                 comp   573     1
2:1:0:ff00::/56    user     0                    mdsc   529     2
ff00::/8           perm     0                    mdsc   529     2
ff02::1/128        perm     0 ff02::1            mcst   526     1

Routing table: __master.anon__.inet6
Internet6:
Destination        Type RtRef Next hop           Type Index NhRef Netif
default            perm     0                    rjct   554     1
::/128             perm     0                    dscd   552     1
```

```
ff00::/8            perm     0                    mdsc   553     1
ff02::1/128         perm     0 ff02::1            mcst   550     1
```

show route forwarding-table label

```
user@switch> show route forwarding-table label 29976

Routing table: default.mpls
MPLS:
Destination        Type RtRef Next hop           Type Index NhRef Netif
299776             user     0                   Pop    1334     2 ge-0/0/0.10
```

show route forwarding-table matching

```
user@switch> show route forwarding-table matching 3

Routing table: default.inet
Internet:
```

show route forwarding-table multicast

```
user@switch> show route forwarding-table multicast

Routing table: default.inet
Internet:
Destination        Type RtRef Next hop           Type Index NhRef Netif
224.0.0.0/4        perm     1                    mdsc    35     1
224.0.0.1/32       perm     0 224.0.0.1          mcst    31     3
224.0.0.5/32       user     1 224.0.0.5          mcst    31     3

Routing table: __master.anon__.inet
Internet:
Destination        Type RtRef Next hop           Type Index NhRef Netif
224.0.0.0/4        perm     0                    mdsc  1289     1
224.0.0.1/32       perm     0 224.0.0.1          mcst  1285     1

Routing table: default.inet6
Internet6:
Destination        Type RtRef Next hop           Type Index NhRef Netif
ff00::/8           perm     0                    mdsc    43     1
ff02::1/128        perm     0 ff02::1            mcst    39     1
```

show route table

List of Syntax

Syntax on page 2360
Syntax (EX Series Switches, QFX Series Switches) on page 2360

Syntax

```
show route table routing-table-name
<brief | detail | extensive | terse>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

Syntax (EX Series Switches, QFX Series Switches)

```
show route table routing-table-name
<brief | detail | extensive | terse>
```

Release Information

Command introduced before Junos OS Release 7.4.
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.0 for EX Series switches.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 14.1X53-D15 for QFX Series switches.
Show route table evpn statement introduced in Junos OS Release 15.1X53-D30 for QFX Series switches.

Description

Display the route entries in a particular routing table.

Options

brief | detail | extensive | terse—(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.

routing-table-name—Display route entries for all routing tables whose names begin with this string (for example, inet.0 and inet6.0 are both displayed when you run the **show route table inet** command).

Required Privilege Level

view

Related Documentation

- *show route summary*

List of Sample Output

show route table bgp.l2.vpn on page 2371
show route table bgp.l3vpn.0 on page 2371
show route table bgp.l3vpn.0 detail on page 2372
show route table bgp.rtarget.0 (When Proxy BGP Route Target Filtering Is Configured) on page 2373
show route table bgp.evpn.0 on page 2373
show route table evpna.evpn.0 on page 2374
show route table inet.0 on page 2374
show route table inet.3 on page 2375
show route table inet.3 protocol ospf on page 2375

show route table inet6.0 on page 2375
show route table inet6.3 on page 2376
show route table inetflow detail on page 2376
show route table lsdist.0 extensive on page 2376
show route table l2circuit.0 on page 2378
show route table mpls on page 2378
show route table mpls extensive on page 2379
show route table mpls.0 on page 2379
show route table mpls.0 detail (PTX Series) on page 2380
show route table mpls.0 ccc ge-0/0/1.1004 detail on page 2380
show route table mpls.0 protocol evpn on page 2382
show route table mpls.0 protocol ospf on page 2388
show route table mpls.0 extensive (PTX Series) on page 2388
show route table mpls.0 (RSVP Route—Transit LSP) on page 2389
show route table vpls_1 detail on page 2389
show route table vpn-a on page 2390
show route table vpn-a.mdt.0 on page 2390
show route table VPN-A detail on page 2390
show route table VPN-AB.inet.0 on page 2391
show route table VPN_blue.mvpn-inet6.0 on page 2391
show route table vrf1.mvpn.0 extensive on page 2392
show route table inetflow detail on page 2392
show route table bgp.evpn.0 extensive |no-more (EVPN) on page 2395

Output Fields Table 107 on page 2361 describes the output fields for the **show route table** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 107: show route table Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
routing-table-name	Name of the routing table (for example, inet.0).

Restart complete	All protocols have restarted for this routing table.
	
	Restart state:
	
	• **Pending:*protocol-name***—List of protocols that have not yet completed graceful restart for this routing table.
	• **Complete**—All protocols have restarted for this routing table.
	
	For example, if the output shows-
	
	• `LDP.inet.0 : 5 routes (4 active, 1 holddown, 0 hidden)`
	`Restart Pending: OSPF LDP VPN`
	
	This indicates that **OSPF**, **LDP**, and **VPN** protocols did not restart for the **LDP.inet.0** routing table.
	
	• `vpls_1.l2vpn.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)`
	`Restart Complete`
	
	This indicates that all protocols have restarted for the **vpls_1.l2vpn.0** routing table.

Table 107: show route table Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description
number destinations	Number of destinations for which there are routes in the routing table.
number routes	Number of routes in the routing table and total number of routes in the following states: • **active** (routes that are active) • **holddown** (routes that are in the pending state before being declared inactive) • **hidden** (routes that are not used because of a routing policy)

route-destination (entry, announced)	Route destination (for example:10.0.0.1/24). The **entry** value is the number of routes for this destination, and the **announced** value is the number of routes being announced for this destination. Sometimes the route destination is presented in another format, such as:
	• ***MPLS-label*** (for example, 80001).
	• ***interface-name*** (for example, ge-1/0/2).
	• ***neighbor-address*:*control-word-status*:*encapsulation type*:*vc-id*:*source*** (Layer 2 circuit only; for example, 10.1.1.195:NoCtrlWord:1:1:Local/96).
	  • ***neighbor-address***—Address of the neighbor.
	  • ***control-word-status***—Whether the use of the control word has been negotiated for this virtual circuit: **NoCtrlWord** or **CtrlWord**.
	  • ***encapsulation type***—Type of encapsulation, represented by a number: (1) Frame Relay DLCI, (2) ATM AAL5 VCC transport, (3) ATM transparent cell transport, (4) Ethernet, (5) VLAN Ethernet, (6) HDLC, (7) PPP, (8) ATM VCC cell transport, (10) ATM VPC cell transport.
	  • ***vc-id***—Virtual circuit identifier.
	  • ***source***—Source of the advertisement: **Local** or **Remote**.
	• ***inclusive multicast Ethernet tag route***—Type of route destination represented by (for example, 3:100.100.100.10:100::0::10::100.100.100.10/384):
	  • *route distinguisher*—(8 octets) Route distinguisher (RD) must be the RD of the EVPN instance (EVI) that is advertising the NLRI.
	  • *Ethernet tag ID*—(4 octets) Identifier of the Ethernet tag. Can set to 0 or to a valid Ethernet tag value.
	  • *IP address length*—(1 octet) Length of IP address in bits.
	  • *originating router's IP address*—(4 or 16 octets) Must set to the provider edge (PE) device's IP address. This address should be common for all EVIs on the PE device, and may be the PE device's loopback address.

label stacking	**(**Next-to-the-last-hop routing device for MPLS only) Depth of the MPLS label stack, where the label-popping operation is needed to remove one or more labels from the top of the stack. A pair of routes is displayed, because the pop operation is performed only when the stack depth is two or more labels. • **S=0 route** indicates that a packet with an incoming label stack depth of 2 or more exits this routing device with one fewer label (the label-popping operation is performed). • If there is no **S=** information, the route is a normal MPLS route, which has a stack depth of 1 (the label-popping operation is not performed).

Table 107: show route table Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description
[*protocol*, *preference*]	Protocol from which the route was learned and the preference value for the route. • **+**—A plus sign indicates the active route, which is the route installed from the routing table into the forwarding table. • **-** —A hyphen indicates the last active route. • *****—An asterisk indicates that the route is both the active and the last active route. An asterisk before a **to** line indicates the best subpath to the route. In every routing metric except for the BGP **LocalPref** attribute, a lesser value is preferred. In order to use common comparison routines, Junos OS stores the 1's complement of the **LocalPref** value in the **Preference2** field. For example, if the **LocalPref** value for Route 1 is 100, the **Preference2** value is -101. If the **LocalPref** value for Route 2 is 155, the **Preference2** value is -156. Route 2 is preferred because it has a higher **LocalPref** value and a lower **Preference2** value.
Level	(IS-IS only). In IS-IS, a single AS can be divided into smaller groups called areas. Routing between areas is organized hierarchically, allowing a domain to be administratively divided into smaller areas. This organization is accomplished by configuring Level 1 and Level 2 intermediate systems. Level 1 systems route within an area. When the destination is outside an area, they route toward a Level 2 system. Level 2 intermediate systems route between areas and toward other ASs.
Route Distinguisher	IP subnet augmented with a 64-bit prefix.
PMSI	Provider multicast service interface (MVPN routing table).
Next-hop type	Type of next hop. For a description of possible values for this field, see Table 108 on page 2367.
Next-hop reference count	Number of references made to the next hop.
Flood nexthop branches exceed maximum message	Indicates that the number of flood next-hop branches exceeded the system limit of 32 branches, and only a subset of the flood next-hop branches were installed in the kernel.
Source	IP address of the route source.
Next hop	Network layer address of the directly reachable neighboring system.
via	Interface used to reach the next hop. If there is more than one interface available to the next hop, the name of the interface that is actually used is followed by the word **Selected**. This field can also contain the following information: • 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. • Balance—Balance coefficient indicating how traffic of unequal cost is distributed among next hops when a routing device is performing unequal-cost load balancing. This information is available when you enable BGP multipath load balancing.
Label-switched-path *lsp-path-name*	Name of the LSP used to reach the next hop.

Table 107: show route table Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description
Label operation	MPLS label and operation occurring at this routing device. The operation can be **pop** (where a label is removed from the top of the stack), **push** (where another label is added to the label stack), or **swap** (where a label is replaced by another label).
Interface	(Local only) Local interface name.
Protocol next hop	Network layer address of the remote routing device that advertised the prefix. This address is used to derive a forwarding next hop.
Indirect next hop	Index designation used to specify the mapping between protocol next hops, tags, kernel export policy, and the forwarding next hops.
State	State of the route (a route can be in more than one state). See Table 109 on page 2368.
Local AS	AS number of the local routing devices.
Age	How long the route has been known.
AIGP	Accumulated interior gateway protocol (AIGP) BGP attribute.
Metric*n*	Cost value of the indicated route. For routes within an AS, the cost is determined by IGP and the individual protocol metrics. For external routes, destinations, or routing domains, the cost is determined by a preference value.
MED-plus-IGP	Metric value for BGP path selection to which the IGP cost to the next-hop destination has been added.
TTL-Action	For MPLS LSPs, state of the TTL propagation attribute. Can be enabled or disabled for all RSVP-signaled and LDP-signaled LSPs or for specific VRF routing instances.
Task	Name of the protocol that has added the route.
Announcement bits	The number of BGP peers or protocols to which Junos OS has announced this route, followed by the list of the recipients of the announcement. Junos OS can also announce the route to the kernel routing table (KRT) for installing the route into the Packet Forwarding Engine, to a resolve tree, a Layer 2 VC, or even a VPN. For example, ***n*-Resolve inet** indicates that the specified route is used for route resolution for next hops found in the routing table. • ***n***—An index used by Juniper Networks customer support only.

Table 107: show route table Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description
AS path	AS path through which the route was learned. The letters at the end of the AS path indicate the path origin, providing an indication of the state of the route at the point at which the AS path originated: • **I**—IGP. • **E**—EGP. • **Recorded**—The AS path is recorded by the sample process (sampled). • **?**—Incomplete; typically, the AS path was aggregated. When AS path numbers are included in the route, the format is as follows: • **[ ]**—Brackets enclose the number that precedes the AS path. This number represents the number of ASs present in the AS path, when calculated as defined in RFC 4271. This value is used in the AS-path merge process, as defined in RFC 4893. • **[ ]**—If more than one AS number is configured on the routing device, or if AS path prepending is configured, brackets enclose the local AS number associated with the AS path. • **{ }**—Braces enclose AS sets, which are groups of AS numbers in which the order does not matter. A set commonly results from route aggregation. The numbers in each AS set are displayed in ascending order. • **( )**—Parentheses enclose a confederation. • **([ ])**—Parentheses and brackets enclose a confederation set. NOTE: In Junos OS Release 10.3 and later, the AS path field displays an unrecognized attribute and associated hexadecimal value if BGP receives attribute 128 (attribute set) and you have not configured an independent domain in any routing instance.
validation-state	(BGP-learned routes) Validation status of the route: • **Invalid**—Indicates that the prefix is found, but either the corresponding AS received from the EBGP peer is not the AS that appears in the database, or the prefix length in the BGP update message is longer than the maximum length permitted in the database. • **Unknown**—Indicates that the prefix is not among the prefixes or prefix ranges in the database. • **Unverified**—Indicates that the origin of the prefix is not verified against the database. This is because the database got populated and the validation is not called for in the BGP import policy, although origin validation is enabled, or the origin validation is not enabled for the BGP peers. • **Valid**—Indicates that the prefix and autonomous system pair are found in the database.
FECs bound to route	Indicates point-to-multipoint root address, multicast source address, and multicast group address when multipoint LDP (M-LDP) inband signaling is configured.
Primary Upstream	When multipoint LDP with multicast-only fast reroute (MoFRR) is configured, indicates the primary upstream path. MoFRR transmits a multicast join message from a receiver toward a source on a primary path, while also transmitting a secondary multicast join message from the receiver toward the source on a backup path.
RPF Nexthops	When multipoint LDP with MoFRR is configured, indicates the reverse-path forwarding (RPF) next-hop information. Data packets are received from both the primary path and the secondary paths. The redundant packets are discarded at topology merge points due to the RPF checks.
Label	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.

Table 107: show route table Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description
weight	Value used to distinguish MoFRR primary and backup routes. A lower weight value is preferred. Among routes with the same weight value, load balancing is possible.
VC Label	MPLS label assigned to the Layer 2 circuit virtual connection.
MTU	Maximum transmission unit (MTU) of the Layer 2 circuit.
VLAN ID	VLAN identifier of the Layer 2 circuit.
Prefixes bound to route	Forwarding equivalent class (FEC) bound to this route. Applicable only to routes installed by LDP.
Communities	Community path attribute for the route. See Table 110 on page 2370 for all possible values for this field.
Layer2-info: encaps	Layer 2 encapsulation (for example, VPLS).
control flags	Control flags: **none** or **Site Down**.
mtu	Maximum transmission unit (MTU) information.
Label-Base, range	First label in a block of labels and label block size. A remote PE routing device uses this first label when sending traffic toward the advertising PE routing device.
status vector	Layer 2 VPN and VPLS network layer reachability information (NLRI).
Accepted Multipath	Current active path when BGP multipath is configured.
Accepted LongLivedStale	The LongLivedStale flag indicates that the route was marked LLGR-stale by this router, as part of the operation of LLGR receiver mode. Either this flag or the LongLivedStaleImport flag might be displayed for a route. Neither of these flags is displayed at the same time as the Stale (ordinary GR stale) flag.
Accepted LongLivedStaleImport	The LongLivedStaleImport flag indicates that the route was marked LLGR-stale when it was received from a peer, or by import policy. Either this flag or the LongLivedStale flag might be displayed for a route. Neither of these flags is displayed at the same time as the Stale (ordinary GR stale) flag. Accept all received BGP long-lived graceful restart (LLGR) and LLGR stale routes learned from configured neighbors and import into the inet.0 routing table
ImportAccepted LongLivedStaleImport	Accept all received BGP long-lived graceful restart (LLGR) and LLGR stale routes learned from configured neighbors and imported into the inet.0 routing table The LongLivedStaleImport flag indicates that the route was marked LLGR-stale when it was received from a peer, or by import policy.
Accepted MultipathContrib	Path currently contributing to BGP multipath.
Localpref	Local preference value included in the route.
Router ID	BGP router ID as advertised by the neighbor in the open message.

Table 107: show route table Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description
Primary Routing Table	In a routing table group, the name of the primary routing table in which the route resides.
Secondary Tables	In a routing table group, the name of one or more secondary tables in which the route resides.

Table 108 on page 2367 describes all possible values for the Next-hop Types output field.

Table 108: Next-hop Types Output Field Values

Next-Hop Type	Description
Broadcast (bcast)	Broadcast next hop.
Deny	Deny next hop.
Discard	Discard next hop.
Flood	Flood next hop. Consists of components called branches, up to a maximum of 32 branches. Each flood next-hop branch sends a copy of the traffic to the forwarding interface. Used by point-to-multipoint RSVP, point-to-multipoint LDP, point-to-multipoint CCC, and multicast.
Hold	Next hop is waiting to be resolved into a unicast or multicast type.
Indexed (idxd)	Indexed next hop.
Indirect (indr)	Used with applications that have a protocol next hop address that is remote. You are likely to see this next-hop type for internal BGP (IBGP) routes when the BGP next hop is a BGP neighbor that is not directly connected.
Interface	Used for a network address assigned to an interface. Unlike the router next hop, the interface next hop does not reference any specific node on the network.
Local (locl)	Local address on an interface. This next-hop type causes packets with this destination address to be received locally.
Multicast (mcst)	Wire multicast next hop (limited to the LAN).
Multicast discard (mdsc)	Multicast discard.
Multicast group (mgrp)	Multicast group member.
Receive (recv)	Receive.
Reject (rjct)	Discard. An ICMP unreachable message was sent.

Table 108: Next-hop Types Output Field Values (continued)

Next-Hop Type	Description
Resolve (rslv)	Resolving next hop.
Routed multicast (mcrt)	Regular multicast next hop.
Router	A specific node or set of nodes to which the routing device forwards packets that match the route prefix. To qualify as a next-hop type router, the route must meet the following criteria: • Must not be a direct or local subnet for the routing device. • Must have a next hop that is directly connected to the routing device.
Table	Routing table 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.

Table 109 on page 2368 describes all possible values for the State output field. A route can be in more than one state (for example, **<Active NoReadvrt Int Ext>**).

Table 109: State Output Field Values

Value	Description
Accounting	Route needs accounting.
Active	Route is active.
Always Compare MED	Path with a lower multiple exit discriminator (MED) is available.
AS path	Shorter AS path is available.
Cisco Non-deterministic MED selection	Cisco nondeterministic MED is enabled, and a path with a lower MED is available.
Clone	Route is a clone.
Cluster list length	Length of cluster list sent by the route reflector.
Delete	Route has been deleted.
Ex	Exterior route.

Table 109: State Output Field Values (continued)

Value	Description
Ext	BGP route received from an external BGP neighbor.
FlashAll	Forces all protocols to be notified of a change to any route, active or inactive, for a prefix. When not set, protocols are informed of a prefix only when the active route changes.
Hidden	Route not used because of routing policy.
IfCheck	Route needs forwarding RPF check.
IGP metric	Path through next hop with lower IGP metric is available.
Inactive reason	Flags for this route, which was not selected as best for a particular destination.
Initial	Route being added.
Int	Interior route.
Int Ext	BGP route received from an internal BGP peer or a BGP confederation peer.
Interior > Exterior > Exterior via Interior	Direct, static, IGP, or EBGP path is available.
Local Preference	Path with a higher local preference value is available.
Martian	Route is a martian (ignored because it is obviously invalid).
MartianOK	Route exempt from martian filtering.
Next hop address	Path with lower metric next hop is available.
No difference	Path from neighbor with lower IP address is available.
NoReadvrt	Route not to be advertised.
NotBest	Route not chosen because it does not have the lowest MED.
Not Best in its group	Incoming BGP AS is not the best of a group (only one AS can be the best).
NotInstall	Route not to be installed in the forwarding table.
Number of gateways	Path with a greater number of next hops is available.
Origin	Path with a lower origin code is available.

Table 109: State Output Field Values (continued)

Value	Description
Pending	Route pending because of a hold-down configured on another route.
Release	Route scheduled for release.
RIB preference	Route from a higher-numbered routing table is available.
Route Distinguisher	64-bit prefix added to IP subnets to make them unique.
Route Metric or MED comparison	Route with a lower metric or MED is available.
Route Preference	Route with lower preference value is available.
Router ID	Path through a neighbor with lower ID is available.
Secondary	Route not a primary route.
Unusable path	Path is not usable because of one of the following conditions: • The route is damped. • The route is rejected by an import policy. • The route is unresolved.
Update source	Last tiebreaker is the lowest IP address value.

Table 110 on page 2370 describes the possible values for the Communities output field.

Table 110: Communities Output Field Values

Value	Description
area-number	4 bytes, encoding a 32-bit area number. For AS-external routes, the value is **0**. A nonzero value identifies the route as internal to the OSPF domain, and as within the identified area. Area numbers are relative to a particular OSPF domain.
bandwidth: ***local AS number:link-bandwidth-number***	Link-bandwidth community value used for unequal-cost load balancing. When BGP has several candidate paths available for multipath purposes, it does not perform unequal-cost load balancing according to the link-bandwidth community unless all candidate paths have this attribute.
domain-id	Unique configurable number that identifies the OSPF domain.
domain-id-vendor	Unique configurable number that further identifies the OSPF domain.
link-bandwidth-number	Link-bandwidth number: from **0** through **4,294,967,295** (bytes per second).
local AS number	Local AS number: from **1** through **65,535**.

Table 110: Communities Output Field Values (continued)

Value	Description
options	1 byte. Currently this is only used if the route type is **5** or **7**. Setting the least significant bit in the field indicates that the route carries a type 2 metric.
origin	(Used with VPNs) Identifies where the route came from.
ospf-route-type	1 byte, encoded as **1** or **2** for intra-area routes (depending on whether the route came from a type 1 or a type 2 LSA); **3** for summary routes; **5** for external routes (area number must be**0**); **7** for NSSA routes; or **129** for sham link endpoint addresses.
route-type-vendor	Displays the area number, OSPF route type, and option of the route. This is configured using the BGP extended community attribute **0x8000**. The format is ***area-number:ospf-route-type:options***.
rte-type	Displays the area number, OSPF route type, and option of the route. This is configured using the BGP extended community attribute **0x0306**. The format is ***area-number:ospf-route-type:options***.
target	Defines which VPN the route participates in; **target** has the format ***32-bit IP address:16-bit number***. For example, 10.19.0.0:100.
unknown IANA	Incoming IANA codes with a value between **0x1** and **0x7fff**. This code of the BGP extended community attribute is accepted, but it is not recognized.
unknown OSPF vendor community	Incoming IANA codes with a value above **0x8000**. This code of the BGP extended community attribute is accepted, but it is not recognized.

Sample Output

show route table bgp.l2.vpn

```
user@host> show route table bgp.l2.vpn
```

```
bgp.l2vpn.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

192.168.24.1:1:4:1/96
                   *[BGP/170] 01:08:58, localpref 100, from 192.168.24.1
                      AS path: I
                    > to 10.0.16.2 via fe-0/0/1.0, label-switched-path am
```

show route table bgp.l3vpn.0

```
user@host> show route table bgp.l3vpn.0
```

```
     bgp.l3vpn.0: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
     + = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

     10.255.71.15:100:10.255.71.17/32
                        *[BGP/170] 00:03:59, MED 1, localpref 100, from
     10.255.71.15
                           AS path: I
```

```
                        > via so-2/1/0.0, Push 100020, Push 100011(top)
     10.255.71.15:200:10.255.71.18/32
                       *[BGP/170] 00:03:59, MED 1, localpref 100, from
     10.255.71.15
                         AS path: I
                        > via so-2/1/0.0, Push 100021, Push 100011(top)
```

show route table bgp.l3vpn.0 detail

```
user@host> show route table bgp.l3vpn.0 detail
bgp.l3vpn.0: 8 destinations, 8 routes (8 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

10.255.245.12:1:172.16.4.0/8 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  *BGP   Preference: 170/-101
         Route Distinguisher: 10.255.245.12:1
         Source: 10.255.245.12
         Next hop: 192.168.208.66 via fe-0/0/0.0, selected
         Label operation: Push 182449
         Protocol next hop: 10.255.245.12
         Push 182449
         Indirect next hop: 863a630 297
         State: <Active Int Ext>
         Local AS:    35 Peer AS:    35
         Age: 12:19      Metric2: 1
         Task: BGP_35.10.255.245.12+179
         Announcement bits (1): 0-BGP.0.0.0.0+179
         AS path: 30 10458 14203 2914 3356 I (Atomic) Aggregator: 3356 4.68.0.11

         Communities: 2914:420 target:11111:1 origin:56:78
         VPN Label: 182449
         Localpref: 100
          Router ID: 10.255.245.12

10.255.245.12:1:4.17.225.0/24 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  *BGP   Preference: 170/-101
         Route Distinguisher: 10.255.245.12:1
         Source: 10.255.245.12
         Next hop: 192.168.208.66 via fe-0/0/0.0, selected
         Label operation: Push 182465
         Protocol next hop: 10.255.245.12
         Push 182465
         Indirect next hop: 863a8f0 305
         State: <Active Int Ext>
         Local AS:    35 Peer AS:    35
         Age: 12:19      Metric2: 1
         Task: BGP_35.10.255.245.12+179
         Announcement bits (1): 0-BGP.0.0.0.0+179
AS path: 30 10458 14203 2914 11853 11853 11853 6496 6496 6496 6496 6496 6496 I
                Communities: 2914:410 target:12:34 target:11111:1 origin:12:34
                VPN Label: 182465
                Localpref: 100
                Router ID: 10.255.245.12

10.255.245.12:1:4.17.226.0/23 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  *BGP   Preference: 170/-101
         Route Distinguisher: 10.255.245.12:1
         Source: 10.255.245.12
         Next hop: 192.168.208.66 via fe-0/0/0.0, selected
         Label operation: Push 182465
```

```
        Protocol next hop: 10.255.245.12
        Push 182465
        Indirect next hop: 86bd210 330
        State: <Active Int Ext>
        Local AS:    35 Peer AS:    35
        Age: 12:19      Metric2: 1
        Task: BGP_35.10.255.245.12+179
        Announcement bits (1): 0-BGP.0.0.0.0+179
        AS path: 30 10458 14203 2914 11853 11853 11853 6496 6496 6496 6496 6496

        6496 I
        Communities: 2914:410 target:12:34 target:11111:1 origin:12:34
        VPN Label: 182465
        Localpref: 100
        Router ID: 10.255.245.12

10.255.245.12:1:4.17.251.0/24 (1 entry, 1 announced)
  *BGP   Preference: 170/-101
        Route Distinguisher: 10.255.245.12:1
        Source: 10.255.245.12
        Next hop: 192.168.208.66 via fe-0/0/0.0, selected
        Label operation: Push 182465
        Protocol next hop: 10.255.245.12
        Push 182465
        Indirect next hop: 86bd210 330
        State: <Active Int Ext>
        Local AS:    35 Peer AS:    35
        Age: 12:19      Metric2: 1
        Task: BGP_35.10.255.245.12+179
        Announcement bits (1): 0-BGP.0.0.0.0+179
        AS path: 30 10458 14203 2914 11853 11853 11853 6496 6496 6496 6496 6496

        6496 I
        Communities: 2914:410 target:12:34 target:11111:1 origin:12:34
        VPN Label: 182465
        Localpref: 100
```

show route table bgp.rtarget.0 (When Proxy BGP Route Target Filtering Is Configured)

```
user@host> show route table bgp.rtarget.o

bgp.rtarget.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

100:100:100/96
                   *[RTarget/5] 00:03:14
                      Type Proxy
                        for 10.255.165.103
                        for 10.255.166.124
                      Local
```

show route table bgp.evpn.0

```
user@host> show route table bgp.evpn.0

bgp.evpn.0: 6 destinations, 6 routes (6 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

2:100.100.100.2:100::0::00:26:88:5f:67:b0/304
```

```
                   *[BGP/170] 11:00:05, localpref 100, from 100.100.100.2
                      AS path: I, validation-state: unverified
                    > to 100.64.12.2 via xe-2/2/0.0, label-switched-path R0toR1
2:100.100.100.2:100::0::00:51:51:51:51:51/304
                   *[BGP/170] 11:00:05, localpref 100, from 100.100.100.2
                      AS path: I, validation-state: unverified
                    > to 100.64.12.2 via xe-2/2/0.0, label-switched-path R0toR1
2:100.100.100.3:100::0::00:52:52:52:52:52/304
                   *[BGP/170] 10:59:58, localpref 100, from 100.100.100.3
                      AS path: I, validation-state: unverified
                    > to 100.64.13.3 via ge-2/0/8.0, label-switched-path R0toR2
2:100.100.100.3:100::0::a8:d0:e5:5b:01:c8/304
                   *[BGP/170] 10:59:58, localpref 100, from 100.100.100.3
                      AS path: I, validation-state: unverified
                    > to 100.64.13.3 via ge-2/0/8.0, label-switched-path R0toR2
3:100.100.100.2:100::1000::100.100.100.2/304
                   *[BGP/170] 11:00:16, localpref 100, from 100.100.100.2
                      AS path: I, validation-state: unverified
                    > to 100.64.12.2 via xe-2/2/0.0, label-switched-path R0toR1
3:100.100.100.2:100::2000::100.100.100.2/304
                   *[BGP/170] 11:00:16, localpref 100, from 100.100.100.2
                      AS path: I, validation-state: unverified
                    > to 100.64.12.2 via xe-2/2/0.0, label-switched-path R0toR1
```

show route table evpna.evpn.0

```
user@host> show route table evpna.evpn.0

evpna.evpn.0: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

3:100.100.100.10:100::0::10::100.100.100.10/384
                   *[EVPN/170] 01:37:09
                      Indirect
3:100.100.100.2:100::2000::100.100.100.2/304
                   *[EVPN/170] 01:37:12
                      Indirect
```

show route table inet.0

```
user@host> show route table inet.0

inet.0: 12 destinations, 12 routes (11 active, 0 holddown, 1 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

0.0.0.0/0          *[Static/5] 00:51:57
                    > to 172.16.5.254 via fxp0.0
10.0.0.1/32         *[Direct/0] 00:51:58
                    > via at-5/3/0.0
10.0.0.2/32         *[Local/0] 00:51:58
                      Local
10.12.12.21/32     *[Local/0] 00:51:57
                      Reject
10.13.13.13/32     *[Direct/0] 00:51:58
                    > via t3-5/2/1.0
10.13.13.14/32     *[Local/0] 00:51:58
                      Local
10.13.13.21/32     *[Local/0] 00:51:58
                      Local
```

```
10.13.13.22/32     *[Direct/0] 00:33:59
                    > via t3-5/2/0.0
127.0.0.1/32        [Direct/0] 00:51:58
                    > via lo0.0
10.222.5.0/24      *[Direct/0] 00:51:58
                    > via fxp0.0
10.222.5.81/32     *[Local/0] 00:51:58
                      Local
```

show route table inet.3

```
user@host> show route table inet.3
```

```
inet.3: 5 destinations, 5 routes (5 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.0.0.5/32        *[LDP/9] 00:25:43, metric 10, tag 200
                      to 10.2.94.2 via lt-1/2/0.49
                    > to 10.2.3.2 via lt-1/2/0.23
```

show route table inet.3 protocol ospf

```
user@host> show route table inet.3 protocol ospf
```

```
inet.3: 9 destinations, 18 routes (9 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

1.1.1.20/32         [L-OSPF/10] 1d 00:00:56, metric 2
                    > to 10.0.10.70 via lt-1/2/0.14, Push 800020
                     to 10.0.6.60 via lt-1/2/0.12, Push 800020, Push 800030(top)
1.1.1.30/32         [L-OSPF/10] 1d 00:01:01, metric 3
                    > to 10.0.10.70 via lt-1/2/0.14, Push 800030
                      to 10.0.6.60 via lt-1/2/0.12, Push 800030
1.1.1.40/32         [L-OSPF/10] 1d 00:01:01, metric 4
                    > to 10.0.10.70 via lt-1/2/0.14, Push 800040
                      to 10.0.6.60 via lt-1/2/0.12, Push 800040
1.1.1.50/32         [L-OSPF/10] 1d 00:01:01, metric 5
                    > to 10.0.10.70 via lt-1/2/0.14, Push 800050
                      to 10.0.6.60 via lt-1/2/0.12, Push 800050
1.1.1.60/32         [L-OSPF/10] 1d 00:01:01, metric 6
                    > to 10.0.10.70 via lt-1/2/0.14, Push 800060
                      to 10.0.6.60 via lt-1/2/0.12, Pop
```

show route table inet6.0

```
user@host> show route table inet6.0
```

```
inet6.0: 3 destinations, 3 routes (3 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Route, * = Both

fec0:0:0:3::/64 *[Direct/0] 00:01:34
>via fe-0/1/0.0

fec0:0:0:3::/128 *[Local/0] 00:01:34
>Local

fec0:0:0:4::/64 *[Static/5] 00:01:34
>to fec0:0:0:3::ffff via fe-0/1/0.0
```

show route table inet6.3

user@router> **show route table inet6.3**

```
inet6.3: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

::10.255.245.195/128
                   *[LDP/9] 00:00:22, metric 1
                    > via so-1/0/0.0
::10.255.245.196/128
                   *[LDP/9] 00:00:08, metric 1
                    > via so-1/0/0.0, Push 100008
```

show route table inetflow detail

user@host> **show route table inetflow detail**

```
inetflow.0: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
10.12.44.1,*/48 (1 entry, 1 announced)
        *BGP    Preference: 170/-101
                Next-hop reference count: 2
                State: <Active Ext>
                Local AS: 64502 Peer AS: 64500
                Age: 4
                Task: BGP_64500.10.12.99.5+3792
                Announcement bits (1): 0-Flow
                AS path: 64500 I
                Communities: traffic-rate:0:0
                Validation state: Accept, Originator: 10.12.99.5
                Via: 10.12.44.0/24, Active
                Localpref: 100
                Router ID: 10.255.71.161

10.12.56.1,*/48 (1 entry, 1 announced)
        *Flow   Preference: 5
                Next-hop reference count: 2
                State: <Active>
                Local AS: 64502
                Age: 6:30
                Task: RT Flow
                Announcement bits (2): 0-Flow 1-BGP.0.0.0.0+179
                AS path: I
                Communities: 1:1
```

show route table lsdist.0 extensive

user@host> **show route table lsdist.0 extensive**

```
lsdist.0: 10 destinations, 10 routes (10 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
NODE { AS:4170512532 BGP-LS ID:4170512532 ISO:3245.3412.3456.00 ISIS-L1:0 }/1152
 (1 entry, 1 announced)
TSI:
Page 0 idx 0, (group ibgp type Internal) Type 1 val 0xa62f378 (adv_entry)
   Advertised metrics:
     Nexthop: Self
     Localpref: 100
     AS path: [4170512532] I
     Communities:
Path NODE { AS:4170512532 BGP-LS ID:4170512532 ISO:3245.3412.3456.00 ISIS-L1:0 }
```

```
 Vector len 4.  Val: 0
        *IS-IS  Preference: 15
                Level: 1
                Next hop type: Fictitious, Next hop index: 0
                Address: 0x95dfc64
                Next-hop reference count: 9
                State: <Active NotInstall>
                Local AS: 4170512532
                Age: 6:05
                Validation State: unverified
                Task: IS-IS
                Announcement bits (1): 0-BGP_RT_Background
                AS path: I
                IPv4 Router-ids:
                   128.220.11.197
                Area membership:
                   47 00 05 80 ff f8 00 00 00 01 08 00 01
              SPRING-Capabilities:                  - SRGB block [Start: 800000,
 Range: 256, Flags: 0xc0]
                SPRING-Algorithms:
                   - Algo: 0
 LINK { Local { AS:4170512532 BGP-LS ID:4170512532 ISO:3245.3412.3456.00 }.{
IPv4:8.65.1.105 } Remote { AS:4170512532 BGP-LS ID:4170512532 ISO:4284.3300.5067)
TSI:
Page 0 idx 0, (group ibgp type Internal) Type 1 val 0xa62f3cc (adv_entry)
    Advertised metrics:
      Nexthop: Self
      Localpref: 100
      AS path: [4170512532] I
      Communities:
Path LINK { Local { AS:4170512532 BGP-LS ID:4170512532 ISO:3245.3412.3456.00 }.{
 IPv4:8.65.1.105 } Remote { AS:4170512532 BGP-LS ID:4170512532 ISO:4284.33000
      *IS-IS  Preference: 15
                Level: 1
                Next hop type: Fictitious, Next hop index: 0
                Address: 0x95dfc64
                Next-hop reference count: 9
                State: <Active NotInstall>
                Local AS: 4170512532
                Age: 6:05
                Validation State: unverified
                Task: IS-IS
                Announcement bits (1): 0-BGP_RT_Background
                AS path: I
                Color: 32768
                Maximum bandwidth: 1000Mbps
                Reservable bandwidth: 1000Mbps
                Unreserved bandwidth by priority:
                   0   1000Mbps
                   1   1000Mbps
                   2   1000Mbps
                   3   1000Mbps
                   4   1000Mbps
                   5   1000Mbps
                   6   1000Mbps
                   7   1000Mbps
                 Metric: 10
                 TE Metric: 10
                 LAN IPV4 Adj-SID -  Label: 299776, Flags: 0x30,
Weight: 0, Nbr: 10.220.1.83
```

```
PREFIX { Node { AS:4170512532 BGP-LS ID:4170512532 ISO:3245.3412.3456.00 } {
IPv4:128.220.11.197/32 } ISIS-L1:0 }/1152 (1 entry, 1 announced) TSI: Page 0 idx
 0, (group ibgp type Internal) Type 1 val 0xa62f43c (adv_entry)
   Advertised metrics:
     Nexthop: Self
     Localpref: 100
     AS path: [4170512532] I
     Communities:
Path PREFIX { Node { AS:4170512532 BGP-LS ID:4170512532 ISO:3245.3412.3456.00 }
{ IPv4:128.220.11.197/32 } ISIS-L1:0 } Vector len 4.  Val: 0
        *IS-IS  Preference: 15
                Level: 1
                Next hop type: Fictitious, Next hop index: 0
                Address: 0x95dfc64
                Next-hop reference count: 9
                State:<Active NotInstall>
                Local AS: 4170512532
                Age: 6:05
                Validation State: unverified
                Task: IS-IS
                Announcement bits (1): 0-BGP_RT_Background
                AS path: I
                             Prefix SID: 67, Flags: 0x40, Algo: 0
```

show route table l2circuit.0

```
user@host> show route table l2circuit.0
```

```
l2circuit.0: 4 destinations, 4 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.1.1.195:NoCtrlWord:1:1:Local/96
                   *[L2CKT/7] 00:50:47
                    > via so-0/1/2.0, Push 100049
                      via so-0/1/3.0, Push 100049
10.1.1.195:NoCtrlWord:1:1:Remote/96
                   *[LDP/9] 00:50:14
                      Discard
10.1.1.195:CtrlWord:1:2:Local/96
                   *[L2CKT/7] 00:50:47
                    > via so-0/1/2.0, Push 100049
                      via so-0/1/3.0, Push 100049
10.1.1.195:CtrlWord:1:2:Remote/96
                   *[LDP/9] 00:50:14
                      Discard
```

show route table mpls

```
user@host> show route table mpls
```

```
mpls.0: 4 destinations, 4 routes (4 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

0                  *[MPLS/0] 00:13:55, metric 1
                      Receive
1                  *[MPLS/0] 00:13:55, metric 1
                      Receive
2                  *[MPLS/0] 00:13:55, metric 1
```

```
                      Receive
1024                *[VPN/0] 00:04:18
                      to table red.inet.0, Pop
```

show route table mpls extensive

```
user@host> show route table mpls extensive
```

```
100000 (1 entry, 1 announced)
TSI:
KRT in-kernel 100000 /36 -> {so-1/0/0.0}
        *LDP    Preference:   9
                Next hop:  via so-1/0/0.0, selected
                Pop
                State: <Active Int>
                Age: 29:50      Metric: 1
                Task: LDP
                Announcement bits (1): 0-KRT
                AS path: I
                Prefixes bound to route: 10.0.0.194/32
```

show route table mpls.0

```
user@host> show route table mpls.0
```

```
mpls.0: 18 destinations, 19 routes (18 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

0                  *[MPLS/0] 11:39:56, metric 1
                      to table inet.0
0(S=0)             *[MPLS/0] 11:39:56, metric 1
                      to table mpls.0
1                  *[MPLS/0] 11:39:56, metric 1
                      Receive
2                  *[MPLS/0] 11:39:56, metric 1
                      to table inet6.0
2(S=0)             *[MPLS/0] 11:39:56, metric 1
                      to table mpls.0
13                 *[MPLS/0] 11:39:56, metric 1
                      Receive
303168             *[EVPN/7] 11:00:49, routing-instance pbbn10, route-type
Ingress-MAC, ISID 0
                      to table pbbn10.evpn-mac.0
303184             *[EVPN/7] 11:00:53, routing-instance pbbn10, route-type
Ingress-IM, ISID 1000
                      to table pbbn10.evpn-mac.0
                    [EVPN/7] 11:00:53, routing-instance pbbn10, route-type
Ingress-IM, ISID 2000
                      to table pbbn10.evpn-mac.0
303264            *[EVPN/7] 11:00:53, remote-pe 100.100.100.2, routing-instance
 pbbn10, route-type Egress-IM, ISID 1000
                     > to 100.1.12.2 via xe-2/2/0.0, label-switched-path R0toR1
303280            *[EVPN/7] 11:00:53, remote-pe 100.100.100.2, routing-instance
 pbbn10, route-type Egress-IM, ISID 2000
                     > to 100.1.12.2 via xe-2/2/0.0, label-switched-path R0toR1
303328            *[EVPN/7] 11:00:49, remote-pe 100.100.100.2, routing-instance
 pbbn10, route-type Egress-MAC, ISID 0
                     > to 100.1.12.2 via xe-2/2/0.0, label-switched-path R0toR1
303344            *[EVPN/7] 11:00:49, remote-pe 100.100.100.2, routing-instance
```

```
 pbbn10, route-type Egress-MAC, ISID 0
                     > to 100.1.12.2 via xe-2/2/0.0, label-switched-path R0toR1
303360              *[EVPN/7] 11:00:47, routing-instance pbbn10, route-type
Egress-MAC, ISID 0, BMAC 00:26:88:5f:67:b0
                     > to 100.1.12.2 via xe-2/2/0.0, label-switched-path R0toR1
303376              *[EVPN/7] 11:00:47, routing-instance pbbn10, route-type
Egress-MAC, ISID 0, BMAC 00:51:51:51:51:51
                     > to 100.1.12.2 via xe-2/2/0.0, label-switched-path R0toR1
303392              *[EVPN/7] 11:00:35, remote-pe 100.100.100.3, routing-instance
 pbbn10, route-type Egress-MAC, ISID 0
                     > to 100.1.13.3 via ge-2/0/8.0, label-switched-path R0toR2
303408              *[EVPN/7] 11:00:35, remote-pe 100.100.100.3, routing-instance
 pbbn10, route-type Egress-MAC, ISID 0
                     > to 100.1.13.3 via ge-2/0/8.0, label-switched-path R0toR2
303424              *[EVPN/7] 11:00:33, routing-instance pbbn10, route-type
Egress-MAC, ISID 0, BMAC a8:d0:e5:5b:01:c8
                     > to 100.1.13.3 via ge-2/0/8.0, label-switched-path R0toR2
303440              *[EVPN/7] 11:00:33, routing-instance pbbn10, route-type
Egress-MAC, ISID 0, BMAC 00:52:52:52:52:52
                     > to 100.1.13.3 via ge-2/0/8.0, label-switched-path R0toR2
```

show route table mpls.0 detail (PTX Series)

```
user@host> show route table mpls.0 detail
```

```
ge-0/0/2.600 (1 entry, 1 announced)
        *L2VPN  Preference: 7
                Next hop type: Indirect
                Address: 0x9438f34
                Next-hop reference count: 2
                Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 567
                Next hop: 10.0.0.1 via ge-0/0/1.0, selected
                Label operation: Push 299808
                Label TTL action: prop-ttl
                Load balance label: Label 299808:None;
                Session Id: 0x1
                Protocol next hop: 10.255.255.1
                Label operation: Push 299872 Offset: 252
                Label TTL action: no-prop-ttl
                Load balance label: Label 299872:Flow label PUSH;
                Composite next hop: 0x9438ed8 570 INH Session ID: 0x2
                Indirect next hop: 0x9448208 262142 INH Session ID: 0x2
                State: <Active Int>
                Age: 21         Metric2: 1
                Validation State: unverified
                Task: Common L2 VC
                Announcement bits (2): 0-KRT 2-Common L2 VC
                AS path: I
```

show route table mpls.0 ccc ge-0/0/1.1004 detail

```
user@host>show route table mpls.0 ccc ge-0/0/1.1004 detail
```

```
mpls.0: 121 destinations, 121 routes (121 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
ge-0/0/1.1004 (1 entry, 1 announced)
        *EVPN   Preference: 7
                Next hop type: List, Next hop index: 1048577
                Address: 0xdc14770
                Next-hop reference count: 3
```

```
                Next hop: ELNH Address 0xd011e30
                    Next hop type: Indirect, Next hop index: 0
                    Address: 0xd011e30
                    Next-hop reference count: 3
                    Protocol next hop: 100.100.100.1
                    Label operation: Push 301952
                    Composite next hop: 0xd011dc0 754 INH Session ID: 0x146
                    Indirect next hop: 0xb69a890 1048615 INH Session ID: 0x146
                        Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 735
                        Address: 0xd00e530
                        Next-hop reference count: 23
                        Next hop: 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0
                        Label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1
                        Label operation: Push 300320
                        Label TTL action: prop-ttl
                        Load balance label: Label 300320: None;
                        Label element ptr: 0xd00e580
                        Label parent element ptr: 0x0
                        Label element references: 18
                        Label element child references: 16
                        Label element lsp id: 5
                Next hop: ELNH Address 0xd012070
                    Next hop type: Indirect, Next hop index: 0
                    Address: 0xd012070
                    Next-hop reference count: 3
                    Protocol next hop: 100.100.100.2
                    Label operation: Push 301888
                    Composite next hop: 0xd012000 755 INH Session ID: 0x143
                    Indirect next hop: 0xb69a9a0 1048641 INH Session ID: 0x143
                        Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 716
                        Address: 0xd00e710
                        Next-hop reference count: 23
                        Next hop: 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0
                        Label-switched-path pe4_to_pe2
                        Label operation: Push 300304
                        Label TTL action: prop-ttl
                        Load balance label: Label 300304: None;
                        Label element ptr: 0xd00e760
                        Label parent element ptr: 0x0
                        Label element references: 15
                        Label element child references: 13
                        Label element lsp id: 6
                Next hop: ELNH Address 0xd0121f0, selected
                    Next hop type: Indirect, Next hop index: 0
                    Address: 0xd0121f0
                    Next-hop reference count: 3
                    Protocol next hop: 100.100.100.3
                    Label operation: Push 301984
                    Composite next hop: 0xd012180 756 INH Session ID: 0x145
                    Indirect next hop: 0xb69aab0 1048642 INH Session ID: 0x145
                        Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 801
                        Address: 0xd010ed0
                        Next-hop reference count: 32
                        Next hop: 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0
                        Label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
                        Label operation: Push 300336
                        Label TTL action: prop-ttl
                        Load balance label: Label 300336: None;
                        Label element ptr: 0xd0108c0
                        Label parent element ptr: 0x0
```

```
                        Label element references: 22
                        Label element child references: 20
                        Label element lsp id: 7
                State: < Active Int >
                Age: 2:06:50
                Validation State: unverified
                Task: evpn global task
                Announcement bits (1): 1-KRT
                AS path: I
```

show route table mpls.0 protocol evpn

user@host>**show route table mpls.0 protocol evpn**

```
mpls.0: 121 destinations, 121 routes (121 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

299872             *[EVPN/7] 02:30:58, routing-instance mhevpn, route-type
Ingress-IM, vlan-id 10
                      to table mhevpn.evpn-mac.0
300016             *[EVPN/7] 02:30:38, routing-instance VS-1, route-type
Ingress-IM, vlan-id 110
                      to table VS-1.evpn-mac.0
300032             *[EVPN/7] 02:30:38, routing-instance VS-1, route-type
Ingress-IM, vlan-id 120
                      to table VS-1.evpn-mac.0
300048             *[EVPN/7] 02:30:38, routing-instance VS-1, route-type
Ingress-IM, vlan-id 130
                      to table VS-1.evpn-mac.0
300064             *[EVPN/7] 02:30:38, routing-instance VS-2, route-type
Ingress-IM, vlan-id 210
                      to table VS-2.evpn-mac.0
300080             *[EVPN/7] 02:30:38, routing-instance VS-2, route-type
Ingress-IM, vlan-id 220
                      to table VS-2.evpn-mac.0
300096             *[EVPN/7] 02:30:38, routing-instance VS-2, route-type
Ingress-IM, vlan-id 230
                      to table VS-2.evpn-mac.0
300112             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:06, routing-instance mhevpn, route-type
Egress-MAC, ESI 00:44:44:44:44:44:44:44:44:44
                    > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
300128             *[EVPN/7] 02:29:22, routing-instance mhevpn, route-type
Ingress-Aliasing
                      to table mhevpn.evpn-mac.0
300144             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:06, routing-instance VS-1, route-type
Egress-MAC, ESI 00:44:44:44:44:44:44:44:44:44
                    > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
300160             *[EVPN/7] 02:29:22, routing-instance VS-1, route-type
Ingress-Aliasing
                      to table VS-1.evpn-mac.0
300176             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, routing-instance VS-2, route-type
Egress-MAC, ESI 00:44:44:44:44:44:44:44:44:44
                    > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
300192             *[EVPN/7] 02:29:22, routing-instance VS-2, route-type
Ingress-Aliasing
                      to table VS-2.evpn-mac.0
300208             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.2, routing-instance
 VS-1, route-type Egress-IM, vlan-id 120
                    > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe2
300224             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.2, routing-instance
```

```
 mhevpn, route-type Egress-IM, vlan-id 10
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe2
300240              *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.2, routing-instance
 VS-1, route-type Egress-IM, vlan-id 110
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe2
300256              *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.2, routing-instance
 VS-1, route-type Egress-IM, vlan-id 130
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe2
300272              *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.2, routing-instance
 VS-2, route-type Egress-IM, vlan-id 210
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe2
300288              *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.2, routing-instance
 VS-2, route-type Egress-IM, vlan-id 220
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe2
300304              *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.2, routing-instance
 VS-2, route-type Egress-IM, vlan-id 230
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe2
300320              *[EVPN/7] 02:27:06, routing-instance VS-1, route-type
Egress-MAC, ESI 00:11:11:11:11:11:11:11:11:11
                     to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1

                     to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe2

                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
300336              *[EVPN/7] 02:27:06, routing-instance VS-1, route-type
Egress-MAC, ESI 00:33:33:33:33:33:33:33:33:33
                     to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1

                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe2
300368              *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, routing-instance VS-2, route-type
Egress-MAC, ESI 00:33:33:33:33:33:33:33:33:33
                     to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1

                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe2
300384              *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, routing-instance VS-2, route-type
Egress-MAC, ESI 00:11:11:11:11:11:11:11:11:11
                     to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1

                     to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe2

                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
300416              *[EVPN/7] 02:27:06, routing-instance mhevpn, route-type
Egress-MAC, ESI 00:33:33:33:33:33:33:33:33:33
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1

                     to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe2
300432              *[EVPN/7] 02:27:06, routing-instance mhevpn, route-type
Egress-MAC, ESI 00:11:11:11:11:11:11:11:11:11
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1

                     to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe2

                     to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
300480              *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.2, routing-instance
 VS-1, route-type Egress-MAC
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe2
300496              *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.2, routing-instance
 VS-2, route-type Egress-MAC
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe2
300560              *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.2, routing-instance
```

```
 VS-1, route-type Egress-MAC
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe2
300592              *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.2, routing-instance
 VS-2, route-type Egress-MAC
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe2
300608              *[EVPN/7] 02:29:23
                     > via ge-0/0/1.1001, Pop
300624              *[EVPN/7] 02:29:23
                     > via ge-0/0/1.2001, Pop
301232              *[EVPN/7] 02:29:17
                     > via ge-0/0/1.1002, Pop
301296              *[EVPN/7] 02:29:10
                     > via ge-0/0/1.1003, Pop
301312              *[EVPN/7] 02:27:06
                     > via ae10.2003, Pop
                      to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
301360              *[EVPN/7] 02:29:01
                     > via ge-0/0/1.1004, Pop
301408              *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.2, routing-instance
 vpws1004, route-type Egress, vlan-id 2004
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe2
301456              *[EVPN/7] 02:27:06
                     > via ae10.1010, Pop
                      to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
301552              *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, routing-instance VS-1, route-type
Egress-MAC, ESI 00:22:22:22:22:22:22:22:22:22
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1
301568              *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, routing-instance VS-2, route-type
Egress-MAC, ESI 00:22:22:22:22:22:22:22:22:22
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1
301648              *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.2, routing-instance
 vpws1010, route-type Egress, vlan-id 2010
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe2
301664              *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.2, routing-instance
 mhevpn, route-type Egress-MAC
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe2
301680              *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.2, routing-instance
 mhevpn, route-type Egress-MAC
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe2
301696              *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, routing-instance mhevpn, route-type
Egress-MAC, ESI 00:22:22:22:22:22:22:22:22:22
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1
301712              *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.1, routing-instance
 VS-2, route-type Egress-MAC
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1
301728              *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.1, routing-instance
 VS-1, route-type Egress-MAC
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1
301744              *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.1, routing-instance
 VS-2, route-type Egress-IM, vlan-id 230
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1
301760              *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.1, routing-instance
 vpws1010, route-type Egress, vlan-id 2010
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1
301776              *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.1, routing-instance
 mhevpn, route-type Egress-MAC
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1
301792              *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.1, routing-instance
 VS-1, route-type Egress-IM, vlan-id 130
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1
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301808             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.1, routing-instance
 vpws1004, route-type Egress, vlan-id 2004
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1
301824             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.1, routing-instance
 mhevpn, route-type Egress-IM, vlan-id 10
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1
301840             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.3, routing-instance
 vpws1002, route-type Egress, vlan-id 2002
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
301856             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.3, routing-instance
 vpws1003, route-type Egress, vlan-id 2003
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
301872             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.3, routing-instance
 vpws1003, route-type Egress Protection, vlan-id 2003
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
301888             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.3, routing-instance
 vpws1010, route-type Egress Protection, vlan-id 1010
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
301904             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.1, routing-instance
 VS-2, route-type Egress-IM, vlan-id 220
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1
301920             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.1, routing-instance
 VS-2, route-type Egress-IM, vlan-id 210
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1
301936             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.3, routing-instance
 VS-2, route-type Egress-IM, vlan-id 230
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
301952             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.3, routing-instance
 VS-2, route-type Egress-SH, vlan-id 230
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
301968             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.3, routing-instance
 VS-2, route-type Egress-IM, vlan-id 220
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
301984             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.3, routing-instance
 VS-2, route-type Egress-SH, vlan-id 220
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
302000             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.3, routing-instance
 VS-2, route-type Egress-IM, vlan-id 210
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
302016             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.3, routing-instance
 VS-2, route-type Egress-SH, vlan-id 210
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
302032             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.1, routing-instance
 VS-2, route-type Egress-MAC
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1
302048             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.1, routing-instance
 VS-2, route-type Egress-MAC
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1
302064             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.3, routing-instance
 VS-2, route-type Egress-MAC
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
302080             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.3, routing-instance
 VS-2, route-type Egress-MAC
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
302096             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.1, routing-instance
 VS-1, route-type Egress-MAC
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1
302112             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.1, routing-instance
 VS-1, route-type Egress-MAC
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1
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302128             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.3, routing-instance
 VS-1, route-type Egress-MAC
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
302144             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.3, routing-instance
 VS-1, route-type Egress-MAC
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
302160             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.1, routing-instance
 VS-1, route-type Egress-IM, vlan-id 120
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1
302176             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.1, routing-instance
 VS-1, route-type Egress-IM, vlan-id 110
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1
302192             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.3, routing-instance
 VS-1, route-type Egress-IM, vlan-id 130
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
302208             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.3, routing-instance
 VS-1, route-type Egress-SH, vlan-id 130
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
302224             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.3, routing-instance
 VS-1, route-type Egress-IM, vlan-id 120
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
302240             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.3, routing-instance
 VS-1, route-type Egress-SH, vlan-id 120
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
302256             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.3, routing-instance
 VS-1, route-type Egress-IM, vlan-id 110
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
302272             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.3, routing-instance
 VS-1, route-type Egress-SH, vlan-id 110
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
302288             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:06, remote-pe 100.100.100.1, routing-instance
 mhevpn, route-type Egress-MAC
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1
302304             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:06, remote-pe 100.100.100.1, routing-instance
 mhevpn, route-type Egress-MAC
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1
302320             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:06, remote-pe 100.100.100.3, routing-instance
 mhevpn, route-type Egress-MAC
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
302336             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:06, remote-pe 100.100.100.3, routing-instance
 mhevpn, route-type Egress-MAC
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
302352             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:06, remote-pe 100.100.100.3, routing-instance
 vpws1004, route-type Egress, vlan-id 2004
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
302368             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:06, remote-pe 100.100.100.3, routing-instance
 mhevpn, route-type Egress-IM, vlan-id 10
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
302384             *[EVPN/7] 02:27:06, remote-pe 100.100.100.3, routing-instance
 mhevpn, route-type Egress-SH, vlan-id 10
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
302400              *[EVPN/7] 02:26:21
                     > via ge-0/0/1.3001, Pop
302432             *[EVPN/7] 02:26:21, remote-pe 100.100.100.3, routing-instance
 vpws3001, route-type Egress, vlan-id 40000
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
302448             *[EVPN/7] 02:26:21, remote-pe 100.100.100.1, routing-instance
 vpws3001, route-type Egress, vlan-id 40000
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1
302464             *[EVPN/7] 02:26:20, remote-pe 100.100.100.2, routing-instance
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 vpws3001, route-type Egress, vlan-id 40000
                  > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe2
302480             *[EVPN/7] 02:26:14
                    > via ge-0/0/1.3016, Pop
302512             *[EVPN/7] 02:26:14, remote-pe 100.100.100.1, routing-instance
 vpws3016, route-type Egress, vlan-id 40016
                  > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1
302528             *[EVPN/7] 02:26:14, remote-pe 100.100.100.2, routing-instance
 vpws3016, route-type Egress, vlan-id 40016
                  > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe2
302560             *[EVPN/7] 02:26:06
                    > via ae10.3011, Pop
                    to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
302592             *[EVPN/7] 02:26:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.1, routing-instance
 vpws3011, route-type Egress, vlan-id 401100
                  > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1
302608             *[EVPN/7] 02:26:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.2, routing-instance
 vpws3011, route-type Egress, vlan-id 401100
                  > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe2
302624             *[EVPN/7] 02:26:07, remote-pe 100.100.100.3, routing-instance
 vpws3011, route-type Egress Protection, vlan-id 301100
                  > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
302656             *[EVPN/7] 02:25:59
                    > via ae10.3006, Pop
                    to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
302688             *[EVPN/7] 02:26:00, remote-pe 100.100.100.2, routing-instance
 vpws3006, route-type Egress, vlan-id 400600
                  > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe2
302704             *[EVPN/7] 02:26:00, remote-pe 100.100.100.1, routing-instance
 vpws3006, route-type Egress, vlan-id 400600
                  > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1
302720             *[EVPN/7] 02:25:59, remote-pe 100.100.100.3, routing-instance
 vpws3006, route-type Egress, vlan-id 400600
                  > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
302736             *[EVPN/7] 02:25:59, remote-pe 100.100.100.3, routing-instance
 vpws3006, route-type Egress Protection, vlan-id 300600
                  > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
ge-0/0/1.1001      *[EVPN/7] 02:29:23
                    > via ge-0/0/1.2001
ge-0/0/1.2001      *[EVPN/7] 02:29:23
                    > via ge-0/0/1.1001
ge-0/0/1.1002      *[EVPN/7] 02:27:06
                  > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
ae10.2003          *[EVPN/7] 02:29:10
                    > via ge-0/0/1.1003
ge-0/0/1.1003      *[EVPN/7] 02:27:06
                    to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3

                    > via ae10.2003
ge-0/0/1.1004      *[EVPN/7] 02:27:06
                    to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1

                    to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe2

                  > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
ae10.1010          *[EVPN/7] 02:27:06
                  > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1
ge-0/0/1.3001      *[EVPN/7] 02:26:20
                  > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1
```

```
                    to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe2

                    to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
ge-0/0/1.3016      *[EVPN/7] 02:26:13
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1
ae10.3011          *[EVPN/7] 02:26:06
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1
ae10.3006          *[EVPN/7] 02:25:59
                   > to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe1

                    to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe2

                    to 100.46.1.2 via ge-0/0/5.0, label-switched-path pe4_to_pe3
```

show route table mpls.0 protocol ospf

```
user@host> show route table mpls.0 protocol ospf
mpls.0: 29 destinations, 29 routes (29 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

299952             *[L-OSPF/10] 23:59:42, metric 0
                    > to 10.0.10.70 via lt-1/2/0.14, Pop
                      to 10.0.6.60 via lt-1/2/0.12, Swap 800070, Push 800030(top)
299952(S=0)        *[L-OSPF/10] 23:59:42, metric 0
                    > to 10.0.10.70 via lt-1/2/0.14, Pop
                      to 10.0.6.60 via lt-1/2/0.12, Swap 800070, Push 800030(top)
299968             *[L-OSPF/10] 23:59:48, metric 0
                    > to 10.0.6.60 via lt-1/2/0.12, Pop
```

show route table mpls.0 extensive (PTX Series)

```
user@host> show route table mpls.0 extensive
ge-0/0/2.600 (1 entry, 1 announced)
TSI:
KRT in-kernel ge-0/0/2.600.0      /32 -> {composite(570)}
        *L2VPN  Preference: 7
                Next hop type: Indirect
                Address: 0x9438f34
                Next-hop reference count: 2
                Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 567
                Next hop: 10.0.0.1 via ge-0/0/1.0, selected
                Label operation: Push 299808
                Label TTL action: prop-ttl
                Load balance label: Label 299808:None;
                Session Id: 0x1
                Protocol next hop: 10.255.255.1
                Label operation: Push 299872 Offset: 252
                Label TTL action: no-prop-ttl
                Load balance label: Label 299872:Flow label PUSH;
                Composite next hop: 0x9438ed8 570 INH Session ID: 0x2
                Indirect next hop: 0x9448208 262142 INH Session ID: 0x2
                State: <Active Int>
                Age: 47         Metric2: 1
                Validation State: unverified
                Task: Common L2 VC
                Announcement bits (2): 0-KRT 2-Common L2 VC
                AS path: I
```

```
                Composite next hops: 1
                        Protocol next hop: 10.255.255.1 Metric: 1
                        Label operation: Push 299872 Offset: 252
                        Label TTL action: no-prop-ttl
                        Load balance label: Label 299872:Flow label PUSH;
                        Composite next hop: 0x9438ed8 570 INH Session ID: 0x2
                        Indirect next hop: 0x9448208 262142 INH Session ID: 0x2
                        Indirect path forwarding next hops: 1
                                Next hop type: Router
                                Next hop: 10.0.0.1 via ge-0/0/1.0
                                Session Id: 0x1
                        10.255.255.1/32 Originating RIB: inet.3
                          Metric: 1                       Node path count: 1
                          Forwarding nexthops: 1
                                Nexthop: 10.0.0.1 via ge-0/0/1.0
```

show route table mpls.0 (RSVP Route—Transit LSP)

```
user@host> 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] 00:37:31, metric 1
                      Receive
1                  *[MPLS/0] 00:37:31, metric 1
                      Receive
2                  *[MPLS/0] 00:37:31, metric 1
                      Receive
13                 *[MPLS/0] 00:37:31, metric 1
                      Receive
300352             *[RSVP/7/1] 00:08:00, metric 1
                   > to 10.64.0.106 via ge-1/0/1.0, label-switched-path lsp1_p2p
300352(S=0)        *[RSVP/7/1] 00:08:00, metric 1
                   > to 10.64.0.106 via ge-1/0/1.0, label-switched-path lsp1_p2p
300384             *[RSVP/7/2] 00:05:20, metric 1
                    > to 10.64.1.106 via ge-1/0/0.0, Pop
300384(S=0)        *[RSVP/7/2] 00:05:20, metric 1
                    > to 10.64.1.106 via ge-1/0/0.0, Pop
```

show route table vpls_1 detail

```
user@host> show route table vpls_1 detail

vpls_1.l2vpn.0: 1 destinations, 1 routes (1 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
Restart Complete

172.16.1.11:1000:1:1/96 (1 entry, 1 announced)
*L2VPN Preference: 170/-1
Receive table: vpls_1.l2vpn.0
Next-hop reference count: 2
State: <Active Int Ext>
Age: 4:29:47 Metric2: 1
Task: vpls_1-l2vpn
Announcement bits (1): 1-BGP.0.0.0.0+179
AS path: I
Communities: Layer2-info: encaps:VPLS, control flags:Site-Down
Label-base: 800000, range: 8, status-vector: 0xFF
```

show route table vpn-a

user@host> **show route table vpn-a**

```
vpn-a.l2vpn.0: 3 destinations, 3 routes (3 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)

+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both
192.168.16.1:1:1:1/96
                   *[VPN/7] 05:48:27
                     Discard
192.168.24.1:1:2:1/96
                   *[BGP/170] 00:02:53, localpref 100, from 192.168.24.1
                      AS path: I
                    > to 10.0.16.2 via fe-0/0/1.0, label-switched-path am
192.168.24.1:1:3:1/96
                   *[BGP/170] 00:02:53, localpref 100, from 192.168.24.1
                      AS path: I
                    > to 10.0.16.2 via fe-0/0/1.0, label-switched-path am
```

show route table vpn-a.mdt.0

user@host> **show route table vpn-a.mdt.0**

```
vpn-a.mdt.0: 3 destinations, 3 routes (3 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

1:1:0:10.255.14.216:232.1.1.1/144
                   *[MVPN/70] 01:23:05, metric2 1
                      Indirect
1:1:1:10.255.14.218:232.1.1.1/144
                   *[BGP/170] 00:57:49, localpref 100, from 10.255.14.218
                      AS path: I
                    > via so-0/0/0.0, label-switched-path r0e-to-r1
1:1:2:10.255.14.217:232.1.1.1/144
                   *[BGP/170] 00:57:49, localpref 100, from 10.255.14.217
                      AS path: I
> via so-0/0/1.0, label-switched-path r0-to-r2
```

show route table VPN-A detail

user@host> **show route table VPN-A detail**

```
VPN-AB.inet.0: 8 destinations, 8 routes (8 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
10.255.179.9/32 (1 entry, 1 announced)
        *BGP    Preference: 170/-101
                Route Distinguisher: 10.255.179.13:200
                Next hop type: Indirect
                Next-hop reference count: 5
                Source: 10.255.179.13
                Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 732
                Next hop: 10.39.1.14 via fe-0/3/0.0, selected
                Label operation: Push 299824, Push 299824(top)
                Protocol next hop: 10.255.179.13
                Push 299824
                Indirect next hop: 8f275a0 1048574
                State: (Secondary Active Int Ext)
                Local AS: 1 Peer AS: 1
                Age: 3:41:06 Metric: 1 Metric2: 1
                Task: BGP_1.10.255.179.13+64309
                Announcement bits (2): 0-KRT 1-BGP RT Background
```

```
                AS path: I
                Communities: target:1:200 rte-type:0.0.0.0:1:0
                Import Accepted
                VPN Label: 299824 TTL Action: vrf-ttl-propagate
                Localpref: 100
                Router ID: 10.255.179.13
                Primary Routing Table bgp.l3vpn.0
```

show route table VPN-AB.inet.0

```
user@host> show route table VPN-AB.inet.0
```

```
     VPN-AB.inet.0: 8 destinations, 8 routes (8 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
     + = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

     10.39.1.0/30       *[OSPF/10] 00:07:24, metric 1
                         > via so-7/3/1.0
     10.39.1.4/30       *[Direct/0] 00:08:42
                         > via so-5/1/0.0
     10.39.1.6/32       *[Local/0] 00:08:46
                           Local
     10.255.71.16/32    *[Static/5] 00:07:24
                         > via so-2/0/0.0
     10.255.71.17/32    *[BGP/170] 00:07:24, MED 1, localpref 100, from
     10.255.71.15
                           AS path: I
                         > via so-2/1/0.0, Push 100020, Push 100011(top)
     10.255.71.18/32    *[BGP/170] 00:07:24, MED 1, localpref 100, from
     10.255.71.15
                           AS path: I
                         > via so-2/1/0.0, Push 100021, Push 100011(top)
     10.255.245.245/32  *[BGP/170] 00:08:35, localpref 100
                           AS path: 2 I
                         > to 10.39.1.5 via so-5/1/0.0
     10.255.245.246/32  *[OSPF/10] 00:07:24, metric 1
                         > via so-7/3/1.0
```

show route table VPN_blue.mvpn-inet6.0

```
user@host> show route table VPN_blue.mvpn-inet6.0
```

```
vpn_blue.mvpn-inet6.0: 6 destinations, 6 routes (6 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

1:10.255.2.202:65536:10.255.2.202/432
                   *[BGP/170] 00:02:37, localpref 100, from 10.255.2.202
                      AS path: I
                    > via so-0/1/3.0
1:10.255.2.203:65536:10.255.2.203/432
                   *[BGP/170] 00:02:37, localpref 100, from 10.255.2.203
                      AS path: I
                    > via so-0/1/0.0
1:10.255.2.204:65536:10.255.2.204/432
                   *[MVPN/70] 00:57:23, metric2 1
                      Indirect
5:10.255.2.202:65536:128:::192.168.90.2:128:ffff::1/432
                   *[BGP/170] 00:02:37, localpref 100, from 10.255.2.202
                      AS path: I
                    > via so-0/1/3.0
```

```
6:10.255.2.203:65536:64500:128:::10.12.53.12:128:ffff::1/432
                    *[PIM/105] 00:02:37
                       Multicast (IPv6)
7:10.255.2.202:65536:64500:128:::192.168.90.2:128:ffff::1/432
                    *[MVPN/70] 00:02:37, metric2 1
                       Indirect
```

show route table vrf1.mvpn.0 extensive

user@host> **show route table vrf1.mvpn.0 extensive**

```
1:10.255.50.77:1:10.255.50.77/240 (1 entry, 1 announced)
        *MVPN   Preference: 70
                PMSI: Flags 0x0: Label 0: RSVP-TE:
Session_13[10.255.50.77:0:25624:10.255.50.77]
                Next hop type: Indirect
                Address: 0xbb2c944
                Next-hop reference count: 360
                Protocol next hop: 10.255.50.77
                Indirect next hop: 0x0 - INH Session ID: 0x0
                State: <Active Int Ext>
                Age: 53:03      Metric2: 1
                Validation State: unverified
                Task: mvpn global task
                Announcement bits (3): 0-PIM.vrf1 1-mvpn global task 2-rt-export

                AS path: I
```

show route table inetflow detail

user@host> **show route table inetflow detail**

```
inetflow.0: 2 destinations, 2 routes (2 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
10.12.44.1,*/48 (1 entry, 1 announced)
        *BGP    Preference: 170/-101
                Next-hop reference count: 2
                State: <Active Ext>
                Local AS: 64502 Peer AS: 64500
                Age: 4
                Task: BGP_64500.10.12.99.5+3792
                Announcement bits (1): 0-Flow
                AS path: 64500 I
                Communities: traffic-rate:0:0
                Validation state: Accept, Originator: 10.12.99.5
                Via: 10.12.44.0/24, Active
                Localpref: 100
                Router ID: 10.255.71.161

10.12.56.1,*/48 (1 entry, 1 announced)
        *Flow   Preference: 5
                Next-hop reference count: 2
                State: <Active>
                Local AS: 64502
                Age: 6:30
                Task: RT Flow
                Announcement bits (2): 0-Flow 1-BGP.0.0.0.0+179
                AS path: I
                Communities: 1:1
```

user@host> **show route table green.l2vpn.0** (VPLS Multihoming with FEC 129)

```
green.l2vpn.0: 6 destinations, 6 routes (6 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
+ = Active Route, - = Last Active, * = Both

10.1.1.2:100:10.1.1.2/96 AD
                   *[VPLS/170] 1d 03:11:03, metric2 1
                         Indirect
10.1.1.4:100:10.1.1.4/96 AD
                   *[BGP/170] 1d 03:11:02, localpref 100, from 10.1.1.4
                      AS path: I, validation-state: unverified
                    >    via ge-1/2/1.5
10.1.1.2:100:1:0/96 MH
                   *[VPLS/170] 1d 03:11:03, metric2 1
                         Indirect
10.1.1.4:100:1:0/96 MH
                   *[BGP/170] 1d 03:11:02, localpref 100, from 10.1.1.4
                      AS path: I, validation-state: unverified
                    >    via ge-1/2/1.5
10.1.1.4:NoCtrlWord:5:100:100:10.1.1.2:10.1.1.4/176
                   *[VPLS/7] 1d 03:11:02, metric2 1
                    >    via ge-1/2/1.5
10.1.1.4:NoCtrlWord:5:100:100:10.1.1.4:10.1.1.2/176
                   *[LDP/9] 1d 03:11:02
                         Discard
```

user@host> **show route table red extensive**

```
red.inet.0: 364481 destinations, 714087 routes (364480 active, 48448 holddown, 1
 hidden)
10.0.0.0/32 (3 entries, 1 announced)
        State: <OnList CalcForwarding>
TSI:
KRT in-kernel 10.0.0.0/32 -> {composite(1048575)} Page 0 idx 1 Type 1 val 0x934342c

    Nexthop: Self
    AS path: [2] I
    Communities: target:2:1
Path 10.0.0.0 from 10.3.0.0 Vector len 4.  Val: 1
        @BGP    Preference: 170/-1
                Route Distinguisher: 2:1
                Next hop type: Indirect
                Address: 0x258059e4
                Next-hop reference count: 2
                Source: 2.2.0.0
                Next hop type: Router
                Next hop: 10.1.1.1 via ge-1/1/9.0, selected
                Label operation: Push 707633
                Label TTL action: prop-ttl
                Session Id: 0x17d8
                Protocol next hop: 10.2.0.0
                Push 16
                Composite next hop: 0x25805988 - INH Session ID: 0x193c
                Indirect next hop: 0x23eea900 - INH Session ID: 0x193c
                State: <Secondary Active Int Ext ProtectionPath ProtectionCand>
                Local AS:     2 Peer AS:     2
                Age: 23         Metric2: 35
                Validation State: unverified
                Task: BGP_172.16.2.0.0+34549
                AS path: I
```

```
                Communities: target:2:1
                Import Accepted
                VPN Label: 16
                Localpref: 0
                Router ID: 10.2.0.0
                Primary Routing Table bgp.l3vpn.0
                Composite next hops: 1
                        Protocol next hop: 10.2.0.0 Metric: 35
                        Push 16
                        Composite next hop: 0x25805988 - INH Session ID: 0x193c
                        Indirect next hop: 0x23eea900 - INH Session ID: 0x193c
                        Indirect path forwarding next hops: 1
                                Next hop type: Router
                                Next hop: 10.1.1.1 via ge-1/1/9.0
                                Session Id: 0x17d8
                        2.2.0.0/32 Originating RIB: inet.3
                          Metric: 35                      Node path count: 1
                          Forwarding nexthops: 1
                                Nexthop: 10.1.1.1 via ge-1/1/9.0
        BGP     Preference: 170/-1
                Route Distinguisher: 2:1
                Next hop type: Indirect
                Address: 0x9347028
                Next-hop reference count: 3
                Source: 10.3.0.0
                Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 702
                Next hop: 10.1.4.2 via ge-1/0/0.0, selected
                Label operation: Push 634278
                Label TTL action: prop-ttl
                Session Id: 0x17d9
                Protocol next hop: 10.3.0.0
                Push 16
                Composite next hop: 0x93463a0 1048575 INH Session ID: 0x17da
                Indirect next hop: 0x91e8800 1048574 INH Session ID: 0x17da
                State: <Secondary NotBest Int Ext ProtectionPath ProtectionCand>

                Inactive reason: Not Best in its group - IGP metric
                Local AS:     2 Peer AS:     2
                Age: 3:34       Metric2: 70
                Validation State: unverified
                Task: BGP_172.16.3.0.0+32805
                Announcement bits (2): 0-KRT 1-BGP_RT_Background
                AS path: I
                Communities: target:2:1
                Import Accepted
                VPN Label: 16
                Localpref: 0
                Router ID: 10.3.0.0
                Primary Routing Table bgp.l3vpn.0
                Composite next hops: 1
                        Protocol next hop: 10.3.0.0 Metric: 70
                        Push 16
                        Composite next hop: 0x93463a0 1048575 INH Session ID:
0x17da
                        Indirect next hop: 0x91e8800 1048574 INH Session ID:
0x17da
                        Indirect path forwarding next hops: 1
                                Next hop type: Router
                                Next hop: 10.1.4.2 via ge-1/0/0.0
                                Session Id: 0x17d9
```

```
                      10.3.0.0/32 Originating RIB: inet.3
                        Metric: 70                      Node path count: 1
                        Forwarding nexthops: 1
                              Nexthop: 10.1.4.2 via ge-1/0/0.0
      #Multipath Preference: 255
              Next hop type: Indirect
              Address: 0x24afca30
              Next-hop reference count: 1
              Next hop type: Router
              Next hop: 10.1.1.1 via ge-1/1/9.0, selected
              Label operation: Push 707633
              Label TTL action: prop-ttl
              Session Id: 0x17d8
              Next hop type: Router, Next hop index: 702
              Next hop: 10.1.4.2 via ge-1/0/0.0
              Label operation: Push 634278
              Label TTL action: prop-ttl
              Session Id: 0x17d9
              Protocol next hop: 10.2.0.0
              Push 16
              Composite next hop: 0x25805988 - INH Session ID: 0x193c
             Indirect next hop: 0x23eea900 - INH Session ID: 0x193c Weight 0x1

              Protocol next hop: 10.3.0.0
              Push 16
              Composite next hop: 0x93463a0 1048575 INH Session ID: 0x17da
            Indirect next hop: 0x91e8800 1048574 INH Session ID: 0x17da Weight
0x4000
              State: <ForwardingOnly Int Ext>
              Inactive reason: Forwarding use only
              Age: 23         Metric2: 35
              Validation State: unverified
              Task: RT
              AS path: I
              Communities: target:2:1
```

show route table bgp.evpn.0 extensive |no-more (EVPN)

```
show route table bgp.evpn.0 extensive | no-more
```

```
bgp.evpn.0: 6 destinations, 6 routes (6 active, 0 holddown, 0 hidden)
2:1000:10::100::00:aa:aa:aa:aa:aa/304 (1 entry, 0 announced)
       *BGP    Preference: 170/-101
               Route Distinguisher: 1000:10
               Next hop type: Indirect
               Address: 0x9420fd0
               Next-hop reference count: 12
               Source: 10.2.3.4
               Protocol next hop: 10.2.3.4
               Indirect next hop: 0x2 no-forward INH Session ID: 0x0
        State: Local AS: 17  Peer AS:17  Age:21:12  Metric2:1  Validation State:
unverified
               Task: BGP_17.1.2.3.4+50756
               AS path: I
               Communities: target:1111:8388708 encapsulation0:0:0:0:3
               Import Accepted
               Route Label: 100
               ESI: 00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
               Localpref: 100
               Router ID: 10.2.3.4
```

```
                Secondary Tables: default-switch.evpn.0
                Indirect next hops: 1
                        Protocol next hop: 10.2.3.4 Metric: 1
                        Indirect next hop: 0x2 no-forward INH Session ID: 0x0
                        Indirect path forwarding next hops: 1
                                Next hop type: Router
                                Next hop: 10.10.10.1 via xe-0/0/1.0
                                Session Id: 0x2
                        1.2.3.4/32 Originating RIB: inet.0
                          Metric: 1                     Node path count: 1
                          Forwarding nexthops: 2
                                Nexthop: 10.92.78.102 via em0.0

2:1000:10::200::00:bb:bb:bb:bb:bb/304 (1 entry, 0 announced)
        *BGP    Preference: 170/-101
                Route Distinguisher: 1000:10
                Next hop type: Indirect
                Address: 0x9420fd0
                Next-hop reference count: 12
                Source: 10.2.3.4
                Protocol next hop: 10.2.3.4
                Indirect next hop: 0x2 no-forward INH Session ID: 0x0
          State: Local AS:17  Peer AS:17  Age:19:43  Metric2:1  Validation
State:unverified
                Task: BGP_17.1.2.3.4+50756
                AS path: I
                Communities: target:2222:22 encapsulation0:0:0:0:3
                Import Accepted
                Route Label: 200
                ESI: 00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
                Localpref: 100
                Router ID: 10.2.3.4
                Secondary Tables: default-switch.evpn.0
                Indirect next hops: 1
                        Protocol next hop: 10.2.3.4 Metric: 1
                        Indirect next hop: 0x2 no-forward INH Session ID: 0x0
                        Indirect path forwarding next hops: 1
                                Next hop type: Router
                                Next hop: 10.10.10.1 via xe-0/0/1.0
                                Session Id: 0x2
                        10.2.3.4/32 Originating RIB: inet.0
                          Metric: 1                     Node path count: 1
                          Forwarding nexthops: 2
                                Nexthop: 10.92.78.102 via em0.0

2:1000:10::300::00:cc:cc:cc:cc:cc/304 (1 entry, 0 announced)
        *BGP    Preference: 170/-101
                Route Distinguisher: 1000:10
                Next hop type: Indirect
                Address: 0x9420fd0
                Next-hop reference count: 12
                Source: 10.2.3.4
                Protocol next hop: 10.2.3.4
                Indirect next hop: 0x2 no-forward INH Session ID: 0x0
          State: Local AS:17  Peer AS:17  Age:17:21  Metric2:1  Validation State:
 unverified  Task: BGP 17,1,2,3,4+50756
           AS path: I
                Communities: target:3333:33 encapsulation0:0:0:0:3
                Import Accepted
                Route Label: 300
```

```
                ESI: 00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
                Localpref: 100
                Router ID: 10.2.3.4
                Secondary Tables: default-switch.evpn.0
                Indirect next hops: 1
                        Protocol next hop: 10.2.3.4 Metric: 1
                        Indirect next hop: 0x2 no-forward INH Session ID: 0x0
                        Indirect path forwarding next hops: 1
                                Next hop type: Router
                                Next hop: 10.10.10.1 via xe-0/0/1.0
                                Session Id: 0x2
                        10.2.3.4/32 Originating RIB: inet.0
                          Metric: 1                     Node path count: 1
                          Forwarding nexthops: 2
                                Nexthop: 10.92.78.102 via em0.0

3:1000:10::100::1.2.3.4/304 (1 entry, 0 announced)
        *BGP    Preference: 170/-101
                Route Distinguisher: 1000:10
                PMSI: Flags 0x0: Label 100: Type INGRESS-REPLICATION 1.2.3.4
                Next hop type: Indirect
                Address: 0x9420fd0
                Next-hop reference count: 12
                Source: 10.2.3.4
                Protocol next hop: 10.2.3.4
                Indirect next hop: 0x2 no-forward INH Session ID: 0x0
          State: Local AS:17  Peer AS:17 Age:37:01  Metric2:1  Validation State:
 unverified  Task: BGP 17.1.2.3.4+50756
                AS path: I
                Communities: target:1111:8388708 encapsulation0:0:0:0:3
                Import Accepted
                Localpref: 100
                Router ID: 10.2.3.4
                Secondary Tables: default-switch.evpn.0
                Indirect next hops: 1
                        Protocol next hop: 10.2.3.4 Metric: 1
                        Indirect next hop: 0x2 no-forward INH Session ID: 0x0
                        Indirect path forwarding next hops: 1
                                Next hop type: Router
                                Next hop: 10.10.10.1 via xe-0/0/1.0
                                Session Id: 0x2
                        10.2.3.4/32 Originating RIB: inet.0
                          Metric: 1                     Node path count: 1
                          Forwarding nexthops: 2
                                Nexthop: 10.92.78.102 via em0.0

3:1000:10::200::1.2.3.4/304 (1 entry, 0 announced)
        *BGP    Preference: 170/-101
                Route Distinguisher: 1000:10
                PMSI: Flags 0x0: Label 200: Type INGRESS-REPLICATION 1.2.3.4
                Next hop type: Indirect
                Address: 0x9420fd0
                Next-hop reference count: 12
                Source: 10.2.3.4
                Protocol next hop: 10.2.3.4
                Indirect next hop: 0x2 no-forward INH Session ID: 0x0
          State: Local AS: 17 Peer AS: 17   Age:35:22  Metric2:1  Validation
State:unverified  Task: BGP 17.1.2.3.4+50756
           AS path:I  Communities: target:2222:22 encapsulation):0:0:0:0:3
```

```
Import Accepted
                Localpref: 100
                Router ID: 10.2.3.4
                Secondary Tables: default-switch.evpn.0
                Indirect next hops: 1
                        Protocol next hop: 10.2.3.4 Metric: 1
                        Indirect next hop: 0x2 no-forward INH Session ID: 0x0
                        Indirect path forwarding next hops: 1
                                Next hop type: Router
                                Next hop: 10.10.10.1 via xe-0/0/1.0
                                Session Id: 0x2
                        10.2.3.4/32 Originating RIB: inet.0
                          Metric: 1                       Node path count: 1
                          Forwarding nexthops: 2
                                Nexthop: 10.92.78.102 via em0.0

3:1000:10::300::1.2.3.4/304 (1 entry, 0 announced)
        *BGP    Preference: 170/-101
                Route Distinguisher: 1000:10
                PMSI: Flags 0x0: Label 300: Type INGRESS-REPLICATION 1.2.3.4
                Next hop type: Indirect
                Address: 0x9420fd0
                Next-hop reference count: 12
                Source: 10.2.3.4
                Protocol next hop: 10.2.3.4
                Indirect next hop: 0x2 no-forward INH Session ID: 0x0
         State: Local AS: 17 Peer AS:  17  Age 35:22 Metric2:1  Validation State:
 unverified   Task: BGP 17.1.2.3.4+5075
          6  AS path: I   Communities: target:3333:33  encapsulation0:0:0:0:3
Import Accepted   Localpref:100
          Router ID: 10.2.3.4
                Secondary Tables: default-switch.evpn.0
                Indirect next hops: 1
                        Protocol next hop: 10.2.3.4 Metric: 1
                        Indirect next hop: 0x2 no-forward INH Session ID: 0x0
                        Indirect path forwarding next hops: 1
                                Next hop type: Router
                                Next hop: 10.10.10.1 via xe-0/0/1.0
                                Session Id: 0x2
                        10.2.3.4/32 Originating RIB: inet.0
                          Metric: 1                       Node path count: 1
                          Forwarding nexthops: 2
                                Nexthop: 10.92.78.102 via em0.0
```

show ted database

List of Syntax

Syntax on page 2399
Syntax (EX Series Switches) on page 2399

Syntax

```
show ted database
<brief | detail | extensive>
<instance instance-name>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
<system-name>
<topology-id topology>
```

Syntax (EX Series Switches)

```
show ted database
<brief | detail | extensive>
<system-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.
topology-id *topology* option added in Junos OS Release 17.4R1 for MX Series and PTX Series.

Description

Display the entries in the Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) traffic engineering database.

Options

none—Display standard information about all entries in the traffic engineering database.

brief | detail | extensive—(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.

system-name—(Optional) Display traffic engineering database information for a particular system.

topology-id *topology*— Display the topology information. By default, traffic engineering topology information is displayed.

Required Privilege Level

view

List of Sample Output

show ted database brief on page 2402
show ted database detail on page 2403
show ted database extensive on page 2404

show ted database topology-id igp on page 2407

Output Fields Table 111 on page 2400 describes the output fields for the **show ted database** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 111: 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: • **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**

Table 111: show ted database Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
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**
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 111: show ted database Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output

Interface Switching Capability Descriptor (*n*)	Information about the interface switching capability descriptor, which is a subtype length value (TLV) of the link TLV. ***n*** is the index number.
	• **Switching type**—Type of switching to be performed on a particular link:
	  • **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:
	  • **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.
	  • **[*n*]**—Priority level. The range is from **0** (high) through **7** (low).
	  • ***n* 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 database topology-id igp

```
user@host> show ted database topology-id igp
TED database: 3 ISIS nodes 3 INET nodes
ID                           Type Age(s) LnkIn LnkOut Protocol
Router A.00(128.220.1.2)       Rtr     193     2      2 IS-IS(2)
    To: Router B.00(128.220.18.198), Local: 2.3.0.2, Remote: 2.3.0.1
      Local interface index: 334, Remote interface index: 336
    To: Router B.00(128.220.18.198), Local: 2.3.1.2, Remote: 2.3.1.1
      Local interface index: 333, Remote interface index: 335
ID                           Type Age(s) LnkIn LnkOut Protocol
Router C.00(128.220.1.52)      Rtr     193     2      2 IS-IS(2)
    To: Router B.00(128.220.18.198), Local: 1.2.0.1, Remote: 1.2.0.2
      Local interface index: 335, Remote interface index: 334
    To: Router B.00(128.220.18.198), Local: 1.2.1.1, Remote: 1.2.1.2
      Local interface index: 334, Remote interface index: 333
ID                           Type Age(s) LnkIn LnkOut Protocol
Router B.00(128.220.18.198)    Rtr     193     4      4 IS-IS(2)
    To: Router A.00(128.220.1.2), Local: 2.3.0.1, Remote: 2.3.0.2
      Local interface index: 336, Remote interface index: 334
    To: Router A.00(128.220.1.2), Local: 2.3.1.1, Remote: 2.3.1.2
      Local interface index: 335, Remote interface index: 333
    To: Router C.00(128.220.1.52), Local: 1.2.0.2, Remote: 1.2.0.1
      Local interface index: 334, Remote interface index: 335
    To: Router C.00(128.220.1.52), Local: 1.2.1.2, Remote: 1.2.1.1
      Local interface index: 333, Remote interface index: 334
```

show ted link

List of Syntax

Syntax on page 2408
Syntax (EX Series Switches) on page 2408

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 2409
show ted link detail on page 2410

Output Fields

Table 112 on page 2408 describes the output fields for the **show ted link** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 112: 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 112: 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: 0bps
  localBW [0] 0bps  [1] 0bps  [2] 0bps  [3] 0bps
  localBW [4] 0bps  [5] 0bps  [6] 0bps  [7] 0bps
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: 0bps
  localBW [0] 0bps  [1] 0bps  [2] 0bps  [3] 0bps
  localBW [4] 0bps  [5] 0bps  [6] 0bps  [7] 0bps
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: 0bps
  localBW [0] 0bps  [1] 0bps  [2] 0bps  [3] 0bps
  localBW [4] 0bps  [5] 0bps  [6] 0bps  [7] 0bps
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: 0bps
  localBW [0] 0bps  [1] 0bps  [2] 0bps  [3] 0bps
  localBW [4] 0bps  [5] 0bps  [6] 0bps  [7] 0bps
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: 0bps
  localBW [0] 0bps  [1] 0bps  [2] 0bps  [3] 0bps
  localBW [4] 0bps  [5] 0bps  [6] 0bps  [7] 0bps
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: 0bps
  localBW [0] 0bps  [1] 0bps  [2] 0bps  [3] 0bps
  localBW [4] 0bps  [5] 0bps  [6] 0bps  [7] 0bps
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: 0bps
  localBW [0] 0bps  [1] 0bps  [2] 0bps  [3] 0bps
  localBW [4] 0bps  [5] 0bps  [6] 0bps  [7] 0bps
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: 0bps
  localBW [0] 0bps  [1] 0bps  [2] 0bps  [3] 0bps
  localBW [4] 0bps  [5] 0bps  [6] 0bps  [7] 0bps
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: 0bps
  localBW [0] 0bps  [1] 0bps  [2] 0bps  [3] 0bps
  localBW [4] 0bps  [5] 0bps  [6] 0bps  [7] 0bps
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: 0bps
  localBW [0] 0bps  [1] 0bps  [2] 0bps  [3] 0bps
  localBW [4] 0bps  [5] 0bps  [6] 0bps  [7] 0bps
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: 0bps
  localBW [0] 0bps  [1] 0bps  [2] 0bps  [3] 0bps
  localBW [4] 0bps  [5] 0bps  [6] 0bps  [7] 0bps
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: 0bps
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 2412
Syntax (EX Series Switches) on page 2412

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 2413

Output Fields

Table 113 on page 2413 describes the output fields for the **show ted protocol** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 113: show ted protocol Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Protocol name	Protocol that reported the node information: • **IS-IS(1)**—IS-IS Level 1. • **IS-IS(2)**—IS-IS Level 2. • **OSPF** (***area-number***)—OSPF from the specified area.
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, use 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 though 15

Default: 10

Required Privilege Level

network

Related Documentation

- ping mpls bgp on page 2242

List of Sample Output

traceroute mpls bgp on page 2416
traceroute mpls bgp detail on page 2417

Output Fields

Table 114 on page 2415 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 114: 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 114: 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]** hieracrhy 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]** hieracrhy 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 on page 2003

CHAPTER 41

RSVP Operational Commands

- clear rsvp session
- clear rsvp statistics
- monitor label-switched-path
- ping mpls rsvp
- show rsvp interface
- show rsvp neighbor
- show rsvp route-session-id
- show rsvp pop-and-forward
- show rsvp session
- show rsvp session
- show rsvp statistics
- show rsvp version
- traceroute mpls rsvp

clear rsvp session

List of Syntax

Syntax on page 2422
Syntax (EX and QFX Series Switches) on page 2422

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 2223
- show rsvp session on page 2450

List of Sample Output clear rsvp session all on page 2423

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 2424
Syntax (EX Series Switches) on page 2424

Syntax

```
clear rsvp statistics
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

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 | *logical-system-name*)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

Required Privilege Level
clear

Related Documentation
- show rsvp statistics on page 2466

List of Sample Output
clear rsvp statistics on page 2424

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 *lsp-name*
<logical-system (*logical-system-name*)>

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 (*logical-system-name*)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

lsp-name—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 115 on page 2425. The keys are not case-sensitive.

Table 115: 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 2427

Output Fields Table 116 on page 2426 describes the output fields for the **monitor label-switched-path** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 116: monitor label-switched-path Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
(1)	Displays the following information: • ***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: • **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: • **LSPName**—Name of the LSP. • **Type**—Type of LSP: **Ingress**, **Egress**, or **Transit**.
(5)	Displays the following: • **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: • **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 115 on page 2425.

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.

NOTE: In a Juniper-Cisco interoperation network scenario, a point-to-multipoint LSP ping echo reply message from a Cisco device in a different IGP area is dropped on the Juniper device when the source address of the reply message is an interface address other than the loopback address or router ID. Starting in Junos OS Release 13.3X8, 14.2R6, 15.1R4, 15.1F6, 15.1F5-S8, 16.1R1, and later releases, such point-to-multipoint LSP ping echo reply messages are accepted by the Juniper device and the messages get logged as uncorrelated responses.

Required Privilege Level network

List of Sample Output

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 2434
Syntax (EX Series Switches) on page 2434

Syntax

```
show rsvp interface
<brief | detail | extensive>
<instance instance-name>
<link-management>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

Syntax (EX Series Switches)

```
show rsvp interface
<brief | detail | extensive>
<link-management>
```

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 the status of Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP)-enabled interfaces and packet statistics. The RSVP input/input module collects statistics for certain events on a per-interface basis. Most of these events were tracked on a routing-instance basis in Junos OS releases earlier than Release 17.2. The **show rsvp interface detail** command displays these event counters under the **Events** section of the output only when the values of these fields are higher than zero. These statistics are also maintained at the global level (per routing-instance) and are also displayed in the output of the **show rsvp statistics** command.

Options

none—Display standard information about the status of RSVP-enabled interfaces and packet statistics.

brief | detail | extensive | link-management—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.

instance *instance-name*—(Optional) Display RSVP status information for the specified instance. If **instance-name** is omitted, RSVP status information is displayed for the master instance.

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).

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 interface brief on page 2437
show rsvp interface detail on page 2437
show rsvp interface extensive on page 2438
show rsvp interface link-management on page 2438
show rsvp interface detail RSVP interface: 9 active on page 2439

Output Fields

Table 117 on page 2435 lists the output fields for the **show rsvp interface** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 117: 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. • **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). Prior to Junos OS Release 18.2R2, when the **no-interface-hello** statement is configured under the **[edit protocols rsvp]** hierarchy, and there is no interface-specific configuration for the hello interval, the **HelloInteval** output field displayed the default hello interval time of 9 seconds. Starting in Junos OS Release 18.2R2, with a similar configuration, the **HelloInterval** output field displays 0 as the hello interval.	**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

Table 117: show rsvp interface Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
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
Actual	Available RSVP bandwidth that is recalculated after considering SPRING bandwidth utilization.	**extensive**
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
Available BW	Amount of bandwidth that RSVP is allowed to reserve, in bps. It is equal to (static bandwidth * subscription factor).	al 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**

Table 117: show rsvp interface Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
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**
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
                 Active Subscr- Static      Available   Reserved    Highwater
Interface   State resv   iption  BW          BW          BW          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, SoftPreemptionCnt 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(Condl.)     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, SoftPreemptionCnt 0, Update threshold 10%
  Subscription 100%, Actual 60%
  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] 0bps[1] 0bps[2] 0bps[3] 0bps[4] 0bps[5] 0bps[6] 0bps[7] 0bps
  ct1: StaticBW 155.52Mbps, AvailableBW 366.56Mbps
  ReservedBW [0] 100Mbps[1] 0bps[2] 0bps[3] 0bps[4] 0bps[5] 0bps[6] 0bps[7] 0bps

  ct2: StaticBW 155.52Mbps, AvailableBW 311.04Mbps
  ReservedBW [0] 0bps[1] 0bps[2] 0bps[3] 0bps[4] 0bps[5] 0bps[6] 0bps[7] 0bps
  ct3: StaticBW 155.52Mbps, AvailableBW 155.52Mbps
  ReservedBW [0] 0bps[1] 0bps[2] 0bps[3] 0bps[4] 0bps[5] 0bps[6] 0bps[7] 0bps
  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 interface detail RSVP interface: 9 active

```
user@host> show rsvp interface detail RSVP interface: 9 active
```

```
fxp0.0 Index 4, State Dis/Up
NoAuthentication, Aggregate, Reliable, NoLinkProtection HelloInterval 9(second)
Address 10.9.148.47
Event                              Count
bad packet length                    1
bad packet version                   1
authentication fail                  1
bad checksum                         1
bad packet format                    1
rcv pkt disabled intf                1
state timeout                        1
message out-of-order                 1
unknown ack                          1
unknown nack                         1
received nack                        1
send failure                         1

PacketType         Total      Last 5 seconds

Sent      Received        Sent      Received
Path                0             0           0             0
PathErr             0             0           0             0
PathTear            0             0           0             0
Resv                0             0           0             0
ResvErr             0             0           0             0
ResvTear            0             0           0             0
ResvConf            0             0           0             0
Bundle              0             0           0             0
Hello               0             0           0             0
Ack                 0             0           0             0
Srefresh            0             0           0             0
Notify              0             0           0             0
Unknown             0             0           0             0
EndtoEnd RSVP       0             0           0             0
Backup Path         0             0           0             0
Cnd PathTear        0             0           0             0
```

show rsvp neighbor

List of Syntax
Syntax on page 2441
Syntax (EX Series Switches) on page 2441

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 2445
show rsvp neighbor detail on page 2445

Output Fields
Table 118 on page 2441 lists the output fields for the **show rsvp neighbor** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 118: 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 118: 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:
	
	• **Up**—Routing device can detect RSVP Hello messages from the neighbor.
	• **Down**—Routing device has received one of the following indications:
	  ◦ 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 ***hh:mm:ss***.	All levels

Table 118: 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	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: • **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. • **not operational**—Either the refresh reduction feature has been turned off, or the remote routing device cannot support the refresh reduction extensions.	**detail**
Remote end	Neighboring routing device's status with regard to refresh reduction: • **enabled**—Remote routing device has requested refresh reduction during RSVP message exchanges. • **disabled**—Remote routing device does not require refresh reduction.	**detail**
Pop label	Pop labels of the RSVP-TE pop-and-forward LSP tunnels.	**detail**
Ack-extension	An RSVP refresh reduction extension: • **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	Status of the MPLS fast reroute mechanism that protects traffic from link failure: • **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**

Table 118: show rsvp neighbor Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
LSP name	Name of the bypass LSP.	**detail**
Bypass LSP	Status of the bypass LSP. It can have the following values: • **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: ecstasyl 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
     LSPs (total 76): Phop 0, PPhop 0, Nhop 76, NNhop 0
   Pop Label: 299808(unprotected) 299840(link-protected)
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 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.

Session ID is a pre-populated identifier used for indirect next hops in BGP Prefix Independent Convergence (PIC) enabled router. Session ID is used to identify the session or path.

NOTE: **protect core configuration is not required to display the route-session-id.**

Options **none**—Validate and display RSVP route session details.

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output show rsvp route-session-id on page 2447

Output Fields Table 119 on page 2446 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 119: 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
```

show rsvp pop-and-forward

Syntax

```
show rsvp pop-and-forward
<brief | detail | extensive>
<instance routing-instance-name>
<label label>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 18.1R1 on MX Series routers, PTX Series routers, and vMX series routers.

Description Display RSVP-TE pop-and-forward LSP tunnel information. This information includes the set of in-labels (one-hop pop label or a delegation label), the number of session using each label and the next segment-label (if there is another delegation hop downstream), and whether the in-label is used for unprotected or protected LSPs.

Options

none—Display the standard level of information for the RSVP-TE pop-and-forward LSP tunnels.

brief | detail | extensive—(Optional) Display the desired level of output. The brief option is the default level of output.

The detail option provides more information about the hops in a delegation segment (whether its one-hop or multi-hop).

The extensive option lists the set of LSPs that are using a given pop or delegation label.

instance *routing-instance-name*—(Optional) Display the RSVP-TE pop-and-forward LSP tunnel information for the specified routing instance.

label *label*—(Optional) Display the RSVP-TE pop-and-forward LSP tunnel information for the specified label.

logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)—(Optional) Display the RSVP-TE pop-and-forward LSP tunnel information for all or the specified logical system.

Required Privilege Level view

Related Documentation

- RSVP-TE Pop-and-Forward LSP Tunnels Overview on page 621
- pop-and-forward (Protocols RSVP) on page 2037
- pop-and-forward (Protocols MPLS) on page 1930

List of Sample Output

show rsvp pop-and-forward on page 2449
show rsvp pop-and-forward extensive on page 2449

show rsvp pop-and-forward label on page 2449

Sample Output

show rsvp pop-and-forward

```
user@host> show rsvp pop-and-forward
RSVP pop-and-forward: 2 shared labels
Label-in     Hop-count  Next-segment- Protection     Session-
                        label                        count
299840       3          299808        unprotected    100
299872       3          299824        unprotected    50
```

show rsvp pop-and-forward extensive

```
user@host> show rsvp pop-and-forward extensive
RSVP pop-and-forward: 2 shared labels
299840 (shared-label)
  Next-segment-label: 299808, Hop-count: 3
  Protection: unprotected, Session-count: 2
  Segment-id:
    Hop 1: 70.1.1.2(label=299808)
    Hop 2: 92.1.1.1(label=299808)
    Hop 3: 93.1.1.2
  Segment route:
    Primary: 70.1.1.2, OutIf: ge-0/0/2.0
  Lsp-session list (name, dest-ip, sender-ip, lsp-id):
    pop1, 10.10.10.10, 2.2.2.2, 2
    pop2, 10.10.10.10, 2.2.2.2, 1

299872 (shared-label)
  Next-segment-label: 299824, Hop-count: 3
  Protection: unprotected, Session-count: 4
  Segment-id:
    Hop 1: 70.1.1.2(label=299808)
    Hop 2: 92.1.1.1(label=299808)
    Hop 3: 93.1.1.2
  Segment route:
    Primary: 70.1.1.2, OutIf: ge-0/0/2.0
  Lsp-session list (name, dest-ip, sender-ip, lsp-id):
    pop147, 9.9.9.9, 2.2.2.2, 1
    pop148, 9.9.9.9, 2.2.2.2, 1
    pop150, 9.9.9.9, 2.2.2.2, 1
    pop149, 9.9.9.9, 2.2.2.2, 1
```

show rsvp pop-and-forward label

```
user@host> show rsvp pop-and-forward label 299872
RSVP pop-and-forward: 2 shared labels
Label-in     Hop-count  Next-segment- Protection     Session-
                        label                        count
299872       3          299824        unprotected    4
```

show rsvp session

List of Syntax

Syntax on page 2450
Syntax (EX and QFX Series Switches) on page 2450

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 2422

List of Sample Output
show rsvp session on page 2455
show rsvp session statistics on page 2456
show rsvp session detail on page 2456
show rsvp session detail (When Egress Protection Is in Standby Mode) on page 2456

show rsvp session detail (When Egress Protection Is in Effect During a Local Repair) on page 2457
show rsvp session detail (Path MTU Output Field) on page 2457
show rsvp session detail (GMPLS) on page 2457
show rsvp session extensive on page 2458
show rsvp session extensive transit on page 2459
show rsvp session p2mp (Ingress Router) on page 2459
show rsvp session p2mp (Transit Router) on page 2460

Output Fields Table 120 on page 2452 describes the output fields for the **show rsvp session** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 120: 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**

Table 120: show rsvp session Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
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**
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**

Table 120: show rsvp session Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
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**
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: • **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 protected 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 protected a user LSP at the ingress of a failed link. • **Backup LSP at Merge Point (MP)**—LSP that has been temporarily established to protected 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 *bypass-name*	Link protection (the bypass name is also displayed) has been activated for the LSP.	**extensive**

Table 120: show rsvp session Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
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**
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: • **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: 1to5, 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 (lt-0/2/0.201) 5371 pkts
  Adspec: received MTU 1500 sent MTU 1500
  PATH sentto: 81.2.3.3 (lt-0/2/0.203) 5374 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 81.2.3.3 (lt-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 session

Syntax

```
show rsvp session
<brief | detail | extensive | terse>
<bidirectional | unidirectional>
<down | up>
<interface interface-name>
<lsp-type>
<name session-name>
<session-type>
<statistics>
<te-link te-link>
```

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 9.5 for EX Series switches.

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.

down | up—(Optional) Display only LSPs that are inactive or active, respectively.

interface *interface-name*—(Optional) Display RSVP sessions for the specified interface only.

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.

session-type—(Optional) Display information about a particular session type:

- **egress**—Sessions that terminate on this switch.
- **ingress**—Sessions that originate from this switch.
- **transit**—Sessions that transit through this switch.

statistics—(Optional) Display packet statistics.

te-link *te-link*—(Optional) Display sessions with reservations on the specified traffic-engineered link name.

Required Privilege Level view

Related Documentation

- Example: Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Switches on page 48
- Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge EX8200 and EX4500 Switches Using Circuit Cross-Connect (CLI Procedure) on page 77
- Configuring MPLS on Provider Edge Switches Using IP Over MPLS (CLI Procedure) on page 72
- Configuring MPLS on EX8200 and EX4500 Provider Switches (CLI Procedure) on page 81

List of Sample Output

show rsvp session on page 2464
show rsvp session statistics on page 2464
show rsvp session detail on page 2464
show rsvp session extensive on page 2465

Output Fields Table 121 on page 2462 describes the output fields for the **show rsvp session** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 121: 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
To	Destination (egress switch) of the session.	All levels
From	Source (ingress switch) 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 switch) of the LSP.	**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**

Table 121: show rsvp session Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
ActiveRoute	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**
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 switches. **LSPpath** can also indicate when a graceful LSP deletion has been triggered.	**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**
Port number	Protocol ID and sender/receiver port used in this RSVP session.	**detail**
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**
PATH rcvfrom	Address of the previous-hop (upstream) switch or client, interface the neighbor used to reach this switch, and number of packets received from the upstream neighbor.	**detail**

Sample Output

show rsvp session

```
user@switch> 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@switch> 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@switch> 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 extensive

```
user@switch> show rsvp session extensive

8.8.8.8
  From: 9.9.9.9, LSPstate: Up, ActiveRoute: 0
  LSPname: lsp_to_240, LSPpath: Primary
  Suggested label received: -, Suggested label sent: -
  Recovery label received: -, Recovery label sent: 322832
  Resv style: 1 FF, Label in: -, Label out: 322832
  Time left:    -, Since: Thu Feb 26 16:25:39 2009
  Tspec: rate 0bps size 0bps peak Infbps m 20 M 1500
  Port number: sender 2 receiver 44542 protocol 0
  PATH rcvfrom: localclient
  Adspec: sent MTU 1500
  Path MTU: received 1500
  PATH sentto: 3.3.3.2 (xe-0/1/0.0) 238 pkts
  RESV rcvfrom: 3.3.3.2 (xe-0/1/0.0) 234 pkts
  Explct route: 3.3.3.2 4.4.4.2
```

show rsvp statistics

List of Syntax

Syntax on page 2466
Syntax (EX Series Switches) on page 2466

Syntax

```
show rsvp statistics
<instance instance-name>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

Syntax (EX Series Switches)

```
show rsvp statistics
```

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) packet and error statistics. The RSVP input/input module collects statistics for certain events on a per-interface basis. Most of these events were tracked on a routing-instance basis in Junos OS releases earlier than Release 17.2. The "show rsvp interface detail" command displays these event counters under the Events section of the output only when the values of these fields are higher than zero. These statistics are also maintained at the global level (per routing-instance) and are also displayed in the output of the "show rsvp statistics" command.

Options

none—Display RSVP packet and error statistics.

instance *instance-name*—(Optional) Display RSVP packet and error statistics for the specified instance. If **instance-name** is omitted, RSVP statistics are 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

Related Documentation

- clear rsvp statistics on page 2424

List of Sample Output

show rsvp statistics on page 2469
show rsvp statistics on page 2470

Output Fields

Table 122 on page 2467 describes the output fields for the **show rsvp statistics** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 122: 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.
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.

Table 122: show rsvp statistics Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description
Rcv pkt unknown type	The packet is not one of the well-known RSVP types, as defined in RFC 2205, *Resource ReSerVation Protocol (RSVP)*.
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.
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 recv 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.

Table 122: show rsvp statistics Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description
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.
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(Condl.)      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 statistics

```
user@host> show rsvp statistics
```

```
PacketType              Total                 Last 5 seconds
                    Sent      Received        Sent      Received
  Path                21             0           0             0
  PathErr              0             4           0             0
  PathTear             9             0           0             0
  Resv                 0             9           0             0
  ResvErr              0             0           0             0
  ResvTear             0             2           0             0
  ResvConf             0             0           0             0
  Bundle              28             2           0             0
  Hello           172814        172802           5             5
  Ack                 11            12           0             0
  Srefresh           142           143           0             0
  Notify               0             0           0             0
  Unknown              0             0           0             0
  EndtoEnd RSVP        0             0           0             0
  Backup Path          0             0           0             0
  Backup Tear          0             0           0             0
  Cnd PathTear         0             0           0             0
  Rmt PathTear         0             0           0             0
  Rmt Backup           0             0           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
Message out-of-order              0                    0
Unknown msg-id ack                0                    0
Unknown msg-id nack               0                    0
Rcv msg-id nack                   0                    0
Rcv pkt disabled interface        0                    0
Transmit failure                  3                    0
Memory allocation fail            0                    0
ID allocation failed              0                    0
No path information               0                    0
Resv style conflict               0                    0
Port conflict                     0                    0
Resv no interface                 0                    0
PathErr to client                 4                    0
ResvErr to client                 0                    0
Path timeout                      0                    0
Resv timeout                      0                    0
No TE-link to recv Hop            0                    0
Transmit buffer full              0                    0
P2MP RESV discarded by app        0                    0
Rate limit                        0                    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
RSB life ext for nh FRR           0                    0
MP pri PSB life ext LP            0                    0
Rcvd state rejected               0                    0
No matching senders               0                    0
Del from client                   5                    0

Enhanced FRR Stats              Total          Last 5 seconds
LP-MP LSPs retained               0                    0
NP-MP LSPs retained               0                    0
Non-MP LSPs deleted               0                    0
LSPs deleted on Phop down         0                    0
LSPs deleted on PPhop down        0                    0
LP avail signaled LSPs            0                    0
NP avail signaled LSPs            0                    0
NP flag reset for Phop            0                    0
LSPs retained on Cnd tear         0                    0
Upstr long refresh LSPs           0                    0
Upstr short refresh LSPs          0                    0
Dnstr long refresh LSPs           6                    0
Dnstr short refresh LSPs          0                    0
PathTear ignored on MP            0                    0
RRO change Remote PathTear        0                    0
Primary down Rmt PathTear         0                    0
```

show rsvp version

List of Syntax
Syntax on page 2472
Syntax (EX Series Switches) on page 2472

Syntax
```
show rsvp version
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

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 | *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 version on page 2474

Output Fields
Table 123 on page 2472 describes the output fields for the **show rsvp version** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 123: 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 123: 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: • **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. NOTE: Starting in Junos OS Release 16.1, the **show rsvp version** command output displays the **Route Session-Id count** output field by default, irrespective of the presence of associated session IDs. When there are no session IDs associated with any RSVP ingress route, the *Route Session-Id count* value is zero (0).
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.

Table 123: show rsvp version Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description
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

```
traceroute mpls <rsvp> lsp-name
<detail>
<egress>
<exp>
<logical-system>
<multipoint>
<no-resolve>
<retries>
<source source-address>
<ttl>
```

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 ***lsp-name***—Specify the name of the LSP to be traced.

detail—(Optional) Display detailed output.

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.

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.

logical-system—(Optional) Specify the name of the logical system for the traceroute attempt.

multipoint—(Optional) Perform a trace route on a point-to-multipoint LSP.

no-resolve—(Optional) Specify not to resolve the hostname that corresponds to the IP address.

retries—(Optional) Specify the number of times to resend probe. The range of values is 1 through 9. The default value is 3.

source *source-address*—(Optional) Specify the source address of the outgoing traceroute packets.

ttl—(Optional) Specify the number of hops to follow before forcing the trace route to quit.

Required Privilege Level network

List of Sample Output

Output Fields

Table 124 on page 2476 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 124: traceroute mpls rsvp Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Probe options	Probe options specified in the **traceroute mpls rsvp *lsp-name*** 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 124: 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 42

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

```
clear ldp neighbor
<instance instance-name>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
<neighbor>
```

Description Tear down Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) neighbor connections.

Options

none—Tear down connections with all LDP neighbors for all routing instances.

instance *instance name*—(Optional) Clear the LDP session 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.

neighbor—(Optional) Clear an LDP session for the specified neighbor (IP address) only.

Required Privilege Level clear

Related Documentation

- show ldp neighbor on page 2498

List of Sample Output clear ldp neighbor on page 2480

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 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

Clear Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) sessions.

Options

all—Clear LDP sessions for all destinations for all routing instances.

destination—(Optional) Clear an LDP session for the specified destination (IP address).

instance *instance-name*—(Optional) Clear the LDP session 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

clear

Related Documentation

- show ldp session on page 2516

List of Sample Output

clear ldp session on page 2481

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

```
clear ldp statistics
<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

Set all Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) statistics to zero.

Options

none—Set all LDP statistics to zero for all routing instances.

instance *instance-name*—(Optional) Clear the LDP session 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

clear

Related Documentation

- show ldp statistics on page 2523
- show ldp traffic-statistics on page 2527

List of Sample Output

clear ldp statistics on page 2482

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

```
ping mpls ldp fec
<count count>
<destination address>
<detail>
<exp forwarding-class>
<instance routing-instance-name>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
<p2mp root-addr ip-address lsp-id identifier>
<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.
size and **sweep** options introduced in Junos OS Release 9.6.
instance option introduced in Junos OS Release 10.0.
p2mp, **root-address**, and **lsp-id** options introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3X50 for the QFX Series.

Description

Check the operability of MPLS LDP-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.

exp *forwarding-class*—(Optional) Value of the forwarding class for the MPLS ping packets.

fec—Ping an LDP-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.

p2mp root-addr *ip-address* lsp-id *identifier*—(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.

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 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.

NOTE: In a Juniper-Cisco interoperation network scenario, a point-to-multipoint LSP ping echo reply message from a Cisco device in a different IGP area is dropped on the Juniper device when the source address of the reply message is an interface address other than the loopback address or router ID. Starting in Junos OS Release 13.3X8, 14.2R6, 15.1R4, 15.1F6, 15.1F5-S8, 16.1R1, and later releases, such point-to-multipoint LSP ping echo reply messages are accepted by the Juniper device and the messages get logged as uncorrelated responses.

Required Privilege Level

network

List of Sample Output

ping mpls ldp fec count on page 2485
ping mpls ldp p2mp root-addr lsp-id on page 2485

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

```
show ldp database
<brief | detail | extensive>
<inet | l2circuit>
<instance instance-name>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
<p2mp>
<session session>
<summary>
```

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

none—Display standard information about all entries in the LDP database for all routing instances.

brief | detail | extensive—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.

inet | l2circuit—(Optional) Display only IPv4 or Layer 2 circuit bindings.

instance *instance-name*—(Optional) Display routing instance information for the specified instance only.

logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

p2mp—(Optional) Display point-to-multipoint binding information.

session *session*—(Optional) Display database for the specified session only. ***session*** is the destination address of the LDP session.

summary—(Optional)—Display summary output. This option displays the number of labels received and advertised for each LDP session.

Required Privilege Level

view

List of Sample Output

show ldp database (master) on page 2489
show ldp database (standby) on page 2490
show ldp database l2circuit detail on page 2491
show ldp database l2circuit extensive on page 2491
show ldp database p2mp (master) on page 2491
show ldp database p2mp (standby) on page 2492
show ldp database session on page 2492
show ldp database (Ingress Node with Multipoint LDP Inband Signaling for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs) on page 2492

show ldp database (Egress Node with Multipoint LDP Inband Signaling for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs) on page 2493
show ldp database summary on page 2494

Output Fields Table 125 on page 2487 describes the output fields for the **show ldp database** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 125: 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
session-identifier	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 125: show ldp database Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output

Prefix	Route prefix.
	
	It can be one of the following values:
	
	• 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.
	
	Layer 2 encapsulation types are displayed in the format **L2CKT *control word status encapsulation-type vc-number,*** for example, **L2CKT CtflWord FRAME RELAY VC 2**
	
	• ***control-word-status***—Displays whether the use of the control word has been negotiated for this virtual circuit:
	  • **NoCtrlWord**
	  • **CtrlWord**
	• ***encapsulation-type***—Encapsulation type:
	  • **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 leaned 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	Virtual Circuit Connection Verification (VCCV) control channel types. • **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 125: show ldp database Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output

State	State of the label binding:
	• **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.
	  • **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 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

```
show ldp fec-filters
<fec>
<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 information about configured Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) forwarding equivalence class (FEC) filters.

Options

fec—(Optional) Display FEC filter information for the specified FEC.

instance *instance-name*—(Optional) Display FEC filter information for the specified 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 ldp fec-filters on page 2495

Output Fields

Table 126 on page 2495 lists the output fields for the **show ldp fec-filters** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 126: 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

none—Display standard status information about all LDP-enabled interface for all routing instances.

interface-name—(Optional) Display information for the specified interface.

brief | detail | extensive—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.

instance *instance-name*—(Optional) Display information for the specified routing 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 ldp interface extensive on page 2497

Output Fields Table 127 on page 2496 describes the output fields for the **show ldp interface** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 127: 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

Table 127: show ldp interface Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
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**
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 instance-name>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
<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

none—Display standard information about LDP neighbors for all routing instances.

brief | detail | extensive—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.

auto-targeted—(Optional) Display information about LDP neighbors that are automatically targeted using the loopback addresses.

instance *instance-name*—(Optional) Display information for the specified routing instance.

logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)—(Optional) Perform this operation on all logical systems or on a particular logical system.

neighbor-address—(Optional) Display information about the specified LDP neighbor.

Required Privilege Level

view

Related Documentation

- clear ldp neighbor on page 2480

List of Sample Output

show ldp neighbor extensive on page 2499
show ldp neighbor auto-targeted extensive on page 2499

Output Fields

Table 128 on page 2498 describes the output fields for the **show ldp neighbor** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 128: show ldp neighbor Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Address	IP address of the neighbor.	All levels

Table 128: show ldp neighbor Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Interface	Interface over which the neighbor was discovered.	All levels
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

```
show ldp overview
<instance instance-name>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
```

Syntax (EX Series Switch and QFX Series)

```
show ldp overview
<instance instance-name>
```

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 11.2.

Description Display LDP overview information.

Options

none— Display standard overview information about LDP for all routing instances.

instance *instance-name*— (Optional) Display LDP overview information for the specified routing instance.

logical-system (all | *logical-system-name*)— (Optional) Display LDP information from systems or a particular logical system on the devices.

Required Privilege Level view

List of Sample Output show ldp overview on page 2503

Output Fields Table 129 on page 2500 lists the output fields for the **show ldp overview** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 129: 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

Table 129: show ldp overview Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field description	Level of Output
Explicit null	Advertise label 0 to the egress routing device of an LSP. Explicit null: **enabled** or **disabled**. NOTE: If you do not include the explicit-null statement in the configuration, label 3 (implicit null) is advertised.	All Levels
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**. NOTE: 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	• **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 129: show ldp overview Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field description	Level of Output
Graceful restart	Graceful restart attributes. • **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	• **Bgp igp**– BGP and IGP destinations: **enabled** or **disabled**. When enabled, IGPs use 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	• **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	• **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. • **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 2506

Output Fields

Table 130 on page 2505 describes the output fields for the **show ldp path** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 130: 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 130: 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

```
show ldp route
<brief | detail | extensive>
<destination>
<fec-and-route>
<fec-only>
<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 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).

Options

none—Display standard information about all entries in the LDP internal topology table for all routing instances.

brief | detail | extensive—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.

destination—(Optional) Restrict the output to entries that are longer than the specified destination prefix and prefix length.

fec-and-route—Display the show routes and the FECs.

fec-only—Display only LDP FECs.

instance *instance-name*—(Optional) Display entries 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 route detail on page 2509
show ldp route extensive on page 2509
show ldp route fec-and-route on page 2510
show ldp route fec-and-route on page 2511
show ldp route fec-only on page 2514
show ldp route fec-only detail on page 2514

Output Fields

Table 131 on page 2508 describes the output fields for the **show ldp route** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 131: 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
   Route flags: None
Destination         Next-hop intf/lsp/table          Next-hop address
 10.0.0.18/32
   Route flags: None
Destination         Next-hop intf/lsp/table          Next-hop address
 10.0.0.20/30       ge-1/2/1.21
   Route flags: None
Destination         Next-hop intf/lsp/table          Next-hop address
 10.0.0.21/32
   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
   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
   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
 10.92.20.175/32
 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
```

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
   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
 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
   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 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.
auto-targeted option added in Junos OS Release 14.2.

Description

Display information about Label Distribution Protocol (LDP) sessions.

Options

none—Display standard information about all LDP sessions for all routing instances.

brief | detail | extensive—(Optional) Display the specified level of output.

auto-targeted—(Optional) Display information about LDP sessions that are automatically targeted using loopback addresses.

destination—(Optional) Restrict LDP session display to the specified address.

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

Related Documentation

- clear ldp session on page 2481

List of Sample Output

show ldp session brief on page 2520
show ldp session detail on page 2520
show ldp session extensive on page 2521
show ldp session auto-targeted detail on page 2521

Output Fields

Table 132 on page 2516 describes the output fields for the **show ldp session** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 132: show ldp session Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Address	Transport address of the session.	any

Table 132: 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 132: show ldp session Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Reason	Reason the session went down: • **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 *nnn* 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 132: show ldp session Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Local	Information about graceful restart for the local end of an LDP session. Graceful restart and helper mode are independent. • **Restart**—Status of the grateful 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, *Internet Draft Graceful Restart Mechanism for LDP.)*	**detail extensive**
Remote	Information about graceful restart at the remote end of an LDP session. Graceful restart and helper mode are independent. • **Restart**—Status of the grateful 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 132: show ldp session Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Message type	Type of message being sent: • **Initialization**—Session initialization negotiation messages sent by an LSR to an LDP peer when the transport connection is established. • **Keeaplive**—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 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) statistics.

Options

none—Display LDP statistics for all routing instances.

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

Related Documentation

- clear ldp statistics on page 2482

List of Sample Output

show ldp statistics on page 2526

Output Fields

Table 133 on page 2523 lists the output fields for the **show ldp statistics** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 133: 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 133: show ldp statistics Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description
Message type	LDP message types: • **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 133: show ldp statistics Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description
Event type	LDP events and errors: • **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 lLength 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                 Last 5 seconds
                          Sent      Received          Sent      Received
Hello                      265           263             2             2
Initialization               2             2             0             0
Keepalive                  112           111             1             0
Notification                 0             0             0             0
Address                      2             2             0             0
Address withdraw             0             0             0             0
Label mapping                7             6             0             0
Label request                0             0             0             0
Label withdraw               2             0             0             0
Label release                0             2             0             0
Label abort                  0             0             0             0
All UDP                    265           263             2             2
All TCP                    123           121             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

```
show ldp traffic-statistics
<instance instance-name>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
<p2mp>
```

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.

NOTE: If nonstop active routing features is configured, **show ldp traffic-statistics** command is not supported on backup Routing Engines.

Options

none—Display LDP traffic statistics for all routing instances.

instance *instance-name*—(Optional) Display LDP traffic statistics 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.

p2mp—(Optional) Display only the data traffic statistics for a point-to-multipoint LSP.

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 *Junos MPLS Applications Configuration Guide*.

Required Privilege Level

view

Related Documentation

- clear ldp statistics on page 2482
- *Example: Configuring Multicast-Only Fast Reroute in a Multipoint LDP Domain*
- *Example: Configuring Multipoint LDP In-Band Signaling for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs*

List of Sample Output

show ldp traffic-statistics on page 2528
show ldp traffic-statistics p2mp (Ingress or transit router only, Multipoint LDP Inband Signaling for Point-to-Multipoint LSPs) on page 2529
show ldp traffic-statistics p2mp (Multipoint LDP with Multicast-Only Fast Reroute) on page 2529

Output Fields Table 134 on page 2528 lists the output fields for the **show ldp traffic-statistics** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 134: 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 (Ingress or transit router only, 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
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 2533
show security keychain detail on page 2533

Output Fields

Table 135 on page 2531 describes the output fields for the **show security keychain** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 135: 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**

Table 135: show security keychain Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Algorithm	Authentication algorithm configured for the current key.	**detail**
State	State of the current key. The value can be: • **receive** • **send** • **send-receive** 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.	**detail**
Option	For IS-IS only, the option determines how Junos OS encodes the message authentication code in routing protocol packets. The values can be: • **basic**—Based on RFC 5304. • **isis-enhanced**—Based on RFC 5310. 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. 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. Because this setting is for IS-IS only, the TCP and the BFD protocol ignore the encoding option configured in the key.	**detail**
Start-time	Time that the current key became active.	**detail**
Mode	Mode of each key (Informational only.) The value can be • **receive** • **send** • **send-receive** 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.	**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 2536
traceroute mpls ldp detail on page 2537

Output Fields Table 114 on page 2415 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 136: 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 43

CCC and TCC Operational Commands

show connections

List of Syntax

Syntax on page 2540
Syntax (EX Series Switches) on page 2540

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 79 on page 2261 describes the output fields for the **show connections** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 137: show connections Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
CCC and TCC connections [Link Monitoring On I 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: • **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: • **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.

Table 137: show connections Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description
Time last up	Time that the connection or circuit last transitioned to the **Up** (operational) state.
# 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                          Legend for circuit types
  -> -- only outbound conn is up      intf -- interface
  <- -- only inbound  conn is up      tlsp -- transmit LSP
  Up -- operational                   rlsp -- receive LSP
  RmtDn -- remote CCC down
  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 | logical-system-name)>
```

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

ccc—Name of an entry with a circuit cross-connect interface.

brief | detail | extensive | terse—(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

- show connections on page 2260

List of Sample Output show route ccc extensive on page 2543

Output Fields For information about output fields, see the output field tables for the *show route* command, the *show route detail* command, the *show route extensive* command, or the *show route terse* 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

```
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 vpls (Broadcast, unknown unicast, and multicast (BUM) hashing is enabled with MAC Statistics) on page 2558
show route forwarding-table family vpls extensive on page 2558
show route forwarding-table table default on page 2560
show route forwarding-table table logical-system-name/routing-instance-name on page 2561
show route forwarding-table vpn on page 2561

Output Fields Table 106 on page 2353 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 138: 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** ***logical-system-name/routing-instance-name*** 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 138: show route forwarding-table Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Enabled protocols	The features and protocols that have been enabled for a given routing table. This field can contain the following values: • 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 l2-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 138: show route forwarding-table Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Route Type (Type)	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): • **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	Route type flags: • **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 138: show route forwarding-table Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Next hop Type (Type)	Next-hop type. When the **detail** keyword is used, the next-hop type might be abbreviated (as indicated in parentheses): • **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 (recv)**—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                    rjct    46     4
0.0.0.0/32         perm     0                    dscd    44     1
172.16.1.0/24         ifdn     0                    rslv   608     1 ge-2/0/1.0
172.16.1.0/32         iddn     0 172.16.1.0           recv   606     1 ge-2/0/1.0
172.16.1.1/32         user     0                    rjct    46     4
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                    rslv   616     1 ge-2/0/0.0
10.0.0.0/32        dest     0 10.0.0.0           recv   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                    rslv   612     1 ge-2/0/1.0
10.1.1.0/32        iddn     0 10.1.1.0           recv   610     1 ge-2/0/1.0
10.1.1.1/32        user     0                    rjct    46     4
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
10.206.0.0/16      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                    rslv   418     1 fxp0.0
10.209.0.0/32      dest     0 10.209.0.0         recv   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                   rjct    27     1
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                   rjct     6     1
ff00::/8           perm     0                   mdsc     4     1
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                   rjct 16     1
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: unilist                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                    Route interface-index: 0
  Flags: sent to PFE
  Nexthop: 00:00:5E:00:53:1b
  Next-hop type: unicast                Index: 132      Reference: 4
  Next-hop interface: fxp0.0

Destination:  default
  Route type: permanent
  Route reference: 0                    Route interface-index: 0
  Flags: none
  Next-hop type: reject                 Index: 14       Reference: 1

Destination:  127.0.0.1/32
  Route type: interface
  Route reference: 0                    Route interface-index: 0
  Flags: sent to PFE
  Nexthop: 127.0.0.1
  Next-hop type: local                  Index: 320      Reference: 1

...

Routing table: private1__.inet [Index 1]
Internet:

Destination:  default
  Route type: permanent
  Route reference: 0                    Route interface-index: 0
  Flags: sent to PFE
  Next-hop type: reject                 Index: 46       Reference: 1

Destination:  10.0.0.0/8
  Route type: interface
  Route reference: 0                    Route interface-index: 3
  Flags: sent to PFE
  Next-hop type: resolve                Index: 136      Reference: 1
  Next-hop interface: fxp1.0
```

```
...

Routing table: iso [Index 0]
ISO:

Destination:  default
  Route type: permanent
  Route reference: 0                    Route interface-index: 0
  Flags: sent to PFE
  Next-hop type: reject                 Index: 38       Reference: 1

Routing table: inet6 [Index 0]
Internet6:

Destination:  default
  Route type: permanent
  Route reference: 0                    Route interface-index: 0
  Flags: sent to PFE
  Next-hop type: reject                 Index: 22       Reference: 1

Destination:  ff00::/8
  Route type: permanent
  Route reference: 0                    Route interface-index: 0
  Flags: sent to PFE
  Next-hop type: multicast discard      Index: 21       Reference: 1

...

Routing table: private1__.inet6 [Index 1]
Internet6:

Destination:  default
  Route type: permanent
  Route reference: 0                    Route interface-index: 0
  Flags: sent to PFE
  Next-hop type: reject                 Index: 54       Reference: 1

Destination:  fe80::2a0:a5ff:fe3d:375/128
  Route type: interface
  Route reference: 0                    Route interface-index: 0
  Flags: sent to PFE
  Nexthop: fe80::2a0:a5ff:fe3d:375
  Next-hop type: local                  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                   Route interface-index: 67
  Flags: sent to PFE
  Nexthop: 192.0.2.3
  Next-hop type: broadcast             Index: 328      Reference: 1
  Next-hop interface: so-1/1/0.0
  RPF interface: so-1/1/0.0
```

show route forwarding-table (dynamic list next hop)

The **show route forwarding table** output shows the two next hop elements for a multihomed EVPN destination.

```
user@host> show route forwarding-table label 299952 extensive
```

```
MPLS:

Destination:  299952
  Route type: user
  Route reference: 0                   Route interface-index: 0
  Multicast RPF nh index: 0
  P2mpidx: 0
  Flags: sent to PFE, rt nh decoupled
  Next-hop type: indirect              Index: 1048575  Reference: 2
  Nexthop:
  Next-hop type: composite             Index: 601      Reference: 2
  Next-hop type: indirect              Index: 1048574  Reference: 3
  Nexthop: 1.0.0.4
  Next-hop type: Push 301632, Push 299776(top) Index: 600 Reference: 2
  Load Balance Label: None
  Next-hop interface: ge-0/0/1.0
  Next-hop type: indirect              Index: 1048577  Reference: 3
  Nexthop: 1.0.0.4
  Next-hop type: Push 301344, Push 299792(top) Index: 619 Reference: 2
  Load Balance Label: None
  Next-hop interface: ge-0/0/1.0
```

After one of the PE router has been disabled in the EVPN multihomed network, the same **show route forwarding table** output command shows one next hop element and one empty next hop element.

```
user@host> show route forwarding-table label 299952 extensive
```

```
Routing table: default.mpls [Index 0]
MPLS:

Destination:  299952
  Route type: user
```

```
Route reference: 0                    Route interface-index: 0
Multicast RPF nh index: 0
P2mpidx: 0
Flags: sent to PFE, rt nh decoupled
Next-hop type: indirect               Index: 1048575  Reference: 2
Nexthop:
Next-hop type: composite              Index: 601      Reference: 2
Next-hop type: indirect               Index: 1048577  Reference: 3
Nexthop: 1.0.0.4
Next-hop type: Push 301344, Push 299792(top) Index: 619 Reference: 2
Load Balance Label: None
Next-hop interface: ge-0/0/1.0
```

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                   rjct    19     1
0                  user     0                   recv    18     3
1                  user     0                   recv    18     3
2                  user     0                   recv    18     3
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            dynm     0                   flood   353     1
default            perm     0                   rjct    298     1
```

```
fe-0/1/0.0          dynm     0                  flood   355     1
00:00:5E:00:53:1f/48              <<<<<Remote CE

                    dynm     0                  indr   351     4
                                                Push 800000, Push 100002(top)
so-0/0/0.0
00:00:5E:00:53:1f/48              <<<<<<Local CE

                    dynm     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                    Route interface-index: 72
```

```
  Flags: sent to PFE
  Next-hop type: flood                Index: 289      Reference: 1
  Next-hop type: unicast              Index: 291      Reference: 3
  Next-hop interface: fe-0/1/3.0
  Next-hop type: unicast              Index: 290      Reference: 3
  Next-hop interface: fe-0/1/2.0

Destination:  default
  Route type: permanent
  Route reference: 0                  Route interface-index: 0
  Flags: none
  Next-hop type: discard              Index: 341      Reference: 1

Destination:  fe-0/1/2.0
  Route type: dynamic
  Route reference: 0                  Route interface-index: 69
  Flags: sent to PFE
  Next-hop type: flood                Index: 293      Reference: 1
  Next-hop type: indirect             Index: 363      Reference: 4
  Next-hop type: Push 800016
  Next-hop interface: at-1/0/1.0
  Next-hop type: indirect             Index: 301      Reference: 5
  Next hop: 10.31.3.2
  Next-hop type: Push 800000
  Next-hop interface: fe-0/1/1.0
  Next-hop type: unicast              Index: 291      Reference: 3
  Next-hop interface: fe-0/1/3.0

Destination:  fe-0/1/3.0
  Route type: dynamic
  Route reference: 0                  Route interface-index: 70
  Flags: sent to PFE
  Next-hop type: flood                Index: 292      Reference: 1
  Next-hop type: indirect             Index: 363      Reference: 4
  Next-hop type: Push 800016
  Next-hop interface: at-1/0/1.0
  Next-hop type: indirect             Index: 301      Reference: 5
  Next hop: 10.31.3.2
  Next-hop type: Push 800000
  Next-hop interface: fe-0/1/1.0
  Next-hop type: unicast              Index: 290      Reference: 3
  Next-hop interface: fe-0/1/2.0

Destination:  00:00:5E:00:53:01/48
  Route type: dynamic
  Route reference: 0                  Route interface-index: 70
  Flags: sent to PFE, prefix load balance
  Next-hop type: unicast              Index: 291      Reference: 3
  Next-hop interface: fe-0/1/3.0
  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                  Route interface-index: 69
  Flags: sent to PFE, prefix load balance
  Next-hop type: unicast              Index: 290      Reference: 3
  Next-hop interface: fe-0/1/2.0
```

```
  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                    Route interface-index: 74
  Flags: sent to PFE, prefix load balance
  Next-hop type: indirect               Index: 301      Reference: 5
  Next hop: 10.31.3.2
  Next-hop type: Push 800000
  Next-hop interface: fe-0/1/1.0
```

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         locl   687     2
10.0.60.14/32      dest     0 10.0.60.14         locl   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          locl   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         locl   683     2
10.0.90.14/32      dest     0 10.0.90.14         locl   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                    rslv   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           locl   770     2
172.16.2.1/32         dest     0 172.16.2.1           locl   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       locl    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 44

PCEP Operational Commands

- clear path-computation-client statistics
- request path-computation-client active-pce
- show path-computation-client active-pce
- show path-computation-client lsp
- show path-computation-client statistics
- show path-computation-client status
- show spring-traffic-engineering

clear path-computation-client statistics

Syntax

```
clear path-computation-client statistics
<pce-id | all>
```

Release Information

Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3.
Statement introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1R3 for QFX Series 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

- show path-computation-client statistics on page 2572

List of Sample Output

clear path-computation-client statistics pce-id on page 2564
clear path-computation-client statistics all on page 2564

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 *pce-id*

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 12.3.
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 16.1R3 for QFX Series switches.
Command introduced in Junos OS Release 17.1R1 for ACX Series routers.

Description Request a new active Path Computation Element (PCE).

Options ***pce-id***—Unique user defined ID for this PCE.

Required Privilege Level request

Related Documentation
- show path-computation-client active-pce on page 2566

List of Sample Output request path-computation-client active-pce pce-id on page 2565

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 QFX Series 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

- request path-computation-client active-pce on page 2565

List of Sample Output

show path-computation-client active-pce on page 2568
show path-computation-client active-pce detail on page 2569

Output Fields

Table 139 on page 2566 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 139: 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: • 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 139: show path-computation-client active-pce Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
Session type	Active PCE type: • PCE_TYPE_STATELESS—Does not learn LSP state information form 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: • 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 139: 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 lsp

Syntax

```
show path-computation-client lsp
<extensive>
<p2mp>
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 on MX Series routers.
extensive and **p2mp** options introduced in Junos OS Release 18.3R1 on MX Series routers.

Description

Display the state of label-switched paths (LSPs) known to the Path Computation Client (PCC).

Options

none—Display information about LSPs known to the PCC.

extensive—(Optional) Display extensive level of output about each known LSP - point-to-point and point-to-multipoint LSPs.

p2mp—(Optional) Display information about known point-to-multipoint Path Computation Element (PCE)-initiated LSPs.

Required Privilege Level

view

Related Documentation

- show path-computation-client active-pce on page 2566
- show path-computation-client statistics on page 2572
- show path-computation-client status on page 2577

List of Sample Output

show path-computation-client lsp on page 2571
show path-computation-client lsp p2mp on page 2571

Output Fields

Table 140 on page 2570 describes the output fields for the **show path-computation-client lsp** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 140: show path-computation-client lsp Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Name	Name of the LSP.
Status	LSP status: • Up • Down
PLSP-Id	PCEP-specific unique identifier for each LSP. The ID is created by the PCC for the lifetime of a PCEP session.

Table 140: show path-computation-client lsp Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description
LSP-Type	Type of LSP: • External provisioned • Local
Controller	Name of the external path computing entity.
Path-Setup-Type	Protocol used to set up the LSP: • RSVP-TE • SPRING-TE
Template	Name of template used.
P2MP name	Name of the point-to-multipoint tree that includes the sub-LSPs of the PCE-initiated LSP.
P2MP Branch Name	Name of the branch sub-LSP that makes up the point-to-multipoint tree of the PCE-initiated LSP.

Sample Output

show path-computation-client lsp

```
user@host> show path-computation-client lsp

  Name                                Status            PLSP-Id  LSP-Type
Controller       Path-Setup-Type       Template
  Adj_LSP_R0_to_R3                    (Up)              1        ext-provised
ns1              spring-te
  Node_LSP_R0_to_R3                   (Up)              2        ext-provised
ns1              spring-te
```

show path-computation-client lsp p2mp

```
user@host> show path-computation-client lsp p2mp

P2MP name: p2mp_tree1

P2MP Branch Name: p2mp_tree1_leaf1

P2MP Branch Name: p2mp_tree1_leaf2

P2MP name: p2mp_tree2

P2MP Branch Name: p2mp_tree2_leaf1

P2MP Branch Name: p2mp_tree2_leaf2
```

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 QFX Series 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

- clear path-computation-client statistics on page 2564

List of Sample Output

show path-computation-client statistics all on page 2574
show path-computation-client statistics detail on page 2575

Output Fields

Table 141 on page 2572 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 141: 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 141: show path-computation-client statistics Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
PCE status	PCE state: • 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: • PCE_TYPE_STATELESS—Does not learn LSP state information form 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: • 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
Remote Dead timer	Dead timer used by or for the PCE.	All levels

Table 141: show path-computation-client statistics Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description	Level of Output
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
```

show path-computation-client status

Syntax

```
show path-computation-client status
<extensive>
```

Release Information

Command introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2R1 on MX Series routers.
extensive option introduced in Junos OS Release 18.3R1 on MX Series routers.

Description

Display the status of the Path Computation Client (PCC).

Options

none—Display the status of the PCC.

extensive—(Optional) Display extensive information about the PCC including point-to-point and point-to-multipoint PCE-initiated LSPs.

For point-to-multipoint PCE-initiated LSPs, the extensive output displays the point-to-multipoint LSP tree and branches separately for a PCEP session.

Required Privilege Level

view

Related Documentation

- show path-computation-client active-pce on page 2566
- show path-computation-client statistics on page 2572
- show path-computation-client lsp on page 2570

List of Sample Output

show path-computation-client status on page 2578

Output Fields

Table 142 on page 2577 describes the output fields for the **show path-computation-client status** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 142: show path-computation-client status Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
Total number of LSPs	Number of LSPs in total.
Static LSPs	Status of point-to-point and point-to-multipoint static LSPs.
Externally controlled LSPs	Status of point-to-point and point-to-multipoint LSPs that are controlled by a PCE.
Externally provisioned LSPs	Status of point-to-point and point-to-multipoint LSPs that are provisioned by a PCE.
Orphaned LSPs	Status of LSPs that are in the orphaned state because of PCEP session failure.

Sample Output

show path-computation-client status

```
user@host> show path-computation-client status extensive
Session Type Provisioning Status
pce1 Stateful Active On Up

LSP Summary
Total number of LSPs : 0

Static LSPs : 0
P2P : 0
P2MP : 0/0 (branches/trees)

Externally controlled LSPs : 0
P2P : 0
P2MP : 0/0 (branches/trees)

Externally provisioned LSPs : 0/16000 (current/limit)
P2P : 0
P2MP : 0/0 (branches/trees)

Orphaned LSPs : 0
pce1 (main)
Delegated : 0
P2P : 0
P2MP : 0/0 (branches/trees)

Externally provisioned : 0
P2P : 0
P2MP : 0/0 (branches/trees)
```

show spring-traffic-engineering

Syntax

```
show spring-traffic-engineering (lsp | overview)
<brief | detail>
<logical-system (all | logical-system-name)>
<name lsp-name>
```

Release Information Command introduced in Junos OS Release 17.2 on MX Series routers.

Description Display ingress details of SPRING traffic engineering.

Options

lsp—Display details of SPRING traffic engineered LSPs on the ingress router or the Path Computation Client (PCC).

overview—Display overview of SPRING traffic engineered LSPs on the ingress router, or the PCC.

brief | detail—(Optional) Display the specific level of output.

name *lsp-name*—(Optional) Regular expression for LSP names to match for displaying SPRING traffic engineering details.

Required Privilege Level view

Related Documentation

- Support of SPRING-TE for the Path Computation Element Protocol Overview on page 1181
- Example: Configuring Path Computation Element Protocol for SPRING-TE LSPs on page 1185

List of Sample Output

show spring-traffic-engineering lsp name on page 2580
show spring-traffic-engineering lsp detail on page 2580
show spring-traffic-engineering overview on page 2580

Output Fields Table 143 on page 2579 describes the output fields for the **show spring-traffic-engineering** command. Output fields are listed in the approximate order in which they appear.

Table 143: show spring-traffic-engineering Output Fields

Field Name	Field Description
To	IP address of the SPRING-TE LSP destination.
State	State of the SPRING-TE LSP: • Up • Down

Table 143: show spring-traffic-engineering Output Fields (continued)

Field Name	Field Description
LSP Name	Name of the SPRING-TE LSP.
S-ERO	Source Explicit Route Object (ERO), or LSP path.
Bandwidth	Bandwidth allocated for the SPRING-TE LSP.
Route preference	Route preference of the SPRING-TE LSP.
Number of LSPs	Statistics of the total number of SPRING-TE LSPs and the LSP state.
External controllers	Name of the LSP external controller. By default the only supported external controller is **pccd**.

Sample Output

show spring-traffic-engineering lsp name

```
user@host> show spring-traffic-engineering lsp name lsp-name
```

```
To          State        LSP Name
    10.1.1.7   Up           to-R1
```

show spring-traffic-engineering lsp detail

```
user@host> show spring-traffic-engineering lsp detail
```

```
10.1.1.7
    State: Up
    S-ERO: 24.1.1.1(80001) 10.1.1.3(4509) 11.2.1.2(9875)
    Bandwidth: 100M
    The above line is in IP address(label) format.
```

show spring-traffic-engineering overview

```
user@host> show spring-traffic-engineering overview
```

```
Overview of SPRING-TE:
  Route preference: 8
  Number of LSPs: 0 (Up: 0, Down: 0)
  External controllers:
    pccd
```